

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Folly Point.</i>			
Head Keeper	W. H. Boorman	90 0 0	1st April, '86
Under Keeper	T. J. Fraser	50 0 0	11th April, '88
<i>Fort Augusta.</i>			
Keeper	Chs. Brown	26 0 0	1st March, '86
PUBLIC WORKS STORES.			
Superintendent	E. L. DuQuesnay	200 0 0	1st Aug., '87
Second Class Clerk	E. J. Wolfe, jr.	160 0 0	1st Aug., '87
Third Class Clerk	J. Hughes	80 0 0	1st Aug., '87

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

1.—POSTAL.

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 information 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 March, 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 organized 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 enquire 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 enquire 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, island 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 Milbourne 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 despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated "that the time had arrived for the Postmaster-General to abandon a control 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 favourably 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 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 at 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 Commit-

tee 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 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.

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 pre-paid 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 pre-paid, 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 £3,000 was provided on the Colonial Estimates to cover such payment. Simultaneously with the new contract with the Royal Mail Company for the conveyance of mails which took effect on the 1st July, 1885, it has been arranged that Jamaica shall bear a proportion of the *entire* loss, the result being an annual payment of £4,163, £3,000 of which is charged against the Post Office.

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 authorize the use of post-cards within the island. Accordingly post-cards of the following denomination were issued:—

Half-penny cards for town or office delivery.

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

On the 16th June, 1883, the issue of reply paid post-cards for use between places in Jamaica as well as between certain places in the Universal Postal Union was authorized. The following are the rates:—

Inland Card.

For town or office delivery	1d.
For transmission to any Post Office in the island	2d.

Universal Postal Union Card.

For transmission to places in the Universal Postal Union	3d.
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On the 4th November, 1878, a mail coach line between Kingston and Mandeville for the conveyance of mails, passengers and parcels, was established, and continued to run regularly three times a week, to and fro, between Old Harbour and Mandeville, until 2nd March, 1885, when it was extended to Sav.-la-Mar on the completion of the Railway Line to Porus.

The Mail Coach Service which was established between Kingston and St. Ann's Bay on the 1st November, 1881, was similarly extended to Montego Bay on the 17th August, 1885, when the Railway extension to Ewarton was completed.

On Monday the 2nd July, 1888, an additional Mail Coach Service was established between Falmouth and Montego Bay in connection with the Tri-weekly Mail Service, placing the two towns in daily mail coach communication.

Mail Coaches are now also run by the Mail Contractors in connection with the Mail Services between Kingston and Manchioneal, and Montego Bay and Lucea.*

During the year 1879 a set of American "lock boxes" was placed in the Circulation Branch of the Post Office. Each box is supplied with three keys which are kept by the subscribers, so that the letters, &c., may be removed as rapidly as they are assorted. Lock boxes have also been placed at the Post Offices at Montego Bay and Falmouth. During the current year, 1886, a further supply of lock-boxes was imported and erected at the General Post Office and the subscription was reduced from two guineas to twelve shillings per annum.

On 1st September, 1881, an Inter-Colonial Money Order System was authorised and established.

On the 1st January, 1882, the Foreign Money Order Exchange was extended to the United States of America.

On the 2nd July, 1883, the Foreign Money Order Exchange was similarly extended to the Dominion of Canada.

On the 1st October, 1885, a Parcel Post Exchange between Jamaica and the United Kingdom was established, and has since been extended to certain Foreign Countries via the United Kingdom, as well as to certain British Colonies.

During the session of the Legislature of 1886 a law entitled the Post Office Law Amendment Law, 1886, was passed and effect was given thereto on the 1st May, 1886; the object of the law being "to make special provision with regard to the collection of Customs duties payable on parcels coming by the Post from places beyond sea, and also to amend the Post Office Law, 1868."

A Parcel Post Exchange between Jamaica and the United States also came into operation on the 1st October, 1887.

On the 12th October, 1887, the Postage and Revenue Stamp Law of 1887 came into force sanctioning the unification of Postage and Revenue Stamps.

On the 1st September, 1888, "Newspaper Wrappers" with embossed half-penny postage stamps were issued. They are available for the transmission of newspapers and book-packets by post. Adhesive stamps may be affixed to the wrappers when the postage exceeds one half-penny.

On the 1st November, 1888, a direct Parcel Post Exchange between Jamaica and the Danish Colonies in the West Indies, i.e. St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, was established.

On the 13th April, 1889, temporary arrangements were concluded for the exchange of mails between the Cayman Islands and Jamaica.

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 latter, 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 con-

* For information as to Mail Coaches see "Travelling in Jamaica."

fixed 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.

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 not exceeding 60 miles; 6d. if conveyed over 60 miles 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 quarter of an ounce 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 merchandize, &c., the charge being a 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 half an ounce, 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 1863 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 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. The contract with the Atlas Company was determined in the month of November, 1884.

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 prepaid, 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 prepaid, and as a consequence the loss to the revenue on unclaimed unpaid correspondence has been materially lessened.

On the 29th April, 1884, by order of the Governor in Privy Council the rate of postage on letters between Kingston, Up-Park Camp, Gordon Town, Cold Spring, Half-way-Tree, Spanish Town, Old Harbour and Port Royal was reduced to a 1d. per half ounce, if pre-paid, if unpaid double the pre-paid rate; and on the 1st February, 1886, a similar reduction was made, by order of His Honor the Major-General Administering the Government in Privy Council, in respect of letters addressed to Linstead, Ewarton, May Pen Four Paths, and Porus, which places have been brought into daily communication with Kingston as a result of the Railway Extension to Porus and to Ewarton.

On the 1st February, 1887, the postage on book packets was reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for

each 2 ounces in weight not exceeding a limit of 3lbs., and on parcels to 1d. for each two ounces in weight, not exceeding a limit of 8 ounces.

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-four.

Until the month of October, 1853, 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 night work.

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. Since the fire of the 11th December, 1882, the Control Branch and the Money Order Office, Mail Coach and Parcel Post Booking Offices are all maintained at the premises known as "Blundell Hall" in East Street.

The ordinary office hours of the Circulation Branch are from 8 a.m. until 4 p.m.; but the office is open 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.

Under the new contract with the R.M.S.P. Company which came into operation on 1st July, 1885, the steamers are timed to arrive at Jamaica from Southampton, via Barbados and Jacmel, on every alternate Monday at 8 a.m. and to leave Jamaica, via Barbados and Jacmel, for Southampton on every alternate Wednesday at 4 p.m., i.e., the homeward bound steamer leaves Jamaica two days and eight hours after the arrival of the outward bound if she arrives on Monday, the contract time; but she generally comes in on Sundays. The return packet expresses leave the Terminal Post Office for Kingston on each alternate Tuesday and are due in Kingston on the morning of Wednesday, the day of the departure of the steamer. The outward bound steamer leaves Southampton on each alternate Thursday at 6 p.m., while the homeward steamer is due at Plymouth on each alternate Saturday at 10 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 and parcels, noon; newspapers, 1 p.m.; ordinary letters, 1.30 p.m.

Late letters may be posted at the General Post Office, on payment of a fee of three-pence, up to 2.30 p.m. From that time until the steamer leaves the wharf a Post Office Clerk is stationed on board the steamer to receive late letters. The late fee of sixpence in each case must be pre-paid by means of stamps.

There is not at present any Contract Mail Service between Kingston and New York, the Contract with the Atlas Company having, as already stated, been determined in the month of November, 1884; but mails for the United States and the United Kingdom, via the United States, are closed by every opportunity. The most frequent and regular opportunities are by the steamers of the Atlas Company and by those of Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co. The mails by the latter are closed in Kingston and sent overland to meet the steamer at the outport from which she may leave. Mails are also made up at such outports when the Post Offices are approved "Exchange Offices" with the United States, for transmission by Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co's. steamers which leave, as a rule, every Wednesday.

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 by.	Depart by.
Windward	8.24 a.m.	4 p.m.	Northside	By Train. } 9 a.m.	4.15 p.m.
Portland	9.5 a.m.	4 p.m.	Southside		

The mails are made up at the following hours, viz.: Newspapers at 2 p.m.; registered letters at 2.15 p.m.; ordinary letters at 2.50 p.m. Late letters can be posted after 2.50 p.m. on payment of the following additional rate: From 2.50 p.m. to 3 p.m., 1d.; from 3 p.m. to 3.10 p.m., 2d.

DISTRICT POST OFFICES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE POSTMASTERS.

Parish.	Post Office.	Postmaster.	Parish.	Post Office.	Postmaster.
Kingston—Port Royal		L. A. Hayes.			
St. Andrew.	Bull Bay	L. G. Walker.	Hanover.	Chester Castle	C. M. Thomas.
	Cold Spring	R. A. Dias.		Copse	Ezekiel Fraser.
	Golden Spring	E. H. McGann.		Flint River	L. Hairs.
	Gordon Town	A. P. Teall.		Green Island	N. W. Macdonald.
	Hagley Gap	C. A. Walker.		Lucea	W. C. Talbott.
	Halfway-Tree	M. Sharp.		Ramble	D. King.
	Glengoffe	J. S. Nunes.	Westmoreland.	Bluefields	E. Forrester.
	Up-Park Camp	A. Fouché.		Darliston	C. P. Bovell.
St. Thomas.	Bath	M. M. McIntosh.		Grange Hill	M. C. Aird.
	Blue Mtn. Valley	S. Brown.		Kings	C. M. McLeod.
	Morant Bay	L. King.		Little London	R. A. Donaldson.
	Plan. Gar. River	W. Tilly.		Petersfield	S. Cole.
	Port Morant	H. Codrington.		Savanna-la-Mar	C. E. Bodden.
	Yallahs	M. E. Bell.			
Trinity Ville	Trinity Ville	E. Gordon.			
Portland.	Buff Bay	E. W. Spence.	St. Elizabeth.	Black River	M. E. Nation.
	Hope Bay	H. A. King.		Lacovia	B. A. Tomlinson.
	Port Antonio	M. E. McGann.		Malvern	A. J. Wilter
	Priestman's River	A. McMillan.		Middle Quarters	A. Clark.
	Manchioneal	A. F. Crooks.		Newmarket	G. E. Daly.
St. Margaret's Bay	St. Margaret's Bay	A. L. Elliott.		Santa Cruz	H. J. Nangle.
St. Mary.	Annotto Bay	M. F. Jones.		Siloah	E. Maris.
	Gayle	A. J. Silvera.		Southfield	S. A. Wynter.
	Guy's Hill	M. M. Cocking.		Balaclava	J. W. Scott.
	Hampstead	M. Priest.	Manchester.	Cross Keys	J. F. Goodison
	Oracabessa	O. L. Roe.		Devon	L. Hopwood.
	Port Maria	E. H. J. Walker.		Mandeville	A. Robertson.
	Richmond	M. J. Wolcott.		Mile Gully	R. A. Patton.
	Salt Gut	M. J. Bowen.		Medina	H. E. Newman.
St. Ann.	Alexandria	C. Helwig.		Newport	F. A. Sweetland.
	Brown's Town	A. M. Powell.		Porus	M. A. Shearer.
	Cave Valley	C. D. Arscott.		Shooter's Hill	E. Sherman.
	Claremont	C. E. Holle.		Spur Tree	H. Swaby.
	Dry Harbour	E. Corbett.		Watson's Hill	E. M. Nash.
	Laughlands	Vacant.	Clarendon.	Alley	L. Garriques.
	Moneague	C. M. Benaim		Chapelton	C. J. Lyon.
	Ocho Rios	R. E. Mesquita.		Croft's Hill	J. R. Cornwall
	Pedro	H. Brown, jr.		Four Paths	C. H. Isaacs.
	St. Ann's Bay	J. R. Naylor.		Hayes	A. J. Hopwood
	York Castle	Rev. W. C. Murray.		May Pen	E. M. Sherlock.
Trelawny.	Clark's Town	J. P. Laing.	St. Catherine.	Milk River	A. B. Farquhar.
	Duncans	C. F. Benaim.		Ewarton	M. T. Powell.
	Falmouth	M. A. Brown.		Linstead	E. M. Smellie.
	Hampden	A. S. Hewan.		Iluidas Vale	A. H. Ainsworth.
	Rio Bueno	R. A. Laing.		Old Harbour	A. H. Lowe.
	Ulster Spring	W. Runcie.		Pear Tree Grove	R. Ryan.
	Stewart Town	J. Thomson.		Spanish Town	W. D. Byles.
St. James.	Adelphi	D. McIntosh.			
	Anchovy	A. Spence.			
	Little River	John S. Hewan.			
	Montego Bay	E. Cooper.			

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRI-WEEKLY 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	12	Tu. Th. Sat.	P.M. ...	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. ...
*Linstead	26	"	...	"	...
*Ewarton	31	"	6 0	"	7 10
Moneague	42	"	8 30	"	4 5
Claremont	50	"	9 45	"	2 50
Saint Ann's Bay	60	"	11 30	"	12 45
Laughlands	64	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 12 30	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 11 45
Dry Harbour	74	"	2 0	"	10 15
Rio Bueno	79	"	3 5	"	9 10
Duncans	85	"	4 10	"	8 5
Falmouth	95	"	5 45	"	6 30
Little River	106	"	7 35	"	4 40
Montego Bay	117	"	9 15	"	3 0
Flint River	131	"	11 45	"	12 15
Lucea	142	"	P.M. 1 30	"	A.M. 10 30
Green Island	154	"	5 5	"	6 30
BRANCH OFFICES.					
Lluidas Vale via Ewarton	39	"	A.M. 7 20	"	P.M. 2 40
Crofts Hill	45	"	9 15	"	12 45
Pedro	56	"	6 45	"	5 0
York Castle	55	"	6 15	"	5 0
Ocho Rios	67	"	A.M. 1 35	"	P.M. 10 15
Salt Gut	76	"	3 30	"	8 20
Oracabessa	84	"	5 10	"	6 40
Hampstead via Port Maria	53	"	8 45	"	3 0
Gayle	88	"	6 40	"	5 5
Guy's Hill	96	"	8 45	"	3 0
Pear Tree Grove via Guy's Hill	103	"	11 10	"	12 30
Brown's Town	81	"	4 0	"	7 15
Stewart Town	87	"	5 35	"	5 30
Alexandria	91	"	7 30	"	3 30
Cave Valley	99	"	10 0	"	1 0
Clark's Town	89	"	5 20	"	6 5
Ulster Spring	103	"	9 30	"	1 45
Hampden	103	"	8 5	"	4 0
Adelphi	127	"	10 10	"	1 45
Anchovy	123	"	P.M. 4 5	"	A.M. 8 0
Chester Castle	129	"	5 30	"	6 35
Ramble	135	"	6 5	"	6 0
Copse via Chester Castle	140	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. 7 30	Mon. Wed. Fri.	P.M. 3 30
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
*Old Harbour	24	Tu. Th. Sat.	...	Tu. Th. Sat.	...
*May Pen	33	"	...	"	...
*Four Paths	37	"	...	"	...
*Porus	47	"	P.M. 6 40	"	A.M. 6 35
Mandeville	59	"	8 55	"	3 35
Spur Tree	66	"	10 25	"	2 5
Santa Cruz	80	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 1 25	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 11 0
Lacovia	86	"	2 20	"	9 55
Middle Quarters	90	"	3 0	"	9 10
Black River	99	"	4 25	"	7 45

* See also page 189.

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, POST OFFICES, <i>continued.</i>					
Kings	114	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 6 55	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 5 20
Bluefields	122	"	8 30	"	3 45
Savanna-la-Mar	132	"	10 15	"	2 0
Grange Hill	141	"	P.M. 3 40	"	A.M. 10 30
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
Hayes	41	"	6 10	"	P.M. 6 8
Alley } via May Pen	48	"	7 25	"	4 53
Chapelton	51	"	7 24	"	5 0
Milk River via Four Paths	57	"	7 30	"	4 0
Shooter's Hill	64	"	6 0	"	6 58
Mile Gully	72	"	7 41	"	5 17
Balaclava } via Mandeville	83	"	9 58	"	3 0
Newport	66	"	7 20	"	4 0
Cross Keys	74	"	9 40	"	1 30
Devon } via Mile Gully	78	"	9 50	"	2 40
Medina	79	"	10 10	"	2 40
Watson's Hill } via Spur Tree	73	"	6 45	"	5 5
Southfield	83	"	9 20	"	2 30
Malvern via Santa Cruz	91	"	8 20	"	2 30
Siloah via Lacovia	101	"	9 0	"	1 30
Newmarket via Middle Quarters	105	"	6 0	"	2 0
Little London } via Sav.-la-Mar	141	"	P.M. 4 30	"	A.M. 7 15
Petersfield	138	"	3 45	"	8 0
Darliston	147	"	6 35	"	5 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 } via Morant Bay	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.					
Halfway-Tree	8		P.M. 4 30		A.M. 8 35
Golden Spring	12	Tu. Th. Sat.	6 24	Tu. Th. Sat.	6 41
Annotto Bay	30	"	10 5	"	8 0
Buff Bay	40	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 1 30	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 10 50
Hope Bay	50	"	4 55	"	7 25
St. Margaret's Bay	55	"	6 40	"	5 40
NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
Glengoffe via Golden Spring	20	"	7 20	"	3 0
Richmond } via Annotto Bay	39	"	8 0	"	2 0
Port Maria	46	"	1 27	"	5 0
Hagley Gap	18	"	9 0	"	2 0

DISTRICT POST OFFICES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE POSTMASTERS, *continued.*

Names.	Distance in miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.	
		Days.	Hour.	Day.	Hour.
DAILY MAILS.					
Up-Park Camp	2	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Halfway-Tree	4	11 35 and	3 25	9 30 and	1 0
Gordon Town	10	11 55 and	3 40	9 15 and	12 40
Cold Spring	16	4 35 p.m.		8 25 a.m.	
Port Royal	5	6 40 "		6 20 "	
		4 30 "		8 5 "	

Mails are exchanged daily by each passenger train between Kingston, Linstead, Ewarton, Old Harbour, May Pen, Four Paths and Porus. The following is a table of the times at which the mails are due at and are despatched from Kingston and each office on the Railway Line :—

Offices.	Despatch.			Arrivals.		
	1st Train.	2nd Train.	3rd Train.	1st Train.	2nd Train.	3rd Train.
DOWN :						
Kingston	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Spanish Town	7.20	11.20	3.35	...	...	...
	7.42	11.42	3.57	8.55	12.55	5.10
		P.M.				
Old Harbour	8.35	12.35	4.50	9.25	1.25	5.40
May Pen	9.3	1.3	5.18	9.48	1.48	6.3
Four Paths	9.15	1.15	5.30	10.5	2.5	6.20
Porus	...	...	...	10.25	2.25	6.40
Linstead	8.45	2.45	5.0	9.30	1.30	5.45
Ewarton	...	...	...	9.45	1.45	6.0
UP :						
Porus	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Four Paths	6.5	10.5	2.20	...	...	...
May Pen	6.32	10.32	2.47	7.22	11.22	3.37
	6.45	10.45	3.0	7.30	11.30	3.45
					M.	
Old Harbour	7.10	11.10	3.25	8.0	12.0	4.15
					P.M.	
Spanish Town	7.42	11.42	3.57	8.55	12.55	5.10
Kingston	...	...	...	9.0	1.0	5.15
Ewarton	6.45	10.45	3.0	...	...	...
Linstead	7.2	11.2	3.17	7.47	11.47	4.2

The daily mails between Kingston, Half-way Tree, Gordon Town and Cold Spring, between Kingston and Up-Park Camp and between Kingston and Port Royal, arrive at and depart from the General Post Offices as under :—

	Due.		Depart.	
Up-Park Camp	10 a.m.	2 p.m.	10.50 a.m.	3 p.m.
Halfway-Tree	9, 5, 10 a.m.	2 p.m.	10.50 a.m.	3 and 4 p.m.
Gordon Town and Cold Spring	10 a.m.	.	3 p.m.	.
Port Royal	9.35 a.m.	.	3 p.m.	.

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

Argentine Republic, viz :—Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Estre Rios, Corientes, Cordova, La Rioja, Santiago del Estero, Tuenman, Catamarca, Salta and Jujiry, San Luis, Mendoza and San Juan and including Eastern part of Patagonia and Terra-del-fuego.

Austro-Hungary, including Principality of Lichtenstein.

Belgium.

Bolivia.

Brazil.

British Borneo.

Bulgaria, Principality of.

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

Cameroons.

Canada, Dominion of—viz: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Manitoba, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton Island.

Chili including Western parts of Patagonia and Terra-del-Fuego.

Congo including Black Point, Majumba and Nyanza.

Costa Rica. Cyprus.

Denmark, including Iceland and the Faroe Islands.

Danish Colonies of Greenland, St. Croix St. John and St. Thomas.

Dominican Republic (San Domingo).

Ecuador.

Egypt (including Nubia and Soudan).

France, including Algeria, Principality of Monaco and the French Post Offices established at Tunis, Tangier (Morocco) and at Shanghai (China), Cambodia, Annam and Tonquin.

French Colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe and Dependencies. French Guiana (Cayenne), Senegal and Dependencies, Gaboon, Sette Cama also Grand Bassam and Assinee, Reunion Mayotte and Dependencies, St. Mary, †Tamatave (Madagascar), New Caledonia and Dependencies, the French portion of the Low Archipelago and the French Establishments in India and in Cochin China.

Germany (including Heligoland and the German Post Offices at Apia (Samoa Island) and Shanghai (China))

Gibraltar (including the British Post Office at Tangier, Larache; Rabat; Casablanca Saffi; Mazagan and Mogado.

Great Britain and Ireland.

British Colonies (in addition to those separately mentioned) of Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermudas, British Guiana, British Honduras, *Ceylon, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gold Coast, Grenada and the Grenadines, *Hong Kong, *Labuan, Lagos, Mauritius and Dependencies (the Amirante Islands, the Seychelles and Rodrigues), Montserrat, Nevis, Newfoundland, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, †St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, *Straits Settlements (Penang, Singapore and Malacca), Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad and Turks Island.

*British India, Hindostan and British Burmah, and the Indian Postal Establishments of Aden, Muscat, Persian Gulf, Guadur and Mandalay.

Greece, including Ionian Islands.

Grey Town. Hayti.

Guatemala. Hawaii.

Honduras, Republic of (including Bay Islands).

†Italy, including the Republic of San Marino and the Italian Offices of Tunis and Tri-

poli in Barbary, Massowah, Egypt and *Assab, Abyssinia.

*Japan and Japanese Post Offices in Shanghai, Cheefoo, Chin-King, Hankow, Ningpo Fouckow, Newyang, Kiukiang and Tientsin (China) and at Fusampo (Corea).

Liberia.

Luxemburg.

Malta and its dependencies, i.e., Cozzo, Comino and Ciminotto.

Marquesas Islands.

Mexico.

Montenegro.

Netherlands.

Netherland Colonies of Dutch Guiana (Surinam), Curaçoa and Dependencies (viz: Bonaire, Aruba, the Netherland portion of St. Martin, St. Eustache and Saba), *Java, Madura, Sumatra, Celebes, *Borneo (except Northwest part) Billiton, Archipelagos of Banca; Riouw, Sunda Islands (Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Florida and the Southwest part of Timor), the Archipelago of the Molaccas and the Northwest part of New Guiana (Papua).

New Guinea, German Territory of

Nicaragua.

Norway.

Paraguay.

Patagonia.

Persia, via Russia, and via Persian Gulf.

Peru.

Portugal, including Madeira and the Azores.

Portuguese Colonies of Goa and its Dependencies (Damao and Diu), Macao, Timor, Capede Verdand Dependencies (Bissao and Casheu), Ambrizetti, Islands of St. Thomas and Prince (in Africa), with the Establishment of Ajuda, *Mozambique and Angola.

Roumania (Moldavia and Wallachia).

Russia, including Finland.

Salvador.

St. Pierre et Miquelon.

Servia.

*Siam.

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.

Spanish Colonies of Cuba, Porto Rico, Fernando Po, Annobon and Dependencies.

*Phillippine Islands and Marian Islands.

Sweden.

Switzerland.

Tahiti.

Turkey, European and Asiatic.

United States of Colombia—Barranquilla, Bogota, Buenaventura, Carthagena, Colon, Panama, Porto Bello, Santa Martha, Savanilla.

United States of America.

Uruguay.

Venezuela.

*Prepayment of all classes of correspondence must be effected by means of Stamps.**Letters not specially directed by a particular route will be sent by the first mail despatched.*

No packet of printed matter or commercial papers for transmission to countries of the Postal Union must exceed 18 inches in length or 1 foot in width or depth, and no such packet for other places abroad must exceed two feet in length or 1 foot in width or depth; the extreme limit of *weight* is 4lbs. for a single packet for countries in the Postal Union.

Pattern and sample packets for places in the Postal Union must not exceed 8 inches in length, 4 inches in width, 2 inches in depth, or 8 ounces in *weight*, except those for Belgium, France, Greece, Luxemburg, Portugal, Switzerland via France, the Argentine Republic, and the United States, the limits for which are 1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, and 12 ounces in *weight*.

Any number of Newspapers may be sent as a Book Packet, but if sent as Newspapers the specified rate must be paid for each paper, whether one or several be enclosed in the same cover.

RATES OF POSTAGE UNDER THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

Letters	4d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Single Post Cards	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.
Reply Post Cards	3d. each.
Newspapers, not exceeding 4 } ozs. each }	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 ozs.; for packets exceeding 4 ozs., 1d. per 2 ozs. calculating from the first ounce.
Patterns of Merchandize	1d. per 2 ozs.
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 2 ozs.

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

Letters 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Post Cards 1d. each; Newspapers 1d.; Books $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 ozs.; Commercial Papers $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 ozs., minimum 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Patterns $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 ozs., minimum 1d.

It is forbidden to send through the Post to a country of the Postal Union—

1st. Any letter or packet containing gold or silver bullion, pieces of money, jewelry or precious articles.

2nd. Any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duty.

3rd. Any article of a nature likely to stain or injure the correspondence.

In addition to all kinds of printed, engraved or lithographed matter, legal and commercial documents and music in manuscript may be sent as a book-packet. Proofs of printing or of music may bear correction with a pen, and may have manuscript annexed to them. Circulars, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, his trade or profession, place of residence and a date. A book may have a dedication or complimentary inscription in manuscript; and printed and lithographed stock or share lists, prices-current, and market may have the prices added in writing.

Commercial papers and printed papers must be sent under band or in an open envelope, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for inspection, but if they present the form and consistency of an unfolded card they may be forwarded without a cover.

The term "printed papers" has reference to newspaper and periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, sheets of music, visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing, with or without the manuscript relating thereto, engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved or lithographed; and, in general, all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, and cardboard, by means of printing, lithographing or any other mechanical process easy to be recognized, *except* the copying press.

Stamps for prepayment, whether obliterated or not, as well as all printed articles containing the representative sign of a monetary value are excluded from the reduced postage applicable to "printed papers."

Patterns of merchandize can only be forwarded by the ordinary post under the following conditions:—

They must be placed in bags, boxes or open envelopes, in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection.

They must possess no saleable value, nor bear any manuscript beyond the name or social position of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, number and prices.

Pattern of merchandize may also be forwarded by Parcel Post subject to the conditions stated hereafter.

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.		Registration Fee.	BOOK PACKET OR PACKET OF PATTERNS.											
	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., not exceeding 1 oz.	For each additional half-ounce.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	For each additional four ounces.		Not exceeding 1 oz.	Not exceeding 2 ozs.	Above 2 ozs., not exceeding 4 ozs.	Above 4 ozs., not exceeding 6 ozs.	Above 6 ozs., not exceeding 8 ozs.	For each additional 2 ozs.	For each additional 4 ozs.					
†Australia Fiji †New South Wales †Queensland †Victoria †New Zealand †Tasmania †St. Martin (except French and Netherland portions)	via Panama.			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.			
	0	4	0	8	0	4	0	1	0	1	6	.	3	3	6	6	.	3
China (except Hong Kong)	0	8	1	4	0	8	0	1	0	1	5	2	2	2	5	7	2	.
*Africa, West Coast of (except places comprised in the Postal Union)	0	9	1	6	0	9	0	1	0	1	.	2	3	5	8	10	.	5
*Ascension	0	9	1	6	0	9	0	1	0	1	.	2	4	6	10	1/.	.	6
Cape of Good Hope	0	9	1	6	0	9	0	1	0	1	5	2	4	6	10	1/.	.	6
Natal	0	9	1	6	0	9	0	1	0	1	6	2	4	6	10	1/.	.	6
Australia New South Wales† New Zealand Queensland† Tasmania Victoria, Australia	via United Kingdom.			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
	0	9	1	6	0	9	0	1	0	1	5	2	3	6	9	1/.	.	6
Transvaal	0	11	1	10	0	11	0	2	0	2	5	2	4	6	10	1/.	.	6
Orange Free States	0	11	1	10	0	11	0	2	0	2	5	2	4	6	10	1/.	.	6
Bechuanaland	0	11	1	10	0	11	0	2	0	2	5	2	4	6	10	1/.	.	6
St. Helena	0	9	1	6	0	9	0	1	0	1	6	2	4	6	10	1/.	.	6
*Madagascar (except St. Mary and Tamatave)	0	7	1	2	0	7	0	1	0	1	.	2	2	4	6	8d	2	.
VIA UNITED STATES.																		
Australia (except New South Wales and Queensland)	0	5	0	10	0	5	0	2	0	2	9	.	2	4	6	8	2	.
Fiji	0	8	1	5	0	8	0	2	0	2	9	.	3	4	7	8	3	4
New South Wales	0	8	1	5	0	8	0	2	0	2	9	.	3	4	7	8	3	4
New Zealand	0	8	1	5	0	8	0	2	0	2	9	.	3	4	7	8	3	4
Queensland	0	8	1	5	0	8	0	2	0	2	9	.	3	4	7	8	3	4
North China	0	6	1	0	0	6	0	2	0	2	9	.	2	5	7	10	2	5
Victoria	0	8	1	5	0	8	0	2	0	2	9	.	3	1	7	8	3	4

The postage to the places marked * must be fully prepaid. Any insufficiently prepaid mail matter will not be forwarded, but will be returned to the Poster.

In the case of the places marked † to the sea rate of postage noted for letters must be added the ordinary inland letter-rate, both of which must be fully prepaid.

† The weight of a book packet or packet of patterns is limited to 3lbs. in the case of these countries.

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

His Excellency the Governor.
The Governor's Private Secretary and A.D.C.
Colonial Secretary.
Assistant Colonial Secretary.
Protector of Immigrants.
Attorney General.
Auditor General.
Chief Justice.
Collector General.
Collector of Customs, Kingston.
Custodes of Parishes, or Senior Resident Magistrates discharging their duties.
The Mayor and Chairmen of Parochial Boards, and in their absence Vice-Chairmen—correspondence *from only* free.

Director of Public Works.
Director of Public Gardens and Plantations.
Inspector General of Police.
Director of Prisons.
Inspector of Schools.
Inspector of Volunteers.
Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court.
Registrar General.
Superintending Medical Officer.
Treasurer.
Postmaster for Jamaica.
The Secretary to the Education Commission.
The Civil Service Examination Commissioners and their Secretary.

The delivery of correspondence by letter carriers takes place daily from the General Post Office as under, viz:—

On post days, viz., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 a.m., 10.45 a.m., 2.45 p.m.
On non-post days, viz., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8.30 a.m., 10.15 a.m., and 2.45 p.m.

There are Pillar Letter Boxes at North Street, Parish Church, Harbour Street, Victoria Market and Myrtle Bank. They are cleared as under:—

Letter Box.	Daily.			For Fortnightly Packet Mails.
1. North Street	8.20 a.m.	10.40 a.m.	2.10 p.m.	12.50 p.m.
2. Parish Church	8.30 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	2.20 p.m.	1. 0 p.m.
3. Harbour Street	8.40 a.m.	11 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	1.10 p.m.
4. Victoria Market	8.45 a.m.	11.5 a.m.	2.35 p.m.	1.15 p.m.
5. Myrtle Bank	8.55 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	2.45 p.m.	1.25 p.m.

The following are the pre-paid inland rates of postage:—

Letters—2d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to places *not* within the "Penny Limit."

Letters for town or office delivery, or exchanged between Kingston, Up-Park Camp, Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town, Cold Spring, Port Royal, Spanish Town, Linstead, Ewarton, Old Harbour, May Pen, Four Paths and Porus, must be pre-paid at the rate of 1d. per half ounce.

Book-packets—For each two ounces in weight, up to a limit of three pounds, half-penny. A book-packet must not exceed 2 feet in length, or one foot in width or depth. The following may be transmitted by book-post:—

Old letters which have apparently passed through the Post before and have served their original purpose.

Copies of letter which do not bear a present date and which it is manifest are not serving the purpose of *original* letters.

Letters which are manifestly intended for publication in a newspaper or otherwise.

The letters must not be closed in *any manner* and must be so put up as to admit of easy examination of their contents, otherwise they will be liable to the letter rate of postage and must be so surcharged.

Circulars, i.e., letters which, according to internal evidence, are being sent in identical terms to several persons and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved or lithographed, may also be sent by book-post.

Parcels—For each two ounces in weight, up to a limit of eight ounces, one penny. A parcel may not exceed 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in width or depth except it be tendered for transmission by Mail Coach, and it must be *fully* pre-paid.

Parcels and book-packets must not contain 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.

If any letter or communication of the nature of a letter be found in a newspaper, parcel or book-packet, it will be withdrawn and surcharged at the *wholly unpaid letter rate of postage*—if inseparable the whole Packet will be surcharged at the wholly unpaid letter rate of postage.

Single Post Cards for town or office delivery, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for any distance inland 1d.

Reply Paid Post Cards—For town or office delivery at 1d.

“ “ For transmission to any Post Office in the island 2d.

The Inland Half-Penny Post Card, *Reply Paid or Single*, intended for town or office delivery, may be used for general circulation within the colony if the deficient postage thereon, say, one half-penny, be added thereto by an adhesive postage stamp.

Newspapers— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each. They may also be forwarded at the *book rate* of postage.

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.

Wholly unpaid letters, newspapers and book packets are liable to a surcharge equal to double the pre-paid rate; when insufficiently prepaid, to a surcharge equal to double the deficiency.

The mails for transmission by the Mail Coach between Porus and Savanna-la-Mar and between Ewarton and Montego Bay are closed at the General Post Office on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 a.m., and are due at the General Post Office on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by the last train.

Money Orders are issued at the head office, Kingston, and at the several Parochial Treasuries. Applications for Money Orders addressed either to the Postmaster for Jamaica or to a Parochial Treasurer are free of postage and registration fee.

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

For any sum not exceeding	£2	0s.	9d.
Above £2 and not exceeding	5	1	6
“ 5 “ “	7	2	3
“ 7 “ “	10	3	0

The Commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United States and Canada are as under:—

		Canada.	United States.
For any sum not exceeding	£2	1s. 0d.	0s. 9d.
Above £2 and not exceeding	5	2 0	1 6
“ 5 “ “	7	3 6	2 3
“ 7 “ “	10	4 0	3 0

The rate of exchange of Money Orders between the United States, Canada and Jamaica is \$4 87c. to the £.

The Commissions on Money Orders drawn on Barbados and British Guiana and the Leeward Islands are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	0s.	6d.
Above £2 and not exceeding	5	1	0
“ 5 “ “	7	1	6
“ 7 “ “	10	2	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. Repayment to the Remitter of a Money Order cannot be made until the Chief Office of the Paying Country has been communicated with; and applications for repayment should be accompanied by a sum equal to the *original* commission on the Order.

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.

Money Orders payable in Constantinople and Smyrna are also issued by this office, the rate of commission being the same as that to the United Kingdom. Orders from those places are payable in this colony.

The following are the conditions under which Money Orders can be exchanged with the undermentioned Foreign Countries and British Colonies, via the United Kingdom:—

The rate of commission is the same as to the United Kingdom, but to cover cost of transmission beyond the United Kingdom a sum equal to one-third of the commission collected in Jamaica will be deducted from the amount of each order before payment. The Payee will receive a Money Order corrected accordingly, either from the London Post Office or from the Chief Money Order Office of the country in which payment is to be made; and the Money Order Form issued under these regulations by the Post Office Department, being only of value as the receipt for the amount paid into the Jamaica Office, must be retained by the remitter. It is therefore important that the *full name and address of the Payee* should be correctly furnished in each case.

On similar terms Through Money Orders drawn on Jamaica by either of the countries or colonies named will be paid by the Jamaica Post Office.

List of Foreign Countries and British Colonies transacting Money Order business with the United Kingdom, and with which a Through Money Order Exchange has been authorised:—

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		
Austria Hungary	Hawaii (Sandwich Islands)	North Borneo (Sanda-
Belgium	Holland	kan)
Bulgaria	Italy, with agencies at	Norway
Denmark (including	Tripoli, La Goletta,	Orange Free State
Iceland	Susa and Tunis, Assab	Portugal (including Ma-
Danish West Indies	and Hassowah on the	deira and the Azores)
Dutch East Indies	Red Sea	Roumania
Egypt	Japan	Sweden
German Empire		Switzerland.
FOREIGN CITIES AND TOWNS.		
Constantinople	Beyroût	Panama
Smyrna	Philippolis	Tangiers
Adrianople	Salonica	

BRITISH INDIA,

Including the Agencies of the Indian Post Office at Aden, Bagdad, Bundar, Abbas, Bushire, Busrah, Quadur, Jash, Singa, Muscat, and Zanzibar.

BRITISH COLONIES.		
Ceylon	Grenada	Gambia
Hong Kong, including the	British Honduras (Belize)	Gold Coast
agencies of the Hong	St. Lucia	Lagos
Kong Post Office at	St. Vincent	Mauritius
Amoy, Canton, Foo	Tobago	Natal
Chow, Hunhow, Hochow	Trinidad	St. Helena
Ningpo, Shanghai and	Turks Islands	Seychelles
Swatow	Tasmania	Sierra Leone
Straits Settlements	Victoria	Bermuda
New South Wales	Western Australia	Falkland Islands
Queensland	New Zealand	Cyprus
South Australia	Newfoundland	Gibraltar
Bahamas	Cape Colony	Heligoland
	Malta.	

Cyprus.

Gibraltar.

North Borneo.

2.—PARCEL POST.

(1) PARCEL POST TO PLACES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

A Parcel Post Exchange between Jamaica and the United Kingdom; certain places via the United Kingdom; British Colonies in the West Indies; and the United States of America is now in operation.

Parcel Post business is transacted at the Head Office, Kingston, ("Blundel Hall") and at the District Post Offices in places called at by the Mail Coaches, the Coastal Steamer and Railway and such other offices as may be notified from time to time.

Parcel mails for the United Kingdom and British Colonies in the West Indies are made up in Kingston on every alternate Wednesday for despatch by the Royal Mail Contract line of steamers—parcels being received up to 12 o'clock on that day.

Parcel Mails for the United States are closed for despatch by each *direct* oppor-

tunity from the Port of Kingston—the hour of closing being duly notified on each occasion.

The Parcel Post rates of postage to *all* places, as well as the limit of size and weight, and *general* conditions, will be found in the Table below.

The following are the most important *special* regulations and conditions to be observed with respect to Parcels for the United Kingdom and British Colonies:—

The postage must in all cases *be paid in advance*, and by means of postage stamps, which must be affixed by the sender, and no parcel will be accepted for transmission which is not sufficiently prepaid.

Each parcel must be plainly directed, such directions setting forth the name and full address of the person for whom the parcel is intended. It should bear the words "Parcel Post" in the upper left hand corner, and the name and address of the sender. The date of posting should also be added. *A parcel must not be posted in at Letter Box but must be taken into a Post Office and presented at the counter to the Postmaster or person in charge.*

A certificate of posting may be obtained, if desired, by the person posting a parcel but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Parcels will be liable to Customs duties and regulations, and the sender of each parcel will be required to make a Customs declaration furnishing—upon a special form provided for the purpose, which can be obtained at any Post Office—an accurate statement of the contents and value, the date of posting, and the sender's signature and place of abode. Customs duties will be collected before delivery.

No parcels containing dangerous articles, perishable articles, articles likely to injure other parcels, liquids (unless securely packed in proper cases), or any contraband articles or substance will be accepted for transmission. A parcel must not contain another parcel or other postal packet intended for delivery to a person other than the addressee of the first-named parcel.

If on examination of any parcel there shall be found in or with the same any paper or communication of the nature of a letter such paper or communication will be withdrawn therefrom, and will be forwarded to the addressee thereof; or, if it be *not* addressed, to the addressee of the parcel in or with which the same was found enclosed; and the said letter will be surcharged for delivery at the unpaid inland rate of postage.

Parcels containing articles of an aggregate value exceeding £50 will not be accepted for transmission.

Parcels re-directed from one address to another will be surcharged a fresh postage at the prepaid rate.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed or is refused the sender, if his address be given on the parcel, will be communicated with by the Post Office as to the manner in which the parcel shall be disposed of.

If returned or re-directed from one country to another the parcel will be charged a full rate of postage.

Parcels which cannot be delivered will be kept for a reasonable time before being finally disposed of.

Parcels should be securely and substantially packed and closed by the sender and in some cases seals may be found necessary. If wax is used it should be of the special quality which will withstand a hot climate.*

The following are the *special* Regulations which govern the exchange of parcels with the United States of America:—

A declaration of contents and their value with the sender's signature and address, the date of mailing, and the place of address must be made on the authorised form and affixed to the parcel.

An acknowledgment that a parcel to a stated address had been posted will, if required, be given to the poster, but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Letters, postcards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence *must not* be enclosed in a parcel.

If such be found the letter will be placed in the mails, if separable; and, if the

* This rule does not apply to parcels for the U. S., which must not be closed against inspection in any manner whatever.—See page 208.

letter be inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded the country of destination will collect double rate of postage according to the Postal Union Convention.

A parcel may not contain any other parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcel be detected it must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct Parcel Post rates.

Publications which violates the Copyright Laws of the country of destination; poisons and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances; liquids, and those which easily liquefy; confections and pastes; live or dead animals, *except* dead insects and reptiles, when thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may, in any way, damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

Each parcel must be so wrapped or enclosed as to permit its contents to be easily examined by any Postmaster or Customs Officer whose duty it may be to do so; and each parcel will be subject in the country of destination to all Customs duties and all Customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its Customs revenue.

A parcel may be *registered* on like conditions to those that govern the registration of other correspondence; or, on payment of the sum of two pence (or five cents) additional to the first charge, the sender can obtain a receipt for such parcel from the addressee.

Parcels must be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the mails of either Country, both in going to the Post Office of exchange of the country of origin, as well as to the office of address of the country of destination; and they must NOT BE SEALED OR CLOSED AGAINST INSPECTION, that is, they must not be secured by means of wax, screws or nails, or in any manner which would not admit of their easy examination by the Customs Authorities in the United States.

The country of destination may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee, for Inland Service and delivery, a charge not exceeding two pence half-penny (or five cents) on each single parcel of whatever weight; and, if the weight exceed one pound, a charge equal to one half-penny (or one cent.) for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender will be so advised; and, if no action is taken by him within three months, the parcel may be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Any request that a parcel may be re-addressed or returned must be accompanied by the amount of postage at the original rate for its further pre-payment.

The Post Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package; and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

Parcels received at Jamaica from places over sea under the Parcel Post arrangements with the Imperial Post Office are, in terms of the Post Office Law Amendment Law, 1886, opened at the Head Office, Kingston, for the purpose of the amount of import duty on the contents being assessed.

After such assessment the parcels are delivered as under, and the amount of duty collected in the same manner as the postage on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letter:

In Kingston if addressed to a place within the house delivery limit, by letter carrier. If beyond such limit, at the Parcel Post Office, "Blundell Hall."

In the country, across the Post Office counter; provided that such Post Office is a Mail Coach Office, an office on the Line of Railway, or one at which the Coastal Steamer can deliver mails.

The amount of duty assessed on any such parcel must be paid before delivery, or before the delivery of the parcel from the custody of the Post Office; and, unless such duty be paid within fourteen days after the arrival of the parcel at the office of address the parcel will be liable to be sent to the Queen's Warehouse.

All complaints relating to Customs duty on parcels should be addressed to the Collector of Customs, Kingston, as the Post Office has not any control whatever in the matter of duty.

PARCEL POST BETWEEN JAMAICA AND PLACES OVER SEA.

TABLE OF POSTAGE, ETC.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb. after.	Over 2 lbs. but not over 6 lbs.		Over 6 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.		Over 11 lbs. but not over 16 lbs.		Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3									
*Aden (see India)	1/9	.	4/9	1/9	.	.	8/2	.	.	11		A. Africa, West Coast of (including Bathurst, Cape Coast Castle, Sierra Leone, Quettah, Acera, Lagos).
Adrianople	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	
Africa, West Coast of (A)	1/6	.	.	1/6	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Algeria	.	3/	.	.	4/6	.	.	.	.	6	
*Annan	.	.	6/8	.	.	.	10/1	.	.	7		
Antigua	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Ascension	1/7	.	.	1/7	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Australia (see respective Colonies)	.	2/8½d.	.	.	4/2	.	.	.	.	6	
*Austria Hungary	.	.	4/7	.	.	.	8/	.	.	7		
*Austrian Post Offices in Turkish Ports (B)	.	.	.	.	.	.	8/2	.	.	7	
*Azores	11		B. Austrian and French Post Offices in Turkish Ports (including Alexandretta Caifa, Candia, Canee, Cavalla, Dardanelles, Dedeagh, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Ineboli, Jaffa, Keresun, Lagos, Latakia, Leros, Mersina, Mytilene, Prevesa, Retino, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, San Giovanni de-Medua, Santi Quaranta, Scio, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tripoli (Syria) Valona, Vathi).
Bahamas	1/5	.	.	1/5	.	.	.	.	.	11	
Barbados	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Belgium	.	2/4½d.	.	.	3/10	5/11	.	.	.	11		
Belize (British Honduras)	1/5	.	4/2	1/5	.	.	8/1	12/	.	11		
*Beyrout	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
Borneo (North)	1/8	.	.	1/5	.	.	.	.	.	11	
British Guiana	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
British Honduras	1/5	.	.	1/5	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Bulgaria via Cologne	.	.	5/1	.	.	.	8/6	.	.	7		
*Bulgaria via Hamburg	.	.	4/9	.	.	.	8/3	.	.	7		
Burmah (see India)	1/9	.	.	1/9	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Cameroons	.	.	5/5	.	.	.	8/11	.	.	7		
*Canada—												
New Brunswick												
Nova Scotia												
Prince Edwards Islands and Province of Quebec	2/	.	.	2/	.	.	.	.	.	3	
Province of Ontario	2/2½d.	.	.	2/2½d.	.	.	.	.	.
Manitoba and North West Territories	2/5	.	.	2/5	.	.	.	.	.
British Columbia and Vancouver's Island	2/7½d.	.	.	2/7½d.	.	.	.	.	.

* In each case marked thus * refer to articles specially prohibited.

TABLE OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in weight.			For each lb. after.	Over 2 lbs. but not over 6 lbs.		Over 6 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.		Over 11 lbs. but not over 16 lbs.		Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3									
*Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	1/9	.	.	1/9	.	.	.	.	.	.	lbs. 11	
*Out of Cape Town, including British Bechuana Land—	2/1	.	.	2/1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	
*Ceylon	1/6	.	.	1/6	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
China, (see Hong Kong)—												
*Cochin China	.	.	6/3	.	.	.	9/8	.	.	.	7	
*Colombia, Republic of	.	.	4/9	.	.	.	9/8	14/3	.	.	11	
*Congo Free State	.	.	5/3	.	.	.	8/9	12/3	.	.	11	
Constantinople	.	.	3/9	.	.	.	7/9	11/9	.	.	11	
*Corsica	.	3/	.	.	4/6	.	.	.	.	.	6	
*Costa Rica	.	.	4/7	.	.	.	9/1	13/9	.	.	11	
*Cyprus	2/1	.	.	1/5	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Danish West Indies	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
Demerara	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Denmark	.	2/8½d.	.	.	4/2	.	.	.	.	.	6	
*Diego Suarez	.	.	5/10	.	.	.	9/3	.	.	.	7	
Dominica (W.I.)	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Dutch East Indies	.	.	4/3	.	.	.	8/6	12/9	.	.	11	
*Egypt	.	2/9d.	.	1/4½d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*France (not including Corsica)	.	2/7	.	.	4/1	.	.	.	.	.	6	
*French Guiana	.	.	5/5	.	.	.	8/10	.	.	.	7	
*French Post Offices in Turkish Ports (see B)	.	.	4/7	.	.	.	8/	.	.	.	7	
*Germany	.	2/3½d.	.	.	3/9	.	.	.	.	.	6	
*Gibraltar	1/5	.	.	1/3	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Great Britain and Ireland	9d.	.	.	9d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Grenada (W.I.)	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Guadaloupe	.	.	5/5	.	.	.	8/10	.	.	.	7	
*Heligoland	.	2/8½d.	.	.	4/2	.	.	.	.	.	6	
*Holland	.	2/2	.	.	3/10½d	5/11	.	.	.	.	11	
*Hong Kong and places via Hong Kong (D).	1/7	.	.	1/7	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	

C.
Danish West Indies (including St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix).

D.
Hong Kong (including Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Hoihow, Macao, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow). *Parcels will also be accepted at Sender's risk for other places in China.*

Note.—In each case marked * refer to List of Articles specially prohibited.

TABLE OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb. after.	Over 2 lbs. but not over 6 lbs.		Over 6 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.		Over 11 lbs. but not over 16 lbs.		Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3									
*India and places viâ India (E).	1/9	.	.	1/9	lbs. 11	-E. India (including Aden and Burmah; also following places on Persian Gulf and in Turkish Arabia, Baghdad, Bahrain, Bandar Abas, Bushire, Busrah, Guadur, Jask, Linga and Muscat).
*Italy (viâ France) (F).	.	2/11	.	.	4/5	.	.	.	.	.	6
*Italy (viâ Germany)	.	3/6½d.	.	.	5/	.	.	.	.	.	6
*Janina	.	.	4/9	.	.	.	8/2	.	.	.	7	
*Jerusalem	.	.	4/9	.	.	.	8/2	.	.	.	7	
Labuan	1/8	.	.	1/8	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
*Leeward Islands (see respective Colonies (G))	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
*Luxemburg	.	2/4½d.	.	.	3/10	6/1½d.	.	.	.	.	11
*Madeira viâ Portugal	.	.	.	.	8/2	.	7/9	.	.	.	7
*Madeira viâ France (see note)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6½
Malta	1/5	.	.	1/3	11	-F. Italy (including Assab and Massawah).
*Martinique	.	.	5/5	.	.	.	8/10	.	.	.	7	
*Mayotte	.	.	5/10	.	.	.	9/3	.	.	.	7	
Montserrat (W.I.)	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
*Natal	2/1	.	.	2/1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Nevis (W.I.)	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
*New Caledonia	.	.	6/3	.	.	.	9/8	.	.	.	7	
Newfoundland	.	3/	.	1/6	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
*New South Wales (including Norfolk Island)	3/6	.	.	1/9	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
*Norway	.	2/0½d.	.	.	3/9	5/10	11	-G. The Leeward Islands include Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitt's, Virgin Islands, which include Anegada, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, etc.
North Borneo	1/8	.	.	1/5	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
*Nossi-Bé	.	.	5/10	.	.	.	9/3	.	.	.	7	
*Phillippopolis	.	.	4/9	.	.	.	8/2	.	.	.	7	
*Portugal (direct)	.	.	.	.	.	.	7/4	.	.	.	7
*Portugal viâ France (see note)	.	.	.	.	7/9	.	.	.	.	.	6½
*Reunion	.	.	5/5	.	.	.	8/10	.	.	.	7	
*St. Helena	1/7	.	.	1/7	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
St. Kitts, (W.I.)	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11

Note.—In each case marked thus * refer to articles specially prohibited.
Parcels for Madeira and Portugal via France may be accepted up to 6½ lbs.

TABLE OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb. after.	Over 2 lbs. but not over 6 lbs.		Over 6 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.		Over 11 lbs. but not over 16 lbs.		Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3									
St. Lucia (W.I.)	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
St. Vincent (W.I.)	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*St. Marie de Madagascar	.	.	5/10	.	.	.	9/3	.	.	.	7	
Sarawak	1/9	.	.	1/9	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
Sardinia } see Italy—												
Sicily }												
*Senegal	.	.	4/7	.	.	.	8/	.	.	.	7	
*Servia via Cologne	.	.	4/8	.	.	.	8/1	.	.	.	7	
*Servia via Hamburgh	.	.	4/4	.	.	.	7/10	.	.	.	7	
*Smyrna	.	.	3/9	.	.	.	7/9	11/9	.	.	11	
*South Australia	.	3/6	.	1/9	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Spain (see note),	.	.	.	.	7/4	.	.	.	.	.	6½	
*Straits Settlements (H)	1/6	.	.	1/6	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	H. Straits Settlement, (including Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley and Singapore). Parcels will also be accepted at Sender's risk, for Johor, Perak, Selangor and Sungie Ujong in the Malayan Peninsula.
(If for H. M. Ships on China Station charge rate as to Hong Kong)												
*Sweden	.	2/4½d.	.	.	4/7	.	.	.	.	.	6	
*Switzerland	.	2/8½d.	.	.	4/2	.	.	.	.	.	6	
*Tangier	1/5	.	.	1/4	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Tasmania	.	3/6	.	1/6	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
Tobago (W.I.)	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
Tortola (W.I.)	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Trinidad	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Tunis	.	.	4/1½d.	.	4/8	.	7/6½d.	.	.	.	7	
*Tonquin	.	.	6/8	.	.	.	10/1	.	.	.	7	
*Tripoli (Africa)	.	.	4/1½d.	.	.	.	7/6½d.	.	.	.	7	
*United States of America	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Victoria (Australia)	.	3/6	.	1/9	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
*Western Australia	.	3/6	.	1/9	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
Windward Islands (see respective Colonies) (I)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Zanzibar	1/9	.	.	1/9	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	

Note.—In each case marked thus * refer to List of Articles specially prohibited.

Parcels for Spain may be accepted up to 6½ lbs.

PARCEL POST, *continued*.

DIMENSIONS.

CLASS I.

Greatest length 3 feet 6 inches. Greatest girth and length combined 6 feet.

For Great Britain and Ireland, British Colonies and Possessions generally (except Canada); for Foreign Countries (except as stated in Classes III. and IV.); and for the United States of America.

CLASS II.

Greatest length 2 feet. Greatest depth or width 1 foot.

For Canada.

CLASS III.

Greatest length 2 feet. Greatest length and girth combined 4 feet.

French Colonies and Possessions, Austrian and French Postal Agencies in Turkey, Italy, Maderia via France, Malta via Italy, Portugal via France, Spain.

CLASS IV.

Two feet in any direction.

Austria Hungary, Azores, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroons, Congo Free State, Denmark, France, Germany, Heligoland, Holland, Dutch East Indies, Luxemburg, Maderia via Portugal, Norway, Portugal (direct), Servia, Sweden, Switzerland.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

I.—PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

1.—LETTERS.

The transmission of any letter whatsoever, no matter to whom addressed, in parcels for the Continent of Europe, Austrian and French Post Offices in Turkish Ports, the Cameroons, the Cape of Good Hope, Republic of Colombia, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Danish West Indies, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, French Colonies and Possessions, Natal, the Australian Colonies, Smyrna, Trinidad and Tunis, West Coast of Africa is *strictly forbidden*.

In Jamaica (*except to places stated*) if any letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence be found in a parcel, and it can be separated therefrom, it will be forwarded to its destination surcharged at unpaid letter rates. But, if such letter, &c., can *not* be separated, the whole parcel will be liable to unpaid letter rates of postage.

Except that if a parcel addressed to any place in the *United States of America* be found to contain a communication of the nature of a letter it shall *not* be forwarded; but will be held at sender's risk.

2—OTHER PARCELS OR POSTAL PACKETS.

A parcel must *not* contain another parcel or other postal packet, intended for delivery at an address other than that borne on the parcel itself.

3—DANGEROUS ARTICLES, &c.

A parcel may *not* contain any dangerous or perishable article, any article likely to injure another parcel, any liquid (unless securely packed in a proper case), nor any article specially prohibited from importation into a particular country or place. (See below).

II.—SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

ADEN.

(See India.)

ADRIANOPLE.

Letters.

AFRICA, WEST COAST OF.

Nil.

ALGERIA.

Letters, counterfeit articles, foreign bronze coins, arms and ammunition of war, medicines (the components of which are not stated) parts of the vine, plants, fruits and fresh vegetables, gold or silver articles, jewellery, lace.

ANNAN.

Letters and articles of exceptional value.

ANTIGUA.

(See Leward Islands.)

ASCENSION.

Bullion, Ostrich feathers, intoxicating liquors of all descriptions.

AUSTRALIA.

(See several Colonies under their respective names.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Letters, potatoes, pork, bacon, &c., foreign lottery tickets.

AUSTRIAN AND FRENCH POST OFFICES IN TURKISH PORTS.

(Including Alexandetto, Caifa, Candia, Canee, Cavalla, Dardanelles, Dedeagh, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Inéboli, Jaffa, Keresun, Lagos, Latakia, Leros, Mersina, Mytilene, Prevesa, Retino, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, San Giovanni-de-Medua, Santi Quaranta, Scio, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tripoli (Syria), Valona, Vathi, Adrianople, Janina, Jerusalem and Phillippolis.)

Letters and articles of exceptional value.

AZORES.

(See Portugal.)

BAHAMAS.

Nil.

BARBADOS.

Nil.

BELGIUM.

Letters, plants, airguns, poignards, bayonets, sword-sticks, pistols, and revolvers of small calibre.

BELIZE.

(See British Honduras.)

BEYROUT.

Letters, fire-arms, tobacco, salt.

BORNEO.

(See North Borneo.)

BRITISH GUIANA.

Nil.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Nil.

BULGARIA.

Letters, impurified wax and parafin candles, lottery-tickets, copper-money, arms and ammunition, unmanufactured tobacco, worn clothing, plants, grapes, flowers, vegetable, medicines and poisonous drugs unless addressed to Chemists.

BURMAH.

(See India.)

CAMEROONS.

Letters.

CANADA.

Reprints of Canadian copyright works, base or counterfeit coin, oleomargarine, butterine, and similar substitutes for butter.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(Including British Buchuana-land.)

Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, Ostrich feathers, fruit, plants, bulbs, and cuttings of trees.

CEYLON.

Arms and ammunition by way of merchandise, foreign reprints of British copyright works; false, base or counterfeit coin of the realm; parts sent separately of articles which are liable to Customs duty.

CHINA.

(See Hong Kong.)

COCHIN CHINA.

Letters.

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF.

Letters, arms, ammunition.

COSTA RICA.

Letters, arms, ammunition.

CONGO—FREE STATE.

Letters.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Fire-arms, tobacco, salt.

CORSICA.

(See France.)

CYPRUS.

Locust eggs, salt, silver and copper coins, tobacco, cigars, and snuff.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

(Including St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix.)

Letters.

DEMERARA.

(See British Guiana.)

DENMARK.

Letters, foreign lottery tickets and prospectuses, imitations of money, notes, or bills, potatoes, almanacks, pork, bacon, &c.

DIEGO SUAREZ.

Letters.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Letters.

DOMINICA.

(See Leeward Islands.)

EGYPT.

Letters, arms (unless addressed to members of the British Army), materials for the composition of gunpowder, le Hachich, books of the Mussulman religion.

FRANCE.

Letters, secret and forbidden arms, ammunition, articles infringing copyright and trade mark laws, game out of season, medicines (the components of which are not stated), foreign bronze coin, tobacco unless addressed to the "Regie" or in limited quantities for the personal use of the addressee, essence of tobacco, playing cards, parts of the vine, gold or silver articles, jewelry, lace.

FRENCH POST OFFICES IN TURKISH PORTS.

Letters.

FRENCH GUIANA.

Letters.

GERMANY.

Letters, plants with roots, all parts of the vine plant, pork, bacon, &c., books of a social democratic or socialistic tendency.

GIBRALTAR.

Arms.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Foreign reprints of British registered copyright works; false money, counterfeit sterling and British silver coin below standard; indecent or obscene articles, inclusive of prints, photographs, &c., tobacco stalks; clocks, watches and metals generally, bearing imitations of British-assay mark or stamps; extracts, essences or concentration of coffee, chicory, tea, and tobacco may not be imported for home consumption. Tobacco (inclusive of cigars and snuff) in small packages such as could be contained in a postal parcel; but they will be admitted, provided they are bonâ fide for the consumption of the addressee, or in small quantities for use as trade samples. Foreign or Colonial manufactures bearing the names, addresses or trade-marks of British manufactures, unless imported with their consent, are also restricted. There are also restrictions on spirits unless in bottle.

All customs prohibitions and restrictions apply equally to the importations from any British colony or possession or Foreign country.

GRENADA.

Unmanufactured tobacco.

GUADELOUPE.

Letters.

HELGOLAND.

Pork, bacon, &c.

HOLLAND.

Letters, fresh meat, hides, &c.

HONG KONG.

(Including Amoy, Canton, Fouchow, Hankow, Hoihow, Macao, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow.)

Parcels will also be accepted but at Sender's risk for other places in China.

Opium.

INDIA.

(Including Aden and Burmah, also the following places on the Persian Gulf and in Turkish Arabia; Bagdad, Bahrain, Bandar Abas, Bushire, Busrah, Guadur, Jask, Linga, and Muscat.)

Opium.

ITALY.

(Including Assab and Massawah.)

Letters, tobacco, sea salt, pork in any form, bacon, plants, or living parts of plants (except cut flowers after 1st November), vegetable manure, playing cards addressed to S. Marino, arms or chemical compounds without the express previous permission of the Italian authorities, fresh meat, game, rags, unwashed used clothes, used bedding, lint, parcels addressed to persons condemned to hard labour or to soldiers in military prisons.

JANINA.

Letters.

JERUSALEM.

Letters.

LABUAN.

Nil.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Nil.

LUXEMBURGH (Grand Duchy of.)

Letters.

MADEIRA.

(See Portugal.)

MALTA.

Nil.

MARTINIQUE.

Letters.

MAYOTTE.

Letters.

MONTSERRAT.

(See Leeward Islands.)

NATAL.

Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, Ostrich feathers, base or counterfeit coin, articles bearing imitations of British trade marks.

NEVIS.

(See Leeward Islands.)

NEW CALEDONIA.

Letters.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Nil.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Including Norfolk Island.)

Letters.

NORWAY.

Letters.

NORTH BORNEO.

(The territory of the British North Borneo Company.)

Nil.

NOSSI BE.

Letters.

PHILIPPOLIS.

Letters.

PORTUGAL.

Letters, silver money, tobacco, parts of the vine (except grapes without leaves), plants and (via France) articles of exceptional value.

REUNION.

Letters.

ST. HELENA.

Bullion, Ostrich feathers, base coin, books infringing British copy-right, Cape brandy, arrack, Bengal rum, aqua-ardente.

ST. KITTS.

(See Leeward Islands.)

ST. LUCIA.

(See Windward Islands.)

ST. MARIE DE MADAGASCAR.

Letters.

ST. VINCENT.

(See Windward Islands.)

SARAWAK.

Nil.

SARDINIA.

(See Italy.)

SENEGAL.

Letters.

SERVIA.

Letters, parts of the Vine.

SICILY.

(See Italy.)

SMYRNA.

Letters, fire-arms, tobacco, salt, plants, sword-sticks, materials for the composition of gunpowder, books unfavourable to the Ottoman Government.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Letters.

SPAIN.

Letters, fire-arms and ammunition, air-guns, books (unless accompanied by a Certificate of the Publisher) reproduction of Spanish maps or plans, missals, breviaries, rosaries, relics, &c., plants.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley and Singapore.)

Parcels will also be accepted, at Sender's risk, for Johor, Perak, Selangor and Sungie, Ujong in the Malayan Peninsula.

Opium, spirits.

SWEDEN.

Letters, manufactured gold and silver not of a certain degree of fineness, drugs and arsenic, unless addressed to professional men.

SWITZERLAND.

Letters, pork, bacon, &c.

TANGIER.

Arms, ammunition, tobacco, pipes used for smoking opium.

TASMANIA.

Letters.

TOBAGO.

Nil.

TONQUIN.

Letters

TORTOLA.

(See Leeward Islands.)

TRINIDAD.

Letters, articles infringing British copyright or trade mark laws, cocoa parts of dutiable articles, rum, all other spirits *except* perfumed or medicinal spirits, tobacco, cigars, cigarillos or cigarettes, gunga, bhang, cannabisindica, opium.

TUNIS AND TRIPOLI.

Letters, arms and ammunition of war, nitrate of soda, saltpetre, sulphur, salt, tobacco, plants, parts of the vine, fruit, fresh vegetables, gold and silver articles, jewelry, lace.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Letters, post cards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence. (See Prohibitions.)

Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination, poisons and explosive or inflammable substances, fatty substances, liquids and those which easily liquefy, confections and pastes, live or dead animals, *except* dead insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables, and substances which

exhale a bad odour, lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars, all obscene or immoral articles, articles which may in any way damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA).

Letters, vine cuttings, opium, spirits (*except* perfumed or medicinal spirits), tobacco.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Letters.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Nil. *Except* Grenada (which see).

ZANZIBAR.

Nil.

3.—TELEGRAPH.

THE last but most certainly not the least of the improvements which have been effected in connection with 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 has received the fullest consideration, it was Sir Anthony Musgrave, at the instance of Mr. Frederic Sullivan, the present Postmaster for Jamaica, who conferred 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 Public Works 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 as well as at the District Stations 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 successful in Jamaica. Telegraphic communication was first established between Kingston and St. Ann's on the 20th of October, 1879, and the circuit of the island was completed on the 4th March, 1881. Stations have been established at the following places in addition to Kingston:—

Spanish Town	Lucea	Alley	St. Margaret's Bay
Linstead	Savanna-la-Mar	Milk River	Hope Bay
Ewarton	Black River	Old Harbour	Buff Bay
Moneague	Middle Quarters	Yallahs	Annotto Bay
Claremont	Santa Cruz	Morant Bay	Port Maria
St. Ann's Bay	Mandeville	Port Morant	Oracabessa
Dry Harbour	Newport	Bath	Ocho Rios
Brown's Town	Shooter's Hill	Plantain Garden River	Port Royal
Duncans	Porus	Manchioneal	Halfway-Tree
Falmouth	May Pen	Priestman's River	Gordon Town
Montego Bay	Chapelton	Port Antonio	Cold Spring
		Up-Park Camp.	

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 (1s.) 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 portorage fee must be prepaid:—

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

The charges for the transmission and for portorage of telegrams must be pre-paid by means of adhesive stamps which are procurable at each station, of which there are two denominations, *viz.*, 1s. and 3d. Books containing twenty message forms, each form being embossed with a stamp of the face value of 1s., may also be purchased at the head station and other principal district stations at the rate of 20s. 3d. 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.

Under an arrangement with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company telegrams addressed to the United Kingdom or to any Foreign Place with which there is telegraphic communication are accepted at any Telegraph Station in Jamaica on payment of the inland rate, in addition to the amount charged by the Cable Company which may be ascertained by application at each station; such payment must be made in *cash*.

Return messages from places abroad will be delivered as addressed subject to the charge for portorage, if any, and to any other claim for conveyance.

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

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.

TABLE SHEWING THE DAYS AND TIME OF CLOSING AND DESPATCH OF MAILS AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, KINGSTON, JAMAICA; ALSO THE RATES OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS, NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PARCELS AND POST CARDS FOR INLAND AND FOREIGN PLACES.

Mails.	Days of Week.	Mails closed at G. P. O.	Mails despatched from G. P. O.	Rates of Postage.										
				Letters.				Newspapers.	Books.		For each additional 2 ozs. (not to exceed 3lbs.)	Parcels.		Post Cards.
				Under ½ oz.	Over ½ oz. not ex- ceeding 1 oz.	Over 1 oz. not ex- ceeding 1½ oz.	For every addi- tional ¼ oz.		Under 2 ozs.			Under 2 ozs.	For each additional 2 ozs. (not to ex- ceed 8 ozs.)	
DAILY.														
Spanish Town, Old Harbour, May Pen, Four Paths, Porus, Linstead Ewarton	Mondays, Tuesdays Wednesdays, Thursdays Fridays, Saturdays	7.20 a.m. 11.20 a.m. 3.35 p.m.	7.40 a.m. to catch 8 train. 11.40 a.m. to catch 12 train. 3.45 p.m. to catch 4.15 train.	1dy.	2d.	3d.	1dy.	½dy. each	½dy.	½dy.	1d.	1d.	1dy.	
Up-Park Camp, Halfway-Tree	Ditto	10.40 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	1dy.	2d.	3d.	1dy.	½dy. each	½dy.	½dy.	1d.	1d.	1dy.	
Port Royal, Gordon Town, Halfway- Tree, Cold Spring, Up-Park Camp TRI-WEEKLY MAIL COACH.	Ditto	2.50 p.m.	3.0 p.m.	1dy.	2d.	3d.	1dy.	½dy. each	½dy.	½dy.	1d.	1d.	1dy.	
Moneague, Claremont, Saint Ann's Bay, Laughlands, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Duncans, Falmouth, Little River, Montego Bay, Mandeville, Spur Tree, Santa Cruz, Lacovia, Black River, Middle Quarters, Kings, Bluefields, Savanna-la-Mar TRI-WEEKLY ORDINARY.	Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays	7.0 a.m.	7.40 a.m. to catch 8 train.	2d.	4d.	6d.	2d.	½dy. each	½dy.	½dy.	1d.	1d.	1dy.	
Northside, Southside Windward, Portland Late letters can be sent on if	Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays prepaid as under : From 2.50 to 3 ... 1d. From 3 to 3.10 ... 2d.	2.50 p.m.	3.45 p.m. 4.15 p.m.	2d.	4d.	6d.	2d.	½dy. each	½dy.	½dy.	1d.	1d.	1dy.	
United States of Colombia United States of America Great Britain, West Indies, &c., &c. (By Fortnightly Contract Packets.)	... ... Wednesdays	extra. extra. * 1.30 & 2.30 p.m.	notice from Agents ers.	4d.	8d.	1s.	4d.	1dy. each for 2ozs	1dy. for 2ozs	Com- mer- cial Pa- pers. 2½d for first 4 ozs.	Same as books.	1½d.	

TIME AT WHICH THE DELIVERIES IN KINGSTON ARE DESPATCHED FROM THE GENERAL POST OFFICE BY LETTER CARRIERS.

8.15 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	2.15 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	2.15 p.m.
Non-Post Days.			Post Days.		

* Late letters can be posted from 1.30 to 2.30 p.m., on payment of 3d. extra, and on board the steamer until 4 p.m., 6d. extra.
NOTE.—For postage on correspondence for Countries not in Postal Union see Table given at page 192.

LIMITS OF KINGSTON FOR HOUSE DELIVERY OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Commencing to the East up Paradise Street, Rae Town, to junction of Windward Road. Then West to South Camp Road; thence North to junction with North Street at G. J. DeCordova's (Devereux Park). West to Kingston Garden Bridge, through those Gardens, North, and Allman Town. Turning West across head of Race Course to Torrington Bridge. Down Orange Street to Drummond Street; thence through Hannah Town to Spanish Town Road, and so to the sea past Railway and Slaughter House.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Postmaster for Jamaica	F. Sullivan	800 0 0	Feb., '53
Chief Clerk	G. H. Pearce	400 0 0	1st Feb., '60
	T. H. McBayne	250 0 0	1st May, '69
First Class Clerks	W. MacKinnon	250 0 0	18th Aug., '67
	E. N. Marshall	250 0 0	15th April, '72
	F. G. M. Lynch	250 0 0	19th July, '74
	D. G. Parsons	200 0 0	30th Dec., '74
Second Class Clerks	P. C. Cunha	200 0 0	14th March, '74
	C. W. Magnan	180 0 0	1st June, '77
	R. Nosworthy	180 0 0	8th Jan., '80
	C. A. Heath	130 0 0	3rd Oct., '79
	W. J. Heath	100 0 0	1st Jan., '78
Third Class Clerks	T. R. Mould	90 0 0	1st Feb., '86
	W. Douglas	100 0 0	1st Oct., '84
	W. R. Thomas	80 0 0	1st June, '88
	W. P. Michelin (acting)	80 0 0	8th April, '89
Telegraph Branch	H. C. Wilson	400 0 0	1st April, '79
	C. F. Duff	200 0 0	16th Jan., '80
	G. A. Hart	200 0 0	16th Jan., '80

ADMISSION INTO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

Up to the year 1885 vacancies in the Junior or Third Class Clerkships in the several Departments of the Public Service of Jamaica were filled up by appointments made by the Governor, generally on the recommendation of the Head of the Department concerned.

The Royal Finance Commissioners of 1882, however, in their Report expressed their opinion that it would be well if the principle of open competition for posts in the Public Service of the colony were adopted. This opinion has been acted upon and a scheme of Competitive Examinations was in 1885 arranged by the Governor, Sir Henry Norman, in consultation with the Jamaica Schools Commission, who have been appointed the Board to conduct the Examinations. The first Examination was held in October, 1885, when 12 candidates competed for 8 vacancies. A second Examination was held from 27th September till 2nd October, 1886, when 7 candidates competed and 4 appointments were made. The third Competitive Examination was held in March, 1888.

The successful Candidates have been on each occasion permitted to select the offices to which they desired to be appointed according to the position taken by them at the final Examination.

The following notices, which have been published in the Jamaica Gazette, will show fully the scheme of, and the arrangements for, the Competitive Examinations:—

“11th February, 1885.

“The Governor directs it to be notified, for general information, that with the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies first appointments to Third

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.

TABLE SHewing THE DAYS AND TIME OF CLOSING AND DESPATCH OF MAILS AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, KINGSTON, JAMAICA ; ALSO THE RATES OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS, NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PARCELS AND POST CARDS FOR INLAND AND FOREIGN PLACES.

Mails.	Days of Week.	Mails closed at G. P. O.	Mails despatched from G. P. O.	Rates of Postage.												
				Letters.				Newspapers.	Books.		Parcels.		Post Cards.			
				Under ½ oz.	Over ½ oz. not ex- ceeding 1 oz.	Over 1 oz. not ex- ceeding 1½ oz.	For every addi- tional ½ oz.		Under 1 oz.	Over 1 oz. not ex- ceeding 4 ozs.	For each additional 4 ozs. (not to exceed 3lbs.)	Under 4 ozs.		Over 4 ozs. not to exceed 8 ozs.		
DAILY.																
Spanish Town, Old Harbour, May Pen, Four Paths, Porus, Linstead Ewarton	Mondays, Tuesdays Wednesdays, Thursdays Fridays, Saturdays	7.20 a.m.	7.40 a.m. to catch 8 train.	1dy.	2d.	3d.	1dy.	½dy. each	1dy.	2d.	2d.	3d.	6d.	1dy.		
Up-Park Camp, Halfway-way Tree	Ditto			10.40 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	1dy.	2d.	3d.	1dy.	½dy. each	1dy.	2d.	2d.	3d.	6d.	1dy.
Spanish Town, Old Harbour, May Pen, Four Paths, Porus, Linstead, Ewarton	Ditto			11.20 a.m.	11.40 a.m. to catch 12 train.	1dy.	2d.	3d.	1dy.	½dy. each	1dy.	2d.	2d.	3d.	6d.	1dy.
Port Royal, Gordon Town, Halfway- Tree, Cold Spring, Up-Park Camp	Ditto	2.50 p.m.	3.0 p.m.													
Spanish Town	Ditto	3.35 p.m.	3.45 p.m. to catch 4.15 train.													
TRI-WEEKLY MAIL COACH.																
Moneague, Claremont, Saint Ann's Bay, Laughlands, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Duncans, Falmouth, Little River, Montego Bay, Mandeville, Spur Tree, Santa Cruz, Lacovia, Black River, Middle Quarters, Kings, Bluefields, Savanna-la-Mar	Monday, Wednesday, Friday	7.0 a.m.	7.40 a.m. to catch 8 train.	2d.	4d.	6d.	2d.	½dy. each	1dy.	2d.	2d.	3d.	6d.	1dy.		
TRI-WEEKLY ORDINARY.																
Northside, Southside Windward, Portland	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	2.50 p.m.	3.45 p.m. 4.0 p.m.	2d.	4d.	6d.	2d.	½dy. each	1dy.	2d.	2d.	3d.	6d.	1dy.		
Late letters can be sent on if prepaid as under :																
		From 2.50 to 3 ... 1d.	extra.	4d.	8d.	1s.	4d.	1dy. each	1dy. for 2ozs	Com mer- cial Pa- pers. 2½d for first 4 ozs.	Same	as books.	1½d.			
		From 3 to 3.10 ... 2d.	extra.													
		According to of steam ers.														
United States of Colombia United States of America Great Britain, West Indies, &c., &c. (By Fortnightly Contract Packets.)	Wednesdays	* 1.30 & 2.30 p.m.	notice from Agents	4d.	8d.	1s.	4d.	1dy. each	1dy. for 2ozs	Com mer- cial Pa- pers. 2½d for first 4 ozs.	Same	as books.	1½d.			

TIME AT WHICH THE DELIVERIES IN KINGSTON ARE DESPATCHED FROM THE GENERAL POST OFFICE BY LETTER CARRIERS.

Non-Post Days.			Post Days.		
8.15 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	2.15 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	2.15 p.m.

* Late letters can be posted from 1.30 to 2.30 p.m., on payment of 3d. extra, and on board the steamer until 4 p.m., 6d. extra.

NOTE.—For postage on correspondence for Countries not in Postal Union see Table in article "Post Office".

Class Clerkships in the Public Service will in future be made by open competition under Regulations to be hereafter announced. This rule will be strictly applied in the case of all such future appointments, with the exception that a relaxation of it may be allowed at the discretion of the Governor in the cases of gentlemen who are now officiating in Public Offices to the satisfaction of the Head of their Department, and with the exception also that it shall be open to the Governor in any one year to appoint two sons of deserving public servants of the colony to Third Class Clerkships, provided they pass a qualifying examination and produce satisfactory certificates as to health and character.

"It is also announced that appointments of successful Candidates to Third Class Clerkships will be probationary for six months and that permanent appointment will depend upon proved fitness of the Candidate during this probationary period.

"This rule as to a probationary period of service and the production of satisfactory certificates as to health and character will apply generally to first appointments to lower grades of the Public Service other than Clerkships.

"The first Examination of Candidates who may desire to compete for Clerkships will probably take place in the month of October next."

"15th April, 1885.

"The Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Order authorizing the Examination of Candidates for Third Class Clerkships in the Civil Service of Jamaica :—

Order by the Governor authorizing Examination for entrance into the Civil Service of Jamaica.

"Whereas it is expedient to make provision for testing, according to fixed rules, the qualification of the young men who may from time to time be proposed to be appointed to Third Class Clerkships in the Civil Service of the Island :

"I. Now, therefore, the Jamaica Schools Commissioners are hereby appointed to be the Board to conduct such Examinations and shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Governor, and shall have power, subject to the approval of the Governor, to appoint from time to time such Assistant Examiners and others as may be required to assist them in the performance of the duties hereinafter assigned to them.

"II. And it is hereby ordered that (except as may be excepted in the Schedules marked B and C annexed hereto) the qualifications of all such persons as may be proposed to be appointed, either permanently or temporarily, to any Third Class Clerkship in any Department of the Civil Service shall, before they are employed, be tested by or under the directions of the said Commissioners; and no person except as aforesaid shall be employed as a Third Class Clerk in any Department of the Civil Service until he shall have been reported by the said Commissioners to be qualified to be admitted on probation to such situation or employment.

"III. No person shall be appointed to any Third Class Clerkship in any Department of the Civil Service until he shall be reported by the said Commissioners to have satisfied them—

"1st. That he is within the limits of age prescribed.

"2nd. That he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties.

"3rd. That his character is such as to qualify him for such situation or employment.

"4th. That he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability to enter on the discharge of his official duties.

"IV. Except as hereinafter is excepted, all appointments which it may be necessary to make hereafter to any of the situations included or to be included in Schedule A to this Order annexed shall be made by means of Competitive Examinations, according to Regulations to be framed from time to time by the said Commissioners and approved by the Governor, open to all persons (of the requisite age, health, character and other qualifications prescribed in the said Regulations) who may be desirous of attending the same, subject to the payment of such fee as the said Commissioners, with the consent of the Governor, may from time to time require. Such Examinations to be held at such periods as the said Commissioners, with the approval

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
OFFICERS RETIRING Brought forward				£ s. d.
C. Hutchinson	Nurse Lunatic Asylum	16th Nov., '83	48	4,384 13 9
A. Lawrence	Warder Lunatic Asylum	16th Nov., '83	63	7 16 0
T. McKay	Officer St. Catherine Dis- trict Prison	1st Dec., '83	37	6 10 0
M. A. Jones*	Messenger Immigration Office	1st Jan., '84	63	13 0 0
S. Edwards	Nurse Lunatic Asylum	8th Mar., '84	62	8 13 4
E. W. Major	District Medical Officer St. Thomas	1st April, '84	57	6 10 0
E. Moore	Nurse Lunatic Asylum	1st April, '84	62	46 13 4
E. McGowan	Nurse Public Hospital	31st May, '84	70	6 10 0
W. Y. Garsia*	Inspector of Immigrants	12th Nov., '74	65	7 0 5
J. Samuel	Sub-Inspector of Consta- bulary	1st Nov., '84	41	133 6 8
J. Adolphus	District Medical Officer St. Elizabeth	1st Nov., '84	60	65 14 5
J. R. Crooks	Runner Internal Revenue	1st Jan., '85	63	62 4 6
A. Cooper	Assistant Collector of Taxes, &c., Portland	20th Feb., '85	52	16 16 0
W. A. Hamilton	Collector of Taxes Man- chester	1st April, '85	70	111 0 10
J. C. Bunting	Clerk Parochial Boards Westmoreland	1st April, '85	49	201 13 4
T. Brown	Subordinate Officer Gene- ral Penitentiary	1st May, '85	60	45 0 0
J. W. Salmon	Runner Internal Revenue	1st May, '85	57	43 16 3
D. McKenzie	Assistant Collector of Re- venue Hanover	1st June, '85	49	16 0 0
Samuel Hinds	Head Turnkey St. Cathe- rine District Prison	1st Aug., '85	44	91 13 4
Wm. Flemmings	Subordinate Officer General Penitentiary	12th Sep., '85	55	19 5 9
M. S. Rickards	Matron Public Hospital	1st Jan., '86	62	18 0 6
Henry Brown	Taskmaster Port Antonio Short Term Prison	9th Sep., '85	63	31 10 0
H. D. Lawes	Late Dispenser General Penitentiary	20th April, '86	41	11 6 8
Richard Carter	Stipendiary Magistrate St. Catherine	16th June, '86	68	56 3 5
John Edwards	Subordinate Officer General Penitentiary	July, '86	55	105 0 0
J. R. Mann	Director Public Works	1st Nov., '86	63	12 17 7
H. B. Shaw	Director of Prisons	1st Oct., '86	...	450 0 0
H. J. Burger	Collector of Taxes	...	...	314 3 4
Lydia Henriques	Matron Lepers' Home	...	...	339 3 4
William A. Wilson	Subordinate Officer General Penitentiary	...	...	18 0 0
Total to Officers	retiring since 1866, &c.	...	...	13 1 9
Alex. Gordon	Injuries received when working on the Public Roads	25th June, '73	...	6,300 0 4
Total for compensation	for abolition of office and pensions	...	...	15 0 0
				£12,707 18 7

SCHEDULE D.

Officers transferred to Parochial Service.

Lee, Henry, Clerk to the Kingston and Eiguanea Water Works Commissioners, 1876.
 Parry, John, Surveyor to the City of Kingston.

* These pensions are paid out of Immigration Funds.