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M.R.O. 1-20,000-10-10-20.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	1361	Press ~~Mis.~~
Dated	4-9-	1971.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department.

4th September 1871.

No. 14. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd August 1871, No. 3226 :— *

Read the following papers :—

Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 23rd March 1867, No. 315, Public Department.

ABSTRACT.—Granting authority to District Post Goomastahs, throughout the Madras Presidency, to vend postage labels to the public.

From the Collector of North Arcot, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Palmanair, 30th May 1871, No. 301.

I have the honour to submit, for the orders of the Board, copy of a letter* from my Assistant, Mr. Sewell, bringing to notice that very

* Dated 16th May 1871, No. 74.

large sales of postage labels have taken place in the District Post Offices of Vellore, Katpadi, and Trivellam, a circumstance which leads to the presumption, as Mr. Sewell observes, that the Tappal Goomastahs have been trading in stamps, and turning to very profitable account the privilege under which an increased rate of discount was specially allowed them.

2. On a reference to the memorandum forming an enclosure to Mr. Sewell's letter, the Board will observe that, between the months of September and April last, these Tappal Goomastahs purchased postage stamps to the value of Rupees 21,361, and obtained in return a discount of Rupees 1,335-1-0. Thus, on an average, each of these Goomastahs purchased 7,120 Rupees worth of labels, and pocketed a discount of Rupees 445 during the eight months in question. The Vellore Taluq Tappal Goomastah alone purchased labels to the value of Rupees 14,512, which would give him, in discount, a clear profit of Rupees 907, or Rupees 113 a month.

3. Thus, a privilege granted for the conveniences of the people has, no doubt, been converted by these Goomastahs into a source of personal profit; and, as such a result cannot but be mischievous and indicates a violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the rules of the department, I beg to solicit the early instructions of the Board on the subject.

From R. SEWELL, Esq., Assistant Collector, to the Collector of North Arcot, dated Chittoor, 16th May 1871, No. 74.

I have the honour to request your instructions in the following case.

2. The Treasury Deputy Collector recently brought to my notice that very large sales of postage labels had taken place in the District Post Offices of Vellore, Katpadi, and Trivellam, leading to the presumption that the Tappal Goomastahs were *trading* in stamps for the purpose of making a livelihood out of the large discount specially allowed to them, *i.e.*, one Anna in the

† The ordinary discount being half Rupee.† The fact that these offices are close to the railway rendered it probable that they took advantage of this to carry on

a trade with persons in Madras or other places along the line.

3. You will find enclosed a correct statement of the amount sold by these Tappal Goomastahs for the last eight months.

4. I at once sent to them for immediate explanation, and I forward you, herewith, their replies (to be returned). The explanation given by the Vellore Tappal Goomastah is that the existence in the town of a number of European gentlemen and wealthy merchants renders the sale large. The Tappal Goomastah of Katpadi makes an excuse that, as all trains stop there, the people come and demand large quantities of stamps, and he is forced to sell them, while the Trivellam Tappal Goomastah joins with the Vellore Tappal Goomastah in stating that merchants who cannot

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department.
4th September 1871.

get bank-notes are in the habit of purchasing supplies of stamps to send, instead, in payment of their debts, &c.

5. I cannot give the smallest credit to either of these excuses:—

(1.) *As to the trains stopping at Katpadi Railway Station.* It is true that they do so, but it is no less true that Natives travelling by train are almost always nervous about leaving their seats when they are once placed, and that it would be a most unusual thing for a person on a railway journey to be in need of postage stamps so urgently that he could not wait to his journey's end. Moreover, how are all the people, the majority of whom are utterly ignorant of the environs of Katpadi Railway Station, to know that there is a Post Office near at hand? The Tappal Goomastah's picture of a crowd of Natives rushing from the railway station to the Post Office on the arrival of every train to buy postage labels, and then hurrying back in a body, so as not to be late, is rather overdrawn.

(2.) *As to the merchants sending postage labels instead of bank notes.* I cannot believe this for a moment. Bank-notes are quite as easily obtained as postage labels, and, further, the merchants would have to pay considerably more than the amount required if they wanted to pay by means of postage stamps, on account of the discount in the rupee to be made good by the postage. The ordinary merchant would sooner go a long way in search of a bank-note, which he could obtain at par, than pay more for the privilege of purchasing postage stamps.

6. I think, therefore, it seems clear, from the looseness of the excuses offered, that there is some trade going on which ought to be put a stop to.

7. I believe there is no prohibitive law in existence rendering such a breach of privilege punishable, but I think it must be taken as a breach of privilege. Government would never have granted this higher rate of discount had they contemplated the probability of three Goomastahs, on Rupees 7 a month, making, on an average, a clear monthly income, each, of Rupees 56 (one of whom makes the enormous income of Rupees 113 a month), a state of things which represents a clear loss to the State of about Rupees 85 per mensem.

8. The question is how to put a stop to this, and on this I should like your instructions. If this state of things is the result of a wilful breach of privilege, the Goomastahs should be severely dealt with departmentally, and punished by suspension or dismissal, unless, in your opinion, their conduct is so cloaked by the absence of any definite prohibition that the proceeding should be checked merely without punishment. In the latter case, what is the proper mode of checking this abuse?

9. It seems to me that the matter ought to be brought to the notice of Government, with a view to some special restrictive enactment being prepared. The existence of a practice, which is found in three offices alone to produce a loss to the State revenue of some Rupees 80 a month, suggests the possibility that the same absence of direct prohibition may be, at the present moment, causing throughout the whole Presidency the monthly loss to the State of a very large sum of money indeed.

MEMORANDUM showing the amount of postage stamps purchased by, and the discount allowed to, the undermentioned officials from September 1870 to April 1871.

	Total value of postage labels purchased.			Total amount of discount allowed.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Vellore Taluk Tappal Goomastah	11,512	0	0	907	0	0
Katpadi Tappal Goomastah	2,911	0	0	127	12	0
Trivellam Tappal do.	4,805	0	0	500	5	0
Total	21,261	0	0	1,335	1	0

CRUTTICK,
30th May 1871

(Signed) J. A. MARJORIBANKS,
Deputy Collector.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Department
4th September 1871.

It seems evident that the rate of discount allowed to District Post Goomastahs in the North Arcot District on postage labels sold by them is more than sufficient to remunerate them, and the Board think that it is desirable to apply to Government

to reduce the discount, and allow it according to the former and lower rate only, viz., half Anna in the Rupee, under Rule IX. for the custody of stamps.

Gazette of India, 18th October 1866.

2. Before recommending a similar reduction in the case of other districts, the Board resolve to request the opinion of the Postmaster-General, and desire that Collectors will report if they have reason to believe that District Post Goomastahs generally realize anything like the profits shown in the statement submitted from North Arcot, and whether there is any occasion for continuing the special indulgence granted under the Government Order above recorded.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) J. B. PENNINGTON,

Sub-Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Transferred to the Public Department.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
15th August 1871.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,

Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

No. 15. ORDER THEREON, 4th September 1871, No. 1361.

The Government think it not unlikely either that these men are driving a legitimate trade, or by some means have got a monopoly of the vend of stamps at their stations. It is observed that these men, who must make cash purchases, cannot sell more than the public require. All they can do is to push sales, and the Government doubt whether they can do this to any great extent.

2. The question, therefore, really is whether the discount of one Anna is too high for its purpose. Before passing final orders, the Government resolve to request the Postmaster-General to state his opinion on this point, and also to report what amount of stamps were purchased for sale by officials of the regular Post Office in the period referred to. It is obvious that only one rate of discount can be allowed at each station, and that a reduction of that allowed to district post officials will merely divert the trade to those of the imperial Post Office.

(True Extract.)

Captain, R. E.,
Under Secretary, P. W. D.,
for Chief Secretary.

To the Postmaster-General,
,, Board of Revenue.

Exd. J. H. Burna.

6001. of 1871 3110713.

PUBLIC

To
THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Sd,
Sd.

Dated September, 4th.

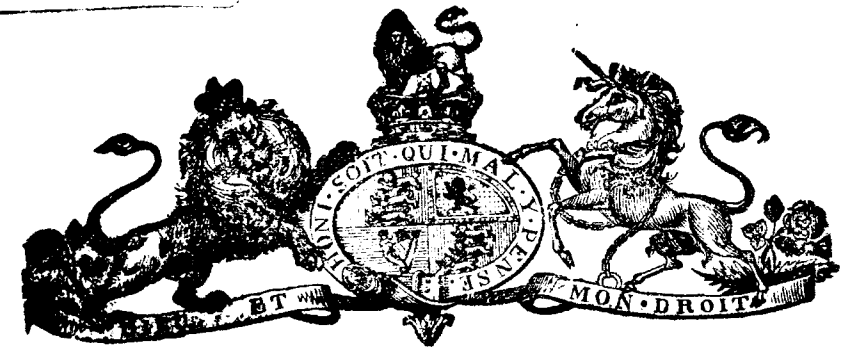
Recd.

Sd.

G. O. 4th September 1871, No. 1361.

STEVENSON,
Nos. 14-15.

Communicating, for report, copy of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, suggesting a reduction in the rate of discount allowed to District Post-Office Assistants in the North Arcot District for stamps purchased by them.



OFFICIAL PAPERS.

RULES FOR THE CUSTODY, DISTRIBUTION, AND SALE OF POSTAGE STAMP LABELS.

Sanctioned by the Government of India.

1. The Stamp Office in Calcutta, under the Superintendent of Stamps, shall be the Central Depôt for the distribution of Postage Stamps throughout India.

2. Supplies of Postage Stamps for the Madras Presidency, including Mysore and the Post Offices subordinate to Madras in the Nizam's Territory, shall be supplied on the Indent of the Superintendent of Stamps at Madras.

3. Supplies of Postage Stamps for the Presidency of Bombay, including Scinde, Berar, the Nagpore Territory, and Post Offices subordinate to Bombay in the Nizam's Territory, Baroda, and the Southern Mahratta States, shall be supplied on the Indent of the Officer in charge of the distribution of the Judicial Stamps at Bombay.

4. Stamps for the Bengal Presidency, including the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, the Saugor Territories, Bundelcund, Gwalior, Malwa, Rajpootana, Pegu, Assam, the Tenasserim Provinces, and the Straits Settlements, shall be supplied by the Superintendent of Stamps in Calcutta on the Indent of the Officers in charge of local Depôts.

5. The Officers in charge of the Central Depôts at Madras and Bombay shall, whenever it is practicable, keep in hand a supply of Postage Labels sufficient for the estimated demand for four months of the several local Depôts supplied by them, and shall indent* on Calcutta, whenever the Stamps in hand are fewer than have been expended during the preceding five months.

6. Every Treasury throughout India, including those attached to Political, Customs, and Salt Agencies, shall be a local Depôt for the sale of Postage Stamps of the value of not less than five Rupees of Labels at one time: provided that the quantity sold shall not include less than One Rupee's worth of any particular value of Stamps. At any station at which there is a Collector of Land Revenue, neither a Salt Agent nor Collector of Customs shall be entrusted with the custody and sale of Postage Stamps.

7. A supply equal to the probable consumption for two months of the District attached to each local Depôt shall be kept in each, and as soon as the number in store has fallen below the number expended during the preceding three months, the Collector or other Officer in charge of the Depôt shall indent† on the Central Depôt of his Presidency for a number equal to the consumption of the last three months

for which accounts have been rendered to the Central Depôt of the Presidency. If, by any accident, the stock of Stamps of any value should run short before the receipt of a fresh supply from the Central Depôt, the Officer in charge of the Treasury will indent on neighbouring Districts for a quantity sufficient to meet the demand, which may be supplied or not according to the discretion and on the responsibility of the Officer indented on, with reference to the wants of his own District. It will be the duty of the Superintendent of Stamps of the Presidency to report to the Director General of the Post Office, for the orders of Government, every occasion on which it may appear from the Monthly Statement, or otherwise, that the store of Stamps of any particular value in any District has fallen below the authorized amount.

8. A supply of Stamps for sale, by retail, shall be kept available at every Post Office, Receiving Houses, Tahsildaree, Thanna, and every Police Station at which letters are received for despatch, and with every licensed Stamp-vendor; and it shall be the duty of the Officer, to whom the person in charge of any of the above-named places is subordinate, to take steps to ensure that the supply kept on hand is at all times equal to at least one week's demand.

9. No account current of Postage Stamps shall be kept at any subordinate Depôt. Stamps will be issued on credit from a Presidency Stamp Office to Officers in charge of Treasuries, but those Officers when selling the Stamps to Post Masters and other vendors for distribution to the public, will invariably require cash on delivery. All Officers of Government, whether employed in the Post Office or otherwise, who are required to vend Postage Labels, may be allowed discount at the rate of one Anna in the Rupee, provided that the Labels supplied to any such Officer at one time be of the value of not less than five Rupees. All other persons including Officers of Government, who are not required to sell Stamps, will only be allowed discount at the present rate of half an Anna in the Rupee.

10. The bulk of Postage Stamps in store at any local Depôt, shall be kept in parcels containing a known number of sheets, in the Treasury or other secure place, in one or more strong chests or presses under double locks—the key of one lock of each chest or press always remaining in the hands of the Collector or other Officer in charge of the Stamps, and the key of the other in the hands of the Treasurer.

11. The remainder of the Stamps in store shall be in the hands of the Treasurer, and shall not exceed the probable demand of fourteen days, estimated according to the average of former sales.

* Form 1.

† Form 2.

12. The Treasurer shall keep a Day-book of Receipts and Issues* in the Vernacular of the District, in which the transactions of each succeeding day shall be entered consecutively, a balance being struck at the close of each day and attested by the initials of the Officer in charge of the Treasury.

13. On the first open day of each month and on every Monday during the month, the Treasurer shall prepare in the Vernacular and submit to the Officer in charge of the Postage Stamps an indent† for a supply of Postage Stamps for the following week. The Indent, after being approved or altered by the Officer in charge of the Postage Stamps, shall be signed by him and complied with as directed in the following rule. The Indent thus signed shall be the warrant for the issue of the Stamps.

14. The Officer in charge of the Postage Stamps shall cause the store under double locks to be opened, and the required number to be counted and delivered to the Treasurer in his presence. A Store-Book‡ shall be kept in English, in which the number and value of the Stamps delivered to the Treasurer shall be entered, and a balance struck at the time of delivery. This balance will be attested by the initials of the Officer in charge and of the Treasurer, both of whom shall invariably be present during the whole time that the store under double locks, or any part of it, remains open. The deliveries shown in the Store-Book will agree with the Indent as approved.

15. If the Treasurer require Stamps at any intermediate time, the same process will be observed as is prescribed in the two preceding rules.

16. Stamps will be supplied from the store under double locks only to the Treasurer and on indent from him; all sales must be made from the supply in the hands of that Officer.

17. As soon as possible, after the arrival of a despatch of Postage Stamps from a Stamp Office or from any other District, the packets or boxes are to be opened one at a time in the presence of the Officer in charge of Stamps. The Stamps contained in each box or packet are then to be immediately counted and compared with the Invoice, § and a Receipt¶ forwarded by the first Post to the Depot whence they were despatched. Unless the Officer in charge of

the Stamps can certify that the Stamps, contained in any given packet or box, were immediately counted by himself personally, or in his presence, he will be held responsible for the value of any that may be found deficient. The Stamps are then to be placed in the store under double locks and entered in the Store-Books, and no Stamps are to be delivered to the Treasurer or sold to any party without being first brought into store.

18. Officers in charge of Stamps will have the Stamps in store, both those under double locks and those in the hands of the Treasurer, counted in their presence on the last open day of October and April, in each official year, and will certify having done so in the following terms at the foot of the Monthly Abstract Account of Receipts and Sales for three months furnished to the Superintendent of Stamps:—

"I do hereby certify that I have personally counted all the Postage Stamps in store on the actual value of which is Rupees (here enter the amount in words and figures); and that the Rules prescribed by the Order of the Government of India dated _____ are duly observed."

19. On occasions of transfer of charge, Postage Stamps will be made over in the same manner, and under the same precautions, as the Cash Balance in the Treasury.

20. The Officer in charge of each local Depot will submit on the 2nd of each month an account* to the Superintendent of Stamps of his Presidency, showing the balance in hand at the close of the preceding month, and the sales effected during that month.

21. The Superintendent of Stamps of each Presidency will, on the 1st of each month, in addition to any account required by the Accountant, furnish the Director General of the Post and Telegraphs with a Memorandum showing the number of Stamps distributed by him during the preceding month; and at the close of each quarter he will furnish an Abstract Memorandum showing the number and value of Stamps in hand, and the total amount of the actual sales of all the local Depots supplied by him.

H. B. Rivolta,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.
Simla, the 20th September 1866.

FORM 1.

Indent of Postage Stamps required for the District of _____

Description.	Number of Sheets in Store.		Number of Sheets sold in preceding month.		Number of Sheets in hand at end of month.		Amount in Rupees.
	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	Sheets.	Labels.	
1 Anna							
2 Annas							
4 Annas							
6 Annas							
8 Annas							
1 Anna Note Paper							
1 Anna Envelopes							
1 Anna Envelopes							
Total Rupees							

FORM 2.
POSTAGE STAMPS INDENT.

Dated 186

I request that the undermentioned Postage Stamps may be sent to me :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Number in Sudder and Sub-Divisional Treasuries on date of Indent.	Number sold in the last three months, for which accounts have been furnished.	Number sold in the last three months, for which accounts have been furnished in sheets and labels.	Number indented for in reams or sheets.	Explanation of any difference between columns 3 and 5.	Number passed by Superintendent.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL VALUE.
	Labels.	Labels.	Reams, Sheets, Labels.	Reams, Sheets, Labels.				
Half-anna Note Paper Stamp 480=1 Ream...							Half-anna Note Paper Stamp 480=1 Ream...	
" " Envelope 480=1 " "							" " Envelope 480=1 " "	
One-anna " 480=1 " "							One-anna " 480=1 " "	
Half-anna Postage 320=1 Sheet...							Half-anna Postage 320=1 Sheet...	
Eight-pie " 320=1 " "							Eight-pie " 320=1 " "	
One-anna " 320=1 " "							One-anna " 320=1 " "	
Two-anna " 320=1 " "							Two-anna " 320=1 " "	
Four " 320=1 " "							Four " 320=1 " "	
Six " 320=1 " "							Six " 320=1 " "	
Eight " 320=1 " "							Eight " 320=1 " "	
							TOTAL Rs.	100

101
FORM 3.
POSTAGE STAMPS.
INVOICE.

Stamp Office, the 12th day of June 1854

Consigned to the Collector of Belgaum.

NUMBER OF SHEETS.	NUMBER OF SHEETS						1 Anna Note Paper	1 Anna Note Paper	1 Anna Note Paper	TOTAL VALUE
	1 Anna.	1 Anna.	2 Anna.	4 Anna.	6 Anna.	8 Anna.				

I acknowledge to have received the above on the 15th July 1854

(Signed) A. B. SMITH,
Collector

N. B.—This Invoice must be signed and returned by Post immediately.

FORM 4.
POSTAGE STAMPS.
RECEIPT.

Stamps forwarded from Bombay on the 12th day of June 1854.

Dated Belgaum, 15th July 1854.

I acknowledge to have received the Stamps described in the accompanying Invoice, the total value of which amounts to Rupees (six hundred)..... 600 0 0

BELGAUM,
The 15th July 1854.

(Signed) A. B. SMITH,
Collector.

N. B.—As soon as the Stamps arrive, they are to be compared with the Invoice. This Receipt is to be signed and returned immediately.

FORM 5.

Account of Sales and Stock of Postage Stamps at for the month of 18

	1 Anna Labels.	1 Anna Labels.	2 Anna Labels.	4 Anna Labels.	6 Anna Labels.	8 Anna Labels.	1 Anna Note Paper.	1 Anna Note Paper.	1 Anna Note Paper.	VALUE.	
										Rs.	A. P.
Stock on hand at the close of last month...											
Received from Superintendent of Stamps during the month...											
TOTAL											
Ditto from Sold in this month Issued to the											
TOTAL											
Balance, on hand...											
Advanced to											
TOTAL											

Memorandum.
Rs. A. P.
Sold this month...
Discount allowed...
Net amount credited in Cash Account.

805
102

Account of Sales and Stock of Postage Stamps at for the month of 18

	1 Anna Labels.	1 Anna Labels.	2 Anna Labels.	4 Anna Labels.	6 Anna Labels.	8 Anna Labels.	1 Anna Note Paper.	1 Anna Note Paper.	1 Anna Note Paper.	VALUE.	
										Rs.	A. P.
Stock on hand at the close of last month...											
Received from Superintendent of Stamps during the month...											
TOTAL											
Ditto from Sold in this month Issued to the											
TOTAL											
Balance, on hand...											
Advanced to											
TOTAL											

Memorandum.
Rs. A. P.
Sold this month...
Discount allowed...
Net amount credited in Cash Account.

Total Rupees

Abstract

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Stone Book.

Account of Receipts, Issues, and Stock of Postage Stamps at
month of

for the

[illegible]

FORM 10.
POSTAGE STAMPS.

Account of Sales and Stock in the Presidency of
for the quarter ending

[illegible]

Republished by Order of the Governor in Council

J. D. SIM, Secretary to Government.

[illegible]

No. 3,226.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 2nd August 1871.

Read the following letters :—

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ABSTRACT.—Granting authority to District Post Gumastahs, throughout the Madras Presidency, to vend Postage Labels to the public.

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3. Thus a privilege granted for the conveniences of the people has no doubt been converted by these Gumastahs into a source of personal profit; and as such a result cannot but be mischievous and indicates a violation of the spirit, if not of the letter of the rules of the Department, I beg to solicit the early instructions of the Board on the subject.

ENCLOSURE, No. 1.

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4. I at once sent to them for immediate explanation, and I forward you, herewith, their replies (to be returned). The explanation given by the Vellore Tappal Gumastah is, that the existence in the town of a number of European gentlemen, and wealthy merchants, renders the sale large. The Tappal Gumastah of Katpadi makes an excuse that, as all trains stop there, the people come and demand large quantities of stamps, and he is forced to sell them, while the Trivellam Tappal Gumastah joins with the Vellore Tappal Gumastah in stating that merchants, who cannot get bank notes, are in the habit of purchasing supplies of stamps to send instead in payment of their debts, etc.

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6. (2) As to the merchants sending postage labels instead of bank notes, I cannot believe this for a moment. Bank notes are quite as easily obtained as postage labels, and farther, the merchants would have to pay considerably more than the amount required, if they wanted to pay by means of postage stamps on account of the discount in the rupee to be made good by the Payee. The ordinary merchant would sooner go a long way in search of a bank note, which he could obtain at par, than pay more for the privilege of purchasing postage stamps.

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(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. D. ROBINSON,
Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

MEMORANDUM showing the amount of Postage Stamps purchased by, and the discount allowed, to the undermentioned officials from September 1870 to April 1871.

	Total value of Postage Labels purchased.			Total amount of discount allowed.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Vellore Talook Tappal Gumastah...	14,512	0	0	907	0	0
Katpadi Tappal Gumastah ...	2,044	0	0	127	12	0
Trivellam Tappal Gumastah ...	4,805	0	0	300	5	0
Total...	21,361	0	0	1,335	1	0

CHITTOOR,
5th May 1871.

(Signed) J. A. MARJORIBANKS,
Deputy-Collector.

(Signed) J. D. ROBINSON,
Collector.

It seems evident that the rate of discount allowed to District Post Gumastahs in the North Arcot District on Postage Labels sold by them is more than sufficient to remunerate them, and the Board think that it is desirable to apply to Government to reduce the discount, and allow it according to the former and lower rate only, viz., 1 Anna in the Rupee, under Rule IX. for the custody of stamps.

Gazette of India, 18th October 1868.

2. Before recommending a similar reduction in the case of other districts the Board resolve to request the opinion of the Post Master General and desire that Collectors will report if they have reason to believe that District Post Gumastahs generally realize anything like the profits shown in the statement granted under the Government Order above recorded.

(True Copies and Extract.)

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
The Post Master General,
all Collectors.

Encd. 6 A. T. 1871

6-1-2

MADRAS.

Sept 12 - Aug 1/71

Received
12/2/6.

11

Dear Mr. [unclear]
 I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well. I am also well and hope this finds you the same. I have not much news to write at present. I am still in the same place and doing the same work. I have not much time to write at present. I am still in the same place and doing the same work. I have not much time to write at present. I am still in the same place and doing the same work.

1927



194

Wm Howard
Robert Allen

Com. A. S. T. 1861.

Public

The Postmaster General.
Jus

Sept. 4.

4. Sept. 1861.

7/12/26/70

Nov. 14. 15.

In report of the
Com. of Board of Revenue
suggesting a reduction in
the rate of discount allowed
to St. Postmaster General
in the North West St. for
Stamps purchased by them.