
REPORT

ON THE

GOVT OF INDIA
LIBRARY

TRANSACTIONS OF THE POST OFFICE IN INDIA,

FOR THE

OFFICIAL YEAR 1855-56 AND FORMER YEARS.

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TRANSACTIONS OF THE POST OFFICE IN INDIA

FOR THE

OFFICIAL YEAR 1855-56 AND FORMER YEARS.

No. 771.

FROM

G. PATON, ESQUIRE,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India,

TO

CECIL BEADON, ESQUIRE,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.*

Dated Calcutta, the 30th August 1856.

SIR,

IN accordance with the instructions conveyed in your letter, No. 1021, of the 27th June 1856, I have the honor to submit the Statements, as noted in the margin, relative to the transactions of the Post Office in India, for the official year 1855-56 and former years.

2. The Post Office Act, dated the 12th August 1854, was brought into operation on the 1st October of the same year, and from that date, the low and uniform rate of Postage has been in force.

3. The reorganization of the Post Office Establishment, as recommended by the Postal Commissioners, and approved by Government, did not take place simultaneously with the introduction of the low and uniform Postage, but was commenced on the 13th March and completed on the 1st December 1855.

4. The postponement of the reorganization of the Establishments by Mr. Riddell was, in my opinion, a prudent measure, inasmuch as the Department had the benefit of the experience, and superior intelligence, of the former Post-masters, at the most important Stations, at the period of the substitution of Stamp Labels, in lieu of Cash, in payment of Postage.

5. The change, in the practice of the Department, was thus inaugurated under the guidance of the officials, in whom the Native Public, at all times opposed to, and distrustful of, innovation, had been accustomed to repose confidence.

6. So soon as the public mind had become tolerably accustomed to the use of Postage Stamps, the Post-masters in charge of Post Offices, and who had other special duties requiring their undivided time and attention, were relieved by the most deserving Head Clerks in the Department, and, in a few instances, from the absence of qualified parties then serving in the Department, by the appointment of persons possessing the necessary qualifications.

7. Due regard has been paid to the claims of the Clerks for promotion, and it has been withheld from no one who deserved it. This principle is now established, and recognized, throughout the Department. After the 1st January 1857, no one will be appointed in any capacity to the Post Office, provided there be one serving in it, who is deserving of promotion. The hope of advancement thus held out, must have the obvious effect of improving the efficiency of the Department.

8. Every Post Office is now, with the exception of a few instances—in Pegu and the Straits' Settlements, Peshawur, and Aden, (where there are Ex-officio Post-masters)—in charge of a resident and stationary Deputy Post-master, who is responsible for the proper conduct of its affairs.

9. The Post Offices, in the four Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, &c., are grouped into convenient circles, for the purpose of inspection. To each circle an Inspecting Post-master has been appointed, whose duty it is to travel constantly from Post Office to Post Office, and exercise a vigilant supervision over the Deputy Post-masters, and their Offices, and Road Establishments.

10. The Inspecting Post-masters have, generally, been selected from the Post-masters possessing the greatest experience and intelligence. When actually travelling, they draw an allowance of Rupees 3 per diem and Rupees 5 per mensem for stationery.

11. The Inspecting Post-masters, by not being in charge of any Post Office, are always available, or at the service of the Post-master General, when he may see fit, for having any Post Office, or Road Establishment, particularly looked after. Every Deputy Post-master, and every one connected with the Post Office, or Road Establishment, must thus feel, that he is under the direct surveillance of the Inspecting Post-master, and that any irregularity cannot long pass undetected.

12. The Inspecting Post-masters submit a weekly diary of their proceedings to the Post-masters General, who are thus made acquainted with every incident of importance in the whole range of their division of the Post Office in India.

13. The Post-masters General submit, fortnightly, brief narratives of their correspondence to the Director General, so that he is, at an early date, in the knowledge of every circumstance of importance, connected with the working of the Post Offices under their control, and thereby in a position to exercise supervision over the whole Department.

16. The Inspecting Post-masters are, with few exceptions, Europeans, and have been selected on account of former good service in the Post Office, or other Departments under Government.

17. I am glad to have it in my power to state, that the Inspecting Post-masters have been active and zealous, and have exerted themselves to place the Offices, and Road Establishments, under their control, in an efficient state.

18. Since the Inspecting Post-masters commenced their tours of inspection, many irregularities have been noticed, and corrected by them; and I must remark that, since they have been travelling from Office to Office, the complaints from the public, against the Department, have been much less frequent.

Divisions of Inspecting Post-masters in the Post Office, in the four Presidencies.

19. The following Statement shows the number of divisions, in each of the four Presidencies, in which there is an Inspecting Post-master:—

BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		N. W. PROVINCES.	
1	Arracan.	1	Hyderabad.	1	Northern Concan.	1	Rawal Pindee.
2	Cutrack.	2	Northern Division.	2	Guzerat Division.	2	Allahabad.
3	Bardwan.	3	Ootacamund.	3	Poona or Deccan.	3	Indore.
4	Bhangulpore.	4	St. Thomas's Mount.	4	Kandeish.	4	Jullunder.
5	Kuddea.	5	Bangalore.	5	South Mahratta.	5	Delhi.
6	Rajshahye.	6	Cuddapah.	6	South Concan.	6	Mooltan.
7	Dacca.	7	Trichinopoly.	7	Scinde.	7	Meerut.
8	Patna.	8	Carnair.	8	Nagpore.	8	Bareilly.
9	Pegu.	9	Bellary.	9	Berar.	9	Rajpootana.
		10	Tinnevelly.			10	Agra.
						11	Benares.
						12	Jeypore.

20. The following is a Statement, showing the number of Post Offices and Receiving Houses, in the four Presidencies of India, in the year 1854-55, and that were opened in 1855-56:—

PRESIDENCY.	1854-55.		1855-56.		Total Post Office.	Total Receiving House.
	Post Office.	Receiving House.	Post Office.	Receiving House.		
Bengal	167	13	82	0	239	13
Madras	130	20	4	0	134	20
Bombay	107	12	3	0	115	12
N. W. Provinces	251	10	14	6	265	16
Total	645	55	108	6	753	61

21. Besides the Post Offices and Receiving Houses shown above, Letter Boxes have been fixed throughout every Town or Station, according to the requirements of the Public. The number of Letters posted at the Letter Boxes, has been very considerable, and is increasing, which may be accepted as evidence, that the Native Public appreciate the convenience of them ; but, in a few instances, as at Nowserai, in Bombay, and at Hyderabad, and Begum Bazar, in the Territories of the Nizam, the Natives have not only shown distrust in, but an absolute objection to, Letter Boxes, and have prohibited their being fixed at, or near, their houses.

Establishment of Postal Lines of Road in 1854-55.

22. The subjoined Statement shows the number of miles over which the Mail was conveyed, and by what means, in the four Presidencies, in 1854-55 :—

PRESIDENCY.	Conveyed by Runners and Boats.	Conveyed by Horses and Carts.	Total Number of Miles.
	Number of Miles.	Number of Miles.	
Bengal	5,951½	450	6,401½
Madras	5,326	523	5,849
Bombay	3,827	2,321	6,148
N. W. Provinces.....	9,363	2,833	12,196
Total	24,467½	6,127	30,594½

23. The following Statement gives the information, as above, for the past year, 1855-56, together with the average cost per mile :—

PRESIDENCY.	Mails conveyed by Railway.		By Runners.		By Horses.		By Carts.		By Boats.		Total number of Miles.
	Miles.	Average cost per Mile.	Miles.	Average cost per Mile.	Miles.	Average cost per Mile.	Miles.	Average cost per Mile.	Miles.	Average cost per Mile.	
Bengal	122	0	5,393	1 9 3	0	0 0 0	314	11 15 10	3,770	1 4 0	6,599
Madras	0	0	6,887	1 15 0	0	0 0 0	522½	13 13 6	0	0 0 0	7,409½
Bombay	24	0	4,130	2 8 7	1,004	8 9 1	451	17 15 3	890	0 0 0	6,598
N. W. Provinces	0	0	10,201	1 8 7	336	12 1 9	2,170	16 3 10	0	0 0 0	12,707
Total	146	0	26,611	1 13 7½	2,240	10 5 5	3,457½	15 0 1½	3,859	0 0 0	36,313½

Roads on which Mail Carts are in use.

24. The following are the lines of road on which the Mail is conveyed by Mail Cart:

PRESIDENCY.	FROM	TO	MILES.
BENGAL ...	Ranecgonge	Benares	300
	Calcutta	Khamra	150
MADRAS ...	Madras	Oolunderpett	121
	Madras	Bangalore	200
	Bangalore	Bellary	192
BOMBAY ...	Bombay	Indore	374
	Bombay	Poona	94
N. W. PROVINCES...	Benares	Jhelum	911
	Agra	Indore	375
	Agra	Bongong	79
	Agra	Allyghur	53
	Khurgah	Meerut	53
	Cawnpore	Lucknow	48
	Meerut	Delhi	44
	Meerut	Saharunpore	72
	Umballah	Kalka	38
	Umballah	Lahore	198
	Lahore	Mooltan	206
	Benares	Jubbulpore	274
Kamptee	Nagpore	11	

25. The following Statement shows the places between which the Mail is conveyed on horseback, and the average rate of speed at which it is conveyed, in the dry and rainy seasons of the year:—

PRESIDENCY.	From	To	Miles.	Average speed in Dry Season.	Average speed in Rainy Season.	REMARKS.
				M. F. P.	M. F. P.	
BOMBAY	*Bombay	Broach	230	4 0 0 per hour	3 2 23 per hour	* Lately placed under a contractor, who has failed to fulfil the terms of his contract with Government, and lately caused great detention of the Mails and Parcels at Bombay.
	Broach	Deesa	228	6 1 1 ditto	5 3 5 ditto	
	Kurrachee	Mooltan	600	9 5 32 ditto	8 1 31 ditto	
N. W. PROVINCES	Jhelum	Peshawur	176	9 4 0 per hour	8 0 0 per hour	
	Jubbulpore	Kamptee	165	8 2 0 ditto	7 0 0 ditto	

Line of road in the North-Western Provinces, where the Mail is conveyed by contract, on wheeled conveyances, at 7 miles in the hour.

	Miles.
Cawnpore to Lucknow ..	49
Delhi to Meerut	44
Meerut to Saharunpore ..	72
Total ...	164

26. I give, in the margin, a Statement of the lines of road, on which the Mails and Parcels are carried, under contract, by Mail Cart, or wheeled conveyances, at the rate of 7 miles in the hour. The contractors are at liberty, at the same time, to convey Passengers. The remuneration which they receive, does not exceed the expense of the Establishment of Runners formerly employed.

27. The roads are metalled, where the Mails are conveyed, as above, by contract, in the North-Western Provinces. Extra speed, without extra expense, is gained by the arrangement, and, at the same time, private enterprize is developed with great convenience to the public. The contracts are held by Natives, with the proviso, that they shall cease at three months' notice.

28. By the receipts from Passengers, in addition to a fixed remuneration for the Mails and Parcels, the contractors have derived profit, and wherever the roads are metalled, I anticipate an extension of this system of contracts. An offer for a contract has just been received for the Mails between Benares and Juanpore.

Speed of Mails when conveyed by Runners. 29. The speed of the Mails, when conveyed by Runners, varies much throughout India, and is entirely dependent on local circumstances.

Maximum and minimum speed of Runners conveying the Mails. 30. The maximum rate of 6 miles in the hour is generally attained in the dry season, when the weight carried by each Runner never exceeds 18 lbs.; the stages are not more than 6 miles in length; the road level and bridged, and not liable to inundation.

In the rainy season, the maximum rate of speed does not exceed $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the hour, under the above favorable circumstances.

31. Where the Mails are conveyed below the maximum rate of speed of the season, it is generally owing to natural obstacles, such as a road more or less hilly, the presence of loose stones or rocks, dense and malarious jungle, tigers, swamps, inundations, and unbridged streams, or rivers, which, in the rainy season, are sometimes unpassable for hours, and even days together.

Regular length of the Mail Runners' stages. 32. The stages, for the Runners, vary in length from 4 to 8, and even 9 miles, in different parts of India. The stages have to be carefully revised with reference to the surface of the country, and until the revision takes place, no fair comparison—in regard to the relative speed obtained on any of them—can be made. Where speed is an object, the weight for each Runner should never exceed 18 lbs., and the stage should not exceed 6 miles.

33. In order that the rate of travelling of the Mail, on every line of road in the four Presidencies of India, may be known, I annex four lists, for the months of February and August of 1855. The former may be accepted as showing the average speed of the Mails in the dry, and the latter, as the average speed of the Mails in the rainy, season.

Delay of the Mail at the Ferries. 34. At the unbridged rivers, where there are Ferries, detention of the Mails frequently takes place, particularly at night. Great exertions have been made to prevent delays at the Ferries, but, until the parties in charge of them, be held responsible by stringent measures, yet to be determined on, I do not think much improvement will take place.

Ferries not maintained at the expense of the Post Office. 35. Only a few of the Ferries are maintained by, or at, the expense of the Postal Department, and to have special arrangements at each Ferry, for the Post, would entail great additional expense.

36. Where the rivers are broad, the farmers of the Ferries should be bound, under a heavy penalty, to maintain a small boat at each bank, at all hours, for the prompt conveyance of the Mails. A clause in their contract, to that effect, would obviate the delays which now take place.

37. During the day, the Runners are sometimes detained at the Ferries on account of Passengers; at night, the boatmen are often asleep, and perhaps at the opposite side of the river; so that the Runners sometimes wait an indefinite time to be taken across.

30. Without the supervision, and ready co-operation, of the District Authorities, the arrangements, at the Ferries, for the prompt transmission of the Mails, will never be satisfactory. When the Magistrates, Deputy Commissioners, and Political Agents, of Districts, take a real and active interest in the speedy transit of the Mails, through their Districts, the impediments complained of at the Ferries, will cease to exist.

Co-operation of District Officers required to obviate delay of the Mails at the Ferries.

39. In the full knowledge of the delay, in the transit of the Mail, at the numerous unbridged rivers and streams intersecting almost every road in India, Mr. Riddell suggested the use of galvanized iron wire rope for spanning them, on which, when supported by a pillar at each bank, the Mail Bags could be pulled across.

Proposal to substitute galvanized iron wire rope, in lieu of hempen rope, for crossing the Mails at unbridged rivers.

40. The galvanized iron wire rope will answer for rivers 1,200 feet in breadth, but, I fear, the expense will be so very great, as to prevent its being generally brought into use. In the meantime, the Chief Engineers, of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and North-Western Provinces, have received a small supply of the wire rope, and are engaged in testing its fitness for the postal purposes I have described.

41. Over streams of small width, hempen ropes are used for crossing the Mails. They do not, however, answer very well, and require frequent renewal.

42. The Parcel or Banghy Mail is, on many of the lines of road, conveyed along with the Mail.

Parcels conveyed separately by vans, which also convey Passengers, on the Grand Trunk Road.

Raneegunge to Benares	300
Benares to Allahabad	73
Allahabad to Cawnpore	126
Cawnpore to Allyghur	183
Allyghur to Delhi	80
Delhi to Kurnaul	76
<i>Branch Roads.</i>	
Bongong to Agra	79
Allyghur to Agra	53
Khurghah to Meerat	63

Total .. 1,022 miles.

43. Where the Parcels cannot be conveyed along with the Mail, special Runners are employed. The speed, at which they travel, varies from 2½ to 3½ miles in the hour.

44. Excepting between the several Stations noted in the margin, all the Banghy Parcels are conveyed along with the Mail, where carts are in use.

45. Between the Stations marginally noted, the Parcels that cannot be sent along with the Mail, are conveyed, at a rate of 7 miles in the hour, in light vans, resting on grasshopper springs, and fitted with hoods and awnings, for the comfort of Passengers.

46. A van starts daily, at a fixed hour, from each Station, and Passengers, to the number of six, in addition to the Parcels, in transit, are carried at the rate of one anna a mile.

47. In the Bengal Division, namely, from Raneegunge to Benares, Passengers have not been carried by the vans, on account of the great weight of the Parcels despatched from Calcutta. No reason, however, exists for Passengers not being carried by the vans leaving Benares for Raneegunge, and instructions to that effect have been given. During the year under review, the receipts from Passengers, by the vans, in the North-Western Provinces, amounted to Rupees 38,042-14-0, which is in excess of the expense incurred for the Establishment, so that the extra despatches of Parcels, by the vans, may be considered to have been conveyed without any actual expense to the Department.

Receipts from Passengers travelling by the Parcel Vans at one anna per mile.

48. The establishment of the Parcel and Passenger vans, at the very low rate of one anna per mile for each Passenger, is felt as a great boon by the public of the Upper Provinces.

Passengers conveyed by Mail, or Express Cart, on certain line of road, in the North-Western Provinces.

- Kurnaul to Umballah.
- Umballah to Kalka.
- Umballah to Jullunder.
- Jullunder to Lahore.
- Lahore to Jhelum.
- Lahore to Mooltan.
- Agra to Gwalior.
- Gwalior to Secpree.
- Secpree to Indore.

A light moveable hood designed and brought into use for the Mail Carts, North-Western Provinces.

49. On the line of road, in the North-Western Provinces, noted in the margin, Passengers are taken, by the Mail Carts, at the following rates:—On the Agra and Indore Road, the rate per seat is 2½ annas per mile, and on all other lines, 3½ annas. The charge, for a cart, when engaged by one or two travellers, is 8 annas and 12 annas a mile.

50. The Post-master General, North-Western Provinces, lately designed, and brought into use, a light and shifting hood, for use on the Mail Carts. It is of the simplest mechanism, may be put up, or taken off, in two minutes, and, when not required, may be folded up, and placed on the top of the cart, without inconvenience to the Passengers.

51. By means of the hood, Travellers are now enabled to proceed by the carts, in the day time, throughout the year. During the past year, in the North-Western Provinces, palanqueen carriages, and trucks for palanqueens, were placed on the roads noted

in the margin.

52. Between Lahore and Mooltan, bearers for Travellers by palanqueens are not procurable. Loud complaints have been made against the Department, on account of bearers not being maintained there for Travellers. The Department, however, never has considered it a duty to entertain, or to collect, bearers for Travellers, unless they can be found in the vicinity, and employed voluntarily, according to the local rates of wages. For such Travellers as could not proceed by the Mail Carts, an attempt was made to run trucks and palanqueen carriages, and notwithstanding the difficult state of the road between Mooltan and Lahore, I am glad to be able to state, that Truck or Carriage Daks are now available, so that the absence of bearers, is now not felt much.

53. During the past year, the Mail Establishment, between Benares and Jubbulpore,

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Mail Cart, Carriage, and Truck Daks.	
	1854-55.	1855-56.
Agra	0 0 0	1,649 12 5
Allahabad	0 0 0	4,394 2 2
Allyghur	0 0 0	118 7 4
Benares	0 0 0	1,253 14 5
Cawnpore	0 0 0	54 10 11
Delhi	0 0 0	202 6 5
Gwalior	0 0 0	1,373 15 9
Indore	0 0 0	2,350 8 11
Jhelum	0 0 0	2,040 9 3
Jubbulpore	0 0 0	248 2 8
Jullunder	0 0 0	4,761 9 6
Kurnaul	0 0 0	247 3 0
Lahore	0 0 0	16,597 2 3
Meerut	0 0 0	59 3 0
Mirzapore	0 0 0	408 8 0
Mooltan	0 0 0	5,396 1 6
Mynpooree	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rawul Pindce	0 0 0	45 0 0
Umballah	0 0 0	5,390 12 6
Total	26,414 8 0	46,597 2 0

was made available for Passengers, on the same conditions as on the other roads. I give, in the margin, a Statement of the receipts from Passengers, by the Mail Carts, in the North-Western Provinces, from which it will be seen that, in the past year, there is an increase of Rupees 20,182-10-0 over the receipts in 1854-55.

54. Between Bombay and Indore, a distance of 376 miles, the Mails, for seven years, have been conveyed under contract, in carts drawn by horses. For some time, the rate of speed has been falling off, and has been as low as 5 miles in the dry, and 4 miles in the rainy, season.

55. The contractor alleged the bad state of the road as the cause of his having

failed to obtain a high rate of speed, or 9 or 10 miles in the hour.

56. With the consent of the contractor, that portion of the road, from Indore to Dhoolia, a distance of 166 miles, was placed under charge of Mr. Beauvais, Inspecting Post-master of the Indore Division, on the 1st February last. Carts and harness were sent from the Work-shop at Ahygurh, horses were hired, and an Establishment was at once organized, in accordance with the system in force in the North-Western Provinces, on the line of road from Indore to Agra.

57. Under the energetic management of Mr. Beauvais, the speed realized has been 9 miles in the hour, and the expense has not exceeded that agreed on with the contractor. I may also remark, that the road between Dhoolia and Indore, is throughout the most difficult portion between Indore and Bombay.

58. On the 1st December next, the Mail Contract between Bombay and Dhoolia, will cease, and from that date, the Mail Cart system of the North-Western Provinces will be extended from Dhoolia to Wassind, or 49 miles from Bombay.

59. On the extension of the Mail Establishment to Wassind, I anticipate the conveyance of the Mail, between Bombay and Agra, uniformly within eighty hours, and should that be effected, in all probability, the Mails, between Calcutta and Bombay, will then be conveyed, with greater celerity and regularity, *via* Agra, than as at present, *via* Nagpore.

60. The distance, between Calcutta and Bombay, *via* Nagpore and Agra, is 1,371 and 1,531 miles, respectively. There is, occasionally, unavoidable delay, at Benares, by the Mails having to be detained for the Mails from the North-Western Provinces; but, owing to the difficult state of the road, between Jubbulpore and Kamptee, and again between Nagpore and Poona, a higher rate of speed than is now attained, can scarcely be expected.

61. If, as I anticipate, the Mail, between Calcutta and Bombay, be conveyed in less time, *via* Agra, than *via* Nagpore, notwithstanding the extra distance of 162 miles, there will be no occasion for maintaining the expensive Establishment of Mail Carts between Benares and Jubbulpore, and a Horse Dak thence to Poona. An efficient Establishment of Runners would, probably, then meet every requirement on the line of road between Poona, Nagpore, and Benares.

62. In view to ascertain the result of the new and uniform rate of Postage, the correspondence of the country, in the month of April 1855 and 1856, has been contrasted with that of thirty days of August 1854.

63. For the month of August, the Returns are of Letters despatched, while for April, the Returns are of Letters received; exception might be taken to a comparison, but it will appear immaterial, when it is recollected that, for every Letter despatched, a Letter in reply, is generally received. All re-transmissions of Letters are exhibited in the Despatch, as well as in the Receipt Registers in the Post Office, on which account, the covers despatched, in August 1854, may be fairly compared with those received in April 1855 and 1856.

64. The correspondence having been carefully ascertained for thirty days of August and April 1855 and 1856, and a calculation thereof made for one year, we have the means of contrasting the correspondence under the old, with the new, rates of Postage, at the period of seven, and nineteen, months after the latter had been in operation. Accordingly, the following Statement is prepared to show the gross number of covers, including Newspapers and Service Letters :—

The gross correspondence of the country under the old and new rates of Postage are treated.

PRESIDENCY.	AUGUST 1854.	APRIL 1855.	APRIL 1856.
Bengal	3,83,943	5,81,886	6,60,882
Madras	3,29,547	4,55,556	4,75,622
Bombay	2,92,588	5,52,100	6,20,287
N. W. Provinces.....	5,84,145	9,28,024	10,56,382
Total.....	15,90,223	25,17,566	28,13,173
Estimate for one year	1,90,82,676	3,02,10,792	3,37,58,076

65. By the above Statement, the increase, in the gross number of covers, is 76.9 per cent., nineteen months after the operation of the low and uniform Postage, when contrasted with the gross number of covers under the old rates of Postage.

66. The number of chargeable Letters, in August 1854 and April 1856, is as follows, in the four Presidencies :—

PRESIDENCY.	AUGUST 1854.			APRIL 1856.		
	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.
Bengal	79,925	1,71,314	2,51,239	3,04,049	1,63,702	4,67,811
Madras	1,29,735	1,02,128	2,31,863	2,73,840	73,394	3,47,234
Bombay	51,832	1,06,180	1,58,012	3,52,684	82,297	4,34,981
N. W. Provinces ..	1,17,497	2,55,795	3,73,292	4,58,983	3,39,885	7,98,873
Total.....	3,78,989	6,35,417	10,14,406	13,89,561	6,59,338	20,48,899
Estimate for one year..	45,47,868	76,25,004	1,21,72,872	1,66,74,732	79,12,056	2,45,86,788

67. In 1849-50, the chargeable Letters passing through the Post Office in India were as follows :—

Paid Letters 43,10,597
 Bearing ditto 58,08,166
1,01,18,763

According to this numerical Statement of chargeable correspondence, the Postal Commissioners based their calculations, regarding the probable Returns of Postage, under the low and uniform rate in force since 1st October 1854, and, by their calculations, the correspondence must increase 147 per cent., before the Postage, under the new, will be equal to that at which it stood under the old, rates of Postage.

68. It will be observed, that the chargeable Letters in 1855-56, when compared with 1849-50, have increased 142·9 per cent.

69. Again, the chargeable Letters in 1855-56, when compared with 1854-55, have increased 101·9 per cent. This increase, being the result of nineteen months' operations of the low rates of Postage, cannot but be considered very satisfactory, and it augurs well for the speedy realization of 147 per cent. increase, as anticipated by the Postal Commissioners.

70. The following Table shows the progressive increase in the Chargeable and Service covers, *including Newspapers*, in April 1855, seven months after, and April 1856, nineteen months after, the operation of the low and uniform rates of Postage :

AUGUST 1854.			APRIL 1855.			APRIL 1856.		
Paid and Bearing Letters.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Service Covers.	Paid and Bearing Letters.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Service Covers.	Paid and Bearing Letters.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Service Covers.
10,14,406	1,26,387	4,49,430	18,36,657	2,31,348	4,49,064	20,46,899	2,60,831	5,03,443

71. It will be seen, from the above Table, that the number of chargeable covers, which passed through the Post Office, in April 1855, exceeded the number, in August 1854, by 9,27,709, or 81·3 per cent., while the number, in April 1856, exceeded that, in April 1855, by 2,41,228, or by 11·6 per cent.

72. In considering the increase of 101·9 per cent., which has taken place in the chargeable correspondence, after nineteen months' operations, it is to be borne in mind, that the low and uniform rate of Postage has not effected 41·57 per cent. of the chargeable correspondence under the old rates of Postage, as that is the proportion of Letters that was formerly passing through the Post Office, under $\frac{1}{4}$ tola weight and at half-anna Postage.

73. In England, the chargeable correspondence was 77,500,000, before the introduction of the uniform Penny Postage, and of that number, 8,000,000, or 10·32 per cent only, were not affected by the reduction.

74. The increase of chargeable correspondence, under the Penny rate of Postage, was 122½ per cent. in the first year, and 16½ per cent. in the second year, in the United Kingdom. Making due allowance, therefore, for the new rates of Postage, not affecting 10·32 per cent. of the correspondence under the old rates in the United Kingdom, and 41·57 under the former rate of Postage in India, and calculating the increase to have been, in the United Kingdom, after nineteen months' operation, to be about 131·89 per cent., the increase of 101·9 per cent., for the same period, *viz.*, nineteen months, in the Post Office in India, is to that in England, as 1 is to 1·29.

76. I give, in the following Table, the number and progressive increase of the chargeable Newspapers in the month of August 1854, under the old rates of Postage, and in April 1855 and 1856, under the reduced and uniform rate :—

Newspaper comparison of numerical circulation under old and new rates of Postage.

PRESIDENCY.	AUGUST 1854.	APRIL 1855.	APRIL 1856.
	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.	Paid and Bearing Newspapers.
Bengal.....	36,151	76,670	80,691
Madras	21,862	42,738	48,283
Bombay	35,810	43,293	48,363
N. W. Provinces	32,564	69,144	83,494
Total.....	1,26,387	2,31,845	2,60,891
Estimate for one year.....	15,16,644	27,82,140	31,29,972

76. By the above Table, it will be seen, that the number of Newspapers, which passed through the Post Office, in April 1855, exceeded the number, in August 1854, by 1,05,458, or 83·4 per cent, and that the number, in April 1856, exceeded that, in April 1855, by 28,986, or 12·5 per cent.

77. In 1849-50, the circulation of imported Newspapers, and those published in India, amounted to 13,91,640, so that the number in circulation, in 1854, exceeded that only by 1,25,004, or 8·9 per cent.

78. The increase of 106·3 per cent, in the circulation of Newspapers, in nineteen months after the reduction of Postage, from 3 annas to 1 anna, on single covers, irrespective of distance, is sufficient evidence of the great impetus thereby given to the diffusion of information.

79. The relative increase, in the circulation of chargeable Newspapers, under the low rate of Postage, is remarkable, being 123·2 per cent. in Bengal, 120·8 per cent. in Madras, 35·05 per cent. in Bombay, and 156·3 in the North-Western Provinces.

80. The following Table shows the number of Service Letters in 1849-50, August 1854, April 1855, and April 1856, with a calculation for one year :—

Official correspondence before and after the new rates of Postage.

PRESIDENCY.	ONE MONTH IN 1849 50.	AUGUST 1854.	APRIL 1855.	APRIL 1856.
Bengal.....	72,588	87,972	94,751	1,04,055
Madras	73,506	73,474	68,423	78,327
Bombay	64,541	96,529	1,13,743	1,34,636
N. W. Provinces.. ..	1,47,770	1,66,767	1,52,242	1,68,116
Total.....	3,57,405	4,23,742	4,29,159	4,85,134
Estimate for one year.....	42,93,660	50,84,904	51,49,908	58,20,408

PRESIDENCY.	APRIL 1855.		APRIL 1856.	
	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
Bengal	7.7	0	18.2	0
Madras	0	6.8	6.6	0
Bombay	17.8	0	30.3	0
N. W. Provinces ...	0	8.1	1.4	0

81. I give, in the margin, the percentage of increase, or decrease, in the number of Service covers, in the four Presidencies, in April 1855, and April 1856, or seven, and nineteen, months after the abolition of the special privilege of franking.

82. The increase of 14.4 per cent., in the official correspondence of the country, is extraordinary, seeing that the privilege of franking has been withdrawn from upwards of a million of people connected with the State. I can account for this unexpected result only by attributing it to the increase in the number of Public Departments, and the remarkable degree of impetus, lately given to the working, or supervision, and consequently, to the correspondence, of all Public Departments. There is little reason to hope for a decrease in the Service covers unless more stringent measures be adopted for keeping the number, bulk, or weight, within more moderate bounds, without, at the same time, interposing with the freedom of official correspondence.

83. But this return of Service covers does not show the actual numerical increase of the official correspondence that has taken place, inasmuch as it was customary, before October 1854, to despatch each Service Letter separately, whereas, all Letters, to the same address, are now, or ought to be, under one cover, so long as the aggregate weight does not exceed 12 tolahs. It is thus difficult to imagine to what extent official correspondence has lately been multiplied.

Estimated proportion of Chargeable and Service covers before, and after, the reduced rates of Postage.

84. The following Table shows the estimated proportion of Chargeable and Service covers in 1849-50, August 1854, April 1855, and April 1856:—

	1850.		AUGUST 1854.		APRIL 1855.		APRIL 1856.	
Chargeable Letters	1,01,18,763	63.16	1,21,72,872	63.79	2,20,39,884	72.96	2,45,86,788	72.83
Ditto Newspapers	13,91,640	8.69	15,16,644	7.94	27,82,140	9.20	31,29,972	9.27
Service Covers	45,10,696	28.15	63,93,160	28.26	53,88,768	17.83	60,41,316	17.89
Total	1,60,21,099	100	1,91,82,676	99.99	3,02,10,792	99.98	3,37,58,076	99.99

85. The mode of returning Sorted or Forward letters, and also Outward and Inward Overland or Ship Letters, at the Presidency Town Post Offices, has been found defective. The result has been a slight inaccuracy in the number of covers passing through those Offices, on which account I have not given a separate and comparative Statement of them.

86. With the view of ensuring uniformity, and accuracy, in the Return of Sorted or Forward, and of Overland or Ship, Letters, I addressed a Circular Letter of Instructions for the guidance of the Postmasters General, of which I annex a copy hereto.

87. The following Table shows the number of Chargeable and Service Parcels, that were transmitted, through the Post Office, in August 1854, April 1855, and April 1856, with an Estimate for one year :—

PRESIDENCY.	AUGUST 1854.		APRIL 1855.		APRIL 1856.	
	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.
Bengal.....	6,510	3,045	6,150	4,603	6,373	4,173
Madras.....	3,787	1,200	4,878	1,393	4,983	1,975
Bombay.....	2,507	709	3,519	2,637	3,774	3,035
N. W. Provinces....	3,947	2,810	10,029	5,421	9,793	5,673
Total.....	16,841	7,854	24,576	14,054	24,923	14,850
Estimate for one year	2,02,092	94,248	2,94,912	1,68,648	2,99,076	1,73,272

88. By the above Table, it appears, that the chargeable Parcels sent, through the Post Office, in April 1855, exceeded the number in August 1854, by 7,735, or 45.9 per cent., and that chargeable Parcels, in April 1856, exceeded the number in 1855, by 347, or 1.4 per cent.

89. The Service Parcels, in April 1855, exceeded the number, in August 1854, by 6,200, or 78.9 per cent., while, in April 1856, they exceeded the number by 802, or 5.7 per cent.

90. The following is a comparative Statement of the Chargeable and Service Parcels, from the Returns, for one month, in 1849-50, August 1854, April 1855, and April 1856, with a calculation for one year :—

	1850.		AUGUST 1854.		APRIL 1855.		APRIL 1856.	
	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.	Chargeable.	Service.
Bengal.....	3,417	2,226	6,510	3,045	6,150	4,603	6,373	4,173
Madras.....	2,839	1,520	3,757	1,200	4,878	1,393	4,983	1,975
Bombay.....	2,132	1,037	2,597	769	3,519	2,637	3,774	3,35
N. W. Provinces.....	3,316	1,678	3,947	2,810	10,029	5,421	9,793	5,673
Total.....	11,704	6,461	16,841	7,854	24,576	14,054	24,923	14,850
Estimate for one year.....	1,10,448	77,532	2,02,092	94,248	2,94,912	1,68,648	2,99,076	1,73,272

91. The increase, in chargeable Parcels, in April 1856, when compared with August 1854, under the old rates of Postage, is 47.9 per cent., while the increase, in Service Parcels, between the same months, is 89.1 per cent.

92. The increase, in chargeable Parcels, notwithstanding the reduction of Postage, is much more than might have been anticipated, seeing that many Parcels of Books, formerly sent by Banghy, are now sent by the Book Post. Moreover, large numbers of Parcels

93. I have no data, at my command, by which to judge of the increase of weight that is conveyed by the Banghy or Parcel Dāk, but it may be fairly assumed to bear a corresponding ratio with the great increase in the number, both of Chargeable and Service Parcels.

94. The increase, in the number of Service Parcels, is as remarkable, as the increase already shown at paragraph 87, in the number of Service covers, since the abolition of privileged franking.

95. The number of Books, Pamphlets, &c., conveyed under the Book Post Rules, in April 1855 and April 1856.—

PRESIDENCY.	APRIL 1855.			APRIL 1856.		
	Indian Books.	Imported Books.	Total.	Indian Books.	Imported Books.	Total.
Bengal	385	2,306	2,691	606	2,943	3,549
Madras	1,809	463	2,272	2,393	710	3,103
Bombay	675	627	1,302	1,173	505	1,768
N. W. Provinces....	3,365	1,497	4,862	4,616	1,356	5,972
Total.....	6,234	4,893	11,127	8,788	5,604	14,392
Estimate for one year	74,808	58,716	1,33,524	1,05,456	67,248	1,72,704

96. By the above Statement, it will be seen, that the increase, in the total number of Books, in April 1856, when compared with April 1855, is 29.3 per cent., and that the Indian, exceed Imported, Books by 56.8 per cent.

97. In 1849-50, the Postal Commissioners ascertained, that the number of chargeable Indian and Imported Books, Pamphlets, &c., conveyed through the Post Office in India, amounted, in one month, to 2,494. It may be fairly assumed, that there was not any particular increase, in the number, in August 1854, in which case, the increase, in the number of Books, &c., transmitted, through the Post Office, in nineteen months after the reduced rate of Postage, is about 477.06 per cent.

98. The marginal Table shows the number of Registered Letters posted in April 1855 and 1856, with an estimate for one year. The gross number of Registered Letters, in April 1855, was 18,671, and compared with which, the number posted, in April 1856, shows an increase of 9,238, or 49.4 per cent.

PRESIDENCY.	APRIL 1855.	APRIL 1856.
Bengal	6,505	10,271
Madras	3,994	5,470
Bombay	2,052	3,054
N. W. Provinces ..	6,120	9,114
Total	12,671	27,909
Estimate for one year	2,24,052	3,34,908

99. In March 1851, the number of Registered Letters *despatched* from Calcutta was 120, and 138 were *received*. At the Bombay Post Office, in January 1851, the

number of Registered Letters was 54, and at the Out-stations 15 only.

100. I give, in the margin, the number of Registered Letters *despatched* from, and *received* at, the Calcutta Post Office, in April 1855 and April 1856. It is remarkable, that

	Despatched.	Received.

the number of Registered Letters passing through the Calcutta Post Office is about

101. It is not a matter for surprise, that the number of Registered Letters, has increased, and is increasing, so much, when it is borne in mind, that the fee has been reduced from 8 to 4 annas. The former fee, in addition to heavy Inland Postage, was almost prohibitory. A single Letter may now be pre-paid, and registered, for 4½ annas, to any part of India, which, under the former rates of Postage, could not have been done under a Rupee.

Increase of Registered Letters, consequent on the reduction of the fee and low and uniform Postage.

102. The fee of 4 annas is the equivalent of the fee of six-pence, fixed by the English Post Office for registering a Letter. In England, France, and America, Registered Letters have increased immensely, and are still increasing. The French Post Office appears to have advanced a step beyond the English Post Office, by establishing a Department for ensuring the transmission, and delivery, of Registered Letters of value.

Letter Register Fee the same as in England.

103. Public opinion, in India, appears to be in favor of further reduction of the Registration Fee, but as the registration of Letters retards the despatch, and also the delivery of Letters, increased facility, for giving extension to the practice, I would earnestly deprecate.

Further reduction of Letter Registration Fee to be deprecated.

104. The annexed Statement shows the number of Chargeable and Service covers, including Newspapers, sent from the General, to the District Post, for delivery, as also, the number of Paid Letters, sent from Thanna to Thanna, in 1855-56:—

PRESIDENCY.	1853-54.		1854-55.		1855-56.	
	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.	Chargeable and Service Letters and Newspapers.	Paid Letters sent from Thanna to Thanna.
Bengal	2,12,428	32,282	2,42,491	33,503	3,45,931	38,498
Madras	0	0	4,87,668	3,06,463	6,48,324	3,17,217
Bombay	0	0	No Return received.		6,01,896	1,48,925
N. W. Provinces ..	2,16,079	1,28,647	3,75,480	1,15,394	5,90,010	1,51,132
Total	4,28,437	1,60,929	11,05,639	4,55,665	21,86,161	6,55,778

105. The District Post has been a very important auxiliary to the General Post, as will be observed by the following Statement:—

District Post, importance of, as an auxiliary to General Post.

PRESIDENCY.	APRIL 1855.	APRIL 1856.
	Chargeable Letters sent for delivery.	Chargeable Letters sent for delivery.
Bengal	22,434	25,826
Madras	4,432	45,444
Bombay	20,769	30,235
N. W. Provinces	41,479	58,357
Total	1,25,164	1,59,862

106. The number of chargeable Letters, sent from the General to the District Post, for delivery, was, according to the Statement above, 34,698, or 27.7 per cent. in excess of the number sent in April 1855.

107. Before May 1855, there was not a separate Account kept of the Letters passing from Thanna to Thanna, and independent of those sent from the General, for delivery by the District Post in Madras and Bombay; so that no comparison, under that head, can now be given for April 1855 and April 1856.

108. Many Post Offices have been opened in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, which must withdraw considerably from the *intra* Thanna correspondence, but with reference to the geographical limits and population of the several Presidencies, the proportion of *intra* Thanna correspondence, in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, appears small, when compared with Madras and Bombay.

109. By the new Rules for the District Post, all Letters now sent, from Thanna to Thanna, must be *pre-paid* by Stamps, and it is not improbable, that the Police Authorities, disliking the trouble and responsibility of keeping a supply of Stamps, may not, in every instance, have done so. Measures will have to be taken to ensure, that a supply of Stamps shall be kept at every Thanna, or Thasilie, so that the rural population may have the facility of purchasing Stamps, without procuring them from a distance.

110. The following is an abstract Statement of chargeable Newspapers, sent from the General, to the District Post, in April 1855 and 1856, which shows that, amongst the rural population throughout India, there is an increasing desire for the information derived from Newspapers:—

PRESIDENCY.	APRIL 1855.	APRIL 1856.
	Chargeable Newspapers.	Chargeable Newspapers.
Bengal	583	1,027
Madras	1,830	3,144
Bombay	1,949	2,602
N. W. Provinces	1,571	2,333
Total.....	5,933	9,406
Estimate for one year	71,198	1,12,872

111. The District Post, being primarily, for the official correspondence of the Local Authorities of Government, and secondarily, for that of the Public, its organization and supervision must chiefly, if not wholly, rest with the Magistrates, or Deputy Commissioners.

Amongst the rural population, and by the medium of the District Post, there is a wide field for the expansion of the correspondence of the country. The Returns of each District Post Office, may be accepted as a fair criterion of the interest

District Post dependant on the interest taken in its management by the Magistrates or Deputy Commissioners. taken by the Magistrate, or Deputy Commissioner, in seeing that every facility is afforded for posting, and also for the prompt delivery, of Letters. The Commissioners of

Revenue if required in their Annual R

District Post in their Divisions, would be the means of stimulating supervision by the Magistrates and Deputy Commissioners, and of our having their earnest co-operation in improving the District, as an auxiliary to the General Post.

112. The Dead and Unclaimed Letter Department of the Post Office, when minutely analysed, exhibits rather startling results. The disposal of Unclaimed, Refused, and Dead Letters, has rested with the Post-masters of the Presidency Towns, excepting in the North-Western Provinces, where they have been sorted, and disposed of, in the Office of the Post-master General.

113. I regret to find that Registers of the Unclaimed and Refused Letters have not been kept correctly prior to May 1856, and for purposes of comparison, the information derived from them, is wholly useless. Registers of Unclaimed Letters not correctly kept.

114. The following is a Statement, taken from the Statement No. 2, of the number of chargeable Letters that were forwarded as Unclaimed, in April 1855 and April 1856, with a calculation for one year:—

PRESIDENCY.	APRIL 1855.	APRIL 1856.
	Chargeable Letters.	Chargeable Letters.
Bengal.....	7,990	15,492
Madras.....	7,598	15,546
Bombay.....	4,622	3,735
N. W. Provinces.....	7,965	13,510
Total.....	28,110	48,283
Estimated total for one year,...	3,37,320	5,79,396

115. The number of Unclaimed Letters, in April 1856, is shown to be greater than in April 1855, by 20,173, or 69.9 per cent. According to the Returns for April 1855 and April 1856, the increase, in the number of Unclaimed and Refused Chargeable Letters, is relatively, in the four Presidencies, as shown in the marginal Statement.*

	No.	Per Cent.	
Bengal.....	7,562	95.3	Increase.
Madras.....	7,953	104.7	Ditto.
Bombay.....	887	19.1	Decrease.
N. W. Provinces.....	5,545	69.6	Increase.

PRESIDENCY.	APRIL 1856.		Proportion.
	Chargeable Un-claimed Letters.	Chargeable Letters.	
Bengal.....	15,492	4,67,811	3.31
Madras.....	15,546	3,47,234	4.47
Bombay.....	3,735	4,34,981	.85
N. W. Provinces.....	13,510	7,98,873	1.69
Total.....	48,283	20,48,899	2.35
Estimate for one year	5,79,396	2,45,86,788	2.35

116. I give, in the margin, the proportion of chargeable, Unclaimed, and Refused Letters, to the chargeable Letters in each Presidency, also the proportion to the gross number of chargeable Letters.

117. THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT exhibits the number of chargeable Newspapers that were unclaimed in April 1855 and 1856, with a computation for one year :—

PRESIDENCY.	APRIL 1855	APRIL 1856.
	Chargeable Newspapers.	Chargeable Newspapers.
Bengal	995	2,264
Madras	842	2,101
Bombay	285	909
N. W. Provinces	1,074	1,857
Total	3,196	6,631
Estimate for one year	38,352	79,572

118. The number of Unclaimed Newspapers was greater, in April 1856, than in April 1855, by 3,435, or by 107·4 per cent.

PRESIDENCY.	APRIL 1856.		Proportion.
	Chargeable Un-claimed Newspapers.	Chargeable Newspapers.	
Bengal	2,264	86,691	2·80
Madras	2,101	48,283	4·35
Bombay	909	48,343	1·37
N. W. Provinces ...	1,857	83,494	1·62
Total	6,631	2,60,831	2·54
Estimate for one year.	79,572	31,29,972	2·54

119. I give, in the margin, an assumed proportion of Unclaimed Chargeable Newspapers, to the gross number of Newspapers, in each Presidency, in 1856.

120. I am at present unable to account for the decrease which has taken place, in the Bombay Presidency, in the Unclaimed and Refused Letters, in April 1856, when compared with April 1855. The Returns are probably defective. Enquiry will be made, and a Report hereafter submitted, in explanation of the circumstance, as well as

of the causes, which have led to so great an increase of Unclaimed Letters and Newspapers, in the other Presidencies.

121. I have furnished a form of Register, to be kept in the Office of each Post-master General, in view to show the number of Unclaimed and Refused Letters, and Refused covers of all descriptions; the number disposed of by being returned to the senders, and the number that cannot be returned to the senders, or that remain actually unclaimed and refused. The Register will also show the number of Letters imperfectly addressed, and that are posted *without any address*.

122. When I furnished the form of Register, to contain the information sketched above, I was in hope of having, by this time, data to show the proportion of Unclaimed and Refused Letters returned to the senders, and that finally remain unclaimed and refused in the Dead Office. I am, however, disappointed, in as far as the Returns which I have received, from the Post-masters General of Bengal and Madras, are so defective, that no statistical conclusion can be drawn from them.

123. By the Returns received from the Post-masters General, of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, the following conclusions may be drawn :—

	BOMBAY.		N. W. PROVINCES.	
	Number of Chargeable Letters in one month.	Proportion.	Number of Chargeable Letters in one month.	Proportion.
The Number of <i>Unclaimed Paid Letters</i> returned to senders.....	552	54-59	262	26-25
Ditto ditto ditto that cannot be disposed of ..	459	45-40	739	73-74
	1,011	99-99	999	99-99
The Number of <i>Unclaimed Bearing Letters</i> returned to senders	850	33-50	1,500	22-65
Ditto ditto ditto that cannot be disposed of ..	1,687	66-49	5,122	77-34
	2,537	99-99	6,622	99-99
The Number of <i>Refused Paid Letters</i> returned to senders	6	54-54	61	33-52
Ditto ditto ditto that cannot be disposed of.....	5	45-45	121	66-49
	11	99-99	182	100
The Number of <i>Refused Bearing Letters</i> returned to senders	379	37-01	2,505	40-09
Ditto ditto ditto that cannot be disposed of ..	645	02-98	3,743	59-90
	1,024	99-99	6,248	99-99

124. By an Estimate I have ascertained, that the number of Letters received without any address is, in Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, about 228 and 2,604, or 1 to 22,893 and 3,681, on the whole correspondence, in those Presidencies, respectively. I may here observe that, according to the last Report by the Post-master General in England, between seven and eight thousand Letters were posted there *without any address* last year.

125. It may be assumed, that the number of Chargeable Unclaimed and Refused Letters that remain undisposed of is about 3,33,898 in the Post Office in India. I may here observe that, by the last Annual Report on the Post Office, in the United States of America, the number of Unclaimed Letters, was five millions and a quarter.

126. The Officiating Post-master General of the North-Western Provinces reports, that two-thirds of the Letters sent to his Office cannot be disposed of, on account of their being incorrectly or incompletely addressed.

127. Too much attention cannot be paid to the Unclaimed or Refused Letter Department—it is, so to speak, the index of the Post Office, and if not promptly and vigilantly supervised, many irregularities might be practised with impunity. Important facts have been elicited by this analysis, which, when sifted, will be the means of revealing the weak points of the Post Office.

128. The causes which chiefly lead to Letters being unclaimed are the following:—

1st.—Letters are frequently posted with simply the name of the addressee, without any further designation.

2nd.—In addition to the name of the addressee, Letters are often found simply with the name of an unknown Village or District.

3rd.—Many Letters are so illegibly addressed, that the handwriting cannot be deciphered.

4th.—Letters again are addressed in languages, or characters, which cannot be read by any one where they are posted.

Bengalee.	Chinese.
Persean.	Telugoo.
Hindoostanee.	Tamul.
Nagrea.	Cannanore.
Muhajunnee.	Malayalim.
Burmese.	Mahratta.
Oorayah.	Guzrattee.
Arabic.	Scindee.
Malay.	Cingalee.

This will be more fully understood, when it is borne in mind, that throughout the British Territory in India, there are eighteen different languages, each having a separate, and some of them varieties of, character.

5th.—Letters are occasionally posted by Europeans, as well as by Natives, without any address at all.

6th.—Letters are posted without the name of the sender inside, or outside, or the place of residence.

7th.—Letters are often posted with the Christian, and without the surname, and residence of the addressee, and when the addressee is not found, they cannot, when opened, be returned to the sender.

8th.—Letters are frequently refused, particularly by Natives, when bearing Postage, simply because the substance of the contents, is often written outside. Many such Letters are not meant to be received by the addressee, and when the sender's name is omitted outside, as well as inside, they cannot be returned to the sender.

129. Notwithstanding the penalty of double Postage on Bearing Letters, they still form a large portion of the chargeable correspondence. In August 1854, before the low and uniform Postage, the Bearing exceeded the Paid Letters by 67.6 per cent.; in April 1855, the Paid exceeded the Bearing Letters by 290.7 per cent.; in April 1856, the Paid exceeded the Bearing by only 110.7.

130. The progressive increase in the Bearing Letters is rather remarkable in the four Presidencies, but more particularly, as it fluctuates much in the same manner before, as after, the new rates of Postage, as shown by the following Statement:—

PRESIDENCY.	AUGUST 1854			APRIL 1855.			APRIL 1856.		
	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Total.
Bengal.....	79,925	1,71,314	2,51,239	3,11,295	90,255	4,01,550	3,04,049	1,63,762	4,67,811
Madras	1,29,735	1,02,128	2,31,863	2,85,689	56,746	3,42,435	2,73,840	78,394	3,47,234
Bombay	51,832	1,06,180	1,58,012	3,42,512	49,734	3,92,246	3,53,681	35,897	4,24,981
N. W. Pro- vinces .. }	1,17,497	2,55,795	3,73,292	5,22,929	1,77,497	7,00,426	4,51,968	2,59,835	7,98,873
Total....	3,78,989	6,35,417	10,14,406	14,62,425	3,74,232	18,36,657	18,89,561	6,59,838	20,48,899
Estimate for one year.....	45,47,868	76,25,004	1,21,72,872	1,75,49,100	44,90,784	2,20,39,884	1,66,74,732	79,12,056	2,45,86,788

131. It will be observed that, in the Madras Presidency, under the old rates of Postage, the Paid exceeded the Bearing Letters, by 27.03 per cent, while, in the other three Presidencies, the Bearing exceeded the Paid Letters, by more than 100 per cent.

Under the old rates of Postage, Paid Letters in Madras exceeded Bearing Letters, while in the other Presidencies, the Bearing Letters exceeded the Paid Letters.

132. On the introduction of Postage Stamps, it was generally believed, by the Natives, that only Letters with Stamps would be received at the Post Office. This reason has been advanced in explanation of the great diminution of Bearing Letters, that took place at that time. It is also asserted that the Natives, as they found out that the pre-payment of Postage is optional, they reverted to the common practice amongst them of forwarding their Letters bearing Postage.

Cause of decrease of Bearing Letters on the new rates of Postage. Belief of necessity for pre-payment.

133. The explanation given above is not altogether satisfactory, and I am inclined to be of opinion, that the increase of Bearing Letters is to be attributed, in some degree, but not wholly, to distrust in the Post Office. It is commonly believed, that a Letter bearing Postage is more secure, and more speedily delivered, than a Paid Letter. There are, doubtless, some grounds for this opinion; pre-payment lessens the chance of security not only before, but also after, Letters are posted, and it may tend to retard delivery, inasmuch as the Postmen are obliged to deliver Bearing Letters quickly, or return them; whereas, they may delay, or fail to deliver, Paid Letters, without immediate chance of detection. Moreover, on a Bearing Letter nothing is risked, and this is an object of calculation, more particularly, as it is well known, that many Letters are written, and sent bearing Postage, that are never meant to be received or paid by the addressee.

Increase of Bearing Letters in some degree the result of distrust in the Post Office.

134. Complaints against the officials of the Post Office, were very prevalent in the course of 1855. They arose chiefly by Letters not reaching their destination. Receipts not being given as formerly, and nominal Registers of Letters not being kept, it was impossible to prove the posting, despatch, or receipt of Letters, so that enquiry was generally without success.

Numerous complaints against the servants of the Post Office in 1855.

135. The prohibition of receipts for unregistered Letters, has been a fruitful source of complaints from the Public. This may be attributed to two causes, viz., distrust of servants in posting Letters, and also of the officials of the Post Office.

Prohibition of receipts for Letters cause of many complaints.

136. The distrust of the Public, in their own servants, has not been without reason, many instances having been brought to notice. I give the following two instances, by way of illustration.

137. The Post-master of Lahore, in opening the Letter Box, found several Letters, from which, it was evident, that Stamps had been removed. As the sender's name was written out side, he (a Banker in Lahore) was sent for to witness the state of the Letters, that he had stamped, before making them over to his servant, for the Post. The Banker was satisfied, on seeing the Letters, that his servant had removed the Stamps, and that no suspicion was attached to the Post Office.

Proofs of dishonesty of servants in posting Letters.

138. The second instance is more remarkable, and deserves particular attention. One of the Firm of Messrs. Watts & Co. called on Mr. Dove, Deputy Post-master General of Calcutta, and informed him, that their constituents complained of receiving their Letters bearing Postage, notwithstanding that the Firm had invariably pre-paid their Letters. To test the honesty of the Native Agent, who posts their Letters, it was arranged that one of the Europeans of the Firm should be sent privately to Mr. Dove, on the occasion of the Native Agent posting their Letters; and so soon as the agent dropped the Letters into the Letter Box, it was searched, and every one of the Letters, was found unstamped. The Native Agent was prosecuted by Messrs. Watts & Co. and punished by the Magistrate.

139. In view to test, to what extent mistakes are made by the senders of Letters, and the removal of Stamps is practised by servants, I requested Mr. Dove, Deputy Post-master General of Calcutta, to ascertain, by personal inspection, daily for one month, the number of instances occurring at his Office. The following is the result submitted by Mr. Dove:—

Statement showing the number of Covers found in the Letter Boxes, during the month of May 1856, without Stamps, &c., &c.

15 Covers—Found with the Stamps taken off.

35 Ditto—Marked paid, but with no Stamps, or traces of Stamps, having been affixed.

5 Ditto—With defaced Stamps.

16 Ditto—With Stamps, from which the obliterating marks had been attempted to be washed; the Letters were therefore treated as Bearing Postage.

1 Ditto—With wafer destroyed and Letter open.

3 Ditto—Superscribed "Registered," but had not been registered.

140. It is a very common practice, with Europeans, to note the word "Stamped" on their Letters, in proof of pro-payment, but although so marked, in the absence of other evidence, that word alone cannot be accepted as proof of the alleged pre-payment.

141. In like manner, the word "Registered" is not unfrequently written on a Letter, when no registration has taken place—*vide* Mr. Dove's Statement above, where, it will be seen, that *three* instances occurred at the Calcutta Post Office in one month.

142. There have been not a few instances of carelessness and dishonesty by the servants of the Post Office, but they have been promptly investigated and punished. They have been confined, with few exceptions, to the Peons, a class of servants whom it is difficult to watch or control.

143. But while complaints have been made, and at first sight, apparently with reason, against the servants of the Post Office, it has been shown to the satisfaction of complainants, that blame, in very many instances, rests on themselves, or their servants.

144. By way of clearly illustrating the numerous ways, in which suspicion of dishonesty of the servants of the Post Office, is without reason incurred, I would refer to the numerous mistakes that are made by the Public, and that I have explained at para. 128, as leading to a very large number of Unclaimed and Refused Letters. The Public suffers by its mistakes, but unfortunately, with the unthinking portion of it, the mistakes give rise to conclusions that have an injurious effect on the Postal Department.

145. I regret that I have no data, at my command, at present, to show the proportion of Letters, Newspapers, and Parcels that are mis-sent. When a cover is mis-sent, the offence is noted by the Office that detects it, and the Office that mis-sends, is debited with a fixed fine. Each Deputy Post-master submits, quarterly, a Fine Account for offences or mistakes detected, and when passed by the Post-master General, the Accounts are settled before the next Quarterly Account can be submitted.

146. From the Fine Accounts, the number of instances of mis-sending covers can be ascertained, and in the next Annual Report, a Statement will be given. By a Report on the working of the French Post Office, which I have lately seen, the mis-sorted Letters, in the ten postal arrondissements of Paris, are 6 per cent. I am of opinion that the proportion of mis-sent covers, in the Post Office in India, is not nearly so high as in the Sorting Department of the French capital.

147. An account of the covers mis-sent, between the Post Office of the Presidency Towns and the London Post Office, has not been kept, but I am informed by Mr. Dove, Deputy Post-master General, that they are about equal as regards his Office in Calcutta. Letters for the *West Indies* are sometimes sent from England to Calcutta, again Letters from England are sometimes received *via* Australia and the Cape of Good Hope.

148. Several mistakes have been made in sending Letters for London to Landour, for Mussoorie to Mynpoory, for Futtugurh to Futtypore. All such mistakes have arisen chiefly by the address being very illegible.

149. Many Letters are mis-sent in India, owing to there being many places of the same name, such as Hydrabad, Secundrabad, Jellalabad, &c.

150. Of highway robbery of the Mails and Parcels, there have been four in Bengal, two in Madras, six in Bombay, and seventeen in the North-Western Provinces. Those that occurred in the North-Western Provinces were chiefly in Foreign Territories. In one instance, within the Gwalior Territory, a driver of the Mail Cart was severely wounded by a matchlock ball in the lower jaw, and, in two instances, two Runners were killed.

151. There appear to have been twenty-eight robberies of Parcels by servants of the Post Office in fifteen of the following

implicated, and punished by imprisonment, or dismissal. In the other instances, the parties, on whom suspicion rests, were tried, but not convicted, or are still under trial.

152. There have been twenty-six robberies of Banghy Parcels, while in transit, by the Road Establishments, or by the servants of the Post Office, in collusion with the senders of the Parcels, and they have been effected in such a manner as to defy all attempts to detect, or convict, the real delinquents.

153. It has been ascertained that Parcels are occasionally insured in Bombay, and that by collusion, they have been robbed in transit in Foreign Territories in view to compensation being obtained from the Local Government.

154. Through the Post Office in India, there is much more valuable property in transit than in any other Post Office in the world. Some hundred thousand pounds worth of Cashmere Shawls, Gold, Silver, Jewellery, and Precious Stones of all kinds, besides the Judicial and Postage Stamps, averaging many lakhs of Rupees annually, are transmitted.

More valuable property transmitted by the Post in India than in any Post Office in the world.

155. Considering the great temptation to dishonesty, by the enormous value of the Parcels, and the senders of them, or their servants, being occasionally instrumental, by collusion, in undermining the honesty of the servants of the Post Office, it is very creditable to the Department, that only fifty-four instances of robbery have taken place, seeing that the number of Parcels posted in the past year was 4,77,348.

156. When the robbery of a Parcel, or Packet, takes place between two Post Offices, the Establishments are at once in an antagonistic position, so that it is difficult to discover whether, in the Office of despatch, or receipt, or whether by the intermediate Road Establishments, the robbery has been effected. The result of a searching investigation, however, generally leads to the moral conviction of the perpetrators, and if not dismissed, they are viewed as unable to clear themselves of suspicion of dishonesty. The knowledge by the Department, that, in the event of a robbery taking place, a searching enquiry will take place, and continue, until a conclusion can be satisfactorily arrived at, must deter parties, who, otherwise, might frequently yield to temptation.

157. When Post-masters exercise lax supervision on their Establishments, and thereby indirectly prove the actual cause of robberies of Parcels, by throwing temptation in the way of their subordinates, they are held responsible, and punished by dismissal, or removal to an Office of less responsibility and emolument.

Punishment of Post-masters for laxity of supervision of Establishments.

158. During the past year, the Peons have been dressed in Uniform, and furnished with badges and bells. It is to be hoped, that their being thus readily known by the Public, will have the effect of preventing their loitering or neglecting their duty.

Peons dressed in Uniform.

159. The question of raising and graduating the pay of the Peons is under consideration, and an improvement, in the class of persons serving in that Department, may thus be brought about.

160. A revision of the Peon Establishment is now under consideration, in view not only to meet the requirements of the increase in the correspondence of the country, but also the opening of the Receiving Houses for the delivery of Letters from the General Post, and the establishment of a Local or District Post in the Presidency Towns and large Stations in India. A copy of a Circular Letter to the Post-masters General on this subject, is annexed for information.

Revision of the Peon Establishment and Local or District Post in the Presidency Towns and large Stations.

161. The Establishment of the Post Office, has always been maintained on a minimum strength, and is nowhere more than barely equal to the daily routine of work. The servants of the Department thus stand in unfavorable contrast with the servants of every other Department, in as far as, they never have the indulgence of a single holiday. When they take leave on private affairs, they have to find substitutes at their own expense.

Post Office Establishment barely equal to the routine work and hardship of holidays not being granted.

162. Being deprived of holidays is a privation much felt by Natives, and in consequence, many of them will not serve in the Department, when they can find employment elsewhere, even on lower wages.

Post Office Department not popular with Natives.

163. The following Statement shows the numerical strength of the Staff of the Post Office in India :—

DESIGNATION.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	N. W. Provinces.	TOTAL.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	
Director General	0	0	0	0	1
Post-masters General	1	1	1	1	4
Inspecting Post-masters	2	10	9	12	40
Post-masters and Depy. Post-masters	170	113	110	270	663
Clerks (English)	209	160	125	168	662
Ditto (Vernacular)	102	10	20	94	226
Post-men and other Servants in the Post Office	390	353	333	587	1,663
Road Establishment, consisting of Superintendents, Overseers, Mutsuddies, Runners, Beaters, Conchmen, Syers, Boatmen, and others	4,017	4,057	4,677	6,634	19,385
Total	4,898	4,704	5,275	7,766	22,644

The following is the strength of the Staff of the Bullock Train Establishment :—

DESIGNATION.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	N. W. Provinces.	TOTAL.
Agents, English and Vernacular Clerks, Guards, Drivers, Overseers, and others	1,771	0	0	2,444	4,215

164. In Madras and Bombay, the Staging Bungalows have been built, and maintained, by Government, and in laying Daks for Travellers, there seems to have been no charge in excess of the actual cost, in view to form a "Staging Bungalow Fund."

165. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, it has been customary, in laying Daks for Travellers, to charge a per-centage above the actual cost, which has been carefully husbanded, and carried to the credit of the Staging Bungalow Fund.

166. In Bengal, and in some parts of the North-Western Provinces, a few of the Staging Bungalows were built by individuals, and made over to the Department, for the accommodation of Travellers.

Number of Staging Bungalows in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

PRESIDENCY.	Number of Staging Bungalows.	Opened in 1855-56.	Total.
Bengal.....	65	6	71
N. W. Provinces ..	217	24	241

167. I give, in the margin, a Memo. showing the number of Staging Bungalows in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and the number built during the last year.

Receipts and Disbursements in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

168. The financial position of the Staging Bungalow Fund, in Bengal, is different, when compared with that of the North-Western Provinces, as the following Statement will show:—

PRESIDENCY.	1854-55.			1855-56.		
	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
Bengal	No Return	No Return	0 0 0	13,493 3 5½	9,984 6 5	3,508 13 0½
N. W. Provinces	59,694 2 6½	50,463 4 9	9,230 13 9½	64,057 5 1½	52,240 7 3½	11,816 13 9

169. The Post-master General of Bengal reports:—"In reply to my letter, requesting to be informed of the available amount of Staging Bungalow Fund, recently made over to my charge, I received a Memo. from the Accountant to the Government of Bengal, showing an approximate balance of Rupees 23,142-12-4, which stood against the Fund, on the 30th of April 1856. I have requested a detailed specification of the charges incurred in 1854-55, but I have not as yet been favored with the same."

170. It would thus appear, that there is no surplus in the Dak Travelling Department in Bengal, and that as six new bungalows, to the estimated value of Rupees 14,006-1-10, have been sanctioned by the Government of Bengal, during the past year, 1855-56, the balance, at the debit of the Fund, viz., Rupees 23,142-12-4, must have considerably increased, notwithstanding the Statement of receipts and disbursements, given above by the Post-master General of Bengal, showing a surplus of Rupees

Probable annual surplus, Rupees 11,816-13-9, in Staging Bungalow Fund, North-Western Provinces.

171. The following Statement shows the relative proportion of the receipts and charges of the Staging Bungalow Fund, in this Department of the Post Office, in the North-Western Provinces :—

YEAR.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
1854-55.....	59,694 2 6½	50,463 4 9	9,230 13 9½
1855-56	64,057 5 1½	52,240 7 3½	11,816 13 9

172. The above is the financial position of the Fund, after due allowance for the estimated cost of the new bungalows that had been, or were in the course of being, built during the two past years. The balance at credit, on the 1st May 1856, was therefore Rupees 5,361-6-9½.

173. The following Statement will show the progressive position of the Staging Bungalow Fund, in the North-Western Provinces, from 1850 to 1855-56 :—

YEAR.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
1850-51	2,90,890 6 4	2,38,048 15 5	52,841 6 11
1851-52	2,42,018 3 11	2,04,122 5 8	37,895 14 3
1852-53	1,78,927 8 1	1,50,522 6 3	27,505 1 10
1853-54	1,46,876 8 3	1,25,179 15 6½	21,696 8 8½
1854-55	59,694 2 6½	50,463 4 9	9,230 13 9½
1855-56	64,057 5 1½	52,240 7 3½	11,816 13 9

174. I may explain that, in 1842, when there was no other mode of forming a Staging Bungalow Fund, in the North-Western Provinces, than the surplus of receipts over the disbursements, for Bearers' Dāk, the balance, at the credit of the Fund, was then about Rupees 40,000.

175. In 1843-44, when the Mail Cart Establishment was organized, in the North-Western Provinces, trucks and palankeen carriages for Passengers were added to the Establishment. The receipts from Passengers very soon materially exceeded the expense of the Establishment, and the Local Government authorised 10 per cent. of the receipts being credited to the Staging Bungalow Fund. This was done in consideration of the loss to the Fund by the Carriage Dāks having, on the Grand Trunk Road, superseded Bearers' Dāk.

176. The Fund became enriched by the per-centage on Passenger Dāks, and in the beginning of, 1854, it exceeded Rupees 3,00,000. With the concurrence of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor Mr. Colvin, the surplus of three lakhs of Rupees was invested in the Four per cent Loan. The interest of that sum, Rupees 12,000, is now yearly credited as a receipt to the Fund.

177. On the 1st May 1854, the Carriage Dāks, in the North-Western Provinces, ceased to run by order of Government, and from that date, the 10 per cent. on the receipts, under that head, ceased to be credited to the Staging Bungalow Fund. Hence the great diminution in the receipts from the above date.

178. In the North-Western Provinces, private Daks, for Travellers, are laid by enterprising Natives, and as they are somewhat cheaper than Daks laid through the Post Office, they are preferred by many Travellers. Hence another cause of diminution in the receipts of the Fund.

179. The Bungalows are maintained in a very fair state of repair, and are furnished, as well as provided, with an Establishment of servants, according to the probable requirements of Travellers. At many of the Bungalows, the receipts do not nearly equal the disbursements for servants, independent of other expenses; again, at others, the receipts considerably exceed the disbursements.

180. The Bungalows are under the charge of the Inspecting Post-masters, who have to report on the state in which they are maintained. The Post-masters General are thus in possession of correct information, when complaints are made by Travellers.

181. The complaints, by the Public, regarding the Bungalows, and the attendance at them, are very often singularly contradictory. The statements made by two successive Travellers are frequently found directly antagonistic in regard to the state of the Bungalow, the furniture, the attendance of the servants, and the food supplied.

182. A book is kept at each Bungalow, and the Travellers are invited to record in it, such remarks as they may have to make regarding the accommodation and attendance.

183. As the surplus, at the credit of the Fund, will admit, assignments are made for new Staging Bungalows.

184. Many new Bungalows are still urgently required for the comfort of Travellers in the Punjab and in the newly-annexed Territory of Oude; requisitions have already been made for Bungalows in the latter Province.

185. The Accounts of the Dak Travelling Department, in the North-Western Provinces, are checked month by month, and all disbursements are authorised after the most careful deliberation.

186. In Bengal, the Bullock Train Establishment extends from Calcutta to Benares, and is under the supervision of the Post-master General of Bengal. From Howrah to Raneeungee, a distance of 122 miles, all Packages are conveyed by Railway, and thence to Benares, a distance of 300 miles, the Packages are conveyed, partly by carts, and partly by wagons.

Bullock Train in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces extends over 1,262 miles.

Benares to Lahore	774
Lahore to Mooltan	206
Goorsagunge to Futtygurrh	19
Bongong to Agra	79
Allypurrh to Agra	52
Khoorja to Meerut	52
Loonianah to Ferozepore	80

Total . . . 1,262

187. In the North-Western Provinces, the Bullock Train Establishment extends between the Stations enumerated in the margin, or over a distance of 1,262 miles.

The aggregate distance of the Bullock Train Establishment, in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, together, is 1,562 miles.

188. By the annexed Statement No 10, it will be seen that, in 1855-56, the receipts were Rupees 2,25,710-12-0, and the disbursements Rupees 2,00,226-13-3, so that the surplus, or profit, was Rupees 25,483-14-9, in Bengal.

189. By the same Statement, it will be observed, that the receipts were Rupees 3,71,888-7-4, and the Disbursements Rupees 2,55,358-2-5, so that the surplus was Rupees 1,16,530-4-11, in the North-Western Provinces.

190. The net profit, in the transactions of the Bullock Train Establishment, in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, together, was, in the year 1855-56, Rupees 1,42,014-3-8, which may be considered very satisfactory.

Profit of Bullock Train Rupees 1,42,014-3-8 in 1855-56, in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, together.

191. The annexed Statement, No. 11, shows the comparative receipts and disbursements of the year 1854-55 and 1855-56, and that the surplus, in the latter year, is less than in the former, by Rupees 5,240-13-8.

192. The receipts, in the Bengal Division, of the Bullock Train, would have been considerably larger, had not the Establishment, for a period, equivalent to twenty days, been placed at the disposal of the Military Department, during the insurrection of the Sonthals in the rainy season of 1854-55.

Loss to the Bullock Train in Bengal, by the Train given up for twenty days to the Troops occupied in the Sonthal insurrection, Rupees 6,960-2-8.

193. The salaries of the Establishment, during the time the Train was employed by the Military Department, amount to Rupees 6,960-2-8. This was a disbursement for which there was no compensation, independent of the loss of the profit, that might have been realized during that time.

194. The surplus of the Train, in the North-Western Provinces, is less than in the previous year, by Rupees 6,542-11-8, which is owing chiefly to the circumstance of that portion of the Establishment, between Mooltan and Lahore, not having proved remunerative.

195. The road, between Mooltan and Lahore, is very sandy, and two-wheeled carts only can be used. If metalled, and wagons in use on receipts would cover the disbursements, and yield a handsome profit. This will be easily understood, when I mention, that one pair of bullocks will draw an equirotal four-wheeled wagon, on a metalled road, with 30 or 35 maunds weight of goods, while, with a two-wheeled cart, the weight that one pair of bullock can take on an un-metalled road, does not exceed 12 or 15 maunds.

Bullock Train between Lahore and Mooltan not remunerative, loss of Rupees 6,542-11-8.

196. At the present low rates of hire, the Bullock Train Establishment would not yield any profit, if carts, in place of wagons, were in use. It thus becomes questionable, whether the Train should be extended, excepting on roads that are metalled, or where the equirotal wagons can be brought into use.

Bullock Train profitable only where four-wheeled wagons, and not carts, are in use.

197. At the urgent request of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief Sir William Gomm, the Bullock Train was extended from Lahore to Mooltan, in view to facilitate the transport of small parties of European Troops, on which account it is chiefly maintained.

198. In consideration of the loss that has arisen, since the Lahore and Mooltan Division of the Train has been in operation, and there being no likelihood of the receipts

nearly equalling the disbursements, it is questionable, whether it should any longer be kept up. The Officiating Post-master General of the North-Western Provinces has proposed that it should be discontinued. I have called for a special Report, and will submit it hereafter.

199. In the disbursements is included the cost of many new vehicles that have been added to the stock of the Establishment. The cost of the whole of the wagons and carts now in use has, from year to year, since the commencement of the Train in 1846, been shown under the head of disbursements. Thus the disbursements of one year, compared with another, are chiefly affected by the number of new carts or wagons that have been added to the Establishment.

200. Every complaint, connected with the Bullock Train, has been most thoroughly investigated, until a conclusion could be arrived at, in favor of, or against, the Establishment.

201. Compensation has been given, in every instance, where it has been shown that the robbery, or damage of Packages, in transit by the Train, resulted from negligence, or dishonesty, of the Establishment.

202. The circumstance of compensation being given for loss by neglect, or dishonesty on the part of the Establishment of the Train, has led to not a few groundless complaints, which have led to voluminous and unnecessary correspondence.

203. During the year 1855-56, there have been, in the Bengal Division, twelve, and in the North-Western Province division of the Bullock Train, thirty-eight, or a total of fifty complaints of robbery or damage of Packages.

204. Compensation, to the amount of Rupees 320,4-11 and Rupees 2,031-7-4, has been given, for instances of damage to, or robbery of, Packages in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, respectively.

205. Ten complaints of damage to, or robbery of, Packages have been satisfactorily shown not to rest with the Train Establishment, but with other parties, or the servants of the senders or addressees.

206. Eleven complaints have not yet been decided; enquiry regarding them is still in progress.

207. I would here notice the robbery of two Packages, *indirectly* connected with the Train, but which were advertised as having taken place, while the Packages were in transit by it.

208. The first was a silver Breakfast Service. The Package was made over to the addressee's servant by the Post-master at Kurnaul. The servant, in company with a chappassy, marched with it to Umballah, and thence to the addressee's camp, 12 miles beyond Umballah. When opened on receipt, it was found *minus* the silver service, and the addressee not only charged the Train Establishment with the robbery, but also made insinuations against the Post-master. When called on for his defence, the Post-master most satisfactorily refuted the insinuations against himself, and to the satisfaction of the Magistrate of his Station, showed there was no blame, or suspicion of the theft, to be

attached to the Train Establishment. The claim advanced for compensation was not of course accepted.

209. The other instance was that of a Package containing a valuable Rifle valued at £60. It was made over by the Post Office to the addressee's agent, who kept it several days in his house. The Package was then made over to a servant of the addressee, who marched about an hundred miles, in sole charge of it. The addressee, on opening it, found the Rifle missing, and in view to obtain compensation, advertised that the robbery has been effected by the Bullock Train Establishment, and altogether ignored the possibility of the robbery having been effected by his agent or servant, who had ample opportunity for doing so. The Deputy Commissioner, to whom the case was referred for enquiry, gave it as his opinion, that there was no reason for suspecting the Train Establishment of having committed the robbery.

210. Notwithstanding these two robberies having been, by advertisement, in the most public manner possible, attempted to be fixed on the Government Bullock Train, the confidence of the Public, in its management, is not diminished.

211. The demand for tonnage is much more than can be complied with, and the Public give to the Government Train a decided preference over the private Bullock Train Establishments.

212. Such is the confidence of the Native Public in the Government Bullock Train, and it is worthy of remark, that large sums of money have been transmitted by it on several occasions. This was done under the cover of bales of cloth. The secret of this mode of remittances, however, transpired and several attempts at highway-robbery of the Train resulted.

213. On one occasion, Rupees 75,000 were secreted in a bale of cloth. Tolerably correct information of this circumstance oozed out, and in the night time, near Mynpoory, the Train was attacked. The robbers succeeded in carrying off a bale of cloth, but fortunately not the one containing the treasure.

214. The Public have been warned not to forward treasure by the Train, as the property of the public is thereby endangered. No compensation would be granted, in the event of the robbery of treasure thus forwarded, whether effected by the Establishment, or by highway-robbers.

215. As the low and uniform rate of Postage took effect from the 1st of October 1854, the financial operations of the official year 1854-55 cannot be compared with 1855-56. The transactions of 1853-54 must, therefore, be contrasted with the transactions of 1855-56.

216. The Accounts of the Post Office having been kept in a different manner in each Presidency, prior to the 1st May 1855, do not afford the degree of detail that is necessary for the purpose of analysis, or of fair comparison.

217. Although, from the 1st May 1855 the Accounts, in the Post Office, are uniform in practice, the Accounts that have been submitted by the Post-masters General are not uniform. By the Post-master General of Madras only Registration P. D. 1855

and Express Postage, Rupees 846-12-0, are separately shown. By the other Post-masters General, the Registration Fees are mixed up with the Letter and Newspaper Postage.

218. As the payment of Postage on Parcels, by Cash or Stamps, is at the option of the senders, the receipts, in the shape of Stamps for Parcels, have not been shown separately.

219. By Stamps, pre-payment of Postage, on Books, Pamphlets, &c., when forwarded under the Book Post Rules, is imperative.

220. A separate Account of Stamps as Postage, on Parcels and Books, not having been kept, the amount realized, on the sale of Stamps, therefore, represent not only the Postage on Letters, but also on many Parcels, and on all the Books, &c. despatched under the Book Post Rules.

Number of Stamps sold and proceeds realized.

221. The following Statement shows the number of Stamp Labels sold in each of the four Presidencies, and the amount realized, or proceeds thereof, in the official year 1855-56 :—

PRESIDENCY.	½ Anna.	1 Anna.	2 Anna.	4 Anna.	8 Anna.	Total Value.
Bengal	28,87,877	7,63,854	2,29,883	2,21,087	29,517	2,36,752 10 6
Madras	36,12,609	5,09,884	83,513	1,23,456	2,636	1,87,132 14 6
Bombay	20,74,500	2,34,657	37,187	92,837	1,411	1,83,977 0 8
N. W. Provinces	52,88,422	6,57,579	1,23,345	97,802	5,829	2,49,145 0 0
Total	1,38,63,408	21,65,974	4,73,928	5,34,182	39,393	8,57,007 9 8

Receipts, or Postage being paid in Cash and Stamps, for Parcels, &c., as well as Letters, cannot be shown separately.

222. Steps will have to be taken, in view to have the receipts, in the Post Office, distinctly shown, under each head in future.

223. In order to facilitate the comprehension of the effects of the low and uniform rates of Postage on Letters, Newspapers, and Parcels, I give the following Statement, which shows how the receipts stood in 1849-50, when the Postal Commissioners submitted their Report :—

1849-50—Receipts on Letters and Law Papers ...	14,30,001	2	4
„ Ditto on Newspapers	2,54,470	2	9
„ Ditto on Parcels	2,42,887	0	9
	<u>19,27,358</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>

224. The Postal Commissioners were of opinion that, under the former rates of Postage, the correspondence of the country had reached its maximum, and that no further increase could be expected.

225. The actual receipts as Postage, in 1853-54, were as follows :—

Receipts on Letters and Newspapers	17,37,743	0	5
Ditto on Parcels	2,55,127	2	6
	<hr/>		
	19,92,870	2	11
	<hr/>		

226. In the above Statement, the actual receipts, as Postage only, are shown ; all other receipts, such as Bullock Train, Passengers by Mail Cart, or by Vans, Fines, &c. &c. being excluded.

227. The actual receipts, on account of Postage, in the official year 1855-56, are as follows :—

On Letters and Newspapers, Cash Collections...	Rupees	5,70,818	5	11
„ Parcels	Ditto	2,01,925	14	6
Sale of Postage Stamps	„	8,52,744	8	8
		<hr/>		
		16,25,488	13	1
		<hr/>		

228. The *Postage* receipts, in 1855-56, when compared with 1849-50, are less by Rupees 3,01,869-8-9, while, if compared with 1853-54, they are less by Rupees 3,67,381-5-10.

229. The gross receipts, in 1853-54, were Rupees 28,58,361-1-0, and as the gross receipts, in 1855-56, were Rupees 25,39,982-2-8, the difference is Rupees 3,18,378-14-4.

230. The Postal Commissioners calculated that, if no increase of correspondence took place, the utmost loss that the Post Office could suffer would be Rupees 9,12,007-7-11.

231. It has already been shown, that the chargeable correspondence of the country, nineteen months after the introduction of the low and uniform rate of Postage, has increased by 1019 per cent., and the falling off in the Postage receipts being only about Rupees 3,67,381, or 18 per cent., the result cannot be viewed otherwise than as satisfactory.

232. In England, before the low and uniform reduction of Postage took place in 1840, the receipts were £2,390,763-10s.-1½d. ; after the operation of the low rates, the receipts were £1,359,466-9s.-2d. for the first, and £1,499,418-10s.-11½d. for the second year.

233. The falling off, in the receipts, was thus :—£1,031,297 and £891,344, or 43 and 37 per cent. for the first and second years, respectively.

The Revenue of the Post Office, in England, was not recovered till eleven years, after the new rates were in operation, or till January 1852.

234. The Postage receipts, in England, did not rise to the sum they stood at before the reduction of Postage in 1840, until eleven years afterwards, or the year ending January 1852.

235. The form of Return of Postage, given for the guidance of the Post-masters General, did not require the Postage on Newspapers, Parcels, and Books to be separately ascertained, and not having been shown by them, I regret that I am unable to compare the results with those given by the Postal Commissioners in 1849-50.

236. As already shown, the number of Newspapers, since the low and uniform rate of Postage was introduced, has increased by 106.3 per cent. The single Postage is now 1, in place of 2 and 3 annas, but in consideration of the numerical increase, I am disposed to think that the Postage has almost reached the amount realized under the old rates.

237. The amount of Banghy Postage, in 1849-50, was Rupees 2,42,887-0-9; in 1853-54, it was by estimate Rupees 2,55,127-2-6; in 1855-56, it has been ascertained to have amounted in Cash to Rupees 2,01,925-14-6, and as the numerical increase of Parcels has been shewn to be 47.9 per cent, it may be assumed that the receipts on Parcels, in 1855-56, are already about equal to the receipts prior to the reduction of the rates of Postage.

238. It is to be observed that, by the introduction of the English Book Post Rules, and the great increase in the number of Books transmitted by the Post, that the number of Books formerly forwarded as *Parcels, at Banghy rates*, have thereby been considerably reduced.

239. The receipts, on account of private Expresses, have not been shown. They have, however, fallen off very much, as was anticipated, in consequence of telegraphic communication.

240. The receipts, in the Scind Camel Train, are set forth as Rupees 9,911-2-9, and I regret that I have no means of comparing them with the receipts of the former years. A Report, on the working of the Scind Camel Train (which, together with the branch of the Post Office in Scind, was, till lately, under the supervision of the Commissioner of that Province), has been called for from the Post-master General of Bombay, and so soon as received, a special Report on the Camel Train will be submitted hereafter.

241. The receipts from Passengers, by the Vans and Mail Carts, as well as the Bullock Train Department, have already been set forth at paras. 47, 53, and 189, and need not be recapitulated here.

242. Beyond the decrease of receipts of Postage *proper*, as stated at para. 228, I am not able to explain the falling off in 1855-56, in comparison with 1853-54, excepting that the Steam Postage is assumed at a less sum by Rupees 81,000 in 1855-56, and there having been a diminution in the receipts for Expresses.

243. The Official Postage, for the year under review, is as follows, in the four Presidencies:—

Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,64,072	14	9
Peguo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,175	13	10
Eastern Settlements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,337	14	2
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,72,969	7	0
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,86,243	13	0
North-Western Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,65,862	8	0
									<hr/>		
									16,20,662		
									<hr/>		
									6		
									<hr/>		
									9		

244. By the Postal Commissioners, the Official Postage, on Service Letters, in 1849-50, was calculated at Rupees 24,71,168-15-1. The numerical increase, in Service covers, in 1855-56, being 35.5 per cent. over 1849-50, the decrease, in the *pro forma* receipts, is probably incorrect, even with every allowance for the low rate of Postage.

245. But independently of the reduced rate of Postage, it is to be borne in mind, that formerly the Official Postage was calculated on the individual covers, at the actual rates of the chargeable correspondence, whereas it is now calculated by the *gross weight* of Letters despatched daily from each Post Office, which circumstance will partly account for the great decrease.

246. I find that the Official Postage, as shown by the Postal Commissioners, did not include the Postage on Service Banghy Parcels, which, by a calculation or data furnished by them, amounted to 3,39,996 in 1849-50. By Telegraph, I have just ascertained, that the Returns which I have received from the Post-masters General exhibit, in some Post Offices, the Postage on Service Banghy Parcels, and not in others, so that the amount, Rupees 16,20,662-6-9, must be considerably under the correct amount. I cannot, however, delay this Report, in order to have it in my power to give a correct Statement of the Official Postage on Parcels, as well as Letters.

247. A detailed Account, for the disbursements, in the four Presidencies, in 1853-54, 1854-55, and 1855-56, is shown in the Statements Nos. 4, 8 and 3 annexed.

248. The following Table shows the financial results of the Post Office in the four Presidencies, after deducting Steam Postage, and with or without the *pro forma* Official Postage:—

Presidency.	Gross Receipts in 1855-56.	Deduct estimated portion of Steam Postage.	Net receipts.	Deduct Gross Disbursement in 1855-56.	Deficit.	Official Postage.	Surplus.	Net Deficit.
Bengal ..	654645 11 10	117000 0 0	537645 11 10	812197 1 4	274551 5 6	395586 10 9	121035 5 8	0 0 0
Madras ..	343261 9 10	44000 0 0	309261 9 10	556285 2 2	257023 8 4	372969 7 0	15946 14 8	0 0 0
Bombay ..	846360 4 7	48000 0 0	800360 4 7	636762 6 0	535402 1 5	396248 13 0	0 0 0	149658 4 5
N. W. Provinces ..	1193214 8 5	16000 0 0	1177214 8 5	1256392 0 7	73177 14 2	565862 8 0	492984 9 10	0 0 0
Total ..	2339362 2 8	225000 0 0	2314862 2 8	3453637 0 1	1140654 13 5	1620662 6 9	529665 13 9	149658 4 5
Net Surplus ..								480007 9 4

249. It will be observed, that the deficit, in the Bombay Post Office, is much greater than in the Post Office of the other Presidencies. This may, in a great measure, be explained by the expensive Mail Cart and Horse Dakks maintained between Bombay and Indore, and from Kurrachee to Mooltan, which are more for the convenience of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab than for the Presidency of Bombay. It is also to be observed, that the sum of Rupees 78,455-13-10, paid to the Steam Navigation Company, between Bombay and Kurrachee, is not a fair debit against the Post Office, inasmuch as the service performed does not justify such a large contribution.

250. The expenditure in 1855-56, when compared with 1853-54, shows an increase of Rupees 5,14,470-4-0, and when compared with 1854-55, an increase of Rupees

1,94,353-1-6. This increase is exclusive of the expenditure connected with the Bullock and Camel Trains.

251. It has been customary with the Post-masters General, in their accounts, to represent the Steam Postage as a receipt of the Post Office, which is a mistake, as having to be remitted by the Accountant General to Her Majesty's Government, it has to be met by *per contra* disbursement.

252. In the absence of correct information of the amount of Steam Postage, for 1855-56, in each of the four Presidencies, it may be assumed at Rupees 2,25,000-0-0, and if that sum be deducted from the gross receipts marginally noted, the deficit will be Rupees 11,40,654-13-5.

Gross Receipts	25,39,982	2	8	
Deduct Steam Postage	2,25,000	0	0	
	<hr/>			
	23,14,982	2	8	
Deduct Disbursement	34,55,637	0	1	
Deficit	<hr/>			
	11,40,654	13	5	

253. The Official Postage has been shown at para. 243 to amount to 16,20,662-6-9, and if credit be allowed to the Post Office Department, there is, in the transactions of the year 1855-56, a surplus or Net Revenue of 4,80,007-9-4. By reference to para. 246, it will be seen, the Official Postage must be considerably in excess of the sum set forth above, inasmuch as it does not include all the *pro forma* receipts on the *Service Banghy Parcels*.

254. If, from the gross receipts, in 1853-54, marginally noted, the Steam Postage, Rupees 3,06,508-1-9, be deducted, and credit be taken for the Official Postage of that year, which may be assumed (*vide* para. 244,) at Rupees 24,71,168-15-1 the surplus or Net Revenue of that year was about Rupees 21,77,648-9-11.

Gross Receipts,	28,58,361	1	0	
Official Letter Postage, ex- } clusive of Postage on Ser- } vice Parcels	24,71,168	15	1	
	<hr/>			
	53,29,530	0	1	
Deduct Gross Disbursement... } Steam Postage	28,45,373 } 3,06,508	4 } 1	5 } 9	
	<hr/>			
	31,51,881	6	2	
Surplus	<hr/>			
	21,77,648	9	11	

255. Again, from the gross receipts, in 1854-55, as noted in the margin, if the Steam Postage, estimated at Rupees 2,86,000, be deducted, and credit be taken for the Official Postage, estimated at Rupees 13,00,000, the surplus or Net Revenue of that year was Rupees 7,71,089-10-7.

Gross Receipts, including } Sale of Stamp	29,74,248	2	1	
Official Postage	13,00,000	0	0	
	<hr/>			
	42,74,248	2	1	
Deduct Gross Disbursement... } Steam Postage	32,17,158 } 2,86,000	8 } 0	0 } 0	
	<hr/>			
	35,03,158	8	0	
Surplus	<hr/>			
	7,71,089	10	7	

256. My Statement of the results of the financial transactions, in 1853-54 and 1855-56, it is to be borne in mind, is compiled from the unadjusted Accounts of the Post Office, and is as near an approximation to accuracy as can be attained, unless effected by the Accountants of the four Presidencies of India, by whom the Accounts of the Post Office are adjusted.

257. You will observe, that the form of Account adopted in the Post Office is not so comprehensive in point of detail, as to show clearly the increase and decrease that takes place under each head annually. I am now in communication with the Accountant

General to the Government of India, as to the form of Account that shall be adopted for the guidance of the Post Office in India in future.

258. In the absence of separate heads of Account, such as "Salaries," "Office Establishments," "Road Establishments," including "Ferry Expenses," but distinguishing "Mail Cart" and "Horse Dâks" from "Runner Dâks," I am at present unable to explain fully the increase in expenditure, viz., Rupees 5,14,470-4-0, when compared with the disbursements in 1853-54, as shown in para. 250, but it may be attributed to the following circumstances:—

- 1st.—Opening of new Post Offices.
- 2nd.—Opening of Receiving Letter Houses.
- 3rd.—Opening of new Lines of Post Road.
- 4th.—Mail Cart Establishment in Madras, and on the line of road from Benares to Nagpore.
- 5th.—Accelerators in the Presidency Towns for the delivery of Letters.
- 6th.—Increase in the number of Peons for the Delivery of Letters.
- 7th.—Increase in Contingent Expenses, generally, by the introduction of new forms of Registers, Office Stamps, Letter Boxes, &c.
- 8th.—Expense of preparing Label Postage Stamps.
- 9th.—Salary and Office of the Director General of the Post Office.
- 10th.—Travelling and Stationery Allowance to Inspecting Post-masters.

259. Where measures of improvement have been carried into effect, whether in accelerating the transit, or delivery of the Mails, increase of expense has been incurred and although increase of the Revenue may not always have followed, benefit to the Public has resulted.

260. I regret that this Report has been delayed one month beyond the time fixed for it. The materials required for it were called for by the 30th of June, but were not submitted in full by the Post-masters General until the 7th instant, so that I could not possibly get it ready earlier.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. PATON,

Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

CALCUTTA, }
The 30th August 1856. }

A P P E N D I X.

LIST OF ENCLOSURES FORWARDED TO GOVERNMENT WITH LETTERS

No. 771, DATED 30TH AUGUST 1856

- No. 1.—Statement showing the number of Letters, &c. despatched from the Post Offices in the four Presidencies of India, during the month of August 1854, with a calculation for one year.
 - No. 2.—Statement showing the number of Letters, Newspapers, Parcels, and Books received at the Post Offices in India, during April 1855 and April 1856, with a calculation for one year.
 - No. 3.—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Post Offices in India, for 1855-56.
 - No. 4.—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Post Offices in India, for 1853-54.
 - No. 5.—Comparative Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Post Offices in India, for 1853-54.
 - No. 6.—Comparative Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Post Offices in India, for 1855-56.
 - No. 7.—Comparative Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Post Offices in India, for 1853-54 and 1855-56.
 - No. 8.—Comparative Statement showing the Disbursements of the Post Offices in India, for 1854-55 and 1855-56.
 - No. 9.—Statement showing the *pro formâ* Receipts of the Post Offices in India, for 1855-56.
 - No. 10.—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Bullock Train Department in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, for 1855-56.
 - No. 11.—Comparative Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Bullock Train Department in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, for 1854-55 and 1855-56.
 - No. 12.—Four Time Statements, for February and August 1855.
- Copy of Circular Letters, from G. Paton, Esquire, Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India, to the Post Masters General, regarding the Sorted Letters and Gazettes, &c., received at some of the Presidency Post Offices by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers, being treated both as Letters received and re-directed or forwarded; regarding also the revision of the Peon Establishment in the Post Offices in India.

G. PATON,

Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the number of Letters, Newspapers, and Parcels despatched from the Post Offices in the four Presidencies of India, during the month of August 1854, with a calculation for one year.

PRESIDENCY.	LETTERS.			NEWSPAPERS.			PARCELS.					
	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total.
Bengal	79925	171814	87972	339211	5643	30508	8381	44782	802	5708	8045	9555
Madras	129735	102128	73474	305337	4454	17408	2318	24210	1145	2642	1200	4987
Bombay	51832	106180	96320	254641	848	34962	2237	38047	561	2010	769	3360
N. W. Provinces	117497	255795	165767	539059	2241	30323	12552	45086	997	3850	2840	6787
Total	378980	685417	423742	1488146	19186	118901	25888	162076	3525	13810	7854	24690
Estimated Total for one year ...	4547868	7625004	5084904	17257776	168232	1358412	308256	1824900	42300	158782	94248	296840

G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPEN

*STATEMENT showing the number of Letters, Newspapers, Parcels, and Books
and April 1856, with calcu-*

PRESIDENCY.		LET-					
		Delivered.			Re-directed or Forwarded.		
		Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.
Bengal	April 1855,	251867	02351	84831	30530	17448	7000
	Ditto 1856,	241311	90580	89498	46238	30364	10950
Madras	April 1855,	222567	30137	57130	27078	8578	7084
	Ditto 1856,	222373	44798	68390	11477	7506	3804
Bombay	April 1855,	270746	33684	75754	52407	10018	25065
	Ditto 1856,	274129	49663	87545	50229	20990	28840
N. W. Provinces	April 1855,	462450	131067	136302	30679	26586	11050
	Ditto 1856,	408933	240169	150088	26794	51110	11810
Total ...	April 1855,	1207620	269230	354116	149604	62630	51101
	Ditto 1856,	1146746	434210	396521	140738	119000	55500
Estimated Total for one year...	April 1855,	14491440	3158868	4240392	1795028	751500	613212
	Ditto 1856,	13700652	5210620	4740252	1688850	1428720	600000

DIX No. 2.

received at the Post Offices of the four Presidencies in India, during April 1855^o lation for one year.

TERS.

Sent to District Post for delivery.			Unclaimed.			Total Number received.			Grand Total.
Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	
16062	6352	2315	3626	4104	509	311295	90255	94751	406301
11600	14017	8231	4001	10601	370	304040	168702	104055	571868
83030	7443	3514	3005	4588	086	285689	50746	68423	410668
34217	11227	5034	5773	9773	1009	273840	73394	78327	425561
17258	3511	11927	2101	2521	107	342512	49734	113743	505989
21112	0123	17223	1214	2521	023	352684	62207	134536	569517
27033	14440	4247	2567	5308	647	522029	177407	152242	852668
20891	37406	5577	2370	11140	641	458088	339885	169116	906989
93412	31752	22003	11409	10611	1939	1402425	374232	429159	2265616
88029	71833	31070	14048	34235	2043	1389561	660336	485034	2538933
1120044	381024	264036	137988	199332	23268	17549100	4490784	5149096	27189792
1056348	861996	372840	168576	410820	36316	16674732	7912050	5620406	30407196

PRESIDENCY.		NEWS-								
		Delivered.			Re-directed or Forwarded.			Sent to District Post for delivery.		
		Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.
Bengal	April 1855,	25546	32287	8291	12692	4568	507	145	438	87
	Ditto 1856,	25575	34313	7262	10754	6758	871	177	850	139
Madras	April 1855,	7018	28803	1745	899	3346	176	219	1811	28
	Ditto 1856,	8963	28049	1516	927	3000	153	1189	2305	105
Bombay	April 1855,	3564	27922	2208	2827	6746	540	144	1805	67
	Ditto 1856,	6765	28828	1812	3438	5821	474	275	2327	93
N. W. Provinces	April 1855,	11499	45411	5567	1424	8165	540	544	1027	98
	Ditto 1856,	15077	50224	4982	2390	12118	828	431	1902	74
Total ...	April 1855,	47626	134423	17811	17842	22825	1763	1052	4881	280
	Ditto 1856,	56380	142314	15572	17509	28592	2326	2022	7384	411
Estimated Total for one year...	April 1855,	571512	1613076	213732	214104	273900	21156	12024	58572	3360
	Ditto 1856,	676560	1707768	186864	210108	343104	27912	24264	88608	4932

DIX No. 2—(Continued)

PAPERS.							PARCELS.				BOOKS.			
Unclaimed.			Total Number Saved.				Grand Total.	Paid.	Deacing.	Services.	Total.	Indian.	Imported.	Total.
Paid.	Deacing.	Services.	Paid.	Deacing.	Services.									
54	751	30	38626	38041	3916	65585	2623	2528	4603	10753	395	2306	2601	
25	1501	53	38909	43822	3323	86014	2674	2609	4173	10546	606	2943	3549	
7	708	11	6210	24528	1960	44698	2510	2569	1303	6271	1809	463	2272	
245	1834	4	11273	37010	1778	50061	2312	2671	1975	6958	2393	710	3103	
11	274	3	6516	36747	2818	46111	1833	1686	2637	6156	675	627	1302	
63	344	28	10543	37820	2407	50770	2071	1703	3035	6800	1173	560	1768	
179	568	7	13616	55468	6272	75356	4350	4670	5421	15450	3365	1497	4862	
212	1148	18	18110	45384	6880	69974	6226	4558	6073	15400	4616	1356	5972	
508	2668	51	67028	164917	18005	251760	13124	11452	14054	38630	6234	4883	11127	
335	5746	100	76795	184036	18400	279240	13292	11031	14866	39779	8788	5604	14392	
509	2225	612	804336	1977804	238600	3021000	157488	137424	168848	463560	74808	58716	133524	
1022	6632	1209	931540	2206432	220608	3350680	169504	139572	178272	477348	105456	67248	172704	

G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 3.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts of the Post Offices of the four Presidencies of India for 1855-56.

Presidency.	POSTAGE.										Bullock Train hire, &c.	Mail Cart and Passenger Van.	Canal Trains and Pedon.	Fees and other.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Receipts.
	On Receipts.	On Receipts Paid.	Express Postage.	Steam Postage.	Total Cash Collected.	Total proceeds of Postage Receipts.	Total Postage.	Registration Fees.	Bullock Train hire, &c.	Mail Cart and Passenger Van.						
Bengal	180256 13 9	41254 15 9	0 0 0	26527 15 6	208351 13 0	205000 4 6	41213 1 6	0 0 0	126723 2 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9825 7 8	560308 12 11	
Punjab and Marhattah Provinces	6097 12 6	2475 9 0	0 0 0	1426 3 7	10509 9 1	14412 12 0	24923 5 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	725 6 9	25468 11 10	
Eastern Settlements	12641 2 2	25 1 0	0 0 0	39405 12 11	52022 1 1	16605 10 0	66336 11 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 8 0	66645 8 1	
Madras	74009 10 7	47840 5 9	846 12 0	18682 16 10	142627 11 2	181708 7 5	324126 2 7	15004 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4660 12 2	348261 9 10	
Bombay	62278 11 2	24065 9 2	0 0 0	22414 11 8	140729 0 6	185611 6 9	323770 7 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	554 2 0	9911 2 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	2124 8 0	248260 4 7	
N. W. Provinces	263122 2 9	76125 5 4	0 0 0	9902 7 0	346180 12 1	242145 0 0	596225 15 1	0 0 0	491741 5 9	65540 0 0	9 0 0	17607 5 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	119214 8 5	
Total	570618 5 11	201925 14 6	846 12 0	129721 1 6	903322 1 11	822744 8 8	1756056 10 7	15004 12 0	622443 7 6	267045 2 6	9911 2 9	17607 5 7	0 0 0	26245 9 2	* 248261 4 7	

* N. B.—These results are exclusive of those which may appear in the Accounts of the Post Offices at Sambalpur in Bengal and Barr Division in Bombay.

• APPENDIX No. 3.—(Continued.)

STATEMENT showing the Disbursements of the Post Offices of the four Presidencies of India for 1855-56.

Presidency.	Salaries and Establishments.	Contingent Charges.	Hullock Train Charges.	Beinde Camel Train.	Mail Cart Charges.	Schedule Clean Commutation.	Charges for manufacturer Ink Postage Stamps.	Monthly Money paid to Commuters of Vests.	Prints paid to the Agents who have been dispensed with.	Miscellaneous.	Fees.	Differences between the different balances.	Total Disbursements.
Bengal..	411425 2 7	109462 8 5	151722 12 1	0 0 0	8622 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1090 13 0	820 0 0	7484 3 3	659 2 0	28665 7 4	720344 10 8
Pegu and Marabhan Provinces ..	37084 4 4	6428 18 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	378 11 0	0 0 0	186 0 6	0 0 0	10791 16 6	68917 13 2
Eastern Settlements ..	7641 10 6	1712 8 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1018 11 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	57 1 0	10629 16 8
Madras ..	822259 8 11	125140 6 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	706 0 0	0 0 0	227 2 2	752 8 0	34984 14 6	844080 8 3
Bombay ..	137208 6 0	67909 12 8	0 0 0	81616 0 0	0 0 0	78465 13 10	0 0 0	103 13 0	0 0 0	159 8 0	0 0 0	489104 4 7	894637 12 1
N. W. Provinces ..	484120 6 9	95121 0 9	255318 2 5	0 0 0	452592 2 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	996 0 0	0 0 0	1228167 12 8
Director General ..	88481 8 8	3126 7 4 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7210 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	45815 7 7
Total ..	1468421 1 9	408890 2 1	407040 14 6	81616 0 0	461914 12 8	78435 13 10	7210 0 0	4188 0 4	830 0 0	8016 13 11	8089 10 0	571038 10 11	2455437 6 1

* N. B.—These results are exclusive of those which may appear in the Accounts of the Post Offices at Sambulpoor in Bengal and Darr Division in Bombay.
 G. PATON,
 Officially Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 4.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts of the Post Offices of the four Presidencies of India for the year 1853-54.

PRESIDENCY.	Postage on Letters, &c.	Postage on Bangly.	Express Postage.	Steam Postage.	Registration Fees.	Bullock Train hire, &c.	Passengers' Van Daks.	Fines.	Savings.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Receipts.
Agal	395758 6 10	40125 12 9	0 0 0	181872 2 10	3489 13 0	43032 12 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5971 5 1	627250 4 9
Bombay and Maratha- an Provinces..}	2507 14 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	137 3 5	2656 9 6
Madras Settlements	10311 3 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	57786 11 4	70 8 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	10 11 9	68185 2 0
Madras Towns	*313661 2 10	*42105 12 0	*809 14 2	*45367 13 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	*11402 16 1	413707 9 0
Madras Suburb	281059 6 0	32435 4 10	9197 12 0	52035 11 3	680 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	†3303 10 6	861703 5 3
N. Provinces ...	731224 14 10	384370 4 11	0 0 0	19395 10 11	0 0 0	395096 8 3	64809 0 0	5430 5 1	14605 15 6	0 0 0	*1864793 1 0
Total ...	1787748 0 5	253127 2 6	10097 10 2	306508 1 9	4238 5 1	489029 4 6	64809 0 0	5430 5 1	14905 15 6	20891 14 0	2858801 1 0

* The Post Master General of Madras cannot furnish the details, they have therefore been estimated.

† Including Freight on Parcels (Rupees 102) and Dead Stock (Rupees 9.14.9.)

Presidency.	Salaries and Establishments.	Contingent Charges.	Bullock Train Charges.	Mail Cart Charges.	Mounted Dak.	Scinde Steam Communication.	Bounty Money.	Pensions.	Miscellaneous Items.	Difference between the opening and closing Indefinite Balances.	Total Disbursements.
I	420224 13 6	52070 4 4	70643 5 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7601 7 0	107 13 10	539681 13 7
and Marhaban Provinces..	19403 1 6	3673 6 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	823 13 11	23300 5 10
1 Settlements	8748 6 3	1383 3 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	10831 10 1
.....	340560 13 9	4434 8 2	0 0 0	31176 10 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	568 0 0	890 8 3	397 9 7	0 0 0	427537 4 5
.....	376971 11 9	107703 14 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	93600 0 0	67500 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6805 13 8	0 0 0	652381 9 7
Provinces	468235 10 7	78133 10 9	263255 1 8	361727 2 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1171331 9 11
Total	1643158 11 4	287812 15 8	342903 6 10	392903 13 7	93600 0 0	67500 0 0	568 0 0	390 8 3	15105 1 0	930 11 9	2843373 4 5

* Including Dead Stock (Rupees 6,596-6-11.)

G. PATON,
 Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Post Offices in the four Presidencies of India for 1853-54.

PRESIDENCY.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Bengal	627250 4 9	559061 12 7	67588 8 2	0 0 0
Pegu	2656 9 6	23809 5 10	0 0 0	21152 12 4
Eastern Settlements ...	68185 2 6	10631 10 1	57553 8 5	0 0 0
Madras	413707 9 6	427537 4 5	0 0 0	13829 10 11
Bombay	381768 5 3	652381 9 7	0 0 0	270613 4 4
N. W. Provinces	1364793 1 6	1171351 9 11	198441 7 7	0 0 0
Total	2858361 1 0	2845373 4 5	318583 8 2	305595 11 7

G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 6.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Post Offices in the four Presidencies of India for 1855-56.

PRESIDENCY.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Bengal	560308 12 11	726544 10 8	0 0 0	166235 13 9
Pegu and Martaban } Provinces	25688 11 10	62817 13 2	0 0 0	37129 1 4
Eastern Settlements	68648 3 1	10629 15 8	58018 3 5	0 0 0
Madras	343261 9 10	544080 8 3	0 0 0	200818 14 5
Bombay	348860 4 7	824557 12 1	0 0 0	475697 7 6
N. W. Provinces ...	1193214 8 5	1238187 12 8	0 0 0	41973 4 3
Director General	0 0 0	48818 7 7	0 0 0	48818 7 7
Total	2539982 2 8	3455637 0 1	58018 3 5	973673 0 10

G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 7.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Receipts in the Post Offices of the four Presidencies of India for 1853-54 and 1855-56.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1853-54.	1855-56.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.	
POSTAGE ON LETTERS, &c.						
Bengal	395758 6 10	139258 13 9	0 0 0	265499 9 1	In 1855-56, the Receipts, by the sale of Stamps, are given separately at the foot of this Statement, as they cannot well be shown, excepting in the gross Receipts of the Post Office in each Presidency, in consequence of their having been received, not only in payment of Postage proper, on Letters, but also for Newspapers, Parcels and Books, or Pamphlets.	
Pegu	2507 14 1	6607 12 6	4999 14 5	0 0 0		
Eastern Settlements	70311 3 4	12541 3 2	2229 15 10	0 0 0		
Madras	313891 2 10	75000 10 7	0 0 0	238871 8 3		
Bombay	284059 0 6	83278 11 2	0 0 0	200780 11 4		
N. W. Provinces	731224 14 10	263122 2 9	0 0 0	468102 12 1		
Total.....	1737743 0 5	570818 5 11	6329 14 3	1173254 8 9		
POSTAGE ON BANGHY PARCELS.						
Bengal	46125 12 9	41654 15 9	0 0 0	4570 13 0		
Pegu	0 0 0	2475 9 0	2475 9 0	0 0 0		
Eastern Settlements	0 0 0	20 1 0	20 1 0	0 0 0		
Madras	42195 12 0	47648 5 9	5452 9 9	0 0 0		
Bombay	32435 4 10	34065 9 8	1630 4 10	0 0 0		
N. W. Provinces	134370 4 11	76165 5 4	0 0 0	58214 15 7		
Total.....	255127 2 6	201925 14 6	9584 8 7	62735 12 7		
EXPRESS POSTAGE.						
Madras	899 14 2	846 12 0	0 0 0	53 2 2		
Bombay	0107 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3197 12 0		
Total.....	10097 10 2	846 12 0	0 0 0	0250 14 2		
STEAM POSTAGE.						
Bengal	131072 2 10	36637 15 0	0 0 0	95434 3 4	* The Post Master General of Madras cannot furnish the details, as there are too many.	
Pegu	0 0 0	1420 3 7	1420 3 7	0 0 0		
Eastern Settlements	57786 11 4	39466 12 11	0 0 0	18320 14 5		
Madras	*45267 13 5	18982 14 10	0 0 0	26284 14 7		
Bombay	52085 11 3	23414 11 8	0 0 0	28670 15 7		
N. W. Provinces	10395 10 11	9903 7 0	0 0 0	9402 3 11		
Total.....	306508 1 9	129731 1 0	1420 3 7	178203 3 10		
REGISTRATION FEES.						
Bengal	3489 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3489 13 0		
Pegu	11 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11 8 0		
Eastern Settlements	70 8 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	70 8 1		
Madras	0 0 0	15004 12 0	15004 12 0	0 0 0		
Bombay	686 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	686 8 0		
Total.....	4258 5 1	15004 12 0	15004 12 0	4258 5 1		
Bengal	577346 3 5	208351 13 0	0 0 0	368994 6 5		
Pegu	2519 6 1	10509 9 1	7990 3 0	0 0 0		
Eastern Settlements	68168 6 9	52033 1 1	0 0 0	16135 5 8		
Madras				91159 3 3		
Bombay						
N. W. Provinces						

APPENDIX No. 7.—(Continued.)

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1853-54.	1855-56.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
Brought Over.					
Bengal &.....	577346 3 5	208351 13 0	0 0 0	368994 6 5	
Pegu.....	2519 6 1	10509 9 1	7993 3 0	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements.....	68168 8 9	52033 1 1	0 0 0	16135 5 8	
Madras.....	402244 10 5	157492 7 2	0 0 0	244752 3 3	
Bombay.....	378464 10 7	140759 0 6	0 0 0	237705 10 1	
N. W. Provinces ..	884990 14 8	349160 15 1	0 0 0	535309 15 7	
Total.....	2313734 3 11	918326 13 11	7990 3 0	1403397 9 0	
BULLOCK TRAIN.					
Bengal.....	43932 12 3	138701 3 9	92763 7 6	0 0 0	* This sum includes other than Bullock
N. W. Provinces.....	395090 8 3	491741 3 9	96644 11 0	0 0 0	Trains here, hence the
Total.....	439029 4 6	*628442 7 6	189413 3 0	0 0 0	difference of Rupees
CAMEL TRAIN, &c.					30,843-1-2 between the
Bombay.....	0 0 0	9911 2 9	9911 2 9	0 0 0	amount shown in the
MAIL CART.					body of my Annual
Bombay.....	0 0 0	564 3 0	564 3 0	0 0 0	Report and that entered
N. W. Provinces.....	0 0 0	46507 2 0	46507 2 0	0 0 0	here.
Total.....	0 0 0	47161 5 0	47161 5 0	0 0 0	
PASSENGERS' VANDAWKA.					
N. W. Provinces.....	64369 6 0	38942 14 0	0 0 0	25428 8 0	
FINES AND SAVINGS.					
N. W. Provinces.....	20336 4 7	17607 5 7	0 0 0	2728 15 0	
PASSAGE MONEY.					
Bombay.....	0 0 0	2424 8 0	2424 8 0	0 0 0	
FREIGHT ON PARCELS.					
Bombay.....	102 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	102 0 0	
DEAD STOCK.					
Bombay.....	3 14 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 14 9	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Bengal.....	6971 5 1	9395 7 8	3424 2 7	0 0 0	
Pegu.....	137 3 6	760 6 9	623 3 4	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements.....	16 11 9	8 8 0	0 0 0	8 3 9	
Madras.....	11462 15 1	4060 11 3	0 0 0	7402 3 10	
Bombay.....	3197 11 31	10189 15 7	6992 3 8	0 0 0	
N. W. Provinces.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Total.....	20785 15 3	24421 1 3	11645 9 7	7410 7 7	
TOTAL.					
Bengal.....	627250 4 9	354448 8 5	0 0 0	272801 12 4	
Pegu.....	2656 9 6	11275 15 10	8619 6 4	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements.....	68185 2 6	52041 9 1	0 0 0	16143 9 5	
Madras.....	413707 9 6	161553 2 5	0 0 0	252154 7 1	
Bombay.....	381768 5 3	163348 13 10	0 0 0	217919 7 5	
N. W. Provinces.....	1364793 1 6	944069 8 5	0 0 0	420723 9 1	
TOTAL.....	2858361 1 0	1687237 10 0	8619 6 4	1179742 13 4	
SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.					
Bengal.....	0 0 0	205860 4 6	205860 4 6	0 0 0	
Pegu.....	0 0 0	14412 12 0	14412 12 0	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements.....	0 0 0	16606 10 0	16606 10 0	0 0 0	
Madras.....	0 0 0	181708 7 5	181708 7 5	0 0 0	
Bombay.....	0 0 0	185011 6 9	185011 6 9	0 0 0	
N. W. Provinces.....	0 0 0	249145 0 0	249145 0 0	0 0 0	
Total.....	0 0 0	852744 8 8	852744 8 8	0 0 0	
TOTAL.					
Bengal, sale of Stamps and Cash Receipts inclusive.....	627250 4 9	560308 12 11	0 0 0	66941 7 10	The proceeds by sale of Stamps are here given along with the receipts in Cash in 1855-56.
Pegu, ditto.....	2656 9 6	25683 11 10	23022 2 4	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements, ditto.....	68185 2 6	68648 3 1	463 0 7	0 0 0	
Madras, ditto.....	413707 9 6	343261 9 10	0 0 0	70445 15 8	
Bombay, ditto.....	381768 5 3	348860 4 7	0 0 0	32908 0 8	
N. W. Provinces, ditto ..	1364793 1 6	1193214 8 5	0 0 0	171578 9 1	
GRAND TOTAL.....	2858361 1 0	†2539982 2 8	23495 2 11	341874 1 3	

† This result is exclusive of those which may appear in the Accounts of the Post Offices at Sumbulpore in Bengal and Borah Division in Bombay.

APPENDIX No. 7.—(Continued.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Actual Disbursements in the Post Offices of the four Presidencies of India for 1853-54 and 1855-56.

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1853-54.	1855-56.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENTS.					
Bengal	420224 13 6	411425 2 7	0 0 0	8799 10 11	
Pegu	19408 1 6	37084 4 4	17676 2 10	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements	8748 6 3	7841 10 6	0 0 0	906 11 9	
Madras	349509 15 9	382269 8 11	32689 9 2	0 0 0	
Bombay	376971 11 9	157208 8 0	0 0 0	219763 3 9	
N. W. Provinces	408235 10 7	434120 6 9	0 0 0	34115 3 10	
Director General	0 0 0	38481 8 8	38481 8 8	0 0 0	
Total	1043168 11 4	1468421 1 9	88847 4 8	263584 14 3	
CONTINGENT CHARGES.					
Bengal	52079 4 4	109452 8 5	57373 4 1	0 0 0	
Pegu	3578 6 5	6426 13 10	2848 7 5	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements	1983 3 10	1712 8 10	0 0 0	170 11 0	
Madras	44434 8 2	125140 0 8	80705 14 6	0 1 0	
Bombay	107703 14 2	67909 12 8	0 0 0	39794 1 6	
N. W. Provinces	78133 10 9	95121 0 9	16987 6 0	0 0 0	
Director General	0 0 0	3126 14 11	3126 14 11	0 0 0	
Manufacture of Stamps	0 0 0	7210 0 0	7210 0 0	0 0 0	
Total	287812 15 8	410100 2 1	168251 14 11	39964 12 6	
BULLOCK TRAIN.					
Bengal	79448 5 2	*151722 12 1	72074 6 11	0 0 0	* This sum is exclusive of the items remaining unadjusted, hence the difference between the amount shown in the Bullock Train Statement and that entered here.
N. W. Provinces	263255 1 8	255353 2 5	0 0 0	7895 15 3	
Total	342903 6 10	407080 14 6	72074 6 11	7896 15 3	
CAMEL TRAIN.					
Bombay	0 0 0	31616 0 0	31616 0 0	0 0 0	
MAIL CART.					
Bengal	0 0 0	9322 10 0	9322 10 0	0 0 0	
Madras	31176 10 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	31176 10 8	
N. W. Provinces	361727 2 11	452592 2 9	90864 15 10	0 0 0	
Total	392903 12 7	461914 12 9	100187 9 10	31176 10 8	
MOUNTED DAK.					
Bombay	93000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	93600 0 0	
SCINDIE STEAM COMMUNICATION.					
Bombay	67500 0 0	78455 13 10	10955 13 10	0 0 0	
BOUNTY MONEY PAID TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS.					
Bengal	0 0 0	1930 13 0	1930 13 0	0 0 0	
Pegu	0 0 0	378 11 9	378 11 9	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements	0 0 0	1018 11 4	1018 11 4	0 0 0	
Madras	568 0 0	706 0 0	138 0 0	0 0 0	
Bombay	0 0 0	103 13 0	103 13 0	0 0 0	
Total	568 0 0	4138 0 4	3570 0 4	0 0 0	
Carried over.	Bengal	551952 7 0	683853 14 1	131901 7 1	0 0 0
	Pegu	22986 7 11	43889 13 2	20903 5 3	0 0 0
	Eastern Settlements	10631 10 1	10572 14 8	0 0 0	58 11 5
	Madras	425749 2 7	508163 15 7	82356 13 0	0 0 0
	Bombay	645775 9 11	335293 15 6	0 0 0	310481 10 5
	N. W. Provinces	1171351 9 11	1237191 12 8	65840 2 9	0 0 0
Director General	0 0 0	48818 7 7	48818 7 7	0 0 0	
Total	2828446 15 5	2867726 13 8	349520 3 8	310540 5 10	

APPENDIX No. 7.—(Continued.)

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1853-54.	1855-56.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
Brought over.					
Bengal	551952 7 0	833853 14 1	131901 7 1	0 0 0	
Pegu	22986 7 11	43889 13 2	20903 5 3	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements	10031 1 1	10572 14 8	0 0 0	58 11 5	
Madras	425749 2 7	508105 15 7	82356 13 0	0 0 0	
Bombay	645775 9 11	335293 15 6	0 0 0	310461 10 5	
N. W. Provinces ..	1171351 9 11	1237191 12 8	65840 2 9	0 0 0	
Director General ..	0 0 0	48818 7 7	48818 7 7	0 0 0	
Total.....	2828446 15 5	2867726 13 3	349820 3 8	310540 5 10	
DEAD STOCK.					
Bombay	6596 6 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	6596 6 11	
GRATUITY TO ASSISTANTS.					
Bengal	0 0 0	820 0 0	820 0 0	0 0 0	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Bengal	7601 7 9	7184 3 3	0 0 0	117 4 3	
Pegu	0 0 0	136 0 6	136 0 6	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Madras	897 9 7	237 2 2	0 0 0	660 7 5	
Bombay	0 8 0	150 8 0	140 15 3	0 0 0	
N. W. Provinces	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Total.....	8508 10 1	8016 13 11	285 15 9	777 11 11	
PENSIONS.					
Bengal	0 0 0	6291 2 0	6291 2 0	0 0 0	
Madras	890 8 3	752 8 0	0 0 0	138 0 3	
N. W. Provinces	0 0 0	996 0 0	996 0 0	0 0 0	
Total.....	890 8 3	8039 10 0	7287 2 0	138 0 3	
DIFFERENCE OF INEFFICIENT BALANCE.					
Bengal	107 13 10	28095 7 4	27987 9 6	0 0 0	
Pegu	822 13 11	18791 15 6	17969 1 7	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements	0 0 0	57 1 0	57 1 0	0 0 0	
Madras	0 0 0	34984 14 6	34984 14 6	0 0 0	
Bombay	0 0 0	*489104 4 7	489104 4 7	0 0 0	
N. W. Provinces	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Total.....	930 11 9	671033 10 11	570102 15 2	0 0 0	
TOTAL.					
Bengal	559661 12 7	720544 10 8	166882 14 1	0 0 0	
Pegu	23809 5 10	62817 18 2	39008 7 4	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements	10631 10 1	10629 15 8	0 0 0	1 10 5	
Madras	427537 4 5	544030 8 3	116543 3 10	0 0 0	
Bombay	652381 9 7	824557 12 1	172176 2 4	0 0 0	
N. W. Provinces	1171351 9 11	1237187 12 8	66836 2 9	0 0 0	
Director General	0 0 0	48818 7 7	48818 7 7	0 0 0	
GRAND TOTAL.....	2846373 4 5	3455637 0 1	610265 6 1	1 10 5	

† This result is exclusive of those which may appear in the Accounts of the Post Office at Sumbulpore in Bengal and Berar Divisions in Bombay.

G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 8.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Actual Disbursements in the Post Offices of the four Presidencies of India for 1854-55 and 1855-56.

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1854-55.	1855-56.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENTS.					
Bengal	387918 0 4	411425 2 7	23507 2 3	0 0 0	
Pegu	45323 12 3	37984 4 4	0 0 0	8239 7 11	
Eastern Settlements	8908 0 0	7841 10 8	0 0 0	1067 5 0	
Madras	401812 1 0	382259 8 11	0 0 0	19552 8 1	
Bombay	358932 7 10	157208 8 0	0 0 0	201723 15 11	
N. W. Provinces	453870 0 4	434120 6 9	0 0 0	19750 2 7	
Director General	38992 3 9	38481 8 8	289 4 11	0 0 0	
Total	1694852 2 7	1468421 1 9	23896 7 2	260327 8 0	
CONJUGENT CHARGES.					
Bengal	97682 10 6	108452 8 5	11769 13 11	0 0 0	
Pegu	6356 2 6	6426 13 10	70 11 4	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements	2412 0 0	1712 8 10	0 0 0	699 7 2	
Madras	52449 2 9	125140 6 8	72691 3 11	0 0 0	
Bombay	139390 13 0	67909 12 8	0 0 0	62481 0 4	
N. W. Provinces	59937 11 2	95121 0 9	35184 5 7	0 0 0	
Director General	1299 14 5	3126 14 11	1827 0 6	0 0 0	
Manufacture of Stamps.	3871 0 8	7210 0 0	3338 15 4	0 0 0	
Total	354399 7 0	416100 2 1	124882 2 7	63180 7 6	
BULLOCK TRAIN.					
Bengal	*147617 12 8	*151722 12 1	4104 15 5	0 0 0	* This sum is exclusive of the items remaining unadjusted, hence the difference between the amount shown in the Bullock Train Statement and that entered here.
N. W. Provinces	235077 8 7	255358 2 5	20289 9 10	0 0 0	
Total	382695 5 3	407080 14 6	24385 9 3	0 0 0	
CAMEL TRAIN.					
Bombay	11876 2 8	31616 0 0	19739 13 4	0 0 0	
MAIL CART.					
Bengal	10243 10 9	9322 10 0	0 0 0	921 0 9	
Madras	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
N. W. Provinces	429413 5 8	452592 2 9	23178 13 1	0 0 0	
Total	439657 0 5	461914 12 9	23178 13 1	921 0 9	
MOUNTED DAK.					
Bombay	152640 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	152640 0 0	
SCINDIE STEAM COMMUNICATION.					
Bombay	69300 0 0	78455 13 10	9155 13 10	0 0 0	
BOUNTY MONEY PAID TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS.					
Bengal	1604 6 6	1930 13 0	326 6 6	0 0 0	
Pegu	874 3 0	378 11 0	0 0 0	495 8 0	
Eastern Settlements	0 0 0	1018 11 4	1018 11 4	0 0 0	
Madras	639 15 6	706 0 0	66 0 6	0 0 0	
Bombay	993 13 0	103 13 0	0 0 0	890 0 0	
Total	4112 6 0	4138 0 4	1411 2 4	1385 8 0	
Carried over.	Bengal	645066 8 9	683853 14 1	38787 5 4	0 0 0
	Pegu	52554 1 9	43889 13 2	0 0 0	8664 4 7
	Eastern Settlements	11315 0 0	10572 14 8	0 0 0	742 1 4
	Madras	454901 3 3	508105 15 7	53204 12 4	0 0 0
	Bombay	724133 4 7	335293 15 6	0 0 0	388639 5 1
	N. W. Provinces ..	1178299 2 9	1237191 12 8	58892 9 11	0 0 0
	Director General ..	43263 2 10	48818 7 7	5555 4 9	0 0 0
Total	3109532 7 11	2867726 13 3	156140 0 4	398245 11 0	

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1854-55.	1855-56.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS
<i>Brought over.</i>					
Bengal	645066 8 9	683653 14 1	38787 5 4	0 0 0	
Pegu	52554 1 9	43889 13 2	0 0 0	8664 4 7	
Eastern Settlements ..	11315 0 0	10372 14 8	0 0 0	742 1 4	
Madras	454901 3 3	508105 15 7	53204 12 4	0 0 0	
Bombay	724183 4 7	335293 15 6	0 0 0	383339 5 1	
N. W. Provinces ..	1178299 2 9	1237191 12 8	58892 9 11	0 0 0	
Director General ..	43263 2 10	48818 7 7	5555 4 9	0 0 0	
Total	3109532 7 11	2867726 13 3	156440 0 4	398245 11 0	
DEAD STOCK.					
Bombay	5805 12 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	5805 12 3	
GRATUITY TO ASSISTANTS.					
Bengal	0 0 0	820 0 0	820 0 0	0 0 0	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Bengal	14216 2 2	7484 3 3	0 0 0	6731 14 11	
Pegu	0 0 0	136 0 6	136 0 6	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements ..	14 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	14 0 0	
Madras	340 3 4	237 2 2	0 0 0	103 1 2	
Bombay	305 1 8	159 8 0	0 0 0	145 9 8	
N. W. Provinces	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Total	14875 7 2	8016 13 11	136 0 6	6994 9 3	
PENSIONS.					
Bengal	6718 3 4	6201 2 0	0 0 0	427 1 4	
Madras	623 4 0	752 8 0	129 4 0	0 0 0	
N. W. Provinces	996 0 0	996 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Total	8337 7 4	8039 10 0	129 4 0	427 1 4	
DIFFERENCE OF INEFFICIENCY BALANCE.					
Bengal	65041 2 0	28095 7 4	0 0 0	36945 10 8	
Pegu	5699 3 6	18791 15 6	13002 12 0	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements ..	0 0 0	57 1 0	57 1 0	0 0 0	
Madras	0 0 0	34984 14 6	34984 14 6	0 0 0	
Bombay ..	2866 15 10	489104 4 7	486237 4 9	0 0 0	
N. W. Provinces	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Total	73607 5 4	571033 10 11	531372 0 3	36945 10 8	
COMPENSATION PAID TO MR. BARRINGTON FOR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY THE ANNULMENT OF HIS CONTRACT.					
Bengal	5000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5000 0 0	
TOTAL.					
Bengal	736042 0 2	726544 10 8	0 0 0	9497 5 7	
Pegu	58253 5 3	62817 13 2	4564 7 11	0 0 0	
Eastern Settlements ..	11329 0 0	10029 15 8	0 0 0	699 0 4	
Madras	455864 10 7	544 80 8 3	88215 13 8	0 0 0	
Bombay	733111 2 4	824557 12 1	91446 9 9	0 0 0	
N. W. Provinces	1179295 2 9	1238187 12 8	58892 9 11	0 0 0	
Director General	43263 2 10	48818 7 7	5555 4 9	0 0 0	
GRAND TOTAL	3217158 8 0	3455637 0 1	248674 14 0	10190 5 11	

* Including cost of manufacture of Postage Stamps.

† N. H.—This result is exclusive of those which may appear in the Accounts of the Post Office at Bampurpore in Bengal and Bora Division in Bombay.

G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 9.

STATEMENT showing the pro formâ Receipts of the Post Offices in the four Presidencies of India for 1855-56.

PRESIDENCY.	Amount of Official Postage.
Bengal	3,64,072 14 9
Pegu and Martaban Provinces	20,175 13 10
Eastern Settlements	5,337 14 2
Madras	2,72,069 7 0
Bombay	3,86,243 13 0
N. W. Provinces	5,65,862 8 0
Total	16,20,662 6 9

G. PATON,

Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 10.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Bullock Train Department in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces for the year 1855-56.

	Bullock Train Hire.	Fixed and Contingent Charges.	Surplus.
Bengal	2,25,710 12 0	2,00,226 13 3	25,483 14 9
N. W. Provinces	3,71,888 7 4	2,55,358 2 5	1,16,530 4 11
Total...	5,97,599 3 4	4,55,584 15 8	1,42,014 3 8

G. PATON,

Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 11.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Bullock Train Department in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces for the years 1854-55 and 1855-56.

	BULLOCK TRAIN HIRE.		FIXED AND CONTINGENT CHARGES.		SURPLUS.	
	1854-55.	1855-56.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1854-55.	1855-56.
Bengal	205995 5 0	225710 12 0	181813 4 3	200226 13 3	24182 0 9	25483 14 9
N. W. Provinces	358150 9 2	371888 7 4	235077 8 7	255358 2 5	123073 0 7	116530 4 11
Total.....	564145 14 2	597599 3 4	416890 12 10	455584 15 8	147255 1 4	142014 3 8

G. PATON,

Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 12.

STATEMENT showing the time occupied in transit, and the average rate of travelling, of the Mails on different lines in the Bengal Presidency, for the months of February and August 1855.

OFFICER IN CHARGE OF ROAD.	NAME OF ROAD.		Distance in Miles.	Number of Stages.		Average length of Stages.		FEBRUARY 1855.		AUGUST 1855.		
	From	To		M.	F.	H.	M.	Average number of hours occupied by each Mail in transit.	Average rate at.	Average number of hours occupied by each Mail in transit.	Average rate at.	
	WESTERN ROAD.											
Master, Munglepore	Calcutta	Doomree	202	0	4	7 1/2	25	45	7	6 1/2	0	0
Ditto	Dinapore	Arrah	25	0	6	2	5	30	4	4 1/2	0	3 1/2
Ditto	Ghazepore and Buzar	Ghazepore	30	0	6	0	5	30	5	5 1/2	0	5
Ditto	Thiboot	Trihoot	43	0	7	1 1/2	8	15	5	1 1/2	0	3
Ditto	Muttiharry	Muttiharry	50	0	7	0	11	0	5	0 1/2	0	5 1/2
Ditto	Arrah	Buzar	45	0	7	6	10	0	4	4	0	4 1/2
Ditto	Muttiharry	Rateeah	31	0	4	6	6	15	5	0	0	4 1/2
Ditto	Muttiharry	Durbangah	32	0	5	2 1/2	7	15	4	5 1/2	0	5
Ditto	Trihoot	Durbangah	24	0	6	0	6	45	4	4 1/2	0	5
Ditto	Chuprah	Barr	42	0	0	0	10	0	4	1 1/2	0	0
Ditto	Dinapore	Barr	6	0	6	2 1/2	17	15	2	7 1/2	0	2
Ditto	Burdwan	Heerbhoom	56	0	10	0 1/2	31	30	3	1 1/2	0	3 1/2
Ditto	Bancoorah	Bancoorah	101	0	10	0 1/2	17	15	3	1	0	2
Ditto	Calcutta	Berhampore	64	0	6	6	16	45	3	1	0	2
Ditto	Berhampore	Cutwah	67	0	6	5 1/2	10	15	3	5 1/2	0	3
Ditto	Hooghly	Nuddeah	87	4	6	2	10	15	3	6 1/2	0	3
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	24	0	0	0	5	30	4	2 1/2	0	3
Ditto	Burbee	Hazaree	220	0	33	5 1/2	26	15	8	3	0	0
Ditto	Doomrie	Hennava	21	0	3	0	3	30	6	0	0	4 1/2
Ditto	Sheergholly	Gya	60	0	9	6 1/2	14	15	4	0 1/2	0	4 1/2
Ditto	Gya	Patna	7	0	3	4	1	45	4	4	0	5 1/2
Ditto	Patna	Dinapore	50	4	10	0 1/2	14	15	3	1 1/2	0	0
Ditto	Monghyr	Barr	100	0	16	6 1/2	44	30	2	2	0	1
Ditto	Muttiharry	Nepaul	97	0	0	0	25	0	4	7	0	1
Ditto	Monghyr	Trihoot	30	0	3	10	14	45	2	0 1/2	0	1
Ditto	Bancoorah	Munglepore	30	0	3	10	17	30	1	6	0	0
Ditto	Berbhoom	Ditto	80	0	3	10	17	30	3	1	0	0
Ditto	Bancoorah	Bancoorah	62	0	6	10	20	45	3	0	1	4

Ditto	Chota Nagpore	Hazarah	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto	Sheerghoty	Sheerghoty	0	21	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto	Mungleypore	Calcutta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto	Burlicah	Mungleypore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Sheerghoty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTERN ROAD.																							
Post-master,	Barnset	Calcutta	14	0	7	0	0	2	15	2	2	15	9	45	8	11	5	01	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Jessore	Furzedpore	63	0	6	21	0	10	15	4	4	15	21	15	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Dacca	Dacca	53	0	11	4	0	11	15	4	4	15	15	15	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Tipperah	Tipperah	62	0	16	24	0	6	45	3	3	45	18	45	3	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Sylhet	Sylhet	129	0	0	1	0	14	81	1	1	7	81	0	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Ditto	Cachar	75	0	0	0	0	0	30	2	2	0	32	30	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Cachar	Munipore	124	0	0	0	0	0	182	1	1	5	182	15	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Sylhet	Sylhet	43	0	14	21	0	3	15	3	3	15	15	30	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Nuddas	Jessore	52	0	9	51	0	6	48	2	2	48	19	0	2	2	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Jessore	Backergunge	105	0	17	4	0	6	45	2	2	45	48	45	2	2	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Backergunge	Bhooloocah	100	0	5	4	0	0	30	1	1	30	69	30	1	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Bhooloocah	Barnset	27	0	8	0	0	5	11	5	5	0	8	0	3	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Barnset	Jessore	30	0	6	0	0	5	15	2	2	15	11	15	2	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Jessore	Tipperah	63	0	0	0	0	10	17	0	0	17	21	0	3	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Chittagong	Chittagong	94	0	0	0	0	15	25	45	0	25	23	15	3	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Arracan	Arracan	209	4	32	4	0	0	104	10	0	104	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Cherraponjee	Cherraponjee	100	0	0	0	0	0	05	30	0	05	30	0	1	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Akyab	Akyab	100	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Dum-Dum	Dum-Dum	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTHERN ROAD.																							
Post-master,	Midinapore	Calcutta	72	0	0	0	0	12	14	30	0	14	16	30	4	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Jellapore	Huidie	42	0	6	0	0	6	11	0	0	11	10	30	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Balasore	Balasore	33	0	5	0	0	5	7	30	0	7	9	45	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Bhadruck	Bhadruck	43	0	7	0	0	7	10	0	0	10	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Cuttack	Cuttack	166	0	27	0	0	27	47	30	0	47	0	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Pooree	Pooree	81	0	6	0	0	6	11	30	0	11	0	0	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Midnapore	Midnapore	32	0	0	0	0	0	8	30	0	8	30	0	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Kedgeres	Gurbetta	18	0	2	0	0	2	3	30	0	3	30	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Tumlook	Tumlook	15	0	2	0	0	2	6	15	0	6	15	0	2	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Midnapore	Midnapore	60	0	7	0	0	7	17	0	0	17	0	0	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Kedgeres	Diamond Harbour	30	0	6	0	0	6	11	30	0	11	30	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Ditto	Kedgeres	58	0	9	0	0	9	13	45	0	13	45	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHERN ROAD.																							
Post-master,	Barnset and Nuddas	Calcutta	118	0	20	0	0	20	10	45	0	10	26	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Barhampore	Barhampore	60	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	20	29	45	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Maldah	Maldah	72	0	12	0	0	12	19	45	0	19	23	45	3	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto,	Dinagapore	Dinagapore	44	0	8	0	0	8	10	45	0	10	12	15	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX No. 12.—(Continued.)

OFFICER IN CHARGE OF ROAD.	NAME OF ROAD.		Distance in Miles.	Number of Stages.	Average length of Stages.	FEBRUARY 1855.		AUGUST 1855.	
	From	To				H. M.	Average number of hours occupied by each Mail in transit.	H. M.	Average number of hours occupied by each Mail in transit.	Average rate at which.	Average rate at which.
	NORTHERN ROAD.—(Continued.)								
Post-master, Nowagong	Gowhatly	Nowagong	108	0	0	43	0	51	2
Ditto, Darjeeling	Darjeeling	Tyteleah	64	0	6	14	15	15	4
Ditto, Furzeah	Furzeah	Ditto	80	0	6	22	0	25	1
Ditto, Beauleah	Beauleah	Berhampore	28	0	7	11	0	14	3
Ditto, Ditto	Ditto	Khaura	32	0	4	17	15	20	1
Ditto, Bogorah	Ditto	Bogorah	73	0	10	31	0	31	2
Ditto, Rungpore	Bogorah	Rungpore	72	0	12	31	0	28	2
Ditto, Gowhatly	Gowalparah	Gowhatly	76	0	25	30	45	35	2
Ditto, Rungpore	Rungpore	Cooch Behar	51	0	10	25	15	26	1
Ditto, Tezpoore	Gowhatly	Tezpoore	92	0	0	46	0	0	0
Ditto, Dinagopore	Dinagopore	Tyteleah	72	0	6	19	45	22	3
Ditto, Bogorah	Bogorah	Serjungo	52	0	4	57	30	0	0
Ditto, Rungpore	Rungpore	Gowalparah	122	0	0	0	0	68	0
Ditto, Maldah	Maldah	Rajnalah	28	0	0	0	0	29	0

G. PATON,

Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 12.

STATEMENT showing the time occupied in transit, and the average rate of travelling, of the Mails on different lines in the Madras Presidency, for the months of February and August 1855.

NAME OF DIVISION.	NAME OF ROAD.		Distance in Miles.	Number of Stages.	Average length of Stage.	FEBRUARY 1855.		AUGUST 1855.	
	From	To				Average time occupied in Transit by each Mail.	Average rate of Travelling of the Mails per hour.	Average time occupied in Transit by each Mail.	Average rate of Travelling of the Mails per hour.
CALCETTA	Madras	Chittoor	668	114	5 6 0	H. M.	M. F. P.	H. M.	M. F. P.
	Ditto	Pochooril	231	51	4 0 0	1 49 34	0 0 0	0 0	0 0
	Pochooril	Naidoopeit	46	11	4 1 18	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 44	6 3 13
	Naidoopeit	Nellore	40	10	4 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 38	5 2 24
	Nellore	Rampatam	45	10	4 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 40	5 4 23
	Rampatam	Ongole	32	8	4 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 44	5 1 9
	Ongole	Guntoor	65	15	4 2 26	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 18	4 3 2
	Elore	Rajamundry	57	13	4 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	13 50	4 6 6
	Madras	Chittoor	668	114	5 6 0	1 68 34	4 1 29	0 0	0 0
	Ditto	Pochooril	231	4	5 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 36	6 1 10
Pochooril	Naidoopeit	46	9	5 0 36	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 42	5 2 10	
Naidoopeit	Nellore	40	7	5 5 23	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 20	5 3 22	
Nellore	Rampatam	45	7	6 3 17	0 0 0	0 0 0	10 34	4 3 1	
Rampatam	Ongole	32	5	6 3 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 9	4 2 34	
Ongole	Guntoor	65	10	6 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	16 39	3 7 10	
Elore	Rajamundry	57	10	5 6 0	0 0	0 0 0	15 20	3 5 37	
Madras	Pochooril	231	4	5 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 36	6 4 10	
Pochooril	Naidoopeit	46	9	5 0 35	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 41	5 2 14	
Naidoopeit	Nellore	40	7	5 5 28	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 19	5 4 23	
Nellore	Rampatam	45	7	6 3 17	0 0 0	0 0 0	10 30	4 1 37	
Rampatam	Ongole	32	5	6 3 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 8	4 4 12	
Madras	Nagpore	743	127	5 8 0	1 69 54	4 3 0	0 0	0 0	
Pochooril	Pulicat	15	3	5 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	3 0	5 0 0	

APPENDIX No. 12

STATEMENT showing the time occupied in transit, and the average rate of travelling, of the Mails on different lines in the Bombay Presidency, for the months of February and August 1855.

NAME OF DIVISION.	NAME OF ROAD.		Distance in Miles.	Number of Stages.	Average length of Stage.	FEBRUARY 1855.		AUGUST 1855.	
	From	To				H. M. Average time occupied in transit by each Dak.	M. F. P. Average rate of the Mails per hour.	H. M. Average time occupied in transit by each Dak.	M. F. P. Average rate of the Mails per hour.
POONA	Oolwa	Poona	78	19	0	10 38	7 2 2	10 14	7 4 0
	Poona	Nagpur	422	57	7	54 48	7 1 16	67 48	6 1 31
	Ditto	Dunoor	247	44	5 1/2	48 16	5 5 20	50 11	4 7 15
	Ditto	Hurryhur	385	60	5 1/2	74 6	5 1 22	77 5	4 7 55
	Ditto	Mulableschwar	56	12	4 1/2	9 29	2 7 0	11 0	0 0 0
	Punderpoor	Shahpoor	41	9	4 1/2	6 37	0 1 22	7 10	6 1 34
	Ahmednuggur	Mulligum	109	19	6	10 33	5 5 0	24 22	5 0 39
	Bombay	Bronch	230	40	5 1/2	57 28	4 0 0	69 14	3 2 23
	Bronch	Deesa	228	40	5 1/2	57 0	0 1 1	42 17	5 3 5
	Gogo	Rajcote	116	10	6	0 0	0 0 0	10 32	7 0 0
GOOZRAT	Rajcote	Bhooj	104	17	6	0 6	0 0 0	0 6	0 0 0
	Deesa	Fahumpoor	18	0	0	4 41	3 0 39	5 37	3 1 25
	Bhownuggur	Harsole via Ahmedabad	129	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	64 10	2 3 0
	Bhooj	Mandavie	38	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	11 13	3 3 0
	Belgaum	Beelapoor via Kallindghee	126	21	6	0 0	0 0 0	28 32	4 5 33
DELGAM	Ditto	Vingorh	70	12	6	12 23	0 1 3	16 40	4 4 10
	Bombay	Indoor	374	57	6 1/2	58 48	6 2 36	80 0	4 0 28
	Dhoolia	Asserghur	115	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	24 42	4 2 10
KHANDESH	Asserghur	Indoor	103	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	22 20	4 4 35
	Dhoolia	Nundoorhar	10	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	30 24	1 7 51
	Ditto	Aurangabad	06	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	35 12	2 5 32
	Nundeswar	Morghury	12	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	3 30	3 2 20

	200	82	31	60	20	4	2	12	02	10	4	1	18
ROTYAQUERRY													
Parwell	200												
Mhar	53	10	51	12	3	4	7	33	10	0			3
Sattara	157	19	6	31	38	4	7	34	34	37			4
Ditto	90	13	61	18	20	4	6	36	20	1			4
Gobaghar	79	12	61	20	11	3	7	12	25	10			3
Kurrachee													0
Karinja	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10			4
Ditto	32	0	0	7	37	1	1	24	0	0			0
Karinja	33	0	0	6	20	3	7	15	7	21			5
Jaulna	201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	47			4
Ditto	91	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	28	45			2
Oomrauty	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	34			4
Nagpoor	192	31	6	0	0	0	0	0	38	27			4
Chanda	30	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	7			5
Ditto	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	12			4
Nagpoor	80	15	61	10	33	4	0	30	22	3			3
Kurrachee	124	25	5	12	55	0	4	32	13	40			9
Hydrabad	106	25	8	19	57	9	6	23	20	23			9
Mooltan	200	40	7	28	4	10	2	21	43	18			6
Ditto	48	7	61	6	17	9	0	37	5	30			8
Tatta	172	18	01	18	42	9	1	23	23	37			7
Kurrachee	610	90	61	63	43	0	5	53	74	11			8

G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

APPENDIX No. 12.

STATEMENT showing the time occupied in transit, and the average rate of travelling, of the Mails on different lines in the N. W. Province and the Punjab, for the months of February and August 1855.

NAME OF DIVISION.	NAME OF ROAD.		Distance in Miles.	Number of Stages.	Average length of Stage.	FEBRUARY 1855.				AUGUST 1855.			
	From	To				H. M.	M. F. P.	Average time occupied in transit by each Mail.	Average rate of travelling of the Mails per hour.	H. M.	M. F. P.	Average time occupied in transit by each Mail.	Average rate of travelling of the Mails per hour.
AGRA	Agra	Saeypore	146	24	6	21 31 1/2	6 6 17 1/2	22 35	0 5 55 1/2	11 36	10 0 80	4 5 28	4 7 25
	Dholapore	Kurwase	00	12	5	12 0 1/2	4 7 23	19 2 1/2	4 7 25	11 36	10 0 80	4 5 28	4 7 25
AJMERE	Ajmere	Nusserebad	36	3	5	3 22 1/2	4 2 39	3 10	4 5 28	11 36	10 0 80	4 5 28	4 7 25
	Ditto	Bhewance	270	41	6	50 4 1/2	2 6 39	53 4 1/2	4 4 0	11 36	10 0 80	4 5 28	4 7 25
	Ditto	Kishengurh	18	8	6	4 0	4 4 12	3 5 1/2	4 0 25	11 36	10 0 80	4 5 28	4 7 25
	Nusserebad	Palee	105	18	8	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	11 36	10 0 80	4 5 28	4 7 25
ALLAHABAD	Allahabad	Cawnpore	126	21	6	11 27 1/2	11 0 3	11 36	10 0 80	11 36	10 0 80	4 5 28	4 7 25
	Ditto	Mungowah	75	11	7	14 5 1/2	5 0 8 1/2	0 0	0 0 0	11 36	10 0 80	4 5 28	4 7 25
	Futypore	Hamecpore	41	8	5 1/2	0 0	0 0 0	10 10 1/2	4 2 23	11 36	10 0 80	4 5 28	4 7 25
ALFYGURH	Alfygurh	Agra	63	9	6	4 4 1/2	11 1 17	4 4 1/2	11 2 20	4 4 1/2	11 2 20	4 5 28	4 7 25
	Ditto	Cawnpore	183	30	6	15 1 1/2	10 1 9	17 2 1/2	10 4 18	17 2 1/2	10 4 18	4 5 28	4 7 25
	Ditto	Delhi	80	14	6	7 2 1/2	10 6 10 1/2	17 1 1/2	10 7 33 1/2	17 1 1/2	10 7 33 1/2	4 5 28	4 7 25
	Ditto	Neerut	60	14	6	7 3 1/2	10 5 23 1/2	7 2 1/2	10 6 30 1/2	7 2 1/2	10 6 30 1/2	4 5 28	4 7 25
	Ditto	Moradabad	60	16	5	10 1 1/2	4 7 38	18 3	4 8 30	18 3	4 8 30	4 5 28	4 7 25
	Agra	Bowgang	79	13	6	7 4 1/2	10 2 0	17 3 1/2	4 8 35	17 3 1/2	4 8 35	4 5 28	4 7 25
ALMORAH	Secundrabad	Ancopshur	36	0	6	8 12 1/2	4 3 17	6 4 1/2	10 8 35	6 4 1/2	10 8 35	4 5 28	4 7 25
	Almorah	Petomgurb	82	11	7 1/2	38 20 1/2	2 3 24	27 20 1/2	2 4 1	27 20 1/2	2 4 1	4 5 28	4 7 25
	Azimgurh	Jounpore	40	5	8	7 40 1/2	5 1 1/2	8 22 1/2	5 7 13 1/2	8 22 1/2	5 7 13 1/2	4 5 28	4 7 25
BATOOL	Batool	Elliehpore	65	11	6 1/2	12 40	5 2 38	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	4 5 28	4 7 25
	Ditto	Kanpice	112	20	6	21 36 1/2	5 4 12	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0	4 5 28	4 7 25

BANDA	Banda	46	5	0	50	4	5 23	0	43	4	5 25
	Ditto	38	5	7 4	44	4	7 8	0	33	3	0 30
	Ditto	32	4	8	21	3	6 25	11	0	2	7 5
DARJEELING	Darjeeling	78	13	6	11	5	1 5	16	50	4	5 36
	Ditto	59	10	6	14	5	1 30	11	34	6	1 2
	Ditto	83	14	6	15	5	1 39	13	11	4	4 33
	Ditto	108	15	7	25	4	1 33	29	64	3	4 30
	Ditto	35	5	8	47	4	6 10	10	47	3	2 3
	Ditto	42	5	8	41	4	6 13	9	26	4	4 0
BENARES	Benares	74	0	0	0	0	0 0	20	20	3	5 15
	Ditto	10	2	8	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0 0
	Ditto	73	15	5	7	9	3 32	7	40	0	4 10
	Ditto	47	11	4	46	0	0 24	9	21	5	1 18
	Ditto	27	54	5	32	8	2 24	42	23	6	3 20
	Ditto	36	7	5	7	4	4 7	3	34	4	1 27
	Ditto	51	10	5	11	4	3 21	12	12	4	1 14
	Ditto	80	11	7	21	3	6 35	19	48	4	2 20
	Ditto	64	9	7	13	4	4 26	13	8	4	0 20
	Ditto	136	21	6	33	4	0 16	36	38	3	6 31
DELHI	Delhi	75	12	8	19	4	0 20	18	39	3	7 37
	Ditto	56	7	16	30	3	2 0	19	4	2	7 22
	Ditto	30	3	6	4	4	7 21	7	4	4	1 38
	Ditto	70	0	17	51	3	7 26	21	24	3	2 7
	Ditto	52	7	7	10	4	6 7	10	58	4	5 34
ERINPOORAH	Erinpoorah	60	0	0	16	5	1 10	0	0	0	0 0
	Ditto	130	17	7	21	5	4 10	25	43	4	5 24
	Ditto	47	5	9	7	5	7 15	7	23	6	2 25
	Ditto	153	0	0	0	0	0 0	42	43	3	5 25
	Ditto	36	6	7	26	4	0 20	7	44	4	5 7
ETAWAH	Etawah	72	10	7	16	3	2 29	14	30	5	0 0
	Ditto	33	6	5	9	3	3 25	8	0	4	1 2
	Ditto	49	12	4	9	5	1 5	12	39	3	6 10
FEROZPORE	Ferozpoore	80	15	5	13	6	7 21	15	23	5	1 23
	Ditto	40	7	5	13	3	2 23	11	11	3	4 27
FUTTYGURH	Futtygurh	18	3	6	0	0	0 0	4	27	4	0 2
	Ditto	44	6	7	8	5	1 4	10	32	4	2 5
GHAZEPORE	Ghazepore	29	4	7	5	5	6 29	6	8	4	5 82
	Ditto	100	17	6	16	5	7 18	17	11	4	4 1
GOONAH	Goonah										

APPENDIX No. 12.—(Continued.)

NAME OF DIVISION.	NAME OF ROAD.		Distance in Miles.	Number of Stages.	Average length of Stages.	FEBRUARY 1855.		AUGUST 1855.	
	From	To				H. M.	M. F. P.	Average time occupied in transit by each Dak.	Average rate of travelling of the Miles per hour.	H. M.	M. F. P.
GORUCKPORE.....	Goruckpore	Azimghurh	62	12	5	14 10 1/2	4 2 3/4	14 50 1/2	4 1 17 1/2
Ditto	Ditto	Batesah	89	16	5 1/2	17 25 1/2	5 0 30	21 42 1/2	4 0 34
GWALIOR	Gwalior	Jansi	65	12	5 1/2	18 17 1/2	4 7 1/4	14 33 1/2	4 3 30
Ditto	Ditto	Poora	86	0	0	10 24 1/2	3 4 4 1/2	8 30 1/2	4 0 34
Ditto	Ditto	Mohana	54	0	0	13 13 1/2	4 0 24	16 50 1/2	3 1 28
GOORDASPORE	Umritsur	Kangra	108	24	4 1/2	23 54 1/2	4 2 5	28 24	4 1 0
HAMEERPORE	Hameerpore	Culpee	30	6	6	5 32 1/2	5 2 23	7 32 1/2	4 7 0
HANSI	Hansi	Bherry	28	3	9	7 25 1/2	3 0 6 1/2	9 23	4 6 17 1/2
HOSHINGABAD	Hoshingabad	Balool	66	15	4 1/2	13 53 1/2	4 0 5	18 33 1/2	4 6 35
Ditto	Ditto	Chilea	66	13	5	14 0 1/2	4 5 39	18 33 1/2	2 6 15
Ditto	Ditto	Nursingpore	108	18	6 1/2	23 10 1/2	4 5 12	22 52 1/2	4 6 8
INDORE	Indore	Neemuch	165	27	6 1/2	32 14 1/2	4 0 18	34 31 1/2	3 3 14
Ditto	Ditto	Biorah	118	19	6 1/2	18 10 1/2	8 7 5 1/2	14 84 1/2	8 0 31
JANSI	Jansi	Seepree	64	9	7	15 6 1/2	4 1 8 1/2	17 0 1/2	3 6 5
Ditto	Ditto	Calpee	98	16	8 1/2	19 4 1/2	4 7 33 1/2	22 19 1/2	4 3 7
Ditto	Ditto	Agra	137	23	6	27 54 1/2	4 7 10 1/2	30 20 1/2	4 4 20
JETPORA	Ditto	Ferozepore	96	20	4 1/2	25 1 1/2	3 6 26 1/2	25 32 1/2	3 5 39
Ditto	Ditto	Kurrowlee	44	0	0	8 54	4 7 25 1/2	8 19 1/2	5 2 12 1/2
JOURPORA	Jounpore	Benares	86	5	7	7 30 1/2	4 5 34	7 0 1/2	4 4 23
Ditto	Ditto	Mirzapore	43	8	5 1/2	9 12	4 5 15 1/2	10 0 1/2	4 1 33 1/2
JUBBULPORA	Jubbulpore	Nagpore	170	27	6 1/2	28 38 1/2	6 3 24	19 31 1/2	0 0 0
Ditto	Ditto	Kangra	64	14	6	17 43 1/2	4 5 37	19 31 1/2	4 2 17
Ditto	Ditto	Goordaspore	57	12	4 1/2	10 55 1/2	5 1 33 1/2	13 4 1/2	2 3 36
JILLUKDER	Loodiana	Lahore	126	23	5 1/2	14 40 1/2	6 4 20 1/2	13 3 1/2	6 3 9
Ditto	Ditto	Wuzerabad	48	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
JHELUM	Dugbahi	Subathoo	9	2	4 1/2	2 1 1/2	4 3 25 1/2	2 2 1/2	4 1 37
KALKA	Ditto	Kusowlee	11	2	4 1/2	2 1 1/2	5 3 24	2 0	5 3 37
KOTAB	Kotah	Nussarabad	117	12	9 1/2	23 8 1/2	4 5 24	26 4 1/2	3 3 36
Ditto	Ditto	Hanza	94	8	9	20 20 1/2	3 7 33 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto	Ditto	Delhi	75	12	6 1/2	7 21 1/2	10 1 20 1/2	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto	Ditto	Saharapoor	43	5	5 1/2	11 8	3 7 14	0 0 0	0 0 0
KURNAUL	Ditto	Umbaha	40	7	5 1/2	5 48	3 0 35	0 0 0	0 0 0

Lahore	203	34	6	24	61	8	2,945	29	561	3	3,311
Ditto	303	56	6	87	161	5	1,251	76	21	4	3,211
LARORE	108	0	0	13	67	8	2,321	13	401	3	7,17
Ditto	39	0	0	13	521	5	7,341	0	0	0	0
Ditto	48	8	6	8	121	5	7,41	10	25	4	1,331
Lucknow	166	23	7	36	311	4	4,311	41	511	3	3,321
Ditto	113	17	61	22	311	5	0,33	29	451	3	7,61
Ditto	163	20	71	37	71	4	6,4	35	591	4	2,71
LCKNOW	72	12	6	15	411	4	2,111	16	161	4	1,34
Ditto	44	0	0	7	27	5	7,141	4	61	0	4,0
Meerut	126	26	41	34	231	3	6,241	23	4	4	4,5
Ditto	108	0	0	27	47	0	0,0	23	50	3	6,0
MERUT	30	0	0	0	0	0	0,0	6	19	4	7,351
Ditto	21	3	7	5	13	4	0,5	4	161	0	0,0
MIRZAPUR	60	19	5	24	311	5	2,29	36	43	3	4,21
Mooltan	131	22	6	24	211	4	7,31	34	491	4	0,5
Ditto	139	27	5	12	271	6	0,21	14	491	4	4,7
Ditto	75	0	0	8	231	5	1,21	11	33	3	6,25
Ditto	44	0	0	62	26	9	6,3	74	221	8	1,20
Mooltan	809	0	0	13	33	5	5,191	15	12	3	0,211
Ditto	77	13	6	0	0	0	0,0	0	0	0	0,0
Moradabad	53	7	71	13	411	4	4,13	22	351	3	4,30
Ditto	81	10	6	11	501	2	3,7	13	401	2	0,23
MORADABAD	28	3	81	15	211	5	3,10	19	481	4	1,20
Ditto	83	0	5	7	51	5	0,22	7	23	4	1,81
Ditto	36	7	5	7	51	5	2,221	7	27	5	0,22
Muttra	38	4	91	4	381	5	1,121	4	33	5	2,33
Ditto	24	4	6	0	191	5	1,9	16	211	5	6,24
MUTTRA	48	8	6	23	131	3	1,391	28	81	2	3,23
Ditto	75	3	91	6	111	3	2,311	5	421	5	5,11
Nagode	32	1	8	20	371	4	5,81	23	21	4	1,0
Ditto	96	18	6	51	181	4	7,26	57	8	3	6,10
NAGODE	254	36	7	7	331	4	1,30	8	15	3	7,10
Ditto	32	4	8	15	56	5	2,281	16	471	5	0,10
NEMUCH	85	15	53	27	13	5	2,141	31	191	4	4,39
Nusseerabad	144	22	61	12	48	4	3,31	14	251	3	7,5
Ditto	56	7	8	18	261	4	4,39	17	11	4	3,151
Nursingpore	75	10	71	18	461	5	1,291	22	211	4	3,11
NURNINGPORE	98	18	51	19	47	0	0,0	31	161	3	5,10
Ditto	131	0	6	10	321	3	2,211	9	311	7	1,26
NYAGONG	35	6	6	13	561	6	7,61	0	0	0	0,0
Ditto	98	18	6	4	0	5	1,381	4	261	4	4,37
NYNEE TAL	21	4	51	4	0	5	1,381	15	571	4	4,41
RAWAL PUNDE	54	14	31	14	561	5	7,0	7	131	5	3,21
SHAHJHANPORE	41	0	0	6	591	5	7,0	19	181	4	3,81
SABARUNPORE	90	15	6	17	131	5	1,35	10	10	4	0,91
Ditto	51	10	5	9	51	5	1,16	10	9	4	0,91
SEHORE	51	10	5	9	51	5	1,16	10	9	4	0,91
Ditto	51	10	5	9	51	5	1,16	10	9	4	0,91

APPENDIX No. 12.—(Continued.)

NAME OF DIVISION.	NAME OF ROAD.		Distance in Miles.	Number of Stages.	Average Length of Stages.	FEBRUARY 1855.		AUGUST 1855.	
	From	To				H. M.	M. F. P.	Average time occupied in transit by each Dalk.	Average rate of travelling of the Mails per hour.
SAUGOR	Saugor	Bhilai	82	12	6 1/2	19 59	4 0 39	22 57 1/2	3 3 37
	Ditto	Jokabee	113	10	0	27 53	4 1 15	0 0	0 0 0
	Ditto	Jansel	135	21	6 1/2	28 40 1/2	4 5 25	37 42 1/2	3 2 22
	Ditto	Nyagong	114	21	5 1/2	26 4 1/2	4 2 39	26 52 1/2	3 7 19
	Ditto	Nwasingore	87	9	9 1/2	19 21	4 4 1	24 28	3 4 27 1/2
	Ditto	Heerapore	49	8	6 1/2	8 53 1/2	5 4 12 1/2	10 27 1/2	4 5 26
	Ditto	Dammow	68	11	6 1/2	13 12	5 1 8	0 0	0 0 0
	Ditto	Jubbulpore	68	5	9 1/2	18 39 1/2	2 7 2	15 48	3 0 16 1/2
	Ditto	Kotegurh	41	5	8 1/2	9 30 1/2	4 2 5 1/2	9 9	4 3 38
	Ditto	Kulka	41	10	7 1/2	15 11 1/2	4 0 20	17 23	4 4 1 1/2
SINLAH	Ditto	Hansel	62	6	0	12 23	4 5 11	14 30	4 5 15
	Ditto	Geordaspore	60	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	6 12 1/2	5 1 0
SIRSA	Sirsa	Geordaspore	23	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	4 49 1/2	4 6 2 1/2
	Ditto	Wuzerabad	30	7	5	4 49	7 4 26 1/2	4 24 1/2	8 1 17
SEALKOTE	Ditto	Geordaspore	72	12	6	7 51 1/2	9 9 33 1/2	8 23	7 0 30
	Ditto	Kulka	89	16	5 1/2	20 0	4 8 2 1/2	23 15	4 0 5
UMBALLA	Ditto	Loodhian	82	8	4	0 13	5 1 8	0 0	0 0 0
	Ditto	Sahpore	82	0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0 0
WUZERABAD	Ditto	Sealkote	414	0	0	61 32 1/2	7 1 28	0 0	0 0 0
	Ditto	Sealkote	537	0	0	60 5	8 0 3	71 8	7 4 10
MEMO. OF MAIN ROADS.	Benares	Kurawal	580	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0
	Ditto	Seahawur	377	0	0	49 5 1/2	7 5 17 1/2	54 22 1/2	3 6 22 1/2
	Ditto	Indore	195	0	0	43 19	4 0 10	46 9 1/2	4 2 19
	Ditto	Nynee Tal	387	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0
	Ditto	Jubbulpore	300	0	0	72 5	4 1 10 1/2	0 0	0 0 0
	Ditto	Neemuch	230	0	0	67 2 1/2	3 1 18 1/2	0 0	0 0 0
	Ditto	Nynee Tal	255	0	0	54 24 1/2	4 1 12	54 55	4 5 16 1/2
	Ditto	Saugor	414	0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0 0
	Ditto	Kurawal	537	0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0 0
	Ditto	Seahawur	377	0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0 0

G. FATON,
Operating Director General of the Post Office in India.

CIRCULAR No. 406.

FROM

G. PATON, ESQUIRE,

Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India,

TO

THE POST MASTERS GENERAL,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, BENGAL, AND N. W. PROVINCES.

Dated Calcutta, the 7th July 1856.

SIR,

It appears that there has been an absence of uniformity, in exhibiting Letters, Gazettes, and Newspapers, in transit through the Post Office in India, which has led to inaccurate Returns.

2nd. Letters received at some of the Presidency Post Offices, by the P. and O. Company's Steamers and Sailing Vessels from England, Foreign Europe, the Australian Colonies, Cape of Good Hope, or *other than Post Offices* in India, although *delivered* in the Presidency Post Offices, have not been entered in the Receipt Registers, and consequently have not been shown in the Returns of the Post Office in India.

3rd. Again, Letters, Gazettes, or Newspapers, received, as above, at some of the Presidency Post Offices, have, in some instances, when for Inland Post Offices in India, been exhibited in the Despatch Registers, as directed or forwarded, in place of being entered as Letters *despatched*.

4th. It has also happened, in some of the Presidency Post Offices, that *sorted* Letters, Gazettes, or Newspapers, have been received promiscuously with other covers for delivery, and been entered in the Receipt Registers, but not being for delivery, have been represented as re-directed or forwarded: Whenever sorted Letters, &c. have thus been exhibited, there has been a fictitious representation of the number of covers received for delivery.

5th. All sorted Letters ought to be kept distinct (and in accordance with the instructions in paras. 81 and 83, page 25 of the new *Manual*), invoiced in a separate Chulan, and *not* entered in the Receipt Registers of the Offices, through which they pass, in transit, to the Office of their destination. Thus sorted Letters will be correctly returned, by being *once* despatched and *once* received for delivery.

6th. All Letters that are re-directed or forwarded, whether Paid, Bearing, or Service, (*vide* para. 175, new *Post Office Manual*, at page 53,) are of course charged, with Postage *anew*, in consideration of the extra trouble to the Department, and there can, in consequence, be no objection to the *re-transmission* of them being again returned as Letters received for delivery in the Offices to which they are re-directed.

7th. I request your most earnest attention to the above explanation, and that, while you take steps for seeing that it is accepted for the guidance of every Inspecting and Deputy Post Master; you will inform me, *by return of the Mail*, what has hitherto been the practice in respect to the covers in question in the Presidency, or other Post Offices under your control.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) G. PATON,

Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

FROM

G. PATON, ESQUIRE,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India,

To

THE POST-MASTERS GENERAL,
BENGAL, MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND N. W. PROVINCES.

Dated Calcutta, the 5th June 1856.

SIR,

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India, No. 881, dated 23rd May 1856.

I HAVE the honor to annex copy of paragraphs 12 and 13 of the letter noted in the margin, for your information, and to request the favor of your opinion regarding the advisability of having a system of grades in respect to the pay of the Letter Peons, and your informing what arrangements you have to suggest to meet the views of Government therein intimated, adding to the expense now incurred on account of the Letter Peon Establishment in your Division.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) G. PATON,

Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

CIRCULAR No. 440.

FROM

G. PATON, ESQUIRE,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India,

To

THE POST MASTERS GENERAL,
BENGAL, MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND N. W. PROVINCES.

Dated Calcutta, the 15th July 1856.

SIR,

As a considerable increase, in the correspondence of the country, has resulted, since the introduction of the low and uniform rate of Postage, it is necessary to consider, and to report, how far the number of Letter Peons, at each Post Office under your control, is in proportion to the number of Letters to be delivered by each Peon daily.

2nd. It is of the utmost importance, that the number of Peons, at each Office, should be adequate to the prompt delivery of Letters entrusted to them for the addressees. This, of course, must depend chiefly on the relative distance of the addressees from each other, and from the Post Office; but under ordinary circumstances, it is found, that an active and intelligent Peon can deliver 75 Letters in the course of one day. This number, therefore, may be taken as a standard for forming a judgment of the necessity for an increase, or decrease, in the number of Peons at the several Post Offices.

3rd. At the small Post Offices, where the number of Paid and Bearing Letters amounts to 20 daily, exclusive of Service covers, it may be admitted, that the services of a Peon for delivering them are required.

4th. It will be found that Service covers are generally, and ought always, to be delivered by means of the Peons attached to the Public Offices of the addressees, on which account, and

by there being little trouble in delivering them, they should not be taken into consideration when calculating the number of Chargeable Letters or Papers to be delivered at each Post Office.

5th. At Military Stations, the number of Paid Letters, for the Sepoys or Soldiers of the Regiment, must be made over to Orderlies, in accordance with Rule XXXIV. of the Appendix of the *Post Office Manual*, and an estimate of the probable number of such Letters, should be made in ascertaining the average daily number of Letters for delivery at Military Stations.

6th. It is worthy of consideration, whether, at many of the Receiving Offices, advantage may not be taken for facilitating the delivery of Letters, and I shall be glad to have suggestions from you, wherever this may appear practicable in your Division. Where the Receiving Houses are distant from the Sudder Office, and where there is also a large population, it would probably be advisable to have Letters sent by one Runner from the Sudder Office once, twice, or thrice daily, in place of compelling the Peons to travel once, twice, or thrice to the Sudder Office, to receive Letters for delivery in the vicinity of the Receiving Houses. Wherever this practice may be introduced, the Writer in charge of the Office must be held responsible for the supervision of the Peons.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) G. PATON,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

CIRCULAR No. 669.

FROM

G. PATON, ESQUIRE,
Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India,

TO

THE POST MASTERS GENERAL,
BENGALEE, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND N. W. PROVINCES.

Dated Calcutta, the 12th August 1856.

SIR,

WITH reference to my letter No. 242, dated the 5th June last, regarding the remodelling of the Peons' Establishment, attached to the Post Offices under your control, I have to request you will take into consideration and report, whether the Receiving Houses, not only of the Presidency Town, but also at the large Stations, may also be made Post Offices, viz. :—

For the receipt of Letters, from the General Post, for delivery to the residents in the vicinity, and also for the receipt of *Paid Letters* for delivery to addressees residing in the immediate district or vicinity.

2nd. There would be little additional responsibility, by the above extension of duty, on the Writers of the Receiving Houses, and if they exert themselves, I anticipate great convenience to the public, and an expansion of the correspondence passing through the Post Office.

3rd. A Register for Letters would have to be opened for the Local or District Post Letters, and the number posted at, or delivered from, the Receiving House, would be a fair index of the exertions made by the Writers in charge to render their Offices a convenience to the Public and an advantage to the State.

4th. By the Receiving Houses being opened as I have proposed, a few of the Peons might be detached from the General Post Office and located at them, in place of having to travel several miles daily to, and from, their beats to the General Post Office, whereby much of their time is necessarily lost.

5th. One or more Runners may be necessary for conveying Letters to, and from, the General Post Office and Receiving Houses, according to the requirements of the District.

6th. The Writers of the Receiving Houses would have to render a daily account of the Postage on Bearing Letters transmitted to them for delivery through the Peons attached to their Offices, and the Post Master would be responsible for ascertaining that the Peons are regular and prompt in the delivery of Letters, and that no cause for complaints existed on the part of the Public in the receipt of their Letters.

7th. It is impossible to lay down rules that would apply to the local requirements of the Presidency Towns or large Stations, in respect to the extended use that may be made of the Receiving Houses; I must therefore rely on the several Post Masters concerned, pointing out to you how the object in view can be met with the greatest advantage, and the least possible expense to the State.

8th. I feel confident, that by a careful disposal of the Peons, much additional work may be performed by them at the Presidency Towns and large Stations, without their number being at all, or materially, increased, by which means, the increasing correspondence, consequent on the introduction of the low and uniform rate of Postage, may be more or less provided for.

9th. I need scarcely observe, that at the Presidency Towns and large Stations in the Mofussil, the Receiving Houses and Letter Boxes should be fixed in lines convenient for intercommunication by the Accelerators, Banners, or Peons.

I am &c.,

(Signed) G. PATON,

Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

(True Copies)

G. PATON,

Officiating Director General of the Post Office in India.

