

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment), Quartermaster J. Bancroft is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 16th July, 1892.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Captain B. K. Gill resigns his Commission. Dated 16th July, 1892.

17th (North) Middlesex, Joseph George Stevens, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 16th July, 1892.

2nd (South) Middlesex, Lieutenant A. E. Faulkner to be Quartermaster. Dated 16th July, 1892. Quartermaster A. E. Faulkner is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 16th July, 1892.

21st Middlesex (the Finsbury), Surgeon-Captain J. Adams to be Surgeon-Major. Dated 16th July, 1892.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), Amos Barns, Gent., formerly Lieutenant, to be Captain. Dated 16th July, 1892.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), Surgeon-Major E. Gailey resigns his Commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the Battalion on his retirement. Dated 16th July, 1892.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the York and Lancaster Regiment, Surgeon-Captain C. S. Blythman to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, to resign his Commission; also to be permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the Battalion on his retirement. Dated 16th July, 1892.

3rd (Renfrewshire) Volunteer Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Surgeon-Major J. Mackinlay, jun., M.D., resigns his Commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the Battalion on his retirement. Dated 16th July, 1892.

16th Middlesex (London Irish), Second Lieutenant C. N. Lacy to be Lieutenant. Dated 16th July, 1892.

Second Lieutenant J. Hewson resigns his Commission. Dated 16th July, 1892.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Pembroke.

Major John Vaughan Colby to be Deputy Lieutenant.

William Rees Morgan Davies, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

William Edwardes, Esq. (commonly called the Honourable William Edwardes), to be Deputy Lieutenant.

6th July, 1892.

CONVEYANCE OF LETTERS OTHERWISE THAN BY POST.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by the Post Office Act, 1891, the Postmaster-General is empowered, with the consent of the Treasury, either generally or in the case of any particular person, to authorize:—

(a.) Letters to be sent, conveyed, and delivered otherwise than by the post, and

(b.) The collection otherwise than by an officer of the Post Office of any letters whether to be so sent or to be sent by the post.

And it is provided that the authority shall be subject in every case to such regulations, conditions, prohibitions, and restrictions as are specified in a Warrant of the Treasury made on the representation of the Postmaster-General.

And whereas it is expedient to authorize the sending, conveyance, and delivery upon certain conditions of letters otherwise than by the post by means of tramway cars and of omnibuses or other conveyances plying on stated routes for the conveyance of passengers or goods where communication is afforded by such means more frequently than by the post.

Now, we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of all powers given to us by the Post Office Acts or any of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do by his Warrant, made on the representation of Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, testified by his signing the same, order, direct, declare, and consent as follows:—

1.—(1.) In this Warrant except where the context otherwise requires—

The expression "Postmaster-General" means Her Majesty's Postmaster-General for the time being.

The expression "Company" means any Company, persons, or person owning tramways, omnibuses, or other conveyances plying on stated routes for the conveyance of passengers or goods and the servants and agents of such Company, persons, or person.

The expression "letter" includes any communication in the nature of a letter.

The expression "sender" used in connection with a letter means the person on whose behalf the letter is conveyed by a Company.

(2.) This Warrant shall not apply to the conveyance of letters by railway.

2. Subject to the provisions of this Warrant the Postmaster-General may, if he think fit, by writing under his hand, authorize any Company by any car, omnibus, or other conveyance of the Company conveying passengers or goods to convey letters on behalf of any person from any place on the line of route of such Company to any other place on such line, and authorize any person to send letters by the Company in manner aforesaid but not otherwise.

3. The Postmaster-General may define the limits within which letters may be sent, conveyed, and delivered under his authority in any case provided for by this Warrant.

4. No Company shall convey any letter otherwise than from one place on a line of route of the Company to another place on such line, nor shall any Company receive a letter for conveyance otherwise than at an office or in a car, omnibus, or other conveyance of the Company, nor deliver any letter otherwise than at an office of the Company or a place on the line of route of the Company.

5. No Company shall convey letters otherwise than by a car, omnibus, or other conveyance running in the ordinary course of the Company's business and according to the Company's time tables for the purpose of conveying passengers or goods.

6. No Company shall advertise that they collect, despatch, convey, or receive letters at any stated times or otherwise that they in any manner conduct a regular post, the intention of this Warrant being that the conveyance and delivery of letters by a Company shall be incidental to the Company's business of conveying goods and passengers, and shall be effected by way of supplement to and

not by way of competition with the ordinary Postal Service.

7. The Company shall pay to the Postmaster-General in respect of each and every letter received by the Company for conveyance as aforesaid the sum of one penny. Provided that the Company may, if the Postmaster-General so authorize, convey a written message intended to be sent as a telegram over the postal telegraphs to a postal telegraph office without making any payment to the Postmaster-General in respect of such conveyance thereof.

8. Except as hereinbefore provided a Company shall not convey or deliver any letter or make any collection of letters for any purpose whatever, and no person whatever shall send any letter by a Company.

9. Any authority given by the Postmaster-General under the provisions of this Warrant may be for such term and subject to such further provisions, conditions, and restrictions as the Postmaster-General may think expedient.

10. Any authority granted by the Postmaster-General in accordance with the provisions of this Warrant shall be deemed to have been granted with our consent, and we do hereby consent to the same.

11. This Warrant shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1892.

W. H. Walrond,
Sidney Herbert,
Two of the Commissioners of Her
Majesty's Treasury.

James Fergusson,
Her Majesty's Postmaster-General.

Treasury Chambers, July 13, 1892.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury hereby give notice, that at a Trial of the Pyx, held at Goldsmiths' Hall, in the City of London, on the 6th July, 1892, in accordance with the provisions of the Order in Council of the 29th June, 1871, the following verdict of the Pyx Jury was delivered to the Queen's Remembrancer, viz. :—

WE, whose names are hereunder written, having been sworn this sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, before the Queen's Remembrancer, at Goldsmiths' Hall, in the city of London, have made the Assays and Trials of Her Majesty's Gold and Silver Coins in the Pyx of the Mint, and which, according to accounts produced by the Officers of the Mint, were coined in the said Mint from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, to the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, both days inclusive. We ascertained that the number of coins, both of gold and silver, in each packet produced to us, corresponded with the number which the Officers of the Mint represented it to contain; and we took a coin or coins from each of such packets of Gold coins, making altogether ten Sovereigns or Twenty shilling pieces, and seventy-two Half-Sovereigns or Ten shilling pieces, and we weighed each of the said coins separately, so as to ascertain whether they were within the remedy prescribed in the First Schedule of the Coinage Act, 1870, as amended by the Coinage Act,

1891. We found that there was no variation from the Standard of Weight specified in the said First Schedule of the said Act. We then melted the said Gold coins so taken out and weighed into an ingot, and assayed such ingot, comparing it with the standard Gold Trial Plate produced by the Board of Trade, so as to ascertain whether the metal was within the remedy as to fineness prescribed in the said First Schedule to the said Act, and we found that the amount of variation thereof from the Standard of Fineness specified in the said First Schedule to the said Act was minus one ten thousandths (or .0001), and that, therefore, the said metal was within the prescribed remedy as to fineness. We weighed the residue of the said Gold coins in bulk, and we ascertained that they were within the remedy as to Weight. We then took from such residue four Sovereigns and six Half-Sovereigns, and weighed and assayed them separately, and we found that such Sovereigns weighed respectively, —the first 123·259, the second 123·273, the third 123·204, and the fourth 123·264; and that such Half-Sovereigns weighed respectively, —the first 61·587, the second 61·587, the third 61·557, the fourth 61·687, the fifth 61·557, and the sixth 61·567. We then assayed the said four Sovereigns and six Half-Sovereigns separately, and we found the millesimal fineness of such Sovereigns to be 916·60, 916·60, 916·50, and 916·66 respectively, and the millesimal fineness of such Half-Sovereigns to be 916·40, 916·76, 916·66, 916·50, 916·60, and 916·50 respectively. We also took a coin from each of such packets of Silver coins, making altogether six Crowns, fifteen Half-Crowns, four Florins, seventeen Shillings, fourteen Sixpences, one Fourpence, thirteen Threepences, one Twopence, and one Penny, and weighed each of the said Silver coins separately, so as to ascertain whether they were within the remedy prescribed in the said First Schedule to the said Coinage Act, 1870, as amended by the said Coinage Act, 1891. We found that the amount of variation from the Standard of Weight specified in the said First Schedule to the said Act was minus one thousandth of an ounce (or .001 oz.) on the whole of such coins, and that, therefore, they were within the prescribed remedy as to Weight. We then melted the said Silver coins, so taken out and weighed, into an ingot, and assayed such ingot, comparing it with the standard Silver Trial Plate produced by the Board of Trade, so as to ascertain whether the metal was within the remedy as to fineness prescribed in the said First Schedule to the said Act, and we found that the amount of variation from the Standard of Fineness specified in the said First Schedule to the said Act was plus six ten thousandths (or .0006), and that, therefore, the said metal was within the prescribed remedy as to fineness. We weighed the residue of the said Silver coins in bulk, and we ascertained that they were within the remedy as to Weight. We then took from such residue one Crown, one Half-Crown, one Florin, one Shilling, one Sixpence, and one Threepence, and weighed and assayed them separately, and we found that such Crown weighed 436·163, that such Half-Crown weighed 218·331, that such Florin weighed 174·795, that such Shilling weighed 87·442, that such Sixpence weighed 43·816, and that such Threepence weighed 21·988. We then assayed the said Crown, the said Half-Crown, the said Florin, the said Shilling, the said Sixpence, and the said Threepence separately, and we found the millesimal fineness of such Crown to be 924·7, of such Half-Crown to be 925·3, of such Florin to be 924·7, of such Shilling to be 924·7, of such