

CHAPTER LVIII.

European International Tariff—English International Tariff—Rules and Regulations—The Hague Range—Rules and Regulations—The French Range.

EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL TARIFF.

THE tariff on international dispatches between most of the governments of Europe, has been regulated by two agreements: one was made at Berlin, June 29, 1855, and the other at Paris, December 29, 1855.

The first agreement embraced Austria, Prussia, Holland, and the whole Germanic confederacy. Russia, Turkey, and the Italian states—except Sardinia—have conformed to the rules adopted at the conventions.

1st. The basis of the tariff is as follows, viz.:

DISTANCES.		TARIFF OF CHARGES		
		From 1 to 25 words inclusive.	From 26 to 50 word: inclusive.	From 50 to 100 words inclusive.
From	1 to 75 kilometers, 1st zone	2½ francs.	5 francs.	7½ francs.
"	75 to 190 " 2d "	5 "	10 "	15 "
"	190 to 340 " 3d "	7½ "	15 "	22½ "
"	340 to 525 " 4th "	10 "	23 "	30 "
"	525 to 750 " 5th "	12½ "	25 "	37½ "
"	750 to 1015 " 6th "	15 "	30 "	45 "

2d. The distances are computed in a straight line across each country. A single dispatch to be not above 25 words. The name of the forwarding station and the date are sent free. The address, when not exceeding 5 words, is free; beyond 5 words in the address, the additional is charged at the same rates as the dispatch. Every separate character or figure counts as a word. Numbers above 5 figures, represent as many words as they contain 5 figures, that is to say, five figures is considered equal to a word. Fractionals under 5 figures count as a word.

3d. The greatest length of a dispatch is fixed at 100 words. Beyond 100 words, commences a new dispatch, to take its turn with other dispatches. One person cannot send several dispatches in succession, except when no other dispatches are waiting for transmission.

4th. An acknowledgment of the receipt of a dispatch is charged one fourth the price of a dispatch of 25 words. If the whole dispatch is sent back in order to be collated, the charge

is to be one half of the price for a dispatch of 25 words. If the receiver of the dispatch wishes to collate the message, he will be charged the full price of a dispatch of 25 words.

5th. Answers may be paid for in advance, such answers not exceeding ten words (the five words for the address not to be counted), the charge to be half the tariff for a single dispatch. If the answer does not arrive within five days succeeding its demand, the charge made for it, less 25 per cent., is refunded.

6th. Dispatches to be forwarded to any number of intermediate stations, are to be considered as separate dispatches to each station, and charged in full.

7th. Dispatches, of which several copies are to be delivered in the town of the office to which they are sent,—full charge to be made for the first, and nine tenths of a franc for each additional copy.

8th. When any one, sending a message, wishes to prove his identity to the place to which his dispatch is sent, he must pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ francs additional.

9th. Night dispatches are charged double in all places where night service is not permanent. No night dispatch is to be accepted unless notice thereof be given during the preceding day. A portion, not less than one half of the charge on a single dispatch, must be paid when the notice is given. If the dispatch is not presented in due time according to previous notice, the money paid is not to be refunded.

10th. The expenses of the delivery of dispatches are to be paid in advance. For the delivery by postal registration the charge is to be uniformly 15 centimes in the country in which the destination office is located, and one and a half francs for localities out of the country on the continent of Europe. Messages delivered within the circle of the locality of the destination office, a charge of two and a half francs is to be made, and to be paid in advance. Beyond the circle of the locality, where it is possible to employ horse express, the charge is to be 4 francs for each myriameter.

The second convention was concluded between France, Belgium, Spain, Sardinia, and Switzerland. The following table represents the tariff scale adopted, viz.:

DISTANCES.	NUMBER OF WORDS.	
	From 1 to 15 words.	For each additional 5 words or fractions over 15 words.
1st zone, from 1 to 100 kilometers.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ francs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ franc.
2d " 100 to 250 "	3 "	1 "
3d " 250 to 450 "	$4\frac{1}{2}$ "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
4th " 450 to 700 "	6 "	2 "
5th " 700 to 1000 "	$7\frac{1}{2}$ "	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "

1st. Dispatches for private persons are of two kinds, *ordinary* and *urgent*.

The first, or *ordinary*, are transmitted under the rules described. The second, or *urgent*, are to be considered under special regulations, viz.: The sender must direct in writing the dispatch to be transmitted as "URGENT." The tariff for *urgent* dispatches is to be triple. The length of such dispatches are not to exceed fifteen words, the name of the office from which sent and the date to be free. Five words for address to be free, and all additional to be charged full rates for transmission.

2d. For duplicate dispatches delivered in the same town the charge is to be one franc for each copy.

3d. The rules adopted by the preceding convention, not in conflict with the above, to be adopted by this convention.

In the transmission of dispatches destined for Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, the rules of the first convention are applied as far as Hamburg, beyond which place the charges are special, and of the respective countries named. The following is the tariff to the respective capitals to and from Hamburg, viz.:

	From 1 to 25 words.	From 26 to 50 words.	From 51 to 100 words.
Stockholm.....	9 francs 95 centimes.	19 francs 85 centimes.	29 francs 74 centimes.
Christiana.....	10 " 24 "	20 " 17 "	30 " 12 "
Copenhagen.....	2 " 85 "	5 " 70 "	8 " 55 "

On dispatches for England, the basis adopted is the same as the rules embraced in the convention between France and Belgium, Sardinia and Switzerland.

All the towns in the United Kingdom are considered in the 5th zone, reckoning from Calais. The charge for a dispatch of fifteen words to any part of England is seven and a half francs. The charge on each additional five words or fraction thereof, is two and a half francs.

ENGLISH INTERNATIONAL TARIFF.

Between England and the Continent of Europe, through the Hague route, there is a separate arrangement from those described. The rules and section of the tariff herewith given, are not to be considered as fixed, as they are subject to continual change. I give them to show the mode of business between the countries mentioned, and though some of the rules and the tariff of charges may be changed from time to time, yet the general course of business in contradistinction with the telegraph in America, may be considered as permanent. These rules are of as late date as those adopted between France and the other continental governments.

The direct telegraphic connection between France and England, is through the submarine company, *via* Dover and Calais. That route is embraced in the rules given under the conventions with France. The following "Explanations," &c., relate to the route to Europe, *via* the Hague, in Holland, by the International Telegraph Company in connection with the pioneer company of the United Kingdom, the Electric Telegraph Company.

In the arrangement of this tariff, however, an opportunity is afforded, for the sender of a message to select the route over which he desires his dispatch to be transmitted, whether by the submarine cable to Calais, France, by the cable to Ostend, Belgium, or by the cable to the Hague, Holland.

EXPLANATION OF MARGINAL REFERENCES.

The letters which stand first in the margin denote the "Country," and at once show the route by which the message must be forwarded.

B—Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	B route
F—France	...	...	...	...	...	ditto
G—Germany, or places belonging to the Austro-Germanic Union	...	...	...	...	...	A route
S—Sardinia or Switzerland, direct, quickest, but dearest	...	...	...	...	...	C ditto
" ditto, indirect, but cheapest	...	...	...	...	...	A ditto

"B" route is only to be used in case of break-down on "A" and "C" routes.

The figure 1 or 2, in margin, directs attention to the rules and regulations followed by stations to which they are affixed.

The letters which stand next in the margin denote the language in which messages may be taken.

D	...	...	...	...	...	Dutch,
E	...	...	...	...	...	English,
F	...	...	...	...	...	French,
G	...	...	...	...	...	German.
I	...	...	...	...	...	Italian.

The languages taken at each station are indicated by initial letters in the margin, and no others are accepted. The public, therefore, should be particularly requested to write their messages in one of these languages, and in case they fail to comply with this request, they should be informed that, although the utmost care will be taken to translate their messages correctly, the company cannot be held responsible for any mistakes which may arise from this cause.

Stations in italics are always open.

In case of "Interruption of Communication," messages must be forwarded by the route specified in the service message (SU) announcing the fact.

In such cases, the words "For answer from," "To" ("No. of Words") "Amount paid," &c., are to be telegraphed without charge.

TARIFF OF CHARGES.

[FORM]

THE SENDER TO DETERMINE THE "ROUTE" OF HIS MESSAGE, WHETHER BY "A" OR "B" OR "C" ROUTE.

See explanations.	From any of the Electric Telegraph Company's Stations in Great Britain to	"A" Route via Germany.			"B" Route via Belgium and Germany.			"C" Route via Belgium and France.		
		NUMBER OF WORDS.			NUMBER OF WORDS.			NUMBER OF WORDS.		
		1 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 100	1 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 100	1 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 100
S 1	FG	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
S 1	FG	0 19 6	1 19 0	2 18 6	1 3 6	2 7 0	3 10 6	1 3 6	2 7 0	3 10 6
S 2	F	0 19 6	1 19 0	2 18 6	1 3 6	2 7 0	3 10 6	1 3 6	2 7 0	3 10 6
S 1	EFG	1 3 6	2 7 0	3 10 6	1 1 6	2 2 2	3 4 6	0 17 6	1 15 0	2 12 6
S 1	FG	1 1 6	2 3 0	3 4 6	1 5 6	2 11 0	3 16 6	0 13 6	1 7 0	..
G 1	DF	0 17 6	1 15 0	2 12 6	..	..	..	1 3 6	2 7 0	3 10 6
B 2	F	1 5 6	2 11 0	3 16 6	1 7 6	2 15 0	4 2 6	1 3 6	2 7 0	..
F 2	F	1 1 6	2 3 0	3 4 6	1 5 6	2 11 0	3 16 6	..	..	..
G 1	FG	1 3 6	2 7 0	3 10 6	1 7 6	2 15 0	4 2 6	1 7 6	2 15 0	4 2 6
S 1	EFG	1 5 6	2 11 0	3 16 6	1 9 6	2 19 0	4 8 6	1 5 6	2 11 0	3 16 6
F 2	F	1 5 6	2 11 0	3 16 6	1 9 6	2 19 0	4 8 6	1 5 6	2 11 0	3 16 6
S 1	EFG	1 5 6	2 11 0	3 16 6	1 9 6	2 19 0	4 8 6	1 5 6	2 11 0	3 16 6
G 1	EFG	0 13 6	1 7 0	2 0 6	0 17 6	1 15 0	2 12 6	..	..	..
S 1	FG	1 1 6	2 3 0	3 4 6	1 5 6	2 11 0	3 16 6	1 5 6	2 11 0	3 16 6
S 1	EFG	1 5 6	2 11 0	3 16 6	1 3 6	2 7 0	3 10 6	0 19 6	1 19 0	2 18 6
F 2	F	0 9 2	0 18 4	1 7 6	1 5 6	2 11 0	3 16 6	..	..	..
G 1	DEFG	1 1 6	2 3 0	3 4 6	1 5 6	2 11 0	3 16 6	1 5 6	2 11 0	4 8 6
S 1	EFG	1 1 6	2 3 0	3 4 6	1 5 6	2 11 0	3 16 6	1 5 6	2 11 0	4 8 6

RULES AND REGULATIONS—THE HAGUE RANGE.

The Austro-Germanic Telegraph Union, including Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wirtemberg, Holland, Hanover, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Baden.

1. A single dispatch, including the names and addresses of both sender and receiver, is to contain from one to twenty words. Half the price of a single dispatch is to be charged for every additional ten words or fraction of ten words.

2. Words must not exceed seven syllables; the overplus is to be counted as one word.

Compound words not coupled by hyphens are to count as one word.

Words coupled by hyphens are counted separately.

Words or letters, followed or preceded by an apostrophe, count as one word.

Hyphens, apostrophes, and other stops, are not reckoned.

Syllables, such as "Van," "Van-der," "de," "le," "p," "s," "St.," and the like, which precede proper names or words, are counted as separate words.

Commas and parentheses are not reckoned. Words underlined count as two words. Marks indicating a *new line* count as words.

Signs or marks which cannot be telegraphed are spelt as words, and counted as such.

Example: () " " ——— § &c.

That is, instructions must be given at the end of message, explaining which words are to be so marked; and these instructions must be counted and charged as part of the dispatch.

3. A single letter counts as one word.

Words, such as "Winemerchant," "Regentstreet," "Postoffice," "Lindendrapery," "Onepenny," "Threepence," &c., up to "Elevenpence," if written in one word, are counted as one; but if separated by hyphens, or separately written, they count as two words.

Norw. — "Telegraphenantwort," "Bestmöglicht," "Dampfschiffschleppfahrts-gesellschaft," and the like, are to be counted as one word.

4. In private messages every separate group of five figures or less, count as one word; if a group of figures contain more than five, it reckons as two words up to 10 figures, and so on.

Compound numbers, written in figures, count in the same manner, the stroke or sign which divides them reckoning as a figure—thus: $\frac{1}{2}$ is one word, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ two words. 20s., 25s., 30s. 6d., 40s. 6d., 45s. 6d., and the like, count as one word.

Decimal points and signs of division count as figures.

5. Numbers, when written together in letters, as twenty-four, thirty-six, &c., are to be counted as syllables, and to be charged at the rate of seven syllables per word; the overplus, if any, to be counted as one word; but if written separately, as twenty four, thirty six, they must be charged as two or more words. This rule is also applicable to compound numbers, as one eighth, three sixteenths.

6. In secret (government cipher) dispatches, the ciphers and letters, as also the commas and all other signs used in "cipher writing," are counted together, and the sum divided by "three;" the quotient gives the number of taxable words, the surplus to be reckoned as one word.

Words inserted in secret dispatches count as such. Government messages may be written in any language.

NOTE.—Secret or cipher despatches can be sent by Government only.

7. The names and addresses of both sender and receiver must be counted, as also all instructions for forwarding beyond the telegraph lines, which instructions must be placed immediately after the address of the receiver.

8. When a message cannot be delivered on account of insufficient address, information of the fact must be telegraphed to the sending station, and notice, if possible, must be given to the sender.

The sender is responsible for non-delivery caused by an insufficient address, and he can only complete it by forwarding a message to the receiving station, containing the necessary correction, for which the usual tariff charge must be made.

9. Messages addressed to more than one person in the same town, and containing the same subject-matter, are considered as one message; all the addresses are reckoned, and for every copy after the first a charge of "seven pence" is made.

Messages addressed to different stations containing the same subject-matter, are counted as separate messages; but in such cases every separate message is charged according to the aggregate number of words, including address and name from.

10. If the sender desires to attest the signature to his correspondent, the words employed must be inserted immediately after the name *from*, and counted as part of the message.

11. Answers to messages may be prepaid, but the sender must determine the number of words the answer is to contain; in such cases the instructions "Answer of * * * * words paid," must be inserted immediately after the address *to*, and must be charged as part of the message.

If the answer to a message contains more words than have been paid for, it must be charged to the party sending it as a new message.

If, after the expiration of ten days, the paid answer to a message has not been received, or in case the sender of the answer has paid for it as an ordinary message on account of an excess of words, the sender of the original message has a right to the return of his money after a deduction of 7*d.* having been made (a deduction of 5*d.* only will be made on messages to Holland). Claims for the return of money deposited for prepaid answers must be made within five days of the abovementioned ten days; if not made within these fifteen days, no notice will be paid to them.

12. All telegraph, messenger's, postage, and estafette charges must be paid by the sender of the message.

13. The telegraph administrators of the Austro-Germanic Union do not hold themselves responsible for the forwarding or delivery of a message within any given space of time—neither are they responsible for any loss which may arise from delay, error, or non-delivery of a message.

When a message is lost, or so mutilated and delayed as to frustrate the object of the sender, or when it reaches the parties later than it could have been sent by post, then the sender has a right to the return of his money, providing the claim be made within six months of the day the dispatch was forwarded.

If the error, loss, or delay, takes place beyond the lines of the Union,

the claim will be forwarded to the proper administration for investigation on behalf of the sender.

No money is returned upon messages which are delayed after leaving the telegraph lines, and which may be conveyed by post, messenger, or estafette.

14. A message and its charges may be returned to the sender upon payment of an "entry fee" of 7*d.* (5*d.* if to a station in Holland), provided the transmission has not been commenced, and the person applying for its withdrawal can be fully identified as the sender or his representative: should the sender of a message desire its withdrawal *during* or *after* the transmission, the following regulation must be observed:—

- a. If during the transmission, the message not having been entirely finished, its further telegraphing may be stopped, and it may be returned, but the charges must be *retained*.
- b. If *after* the transmission, the message having been entirely finished, it may then be recalled, supposing the delivery not to have taken place, but this must be done by means of a private message to that effect from the sender to the office of destination. The usual charge must be made for a message of this description, and the charges of the message withdrawn must be *retained*.

In each of the above cases the *original* message paper must be retained, and due care must be taken with regard to the proper identity of the sender.

15. The sender can be obliged to pay short charges; any overcharges made are in all cases returned to him on application.

PORTERAGE.—There are only three means of delivery on the Continent, viz., by post, foot messenger, or estafette. When messages, therefore, are addressed to places beyond the telegraphic termini, they must, without fail, contain positive instructions for forwarding them on, either by post, messenger, or estafette, and the proper charge made. In the event of the instructions not being in accordance with the above, or in the absence of any instructions, messengers will be sent on by post.

The charges for delivery in Holland *by p.st* (registered) to all places, 4*d.*; by *foot messenger* within a distance of 15 Dutch miles (equal to 9½ English miles), 1*s.* 3*d.*

By Estafette.—Deposit of 4*d.* per Dutch mile must be made. If sender has no idea of the distance he must make a sufficient deposit to cover the expenses of delivering; the surplus (if any) will be returned to him on application.

The charges by the Austro-Germanic Union stations are, by *post* (registered) to all places, 10*d.*

When a message is addressed to "post-office," "post restante," the usual postage of the country the place is in to which it is addressed, must be prepaid by the sender.

Charge for special messenger within a distance of two German miles (equal to 7 English miles), 2*s.* 6*d.*

Charge for messengers beyond 2 German miles or by estafette is according to the money actually expended. A deposit at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per German mile must be made. If the sender has no idea of the distance he must make a sufficient deposit to cover the expenses, the surplus, if any, will be returned on application.

No charge is made for the delivery of messages *within* the town where the receiving station is situated.

A uniform charge of 1*s.* 9*d.* is made without reference to the number of words, for messages going by railway telegraph.

In Great Britain no charge whatever will be made for portorage,

or for forwarding messages received from the Continent (via the Hague and Amsterdam), beyond the telegraphic termini in Great Britain.

GERMAN RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.—Messages destined for German railway offices, follow the Austro-Germanic rules, as far as the last Union station, after which they are subject to the following differences:—

The Austro-Germanic or last Union station which stands opposite each office, must be inserted immediately after each address, and charged for as part of the message, as "Telegraph from Manheim," &c.

Messages must not exceed fifty words.

In addition to the usual charges to the "last Union station," a uniform charge of 1s. 9d. must be made, without reference to the number of words a message may contain.

DENMARK, NORWAY, AND SWEDEN.—The rules of the Austro-Germanic Telegraph Union apply to Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish stations, with a few exceptions.

In addition to English, French and German messages may be written in the Swedish or Danish languages.

NOTE.—These countries still allow 5 free words in the "Name and Address to," and count their messages from 1 to 25, 26 to 50, and 51 to 100 words *over their own lines*, while the Austro-Germanic Union, over whose lines messages to these countries must pass, charge for all names, addresses, &c. Provision has been made in the table of charges to meet this, for instance: If a message contains *altogether* 20 words, charge as per 1st column; if it contains 5 words in the name and address to, and 25 words besides (total 30), charge as per 2d column: if it contain only 3 or 4 in the name and address to, and 27 or 26 words besides (total 30), charge as per 3d column, and so on.

Rules and Regulations for Messages to Belgium, France, Switzerland, Sardinia, Spain and Portugal. (All Messages must be ordered "Via Belgium.")

1. A single message from any of the Electric and International Telegraph Company's offices in Great Britain and Ireland, is to contain 15 words, the tariff graduating with five words.

NOTE.—The Company's proportion of the charge is as follows:—5s. for fifteen words, 6s. 8d. for twenty words, 8s. 4d. for twenty-five words, 10s. for thirty words, and so on, charging one third tariff price for each additional five or fraction of five words.

Five words are allowed free in the "address to;" the name and "address from," is counted; Christian and surnames count separately; surnames such as -

1 2 1 2 3 1 2 3
Donker-Curtius, Van der Berg, Comte de Saint-Paul,

&c., are counted as marked.


2. Each division of words, joined by hyphens or apostrophes, count as

single words; thus C'est-à-dire, is 4 words, Ce qu'il y a, 5 words, and so on.

Compound words, when written together, count as single words.

The maximum length of a compound word is seven syllables; the over plus to count as one word.

Hyphens, apostrophes, and other stops, are not reckoned.

Signs, or marks which cannot be telegraphed, must be written as words and counted as such; thus— — “ ” ()

Single letters or figures count as words.

3. Five figures, or ciphers, count as one word. Numbers containing more than five figures reckon pro rata, the overplus to be counted as one word.

Numbers written at full length in letters must be counted as words.

The letters or figures contained in cipher messages (which are only allowed to be sent by governments) are added together and divided by five; the quotient gives the number of words.

Words contained in cipher messages count as such; thus, a message containing 500 figures and 10 words—

$$\frac{500}{5} = 100 + 10 = 110 = 105 \text{ chargeable words,}$$

reckoning five free words for the address.

Points and stops used in the division of *cipher*-writing are not reckoned; thus,

$$26,895 - 28,901 - 34,562 = 3 \text{ words.}$$

4. Preliminary instructions, such as “Post from Paris,” “Repetition paid,” &c., &c., are not charged.

5. If the sender of a message desires to know of its safe delivery, half the usual price of a single message must be charged, and the words “Accusé de réception payé,” telegraphed in the preliminary instructions, gratis.

6. Repetitions of messages may be obtained by the sender for half-price; but if the receiver desires a repetition, he must pay as for a new dispatch.

The words, “Répétition payée” must be telegraphed in the preliminary instructions, free of charge.

7. The sender of a message may pay for the answer. If the answer does not arrive within five days, the money may be returned.

If an answer contains more words than have been paid for, the *sender* of the *answer* must pay the *difference*.

8. Messages containing the same subject-matter, addressed to different places, are charged as distinct messages; but messages of this description addressed to different parties in the same places are charged as *one* message, with an additional charge of 10*d.* for each address after the first.

All the addresses must be counted—five words *only* being free.

9. If the sender of a message desires to prove his identity to his correspondent, he must satisfy the counter clerk of it, and pay an extra charge of 1*s.*

The words “Identité prouvée” must be telegraphed in the preliminary instructions gratis.

10. The sender of a message can demand its withdrawal.

If it is in course of transmission, the charges must *not* be returned; and if it has arrived at the station of destination, but has not been handed to the receiver, it may be withdrawn upon payment of *half* the price of a single message additional.

11. Messages sent during the night to stations having no night service, are charged double, that is, *all* charges, of whatever nature, are doubled, whether for “Repetition,” “Identité prouvée,” or otherwise.

PORTERAGE.—By *post* (registered) within the country, *5d.*; to other places, *1s. 2d.*; beyond the Continent of Europe, *2s.*; from any station in Spain to Gibraltar, *1s. 2d.*

When a message is addressed to "post-office," "poste restante," the usual postage of the country the place is in to which it is addressed, must be prepaid by the sender.

By *foot messenger*, a maximum distance of 10 kilometres=6 English miles, *2s.*

By *estafette*, deposits must always be made.

The charges will be communicated by the receiving to the sending station, as soon as they are known.

Rules and Regulations, for Messages to Russia, Turkey, the Principalities, Tuscany, Modena, Parma, the Papal States, Naples and Sicily.—Counting Words and Syllables.

1. A single dispatch is to contain from one to twenty-five words, a double dispatch from twenty-six to fifty, and a treble dispatch from fifty-one to one hundred words. Messages must not contain more than one hundred words—if the matter required to be forwarded exceeds that number, the overplus must be sent as a new dispatch.

2. Words must not exceed seven syllables; the overplus is to be counted as one word.

Compound words not coupled by hyphens are to count as one word.

Words coupled by hyphens are counted separately.

Words or letters followed or preceded by an apostrophe count as one word.

Hyphens, apostrophes, and other stops, are not reckoned.

Signs or marks which cannot be telegraphed are spelt as words and counted as such.

Example— () “ ” ——— ◇ &c.

That is, instructions must be given at end of message, explaining which words are to be so marked; and these instructions must be counted and charged as part of the dispatch.

A single letter counts as one word.

Words such as "Wine-merchant," "Regentstreet," "Postoffice," "Linen-draper," "Today," "Tomorrow," "Onepenny," "Threepence," &c., up to "Elevenpence," if written in one word, are counted as one, but if separated by hyphens, or separately written, they count as two words.

"One shilling," "Two shillings," &c., &c., are always counted as two words; nor can this be evaded by writing "Twelvepence," "Eighteenpence," "Twenty pence," &c.

NOTE.—"Telegraphenantwort," "Bestmöglichst," "Dampfschiffschleppfahrts-gesellschaft," and the like are to be counted as one word.

3. In private messages, every separate group of five figures or less count as one word; if a group of figures contains more than five, it reckons as two words up to ten figures, and so on.

Compound numbers, written in figures, count in the same manner, the stroke or sign which divides them reckoning as a figure—thus, $1\frac{1}{2}$ is one word, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ two words; 20|, 25|, 30|6, 40|8, 45|6, and the like, count as one word.

Decimal points and signs of division count as figures.

4. Numbers when written together in letters, as twenty-four, Thirty-

six, &c., are to be counted in syllables, and to be charged at the rate of seven syllables, per word; the overplus, if any, to be charged as one word, but if written separately, as twenty four, thirty six, &c., they must be charged as two words. This rule is also applicable to compound numbers, as one eighth, three sixteenths, &c.

5. In secret (government cipher) dispatches, all the signs are counted together, and the sum divided by five; the result shows the number of words—the overplus to be charged as one word.

NOTE.—Secret or cipher dispatches can be sent by Governments only.

Words inserted in secret dispatches count as such.

The signs of interpunction in secret, as in other dispatches, are not reckoned.

6. In all messages, the words comprised in the name and address of the receiver, when they do not exceed five in number, can be sent free of charge. Should the number of words in the receiver's name and address exceed five, the extra words are to be counted and charged for.

The name and address (if any) of the sender are still to be counted and charged for as at present.

When the answer to a message is prepaid, and such answer does not exceed ten words (exclusive of the five words allowed for the name and address of the receiver) such answer to be one half of the usual rates only.

When a message is received from the Continent, bearing notice that the sender has paid for a reply of ten or more words (exclusive of the usual five free words in address to) a note to the following effect must be inserted on the delivery form: "Answer of _____ words prepaid by sender—to be sent within five days." Should the sender of reply wish to send more words than the number prepaid, he must pay as for a new dispatch, and be informed that the deposit left by sender of original message will be returned to him.

7. Syllables, such as "Van," "Van-der," "de," "le," "l'," "s'," "St,'" and the like, which precede proper names or words, are counted as separate words.

8. The instructions for forwarding messages to places beyond the termini of the telegraph lines, the instructions for "Repetition," "Answer paid for," "Acknowledgment of receipt paid for," &c., are not charged.

9. Dispatches addressed to different stations, containing the same subject-matter, are counted as separate messages; but, in such cases, every separate message is charged according to the aggregate number of words, including address and name.

Dispatches addressed to more than one person in the same town, and containing the same subject-matter, are counted as one message. All the addresses are reckoned, and for every copy after the first, a charge of eighteen pence is made.

10. Should the sender of a message wish to prove his identity to his correspondent, he can do so by first proving it to the officials at the original station, and by paying an additional sum of 60 cent. (1s.). The words "Identity proved" are then to be inserted, and telegraphed immediately after the address of the message.

11. Half the usual rate is charged for repeating messages for the senders at the time the messages are sent; but should they wish to have them repeated afterward, the whole rate must be charged. At the beginning of such dispatch, the words "Repetition paid for" are to be signaled without charge.

If the receiver of a message desires it to be repeated, he must pay as for a new dispatch. The money deposited for such repetition must in no case be returned, but in case the repetition prove an error to have occurred in the *Original Message*, the receiver must be informed that the money for such original message will be returned to the sender on his making written application at the sending station.

12. The sender cannot be *obliged* to insert the day of the week, date or office from which the message is sent.

13. All secret messages, without exception, must be repeated, and the usual charge for such repetition made.

NOTE.—B D, secret, cipher, or single letter messages are repeated from station to station in transmission, and the sending station is advised of due delivery at the transmitting station for half price; but if the sender desires a copy of the repetition to be furnished to him from the place of destination, he must pay the rate of "two messages and a quarter." If he determines to pay this charge, it must always be sent after MM. "To be repeated from Vienna," &c. If, on the contrary, the sender is satisfied with the simple repetition from the transmitting station, nothing must be inserted after MM——— nor must the sender be allowed to put the word "Repeat" after finishing his message, for in such cases the Government Telegraph consider such an indication tantamount to "Repeat from Vienna, &c.," and charge accordingly.

14. If the sender desires to know of the due delivery of his message, he can do so, by paying one fourth of the price of a single dispatch. In such cases, the words "Acknowledgment paid for" must be telegraphed.

15. If the sender of a dispatch desires to pay for the answer, he must determine the number of words such answer is to contain, and deposit accordingly.

In such cases, the words "For answer from _____ to _____ (No. of words.) Amount paid _____" &c., are to be telegraphed with out charge.

16. No extra charge is to be made for messages telegraphed in the night to those stations which are open, and which are printed in *italic*.

If it be desired to send messages during the night to stations at which there is no night service, those for stations in Holland must be announced at the Hague, before 8.30 p. m.; and for stations in Germany, the Grand Duchy of Baden, and Denmark, before 8 p. m.; and it must be stated, at the same time, at what hour the dispatch will be sent.

NOTE.—Due notice will be given to all stations of "interruption of communication;" immediately after receipt of which the sender must pay the full rates of "the route" over which his message is forwarded. This rule applies to all the Continent.

RULES AND REGULATIONS—THE FRENCH RANGE.

Relating to Stations marked No. 2 in margin of Tariff, including France, Belgium, and Switzerland, and Sardinia when sent via France.

1. A *single dispatch* is to contain from one to twenty-five words, a *double dispatch* from twenty-six to fifty, and a *treble dispatch* from fifty-one to one hundred words. Messages must not contain more than one hundred words.

2. COMPOUND WORDS.—Words must not be compounded. Such words as "chartre partie," "s'il," "l'," "del'," "voulez-vous," "J'ai," "est-il," "a-t-il," "c'est-a-dire," "J. Van den Brande Becker comte de Saint-Paul et Cie.," "Frankfort on Maine," "Aix-la-Chapelle," "Chalons-sur-Saone," &c., &c., must be counted separately.

3. Numbers, if written in figures, as 2 4 5 1 6 7, are counted at the rate of five figures to one word; but if written at full length, they are counted separately. When figures are written in groups, as 247: 656: 341789, those between each colon must be counted as one word, except the group contains more than five, when it must be reckoned at the rate of five figures to a word, the surplus to be counted as one word.

¹ ² ¹ ² ¹ ² ¹ ² ¹ ² ² ¹ ²
Dix sept, dix huit, dix neuf, quatre vingt, quatre vingt dix, soixante dix,

and the like, must be counted separately.

4. The name of the sender, the name of the station from which the message is sent, and the day of the week, must in all cases be inserted, and the excess over five words in the address must be charged for.

5. The instructions for forwarding messages beyond the termini of the telegraph lines, the instructions for "Repetition," "Answer paid for," &c., are not charged.

6. MESSAGES TO SEVERAL ADDRESSES.—If a message be addressed to several parties in the same town, nine tenths of a franc will be charged for each duplicate delivered.

7. Dispatches addressed to different stations, containing the same subject-matter, are counted as separate messages; but, in such cases, every separate message is charged according to the aggregate number of words, including address and name from.

8. REPETITION.—In France, Belgium, and Switzerland, if the sender desires to have his message repeated, half the usual charge is made in addition; but if the receiver desires it, he must pay as for a new dispatch.

9. SAFE DELIVERY.—If the sender desires to know of the safe delivery of his message, he must pay the fourth of the charge for a single dispatch.

10. If the sender of a dispatch desires to pay for the answer, he must determine the number of words such answer is to contain, and deposit accordingly.

11. NIGHT SERVICE.—Night messages for stations *not printed in Italics*, must, if for France or Belgium, be announced at the Hague, before 8 p. m.; if for Switzerland or Sardinia, before 7 p. m., and double the usual charge paid; it must also be mentioned *at what hour* the message will be sent. The double charge for a "single message" must be deposited at the time the dispatch is announced. All night messages are charged double, whether for night stations or not.

The portorage or messenger fees, in Russia, Turkey, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Papal States, Naples, Sicily, etc., are embraced in the following rules:

The charges for forwarding messages beyond the terminal telegraph stations must in all cases be paid by the sender, at the following rates:

By Post (Registered).—To places within the country where the telegraph station is situated, and from which the message is ordered to be posted - - - - - 0s. 5d.
To all other places on Continent, from ditto ditto - 1s. 3d.

Post Restante.—When a message is addressed to "Post restante," Post-office, the usual postage of the country the place is in to which it is addressed, must be prepaid by the sender.

By Foot Messenger.—No portage is charged on the Continent for messages to be delivered within the town where the telegraph office is situated; but if the distance is 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 miles from the office, and message is directed to go by foot messenger, then a uniform charge of 2*s.* is to be made. No delivery in Norway by foot messenger beyond one English mile from telegraph station; if for further distance, message must be ordered by post or estafette.

By Estafette.—A deposit must be made by the sender of 20 cents., or 4*d.* per mile (Dutch); 25 silver groschen, or 2*s.* 6*d.* per mile (German); and 30 cents., or 6*d.* per mile (English). The surplus of which, if any, shall be returned to the sender within five days.

NOTE.—Deposits for estafettes (of not less than 30*s.*) should in all cases be made where the sender is ignorant of the exact distance to be traveled over beyond the terminal station.

By Railway Telegraph.—A uniform rate of 1 fl. 20 cents., or 2*s.*

LANGUAGES.—On the Austro-Germanic lines, messages are received when written in English, French, Dutch, German, and Italian. On the Taunus Railway Telegraph, private messages are sent in German only.

On the Lübeck and Travemünde line, dispatches are received in French, German, and English. On the lines from Bremen to Brake, Elsfléth, Fedderwerdsiel, Oldenburg, Rastede, Varel, and Vegesack, dispatches are received in French, German, and English. On the line from Altona to Elmshorn, Neumunster, Kiel, and Rensburg, messages are sent in French, German, English, and Danish.

In Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, dispatches are received in English, French, German, Danish, and Swedish.

On the Belgian lines, messages are received in French, English, German, Dutch, and Italian. On the French lines, messages in English, French, German, and Italian, are received.

On the Corsica lines, English, French, German, and Italian. On the lines in Algeria, Africa, messages are sent in French, English, German, and Italian. In Switzerland, Sardinia, and Island of Sardinia, in English, French, German, and Italian.

On the Malta, and Corfu lines, in English, French, and German. On the lines in Spain, English, French, Portuguese, Italian, and Spanish. In Portugal, messages are received in English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese.

On the Russian lines, interior Russian only, foreign messages in French, German, English, and Russian. On the Moldavian, Servian, and Wallachian lines, foreign dispatches to be in French or German. In Turkey, French, English, and German.

On the lines in Modena, Parma, Tuscany, the Papal States, Naples, and the Island of Sicily, the messages to be in French or Italian.