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CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES &c.
HONG KONG
1882

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MEAN-TIME OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET, 1882.

DATE.	SUNRISE.		SUNSET.		DATE.	SUNRISE.		SUNSET.	
	HOURS.	MINUTES.	HOURS.	MINUTES.		HOURS.	MINUTES.	HOURS.	MINUTES.
January.					July.				
1st	6	43	5	25	1st	5	24	6	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
5th	6	45	5	27	5th	5	25	6	43
10th	6	46	5	30	9th	5	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
15th	6	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	13th	5	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
20th	6	45	5	37	17th	5	29	6	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
25th	6	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	21st	5	31	6	41
30th	6	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	25th	5	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
					29th	5	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
February.					August.				
4th	6	41	5	47	2nd	5	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
9th	6	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	6th	5	38	6	33
14th	6	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	10th	5	39	6	31
19th	6	32	5	56	14th	5	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
24th	6	29	5	58	18th	5	43	6	25
28th	6	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	00 $\frac{1}{2}$	22nd	5	43	6	23
					26th	5	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
March.					30th	5	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
5th	6	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	September.				
10th	6	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	05 $\frac{1}{2}$	3rd	5	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	12
15th	6	13	6	06	7th	5	48	6	08
20th	6	06 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	11th	5	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	03 $\frac{1}{2}$
25th	6	03	6	09	15th	5	51	6	00
30th	5	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	19th	5	52	5	56
					23rd	5	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
April.					27th	5	53	5	49
4th	5	53	6	13	October.				
9th	5	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1st	5	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	45 $\frac{1}{4}$
14th	5	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	5th	5	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
19th	5	41	6	17	9th	5	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
24th	5	37	6	19	13th	5	59	5	34
29th	5	34	6	21	17th	6	00 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
					21st	6	01 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	27 $\frac{3}{4}$
May.					25th	6	04 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	24 $\frac{1}{4}$
2nd	5	31	6	23	29th	6	05 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	21 $\frac{3}{4}$
6th	5	29	6	24	November.				
10th	5	27	6	25	2nd	6	08 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
14th	5	25	6	27	6th	6	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
18th	5	23	6	29	10th	6	12	5	16
22nd	5	21	6	31	14th	6	15	5	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
26th	5	20	6	33	18th	6	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	13
30th	5	19	6	35	22nd	6	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
					26th	6	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
June.					30th	6	27	5	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
3rd	5	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	36	December.				
7th	5	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	37	4th	6	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
11th	5	20	6	38	8th	6	31	5	13
15th	5	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	12th	6	33	5	15
19th	5	21	6	41	16th	6	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
23rd	5	22	6	42	20th	6	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
27th	5	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	24th	6	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
					28th	6	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	21 $\frac{1}{4}$

THE CALENDAR FOR 1882.

Adjustment of the Calendar.

Julius Cæsar was the first to attempt to adjust the length of the year with any degree of accuracy, and fixed it at 365 days 6 hours; introducing a day every fourth year (called leap year), which accordingly consists of 366 days, while the three others have only 365 days each.

From him it was called the Julian Year, and it continued in general use till the year 1582, when Pope Gregory XIII. undertook to rectify the error which then existed between the Julian year of $365\frac{1}{4}$ days and the solar year of 365.2422013 days. At that time the difference amounted to ten days; he accordingly commanded the ten days between the 4th and 15th October in that year to be struck out, so that the 5th day was called the 15th. This alteration has been introduced throughout Europe, except in Russia and by the Greek Church, and the year was afterwards called the Gregorian Year, or New Style.

In England the method of reckoning after the New Style was not admitted into the Calendar till the year 1722, when the error amounted to nearly eleven days, which were taken from the month of September, by calling the 3rd of that month the 14th, and it was settled by Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II., 1751), that the years 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, and every hundredth year of our Lord which shall happen in time to come, shall be computed as each consisting of 365 days only, excepting every fourth hundredth year, whereof the year 2000 should be the first.

By the same Act of Parliament the legal beginning of the year was changed from the 25th of March to the 1st of January, so that the succeeding months of January, February, and March up to the 24th day, which by the Old Style would have been reckoned part of the year 1762, were accounted as the three first months of 1763, which is the reason we sometimes meet with such a date as:—

March 10th, 1774-75.

That is, according to the Old Style it is 1774, according to the New 1775.

Golden Number..... 2	Dominical Letters..... A
Epact..... 11	Roman Indiction 10
Solar Cycle..... 15	Julian Period 6595

The Solar Cycle, or Cycle of the Sun, is a period of 28 years, after which all the Dominical Letters return in the same order as they did during the 28 years before. The first year of the Christian Era is the tenth of this Cycle.

The Lunar Cycle, or Cycle of the Moon, commonly called the Golden number, and sometimes the Metonic Cycle (from Meton, an Athenian philosopher, who invented it about 432 years before the birth of Christ), is a revolution of 19 years, in which time the conjunctions, oppositions, and other aspects of the Moon are within an hour and a half of being the same as they were on the same days of the months 19 years before. The Prime, or Golden number, is the number of years elapsed in this Cycle. Before the birth of Christ two years of this Cycle had elapsed.

The Roman indiction is a period of 15 years, and used by the Romans for the time of taxing their provinces. Three years of one of these Cycles had elapsed before the birth of Christ.

The Julian period contains 7980 years, and arises from multiplying together 28, 19, and 15, being the Cycles of the Sun, Moon, and Indiction. This was contrived by Joseph Juste Scaliger, in 1583, for Chronological purposes, and is assumed as a fixed Era in calculations by all Astronomers and Chronologers throughout the Christian world. Its beginning is placed 710 years before the usual date of the creation of the world, or 4714 before the commencement of the Christian Era.

T I M E .

DAYS.	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
A Solar (average) day is.....	24	00	0.00
A Sidereal day is	24	06	4.09
A Lunar (average) day is	24	52	0.00
An average Tidal day is	24	48	0.00

ECLIPSES—FESTIVAL DAYS.

		MONTHS.	Days.	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
A	Lunar sidereal month is.....		27	7	43	11·5
	„ synodic „		29	12	44	2·87
	„ tropical „		27	7	43	4·7
	„ anomalistic „		27	13	18	37·4
	„ nodal „		27	5	5	36·
	Moon's inclination to the Ecliptic.....		00	50	8	47·9
	„ Excentricity			0·0548442		
	„ Distance from the earth in radii.....			60·67		
		YEARS.	Days.	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
	The anomalistic year is.....		365	6	13	49·3
A	sidereal year is... ..		365	6	9	13·7
A	common, or tropical year, is.....		365	5	48	49·7
A	lunar year is		364	8	48	34·44

ECLIPSES IN 1882.

In the year 1882 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and none of the Moon, but a Transit of Venus.

I.—May 17th.—A Total Eclipse of the Sun, visible as a Partial Eclipse at Greenwich, begins in long. 14 deg. 35 min. E. and lat. 4 deg. 6 min. N. of Greenwich at 4h. 52m. a.m., and ends at 10h. 20m. a.m. in long. 120 deg. 33 min. E. and 19 deg. 1 min. N., visible across Central Africa, North Arabia, Northern India, and Chinese Empire; visible at Greenwich 6h. 10m. to 7h. 23m. a.m.

II.—November 10th, 11th.—An Annular Eclipse, invisible at Greenwich, begins in long. 141 deg. 15 min. E. and lat. 2 deg. 38 min. N. of Greenwich at 8h. 22m. p.m., and ends in long. 123 deg. 5 min. W. and lat. 17 deg. 6 min. S. at 2h. 22m. a.m. on November 11th.

III.—December 6th.—Transit of Venus across the Sun's disc, partly visible at Greenwich, *External* contact at ingress, 1h. 56m.; *internal* contact at ingress, 2h. 17m.; *internal* contact at egress, 7h. 52m.; *external* contact at egress, 8h. 12m.; m-an time at Greenwich.

RULES FOR ASCERTAINING DATES OF MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Easter day is the first *Sunday* after the first Ecclesiastical full moon following the 21st March, or if the moon happens on a Sunday, Easter Day is the Sunday following. *Advent Sunday* is the nearest Sunday to St. Andrew's Day, whether before or after. *Rogation Sunday* is Five weeks after Easter Day. *Ascension Day* is Forty days after. *Whit Sunday* is Seven weeks after. *Trinity Sunday* is Eight weeks after.

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES,

ETC., ETC.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	<i>Ascension Day; Holy Thursday.</i>	May 18
<i>Septuagesima Sunday</i>	Feb. 5	Birth of Queen Victoria	May 24
<i>Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday</i> ...	Feb. 19	<i>Pentecost—Whit Sunday</i>	May 28
<i>Ash Wednesday</i>	Feb. 22	<i>Trinity Sunday</i>	June 4
<i>1st Sun. in Lent</i>	Feb. 26	<i>Corpus Christi</i>	June 8
St. David	Mar. 1	Accession of Queen Victoria.....	June 20
St. Patrick	Mar. 17	Proclamation	June 21
Annunciation—Lady Day	Mar. 25	St. John Bapt.—Midsum. Day ..	June 24
<i>Palm Sunday</i>	April 2	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day ..	Sept. 29
<i>Good Friday</i>	April 7	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov. 9
<i>Easter Sunday</i>	April 9	St. Andrew	Nov. 30
<i>Low Sunday</i>	April 16	<i>1st Sunday in Advent</i>	Dec. 3
St. George	April 23	St. Thomas	Dec. 21
<i>Rogation Sunday</i>	May 14	Christmas Day	Dec. 25

LAW AND UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1882.

LAW.	BEGINS.	ENDS.	OXF. ACT, JULY 4.	BEGINS.	ENDS.
Hilary	January 11	April 5	Lent	January 14	April 1
Easter	April 11	May 26	Easter	April 12	May 26
Trinity	May 30	August 8	Trinity	May 27	July 4
Michaelmas ...	November 2	December 21	Michaelmas ...	October 11	December 17
CAM. COM. JUNE 20.			BEGINS.	DIVIDES.	ENDS.
Lent	January 13	Feb. 20, noon	March 31		
Easter	April 14	May 16, noon	June 16		
Michaelmas ...	October 1	Nov. 8, noon	December 16		

1882.

JEWISH CALENDAR.

5642.

1882.		5642.	1882.		5643.
Jan. 1, S	Fast of Tebet	Tebet 10	July 25, Tu	Fast of Ab	Ab 9
" 21, S	New Moon	Sebat 1	Aug. 16, W	New Moon	Elul 1
Feb. 20, M	New Moon	Adar 1			5643.
Mar. 2, Th	Fast of Esther	" 11	Sept. 14, Th	New Year	Tisri 1
" 5, 6, S M	Purim	" 14, 15	" 17, S	Fast of Guedaliah	" 4
" 21, Tu	New Moon	Nisan 1	" 23, S	Kipur	" 10
April 4, 5, Tu W	Passover	" 15, 16	" 28, 29, Th F	Tabernacle	" 16, 16
" 20, Th	New Moon	Yiar 1	Oct. 4, W	Hosana Raba	" 21
May 3, W	Second Passover	" 14	" 5, 6, Th F	Fast of the 8th Day	" 22, 23
" 7, S	33 of the Homer	" 18	" 14, S	New Moon	Hevan 1
" 19, F	New Moon	Sivan 1	Nov. 12, S	New Moon	Kislev 1
" 24, 25, W Th	Sebuot	" 6, 7	Dec. 6, W	Hanuca	" 25
June 18, S	New Moon	Tamuz 1	" 11, M	New Moon	Tebet 1
July 4, Tu	Fast of Tamuz	" 17	" 20, W	Fast of Tebet	" 10
" 17, M	New Moon	Ab 1			

BIRTHDAYS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Date of Birth and Age of each in 1882.

Queen Victoria,	May 24, 1819	63 yrs.	Prince Alfred Enst. Albert (Duke of Edinburgh)	Aug. 6, 1844	38 yrs.
Prince Consort, born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861.			(Married, January 23, 1874, to Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia) 1 child.		
Princess Royal	Nov. 21, 1840	42 "	Princess Helena Augusta Victoria	May 25, 1846	36 "
(Married January 25, 1858, to Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia) 3 chld.			(Married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein) 5 children.		
Prince of Wales	Nov. 9, 1841	41 "	Princess Louise Caroline Alberta	March 18, 1848	34 "
(Married March 10, 1863, to Alexandra Princess of Denmark, born Dec. 1, 1844.) Issue:—			(Married March 21, 1871, to Marquis of Lorne).		
Their son, Prince Albert Victor	Jan. 8, 1864	18 "	Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert (Duke of Connaught)	May 1, 1850	32 "
Christian Edward	Jan. 8, 1864	18 "	(Married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia).		
Their son, Prince George Fred.	June 3, 1865	17 "	Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert (Duke of Albany)	April 7, 1853	29 "
Ernest Albert	June 3, 1865	17 "	Princess Beatrice Mary Vict. Feodore	April 14, 1857	25 "
Their da., Prs. Louise Victoria	Feb. 20, 1867	15 "	Duke of Cumberland	Sept. 21, 1845	37 "
Alexandra Dagmar	Feb. 20, 1867	15 "	Duke of Cambridge	Mar. 26, 1819	63 "
Their da., Prs. Victoria Alex.	July 6, 1868	14 "	Duchess of Cambridge	July 25, 1797	85 "
Oiga Mary	July 6, 1868	14 "	Duchess of Mecklenburg	July 19, 1822	60 "
Their da., Prs. Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria	Nov. 26, 1869	13 "	Duchess of Teck	Nov. 27, 1833	49 "
Princess Alice Maud Mary	Ap. 25, 1843				
(Married July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse, died Dec. 14, 1878) 7 chld.					

JANUARY—31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

(For Civil Mean Time at Hongkong.)

	d.	h.	m.	sec.		d.	h.	m.	sec.		
Full Moon	4	6	34	43	A.M.	New Moon	20	00	11	38	A.M.
Last Quarter	12	11	23	41	A.M.	First Quarter	26	03	20	44	A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH	DAYS OF THE MOONS. 11th&12th	Chronology of Remarkable Events.
Sun.	1	12	1st after Christmas. Higo and Osaka opened, 1868. Overland Telegraph through Russia opened, 1872.
Mon.	2	13	The Emperor Kang-hi sends as his Envoy to the Pope the Jesuit Father Bouvet, 1706.
Tues.	3	14	Imperial Decree dissolving Ch'ung How issued, 1880.
Wed.	4	15	Lin Tsihsu appointed Commissioner, 1839. Li Sing-yuen appointed Imperial Commissioner in Kwangsi, 1851.
Thur.	5	16	Great Fire at Tokio, 1870.
Frid.	6	17	Decree of Emperor Tao-kwang prohibiting trade with England, 1840. Commissioner Yeh captured, 1858.
Sat.	7	18	Epiphany. Fearful fire at Tientsin, 1,400 famine refugees burnt to death, 1878.
Sun.	8	19	Forts at Chuenpi taken with great slaughter, 1841.
Mon.	9	20	1st after Epiphany. Ice one-fourth inch thick at Canton, 1852. Gunner of the "Lady Hughes" strangled at Canton, 1785. Execution of Li Yung-choi, the rebel leader in Kwangsi, 1890.
Tues.	10	21	Murder of Mr. Holworthy at the Peak 1869. Marriage of the Mikado of Japan, 1869.
Wed.	11	22	Several chests of Opium forcibly taken by the Mandarins from an English resident in Canton, 1838.
Thur.	12	23	Sir R. Alcock left Hongkong for England, 1870. Seamen's Church, West Point, opened, 1872.
Frid.	13	24	Tung-chi, Emperor of China, died, in the nineteenth year of his age, 1875.
Sat.	14	25	Ki-ying, Viceroy of Kwang-tung and Kwang-si, issues a proclamation recommending moderation in dealing with foreigners, and intimating the intention of opening up Canton according to the Treaties, 1846.
Sun.	15	26	Secretary of American Legation murdered at Tokio, 1871.
Mon.	16	27	2nd after Epiphany. Bread poisoning in Hongkong, by Chinese baker Ahm, 1857. H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia returned to Hongkong from Nagasaki, 1873. Meeting of Shanghai.
Tues.	17	28	Steam Navigation Company at which it was resolved to sell ships and plant to China Merchants' Company, 1877. Total loss of the E. & A. M. steamer "Singapore" off the Cumberland Islands, 1877.
Wed.	18	29	Great Gunpowder explosion in Hongkong harbour, 1867.
Thur.	19	30	Elliot and Kishen treaty, ceding Hongkong, 1841. Sailors' Home at Hongkong formally opened, 1863. The "Frederic" burnt by the Coolies, 1870. Ch'ung How and Suite returned to China from France, 1872.
Frid.	20	1	Steamer "Corea" lost on her voyage to Yokohama, 1867. Sir Edmund Head died, 1868.
Sat.	21	2	Attack on Lieut. Kerr and the boat of the "Cockchafer" at Swatow, 1869. British barque "Chinaman" run into by steamer "Craiglands" when at anchor at the mouth of the Yangtze, and sunk; seven lives lost, 1881.
Sun.	22	3	3rd after Epiphany. The Chinese Ambassadors arrived in London, 1877. Mr. Ng Choy appointed member of Legislative Council, Hongkong, 1880.
Mon.	23	4	P. & O. steamer "Nippon" lost off Amoy, 1868.
Tues.	24	5	Matheus Ricci, the Jesuit Missionary, enters Peking, 1601. U.S. corvette "Onيدا" lost through collision with P. & O. steamer "Bombay," near Yokohama, 1870.
Wed.	25	6	Instructions from Lord Palmerston to Lord Napier, superintendent of British Trade in China, 1834. Hongkong taken possession of, 1841. St. Paul's Church at Macao burnt, 1835. Terrific fire at Tokio; 10,000 houses destroyed and many lives lost, 1881.
Thur.	26	7	Establishment of Amoy Chamber of Commerce, 1875.
Frid.	27	8	Huang-tsung-han appointed Imperial Commissioner at Canton, 1855.
Sat.	28	9	4th after Epiphany. Decree from Yung-ching forbidding, under pain of death, the propagation of the Christian faith in China, 1733. Loss of steamer "Suwonada," 1872.
Sun.	29	10	Lord Saltoun left China with \$3,000,000 ransom money, 1846. H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis left for Manila, 1873.
Mon.	30	11	First arrival of the "Colorado" from San Francisco, 1867. Loss of the C. M. Co.'s str. "Howsaug" off Dodd Island, near Amoy, 1878.
Tues.	31	12	

JANUARY—31 DAYS.

APOGEE, 8 days, 11 hours, A.M. PERIGEE, 20 days, 8 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1880.		1881.
Maximum.....69		Maximum.....71
Minimum.....44		Minimum.....51

BAROMETER, 1881.

Maximum.....30.450		Minimum.....30.128
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DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 11th&12th MOONS.	<i>Memoranda.</i>
<i>Sun.</i>	1	12	
<i>Mon.</i>	2	13	
<i>Tues.</i>	3	14	
<i>Wed.</i>	4	15	
<i>Thur.</i>	5	16	
<i>Frid.</i>	6	17	
<i>Sat.</i>	7	18	
<i>Sun.</i>	8	19	
<i>Mon.</i>	9	20	
<i>Tues.</i>	10	21	
<i>Wed.</i>	11	22	
<i>Thur.</i>	12	23	
<i>Frid.</i>	13	24	
<i>Sat.</i>	14	25	
<i>Sun.</i>	15	26	
<i>Mon.</i>	16	27	
<i>Tues.</i>	17	28	
<i>Wed.</i>	18	29	
<i>Thur.</i>	19	30	
<i>Frid.</i>	20	1	
<i>Sat.</i>	21	2	
<i>Sun.</i>	22	3	
<i>Mon.</i>	23	4	
<i>Tues.</i>	24	5	
<i>Wed.</i>	25	6	
<i>Thur.</i>	26	7	
<i>Frid.</i>	27	8	
<i>Sat.</i>	28	9	
<i>Sun.</i>	29	10	
<i>Mon.</i>	30	11	
<i>Tues.</i>	31	12	

FEBRUARY—28 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.		d.	h.	m.	sec.		
Full Moon	3	13	34	38	P.M.	New Moon	18	10	25	44	A.M.
Last Quarter	11	16	09	45	P.M.	First Quarter	25	5	06	45	A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 12th & 1st MOONS.	Chronology of Remarkable Events.
Wed.	1	13	Inhabitants of Hongkong declared British subjects, 1841.
Thur.	2	14	Letters from the Imperial Commissioner Lin to H.B.M. the Queen, complaining of the persistency of her subjects in sending Opium to China, 1840. The new German Club opened, 1872.
Frid.	3	15	
Sat.	4	16	Great robbery in the Central Bank discovered, 1865. Outrage on Foreigners at Kobe, Japan, 1868. Loss of steamer "Chekiang," 1872. Loss of the C. M. Co.'s steamer "Kiangchang" on the Porpoise rock, in the Yangtze, 1878.
Sun.	5	17	<i>Septuagesima</i> The Spanish brig "Nuevo Lepanto," on her way from Hongkong to Macao, was taken by two pirate junks near Lantau, 1865.
Mon.	6	18	The Spanish <i>Buque</i> Halcon arrived at Macao to demand satisfaction from the Chinese for the burning of the Spanish brig "Bilbaino," 1840.
Tues.	7	19	The "Theresa" 82 days after her departure, while in sight of land, was taken by the coolies, who killed the officers and crew, 1868.
Wed.	8	20	The Spanish fleet leaves the port of Cavite, by order of the Governor of Manila, for the purpose of taking Formosa, 1826. Great Fire at Foochow, 1868.
Thur.	9	21	The "Henrietta Maria" was found drifting about in the Palawan Passage, captain, crew, and 250 Coolies missing, 1857.
Frid.	10	22	
Sat.	11	23	Death of Emperor Kien-lung in the 60th year of his reign, 1795. Ki-chen receives at Canton a decree from Emperor Tao-kwang rejecting the conditions of peace agreed upon by him with the English, 1841.
Sun.	12	24	<i>Sexagesima</i> . The Allied Commissioners at Canton send a letter to the Secretary of State at Peking recommending the advisability of appointing a Plenipotentiary to settle the difficulties at Shanghai, 1858.
Mon.	13	25	Outbreak of Convicts in Singapore Gaol, 1875.
Tues.	14	26	St. Valentine's day. New Chinese Hospital opened by Sir R. G. MacDonnell, 1872. Loss of Messrs. D. Lapraik & Co.'s steamer "Taiwan," in the Formosa Channel, 1879.
Wed.	15	27	
Thur.	16	28	Ports of Hongkong and Tinghai declared free, 1841.
Frid.	17	29	Insurgents evacuated Shanghai, 1855.
Sat.	18	1	<i>Quinquagesima</i> . Lord Amherst's Embassy, returning from China, was shipwrecked in the Java Sea, 1817.
Sun.	19	2	Outrage on Sir Harry Parkes in Japan, 1868. Mr. Hoshi Toru, a Japanese barrister of the Middle Temple, admitted to practise in the Supreme Court of Japan at Yokohama, 1878.
Mon.	20	3	<i>Shrove Tuesday</i> . Medical Missionary Society organised at Canton, 1838. Mr. A. R. Margary, of H.B.M.'s Consular Service, was murdered at Manwyne, Yunnan, by Chinese, 1875.
Tues.	21	4	<i>Ash Wednesday</i> . The Emperor Tao-kwang died, 1850 (reigned 30 years). Opening of the case Regina v. Page at Canton, 1881.
Wed.	22	5	
Thur.	23	6	Several chests of Opium publicly burnt at Canton, 1835. Hostilities between England and China recommenced, 1841. Steamer "Queen" captured and burnt by pirates, 1857.
Frid.	24	7	First stone of the Hongkong City Hall laid, 1867. Chusan evacuated by the British troops, 1841.
Sat.	25	8	Captain Da Costa and Lieut. Dwyer murdered at Wong-ma-tok, in Hongkong, 1849. Rewards offered for Englishmen by Lin, 1841.
Sun.	26	9	<i>1st in Lent</i> . Bogue Forts (Canton) destroyed by Sir Gordon Bremer, 1841. A Chinese Opium Merchant was executed by order of Viceroy of Canton before the factories. The foreign Consuls hauled down their flags, 1841.
Mon.	27	10	Treaty of peace between Japan and Corea signed at Koka, 1876.
Tues.	28	11	Sir Macdonald Stephen on's China railway project published, 1864. Capture of the Sulu capital by the Spaniards, 1876.

FEBRUARY—28 DAYS.

APOGEE, 4 days, 18 hours, P.M. PERIGEE, 18 days, 9 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1880.		1881.
Maximum.....65		Maximum.....76
Minimum.....50		Minimum.....56

BAROMETER, 1881.

Maximum.....30.480		Minimum..... .30.024
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DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 12th & 1st MOONS.	<i>Memoranda.</i>
Wed.	1	13	
Thur.	2	14	
Frid.	3	15	
Sat	4	16	
Sun.	5	17	
Mon.	6	18	
Tues.	7	19	
Wed.	8	20	
Thur.	9	21	
Frid.	10	22	
Sat.	11	23	
Sun.	12	24	
Mon.	13	25	
Tues.	14	26	
Wed.	15	27	
Thur.	16	28	
Frid.	17	29	
Sat.	18	1	
Sun.	19	2	
Mon.	20	3	
Tues.	21	4	
Wed.	22	5	
Thur.	23	6	
Frid.	24	7	
Sat.	25	8	
Sun.	26	9	
Mon.	27	10	
Tues.	28	11	

MARCH—31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.		d.	h.	m.	sec.		
Full Moon	5	8	15	43	A.M.	New Moon	19	7	53	40	A.M.
Last Quarter	13	5	3	45	A.M.	First Quarter	26	9	09	39	A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 1st & 2nd MOONS.
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Chronology of Remarkable Events.

Wed.	1	12	St. David's day. H.M. steamer "Inflexible," with Viceroy Yeh on board, arrived at Singapore en route for Calcutta, 1858.
Thur.	2	13	First Dutch Embassy left China, 1657. Loss of steamer "Kiangleong," 1873.
Frid.	3	14	Great Fire in Foochow, 1877. Imperial Decree sentencing Ch'ung Hwo to death by decapitation, 1880.
Sat.	4	15	Collision between the "Ocean" and "Fusing," and loss of the latter with many lives, 1875.
Sun.	5	16	2nd in Lent. Expulsion of Chinese Custom House from Macao by Governor Amaral, 1840.
Mon.	6	17	The Portuguese ship "Jesus Maria Jose," belonging to Macao, captured by a French privateer, 1712. Hostilities at Canton recommenced. Fort Napier taken by the English, 1841.
Tues.	7	18	Russian steamer "Wolga" lost in the Japanese Sea, 1868. Commercial treaty concluded between the United States and Japan, 1854. The "Jeddo," after passing Aijer, was burnt at sea by the coolies, 1867.
Wed.	8	19	Attack on Messrs. Farnham and Rohl at Shanghai, 1872.
Thur.	9	20	Lin arrived in Canton, 1839. 12,000 Chinese troops attacked the English in Ningpo and Chin-hai and were repulsed with great slaughter, 1842.
Frid.	10	21	Gov. MacDonnell arrived in Hongkong, 1868. Loss of steamer "Sunfoo," 1874.
Sat.	11	22	3rd in Lent. Imperial Commissioner Ki-chen, degraded by the Emperor, left Canton as a prisoner 1841. Opening new German Bethesda Chapel, Hongkong, 1881.
Sun.	12	23	Chinese Custom House closed at Macao, 1849.
Mon.	13	24	8,000 Chinese troops routed by the English at Tze-hi, with great slaughter, 1842. Out- rage on French Sailors in Japan, 1868.
Tues.	14	25	Governor Robinson left Hongkong for Ceylon, 1865.
Wed.	15	26	Chinese Envoy Ping and suite left Shanghai for Europe, 1866.
Thur.	16	27	St. Patrick's Day. Lord Macartney's Embassy left China, 1794. The "Napoleon Canearvo" burnt at sea by the coolies, 1866. Loss of Messrs. D. Lapraik & Co.'s steamer "Yesso," on the White Rocks, 30 miles from Swatow, 1879.
Frid.	17	28	Governor of Canton accedes to the request of Captain Elliot to reside in that city, 1837.
Sat.	18	29	Edict of Commissioner Lin to surrender all opium in Canton, 1839.
Sun.	19	1	4th in Lent. Gov. Bonham landed at Hongkong, 1848. Mutiny on board the coolie ship "Robert Brown," captain and part of the crew murdered, 1852. Death of Tseng-kwo-fan. Viceroy of the Two Kiang, 1872.
Mon.	20	2	British ship "Sarah," first free-trader, sailed from Whampoa, 1834. H.M.S. "Salamis" and H.M. gunboat "Opossum," with the Shanghai Chamber Deputies, left Hankow to explore the Upper Yangtze, 1869.
Tues.	21	3	Captain Elliot forced his way to Canton, 1839. Death of Major-General Brunker, commander-in-chief of H.M.'s forces in China and Japan, 1869. Death of Mr. W. F. Mayers, Chinese Secretary of H.B.M.'s Legation at Peking, at Shanghai, 1878.
Wed.	22	4	Annunciation—Lady Day. Captain Elliot demands passports for himself and all the British subjects imprisoned in Canton, 1839.
Thur.	23	5	5th in Lent. Great Flood at Foochow, 1874.
Frid.	24	6	A disabled Dutch ship ordered to leave the port of Macao by the Chinese Mandarins, 1828. Death of the widow of the Emperor Tung-chi, 1875. Death of the Hon. H. A. K. Whampoa, C.M.G., M.L.C., at Singapore, 1880.
Sat.	25	7	20,289 Chests of Opium burned by Lin, 1838. Wreck of the "Yuen-tze-fee" near Amoy, 1875.
Sun.	26	8	Memorial of Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to Lord Elgin, 1859.
Mon.	27	9	Attack upon the British bark "Elizabeth Cl'ld," by Chinese pirates at out 40 miles from Hongkong, 1879.
Tues.	28	10	Inauguration of new British Consulate at Shanghai, 1873. Abolition of the Coolie trade at Macao, 1874. Great Fire at Foochow; 500 houses destroyed, 1879.
Wed.	29	11	
Thur.	30	12	
Frid.	31	13	

MARCH—31 DAYS.

APOGEE, 3 days, 18 hour. P.M. PERIGEE, 18 days, 8 hours, A.M.
 APOGEE, 31 days 4 hours . . .

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

	1880.		1881.
Maximum	80		70
Minimum	52		46

BAROMETER, 1881.

Maximum	30.430		Minimum 30.042
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DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 1st & 2nd MOONS.	<i>Memoranda.</i>
Wed.	1	12	
Thur.	2	13	
Frid.	3	14	
Sat.	4	15	
Sun.	5	16	
Mon.	6	17	
Tues.	7	18	
Wed.	8	19	
Thur.	9	20	
Frid.	10	21	
Sat.	11	22	
Sun.	12	23	
Mon.	13	24	
Tues.	14	25	
Wed.	15	26	
Thur.	16	27	
Frid.	17	28	
Sat.	18	29	
Sun.	19	1	
Mon.	20	2	
Tues.	21	3	
Wed.	22	4	
Thur.	23	5	
Frid.	24	6	
Sat.	25	7	
Sun.	26	8	
Mon.	27	9	
Tues.	28	10	
Wed.	29	11	
Thur.	30	12	
Frid.	31	13	

APRIL—30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.		d.	h.	m.	sec.		
Full Moon	4	1	22	45	A.M.	New Moon	18	5	14	38	A.M.
Last Quarter	11	14	05	47	P.M.	First Quarter	25	14	31	47	P.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 2nd & 3rd MOONS.	Chronology of Remarkable Events.
Sat.	1	14	The port of Houhow, Hainan, opened to foreign trade, 1876. Hongkong joins the Postal Union, 1877. The ports of Fakhoi, Wenchow, Wubu, and Ichang formally opened to trade, 1877.
Sun.	2	15	<i>Palm Sunday.</i> Prince Kung degraded by the Empress Dowager, 1865.
Mon.	3	16	The steamer "Hailoong" struck on Hailoong Rock, 1872.
Tues.	4	17	Tung-chi, late Emperor of China, born 1867.
Wed.	5	18	Bogue Forts destroyed by General D' Aguilar, 1847. Coolie mutiny on board the Italian ship "Therese," 1868.
Thur.	6	19	Convention between Sir John Francis Davis and the Viceroy Ki-ying for the admission of Europeans into the city of Canton, within two months, 1842.
Frid.	7	20	<i>Good Friday.</i> Hongkong Mint opened, 1866.
Sat.	8	21	
Sun.	9	22	<i>Easter Sunday.</i>
Mon.	10	23	Ki-ying appointed Imperial Commissioner, 1842. Extraordinary fraud on the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris at Yokohama, 1875.
Tues.	11	24	Earthquake in Thibet, Batang destroyed, 1870. Departure of Sir Richard G. MacDonnell, Governor of Hongkong, 1872. Terrific tornado in Canton; 2,000 houses destroyed, and 10,000 lives lost, 1878.
Wed.	12	25	37,000 Christians butchered in Japan, 1738. Loss of M. M. steamer "Nil," 1874. Arrival of the King of Hawaii in Hongkong, 1881.
Thur.	13	26	Yih-shan, Lung-wan, and Ki-kung arrived in Canton to command Chinese troops, 1841.
Fri.	14	27	Collision between steamers "Ava" and "Rona," 1872. Loss of C. C. S. N. steamer "Haining" on a rock off Kooshan, 1878.
Sat.	15	28	St. Francis Xavier left Goa for China, 1582.
Sun.	16	29	<i>Low Sunday.</i> Sir Arthur Kennedy arrived in Hongkong, 1872. Break-down of the P. & O. steamer "Gwalior" in the China Seas, 1875. Collision near Oekseu between the British gunboat "Lapwing" and the Chinese steamer "Hochung;" total loss of the latter, 1881.
Mon.	17	30	Telegraph to Shanghai opened, 1871. Loss of the steamer "Kwangtung" off one of the Oekseu islands, 1878. Arrival of Prince Heinrich of Germany in Shanghai, 1890.
Tues.	18	1	
Wed.	19	2	"Sir Charles Forbes," the first steamer in China waters, arrived, 1830.
Thur.	20	3	
Frid.	21	4	H.M.S. "Salamis" returned to Hankow from Upper Yangtze, 1869.
Sat.	22	5	East India Co. ceased trade with China, 1834. Arrival of Governor J. Pope Hennessy in Hongkong, 1877. Governor Hennessy created a K.C.M.G., 1880.
Sun.	23	6	<i>2nd after Easter.</i> St. George's Day.
Mon.	24	7	Revolt on board the "Tamaris," captain killed by the coolies, 1870.
Tues.	25	8	St. Mark's day.
Wed.	26	9	The second Dutch Embassy arrived at Canton from Peking, 1796.
Thur.	27	10	
Frid.	28	11	
Sat.	29	12	
Sun.	30	13	<i>3rd after Easter.</i> Capt. Caine appointed chief magistrate of Hongkong, 1841. Major-General Whitfield left Hongkong, 1874. Arrival of General Grant in Hongkong, 1879. The Great Wu Shih Shan case opened at Foochow, 1879.

APRIL—30 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 16 days, 00 hours, A.M. APOGEE, 27 days, 10 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

	1880.		1881.
Maximum.....	81		82
Minimum.....	61		62

BAROMETER, 1881.

Maximum.....	30.272		Minimum.....29.846
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DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 2nd & 3rd MOONS.	<i>Memoranda.</i>
Sat.	1	14	
Sun.	2	15	
Mon.	3	16	
Tues.	4	17	
Wed.	5	18	
Thur.	6	19	
Frid.	7	20	
Sat.	8	21	
Sun.	9	22	
Mon.	10	23	
Tues.	11	24	
Wed.	12	25	
Thur.	13	26	
Fri.	14	27	
Sat.	15	28	
Sun.	16	29	
Mon.	17	30	
Tues.	18	1	
Wed.	19	2	
Thur.	20	3	
Frid.	21	4	
Sat.	22	5	
Sun.	23	6	
Mon.	24	7	
Tues.	25	8	
Wed.	26	9	
Thur.	27	10	
Frid.	28	11	
Sat.	29	12	
Sun.	30	13	

MAY—31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.		d.	h.	m.	sec.		
Full Moon	3	8	06	46	A.M.	New Moon	17	15	8	44	P.M.
Last Quarter	10	8	10	45	A.M.	First Quarter	25	8	17	38	A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 3rd & 4th MOONS.	Chronology of Remarkable Events.
Mon.	1	14	St. Philip and St. James' day. First number of <i>Hongkong Gazette</i> published, 1841. Prince Heinrich of Germany visits Hongkong, 1880. Telegraphic communication established between Hongkong and the Philippines, 1880.
Tues.	2	15	
Wed.	3	16	
Thur.	4	17	Riot in French Concession at Shanghai, 1874.
Frid.	5	18	Borlase raid at Swatow, 1861. British troops evacuated Ningpo, 1842. The "Dolores Ugarte," coolie ship, burnt near Macao, 1871.
Sat.	6	19	Attack on Mr. Wood at the British Legation at Tokio, 1874.
Sun.	7	20	<i>4th after Easter.</i>
Mon.	8	21	British ship "Dunmail" wrecked entering Hongkong harbour, 1870. Prince Kung's relations restored, 1865.
Tues.	9	22	
Wed.	10	23	Colonel Gordon with the Imperial troops captured Chang-chow, the rebel city, 1864.
Thur.	11	24	Arrival in Hongkong of Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa, 1880.
Frid.	12	25	East India Co.'s garden at Canton destroyed by the Mandarins, 1831. Foo-yuen and Hopps forcibly enter the Company's factory at 7 a.m., 1831.
Sat.	13	26	A corporal of the British Legation barbarously murdered by Chinese soldiers at Peking, 1861.
Sun.	14	27	<i>Recreation Sunday.</i> Assassination in Tokio of Mr. Okubo Toshimichi, Minister of the Home Department, 1878.
Mon.	15	28	Ratification at Peking of the amended Treaty between Russia and China, 1881.
Tues.	16	29	
Wed.	17	1	Loss off Amoy of the French war steamer "Izere," 1860. Arrival of General Grant in Shanghai, 1870.
Thur.	18	2	<i>Ascension Day.</i> The city of Chapu taken by the British troops, 1842.
Frid.	19	3	The Select Committee issued a notice that the British trade would be suspended on the first of August, 1831.
Sat.	20	4	Forts at mouth of Peiho captured by British and French forces, 1858. German barque "Lesmona" captured by pirates in the China Sea, 1868.
Sun.	21	5	Delivery of 20,233 chests Opium completed, 1839. Tornado at Taiwan, Formosa, 1878. <i>1st after Ascension.</i> British ship "Hellas" captured by pirates, Captain and crew wounded, 1840. Foreign factories at Canton pillaged, 1841.
Mon.	22	6	
Tues.	23	7	U. S. A. Legation at Tokio burned down, 1863. P. & O. steamer "Benares" lost on Fisherman's Group, 1868.
Wed.	24	8	Queen Victoria born, 1819. Captain Elliot and all the British subjects left Canton for Macao, 1839. Collision between the P. & O. steamer "Khedive" and the Dutch mail steamer "Vorwaarts," near Penang, 1878.
Thur.	25	9	The city of Canton invested by British troops, 1841.
Frid.	26	10	Murder of Mr. Blacklock on board the steamer "Douglas" at Foochow by Chinese smugglers, 1875. Death of Grand Secretary Wen-siang, 1876.
Sat.	27	11	Canton ransomed for \$6,000,000, 1841.
Sun.	28	12	Loss of steamer "Douglas," 1872. "Maria Luz," coolie ship, put into Japan, coolies liberated and sent back to China, 1872. <i>Whit Sunday.</i> Loss of steamer "Elgin" on the Bombay shoal, when bound from Hongkong to Saigon, 1881.
Mon.	29	13	Mr. Lindsay delivered the keys of the Company's factory at Canton to Kwan-Heep, 1831.
Tues.	30	14	H. B. M. screw sloop "Reynard" lost on the Pratas shoal in trying to rescue remainder of crew of "Velocipede," 1851. "Opossum," with Yangtse Exploring Expedition, returned to Hankow, 1869.
Wed.	31	15	Typhoon at Hongkong and Macao; loss of the "Poyang," with 100 lives, near Macao, 1875.

MAY-31 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 13 days, 10 hour, A.M. APOGEE, 25 days, 16 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

	1880.		1881.
Maximum.....	85		Maximum.....89
Minimum.....	69		Minimum.....68

BAROMETER, 1881.

Maximum.....	30.282		Minimum.....29.838
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DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 3rd & 4th MOONS.	<i>Memoranda.</i>
Mon.	1	14	
Tues.	2	15	
Wed.	3	16	
Thur.	4	17	
Frid.	5	18	
Sat.	6	19	
Sun.	7	20	
Mon.	8	21	
Tues.	9	22	
Wed.	10	23	
Thur.	11	24	
Frid.	12	25	
Sat.	13	26	
Sun.	14	27	
Mon.	15	28	
Tues.	16	29	
Wed.	17	1	
Thur.	18	2	
Frid.	19	3	
Sat.	20	4	
Sun.	21	5	
Mon.	22	6	
Tues.	23	7	
Wed.	24	8	
Thur.	25	9	
Frid.	26	10	
Sat.	27	11	
Sun.	28	12	
Mon.	29	13	
Tues.	30	14	
Wed.	31	15	

JUNE—30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.		d.	h.	m.	sec.		
Full Moon	2	4	9	40	A.M.	New Moon	16	2	9	39	A.M.
Last Quarter	9	00	45	42	A.M.	First Quarter	24	1	37	41	A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 4th & 5th MOONS.	Chronology of Remarkable Events.
Thur.	1	16	Attempt to blow up the Hongkong Hotel, 1868.
Frid.	2	17	Hongkong connected with London by wire, 1871.
Sat.	3	18	Terrible earthquake at Manila destroying the town and killing more than 2,000 persons, 1863.
Sun.	4	19	<i>Trinity.</i>
Mon.	5	20	Departure of the first steamer of the Occidental and Oriental Co.'s line from Hongkong to San Francisco, 1875.
Tues.	6	21	Heavy rains in Hongkong, property to the value of \$500,000 destroyed, and many lives lost, 1864.
Wed.	7	22	British ship "Tricolor" lost on the Pratas, 1868.
Thur.	8	23	<i>Corpus Christi.</i>
Frid.	9	24	Attempt to destroy by fire the British fleet in Canton river, 1849. Conclusion of the Pitman libel case at Hongkong, 1880.
Sat.	10	25	Typhoon at Formosa; loss of several vessels, 1876.
Sun.	11	26	<i>1st after Trinity.</i> St. Barnabas. Portuguese prohibited trading at Canton, 1640. Disastrous flood at Foochow and district; immense loss of life and property, 1876.
Mon.	12	27	Opening of the first Railway in Japan, 1872.
Tues.	13	28	British steamer "Carishbrooke" fired into and captured by Chinese Customs cruiser, 1875.
Wed.	14	29	Russian and Chinese treaty, 1728. Four pirates concerned in the attack on "Iron Prince" executed in Hongkong, 1862. Great opium swindle, 1862.
Thur.	15	30	British bark "Cedar" and Danish schooner "Carl" taken by pirates off Pedra Branca, 1866. Hope "Lark" opened at Aberdeen, 1867.
Frid.	16	1	Woozung taken, 1812.
Sat.	17	2	Loss of the M. M. steamer "Meilong" on Ras Haffoon, near Cape Guardafui, 1877.
Sun.	18	3	<i>2nd after Trinity.</i> Explosion of the "Union Star" at Shanghai, 17 persons killed, and 10 wounded, 1862. Disastrous inundation at Foochow, two thousand lives lost, 1877.
Mon.	19	4	Shanghai occupied by British forces, 1842.
Tues.	20	5	Macartney's embassy arrived, 1793.
Wed.	21	6	Massacre at Tientsin, 1870.
Thur.	22	7	Canton blockaded by English forces, 1840.
Frid.	23	8	Ki-ying visits Hongkong, 1843. Shock of Earthquake in Hongkong, 1874.
Sat.	24	9	St. John the Baptist. Midsummer day. Chinese merchants in Hongkong sent petition to Her Majesty, with reference to the Blockade of the Colony by Customs cruisers, 1874.
Sun.	25	10	<i>3rd after Trinity.</i> Treaty of Nanking exchanged, 1843. Attack on British Legation at Tokio, 1862. Treaty between China and Peru, also Convention for China Commission to Peru, 1874.
Mon.	26	11	Treaty between England and China signed at Tientsin, 1858. Decree respiting Ch'ung How, 1840. Royal Decree published in Manila proclaiming the abolition of the Government tobacco monopoly, 1881.
Tues.	27	12	Treaty between France and China signed, 1858. Confiscation of the str. "Prince Albert" by the British Consul and Customs at Canton, 1866.
Wed.	28	13	Loss of the steamer "Lap Tek," 1874.
Thur.	29	14	The Foreign Ministers admitted to an audience of the Emperor of China at Peking, 1873.
Frid.	30	15	British expedition to China arrived, 1840. Typhoon near Hongkong, 1866, in which the P. & O. Co's steamer "Corea" and Mr. D. Lapraik's str. "Chanticleer" were lost with all hands. Opening of a section of the Shanghai and Woozung railway, 1876.

JUNE—30 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 7 days, 13 hour, P.M. APOGEE, 22 day, 11 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1880.			1881.	
Maximum.....	87		Maximum.....	90
Minimum.....	74		Minimum.....	71

BAROMETER, 1881.

Maximum.....	30.028		Minimum.....	29.812
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DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 4th & 5th MOONS.	<i>Memoranda.</i>
Thur.	1	16	
Frid.	2	17	
Sat.	3	18	
Sun.	4	19	
Mon.	5	20	
Tues.	6	21	
Wed.	7	22	
Thur.	8	23	
Frid.	9	24	
Sat.	10	25	
Sun.	11	26	
Mon.	12	27	
Tues.	13	28	
Wed.	14	29	
Thur.	15	30	
Frid.	16	1	
Sat.	17	2	
Sun.	18	3	
Mon.	19	4	
Tues.	20	5	
Wed.	21	6	
Thur.	22	7	
Frid.	23	8	
Sat.	24	9	
Sun.	25	10	
Mon.	26	11	
Tues.	27	12	
Wed.	28	13	
Thur.	29	14	
Frid.	30	15	

JULY—31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.		d.	h.	m.	sec.		
Full Moon	1	13	44	41	P.M.	First Quarter	23	17	53	43	P.M.
Last Quarter	8	5	27	46	A.M.						
New Moon	15	14	37	41	P.M.	Full Moon	30	9	37	43	A.M.

DAYS	DAYS	DAYS	OF THE 5th & 6th MOONS.	<i>Chronology of Remarkable Events.</i>
OF THE	OF THE	OF THE		
WEEK.	MONTH.	MONTHS.		
Sat.	1	16		Hakodate, Kagawara, and Nagasaki (Japan) opened to trade, 1857. Destructive earthquake in Kansuh, 1879.
Sun.	2	17		4 th after Trinity. Amoy forts and many junks destroyed by H.M.S. "Blonde," 1840. French Expedition from the Hoongkiang arrived in Hongkong, 1873.
Mon.	3	18		Treaty of Wanghia with the United States signed, 1844. Colonel Gordon arrived in Hongkong on his way to visit the Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang, 1880.
Tues.	4	19		American Independence declared, 1776.
Wed.	5	20		Tinghai first taken, 1840. Attack on British Embassy at Tokio, 1861.
Thur.	6	21		
Frid.	7	22		Death of Wo-jen, tutor to the Emperor of China, 1871. Loss of str. "Canton," 1874.
Sat.	8	23		Canton factories attacked by Chinese, 1846.
Sun.	9	24		5 th after Trinity. First Dutch embassy arrived at Tient-in, 1656. Incendiary fire on board the American ship "Benefactor" in Hongkong Harbour, 1872.
Mon.	10	25		Portuguese fleet left Malacca for China, 1522. The Yang-tze-kiang blockaded by British fleet, 1840.
Tues.	11	26		Engagement between the American Naval Forces and the Koreans. The Expedition leaves to await instructions, 1871. Amherst's embassy arrived in China, 1818.
Wed.	12	27		Foreign Inspectorate of Customs established in Shanghai, 1854. Str. "Fohkien" wrecked on Fisherman's Group, 1865.
Thur.	13	28		First English ship reached China, 1635.
Frid.	14	29		
Sat.	15	1		Lord Napier and Suite arrived in China, 1834. Shimonoseki forts bombarded by the English, French and American squadron, 1873.
Sun.	16	2		6 th after Trinity. British trade with China re-opened, 1842. The King of Cambodia arrived on a visit to Hongkong, 1872.
Mon.	17	3		Dutch envoy Goyer, asbearer of tribute, received in Peking, 1656.
Tues.	18	4		The passage to the Imperial Canal (Yang-tze) blockaded by the British fleet, 1842. Lieut.-Com. Stopford drowned off Hainan, 1871. Terrible earthquake at Manila; ten lives lost, fifty people injured, damage estimated at \$1,000,000, 1890.
Wed.	19	5		Nanking captured by the Imperialists, 1863. Ratification at Peking of the new treaties of commerce and emigration between the United States and China, 1891.
Thur.	20	6		
Frid.	21	7		Amer. Str. "Hankow" destroyed by fire at Canton, 1865.
Sat.	22	8		The "Providenza," coolie ship, discovered off Hakodate with only 42 coolies on board and no Europeans, 1868. Steamship "Esmeralda," lost on Philippine Islands, 1873.
Sun.	23	9		7 th after Trinity. Attack on British Protestant Chapel at Fatshan—the "Shan-Shin-fan" rumours rife, 1871. Admiral Duplex arrived at Tientsin, 1870.
Mon.	24	10		British trade prohibited at Canton, 1834.
Tues.	25	11		St. James. Defeat of British forces at Taku, Admiral Hope wounded 1859.
Wed.	26	12		
Thur.	27	13		Canton opened to British trade, 1843. Terrific typhoon at Canton, Macao, Hongkong and Whampoa; loss of life estimated at 40,000 persons, 1862.
Frid.	28	14		Nanking re-taken by Imperialists, 1864. Death of Mr. Consul Gibson at Amoy, 1869.
Sat.	29	15		Treaty between United States and Japan signed, 1858.
Sun.	30	16		8 th after Trinity. Severe typhoon at Macao, 1838. British bark "Caroline Hutching" lost off Takao in typhoon, 1874.
Mon.	31	17		

JULY—31 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 4 days, 8 hours, A.M. APOGEE, 20 days, 3 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1880.			1881.	
Maximum....90		Maximum.....	90
Minimum.....76		Minimum.....	79

BAROMETER, 1881.

Maximum.....	29.968		Minimum.....	29.660
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DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 5th & 6th MOONS.	<i>Memoranda.</i>
Sat.	1	16	
Sun.	2	17	
Mon.	3	18	
Tues.	4	19	
Wed.	5	20	
Thur.	6	21	
Frid.	7	22	
Sat.	8	23	
Sun.	9	24	
Mon.	10	25	
Tues.	11	26	
Wed.	12	27	
Thur.	13	28	
Frid.	14	29	
Sat.	15	1	
Sun.	16	2	
Mon.	17	3	
Tues.	18	4	
Wed.	19	5	
Thur.	20	6	
Frid.	21	7	
Sat.	22	8	
Sun.	23	9	
Mon.	24	10	
Tues.	25	11	
Wed.	26	12	
Thur.	27	13	
Frid.	28	14	
Sat.	29	15	
Sun.	30	16	
Mon.	31	17	

AUGUST—31 DAYS.

		MOON'S PHASES.											
		d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.		
Last Quarter		6	11	49	38	A.M.		First Quarter	22	8	30	46	A.M.
New Moon		14	4	46	38	A.M.		Full Moon	29	4	54	44	A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 6th & 7th MOONS.	Chronology of Remarkable Events.
Tues.	1	18	Mr. T. F. Wade, C.B., appointed H.B.M. Minister at Peking, 1871. Poh-tang occupied by the Allied forces, 1859.
Wed.	2	19	
Thur.	3	20	Victims of Massacre at Tientsin buried, 1870.
Frid.	4	21	British fleet arrived before Nanking, 1842.
Sat.	5	22	Macartney's Embassy entered Peiho, 1796.
Sun.	6	23	9th after Trinity. Serious Flood at Tientsin, 1871.
Mon.	7	24	British squadron arrived off the Peiho, 1840.
Tues.	8	25	Assassination of Mr. Haber, German Consul at Hakodate, 1874.
Wed.	9	26	British troops landed at Nanking, 1842.
Thur.	10	27	Sir H. Pottinger and Admiral Parker arrived, 1841.
Frid.	11	28	First public meeting of British merchants in Canton, called by Lord Napier, who suggested the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce, 1834.
Sat.	12	29	Loss of steamer "Sunshine" off Breaker Point, 1872. Imperial decree ordering release of Ch'ung How out of deference to Russia, 1890.
Sun.	13	30	10th after Trinity. 174 British prisoners executed in Formosa, 1842.
Mon.	14	1	Tong-ur-ku taken, 1860.
Tues.	15	2	Viceroy of Canton tried to starve the foreigners in China, 1839. Kagoshima burnt by Admiral Kuper in the "Euryalus," 1863. Great Fire on French Concession, Shanghai; 991 houses destroyed; loss Tls. 1,500,000, 1878.
Wed.	16	3	Second public meeting of British merchants in Canton. British trade stopped by Hong merchants, 1834. French treaty with Siam signed, 1856.
Thur.	17	4	
Frid.	18	5	Lord Napier ordered by the Viceroy to leave Canton, 1834. Dutch treaty with Japan signed, 1858. Great fire in Hongkong, 1868.
Sat.	19	6	
Sun.	20	7	11th after Trinity. First conference between Sir Henry Pottinger and Ki-ying on board the "Cornwallis," at Nanking, 1842. Taku forts taken by the Allied forces, 1860.
Mon.	21	8	Emperor Hien Fung died, 1861. Treaty between Japan and Peru signed at Tokio, 1873. Typhoon at Nagasaki, 1874.
Tues.	22	9	Governor Amaral (Macao) assassinated, 1849. Ma, Viceroy of Nanking, stabbed, 1870. Seizure of steamer "Spark" by pirates when between Canton and Macao, Capt. Brady and Felix Ferris murdered, and Mr. Mundy seriously wounded, 1874. Conspiracy among Chinese troops against foreigners at Tientsin detected, 1874.
Wed.	23	10	Large meeting in Hongkong to protest against the military contribution demanded by the Home Government, 1864.
Thur.	24	11	St. Bartholomew. Burning of the P. M. S. S. "America," at Yokohama, 1873.
Frid.	25	12	British Chamber of Commerce established at Canton, 1834. Treaty between Great Britain and Japan signed, 1859.
Sat.	26	13	British left Macao, 1839.
Sun.	27	14	12th after Trinity. Amoy taken by the English, 296 guns captured, 1841.
Mon.	28	15	Lord Amherst's Embassy left for Yuen-ming-yuen, 1816. Slavery abolished in British possessions, 1833.
Tues.	29	16	Treaty of Nanking signed, 1842.
Wed.	30	17	Conference at Tientsin with Ki-shen, 1840. Loss of the British ship "Deerhound," on the Palawan Shoals, 1875.
Thur.	31	18	Severe typhoon on Coast of China, many lives lost, and much damage done to shipping at Hongkong, Macao, and Whampoa, 1848. Typhoon in China Sea, 1861.

AUGUST—31 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 1 days, 7 hours, A.M. APOGEE, 16 days, 16 hours, P.M.
 PERIGEE, 29 days, 15 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1880.			1881.	
Maximum	91		Maximum	90
Minimum	78		Minimum	78

BAROMETER, 1881.

Maximum	29.990		Minimum	29.288
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DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 6th & 7th MOONS.	<i>Memoranda.</i>
Tues.	1	18	
Wed.	2	19	
Thur.	3	20	
Frid.	4	21	
Sat.	5	22	
Sun.	6	23	
Mon.	7	24	
Tues.	8	25	
Wed.	9	26	
Thur.	10	27	
Frid.	11	28	
Sat.	12	29	
Sun.	13	30	
Mon.	14	1	
Tues.	15	2	
Wed.	16	3	
Thur.	17	4	
Frid.	18	5	
Sat.	19	6	
Sun.	20	7	
Mon.	21	8	
Tues.	22	9	
Wed.	23	10	
Thur.	24	11	
Frid.	25	12	
Sat.	26	13	
Sun.	27	14	
Mon.	28	15	
Tues.	29	16	
Wed.	30	17	
Thur.	31	18	

SEPTEMBER—30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.		d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Last Quarter	4	9	2	40	A.M.	First Quarter	20	9	03	47 A.M.
New Moon	12	8	34	44	A.M.	Full Moon	27	12	45	47 P.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 7th & 8th MOONS.	Chronology of Remarkable Events.
Frid.	1	19	Typhoon, 1848, in which the "Isabella Robertson" foundered at Cum-sing-moon. Ma, Viceroy of Nanking, died of the wounds inflicted by an assassin, 1870.
Sat.	2	20	Treaty with Austria signed at Peking, 1869. Arrival of the "Vega" at Yokohama, after having discovered the North-East Passage, 1879.
Sun.	3	21	13th after Trinity. Treaty of peace between America and England signed, 1783.
Mon.	4	22	Forts in Canton river garrisoned by Chinese troops, 1841.
Tues.	5	23	Attack on the forts at Shimonoseki, Japan, by the allied fleets under Adml. Kuper, 1864. Hongkong Stamp Act passed, 1866.
Wed.	6	24	H.R.H. Prince Alfred received by the Mikado of Japan, 1869. "Tai-ping," "Ariel," and "Serica" reached London, 1866.
Thur.	7	25	"Imogene" and "Andromache" passed the Bogue, 1834. H. E. Count Rochechouart, Minister for France, left for Europe, 1872.
Frid.	8	26	Great typhoon in Hongkong, 1867.
Sat.	9	27	Sir Hercules Robinson assumed the government of Hongkong, 1859.
Sun.	10	28	14th after Trinity.
Mon.	11	29	.
Tues.	12	.1	Spanish brig "Bilbao" burnt at Macao, 1839.
Wed.	13	2	H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia visited Hongkong, 1872. Convention signed at Chefoo by Sir Thomas Wade and Grand Secretary Li Hung-chung, 1878.
Thur.	14	3	Public Meeting in Hongkong, with reference to the blockade of the port by the Chinese Customs' cruisers, 1874.
Frid.	15	4	British barque "Kite" wrecked in the Formosa Channel, 1841.
Sat.	16	5	Gambling dens in Hongkong opened, 1867. New convention between Germany and China ratified at Peking, 1881.
Sun.	17	6	15th after Trinity. Pier and Godown Co. closed, 1873.
Mon.	18	7	.
Tues.	19	8	Steamer "Reiver" lost on Preparis Reef, 1868.
Wed.	20	9	P. & O. Company's steamer "Singapore" lost on her voyage to Hakodate, 1867.
Thur.	21	10	St. Matthew.
Frid.	22	11	Terrific typhoon at Swatow, 1858.
Sat.	23	12	Am. Brig "Lubra" taken by pirates, 1866. Terrific typhoon in Hongkong and Macao, many thousands of lives lost, 1873.
Sun.	24	13	16th after Trinity. H.M.S. "Rattler" lost off Japan, 1868. Piratical attack on the German barque "Apenrade," near Macao, 1869. The Satsuma rebels in Japan routed with great slaughter, their leader, Saigo, killed, and the insurrection su pressed, 1877.
Mon.	25	14	Land Regulations for Canton passed, 1871. Daring attack upon a Chinese shop in Wing Lok street, Hongkong, by armed robbers, 1878.
Tues.	26	15	Lord Napier arrived at Macao dangerously ill, 1834.
Wed.	27	16	Commissioner Lin degraded, 1840.
Thur.	28	17	Rules and Regulations of the Morrison Education Society approved, 1836.
Frid.	29	18	Michaelmas Day. Hurricane at Manila, causing immense damage to shipping, 1865.
Sat.	30	19	All the Bogue forts destroyed by the British fleet, 1841. The "Westminster" lost on Pratas Shoal, 1866. Heavy typhoon in Formosa Channel, 1874.

SEPTEMBER—30 DAYS.

APOGEE, 12 days, 8 hours, A.M. PERIGEE, 27 days, 2 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1880.		1881.	
Maximum.....	93	Maximum.....	90
Minimum.....	75	Minimum.....	76

BAROMETER, 1881.

Maximum.....	30.096	Minimum.....	29.588
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DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 7th & 8th MOONS.	<i>Memoranda.</i>
Frid.	1	19	
Sat.	2	20	
Sun.	3	21	
Mon.	4	22	
Tues.	5	23	
Wed.	6	24	
Thur.	7	25	
Frid.	8	26	
Sat.	9	27	
Sun.	10	28	
Mon.	11	29	
Tues.	12	1	
Wed.	13	2	
Thur.	14	3	
Frid.	15	4	
Sat.	16	5	
Sun.	17	6	
Mon.	18	7	
Tues.	19	8	
Wed.	20	9	
Thur.	21	10	
Frid.	22	11	
Sat.	23	12	
Sun.	24	13	
Mon.	25	14	
Tues.	26	15	
Wed.	27	16	
Thur.	28	17	
Frid.	29	18	
Sat.	30	19	

OCTOBER—31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.		d.	h.	m.	sec.		
Last Quarter	4	9	53	42	A.M.	First Quarter	20	7	30	43	A.M.
New Moon	12	13	37	42	P.M.	Full Moon	26	10	9	44	A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE MOONS. 8th & 9th.	Chronology of Remarkable Events.
Sun.	1	20	17th after Trinity. The "Daily Press" started, 1858. Ting-hai captured by the English, 1841. A second typhoon in Hongkong, 1867. Earthquake at Manila, 1869. Death of Senor C. A. de Espana, Spanish Minister to China, at Peking from a fall from his horse, 1890. Great Landslip in Tai-ping-shan, 1867. Confucius born, B.C. 562.
Mon.	2	21	Treaty between Brazil and China signed at Tientsin, 1881.
Tues.	3	22	Loss of the O. S. S. steamer "Hector," near Amoy, 1875. German steamer "Quinta" driven ashore at Taichow Island and afterwards destroyed by fire, 1891.
Wed.	4	23	French expedition left Chefoo for Corea, 1866.
Thur.	5	24	H. R. H. Prince Alfred visited Peking, but not received by the Emperor, 1869. Great public meeting at Hongkong to consider the increase of crime in the Colony, 1878.
Frid.	6	25	18th after Trinity. Supplementary treaty signed at the Bogue, 1848. Severe gale in Hongkong; serious damage to small craft and loss of life, 1878.
Sat.	7	26	Shanghai captured, 1841. Chinhai taken, 1841. Fire at Canton, property destroyed worth \$4,000,000, 1851. Hongkong Stamp Act came into operation, 1867.
Sun.	8	27	Lord Napier died at Macao, 1834. H. I. M. the Grand Duke Alexis left Hongkong for Nagasaki, 1872. Death of Dr. Wong at Canton, 1874.
Mon.	9	28	The first Chinese merchant steamer (the "Meifoo") left Hongkong for London with passengers to establish a Chinese firm there, 1881.
Tues.	10	29	Revolt in the Philippines, 1872.
Wed.	11	30	Ningpo occupied by British forces, 1841. Railway in Japan officially opened by the Mikado, 1872.
Thur.	12	1	"Flora Temple" lost in the China Sea, with upwards of 800 coolies on board, 1859.
Frid.	13	2	Outrage on foreigners in Formosa, 1868. Wedding of the Emperor of China, 1872.
Sat.	14	3	19th after Trinity. British schooner "Lech Bulig" lost on Lambay Island, S. W. Coast of Formosa, 1875.
Sun.	15	4	Khanghoas, in Corea, taken by the French, 1866. News received that the Emperor of China had refused to accept a model railway offered to him by the Duke of Sutherland and others, 1873.
Mon.	16	5	St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, dedicated, 1842.
Tues.	17	6	Loss of the British barque "Roodee" by fire, at Manila, 1875.
Wed.	18	7	Great fire in Hongkong, 1859. Great typhoon at Formosa, 1861.
Thur.	19	8	The Shanghai and Woosung railway closed by the Chinese Government, 1877.
Frid.	20	9	20th after Trinity. H. R. H. Prince Alfred arrived at Shanghai, 1869. Cosmopolitan Dock opened, 1875.
Sat.	21	10	58 piratical vessels destroyed by Captains Hay & Wilcox, H. M. Ships "Columbine" and "Fury," 1849.
Sun.	22	11	Rebellion of Samurai at Kumamoto, Japan; 400 soldiers killed by the insurgents, 1876.
Mon.	23	12	Treaty of Whampoa between France and China signed, 1844. Kahding recaptured by the allies, 1862.
Tues.	24	13	In Canton 1,200 houses and 3 factories burnt, 1843.
Wed.	25	14	Visit of the Tartar General Chang-Shan to Hongkong, 1871.
Thur.	26	15	St. Simon and St. Jude. Terranova executed by the Chinese, 1822.
Frid.	27	16	21st after Trinity. Portuguese frigate "D. Maria II." blown up at Macao, 1850.
Sat.	28	17	Great fire in Hongkong, 1866.
Sun.	29	18	H. R. H. Prince Alfred arrived at Hongkong, 1869. Settlement of the Formosa difficulty between Japan and China, 1874.
Mon.	30	19	
Tues.	31	20	

OCTOBER—31 DAYS.

Apogee, 10 days. Perigee, 25 days, 12 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1880.		1881.
Maximum.....86		Maximum.....85
Minimum.....71		Minimum.....68

BAROMETER, 1881.

Maximum.....30.182		Minimum.....29.050
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DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 3th & 9th MOONS.	<i>Memoranda.</i>
Sun.	1	20	
Mon.	2	21	
Tues.	3	22	
Wed.	4	23	
Thur.	5	24	
Frid.	6	25	
Sat.	7	26	
Sun.	8	27	
Mon.	9	28	
Tues.	10	29	
Wed.	11	30	
Thur.	12	1	
Frid.	13	2	
Sat.	14	3	
Sun.	15	4	
Mon.	16	5	
Tues.	17	6	
Wed.	18	7	
Thur.	19	8	
Frid.	20	9	
Sat.	21	10	
Sun.	22	11	
Mon.	23	12	
Tues.	24	13	
Wed.	25	14	
Thur.	26	15	
Frid.	27	16	
Sat.	28	17	
Sun.	29	18	
Mon.	30	19	
Tues.	31	20	

NOVEMBER—30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>sec.</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>sec.</i>		
Last Quarter	3	2	33	47	A.M.	First Quarter	18	16	17	43	P.M.
New Moon	11	6	55	44	A.M.	Full Moon	25	9	38	43	A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 9th & 10th MOONS.	<i>Chronology of Remarkable Events.</i>
Wed.	1	21	All Saints. The port of Quin-hon, on the coast of Annam, opened to foreign trade, 1876.
Thur.	2	22	All Souls.
Frid.	3	23	Great Britain commenced the first war with China by the naval action of Chuen-pee, 1839.
Sat.	4	24	
Sun.	5	25	22 nd after Trinity. Great fire at Macao, 500 houses burnt, 1834. Peking evacuated by the Allies, 1860.
Mon.	6	26	English and French treaties promulgated by the <i>Peking Gazette</i> , 1860.
Tues.	7	27	Capt. Garcia y Garcia and Dr. Elmore appointed by the President of Peru on a Special Mission to Japan and China, 1874.
Wed.	8	28	
Thur.	9	29	The French repulsed at Corea, 1866. Prince of Wales born, 1841. Loss of the China Navigation Co.'s steamer "Glengyle" on Namoa Island, with the captain and several of the crew, 1875.
Frid.	10	30	
Sat.	11	1	H.M.S. "Racchorse" wrecked off Chefoo, out of a crew of 108 only 9 saved, 1864. H.E. Ch'ung How, Chinese Envoy to Russia, arrived in Hongkong on his way to St. Petersburg, 1878.
Sun.	12	2	23 rd after Trinity. Hongkong first lighted by gas, 1864.
Mon.	13	3	Earthquake at Shanghai, 1847.
Tues.	14	4	Loss of Messrs. D. Lapraik & Co.'s str. "Douglas" in the Haitan Straits, 1880. Convention signed between Russia and China, 1860.
Wed.	15	5	H. M. gunboat "Gnat" lost in the Palawan, 1868. News received in Hongkong of outbreak of a serious rebellion in Hunan, 1870.
Thur.	16	6	H.R.H. Prince Alfred left Hongkong, 1869.
Frid.	17	7	Shanghai opened to foreign commerce, 1843.
Sat.	18	8	Great Fire in Hongkong, 1867. H.R.H. Prince Alfred arrived at Manila, 1869. Ch'ung How, Governor of Tientsin, arrived in Hongkong <i>en route</i> for France as special Ambassador, to explain the Tientsin Massacre, 1870.
Sun.	19	9	21 th after Trinity. Collision on the Yangtze between the str. "Kungwo," and "Hanyang;" both vessels lost, 1880. Viceroy Tseng-kwo-fan visited Shanghai, 1871.
Mon.	20	10	Portuguese Custom house at Macao closed, 1846. Lord Elgin died 1863. Gunpowder explosion at Hankow, 1867.
Tues.	21	11	Major Baldwin and Lieut. Bird, of H.M.'s 20th Regt., brutally murdered in Japan, 1864.
Wed.	22	12	Great fire at Canton, 1,400 houses destroyed, 1835. Terrible boiler explosion on board the steamer "Yesso" in Hongkong harbour, 86 lives lost, 1877.
Thur.	23	13	Arrival of the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales the "Bacchante" at Woosung, 1881.
Frid.	24	14	Ship "Omar Facha" lost in China Sea, 1867.
Sat.	25	15	Tremendous fire at Yokohama, 1866. Capture of Anping, Formosa, 1868. H.E. Marquis Tseng, Chinese Ambassador to England, arrived in Hongkong, on his way to London, 1878.
Sun.	26	16	25 th after Trinity. Edict issued by the Viceroy of Canton forbidding trade with British ships, 1839.
Mon.	27	17	M. Thiers accepts the apology of Ch'ung How, the Chinese Ambassador, for the murder of the French at Tientsin, June 21st, 1870—1871.
Tues.	28	18	Foreign factories burnt at Canton, 1856. Great fire in Hongkong, 1867.
Wed.	29	19	Murder of the captain and four men of the British barque "Crofton," near Ku-lan, 1869.
Thur.	30	20	St. Andrew's day. St. Joseph's Church, Hongkong, consecrated 1872.

NOVEMBER—30 DAYS.

APOGEE, 6 days, 13 hours, P.M. PERIGEE, 22 day, 14 hour, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1880.			1881.	
Maximum.....	78		Maximum.....	78
Minimum.....	56		Minimum.....	58

BAROMETER, 1881.

Maximum.....	30.316		Minimum.....	29.974
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DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 9th & 10th MOONS.	<i>Memoranda.</i>
Wed.	1	21	
Thur.	2	22	
Frid.	3	23	
Sat.	4	24	
Sun.	5	25	
Mon.	6	26	
Tues.	7	27	
Wed.	8	28	
Thur.	9	29	
Frid.	10	30	
Sat.	11	1	
Sun.	12	2	
Mon.	13	3	
Tues.	14	4	
Wed.	15	5	
Thur.	16	6	
Frid.	17	7	
Sat.	18	8	
Sun.	19	9	
Mon.	20	10	
Tues.	21	11	
Wed.	22	12	
Thur.	23	13	
Frid.	24	14	
Sat.	25	15	
Sun.	26	16	
Mon.	27	17	
Tues.	28	18	
Wed.	29	19	
Thur.	30	20	

DECEMBER—31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>sec.</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>sec.</i>		
Last Quarter	2	10	32	42	A.M.	First Quarter	18	00	15	41	A.M.
New Moon	10	11	13	44	A.M.	Full Moon	24	11	17	39	A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 10th & 11th MOONS.	Chronology of Remarkable Events.
Frid.	1	21	
Sat.	2	22	St. Francis Xavier died on Sanchoan, 1552.
Sun.	3	23	<i>Advent.</i>
Mon.	4	24	First census of Hongkong taken, population 15,000, 1841.
Tues.	5	25	Six foreigners killed at Wang-chuh-ki, 1847. Soochow re-taken by the Imperialists under General Gordon, 1863.
Wed.	6	26	East India Co.'s last servant left China, 1836. Confucius died, B.C. 490.
Thur.	7	27	European factories at Canton destroyed by a mob, 1842.
Frid.	8	28	
Sat.	9	29	Ningpo captured by the Taipings, 1861.
Sun.	10	30	<i>2nd Sunday in Advent.</i>
Mon.	11	1	Indemnity paid by Prince Satsuma, 1863. Admiral Bell, U.S.N., drowned at Osaka 1867.
Tues.	12	2	The N. Y. L. & C. Co.'s steamer "Mongol" ran on a sunken rock near the Nine Pins and sank in 5 minutes; 17 lives were lost, including Captain Flamank and his wife, 1874.
Wed.	13	3	French flag hauled down from the Consulate at Canton by Chinese, 1832.
Thur.	14	4	
Frid.	15	5	All Catholic Priests (not Portuguese) expelled from Macao, 1838.
Sat.	16	6	Loss by fire of the American ship "Horatio," at Shanghai, 1874.
Sun.	17	7	<i>3rd in Advent.</i> The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer "Japan" burnt to the water's edge about 130 miles from Hongkong near Breaker Point while on a voyage from Yokohama; 1 European passenger, the cook, and 389 Chinese drowned, \$358,500 treasure lost, 1874.
Mon.	18	8	Earthquake in Formosa, 1867.
Tues.	19	9	Sir Hugh Gough and the Eastern Expedition left China, 1842.
Wed.	20	10	Arrival of Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales at Hongkong in the "Bacchante," 1881.
Thur.	21	11	St. Thomas. Steam navigation first attempted, 1736.
Frid.	22	12	Two Mandarins arrived at Macao with secret orders to watch the movements of Plenipotentiary Elliot, 1838.
Sat.	23	13	British Consulate at Shanghai destroyed by fire, 1870.
Sun.	24	14	<i>4th in Advent.</i> Christmas Eve.
Mon.	25	15	<i>Christmas Day.</i> Great Fire in Hongkong; 368 houses destroyed, immense destruction of property, 1874. The steamer "Bombay" burned at Woosung, 1880.
Tues.	26	16	Brig "Etna" lost on the coast of Formosa, 1859. Gigantic fire at Tokio, 11,000 houses destroyed, 263 lives lost, 1879.
Wed.	27	17	Dedication of Hongkong Masonic Hall, 1865.
Thur.	28	18	Canton bombarded by Allied forces of Great Britain and France, 1857.
Frid.	29	19	
Sat.	30	20	
Sun.	31	21	Prince Kung received Captain Garcia y Garcia, Peruvian Minister, 1874.

DECEMBER—31 DAYS.

APOGEE, 4 days, 8 hours, A.M. PERIGEE, 19 days, 2 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1880.			1881.	
Maximum.....	72		Maximum.....	76
Minimum.....	50		Minimum.....	50

BAROMETER 1881.

Maximum.....	30.420		Minimum.....	30.000
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DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 10th & 11th MOONS.	<i>Memoranda.</i>
Frid.	1	21	
Sat.	2	22	
Sun.	3	23	
Mon.	4	24	
Tues.	5	25	
Wed.	6	26	
Thur.	7	27	
Frid.	8	28	
Sat.	9	29	
Sun.	10	30	
Mon.	11	1	
Tues.	12	2	
Wed.	13	3	
Thur.	14	4	
Frid.	15	5	
Sat.	16	6	
Sun.	17	7	
Mon.	18	8	
Tues.	19	9	
Wed.	20	10	
Thur.	21	11	
Frid.	22	12	
Sat.	23	13	
Sun.	24	14	
Mon.	25	15	
Tues.	26	16	
Wed.	27	17	
Thur.	28	18	
Frid.	29	19	
Sat.	30	20	
Sun.	31	21	

EASTERN FESTIVALS, FASTS, AND OBSERVANCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1882.

CHINESE.

JANUARY.—2nd.—Death of Emperor Kang Hi (A.D. 1723). 4th.—*Fifteenth day of the eleventh moon.* 5th.—Solar term, "little cold;" sun in Capricorn. 6th.—Fête day of Amitabha Buddha. 8th.—Day of general abstinence. The spirits report to Heaven. Fête day of the Bodhisattva called "nine lotus flowers." 12th.—Fête day of Chang Sinen, a Tauist god of parturition. The star goddess of the southern measure descends. A Tauist fast day. 15th.—Tauist fête day of the dragon spirits of the ground. 16th.—Fête day of G'u An, a deified Buddhist priest. 18th.—Buddhist fête day of Surya Déva. 20th.—*First day of the twelfth moon.* Solar term, "great cold." Sun enters Aquarius. 24th.—Death of Emperor T'ung Chi (A.D. 1875). The spirits report to Heaven. 25th.—Death of an Empress. Fête day of Julai Buddha. Tauist fast day. 29th.—Day of general abstinence. 30th.—Death of an Empress. 31st.—Death of an Empress.

FEBRUARY.—3rd.—*Fifteenth day of the twelfth moon.* Fête day of Wen, a deified warrior. 4th.—Solar term, "spring sets in;" sun in Aquarius. Ceremony of meeting the Spring by breaking a clay figure of an ox. Fête day of the Tauist god of the Southern Mountain. 8th.—Fête day of Lu Pan, god of carpenters and masons. 9th.—Fête day of the Tauist star god, the supreme ruler of the Celestial Dragon. 12th.—The god of the hearth reports to Heaven. Auspicious day for worship. 13th.—Death of an Empress. 17th.—Fête day of the Bodhisattva, Padma Vyuha. All the Buddhas descend to search out the merits and demerits of mankind. The star goddess of the northern measure descends. 18th.—*New Year's day.* Fowl day. A. Tauist fast day. Solar term, "rain water;" sun enters Pisces. 19th.—Dog day. Fête day of Che Ta-yen, a deified warrior. 20th.—Pig day. 21st.—Sheep day. 22nd.—Cow day. 23rd.—Horse day. Fête day of the god of wealth, and of Dipamkara Buddha. 24th.—Man day. Death of the Emperor Yung Chêng (A.D. 1735). 25th.—Day of general abstinence. 27th.—Fête day of the dragon spirits of the ground. 28th.—Death of an Empress.

MARCH.—1st.—Fête day of Wen and Hü, deified warriors worshipped at Fatshan. 3rd.—Death of the Emperor Tao Kwang (A.D. 1850). 4th.—*Fifteenth day of the first moon.* Feast of lanterns. Fête day of Shang Yuen, a Tauist god and ruler of heaven, and of Yu Shing, a Tauist saint. 5th.—Solar term, "movement of larvae;" sun in Pisces. Fête day of Shen Ts'ai, Tauist saint, guardian of the door. Auspicious day for prayers for wealth and progeny. 10th.—Death of an Empress. 11th.—A day of general abstinence. 12th.—Death of an Empress. 14th.—Day of general abstinence. 18th.—Death of an Empress. 19th.—*First day of second moon.* Fête day of judge in first court of hades. 20th.—Spring worship of the gods of the land and grain. Birthday of the philosopher Mencius (B.C. 371). 21st.—Solar term, "vernal equinox;" sun enters Aries. Fête day of the star god of literature. 23rd.—Day of general abstinence. The spirits report to Heaven. 25th.—Death of an Empress. Fête day of Chang Chun, a deified physician. 28th.—Fête day of the dragon spirits of the ground. 29th.—Death of an Empress. 31st.—Fête day of Hung Shing, god of the Canton river.

APRIL.—2nd.—*Fifteenth day of the second moon.* Fête day of Yoh Tei, a deified minister of the Sung dynasty. Birthday of Lao Tsze, founder of Tauism (B.C. 604). 4th.—Day of general abstinence. 5th.—Solar term, "clear and bright;" sun in Aries. Tomb festival; sacrifices to the dead. 6th.—Fête day of Kwan Yin, the goddess of mercy, and of a goddess of the sea. 7th.—Fête day of Samanta Bhadra, worshipped by Lotus-school Buddhists. 12th.—Fête day of the Tauist god, Hiuen T'ien, the holy father of the sombre heavens. 13th.—Death of an Empress. 18th.—*First day of the third moon.* Fête of judge in second court of hades. 20th.—Solar term, "grain rain"; sun enters Taurus. Fête day of Hiuen T'ien Shang-ti, or Peh-tti, Tauist god of the north pole. 21st.—Fête day of Chang Tao-ling (A.D. 34), head of the Tauist church. 22nd.—Day of general abstinence. The spirits report to Heaven. 23rd.—Fête day of Cheng Kwob, a Tauist immortal. 25th.—Fête day of the judge in sixth court of hades. 26th.—Day of general abstinence. 27th.—Fête day of the dragon spirits of the ground. 28th.—Death of an Empress.

MAY.—2nd.—*Fifteenth day of the third moon.* Fête day of I Ling, a deified physician and of Hiuen T'an, Tauist god of the sombre altar. 3rd.—Fête day of Chun Ti, the Buddhist Durga. 4th.—Day of general abstinence. The spirits report to Heaven. 5th.—Solar term, "summer sets in"; sun in Taurus. Fête day of Heu T'u, the goddess worshipped behind graves, also of the god of the Central Mountain and of the Three Brothers, San Mau. 10th.—Fête day of the Queen of Heaven, goddess of sailors. 13th.—Fête day of Tszu-sun, the goddess of progeny. 14th.—Fête day of Ch'e, a deified warrior, also of the six evil spirits (of heaven, earth, year, month, day, and hour), and of the judge in seventh court of hades. 15th.—Fête day of Ts'ang Kieh, inventor of writing, and of the god of the Eastern Mountain. 17th.—*First day of the fourth moon.* Day of ill luck. Total eclipse of the sun. Fête day of the judge of eighth court in hades, and of Siu Pa-suen, a deified statesman of the Sung dynasty. 20th.—Fête day of the Bodhisattva Mandjushri. 21st.—Solar term, "little full"; sun enters Gemini. 24th.—Fête day of San Kai, ruler of heaven, earth and hades, also of the judge in ninth court of hades. 26th.—Fête day of the dragon spirits of the ground. 30th.—Fête day of Lü Sien, Tauist patriarch and god of barbers. The spirits report to Heaven. 31st.—*Fifteenth day of the fourth moon.* Fête day of Chung Li-kien, a Tauist immortal.

JUNE.—2nd.—Fête day of Kin Hwa, the Cantonese goddess of parturition, also of the judge in tenth court of hades. Death of an Empress. 3rd.—Fête of Wa T'., a deified physician, and of Tsu-mi, the star goddess of malaria. 5th.—Fête day of the goddess of the blind. 6th.—Solar term, "grain spiked"; sun in Gemini. 8th.—Fête day of Samanta Bhadra, a deified priest. 11th.—Fête day of Chung-shan, a deified warrior. 13th.—Fête of Yoh Wang, the Tauist god of medicine. 14th.—Death of an Empress. 16th.—*First day of the fifth moon.* Fête day of the god of the south pole. 18th.—Day of general abstinence. The spirits report to Heaven. Death of an Empress. 20th.—Dragon boat festival and boat races. 21st.—Solar term, "summer solstice"; sun enters Cancer. 22nd.—Tauist fête day, division of the dragon spirits of the atmosphere. 23rd.—Fête day of the dragon spirits of the South. 25th.—Fête day of the dragon spirits of the ground. 26th.—Fête of Sheng Wang, the tutelary god of walled towns. 27th.—Fête day of Ping Ling, a deified statesman. 28th.—Fête day of Kwan-ti, god of war, and of his son, General Kwan. 30th.—*Fifteenth day of the fifth moon.*

JULY.—1st.—Fête day of Chang Tao-ling (A.D. 34), first head of the Tauist church. Fête day of Shakyamuai Buddha, founder of Buddhism. 3rd.—Fête day of a Tauist goddess of women and of Si Wang-ma, Queen of the West. 5th.—Fête day of Tau Yang, a Tauist immortal. Auspicious day for fasting and prayer. 6th.—The spirits report to Heaven. 7th.—Solar term, "little heat"; sun in Cancer. 8th.—Death of an Empress. 14th.—Fête day of Mayura Radja, a Bodhisattva. 15th.—*First day of the sixth moon.* 16th.—Fête day of Vêda, the guardian of Buddhist and Tauist monastics. 20th.—Fête day of Yang Si, a deified warrior, and of Tsui, a deified priest; also of the god of Mount T'ai. First decade of heat commences. Festival of airing clothes. 21st.—The earth spirit reigns. 23rd.—Solar

term, "great heat"; sun enters Leo. 24th.—Fête day of Liu Hai, a Taoist philosopher. 25th.—The spirits report to Heaven. 26th.—Fête day of the dragon spirits of wells and subterranean watercourses. 28th.—Fête day of Lu Pan, the god of carpenters and masons. 29th.—*Fifteenth day of the sixth moon.* 30th.—Second decade of heat commences.

AUGUST.—2nd.—Fête day of Kwan Yin, the goddess of mercy. 4th.—Fête day of the Taoist god of horses. 6th.—The spirits report to Heaven. Day of general abstinence. 7th.—Fête day of Kwan Ti, the god of war, and of Wan, a deified Taoist priest, also of Chuh Yung, the spirit of fire, and of the god of thunder. 8th.—Solar term, "autumn sets in"; sun in Leo. 9th.—Fête day of I Lang, builder of a canal, also of Hü, a Taoist patriarch. 12th.—Fête day of the star gods of Ursa Minor. Auspicious day for fasting and prayer. 14th.—*First day of the seventh moon.* During this moon is held the festival of "All Souls," when Buddhist and Taoist priests read masses to release souls from purgatory, scatter rice to feed starving ghosts, recite magic incantations accompanied by finger play imitating mystic Sanskrit characters which are supposed to comfort souls in purgatory, burn paper clothes for the benefit of the souls of the drowned, and visit family shrines to pray on behalf of the deceased members of the family. Exhibitions of groups of statuettes, dwarf plants, silk festoons, and ancestral tablets are combined with these ceremonies, which are enlivened by music and fireworks. Fête day of Lao Tszu, the founder of Taoism. 20th.—Fête day of Cheng, a Confucian commentator, and of the Taoist god of Ursa Major, also of the seven goddesses of Pleiades worshipped by women. The spirits report to Heaven. 22nd.—Death of an Empress. 23rd.—Solar term, "settled heat"; sun enters Virgo. Death of an Empress. 25th.—Fête day of Chang Ch'un, a deified physician. 28th.—*Fifteenth day of the seventh moon.* Day of general abstinence. Fête day of Chung Yuen, Taoist god of the element earth, also of Chang Kwoh, one of the eight immortals. 30th.—Death of the Emperor Hien Fêng (A.D. 1861). 31st.—Fête day of the three Taoist gods of heaven, earth, and water, and of the five spirits attending at sacrifices.

SEPTEMBER.—Fête day of the regent of the planet Jupiter and of the 60 year gods. 2nd.—Fête day of Cheng, a Taoist patriarch. 3rd.—Fête day of P'u An, a deified Buddhist priest. 4th.—Fête day of the god of wealth. 5th.—The spirits report to Heaven. 6th.—Fête day of Sheng Wang, tutelary god of walled cities, also of Chang, the Taoist god of parturition, and of Nagarjuna, the Buddhist philosopher. 7th.—Death of the Emperor Kia K'ing (A.D. 1821). Fête day of Hü, a Taoist eremite. 8th.—Solar term, "white dew"; sun in Virgo. 11th.—Fête day of Ti-ts'ang-wang, Taoist god of departed spirits. 12th.—*First day of the eighth moon.* Fête day of Hü Sun, a deified physician, and of the god of the golden armour, worshipped by Literati. 14th.—Fête day of the god of the hearth. Descent of the star god of the northern measure. 16th.—Fête day of the god of Thunder. 20th.—Death of the Emperor T'ien Tsung (A.D. 1644). 21st.—Fête day of the god of the northern mountain. 22nd.—Death of the Emperor T'ien Ming (A.D. 1627). 23rd.—Solar term, "autumnal equinox"; sun enters Libra. 24th.—Fête day of the dragon spirits of the West. 25th.—Day of general abstinence. The spirits report to Heaven. 26th.—*Fifteenth day of the eighth moon.* Worship of the moon, feast of Canteras, and worship of the gods of the land and grain. 27th.—Fête day of Tsai T'ien, the monkey god (Hanuman), also of Chü, a deified warrior. 29th.—Fête day of Tsiu Sien, the eight immortals of the wine cup.

OCTOBER.—3rd.—Fête day of Dipamkara Buddha. 4th.—Death of the Emperor Yung Chêng (A.D. 1735). 5th.—Fête day of Tao Ye, inventor of pottery. 6th.—Fête day of the Taoist god of the sun. 7th.—Day of general abstinence. 8th.—Solar term, "cold dew"; sun enters Libra. Fête day of Confucius (born 551 B.C.), the founder of Chinese ethics and politics. 12th.—*First day of the ninth moon.* The star gods of the southern and northern measure descend. 14th.—Fête day of the five spirits attending sacrifices. 20th.—Fête day of Kwan Ti, the god of war; Kite flying day. Fête day of the goddess of the measure (Durga), also of Lü, a Taoist patriarch, and of Fung Tu, a ruler in Hades. The earth spirit reigns. 22nd.—Fête day, Yen

Hwui, the disciple of Confucius. 23rd.—Solar term, "hoar frost descends"; sun enters Scorpio. 26th.—*Fifteenth day of the ninth moon.* Fête day of Chu Hi (A.D. 1131), the founder of modern Chinese philosophy. Fête day of the Tauist god of the sombre altar. 27th.—Fête day of the god of the loom. 28th.—Fête day of Koh Hung, a Tauist philosopher, also of the golden dragon King and of the god of wealth. 29th.—Fête day of Tsü Sung, one of the inventors of writing. 30th.—The spirits report to Heaven.

NOVEMBER.—3rd.—Fête day of Yang Sze, a deified warrior. 7th.—Solar term, "winter sets in;" sun in Scorpio. Death of an Empress. 10th.—Fête day of Hwa Kwang, the god of fire, and of Ma, a deified physician. Death of an Empress. 10th.—Fête day of Vaidurya Buddha. 11th.—Eclipse of the sun. *First day of the tenth moon.* Fête day of the god of the Eastern Mountain. A Tauist fast day. 13th.—Fête day of the three brothers, San Mao. 14th.—Day of general abstinence. 15th.—Fête day of Bodhidharma (A.D. 529), a Buddhist patriarch. 16th.—Fête day of the inferior celestial spirits. 19th.—Day of general abstinence. The spirits report to Heaven. 22nd.—Solar term, "little snow"; sun enters Sagittarius. 25th.—*Fifteenth day of the tenth moon.* Fête day of Ha Yuen, the Tauist god of water, also of the god of small-pox, and of the god and goddess of the bedstead. Fête day of Wen, a deified warrior. 26th.—Fête day of Wu Shan, the goddess of sorcery. 30th.—Fête day of Hu," a Tauist mystic. Auspicious day for fasting and prayer.

DECEMBER.—1st.—The spirits report to Heaven. 6th.—Fête day of the gods of the five Sacred mountains, and of the five ancient supreme rulers. 7th.—Solar term, "great snow"; sun in Sagittarius. Fête day of Tszu-mi, the star goddess of malaria. 10th.—*First day of the eleventh moon.* 13th.—Fête day of Confucius (born 551 B.C.), the founder of Chinese ethics and politics. 15th.—Fête day of Yut Kwang, the supreme god of the Tauist pantheon, and of the god of the Western Mountain. The spirits report to Heaven. 20th.—Fête day of Ta Yih, the star god of the sick. 21st.—Day of general abstinence. 22nd.—Solar term, "winter solstice"; sun enters Capricorn. Death of Emperor Kang Hi (A.D. 1723). 24th.—*Fifteenth day of the eleventh moon.* 26th.—Fête day of Amitabha, the Buddha of the Paradise in the West. 27th.—Day of general abstinence, 28th.—Fête day of the Bodhisattwa, called "nine lotus flowers." Auspicious day for fasting and prayer. 30th.—The spirits report to Heaven.

JAPANESE.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—First of January.

GEN-SHU-SAI.—The festival of opening all public business.

KI-GEN-SETSU.—The 11th of February; the Commemoration of Jimmu-Yennō, the first emperor of the present dynasty.

TEN CHŌ-SETSU.—The 3rd of November, the birthday of the reigning Emperor.

JEWISH.

The festivals of the Jews are held weekly, monthly, and yearly. Each seventh and fiftieth year, moreover, is kept with peculiar solemnities.

The weekly festival is the Sabbath, a day consecrated to rest and cheerful devotion. It was instituted when God rested, on the seventh day, from the work of creation, and the precept was renewed to the Hebrews in the wilderness of Sin (Ex. XVI.), ere yet the Decalogue had been given from Sinai. It is kept from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday.

The monthly festival is held on the day of the new moon, or the first day of every month, which is proclaimed by sound of trumpet; the law, however, did not oblige the people to rest on these days, though it appointed particular sacrifices.

The Feast of the Passover, of Pentecost, and of Tabernacles, were the three principal festivals observed under the law, and they were times of real joy and festivity. As all the male inhabitants throughout the country were required on these

occasions to go up to Jerusalem, and the females also permitted to accompany them if they chose, the concourse was generally very great. These religious assemblies, besides commemorating important events in their history, also subserved other important purposes. They kept them steadfast to their religion, by the view of the ceremonies and the majesty of the divine service; they afforded the means of religious instruction, for the law of God was then read and explained; and they served, moreover, to renew the acquaintance and friendship of tribes and families, who from all parts of the country thus met three times in the year in the holy city.

The PASSOVER is instituted to commemorate the departure out of Egypt, because on the night preceding that departure the destroying angel who slew the first-born of the Egyptians *passed over* the houses of the Hebrews, they being marked with the blood of the lamb, which for this reason was called the Paschal Lamb. It was celebrated on the fourteenth day of the first month of the ecclesiastical year. It commences on the evening of the 3rd of April and lasts seven days. A lamb, or a kid, without blemish, was killed, roasted, and eaten with unleavened bread and bitter herbs. The first Passover was eaten with their loins girded, their shoes on their feet, and their staves in their hands, that they might be in readiness for their journey, circumstances which were not observed in its celebration after the Exodus.

The Feast of PENTECOST, or WEEKS, is celebrated on the fiftieth day after the Passover, and is a feast of thanksgiving to the Lord, wherein they acknowledge his dominion over their country and their labours, by offering to him two loaves as the first fruits of all their harvest. It also commemorates the giving of the law from Mount Sinai, two years and fifty days after their departure from Egypt. The Hebrews counted seven weeks from the Passover, beginning on the second day of that solemnity, and hence called it the Feast of Weeks; but by the Christians it is called Pentecost, a name which signifies the Fiftieth Day. It was on the day of Pentecost that the Holy Spirit was poured out from the ascended Saviour upon his Apostles, endowing them with miraculous gifts for establishing the New Testament kingdom.

The Feast of TABERNACLES was instituted as a memorial of their fathers having dwelt in the tents for forty years, during the passage through the wilderness. It is kept in the first month of the civil year, falls on the evening of the 27th September, and finishes on the evening of the 6th October, and lasts eight days, the first and eighth being the most solemn. In former times during its continuance they lived in booths, tents, or arbours, constructed of the branches and leaves of trees.

These were the three Great Festivals at which all the males were required to go up to Jerusalem to worship. "Three times in a year shall all thy males appear before the Lord thy God, in the place which he shall choose, in the Feast of Unleavened Bread, and in the Feast of Weeks, and in the Feast of Tabernacles."—Deut. xvi., 16, Ex. xxxiv., 23.

The Feast of TRUMPETS is celebrated on the first day of their civil year [14th Sept.], its commencement being proclaimed by sound of trumpet, and the day is kept solemn, all business being forbidden and certain sacrifices appointed to be offered.

There are also two other feasts, though not appointed by law, which require notice, as they are often mentioned in Jewish history. The feast of DEDICATION was appointed to celebrate the re-establishment of Divine worship in Jerusalem, after Antiochus Epiphanes had been vanquished and the temple purified. It is observed for eight days, from the 25th of the third month [commences on the evening of the 5th December], and is also called the Feast of Lights, from the illuminations which the Jews make during these days in their houses.

Poorim falls on the 14th and 15th of the sixth month [commences on the evening of the 4th March], and commemorates the defeat of Haman. On these days they give alms to the poor and presents to their friends on account of the lives of all the Jews having been saved by Esther, (it is therefore called "Feast of Esther") which happened on the 13th of the 6th month (civil year)—March.

The 10th of the first month of the civil year is the day of ATONEMENT, on which they observe a fast from 6 P.M. of the 9th to 7 P.M. of the 10th, and ask forgiveness for their sins. Other fasts were also instituted in later times, connected with the

siege of Jerusalem (10th of tenth month), the capture of the city (17th of the fourth month), the burning of the temple (9th of the fifth month), and the death of Guedaliah (3rd of the first month) of the civil year.

Every seventh year is to the Jews a Sabbatical year; and we find that Alexander the Great granted them an exemption from tribute on that year.

After seven weeks or Sabbath of years, that is, after seven times seven years, the great Festival of the JUBILEE was celebrated; and during the whole year they neither sowed nor reaped. On this fiftieth year every one resumed possession of his inheritance, whether it were sold, mortgaged, or alienated in any way, and Hebrew slaves of every description were set free, with their wives and children. Houses and edifices in walled towns were the only kind of property that did not return to the original owner in the year of the Jubilee.

MAHOMEDAN.

RAMAZAN.—The Mahomedan fast commences each day throughout the month of this name, when the first streak of light borders the eastern horizon, and continues until the stars are clearly discerned in the heavens. During the whole of these hours not the slightest particle of food, not one single drop of water nor any other liquid, or smoke ever passes the lips. Each day during the fast is passed in occasional prayer, besides the usual *namaz*, and in reading the Koran or lives of the prophets. The fast is broken by dates, in remembrance of the Prophet's family, whose great luxury was supposed to be the date of Arabia, and some cooling draught is added if required. The conclusion of the month Ramazan is celebrated as an Eed festival and is hailed with great rejoicing and merriment. In every house the same dainties are provided, every amusement that can be thought of is indulged in. In some houses the nautch girls are in the apartments of the gentlemen and the "domni" in those of the women.

EED KORBAN.—In commemoration of Abraham offering up Ishmael; and this is the day on which they annually perform the Haj at Mecca. The followers of Mahomed claim to be descendants of Abraham through his son Ishmael, who, they aver, was chosen as the offering to the Almighty, and not Isaac, thus differing from the Jews and Christians, grounding their assertions on traditions which they deem conclusive evidence on the subject, in opposition to the authority of the Bible. The offering thus made is annually commemorated by the sacrifice of animals, such as camels, sheep, goats or lambs, according to each person's means, which answer the purpose of honouring the memory of Abraham and Ishmael. The followers of Mahomed believe that the entrance to Paradise is guarded by a bridge as narrow as a scythe, or some such equally sharp instrument, affording a precarious and unstable footing. To enable them, therefore, to pass without danger, they believe that the animals they have sacrificed at the feast of Eed will be present to lend their aid to help them over in safety.

MOHARRAM.—A celebrated mourning festival held annually in remembrance of the first martyrs of Mussulmans—Hassain and Hossein, the two sons of Fatima and Ali—from whom the whole race of Syads have descended. Hassain was poisoned by an emissary of the usurping Kalipha, and Hossein, the last victim of the descendants of the prophet's family, to King Yazid's (son of Maviah) fury, suffering a cruel death after the most severe trials on the plain of Kurbala, on the tenth day of the Arabian month of Moharram, the anniversary of which catastrophe is solemnised with the most devoted zeal. Hassain and Hossein were, as above stated, the two sons of Ali, by his cousin Fatima, the daughter of Mahomed, and after the murder of their father by the contrivances of the then ruling Kalipha, they with their families removed from Shawn, the capital, to Medina. After residing there for several years, the people of Shawn, being tired of King Yazid's tyrannical rule, invited Hossein to return to the capital, and assume his lawful right as Iman (leader of the faithful). Before accepting this invitation, Hossein sent Moslem, his cousin, as a messenger to report the true state of affairs to him; but on his arrival with his two sons at Shawn,

he was seized by order of King Yazid, and cast from a precipice, and his two sons were barbarously murdered, for the sake of the reward offered for their heads. This forms the subject of the ten days' bewailing during the Moharram. The Mahomedans are divided into distinct sects, called the Sunis and the Shias. The former regard Ali and his descendants as the lawful leaders after Mahomed, and the latter Ali and his descendants as fourth Kaliph or after the Kaliphah of Abubakr, Oomer, and Oosman, who died in the lifetime of Ali, and as the Shias are cursing Abubakr, Oomer, and Oosman, the Kaliphas, as Abubakr, Omar, &c., hence quarrels, animosities, and dislikes are hoarded up to be avenged when opportunity offers. The festival begins on the first day of the moon (Moharram), Tazias (a term signifying grief, and applied to a representation of the mausoleum erected over the remains of Iman Hossein at Kurbalu), made of ivory, ebony, sandalwood, cedar, and some wrought in silver filigree, and indeed of every variety of material, from pure silver to bamboo and paper, according to the rank and wealth of the party, are exhibited in every direction, and conveyed in procession through the streets. Mourning assemblies are held morning and evening in the Imanbares by Shias, during the Moharram, and the head priest or preacher recites a subject for each day's service from the various books composed on the subject descriptive of the lives and sufferings of Hassain and Hossein. The Marsiah, a poetical composition of great merit, and embracing the whole of the subject they commemorate, is chanted with great effect; the names of their lawful leaders are recounted with blessings, and those of the Kaliphas with curses. Then comes the procession of Dhal Dhal—Hossein's horse killed at Kurbala, beautifully caparisoned; and finally the Tazias are deposited with funeral rites in the public burial grounds, when the Moharram ceases. The Tabut is a slight framework of bamboo and tinsel. These structures vary considerably in size and appearance, according to the taste and ability of those who build them. Before these Tabuts incense is burned and various other rites are performed. The Tabuts, it is said, are peculiar to India. They are not mentioned in the Koran, nor are they built by the inhabitants of Persia and Arabia. Many Mahomedans regard them with strong disapprobation, both Shias and Sunis. In Bombay a portion of the Mahomedans and Hindoos unite in building the Tabuts. These are taken out, and, accompanied with music, carried in procession through the Bhendy Bazaar, from midnight of the ninth until three o'clock of the morning of the tenth day, and from twelve to six o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, on their way to the beach in Back Bay, where the greater part of the Tabuts, after being stripped of whatever is of value, are cast into the sea. The practice of building Tabuts seems to be losing ground in Bombay, a portion of those who formerly united in this having adopted the views of those opposed to such things. Mahomedans, especially Sunis of India, who do not unite in building the Tabuts, are accustomed to go on this occasion to the mosques for ten successive nights to listen to the account of the death of Hossein. Their demonstrations of grief, however, are not equal to those of the Moguls and Persians (because Mahomedans are forbidden to weep aloud), who while listening to the recital, weep aloud, and smite violently upon their breast. In Bombay there is, strictly speaking, no representation of the battle which was fought previous to the death of Hossein. Some two or three horsemen bearing flags enter the large yard adjoining the Imanbares with loud wailing, and are followed by two horses caparisoned to represent those which were kept for the use of the fallen Hossein. One person on horseback, with a long sword apparently run through the head and covered with blood, joins in the wailing. A female infant, in deep mourning, sitting at the door of a small mausoleum, which is carried on the shoulders of men, constantly cast ashes or cut-straw upon her head, in token of grief. These pass round in a circle, accompanied or followed by a company on foot who beat upon their breast, crying, "Hai Hossein! Hai Hossein!" Sometimes, a person represented in a dying state, his body covered with wounds and blood, and darts and daggers run into it, is carried about in procession. It would seem that this festival is now celebrated with less effort and effect than formerly. It is entirely disapproved by the Sunis.

PARSEE.

The Parsees of India are divided into two sects—the “Shanshahis” or “Rasmis,” and the “Kudmis” or “Churigars,” the former of whom constitute the larger portion of the race. This division originated only about a hundred and fifty years ago, when a learned Persian priest, named Jamasp, arrived in India, and found that his co-religionists differed from their brethren of Iran in their calculation of time by a full month, and in other minor points relating to their “Liturgy.” Serious disputes arose in consequence, which ended in the formation of the two sects, the Shanshahis adhering to their own views, and the Kudmis adopting the opinions imported by Jamasp, thus agreeing with their Persian brethren. Notwithstanding this division, no estrangement exists between them in their social intercourse. The difference lies only in their computation of time, and in some slight variations in their form of prayer. Inter-marriage is allowed as well as admission to each other’s places of worship.

The festivals of the Parsees are celebrated with little or no outward pomp. Their holidays are mostly occupied in prayers in the morning, and festivities and rejoicing during the rest of the day. Some of their religious institutions are traced to a very ancient period. The festival of the Nowroz dates from upwards of three thousand years before Christ, and is kept to this day by most of the nations of Western Asia, notwithstanding the difference of creed. The Emperor Akbar adopted the “Nowroz” and fourteen other festivals of the Parsees for the observance of those who were attached to his favourite doctrines of the “Ilahi faith,” or the “Religion of God,” which he fruitlessly endeavoured to introduce among the people.

PAPETI, OR NEW YEAR’S DAY.—Among the festivals observed by the Parsees, the first and most universally kept is the Papeti, or new year’s day. On this day the Parsees rise early, and dress themselves in new suits of clothes, and those piously disposed say their prayers in their private residences or visit their friends and relatives, when the “Hama-jor” or joining of hands is performed; this ceremony is a sort of greeting corresponding to the European fashion of wishing each other a happy new year. Their friends and relations are invited to breakfast. The morning thus occupied, they spend the rest of the day in their country houses or clubs, where feasting and rejoicings are kept up till a late hour. Alms are also given to the poor in the course of the day, and new suits of clothes are presented to servants and dependents.

The ancient Persians reckoned a new era from the accession of each successive monarch, and as Yezdezerd, of the Sassanian dynasty, was their last King, when dethroned by Caliph Omar about A.D. 640, the date of his accession to the throne has been brought down to the present time, thus making their current year 1254-55.

In their calculation of the year only 365 days are allowed; leap year is unknown to them, though there are records which prove that in every 120 years one month was added to make it correspond with the solar year.

The year is divided into twelve months, of 30 days each, and five days, or “Gathas” as these are named, added at the end to make up the deficiency. These five Gatha days are held as the most sacred in the year, and those piously disposed spend them solely in prayers.

KHURDAD-SAL.—The second of the Parsee festivals is the “Khurdad-Sal” day, or the anniversary of the birth of their prophet Zoroaster, who, they say, was born in the city of Reh, in the North of Persia, in the reign of Darius Hystaspis, about 520 years before Christ. Heeren places the birth of this celebrated personage about 1,200 years anterior to this. Parsees themselves differ as to the exact time of the birth of their prophet; a part of them fix the period at B.C. 389, others at B.C. 538. Religious ceremonies are performed in the morning by the women of the family and the priests; the men, as usual on such occasions, limiting themselves to private prayers.

AMURDAD SAL.—This holiday, which falls on the day immediately after the preceding festival, appears to have no origin in the books of the Parsees. It is merely kept up as the continuation of the “Khurdad Sal;” no religious ceremonies are required, and the day is always spent in the enjoyment of pleasures.

FARUHARDIN JASAN.—This day is set apart for the performance of ceremonies for the dead, “Faruhar” meaning soul or spirit. The religious portion of the people

attend on the hills at Chaopatty (Bombay), where their "dockmas," or "towers of silence" are situated, and there perform prayers for the dead, in honour of their memory. The Parsees are enjoined by their religion to preserve the memory of their dead by annual religious ceremonies performed in the house; but such of their friends as die on long voyages or in unknown places, and the date of whose death cannot be positively ascertained, are, according to the terms of their religion, honoured by sacred rites on this day. The ceremony consists in a man or woman preparing small round pieces of baked bread, called darans, which are put on a tray or other copper vessel, along with the fruits and flowers, over which the priest performs the prayers of the Baj, or "Vaj," as it is called by M. Anquetil du Perron in his "Zend Avesta." According to the translation published by this learned Frenchman, the Baj is an invocation of the names of the departed, and of such of the angels as have a direct control over the souls of the dead after their departure from this world. Prayers of this sort are still performed among the Hindus and the Mahomedans, and are not unknown in the Roman Catholic countries of Europe.

ARDIBEHESH JASAN.—This festival, as its name implies, is maintained in honour of Ardibehesh Amshaspond, the angel controlling the sacred fire, that element being one of the wonders of divine creation. The fire-temples are crowded on this day, sandalwood is offered to the sacred flame, and prayers offered to the Supreme Deity.

THE NOWROZ.—The fifth on the list is the celebrated Nowroz, called by some the Nowroz-i-Jamshid or the Nowroz-i-Sultan, the King's day. This celebrated festival falls generally about the 21st day of March, and corresponds with our Vernal Equinox. This day is observed by the modern Persians, the Arabs, the Turks, and several other Asiatic nations for the computation of the solar year, and for State purposes, such as the collection of revenue, and the arrangements for the agricultural operations of the year. Eastern writers date the origin of this festival from the time of Jamshid, the third King of the Peshdadian dynasty of Persia. Jamshid is supposed by Bailly to have flourished 3,209 years before Christ; the Shah Namah celebrates him as the first King of his race, who introduced civilisation among mankind and established the computation of time. If we are to believe the Persian writers, the exquisite bas-reliefs among the ruins of Persepolis—still visible in beauty after a lapse of two thousand years—are representations of the Court of Jamshid, more especially on the festival of the Nowroz. The sculptures at this place contain representations of the Courts of ancient Persia, with the long train of attendants bringing offerings to the feet of monarchs; and as the Nowroz is a sort of "revenue settlement" day, when the chiefs of different provinces lay their annual contributions before the throne, and are allowed audience with the monarch, the idea of a part of the Persepolitan bas-reliefs being a picture of some ancient King of Persia holding his Court on the day of the Nowroz does not appear to be without foundation. In Persia this festival is kept for several days with unusual pomp by all the inhabitants, whether Mahomedans or Parsees. In India it is simply a day of rejoicing.

AVA ARDUI SUR JASAN.—Ava, in the Zend text, is the name of the angel who presides over the sea, and this "Jasan," or festival, is held in his honour. The Parsees are required on this day to approach the sea shore, or any stream of water, and chant the Zend prayers, but owing to their long residence in India they have borrowed many Hindu rites in the observance of this holiday, and offerings of sugar, coconuts, flowers, &c., to the sea, are not uncommon. The better-informed portion of the community, however, do not join with their brethren in these superstitious acts. In Bombay a fair is held on the Esplanade in honour of this festival.

ADAR JASAN.—Adar, another synonym for fire, is the name by which the ninth month of the Parsee year is called. This is the most sacred of the twelve months, and the anniversary of that month is held in great respect and sanctity. On this day the fire temples are very much crowded, and offerings of sandalwood are made to the sacred flame, and nonev distributed among the priests.

Besides the above, there are the festivals of Meher Jasan, the Bahman Jasan, and a few others of less importance, all of which are partially observed.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, MONEY.

CHINESE.

WEIGHTS.

Chinese weights are mostly decimal. Although English weights and measures are used to a considerable extent in trade with foreigners, being legalised in Hongkong for that purpose, the following are also recognised by Ordinance 22 of 1844:—

	1 <i>li</i>	or <i>cash</i>	= .0013 oz. avoird.
10 <i>li</i>	= 1 <i>fan</i>	or <i>candareen</i>	= .0133 oz. avoird.
10 <i>fan</i>	= 1 <i>tsin</i>	or <i>mace</i>	= .1333 oz. avoird.
10 <i>tsin</i>	= 1 <i>leung</i>	or <i>tael</i>	= 1½ oz. avoird.*
16 <i>leungs</i>	= 1 <i>kan</i>	or <i>catty</i>	= 1½ lb. avoird.
100 <i>kan</i>	= 1 <i>tam</i>	or <i>picul</i>	= 133½ lb. avoird.
120 <i>kan</i>	= 1 <i>shek</i>	or <i>stone</i>	= 160 lb. avoird.

The words *candareen*, *mace*, *tael*, *catty*, *picul*, are not Chinese.

Almost all commodities, even liquids, are sold by the above weights amongst Chinese.

MEASURES.

English measures are legal, but so are also the following Chinese:—

10 <i>fan</i>	= 1 <i>tsün</i>	or inch	= about 1.41 English inch.
10 <i>tsün</i>	= 1 <i>chek</i>	or foot	= about 14.1 English inch.
10 <i>chek</i>	= 1 <i>ch'euang</i>	or fathom	= 4 yards (nearly).

The Treaty of Tientsin fixes the *ch'euang* at 141 English inches.

1 *li*, or mile = ½ mile English.

10 *li* = 1 *pò*, or league = 2 miles English (about).

Land is measured by the *mau* or acre, equal to about $\frac{1}{15}$ of an English acre.

MONEY.

This is almost entirely represented by *weights* of silver, accounts being kept in *leung*, *tsin*, *fan*, and *li* (taels, mace, and candareens) as given above. Their values may be taken to be the following:—

1 <i>li</i>	or <i>cash</i>	= .06d. or $\frac{1}{16}$ d.	1 <i>tsin</i>	or <i>mace</i>	= 6d.
1 <i>fan</i>	or <i>candareen</i>	= .6d. or $\frac{1}{10}$ d.	1 <i>leung</i>	or <i>tael</i>	= 5s.

Not one of these weights is represented by any coin, unless we may take the *cash* to represent the value of a *li* of silver.

Silver is used uncoined, in ingots or shoes, sometimes called *sycee*; small sums are paid in what is called broken silver. At the Ports this generally consists of the fragments of Mexican or Spanish dollars, hammered to pieces by the Shroffs in their process of *chopping*. This broken silver is weighed by means of small steel-yards called *li-tang*.

Cash may be said to be the only coin of China. The Chinese call them *tsin*. They are bronze coins, not unlike thin farthings with a square hole in the centre for stringing together. The Hongkong Government cash or mills are smaller, and the hole is round. The value of cash fluctuates greatly, and is very much a matter of bargain. About 1,200 to a Mexican dollar is an average quotation.

HONGKONG MONEY.

A legal tender in Hongkong consists of Bank notes of one of the chartered banks; Hongkong or Mexican dollars; 20, 10, or 5 cent silver pieces to an amount not exceeding two dollars; or bronze cents or mills to an amount not exceeding one dollar. Spanish and South American dollars are also in circulation, as well as Spanish quarter dollars, American half and quarter dollars, shillings, sixpences, francs, the Japanese silver coinage (at present at a discount of about ten per cent. on that of Hongkong), and the 10 and 20 cent pieces of the Straits Settlements, which are accepted indifferently with those of Hongkong.

The value of the dollar during 1881 was from 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d. sterling.

Mexican dollars weighed at 7.17. mean coins which contain 7 mace, 1 candareen, and 7 *li* of silver (see weights given above). Clean coins of this weight command a premium, lighter ones are taken at a discount.

* The Tael actually in use is 1.351 oz.

† The *li* when representing weight is never spoken of as a *cash*, but probably the original value of a *cash* was 1 *li* of pure silver.

The Hongkong bronze coinage is always more or less at a discount, which has sometimes been as high as 30 per cent. in the case of cents, and 50 per cent. in the case of cash. Servants avail themselves of this discount to make a profit whenever they are entrusted with silver for purchasing anything that can be paid for in copper.

SIAMESE.

MONEY.

4 Peis	make	1 Fu'ang	=	\$0 076.
2 Fu'ang	"	1 Sálu'ng	"	0 150.
4 Sálu'ngs	"	1 Bät or Tical	"	0 600.
4 Bäts	"	1 Tämlü'ng	"	2 400.
20 Tämlü'ngs	"	1 Ch'äng	"	48 000.
50 Ch'ängs	"	1 Häp	"	2,400 000.
100 Häps	"	1 Tära	"	24,000 000.

WEIGHTS.

The standard of weight being the coin of the country, weights are designated by the same terms. A Tical weighs 236 grains Troy.

The Siamese standard of weight is just double that of the Chinese, and goods are bought and sold in Bangkok more by the Chinese than the Siamese standard.

MEASURES.

LONG MEASURE.

1 Niw	.....	=	1 1/2 inch.
12 Niws	make	1 K'üp	= 9 1/2 "
2 K'üps	"	1 Säwk	= 19 1/2 "
4 Säwks	"	1 Wah	= 78 "
20 Wabs	"	1 Sän	= 120 feet.
400 Sëns	"	1 Yot	= 9 1/2 statute miles.

Note.—Timber is bought by the Yök, which is 64 Säwk in length, by 1 Säwk in width=36,864 Siamese inches, being equivalent to 169 square feet.

DRY MEASURE.

1 Tánan	.....	=	1 1/2 pints.	25 Tánans	make	1 Sat
20 Tánans	make	1 Táng	"	15 "	100 Tángs	or 80 Sat
						1 Kéan (Coyan.)

Note.—A Kéan is 20 Piculs. A Picul is 133 1/3 lbs. avoirdupois.

TABLE OF EXCHANGE.

SALUNGS PER DOLLAR.	FOR \$100.	CENTS TO EACH TICAL.	SALUNGS PER DOLLAR.	FOR \$100.	CENTS TO EACH TICAL.
6	= 150 Tls. or	66 66 p TL.	6 6	= 165 Tls. or	60 60 p TL.
6 025	150 62 1/2	66 39	6 625	165 62 1/2	60 37
6 050	151 25	66 11	6 650	166 25	60 15
6 075	151 87 1/2	65 84	6 675	166 87 1/2	59 92
6 1	152 50	65 57	6 7	167 50	59 70
6 125	153 12 1/2	65 30	6 725	168 12 1/2	59 48
6 150	153 75	65 04	6 750	168 75	59 27
6 175	154 37 1/2	64 77	6 775	169 37 1/2	59 04
6 2	155	64 51	6 8	170	58 82
6 225	155 62 1/2	64 26	6 825	170 62 1/2	58 61
6 250	156 25	64	6 850	171 25	58 39
6 275	156 87 1/2	63 74	6 875	171 87 1/2	58 18
6 3	157 50	63 50	6 9	172 50	57 97
6 325	158 12 1/2	63 24	6 925	173 12 1/2	57 76
6 350	158 75	62 99	6 950	173 75	57 55
6 375	159 37 1/2	62 74	6 975	174 37 1/2	57 34
6 4	160	62 50	7	175	57 14
6 425	160 62 1/2	62 26	7 025	175 62 1/2	56 94
6 450	161 25	62	7 050	176 25	56 73
6 475	161 87 1/2	61 77	7 075	176 87 1/2	56 54
6 5	162 50	61 53	7 1	177 50	56 33
6 525	163 12 1/2	61 30	7 125	178 12 1/2	56 14
6 550	163 74	61 07	7 150	178 75	55 94
6 575	164 37 1/2	60 83	7 175	179 37 1/2	55 74
			7 2	180	55 55

LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS

IN CHINA, JAPAN, WLADIWOSTOCK, THE PHILIPPINES, COCHIN
CHINA, SIAM, AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

FOR 1882.

*In the following List, the occupation and residence are both given so far as ascertained.
Where the Name of the Place is omitted, Hongkong will be understood.*

Aalst, J. A. van, Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Aarestrup, A., steward, International Hospital, Hiogo
Aaron, E. J., (D. Sassoon, Sons, & Co.) agent, Hankow
Aarons, H., (Vogel & Co.) clerk, Praya
Abarca, R. M., (Ayala & Co.) merchant, Manila
Abbey, R., (H. Macarthur & Co.) ship broker, Yokohama
Abbey, T., (H. Macarthur & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Abbott, E., broker, Yokohama
Abbott, R. J., Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy
Abbott, J. C., captain, steamer *Fokien*, Hongkong and Foochow
Abdeally Mulla Mohomadally (Hakimjee Rajbhoy & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Abdolkhasen, H. M., (Hajee Meerza Mahomed Ally & Co.) manager, Lyndhurst terrace
Abdoolally, N., (A. Habibbhoy) manager, Lyndhurst Terrace
Abdoolcarrim Abdin (Nujmoodin Jeewakhan) merchant, Grabam St.
Abdool Kayoom Sumoodin (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Canton
Abdoolkurim Ally Malomed, (Hajee Esmail Hajee Ahmed) manager, Peel street
Abegg, H., (Sieber & Brennwald) clerk, Yokohama
Abel, W., third officer, P. & O. steamer *Sunda*, Hongkong and Japan
Abell, J. C., broker, and secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Hiogo
Aberdien, A., sergeant, British Legation escort, Tokio
Abesser, R., (Ed. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Abonnel, A., professor, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
Abraham, A. E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya
Abraham, R., overman, Takashima Colliery, Nagasaki
Abraham, A. E. J., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) agent, Hankow
Abrams, H., horse dealer, Singapore
Abrams, (H. Abrams) assistant, Singapore
Abrams, C., (Blaze, Rudel & Co.) clerk, Penang
Abreu, J. sobrestante mayor, ayuntamiento, Manila
Acha, M. de, (Perez & Acha) store-keeper, Iloilo
Acha, A. de, (Perez & Acha) assistant, Manila
Acheson, J., acting assist. statistical secretary, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Ackley, L. eut. S. M., executive officer, U S. Sloop *Palos*
Acton, G., warder, gaol, Penang
Adam, T. B., M.B. &c, (Stewart & Rennie) assistant, Foochow
Adams, A. P., (W. Mansfield & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Adams, Rev. J. S., missionary, Wenchow
Adams, K. D., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Canton
Adams, M. J., inspector of nuisances
Adams, W. Stanley, M.D., medical practitioner and health officer, Caine road

- Admson, A., chief engineer, U.S.S. *Swatara*
 Addis, G. T., manager, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Penang
 Addiscott, W. H., fitter, H. M. Naval Yard
 Addosio, Rev. P. d', Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
 Adnams, W. T., chief storeman, H.M. Naval Yard
 Adolphus, Bro., teacher, St. Joseph's College, Caine road
 Adriaensens, M. J. de, president, real audiençia, Manila
 Adrian, J., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Adriano, J. de D, ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Aenlla, J. A., oficial, ayuntamiento, Manila
 Aenlle, R., Manila
 Aeria, W., apprentice apothecary, Lunatic Asylum, Singapore
 Aeria, S. F., second clerk, Lieut.-Governor's office, Penang
 Agar, L. de, third secretary, Spanish Legation, Peking
 Agostini, P. d', (D. Musso & Co.) clerk, West Point
 Agthe, K., (H. Müller & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Aguado, F., contador, auditor general's department, Manila
 Aguila, A. L. S. del, marine officer, Post-office
 Aguilar, M. R., Governor of province, Iloilo
 Aguirre, L., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Ahlmann, J. A., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) piermaster, West Point
 Ahmed, H. A. H., (Hajee Esmail Hajee Ahmed) merchant, Peel street
 Ahrens, H., (H. Ahrens & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Aichberger, von, consul for Germany, Amoy
 Ailion, J. A., (R. Isaacs & Bros) merchant, and consul for Portugal, Hiogo
 Ainslie, A., Maritime Customs assistant, Foochow
 Ain-lie, G., chief officer, steamer *Suez*, Hongkong and Calcutta
 Aitken, A. G., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) engineer in harbour
 Aitken, A. M., (Houstead & Co.) merchant, Penang
 Aitken, Rev. W., minister of Presbyterian Church, Singapore
 Akimoff, N., agent National Volunteer Fleet, Wladiwostock
 Alabaster, H., tutor and translator, Royal Palace, Bangkok
 Alabaster, C., consul for Great Britain, &c., Hankow
 Alabor, J., (G. R. Lammert) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Alarcon, R., president, San Juan de Letram College, Manila
 Alberdi, Sor Dolores, San José hospital, Manila
 Alberoni, C., painter, Manila
 Albers, G., (Kunst & Albers) merchant, Wladiwostock (absent)
 Albertini, inspector of police, Saigon
 Alberts, G., (J. H. Langelütje) clerk, Wladiwostock
 Alborado, A., constable, British consulate, Takao
 Albuquerque, J. T., public vaccinator, Penang
 Alburn, R., (E. M. Barretto) clerk, Manila
 Alcantara de San Leandro, P., inspection de Montes, Lingayan, Luzon
 Alcazar, J. del, jefe de negociado, administracion civil, Manila
 Alcott, G., Maritime Customs examiner, Cointkia.g
 Alcuas, C., ("La Puerta del Sol") assistant, Manila
 Alcuas, V., ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Alcuaz, B., acting reporter, Supreme court, Manila
 Alcuaz, C. S. de, "La Puerta del Sol" storekeeper, Manila
 Aldagaser, M., carriage builder, Iloilo
 Aldecoa, Z. I. de, (Aldecoa & Co.) merchant, Manila
 AlDegner, J. G., jefe de negociados, administracion civil, Manila
 Aldegner, M., (Aldegner & Sons) merchant, Iloilo
 Alder, Chas. A., usher, Diocesan School, Bonham road
 Aldon, A., billiard room proprietor, Iloilo

- Aldrich, A. S., sec. to directors & chief account., Government railway service, Yokohama
 Aldridge, E. A., Marine Customs assistant, and medical officer, Hoihow
 Alemão, D., (Brandão & Co.) clerk, Wellington street
 Alexander, E. S., naval cadet, U.S.S. *Iron Duke*
 Alexander, Major G. A., East Kent Regiment, acting paymaster, Singapore
 Alexander, T., professor of civil engineering, Engineering College, Tokio
 Alexander, Rev. T. T., missionary, Tokio
 Alford, E. F., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Alford, R. G., surveyor, Queen's Road
 Algar, A., tailor, Shanghai
 Alger, P. R., cadet-midshipman, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Alioth, A., (Ziegler & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Allaire, en-signe, French corvette *Champlain*
 Allan, H. T. (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Allan, J., (Sandilands, Buttery & Co.) merchant, Penang
 Allan, J. R., (Riley, Hargreaves & Co.) engineer, Singapore
 Allan, G., (Hongkong Ice Co.) assistant, East Point
 Allan, J., second engineer, steamer *Japan*, Hongkong and Calcutta
 Allan, W., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Allan, J. M., (Kiangnan Arsenal) overseer of marine engineering, Shanghai
 Allanson, Wm., (Geo. Burnet & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Allard, Rev. M. J. F., French Catholic Mission, Pulo Tikus, Penang
 Allason, captain, steamer *Ashington*, Singapore and Bangkok
 Allcock, G. H., silk inspector, Yokohama
 Allcoy, J. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
 Allen, C. M., (John Fisher) manager, Singapore
 Allen, I. W., (Mackenzie & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Allen, H. J., British Consul, Newchwang
 Allen, J. B., inspector of police, Singapore
 Allen, A. E., (R. Anderson & Co.) clerk, Kiukiang
 Allen, G., sub-inspector police, Singapore
 Allen, J. F., inland sea pilot, Nagasaki
 Allen, E. L. B., assistant, British Consulate, Swatow
 Allen, Whitworth, bill broker, Penang
 Allen, J. H. B., (Geo. Oliver & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Allen, C. F. R., British Consul, officiating at Ningpo
 Allen, Rev. Y. J., D.D., LL.D., missionary, Shanghai
 Alleyron, general, commander of the troops, Saigon
 Allibhoi Adamjee, (Fezoolbhoi Abdoolali) merchant, Singapore
 Allimahomed, A., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Gage street
 Alkofs, French Catholic Mission, Peking
 Alloin, J. M., (Alloin & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
 Allshorn, F. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
 Allsop, C., engineer, H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*
 Ailum, W. E., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Allybhoi Adamjee, (Hakimjee Rajbhoi & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Almada e Castro, L. G. d., clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
 Almario, F. S., (De Souza & Co.) compositor, Wellington street
 Almario, H. (Earnshaw & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Almeida, J. G. R. d., (Donaldson & Burkinshaw) clerk, Singapore
 Almeida, J. F. d., (*Celestial Empire* office) compositor, Shanghai
 Almeida, A. M. d., (Holme, Ringier & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Almeida, J. d., arsenal foreman, Ordnance Store department
 Almeida, Rev. F. A. d., vicar of St. Anthony's church, Macao
 Almeida, J. E. d., student interpreter, procurador's department, Macao
 Almeida, L. A. d., (Chartered Bank of India) clerk, Queen's road

- Almeida, F. J. d', (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Almeida, C. M. d', (E. Millot & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Almeida e Azevedo, A. E. d', attorney-general, Macao
 Almeida, J. d', (H.K.C. & M.S.B. Co.) wharfinger
 Almeida, Rev. M. F. do Rozario e, chaplain, Hospital de San Rafael, Macao
 Almeida, J. E. d', merchant, Macao
 Almeida, J. A. d', retired lieut.-colonel, Macao
 Almeida, J. d', broker, and consul for Brazil, Singapore
 Almeida, E. F. d', Chapman, King & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Almeida, J. V. d', Bangkok
 Almeida, F. d', (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Shanghai
 Alonço, J., Junr., (Hongkong Gas Co.) clerk, West point
 Alonço, V., (Hongkong Gas Co.) clerk, West point
 Alonso, J., auxiliare de fomento, civil government, Manila
 Alonso, J. G., ayudante, inspeccion de montes, Lingayen, Philippines
 Alonso, R. M., oficial, administracion de estancadas, Manila
 Alonzo, C., restaurant keeper, Manila
 Alquier, Barcn, captain, French frigate *Thémis*
 Alston, H. W., (Stewart & Osborne) assistant, Shanghai
 Alton, F. C. clerk to secretary, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Alva, V. de., clerk, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Alvares, J. J. F., surgeon, military department, Macao
 Alvarez, C., assistant, department of forests, Orani, Luzon
 Alvarran, J., inspeccion de montes, Romblon, Philippines
 Alves, A. F., accountant, Colonial Treasury
 Alves, J. M. S., acting first clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
 Alves, J. L. de S., clerk, Harbour Master's office
 Alves, P. M., clerk, Colonial Treasury
 Alzas, telegraphist, Saigon
 Amauric, captain commanding troops, Quinhon
 Ambrose, J., (Iveson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Ameen, Mahomed, (Hajee Meerza Mohmed Ally & Co.) manager, Lyndhurst terrace
 Amelunxen, E. A. v., (Alex. Bielfeld) clerk, Shanghai
 Ament, Rev. W. S., missionary, Peking
 Amermann, Rev. J. L., missionary, Tokio
 Ames, S. J. B., commissioner of Police Force, Bangkok
 Amy, assistant, Customs, Haiphong
 Amy, C. G., lightkeeper in charge, Shantung lighthouse, Chefoo
 Anastasio, C., ayudante, inspeccion de montes, Unisan, Luzon
 Anatole, Rev. A., Russian mission, Tokio
 Anand, C., racionero, ecclesiastical dept., Manila
 Anand, P. C., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Singapore
 Anand, Robt., Bangkok
 Andersen, R., Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
 Andersen, H., (Japan Photographic Association) photographer, Yokohama
 Andersen, L. A., surveyor to Lloyds' agents, Germanic Lloyds', &c., Amoy
 Andersen, N. P., captain, Customs revenue cruiser *Kua-hsing*, Shanghai
 Anderson, J. W. (Stewart & Osborne) assistant, Shanghai
 Anderson, L., superintendent engineer, naval yard, Taku
 Anderson, T., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) foreman boilermaker, Cosopolitan Dock
 Anderson, E. J. S., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Anderson, M. H., cadet-engineer U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Anderson, (Drummond, Gaggino & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Anderson, E. C., (Geo. R. Stevens & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Anderson, Miss J., missionary, Chefoo
 Anderson, A., (David Gilmour) silk inspector, Shanghai

- Anderson, C., chief officer receiving ship *Emily Jane*, Suanghai
 Anderson, D., (American Clock & Brass Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Anderson, W., chief clerk, Supreme Court, Singapore
 Anderson, W., chief clerk, Court of Requests, Singapore
 Anderson, J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Singapore
 Anderson, F., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Anderson, P., medical missionary, Taiwanfoo
 Anderson, R., (Howarth, Erskine & Co.) engineer, Singapore
 Anderson, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Anderson, J., (J. Reyna) engineer, Iloilo
 Anderson, W., carpenter, Yokohama
 Anderson, T., engineer, Iloilo
 Anderson, J., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Anderson, W. H., (Iveson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Anderson, D., (Ed. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Anderson, John, storekeeper, Nagasaki
 Anderson, J. L., (J. L. Anderson & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Anderson, J. H., (R. Anderson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai and Kiukiang
 Anderson, R., (R. Anderson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai and Kiukiang
 Anderson, W. C. C., (Geo. W. Collins & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin (absent)
 Anderson, J., lightkeeper, Houki lighthouse, Chefoo
 Ando, Taro, Japanese consul, Caine road
 Andrade, J. J. d', (French Dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
 Andrade, E. T. d', assistant, public works department, Manila
 André, A., (Melchers & Co.) merchant & con. for Austria-Hungary, Peddar's Wharf (absent)
 André, first clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
 Andreu, J., professor, San Juan de Letram College, Manila
 Andreu, J. San, teacher, seminario conciliar da Jaro, Iloilo
 Andrew, J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Swatow
 Andrews, L. P., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Andrews, J. W., Maritime Customs tide-waiter, Shanghai
 Andrews, P. M., clerk, Land office, Penang
 Andrews, Rev. W., missionary, Nagasaki
 Andrews, G., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) assistant warehouseman, Singapore
 Andrews, H. B., cadet-midshipman, U.S.S *Richmond*
 Andrews, E. G., third officer, P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, Hongkong and Japan
 Andrews, Miss M. E., missionary, Tung-chau
 Andrews, H. J., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
 Andries, E., (L. Candrellier) assistant, Yokohama
 Audrieu, contractor, Pnom-pent, Cambodia
 Angellier, R. P., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Angelucci, grocer and coffee house keeper, Saigon
 Angier de Maintenon, commissioner of subsistances, Saigon
 Angier, H. E., (Eastern Extension A. and C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Anglin, J. R., proprietor, *Japan Gazette*, Yokohama
 Atgulo, A., restaurant keeper, Manila
 Angus, J. M., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
 Angus, W. R., apothecary, Medical department, Malacca
 Annan, Robt., garrison sergeant-major
 Annand, J., (Annand & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Anot, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
 Anson, A. J. G., postmaster, Penang
 Anson, Hon. Major-General A. E. H., C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor of Penang (absent)
 Antelo, Dr J., Civil Governor's department, Manila
 Anthony, T. B., constable, British consulate, Hakodate
 Anthony, Bro., teacher, St. Joseph's College, Caine road

- Anthony, J. M., (A. A. Anthony & Co.) merchant, Penang
 Anthony, Seth, (A. A. Anthony & Co.) merchant, Penang
 Anthony, G., (van Someren & Anthony) solicitor, Penang
 Anthony, Wm., gunner, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Anton, P. W., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Anton, J. Ross, bill and bullion broker, College Gardens
 Antonio, E., (Stephens & Homes) clerk, Club Chambers
 Antonio, L., Maritime Customs' lightkeeper, Shanghai
 Apcar, A. M., merchant and commission agent, Hollywood Road
 Apper, G., councillor-at law, Tokio
 Appleyard, G., chief officer, steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, Hongkong and Calcutta
 Aquino, T. d', (Wilkinson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Aquino, B. J. d', assistant purser, steamer *Powan*, Hongkong and Canton
 Aquino, E. H. d', clerk, Stamp Revenue office
 Aquino, J. C. d', (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Aquino, F. d', compositor, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
 Aquino, J. F., compositor, Mercantile Printing office, Shanghai
 Araneta, H., trader, Iloilo
 Araueta, A., trader, Iloilo
 Arangraun, M. M. de, third secretary, Spanish Legation, Yokohama
 Aranzo, B. E. d', clerk, medical department, Singapore
 Aranillo, M., reporter, Supreme Court, Manila
 Arbutnot, E. O., (Reid, Evans & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Arce, J. B., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Arcecheta, B., escribiente, botanical department, Manila
 Arche, L. V., assistant, Custom-house, Manila
 Archer, Surgeon Major S., principal army medical officer, Singapore
 Archibald, A. M., (National Bank of India) acting accountant, Shanghai
 Archibald, Miss, missionary, Chiang Mai, Siam
 Ardouin, staff surgeon, French cruiser *Kersaint*
 Arluzer, pilot, Saigon
 Arellano, E. R., clerk, contaduria de hacienda, Manila
 Arellano, J. R. de, director of Mint, Manila
 Arendt, C., secretary interpreter, German Legation, Peking
 Arenosa, C. L., medical practitioner, Manila
 Arenosa, M. L. de, (R. de la Vara) clerk, Manila
 Arenzana, J., assistant, Mint, Manila
 Aretz, W. H., merchant, Shanghai
 Arevalo, B., dentist, Manila
 Arevalo, G., assistant, Post office, Iloilo
 Arevalo, J., dentist, Manila
 Arguelles, Y. D., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Ari, Lala, proprietor, "French Hotel," Manila
 Arias, E., professor, University, Manila
 Arjaneé, F. H., (N. Mody & Co.) merchant and hon. sec. Parsee Club, Queen's road
 Armada, J., (J. Peña & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Armada, I., (J. Peña & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Armitage, J. L., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Armour, J., Maritime Customs' tidesurveyor and harbour master, Kiukiang
 Armstrong, J., (S. C. Farham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Armstrong, G., broker, Manila
 Armstrong, H., proprietor, Annandale Coconut Estate, Singapore
 Armstrong, A., headmaster, High School, Malacca
 Armstrong, J., second engineer, revenue cruiser *Feihoo*, Amoy
 Armstrong, J. M., Government auctioneer and commission agent, Queen's road central
 Armstrong, J. B., surgeon, H.B.M. gunvessel *Fly*

- Arnaud, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
 Arnault, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
 Arnhold, J., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) merchant, Praya (absent)
 Arnhold, Ph., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Arnier, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Arnold, T., public accountant, Bank Buildings
 Arnold, A. S., proprietor "Brunswick" Hotel, Hiogo
 Arnoux, G. d', acting deputy commissioner, Maritime Customs, Canton
 Aroozoo, J. J., clerk, General Post office, Singapore
 Aroozoo, S., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Aroozoo, J. B., foreman, Singapore & Straits Printing office, Singapore
 Arais, J., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) turner, Singapore
 Arranz, Rev. C., Roman Catholic missionary, Tamsui
 Arrieta, Dr. J. de, profesor de derecho civil, University, Manila
 Arrivet, J. B., teacher, foreign language school, Tokio
 Arroja, T., trader, Iloilo
 Arthur, Wm. M. B., acting second master, Central School, Gough street
 Artindale, R. H., (Iveson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Asensi, M., suplente, Supreme Court, Manila
 Asgar, M. E., (H. A. Asgar & H. Esmail) merchant, Gage street
 Ashley, C. J., sail maker, Shanghai
 Ashmore, Rev. Wm, Jr., missionary, Swatow
 Ashmore, Rev. Wm., D.D., missionary, Swatow
 Ashton, F. M., P. A. engineer, U.S.S. *Palos*
 Ashton, J., secretary, Shanghai Club, Shanghai
 Ashton, H., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Ashton, F., captain, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
 Ashton, S., master mariner
 Ashuers, E. H., assistant master, Raffles' Institution, Singapore
 Asmus, H. L., (Kim Cheng Rice Mill) engineer, Bangkok
 Assé, registrar to justice of the peace, Saigon
 Assis, F. d', boarding-house keeper, Upper Station street
 Assumpção, J. C. d', first clerk, revenue office, Macao
 Assumpção, C. A. R. d', student interpreter, Procurador's department, Macao
 Assumpção, J. C. P. d', secretary, Revenue office, Macao
 Astill, R. W., foreman engineer, Water Works Co., Shanghai
 Aston, W. G., British Consul, Hiogo
 Astorga, L., trader, Iloilo
 Aström, C., pilot, Bangkok
 Asverus, Otto, marine surveyor, Swatow
 Atkinson, E., (Eastern Extension A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Malacca
 Atkinson, G. L., commander, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Atkinson, J. J., engineer, H.B.M. sloop *Daring*
 Atkinson, J., (Kiugnan Arsenal) overseer of powder manufacture, Shanghai
 Atkinson, Rev. J. L., missionary, Hiogo
 Atterbury, B. E., medical missionary, Peking
 Aubeaud, Mme., telegraphist, Thudaumot, Cochin China
 Aubert, F. B., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Aubriot, chief engineer, French cruiser *Champlain*
 Augias, tidesurveyor, Customs, Hiphong
 Angueta, A., ministro, tribunal de cuentes, Manila
 Angurin, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
 Augustin, S. W., sub-inspector of hackney carriages, Singapore
 Augusto, P., captain, second battalion, Macao (absent)
 Aumoitte, —, chancellor, French consulate, Hanoi
 Aurientis, Rev. P., Roman Catholic missionary, Osaka

- Aussenac, E., (Guichard et fils) clerk, Manila
 Austen, E. J., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Austen, W. T., missionary to seamen, Yokohama
 Austen, J. G., (Austen & Co.) merchant, Iloilo (absent)
 Auton, W. J. H., lieutenant, H.B.M. gunvessel *Lily*
 Autridge, W. B., paymaster, H.B.M. sloop *Albatross*
 Avecilla, L., assistant, public works department, Manila
 Avegno, G., captain str. *Siam Supporter*, Bangkok
 Avila, M. A. d., ensign, second battalion, Macao
 Avila, A. J. L. d., lieutenant, police, Macao
 Ayllon, E., interventor de aforo., inspeccion de accpios de tabaco, Iloilo
 Aymerieth, C., aide-de-camp to Governor General of Philippines
 Aymonier, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Aymonin, V., (V. Aymonin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Ayres, C. A. S., (C. Gerard & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Ayres, Philip B. C., Colonial surgeon and inspector of hospitals
 Ayrton, W. S., acting consul, British Consulate, Wuhu
 Azedo, C. M. D., captain of police, Macao
 Azevedo e Gomes, A. J. d., lieutenant, Portuguese gun-boat *Tumega*
 Azevedo, L. d., Maritime Customs clerk, Amoy
 Azevedo, J. J. d., secretary, military hospital, Macao
 Azevedo, J. J. d., adjudante, Intendencia Militar, Macao
 Azevedo, F. d., (Deacon & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Azevedo, F. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Azevedo, M. d., (Brereton & Wotton) clerk, Queen's road
 Azevedo, A. d., purser, steamer *Kiukiang*, Hongkong and Canton
 Azevedo, J. J. d., contador, Revenue department, Macao

 Baber, E. C., Chinese secretary, British Legation, Peking
 Bach, E., surgeon major, army medical department, Manila
 Bachelor, J., dresser, medical department, Malacca
 Backhouse, Captain J. B., East Kent Regiment, Singapore
 Backwell, G. T., clerk, H.B.M. sloop *Albatross*
 Bacon, H. C. J., field assistant, Survey department, Penang
 Badal, J., trader, Iloilo
 Badge, Geo., draper, Hiogo
 Badman, H. A., (Ramsey, Balman & Co.) storekeeper, Bangkok
 Baehr, H., (C. Rhode & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Baelz, Dr. E., professor, Medical College, Tokio
 Baer, G. A., (Baer & Suhm) merchant, Manila
 Baer, S., (Baer Senior & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
 Baessler, J., (Ed. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Baffey, G. W., (O. & O. S.S. Co.), assistant, Yokohama
 Bagga, B., (Ramsey, Badman & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
 Bagnall, B., missionary, Kiukiang
 Bahlsen, J., (Kirchner & Boger) clerk, Shanghai
 Bailey, O. E., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shanghai
 Bailey, J. G., sub-inspector of police, Penang
 Bailly, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Bain, A. W., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Bain, G. M., proprietor and editor *China Mail*, Wyndham street
 Bain, W. N., manager, Hongkong Ice Co., East Point
 Bain, W. B., Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
 Bain, John, engineer, Saw Mills Co., Johore
 Bain, E., (W. Hall & Co.) clerk, Penang
 Bair, M., German consul, Tokio (absent)

- Baird, Jas., (A. Provand & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Baird, C. W., (Union Insurance Society of Canton) clerk, Shanghai
 Baird, A., lightkeeper, Cape D'Aguilar lighthouse
 Baker, J. G. L., assist. engineer, H.M. sloop *Flying Fish*
 Baker, G. J., lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Maggie*
 Baker, H., (Butterfield & Swire) tea inspector, Foochow
 Baker, J. H., (Rose & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Baker, Wm., sergeant of police
 Baker, M., (Moses & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Balabio, A., manager Chefoo Filanda, and consular agent for Italy, Chefoo
 Balanche, Rev. H., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
 Balbas, E., printer, Manila
 Balbas y Ageo, V., (Hijos de Balbas & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Balbas y Ageo, J., (Hijos de Balbas & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Baldasano y Topete, A., consul for Spain, Singapore
 Baldomero, assistant, department of forests, Conception, Philippines
 Baldwin, G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
 Baldwin, C. H., Kioto, Japan
 Baldwin, Rev. C. C., D.D., missionary, Foochow (in city)
 Baldwin, Rev. Stephen L., missionary, Foochow
 Balea, J., chemist, Iloilo
 Balfour, A., superintendent engineer, Naval department, Bangkok
 Balfour, J. H., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Balfour, F. H., editor, *N. C. Herald*, Shanghai
 Balfour, L. C., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's Road
 Balfour, A. F., lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Maggie*
 Balhetchet, W., Malay interpreter, Supreme Court, Penang
 Ball, J. D., interpreter and sheriff, Supreme Court
 Ballagh, Rev. J. C., missionary, Tokio
 Ballagh, Rev. J. H., missionary, Yokohama
 Ballance, T. F., (Ballance & Co.) merchant, Hankow
 Ballard, T. J., Maritime Customs harbour master, Newchwang
 Ballard, J. A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Ballarini, L., (P. Santorini) druggist, San Fernando, Philippines
 Ballauf, H., (E. Meyer & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Ballentine, H. L., cadet midshipman, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Balles, sub-commissioner, Marine Hospital, Saigon
 Balliston, G. W., nav. lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*
 Ballori, J., (Vaño y Reyes) merchant, Cebu
 Baltao, D., (Garchitorena & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Bamford, Rev. A. J., minister Union Chapel, Shanghai
 Bamsey, W. S., (Hongkong Gas Company) foreman of works, West point
 Bandier, secretary to Colonial Council, Saigon
 Bandinel, J. J. F., merchant, and consul for Netherlands, U.S.A., Newchwang
 Bania, S. del, proprietor "Cuidad de Cebu," Cebu
 Banister, C. J. F., (John Little & Co.) warehouseman, Singapore
 Banister, Rev. W., missionary, Foochow
 Banker, W. S., pilot, Newchwang
 Banks, F. W., (John Little & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Banks, M., pilot, Nagasaki
 Bannerman, J., engineer, Bangkok
 Bannerman, J., chief engineer, Tugboat Association, Shanghai
 Bannerman, J., Maritime Customs watcher, Shanghai
 Baptist, H. S., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Singapore
 Baptista, O., (Dennys & Mossop) clerk, Bank Buildings
 Baptista, A. M., (Sharp & Co.) clerk, Queen's Road

- Baptista, L. J., member of Municipal Chamber, Macao
 Baptista, M. A., drawing master, Victoria Boys' School, Hollywood road
 Baptista, M. A., Jr., (Sharp, Toller & Johnson) clerk, Supreme Court House
 Baptista, L. M., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Baptiste, clerk, Court of Appeal, Saigon
 Baptiste, F. A., apothecary, govt. medical dept., Penang
 Barbe, de, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Barbeito, J. F., contador, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Barbera, A., farmaceutico, army medical department, Manila
 Barbier, Rev. P. N., French missionary, Tha-kien, Siam
 Barchet, S. P., M.D., missionary, Ningpo
 Barclay, E. G., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Barclay, T. C., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Barclay, J. R. (New Harbour Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Barclay, T. G., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Fort Adjutant
 Barclay, Rev. T., M.A., missionary, Taiwanfoo (absent)
 Bardoleto, L., contador, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Barff, C. S., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
 Barff, S., assistant postmaster general and acting deputy registrar, Supreme Court
 Barff, F. W., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Manila
 Borgen, J. von, (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Barker, J. T., boatswain, U.S.S. *Swatara*
 Barker, J. E., Maritime Customs tidewater, Swatow
 Barker, T. W., (China and Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Barkham, T. W., (T. Weeks & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Barkley, C., storeman, H.M. Naval Yard
 Barlow, J. S., (Barlow & Wilson) engineer, Manila
 Barnes, C. I., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Manila
 Baron, J. S., ship and general agent, Shanghai (absent)
 Barradas, A. C., (Ed. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Barradas, E. C., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Barradas, T., clerk, Post-office
 Barradas, Z. M., clerk, Post-office
 Barrera y Caldes, E., abagado fiscal, real audiencia, Manila
 Barret, mechanic, Cholen Rice Mill, Cochín China
 Barrett, Ed., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Barrett, Wm., gunner, H.B.M. corvette *Encounter*
 Barretto, L., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Barretto, J. A., Chaucery Lane
 Barretto, L. L., lieutenant, National Battalion, Macao (absent)
 Barretto, J. A., (Chartered Bank) clerk, Manila
 Barretto, E. M., (E. M. Barretto & Co.) merchant, and Italian consul, Manila
 Barretto, L., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Barretto, L. A., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Barrie, W., outside superintending engineer, Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co., Yokohama
 Barriere, Ch., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
 Barrington, Surgeon H. E. W., army medical department, Singapore
 Barrios, J., accountant, Banco Espanol Filipino, Manila
 Barroll, H. H., master U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Barros, J. J. de, (*Hongkong Telegraph*) bookkeeper, Wellington Street
 Barros, E., clerk to Registrar, Supreme Court
 Barros, S. J. de, ensign of Police, Macao
 Barros, D. de, acting first clerk, Colonial Secretary's office, Macao
 Barros, A. de, proprietor, Macao Dispensary, Macao
 Barros, J. F. E., (B. de S. Fernandes) clerk, Macao
 Barros, F. J., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Queen's road

Barros, B. B. de, (Falk, Bramann & Beidek) clerk, Bangkok
 Barrows, Miss M. A., missionary, Hiogo
 Barry, E. B., secretary-lieutenant, U.S. Squadron
 Barry, agent voyer, public works department, Saigon
 Barry, W. W., paymaster, U.S.N., in charge Naval Depot, Nagasaki
 Barry, J., clerk, U.S. Naval Depot, Nagasaki
 Barry, J. W., (Osaka Iron Works) supdt. shipwright, Osaka
 Bartenstein, F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
 Bartlett, R., sub-inspector police, Penang
 Bartley, A., (Eastern Extension A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Penang
 Bartolini, A., Maritime Customs assistant and examiner, Shanghai
 Bartolome, M., ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Barton, Capt. E., aide-de-camp to General Donovan
 Barton, Captain Z., British Government marine surveyor, Shanghai
 Basilisse, Bro., director West point Reformatory
 Baskes, P. H., storekeeper, Bangkok
 Basoormanoff, N. K., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Bassewitz, C. von, acting German Consul, Bangkok
 Bast, L., (Pasedag & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Bastide, L., assistant interpreter, French Consulate, Yokohama
 Basto, J. C. de, (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Bastos, H. M. (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Bastos, A. J., junr., lawyer and member of Council of Province, Macao
 Bastos, J. M. de C., (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Basuian, Rev. Fr., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
 Bataille, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Bataille, chief surveyor, Saigon
 Batchelder, Capt. J. M., Foreign Concession, Tokio
 Batchelor, L., chief engineer, Mitsu Bisbi steamer *Kiushiu-maru*
 Batchelor, J., missionary, Hakodate
 Batelot, ensigne, French cruiser *Kersaint*
 Bateman, F., (Oriental Bank Corporation) clerk, Singapore
 Bateman, F. G., usher, magistracy, Singapore
 Bateman, F. G., sub-inspector police, Singapore
 Bateman, H., teacher, Government School, Singapore
 Bates, N. L., medical inspector, in charge U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama
 Bates, Rev. J., missionary, Ningpo
 Bathgate, J., (Bathgate & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Batlle, J., inspector of telegraphs, Manila (absent)
 Ba'lle, E., (Batlle Hermanos & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Batt, Miss M. E., missionary, Peking
 Batteke, G., billiard saloon, Osaka
 Baud, A., (C. & J. Favre Brandt) assistant, Yokohama
 Baud, E., contractor, Saigon
 Baudier, (E. Baud & Co.) assistant, Saigon
 Baudran, Mine, (Baudran & Fargeot) dressmaker, Saigon
 Bauendahl, lieutenant, H. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
 Bauer, commander, gunboat *Mousqueton*, Saigon
 Bauermeister, A., (Behre & Co.) merchant, and Consul for Italy, Saigon
 Baumann, A., (Sieber-Waser) merchant, Shanghai
 Baumgarten, C., advocate and solicitor, Singapore
 Baumgarten, H. A., advocate and solicitor, Malacca
 Bautista, A. J., carriage keeper, Iloilo
 Baux, G., special agent for P. & P. Derode frères, Canton
 Bavier, Ernest de, (Bavier & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Bavier, Ed. T. de, (Bavier & Co.) merchant & con.-gen. for Denmark, Yokohama

- Bavier, A. de, (Bavier & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Bavier, V. de, (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Baxter, A. G., Taku Pilot Co., Taku
 Baxter, J., marine surveyor, Singapore
 Bay, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
 Bayard, Lieut. R. B., East Kent Regiment, Singapore (absent)
 Baylas, W. D., C.E., supdt. of works, Surveyor General's office, Singapore
 Bayly, J. C. captain, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Bayly, E. H., lieutenant, H.M. sloop *Flying Fish*
 Bayly, C. H., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Encounter*
 Bayne, W. G., agent, North China Insurance Company, Yokohama (absent)
 Baynes, H. C. A., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Baynes, G., overseer of works, Surveyor-general's department
 Bayo, M. L., engineer, Public Works department, Manila
 Bazangeon, counselor, Court of Appeal, Saigon
 Bazing, M., (C. & J. Trading & Co.) manager tea department, Yokohama
 Beadon, R. J., barrister-at-law, and legal adviser to Home Department, Tokio
 Béal, A., provicaire apostolique, French mission, Canton
 Beal, J. P., assistant master, Raffles' Institution, Singapore
 Beale, J., cadet midshipman, U.S. corvette *Alert*
 Beale, J. E., manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*, Wellington street
 Beamont, I., acediano, ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Bean, W., merchant, Chinkiang
 Bearcroff, J. E., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Beart, E., secretary, Hongkong Club
 Beato, F., merchant, Yokohama
 Beaton, K., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, Swatow
 Beaton, J., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, Swatow
 Beattie, J., storeman, H.M. Naval Yard
 Beattie, J., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Beatty, Thos. E., (Kobe Iron Works) boilermaker, Hiogo
 Beauchamp, H. L., (Mackintosh, Dudgeon & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Beauchamp, J. W., (C. J. Strome) clerk, Yokohama
 Beauchef, P., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
 Beaugendre, Rev. Fr., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
 Beavin, Sergt. J., foreman of works, Royal Engineer department
 Beazeley, M., Maritime Customs assistant lighthouse engineer, Amoy
 Bechon, ensign, French gunboat *Lutin*
 Beck, M., Bangkok
 Becke, F. G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
 Becker, E. T., (Behn, Meyer & Co) clerk, Singapore
 Becker, R., (Sander & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Beckhoff, Jas., overseer of roads, Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Beebe, C. G., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Beer, de G., Hiogo
 Beetz, M., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
 Begg, C., medical practitioner, Hankow
 Begley, C. W., (Foochow Ice Co.) manager, Foochow
 Behnke, A., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Behnke, H. A., Maritime Customs signalman, Taku
 Behr, Meyer, (Katz Brothers) assistant, Singapore
 Behr, Max, (Katz Brothers) storekeeper, Singapore
 Behre, E., special agent German Steamship Company of Hamburg, Queen's road
 Beidek, O., (Falk, Bramann & Beidek) merchant, Bangkok
 Beinet, A., counsellor-at-law, Osaka
 Beins, M., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Singapore

- Beins, T. M., clerk, Municipality, Malacca
 Belam, H., lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying vessel *Maggie*
 Belan, T., ("La Puerta del Sol") assistant, Iloilo
 Belbin, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Béliard, E., Director of the Interior, Saigon
 Belilios, Hon. E. R., merchant, Lyndhurst terrace
 Bell, G. F., (W. Birt & Co.) wharfinger, Shanghai
 Bell, L. K., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Encounter*
 Bell, F. H., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Bell, T., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Naniwa-maru*
 Bell, E. H., chief inspector of police, Penang
 Bell, G., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi str. *Hiroshima-maru*, Tokio
 Bellaguet, Léon, consul for France, Canton
 Bellamy, T., railway engine driver, Yokohama
 Bellamy, E. A., (Austen & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Bellasis, H., (F. V. Dickins) solicitor, Yokohama
 Bellaux, (Crestin) assistant, Haiphong
 Bellido y Bona, P., chief engineer, inspeccion de montes, Manila
 Bellier, telegraphist, Cholon, Cochin China
 Bello, B. G., inspector, Intendencia de Hacienda, Manila
 Belogolovy, A. A., merchant, Tientsin
 Beltran, P., (Vogel & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Beltran, J., interventor, adminis. collecciones y labores Manila
 Beltrão, I., boarding house keeper, Tank lane
 Benavent, Fr., (J. Zobel) assistant, Iloilo
 Bender, Rev. H., missionary, Basil Mission, Chong-tshun
 Benecke, M., chef de cuisine "Central Hotel," Shanghai
 Benedict, Bro., teacher, St. Joseph's College, Caine road
 Benedicto, J., trader, Iloilo
 Benedicto, E., trader, Iloilo
 Benedictsén, T., superintendent, Bangkok Dock, Bangkok
 Bénézech, A., tavern keeper, Saigon
 Benítez, F., profesor de farmacia, University, Manila
 Benjamin, S. S., (D. Sassoon Sons & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Benjamin, D., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) agent, Ningpo
 Benjamin, B. D., merchant, Shanghai
 Bennett, F. U., cadet-engineer, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Bennett, Rev. A. A., missionary, Yokohama
 Bennett, J. A., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Bennett, C. C., (Mustard & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Bennett, W. R., bill and bullion broker, Yokohama
 Benning, A. H., captain, steamer *White Cloud*, Hongkong & Macao
 Berning, T. T., captain, steamer *Kiukiang*, Canton river
 Benoist, P., storekeeper, Saigon
 Benson, J. second engineer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
 Bentham, R., surgeon, Royal Naval Hospital
 Bentley, A. J. M., colonial surgeon, Singapore
 Bentzen, E. W., mariner, Bangkok
 Berendsen, mariner, Bangkok
 Berge, inspector of roads, Saigon
 Berger, schoolmaster, Puom-ienb, Cambodia
 Berger, E., Yokohama
 Bergeu, Mrs., milliner, Hiogo
 Bergmann, G., (M. Perez) assistant, Manila
 Berkeley, G. A., pilot, Bangkok
 Bermejo, V. M., timber merchant, Iloilo

- Bernard, director of marine artillery, Saigon
 Bernard, A., (W. G. Hall & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Bernard, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Bernard, Bro., teacher St. Joseph's College, Caine road
 Bernard, M. L., Manila
 Bernard, R. W., (Eastern Extension A. & C. Telegraph Co.) superdt., Singapore (absent)
 Bernard, C., (W. R. Scott & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Bernard, F. G., bill, bull on and stock broker, Singapore
 Bernard, C. B., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 B ruete, R., contador, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Bernhardt, R., constable, German consulate, Hiogo
 Bernières, A. M. de, deputy commissioner of Customs, (absent)
 Bernis, V., ayudante, inspeccion de montes, Vigan, Luzon
 Bernom, Rev. A., French missionary, Swatow
 Berrick, G. B., (Berrick Brothers) stationer, Yokohama
 Berrick, J., (Berrick Brothers) stationer, Yokohama
 Berry, J. C., M.D., missionary, Okayama, Japan
 Bet, A., procureur general, administration of justice, Saigon
 Bertaud, acting Government surveyor, Saigon
 Bertaud, pilot, Haiphong
 Berthe de Villers, commander of French troops, Hanoi
 Berthelot, C., sub-chief, French Municipal police, Shanghai
 Berthet, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
 Bertin, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Bertin d'Avesnes, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Bertrand, (Cazaux & Bertrand) ironmonger &c., Saigon
 Bes d'Albaret, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Bessac, B., second engineer, Chinese gunboat *Ching-tsing*, Canton
 Bessard, F., commander, Chinese gunboat *Ching-tsing*, Canton
 Besse, mechanic, Cholen Rice Mill, Cochin China
 Best, A. W., second lieutenant, gunboat *Chen-to*, Canton
 Best, C. H., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Tamsui
 Best, J. R., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Takao, Formosa
 Best, T. G., lieutenant, Royal Artillery
 Bestide, H. de la, Maritime Customs assistant, Kiukiang
 Bethje, C., clerk, telegraph office, Bangkok
 Beukema, T. W., M.D., director Japanese hospital, Noye, Yokohama
 Beurmann, C., (Aruhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Beuskin, J. W., assistant master, Raffles' Institution, Singapore
 Bevis, H. M., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) acting accountant, Shanghai
 Bewick, G., (Thompson & Bewick) ship chandler, Hakodate
 Beyer, L., (Ed. Schellhass & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Praya
 Bezaure, Vte. G. S. de, interprete chancelier, French consulate, Foo chow
 Bhabha, S. B., ship broker, Elgin street
 Bhaimैया, E., (Abdoally Ebrahim & Co.) manager, Shanghai
 Bhaisania, B. P., merchant, Canton
 Biagioni, F., (Dell' Oro & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Bicknell, W. A., assistant master, Raffles' Institution, Singapore
 Bidwell, H. S., merchant, Shanghai
 Bieber, Th., (J. Lembke & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Bieber, Dr. E., German consul, Singapore
 Bieg, F. C., cadet engineer, U.S.S. *Alert*
 Biehl, J. C., (H. Sictas & Co.) storekeeper, Chefoo
 Bielfeld, A., auctioneer and broker, Shanghai
 Bielke, de, interpreter, French legation, Tokio
 Bielke, J. de, interpreter, French consulate, Shanghai

Biggs, Rev. L. C., chaplain, Malacca
 Billequin, A., professor of chemistry, Peking
 Billia, D. R., (N. Mody & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Bing, A. C., marine surveyor & pilot, Singapore
 Bingham, Hon. J. A., United States Minister, Tokio
 Binos, J., chief of police, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Birch, H., chief officer, steamer *Ningpo*, Hongkong and Shanghai
 Birch, E. W., passed cadet, civil service, Singapore
 Birch, J. K., magistrate and officer in charge of treasury and post office, Malacca
 Birchal, E. F., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Birck, (Wenmons & Co) tai or, Shanghai
 Bird, W. E., (New Harbour Dock Co.), clerk, Singapore
 Bird, A. J. (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Bird, S. G., (Wilson & Bird) architect, 2, Seymour Terrace
 Bird, E. A., (Pratt, Bird & Co.) draper, Yokohama
 Bird, J., almacenero, adminis. collecciones y labores, Manila
 Birt, W., (W. Birt & Co.) silk and commission merchant, Shanghai
 Bisbee, A. M., coast inspector and harbour master, Shanghai
 Bischoff, J. J., merchant, Iloilo
 Bischoff, J. S., (J. J. Bischoff & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
 Bishop, F. J., gunner, H.B.M. gunboat *Zephyr*
 Bishop, F. C., M.L.C., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) manager, Singapore
 Bishop, Rev. C., missionary, Tokio
 Bishop, R., first clerk, H.B.M.'s Court, Yokohama (absent)
 Bishop, J. D., C.E., telegraph engineer, Shanghai
 Bisset, J., merchant, Yokohama
 Bissey, telegraphist, Longxuyen, Cochin China
 Bistram, under paymaster, H.I. German M.S. *Hertha*
 Bitschner, clerk to Privy Council, Saigon
 Bizcarria y Lafuente, L., ayudante, inspeccion de Montes, San Ysidro, Luzon
 Bjurling, A., (A. Bjurling Co.) merchant, Bangkok
 Black, J. K., (Pho Chin Soo's Rice Mill) engineer, Bangkok
 Black, G., second officer, steamer *Namoa*, Hongkong and Foochow
 Black, W., warder gaol, Singapore
 Black, D. T., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Black, A., (Clyde Saw Mill) engineer, Bangkok
 Blackford, B. F., pilot, Newchwang
 Blackmore, J., merchant, Hiogo
 Blades, R., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's Road
 Bladon, sub-lieutenant, *Le Drac*, Saigon
 Blain, John, (Blain & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Blair, E. T., (R. Anderson & Co.) clerk, and chairman Municipal Council, Hankow
 Blair, John, acting manager, Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore
 Blake, G. S., staff clerk, Brigade Office
 Blakely, Rev. J. B., missionary, Foochow (absent)
 Blakeway, Geo., (Jubin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Blakiston, P., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Blanc, cattle dealer, Puom penh, Cambodia
 Blanc, E., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Yokohama
 Blanc, von, commander of German squadron in China, S.M.S. *Stosch*
 Blanchard, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Blanchard, A., smith, H.M. Naval Yard
 Blancherd, W., pilot, Taku
 Blanchet, Rev. C. T., missionary, Tokio
 Bianco, J., medical practitioner, Manila
 Blanco, Fr. M. R., cura parroco, Iloilo

Blanco, R., interpreter, Governor's office, Manila
 Blancsubé, Jules, lawyer, and president Colonial Council, Saigon
 Bland, C. S., bill broker, Yokohama
 Blandy, A. R., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Blankenheyms, A. C., clerk, magistracy, Singapore
 Blaze, D. S., (Blaze, Rudel & Co.), druggist, Penang
 Bleifus, R., (H. Grauert) clerk, Yokohama
 Blennerhassett, B. M., surgeon, army medical department, Singapore
 Blesky, P., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Bleume, photographer, Haiphong
 Block, J. J., (H. Sietas & Co.) assistant, Chefoo
 Blodget, Rev. Henry, D D., missionary, Peking (absent)
 Blodgett, W. E., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Blogg, J. A., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
 Bloom, H., pilot, Bangkok
 Blow, H. McC., (H. Blow & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
 Blum, M., (Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris) acting manager, Shanghai
 Blumer, F., (Austin & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Blunn, W., (John Little & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Bluntschli, G., (Cozen & Giraud) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Blutstein, (Ogliastro & Blutstien) Tamhoi, Saigon
 Boad, W., Jr., clerk, Naval Yard, Taku
 Boad, W., pilot, Taku
 Boada, F., Governor-General's office, Manila
 Boag, T. L., (Hudson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Board, W. K., undertaker, Hiogo
 Bocquet, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Bocquet, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Bocquillon, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Bodestyne, A. B., assistant, land office, Singapore
 Bodestyne, J. H., storekeeper, Surveyor General's office, Singapore
 Bodisco, Col. W. de, military attaché, Russian Legation, Peking
 Bodkin, J. C., Maritime Customs assistant and medical officer, Shanghai
 Boeddinghaus, C. E., merchant, Nagasaki
 Boehmer, L., agricultural department, Tokio
 Bøhrer, Rev. J. E., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Boerner, G., (M. Perez) assistant, Manila
 Boerner, lieutenant H.I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
 Boeters, Kapitan-lieut., H.I. German M.S. *Hertha*
 Boffey, Wm., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Bogaardt, T. C., (Mansfield, Bogaardt & Co.) merchant, & consular agent for France, Penang
 Bogel, F. N., (Mitsu Bishi S S. Co.) ship's constructor, Tokio
 Böger, H., (Kirchner & Böger) merchant, Shanghai
 Bohemer, L., Sapporo, Kaitakushi, Japan
 Bohnen, C., (W. H. Aretz) clerk, Shanghai
 Bohr, H., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) engineer in chief, Shanghai
 Boie, R., (P. Sartorius) chemist and druggist, Manila
 Boilloux, chief registrar of lands, Saigon
 Boin, E., tavern keeper, Saigon
 Bois, Ed., (White & Welsh) clerk, Shanghai
 Bois, J. C., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Boissonade de Fontarabie, G., legal adviser, Shiosho, Tokio
 Boix, C., (J. Zobel) assistant, Manila
 Boj sen, Lieut. C. C., (Gt. Nor. Telegraph Co.) electrician, Gutzlaff Station, Shanghai
 Bolens, W., merchant, Hiogo
 Boll, R., draper, Iloilo

- Boll, R., "La Casa de Berlin," Manila
 Bollhalder, E., (Friederichs & Co) clerk, Penang
 Bollhorst, H., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Bolliet, J., (Pelissier & Démolis) clerk, Saigon
 Bollon, Annamite interpreter, Saigon
 Bolmida, G., merchant, Yokohama
 Bolton, F., (Ker & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Bolton, G., (C.M.S.N. Co.) marine superintendent, Shanghai
 Bomis, paymaster, French troops, Hanoi
 Bomonjee, P., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Bona, S., ayudante, inspeccion de montes, Manila
 Bonabeau, J., secretary French Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Bouafous, M., (Peyre Frères Hotel) assistant, Yokohama
 Bonar, H. A. C., assistant, British Consulate, Nagasaki
 Bond, C. W., lightkeeper, Shanghai
 Bond, I. S., M.L.C., barrister-at-law, Singapore
 Bone, Rev. C., missionary, Canton
 Bonet, Annamite interpreter, Saigon
 Bonger, E., (G. van der Vlies & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Bonger, W. C., architect and surveyor, Hiogo
 Bóning, G. D., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co) clerk, Piaya
 Bonnal, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Bonne, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Bonnefond, B., timber merchant, Saigon
 Bonnel, assistant treasurer, Saigon
 Bonnet, pilot, Saigon
 Bonnet, Annamite interpreter, Saigon
 Bonneville, E., (Bangkok Saw Mill) proprietor, Bangkok
 Bono, J. F., trader, Iloilo
 Bono, C. V., Maritime Customs examiner, Kiukiang
 Bonnard, L. J., architect, Saigon
 Bonnard, H. L., contractor, Saigon
 Boodilin, W. T., merchant, Tientsin
 Bookey, W. J. B., surgeon, H.B.M. gunboat *Foxhound*
 Boone, Rev. W. J., missionary, Shanghai
 Boone, Dr. H. W., missionary, Shanghai
 Booth, Rev. C. G., chaplain, Sailors' Home and military chaplain
 Booth, Rev. E. S. missionary, Yokohama
 Booth, A. J., commander, Revenue steamer *Felton*, Amoy
 Booth, G., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Borchardt, F., (Gas Company) clerk, Shanghai
 Borgouah, J., (Rodyk & Davidson) clerk, Singapore
 Borner, H., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Borovitsky, F. A., (Tokmak ff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Borres, J., (Vaño & Reyes) clerk, Cebu
 Bory, E., coffee house keeper, Saigon
 Boscat, Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
 Boss, A. J., gunner, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Fly*
 Bose, C. W. B. von, (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Bosse, second judge, tribunal of first instance, Saigon (absent)
 Bossut, Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
 Bostick, E. D., ensign, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
 Boswell, R. V., overseer, Surveyor General's office, Singapore
 Botelho, G. S., foreman, Ordnance Store department
 Botelho, D., lightkeeper, Tsiug-sen lighthouse, Amoy
 Botelho, J. M., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Shanghai

- Botelho, J. M., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Botelho, B. M., (Wisner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Botelho, R. F., (China Traders' Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Botelho, A. C., clerk, Harbour Master's office
 Botelho, A. A., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Botelho, A. G., (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Botelho, F. de S., (Chinese Insurance Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Botet, D., pharmacéutico, army medical department, Manila
 Bottomley, C. D., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Bottu, A., assistant, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Bouchard, chef du service administratif, Haiphong
 Bouchet, captain, French troops, Hanoi
 Boudon, M., proprietor Hotel des Colonies, Hiogo
 Bougeault, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Bougeault, councillor, Court of Appeal, Saigon
 Bougoisin, Lieut., military attaché, French Legation, Tokio
 Bouillon, inspector of police, Saigon
 Bouinaiis, Captain, aide-de-camp to Governor of French Cochin China
 Boulineau, captain, French frigate *Thémis*
 Bouninière de Beaumont, de la, second commander *Tilsitt*, Saigon
 Bourchier, H. E., lieutenant, H.M. corvette *Curacoa*
 Bourdin, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Bourée, A., Minister for France, Peking
 Bourelle, Rev. F. A., Roman Catholic missionary, N gasaki
 Bourgon, telegraph overseer, Saigon
 Bourne, F. S. A., assistant and packet agent, British Consulate, Foochow
 Bourne, Wm., (Bourne & Co.) public tea inspector, Yokohama
 Bourri, telegraphist, Cape St. James, Cochin China
 Bousfield, W. E., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Bousfield, B. J., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) tea inspector, Kiukiang
 Bousquet, Captain Du, first interpreter, French Legation, Tokio
 Boussac, Rev. J. M., French missionary, Swatow
 Bussion, president tribunal of first instance, Saigon
 Bouteiller, Mme., sub-mistress, girls' public schools, Saigon
 Boutet, first aide-de-camp, French flagship *Thémis*
 Bouveret, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
 Bouvet, Henri, Yokohama
 Bovet, A., (Bovet Bros. & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Bovis, F. de, (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) agent, Tientsin
 Bowdler, E., acting Surveyor-general
 Bowler, T. I., Chinese interpreter and broker, Club Chambers
 Bowman, A. R., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
 Boyd, M. W., (Chartered Bank) manager, Shanghai
 Boyd, Jas., senior clerk, Commissariat and Transport Department
 Boyd, T., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Boyd, R. Horne, (National Bank of India) acting manager, Shanghai
 Boyd, T. D., (Boyd & Co.) merchant, Amoy (absent)
 Boyd, W., superintendent of gaol, Malacca
 Boye, R., chemist, Manila
 Boyer, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Boyer, director of Opium Farm, Saigon
 Boyes, F., (Boyes & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Boyol, H. V., accountant, Amoy Dock Co., Amoy
 Boyol, J. M., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Boyol, J. S., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shanghai
 Bozier, G., (Hunt & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki

Brabazon, Rev. J., chaplain, H.B.M. corvette *Curacoa*
 Brackenbury, Captain H. W., R. A., Singapore
 Bradbery, E., deputy shipping master, marine department, Singapore
 Braddell, Hon. T., attorney general, Singapore
 Braddock, A., assistant master, Raffles' Institution, Singapore
 Braddon, H. W., clerk, H.B.M. corvette *Comus*
 Braddon, H. E., broker, Hongkong Hotel
 Bradfield, J., proprietor, Shanghai Medical Hall, Shanghai
 Bradley, D. B., printer and interpreter, Netherlands Consulate, Bangkok
 Brady, H. F., acting British Consul, Kiukiang
 Braess, C., (Meyer & Co.) merchant, and act. con. for Netherlands and Denmark, Hiogo
 Braga, J. C., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Braga, F., proprietor, Kobe Billiard Saloon, Hiogo
 Braga, F. C., (Mackenzie & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Braga, J., (J. Peña & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Bramann, M., (Falk, Bramann & Beidek) merchant, Bangkok
 Bramfitt, Rev. T., missionary, Wusueh, Hankow
 Bramwell, H. N., (Mollison, Fraser & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Brand, Wm., (Brand Bros. & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Brand, E., pilot, Shanghai
 Brand, D., (Brand Brothers & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Brandão, A. J., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Brandaõ, A. C., merchant, Macao
 Brandon, E. F., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Hankow
 Brandstaeter, assistant surgeon, H.I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
 Brandt, C., (Brandt & Co.) shipwright, West Point
 Brandt, M. von, German Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking
 Brandt, O., broker, Shanghai
 Brandt, D., (D. Brandt & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Brandt, Miss L., teacher, Berlin Foundling Hospital, High street
 Brandts, J., (Mathieu & Co.) clerk, Olehich, Ac' een
 Brangell, A., contractor, Saigon
 Branquart, clerk, colonial treasury, Saigon
 Branson, J. E., fourth clerk, magistracy, Singapore
 Brasier, P., (Messageries Maritimes) agent, Singapore
 Brass, (Vve. Marot) assistant, Pnompenh Cambodia
 Brauer, A. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Braun, R. Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
 Brauns, Dr. D., professor, Imperial University, Tokio
 Bray, Roman Catholic bishop, Kiukiang (absent)
 Braysher, C. Deighton, Maritime Customs tidesurveyor (absent)
 Brazier, J. R., Maritime Customs assistant, Peking
 Brea, C. L., surgeon, army medical department, Poilo
 Bredon, R. E., commissioner, Maritime Customs (absent)
 Bredon, B. M., private secretary, Inspectorate of Maritime Customs, Peking
 Breen, J., pilot, Nagasaki
 Brejard, A., chancellor, Spanish consulate, Manila
 Brellier, registrar, archives office, law courts, Saigon
 Bremaux, surgeon, French troops, Haiphong
 Bremner, D., inspector of police
 Brennan, E. V., Maritime Customs harbour master (absent)
 Brennan, W., Maritime Customs acting tide-surveyor, Tamsui
 Brenner, R., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Brennwald, C., (Siber & Brennwald) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Brent, A., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Brent, H., Hiogo

Brereton, Rev. W., acting chaplain, British Legation, Peking
 Brereton, J. G., medical practitioner, Chefoo
 Brereton, W. H., (Brereton & Wotton) solicitor, &c., Queen's road (absent)
 Bret, J. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
 Bretschneider, L., (Kiangnan Arsenal) drill instructor, Shanghai
 Bretschneider, E., M.D., physician, Russian Legation, Peking
 Brett, W. R., "Japan Dispensary," Yokohama
 Breuer, O., secretary, German Consulate, Bangkok
 Breuninger, H., (Siam Dispensary) manager branch house, Bangkok
 Brewer, T., (Strachan & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Brewer, W., (Kelly & Walsh) assistant, Shanghai
 Brewer, Rev. J. W., missionary, Hankow
 Brewer, J. S., Government Marine Surveyor
 Brewer, W., warder, gaol, Penang
 Brewitt, P., (Stemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Brewster, J., lieutenant of orderlies, Army Medical Department
 Brianskih, J. N., (P. A. Ponomareff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Brianskih, N. N., (P. A. Ponomareff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Brias, E., medical practitioner, Iloilo
 Bridge, Fred., (China & Japan Trading Co.) manager, Shanghai
 Bridger, M. L., lieutenant commanding H.B.M. gunboat *Sheldrake*
 Bridges, W. P., surgeon, Army Medical Department, Penang
 Bridgman, J. R., (Bradley & Co.) clerk, Swatow
 Brien, telegraphist, Saigon
 Brière, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Briffon, J., Union restaurant, Nagasaki
 Bright, W., Maritime Customs, proof reader, Shanghai
 Brinckmann, H., (D. Brandt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Brinkman, J. G., (Brinkman & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Brinkworth, J. B. S., (Kelly & Co.) manager, Yokohama
 Bristow, H. B., British Consul, Chinkiang
 Bristow, H. W., (C. Baumgarten) clerk, Singapore
 Britanico, L., rice merchant, Iloilo
 Brito, C. J. de, surveyor-general, Macao
 Britto, J., (Johnson & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Britto, L. de, (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Britto, C. A. de, (Russell & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Britto, J. H., clerk, Post-office
 Britto, J. L., proprietor, French Dispensary, Queen's road
 Britto, A. de, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Broadbent, J. F., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Brockdorf, H. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
 Brockett, G. T., outfitter, and proprietor Foochow Hotel, Foochow
 Broeschen, H., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Brohart, J., conductor of Public Works, Saigon
 Broins, B. de, agent, opium and spirit farmer, Malacca
 Broliani y Gomez, H., guarda, inspeccion de Montes, Manila
 Brolin, G., (Lindholm & Co.) merchant, Wladiwostock
 Brouard, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
 Brooke, J. H., proprietor and editor *Japan Herald* Yokohama
 Brookes, G. C., chief officer, P. & O. steamer *Sunda*, Hongkong and Japan
 Brooks, W. P., Sapporo, Kaitakushu, Japan
 Brooks, W., Agricultural department, Tokio
 Broom, Aug., broker, Shanghai
 Broome, T. J., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Brosche, H., Maritime Customs assistant Shanghai

- Broschen, H., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Brou, chief of telegraph office, Saigon
 Brouillet, staff surgeon, French gunboat *Luting*
 Broumton, J. F., missionary, Kwei-yang
 Broutin, L., assistant, French Post office, Shanghai
 Brower, T. L., (C. & J. Trading Company) clerk, Yokohama
 Brown, J., proprietor, Star tavern, Hiogo
 Brown, W., proprietor, Imperial Hotel, Nagasaki
 Brown, H. G., timber merchant, Laguinanoc, Tayabas, Philippines
 Brown, J., marshal, U.S. Consulate, Hankow
 Brown, T. W., second engineer, str. *Powan*, Hongkong and Canton
 Brown, H. D., (Brown & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Brown, A. R., assistant advisor, marine department, Tokio
 Brown, Geo., interpreter, British Consulate, Amoy
 Brown, F. J., chief officer, lighthouse tender *Miji Maru*, Yokohama
 Brown, Ch., steward, "Hotel des Colonies," Shanghai
 Brown, T., (Kelly & Walsh) bookseller, &c., Shanghai
 Brown, C., underground manager, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
 Brown, G. H., (Brown & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Brown, J. L., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Brown, A. N., (Morris & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai (absent)
 Brown, Edward, auctioneer, Pakhoi
 Brown, J. McLeavy, commissioner of Maritime Customs (absent)
 Brown, Rev. N., D.D., missionary, Yokohama
 Brown, Matthew, Junr., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Browne, J. D., agricultural dept., Otaru, Kaitakushi, Japan
 Browne, H. St. John, (Browne & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Browne, R., assistant master, Raffles' Institution, Singapore
 Browne, D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Anping, Formosa
 Browne, J. R., medical practitioner, Hiogo
 Brownhill, J., second engineer, steamer *Danube*, Hongkong and Bangkok
 Brownridge, W., (Eastern Extension A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Penang
 Bruce, J. M., acting paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Bruce, F. W., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Bruce, R. E., constable, British consulate, Kiungchow
 Bruce, constable, British Legation, Peking
 Bruce, R. H., (Tait & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Bruce, J. R., apothecary, govt. medical dept., Province Wellesley
 Bruhn, C., (A. Cordes & Co.) clerk, Tientsin (absent)
 Bruhn, L., mariner, Bangkok
 Brull, J., capitán, artillery school, Manila
 Brumell, J., clerk, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Brun, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
 Brun, H., (Brun & Chauvin) farrier, Saigon
 Brun, J., Upper Yangtze pilot, Shanghai
 Brunat, P., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Brunie, J., (Astor House Hotel) cook, Shanghai
 Brunner, Chas. A., (Jas. Hirsbrunner) assistant, Shanghai
 Brunner, J. G., (C. Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Brunt, G. H., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Brunton, Adam, manager, Gladstone tea estate, Johore
 Brussel, J., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Bryan, S. M., director of Foreign Mails, Post office, Yokohama
 Bryant, F., gunner, H.B.M. sloop *Daring*
 Bryant, N. E., Maritime Customs clerk, Canton
 Bryant, Rev. E., missionary, Hankow (absent)

- Bryer, A. C., (J. L. Anderson & Co.) tea inspector, Amoy
 Bryson, Rev. Thos., missionary, Wuchang
 Buchanan, A., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Buchanan, G. W., second secretary, British Legation, Tokio
 Buchanan, W., (J. P. Bisset & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Buchanan, G., proprietor, United Service Hotel, Singapore
 Buchanan, Jas., (J. P. Bisset & Co.) land agent and broker, Shanghai
 Buchanan, Mrs., head mistress, Roman Catholic Girl's School, Singapore
 Buck, H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Buck, M., (Labhart & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Buckingham, B. H., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Buckley, C. B., (Rodyk & Davidson) clerk, Singapore
 Buckley, H. P., (Alfred Dent & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Buckmaster, chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Atago-maru*
 Budd, J. C., acting manager, Chartered Bank, Penang
 Budd, Rev. Chas., missionary, Amoy
 Budler, H., interpreter, German consulate, Amoy
 Bueler, G., (Kaltenbach, Fischer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Buenaventura, J. C., (Garchitorena & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Buenaventura, C., merchant, Manila
 Bueno, F., oficial, administracion de estancadas, Manila
 Bugallo, J. J., ayudante, botanical department, Manila
 Buil, E., telegraph clerk, Manila
 Buisson, farrier, Saigon
 Buitrago, G., professor of philosophy, University, Manila
 Bullock, T. L., acting British Consul, Tientsin
 Bulmer, A., clerk, audit office, Singapore
 Bulopoküdff, J., (Kunst & Albers) clerk, Wladiwostock
 Bunbury, Lieut. V. T., East Kent Regiment, Penang
 Bunker, C. G., (Linstead & Davis) clerk, Queen's road
 Bunts, T. E., cadet-midshipman, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Burchard, E., (Deetjen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Burchardt, M., (Simon, Evers & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Burchardi, F. A., merchant, Shanghai
 Burd, G. E., cadet engineer, U.S.S. *Alert*
 Burdis, G. S., (Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co.) superintending captain, Yokohama
 Burdon, Right Rev. J. S., D.D., Bishop of Victoria, St. Paul's College (absent)
 Burge, F. J., medical practitioner, Shanghai
 Burger, Oscar, chemist, Cebu
 Burgermeister, E., teacher, foreign language school, Tokio
 Burgess, S., (W. Mansfield & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Burghignoli, Very Rev. G., pro-vicar apostolic, Wellington street
 Burgnet, clerk, Governor's office, Saigon
 Burgoyne, J. W. H., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Burgoine, Captain, steamer *Rance*, Bangkok and Singapore
 Burjorjee, Dadabhoj, broker, Shanghai
 Burjorjee, C., (Tata & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Burke, J. W., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Wênchow
 Burke, J., M.D., surgeon to British consulate, &c., Manila
 Burkill, A. R., public silk inspector, Shanghai
 Burkinshaw, J., (Donaldson & Burkinshaw) attorney, Singapore
 Burls, J. S., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Foochow
 Burman, A., (Geo. Barnet & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Burmeister, Emil, (Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Burmeister, Ed., (Schmidt & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Burnett, H. S. D., (P. J. Joaquim) clerk, Singapore

Burnett, Miss M. A., missionary, Shanghai
 Burnett, R. B., (Colliery, Engineering and Mining Co.) engineer in chief, Tientsin
 Burnie, Ed., marine surveyor, Praya
 Burno, Rev. G., Roman Catholic missionary, Amoy
 Burns, B. H., acting manager, Oriental Bank, Shanghai
 Burns, J., Maritime Customs tidewater, Canton
 Burr, H. G., engineer, H B.M. gunboat *Sheldrake*
 Burrell, T., (Martin & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Burrige, W., (Eastern Extension A. & C. Telegraph Co.), operator, Singapore
 Burrows, A., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Burrows, H. C., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Comus*
 Burrows, W., superintendent, Pilot Association, Singapore
 Burrows, T. D., Maritime Customs chief examiner, Hankow
 Bury, A. J., (Wilkinson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Bury, Captain J. T., R.A., brigade major, Hongkong
 Busch, H., (Simon, Evers & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Busch, H., (Möller & Meisner) shipchandler, Bangkok
 Buschmann, J., pilot, Amoy
 Buschmann, R., (E. Schellhass & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Buse, J., merchant, Shanghai
 Bush, (Theo. Körner) assistant, Wladiwostock
 Bush, Henry E., (Bush Brothers) merchant, Newchwang
 Bush, L. L., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Bush, Capt. John, harbour master, and managing director of Dock Co., Bangkok
 Bush, F. D., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Bushell, S. W., M.D., surgeon to British Legation, Peking (absent)
 Bushnell, Miss Kate, M.D., missionary, Kiukiang
 Bustamante, A., (Tillson, Hermann & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Bustillo, J. F., presidente de sala, real audiencia, Manila
 Bustillo, V. P., contador decano, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Busto, M. del, inspector, intendencia de hacienda, Manila
 Butcher, Very Rev. C. H., D.D., dean of the Cathedral, Shanghai (absent)
 Buttmann, C. J. B., master mariner, Bangkok
 Butler, A., (Eastern Extension A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
 Butler, Geo., (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Butler, Jos., (Birt's Wharf) assistant, Shanghai
 Butler, P. O'Brien, student, British Legation, Peking
 Butler, G. A., (C. M. S. N. Co.) foreign agent, Shanghai (absent)
 Butler, T., (Chapman, King & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Butler, Rev. John, missionary, Ningpo (absent)
 Butlin, J., acting sergeant of police
 Butt, G. W., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) cashier, Hiogo
 Butterworth, Jas., chief engineer, U.S. corvette *Alert*
 Buttles, E. K., missionary, Shanghai
 Butzow, H. E., E. de, Russian Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking
 Bux, S. E., (D. Nowrojee) assistant, Queen's road
 Buxoo, M., steam launch *Morning Star*
 Buyers, A., (New Harbour Dock Co.) foreman shipwright, Singapore
 Buyers, J. C., (Buyers & Robb) shipwright, Singapore
 Byramjee, R., (Sorabjee Mancherjee & Co.) merchant, Peel street
 Byramjee, Bomanjee, broker, Old Bailey
 Byres, G. M., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Byrne, E., broker and marine surveyor, Hiogo
 Byrne, E., (Hall & Holtz) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Byworth, D. C., Maritime Customs chief examiner, Canton
 Byworth, L. A., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Takao

- Caballero, F., assistant, public works department, Manila
 Caballero, F., ayudante, inspeccion de montes, Manila
 Caballero, F., teniente-coronel, military engineering department, Manila
 Cabamiss, C., cadet midshipman, U.S. sloop *Swatara*
 Cabanas, F., jefe interino, inspeccion de Montes, Iloilo
 Cabanne, deputy judge, tribunal of first instance, Saigon
 Cabeldu, P. S., tailor & outfitter, Hiogo
 Cabral, J. A. R., professor of Latin, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Cubrera, F., ensign, civil horseguards, Manila
 Cacho, Fr., (J. Zobel) assistant, Iloilo
 Cacho, F., sub-delegado de farmacia, Iloilo
 Cadell, W. A., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Cadell, G. E. A., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila (absent)
 Cadell, A. J. R., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Cadenas, J., (Innes & Keyser) clerk, Iloilo
 Cadet, E., hotel keeper, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
 Cadonau, A., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Caetello, M., capitan, artillery school, Manila
 Caffort, clerk, immigration office, Saigon
 Cagigas, J. de las (Ayala & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Cahill, F. S., third officer steamer *Hailoong*, Hongkong and Formosa
 Cairns, J., (Patrew Steam Rice Mill) engineer, Bangkok
 Cairns, R. H., marine surveyor, Praya (absent)
 Cajigas, J. de las, (Roxas, Reyes & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Caldas, A. A. de S., adjutant to the governor, Macao
 Caldas, R., clerk, administracion de Estancadas, Manila
 Caldbeck, E. J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Caldeira, F. M. d' A., secretary, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Calder, J. F., (Osaka Iron Works) managing engineer, Osaka
 Calderon, F. B., contador, tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
 Caldwell, H. M., Fairlea, Bonham road
 Caldwell, D. E., (Breerton & Wotton) clerk, Queen's road
 Caldwell, G. A., acting fifth master, Central school
 Calero, F., auctioneer and commission agent, Manila
 Calhoun, J. P., tidewaiter, Pakhoi
 Callaco, A., (Mitsu Bishi M. S. S. Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Callaghan, J. E., engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Foxhound*
 Callender, A. F., mate, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
 Callcott, J. H., C.E., assistant supdt. of works, Surveyor General's office, Singapore
 Callico, M., telegraph clerk, Manila
 Calver, E. V., Maritime Customs examiner, Kiukiang
 Calvo, M., (Viuda de Loyzaga & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Calvo, L., member of administrative Council, Manila
 Calvo, M., medical practitioner, Manila
 Camacho, A., contador, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Camajee, H. D., (D. N. Camajee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Camajee, D. N., (D. N. Camajee & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Camara, M., assistant, public works department, Iloilo
 Camara, A. de la, engineer, public works department, Manila
 Camara, M. de, assistant, public works department, Manila
 Cameron, P. E., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
 Cameron, W. G., chief engineer, light use tender *Meiji Maru*, Yokohama
 Cameron, L., (Oriental Bank) agent, Yokohama
 Cameron, J., inspector of police
 Cameron, Ewen, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) manager, Shanghai
 Camp, W. de la, (Pickenpack, Thies & Co.) clerk, Bangkok

- Campagne, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Campbell, R. M., (Agra Bank) acting accountant, Shanghai
 Campbell, C. H., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) merchant, Singapore (absent)
 Campbell, J. P., (MacLaine, Fraser & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Campbell, Alexander, merchant, Kiukiang
 Campbell, Miss M., missionary, Chiang Mai, Siam
 Campbell, R., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Campbell, D. C., pilot, Shanghai
 Campbell, Rev. Wm., missionary, Taiwan-foo
 Campbell, S., Maritime Customs assistant, Kiukiang
 Campbell, P., (Campbell & Co.) shipchandler, Swatow
 Campbell, J. C., third officer, steamer *Esmeralda*, Hongkong and Manila
 Campbell, H., hairdresser, Foochow
 Campbell, C., pipelayer, Water Works Co., Shanghai
 Campbell-Johnston, Lieut. A. F., East Kent Regiment, Singapore
 Campos, A. P., (Cozon & Giraud) clerk, Shanghai
 Campos, J. M., general foreman, Ordnance Store Department
 Campos, A. H. de, master mariner, Bangkok
 Campos, L. P., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
 Campos, E. P., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
 Campos, B. P., (Noronha & Co.) foreman, Zetland street
 Campos, F. N. de, (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Shanghai
 Campos, J. P., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
 Campos, L., guarda-almacen, Mint, Manila
 Camran, Chas., proprietor, "Union Hotel," Whampoa
 Canal, clerk to registrar of Courts of Appeal and first instance, Saigon
 Cañamaque, Sor C., San José hospital, Manila
 Canavaro, J. de S. C., ensign, second battalion, Macao
 Cance, W., (Little & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Candau, V., (V. Roque) clerk, Saigon
 Candelas, J. A., civil doctor, Manila
 Candlin, Rev. G. T., missionary, Tientsin
 Canha, F. da, hairdresser, Hiogo
 Cann, J. J., auctioneer, and agent for Reuter's Telegram Co., Hiogo
 Cann, W., (McAlister & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Cano, M. F., jefe de negociado, contaduria de hacienda, Manila
 Cano-Manuel, J., ayudante, capitania del puerto, Manila
 Cano, C., surgeon, army medical department, Manila
 Cantillo, J. G., telegraph official, Manila
 Cantley, N., superintendent Botanical Gardens, Singapore
 Capdevila, M. A., hotel keeper, Iloilo
 Capel, A., missionary, Chefoo
 Capelo, F., professor of medicine, University, Manila
 Capp, Mrs. E. P., missionary, Tungchowfoo, Shangtung
 Capper, H. D., gunner, H.B.M. gunboat *Esk*
 Capua, A., administrador de impuestos, Manila (absent)
 Caraman, F. T., tobacco planter, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
 Carbajal, J. G., clerk, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Carballo, J. P., ("La Puerta del Sol") assistant, Manila
 Carballo, J., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Cardell, J., profesor de derecho civil, University, Manila
 Cardenal, E. M., judge, Intramuros district, Manila
 Cardi, J., medical practitioner, Saigon
 Cardu, S., draughtsman, govt. architectural department, Bangkok
 Cardwell, J. E., missionary, Ta-ku-tang, Kiukiang
 Cardwell, J., warder, gaol, Penang

- Careans, S., Italian consul, Yokohama
 Carey, W., acting sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Comus*
 Carfort, Cte. de, second aide-de-camp, French frigate *Thémis*
 Cargill, T., engineer to Municipality, Singapore
 Carion, L., (Mercantile Printing office) compositor, Shanghai
 Carl, A., (A. Markwald & Co.'s rice mill) engineer, Bangkok
 Carles, W. R., H.B.M. acting vice-consul, Shanghai
 Carles, pilot, Saigon
 Carlier, director of boys' public schools, Saigon
 Carlill, A. J. H., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Carlos, A. B., (Hamilton, Gray & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Carlos, B., pilot, Newchwang
 Carlson, F., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Woosung Station, Shanghai
 Carlson, S., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
 Carlson, W., first berthing officer, Harbour Master's office, Shanghai
 Carmichael, A., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Carmichael, Jas., (*Celestial Empire*) reporter, Shanghai
 Carneiro, E., (Noronha & Co.) compositor, Zetland street
 Carneiro, J. V., (Stephens & Holmes) clerk, Wyndham street
 Carneiro, J. L., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Carneiro, A. M., (A. R. Marty) assistant, Queen's road
 Carneiro, J., ward-master, Civil Hospital
 Carnie, F., commission agent, Chinkiang
 Caro, R., telegraph official, Manila
 Carpenter, A., lieutenant-commander, H.B.M. surveying vessel *Maggie*
 Carr, N. E., major R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Carr, R. P., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Carr, S. R., (John Little & Co.) warehouseman, Singapore
 Carr, R. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Carrall, J. W., Maritime Customs assistant, Tientsin
 Carreras, P., officer, civil horse guards, Manila
 Carrew, H. J., captain, Mitsu Bishi str. *Tamaura-maru*
 Carrimahomed, S., (H. A. Esmail & Co.) assistant, Hollywood road
 Carrique, P., pilot, Haiphong
 Carroll, J. D., Hiogo
 Carroll, E., cadet-midshipman, U.S.S. *Ric'mond*
 Carrow, W. G., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Victor Emmanuel*
 Carrow, F., M.D., medical practitioner, and vice-consul in charge U.S. Consulate, Canton
 Carson, Rev. J., missionary, Newchwang
 Carst, Captain Jan, Yokohama
 Carswell, R., (New Harbour Dock Co.) assistant engineer, Singapore
 Carter, J. W., sub-inspector of police, Penang
 Carter, J., Upper Yangtze pilot, Shanghai
 Carter, Rev. T. C., missionary, Kiukiang
 Carter, W. H., (Carter & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Carteron, conductor, public works department, Saigon
 Cartman, F. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chiu-kiang
 Carvajal, J., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, and secretary Swedish consulate, **Manila**
 Carvalho, E., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Carvalho, E. A. de, clerk, colonial secretary's office
 Carvalho, J. J. dos P., clerk, colonial secretary's Office, Macao
 Carvalho, J. M., (Chinese Insurance Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Carvalho, H. de, (Union Insurance Society,) clerk, Peddar's Wharf
 Carvalho, P. I. do R., commander, Portuguese gunboat *Tamega*
 Carvalho, A. H. de, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Carvalho, F. B. de, medical practitioner, Macao

- Carvalho, L. F., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Carvalho, J. A. de, first clerk and cashier, Colonial Treasury
 Carvalho, M. de, (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Carvalho, P. M. de, (Oriental Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Cary, A. G., captain, steamer *Powan*, Hongkong and Canton
 Cary, Rev. O., Jr., missionary, Okayama, Japan
 Casademunt, F., secretary, Public Works department, Manila
 Casal, A. P., member of administrative council, Manila
 Casati, L., interpreter, Italian Legation, Tokio
 Cascarosa, R., inspector, administration colecciones y labores, Manila
 Cashin, J. W., (E. Koek) clerk, Singapore
 Caspari, Miss Jane, missionary, Hakodate
 Cass, R., captain, steamer *Ningpo*, Hongkong and Shanghai
 Cass, F., (Elles & Co) clerk, Amoy
 Cass, J. Gratton, (Elles & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Cassambhoy, M., (Ebrahimbhoy Pubanay) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
 Cassels, J. T., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) manager, Iloilo
 Cassels, C. E., (Martin Dyce & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Casson, D., chief officer, steamer *Chinkiang*, Hongkong and Shanghai
 Cassumbhoy, S., (E. Cassumbhoy) furniture dealer, Beaconsfield Arcade
 Cassumbhoy, E., furniture dealer, Beaconsfield Arcade
 Casswell, S. J., engineer, Hiogo
 Castellon, M., commandant of civil guard, Iloilo
 Castellote, R., magistrate, Manila
 Castera, pilot, Saigon
 Castillo, A. M. del, guarda, inspeccion de montes, Manila
 Castillo y Frigueros, L. del, chargé d'affaires, Siamish Legation, Tokio
 Castillo, restaurant keeper, Manila
 Castillo, S. P. de, purser, receiving ship *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
 Castle, W. C., Maritime Customs postal clerk, (absent)
 Castro, G. B. A., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
 Castro, C. C. de, Maritime Customs examiner, Tientsin
 Caswell, W., "La Casa de Berlin," Iloilo
 Catoire, A., timber merchant, Saigon
 Caudrelier, L., storekeeper, Yokohama
 Cawasjee, E., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) merchant, Gage street (absent)
 Cawasjee, Rustomjee, (Cursedjee Ookerjee Bhassania) clerk, Peel street
 Cawasjee, S., (Hongkong Hotel) assistant, Queen's road
 Cazalas, J. B., manager, Tempenis Estate, Singapore
 Cazalas, Mrs. R. M., (J. M. Cazales & Son) engineer, Singapore
 Cazaux, (Cazaux & Bertrand) ironmonger, &c., Saigon
 Celis, F., professor, infantry school, Manila
 Celis, J. de, (R. de la Vara & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Celis, R. da, (R. de la Vara & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Cembrano, J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Cercal, Baron de, (A. A. De Mello & Co.) merchant, & consul for Italy &c., Macao
 Cereso, A., dentist, Manila
 Cesbron, Rev. T. J. V., French Catholic missionary, Singapore
 Cespedes, L., architect, Public Works department, Manila
 Chagas, M. J., inspector of cargo boats and junks, Harbour Master's department
 Chagas, J. N. das, merchant, Macao
 Chair, E. F. de, midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 Chalang, F., (Bangkok Saw Mills) clerk, Bangkok
 Challens, A., foreman mechanic, railway service, Yokohama
 Chalmers, J. L., Maritime Customs assistant, (absent)
 Chalmers, Rev. J., LL.D., missionary, Hongkong (absent)

Chalmers, Jas., third engineer, steamer *Ningpo*, Hongkong and Shanghai
 Chamberlain, C., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Chamberlain, B. H., instructor, Imperial Naval College, Tokio
 Chambers, J., resident engineer, railway service, Tokio
 Chambers, H. J., (John Gittins & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Chamonard, H., (L. Gouilloud) clerk, Shanghai
 Champeaux, G. de, agent Messageries Maritimes, Praya central
 Champeaux, de, inspector of native affairs, Saigon
 Champromain, H. Maignan, French postmaster, Shanghai
 Chanavat, assistant engineer, Public Works department, Saigon
 Chandler, Rev. D. W., missionary, Foochow
 Channer, A., lieutenant, H.M. sloop *Flying Fish*
 Chapelain, Le, ensign, French cruiser *Kersaint*
 Chapelle, ensign, French cruiser *Parseval*, Haiphong
 Chapin, Miss J. E., missionary, Peking
 Chapin, Rev. F. M., missionary, Kalgan
 Chapin, Rev. L. D., missionary, Tung-ch'au
 Chaplin, W. S., professor, Imperial University, Tokio
 Chapman, J. J., head turnkey, Victoria Gaol
 Chapman, J., foreman, Dock, Bangkok
 Chapman, J., lightkeeper, Middle Dog Lighthouse, Amoy
 Chapsal, J., agent Messageries Maritimes, Shanghai
 Chapuis, Rev. H., vice-procureur, French Catholic Mission, Staunton street
 Chariot, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Charles, J. F., (G. R. Lambert & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Charlesworth, G., (Kelly & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Charley, J. F. W., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Charnaux, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Charrier, commander, French troops, Haiphong
 Charrier, counsellor, Court of Appeal, Saigon
 Charton, J., (Pelissies & Démolis) assistant, Saigon
 Charvet, G., (Cozen & Giraud) clerk, Shanghai
 Chassin de Kergommeaux, commander, gunboat *Javeline*, Saigon
 Chasseriau, L. E., proprietor, tapioca plantation, Singapore
 Chasseriau, E., (Chasseriau Estate) assistant, Singapore
 Chasseriau, L., (Chasseriau Estate) assistant, Singapore
 Chastel, Ed., wine merchant, Queen's road
 Chaster, J. W., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Encounter*
 Chater, C. P., bill and bullion broker, Bank Buildings
 Chater, J. T., (Chater & Vernon) share broker, Bank Buildings
 Chatron, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Hiogo
 Chaumet, B. M., French missionary, Hatsakè, Siam
 Chaumonot, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Chaumont, M., draughtsman, Maritime Customs engineer's office, Shanghai
 Chauseaux, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Chausse, Rev. Aug., Roman Catholic missionary, Canton
 Chauvin, (Brun & Chauvin) farrier, Saigon
 Chauvin, R., (Dell'Oro & Co.) silk inspector, Yokohama
 Chavassieux, chief, third office, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Chaves, E., official, administracion de estancadas, Manila
 Cheek, M. A., medical missionary, Ching Mai, Siam
 Cheerkoff, S. A., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co., clerk, Foochow
 Cheetham, J. F., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Chenieux, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Chenoweth, R., second officer, Customs revenue cruiser *Kua-hsing*, Shanghai
 Cheredoff, P. N., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Foochow

- Cheshire, F. D., interpreter, U.S. Consulate, Shanghai
 Chesney, J. H., second engineer, steamer *White Cloud*, Canton and Macao
 Chevalier, Rev. Fr., Roman Catholic missionary, Chinkiang
 Chevallier, B. H., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Comus*
 Cheyne, A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
 Chiène, C. M., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Child, Thos., gas engineer, Maritime Customs, Peking
 Chinchilla, J., intendente general de hacienda, Manila
 Chinchon, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Takao
 Chinoy, A. H., commission agent, Graham street
 Chipp, W. H., boatswain's mate, Naval College, Tokio
 Chippindall, Lieut. G. H., East Kent Regiment, Penang
 Chirscoff, S. A., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Chisholm, overseer, Singapore and Straits printing office, Singapore
 Chit, F., photographer, Bangkok
 Chivers, Jas. (Bangkok Saw Mills), Superintendent Upper Yard, Bangkok
 Chivers, J., Bangkok
 Chofré, printer, Manila
 Cholmondeley, R. H., lieutenant R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Chomley, F.; (Brown & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Chopard, H. D., clerk, Import and Export office, Singapore
 Chopard, H. A., (Rodyk & Davidson) clerk, Singapore
 Christensen, T. A., (Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co.) bargekeeper, Nagasaki
 Christensen, A. F., captain, Mitsu Bishi str. *Wakanoura-maru*, Tokio
 Christensen, L., Maritime Customs watcher, Shanghai
 Christians, J. H., pilot, Bangkok
 Christie, W. H., A.C.G., senior commissariat officer, Singapore
 Christie, Jas., chief engineer, steamer *Ichang*, Hongkong and Canton
 Christiernsson, Dr. B., vice-consul for Sweden and Norway, Shanghai
 Christy, W., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Tamsui
 Curch, W., (Maitland & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Churchill, C. E., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Churchill, H. W., (Hedge & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Chyriac, captain, steamer *Hansi*, Haiphong
 Ciceri, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiuikiang
 Cienfuegos, J. A., vice rector and professor, San Juan de Letram College, Manila
 Cifuentes, L., assistant, public works department, Manila
 Cinatti, D., harbour master, Macao
 Circuldo, E., (J. J. Reyes) gate-keeper, Bohol, Philippines
 Cirer, V., telegraph clerk, Manila
 Ciriaco, Jozé, compositor
 Cisneros, J. de la C., abogado fiscal, Supreme Court, Manila
 Clanchy, A., captain, steamer *Dunube*, Bangkok and Hongkong
 Clapperton, H., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) pilot, Singapore
 Claremont, G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tamsui
 Clark, R. H., assist. paymaster in charge H.B.M. gunboat *Zephyr*
 Clark, W. E., chief officer, steamer *Powan*, Hongkong and Canton
 Clark, C. B., surveyor, Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Clark, J. D., commission merchant, and proprietor *Shanghai Mercury*, Shanghai
 Clarke, F., livery stable keeper, Singapore
 Clarke, G. G., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Yoshina-maru*
 Clarke, W., Jr., chief engineer, steamer *Namoa*, Hongkong and Foochow
 Clarke, W., clerk, Supreme Court, Singapore
 Clarke, S. R., missionary, Chungking
 Clarke, G., (John Little & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Clarké, F. S., (Borneo Co.) acting manager, and Consul for Denmark, Bangkok

- Clarke, G. W., missionary, Kwei Yang
 Clarke, C. C., Maritime Customs assistant, Tientsin
 Clarke, W. J., (Clarke, Head & Co.) merchant, and vice-consul for Denmark, Chefoo
 Clarke, Robt., bread and biscuit baker, Yokohama
 Clarke, B. A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Clarke, G., Maritime Customs assistant tide-surveyor, Chinbai, Ningpo
 Clarkson, Miss V. A., missionary, Hiogo
 Clason, W. P., master, U.S. corvette *Alert*
 Clataud, J., storekeeper, Shanghai
 Claude, commis. aux ecritures, administrative service, Haiphong
 Claus, D., (Lindholm & Co.) clerk, Wladivostock
 Clayson, W. H., deputy commissioner of Customs
 Clayson, F., Maritime Customs assistant, Chinkiang
 Cleaver, J., chief inspector of nuisances
 Clement, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Niigata
 Clement, restaurant keeper, Haiphong
 Clement, C., public works dept., French Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Clemente, M., chantre, ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Clemintine, second engineer, S.S. *Impregnable*, Bangkok
 Cléonie, registrar in chief of Courts of Appeal and first instance, Saigon
 Clerc, P., commis. of archives and library, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
 Clerc, baker, Saigon
 Clerc de Fresue, le, telegraphist, Travinh, Cochin China
 Clervoy, conductor, public works department, Saigon
 Cleverton, J. H., paymaster H.B.M. sloop *Daring*
 Clibborn, Jas. B., surgeon, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
 Clifford, W. W., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
 Clifton, F., foreman plumber, Water Works Co., Shanghai
 Clifton, A. S. T., (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Climent, J. M., secretary, ecclesiastical department, Iloilo
 Cline, H. H., P.A. engineer, U.S.S. *Swarata*
 Clipperton, H., (Eastern Extension A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Clitz, J. M. B., rear admiral, U.S. Squadron
 Clodd, W. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tamsui
 Clode, A. J., reporter, *Japan Gazette* office, Yokohama
 Clough, B., Upper Yangtze pilot, Shanghai
 Clouth, C., M.D., medical practitioner, Castle road
 Clunis, J., civil architect, Bangkok
 Clutton, W., registrar, Supreme Court, Penang
 Clyatt, W. B., (Clyatt & Co.) storekeeper, Newchwang
 Clyma, H., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Coates, M., staff surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Encounter*
 Coc' inard, F., accountant, Comptoir d'Escompte, Shanghai
 Cochrane, Geo., fleet paymaster, U.S. Squadron
 Cock, A. C., (Agra Bank) assistant, Shanghai
 Cock, C. J., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 Cockburn, E., engineer, steam tug *Indra*, Bangkok
 Cockburn, W., student, British Legation, Peking
 Cockburn, Rev. Geo., M.A., missionary, Ichang
 Cocker, T. E., captain, Maritime Customs Service
 Cocking, S., Jr., (Cocking & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Coelho, J. d'O., chaplain, second battalion, Macao
 Coffey, F., major, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Coffey, J. J., clerk, United States consulate, Shanghai
 Coffin, J. A., (Hedge & Co.) assistant, Foochow
 Coffin, F. M., lightkeeper, Shanghai

Coffman, Miss Sarah, missionary, Petchaburi, Siam
 Coghlan, J., (E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.) cable splicer, str. *Sherard Osborn*, Singapore
 Cohen, A. S., broker, Lyndhurst terrace
 Cohen, C. C., (Cohen & Georg) broker, Queen's road
 Coit, F., (Coit & Co) merchant, Ningpo
 Coke, C. H., lieutenant, H.B.M. gunvessel *Fly*
 Colas, J., carpenter, Saigon
 Colborne, S., (Kelly & Walsh) assistant, Shanghai
 Colburn, Miss M. K., missionary, Shanghai
 Colby, Miss, missionary, Osaka
 Cole, Miss E., missionary, Chiang Mai, Siam
 Cole, A. H. L., manager, *Japan Mail* office, Yokohama
 Cole, G. E., (Eastern Extension A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
 Cole, C. J., (Eastern Extension A. & C. Telegraph Co.) actg. suptdt., Singapore
 Cole, C., (Purdon & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
 Coles, Geo., clerk, Naval Yard (absent)
 Colgan, J., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Coll, F., almacenero de rentas estancadas, Manila
 Collaco, J. P. P., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Collaço, J. M. J. P., storekeeper, Macao
 Collaço, V. A. P., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Collaço, J. M., lightkeeper, Shanghai
 Collaço, F. C., in charge of signal station, Victoria Peak
 Collaço, L., (Messageries Maritimes) storekeeper, Praya central
 Collaço, J. J., inspector of cargo boats & junks, Harbour Master's department
 Collaço, F. X., retired major, Macao
 Collada, C., tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Collard, W., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Collia, A. J., (Eastern Extension A. & C. Telegraph Co.) sup. rintendant, Malacca
 Collin de Planey, V., student interpreter, French Legation, Peking
 Collingwood, G., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Collins, W., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Swift*
 Collins, W., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) boilermaker, Singapore
 Collins, G. W., (Geo. W. Collins & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
 Collins, H., foreman, *Japan Mail* office, Yokohama
 Collis, J. P. (Eastern Extension A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Collyer, J. F., exchange market, Yokohama
 Colomb, J., (J. Colomb & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Colomb, P., (J. Colomb & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Colombani, garde magasins, administrative service, Haiphong
 Colombert, Monseigneur, bishop of Samosate, Saigon
 Colombet, E. A., French missionary, Bangkok
 Colombier, gardener, Saigon
 Colombo, L., (Dell' Oro & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Colomer, Rev. R., Roman Catholic missionary, Amoy
 Colpe, C., (Wieler & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Colquhoun, P., chief engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Swift*
 Colquhoun, W. M., (Macleod & Co.) merchant, Cebu
 Colville, Rev., John, minister, Union Chapel
 Combaluzier, telegraphist, Saigon
 Combaz, Rev., J. C., Roman Catholic missionary, Osaka
 Combes, L., (V. Roque) clerk, Saigon
 Combes, Rev. Fr., Roman Catholic Missionary, Ba-num, Cambodia
 Comins, C., (Little & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Comme, surgeon, French cruiser *Hamelin*, Haiphong
 Compagni, C., assistant, public works department, Manila

Compton, J., constable, British Consulate, Wênchow
 Comrie, D., (W. Hall & Co.) assistant, Penang
 Comte, Pierre, commission agent, Canton
 Conceição, P. de, clerk, colonial treasury, Singapore
 Conceição, J. F. de ("Hotel de l'Europe") assistant, Singapore
 Conceição, C. J., (Eastern Extension A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Conception, M., master mariner, Bangkok
 Condery, P., professor of architecture, Engineering College, Tokio
 Condit, W. A., second officer, steamer *Arratoon Apar*, Hongkong and Calcutta
 Conejos, M., fiscal, Juzgado de Guerra, Manila
 Coney, F. E., (W. F. Stevenson) clerk, Manila
 Conighi, A. G., consul for Austria-Hungary, Singapore (absent)
 Conil, A., (Messageries Maritimes) agent, Yokohama
 Connell, J. J., surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 Connell, chief engineer, steamer *Regent*, Bangkok
 Connell, M., second engineer, steamer *Yangtze*, Hongkong and Shanghai.
 Connellan, Lieut. C.L., East Kent Regiment, Singapore (absent)
 Conner, G. B., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Genkai-maru*
 Constantin, E., (Landstein & Co.) clerk, Haiphong
 Contreras, M. de, Spanish Consul, Saigon
 Conui, I., proprietor, Hope & Charity coal mines, Cebu
 Conwell, T., proprietor Cosmopolitan tavern, Hiogo
 Cook, J., proprietor, Stag Hotel, Queen's road
 Cook, Henry, shipbuilder, Yokohama
 Cook, R. H., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) acting agent, Saigon
 Cook, H. L., newsagent, Yokohama
 Cook, Mrs. D., milliner, Yokohama
 Cook, M. H., sail maker, Shanghai
 Cooke, A. P., commander, U.S. corvette *Svatara*
 Cooke, P. C. clerk, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 Cooke, R., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) acting Secretary, Praya Central
 Cooke, Genl. J. E., Anglo-Chinese Force, Ningpo
 Coombs, H. R., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Cooper, J., (Cumine & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Cooper, F. P., (Bush Brothers) clerk, Newchwang
 Cooper, H., (Associated Wharves) assistant, Shanghai
 Cooper, William, boatswain, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Cooper, R., engineer, Tugboat Association, Shanghai
 Cooper, H. N., (H. N. Cooper & Co.) merchant, Pottinger street and Canton
 Cooper, Rev. W. B., missionary, Tokio
 Cooper, W. M., British consul, Ningpo (absent)
 Cooper, E. C. P., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 Cooper, W. H., apothecary, general hospital, Singapore
 Cooverjee, P., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Cooverjee, H., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) merchant, Gage street
 Cope, S., (*Japan Mail*) assistant, Yokohama
 Cope, F. A., auctioneer, Yokohama
 Cope, A. E., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) sub-accountant, Queen's road
 Copeland, W., Spring Valley Brewery, Yokohama
 Coqset, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Tientsin
 Corbach, W. van, Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
 Corbett, Rev. H., missionary, Chefoo
 Corcoran, J., inspector of police, Central station
 Cordeiro, F., Bangkok
 Cordeiro, P., (Mercantile Printing office) compositor, Shanghai
 Cordeiro; E. R., (Chartered Bank of India) clerk, Manila

- Cordeiro, P. A., (Eastern Estension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Cordeiro, L. M., (Crane Bros.) assistant, Singapore
 Cordeiro, M. F., boatswain, Harbour department, Macao
 Cordeiro, A. A., (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
 Cordeiro, L. J., porter, St. Michael's public cemetery, Macao
 Cordeiro, A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Corder, G. A., acting chief engineer, revenue cruiser *Fei-hoo*, Amoy
 Cordier, Rev. Fr., missionary, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
 Cording, E. C., assistant, British consulate, Bangkok
 Cordova, J., assistant, Custom house, Manila
 Corfe, J. H., lieutenant & commander, H.B.M. gunboat *Moorhen*
 Corfe, Rev. C. J., missionary, Chefoo
 Corich, P., Maritime Customs watcher, Shanghai
 Cork, T. F., conveyancer and notary public, Singapore
 Cornabé, W. A., (Cornabé & Co.) merchant, Chefoo (absent)
 Cornand, plumber and tinman, Saigon
 Cornelius, A. N., fourth clerk, general Post office, Singapore
 Cornelius, B. M. A., clerk, *Straits Times* office, Singapore
 Cornelius, J. M. L., (McAlister & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Cornelli, J., Maritime Customs tidewater, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Corner, Geo. R., accountant, sec. Ch. of Com., and agent Reuter's Telegram Co., S'ghai
 Cornes, F., (Cornes & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Cornish, C. A., reporter, *Daily Press* office, Wyndham street
 Cornish, G. S., engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Moorhen*
 Cornu, A., manager Compagnie pour le decorticage du riz, Saigon
 Cornu, Ed., (A. Spooner, Ed. Renard & Co.) merchant, and acting mayor, Saigon
 Corrales, J., assistant, Ayuntamiento, Manila
 Corre, Rev. J. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Correa, A. J., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Cornea, F., accountant general's office, Manila
 Correa, J. C. P., ensign, second battalion, Macao
 Correia, J. L., continuo, revenue department, Macao
 Correll, Rev. I. H., missionary, Yokohama (absent)
 Corroy, acting director of botanical gardens, Saigon
 Corry, A. C., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 Cort, Miss Mary L., missionary, Petchaburi, Siam
 Cortego, C., trader, Iloilo
 Cortella, Rev. F. X., vicar of St. Lawrence's church, Macao
 Corveth, C. C., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
 Corveth, C., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
 Cory, J. M., architect, Shanghai
 Cosin y Martin, A., judge, Quiapo district, Manila
 Costa, N. T. da, writer, Naval Yard
 Costa e Silva, A. T. da, second commander, water police, Macao
 Costa, J. T. da, commissioner of Customs, Bangkok
 Costa, J. P. da, clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
 Costa, José, telegraph clerk, Manila
 Costa, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
 Costa, J. C. da, compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
 Costa, A. P. da, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Costa, D. A. da, marine officer, Post-office
 Costa, P. A. da, (H'kong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.) secretary, Queen's road
 Costa, J. P. da, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Costa, J. M. da, clerk and notary public, Macao
 Costa, R. G. da, (National Bank of India) clerk, Shanghai
 Costa, J. A., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, D'Aguilar street

- Costa, Rev. J. V. da, Roman Catholic missionary, Kiungchow
 Costa, J. F. M. da, Bangkok
 Costa, G. G. da, *Shanghai Mercury* office, compositor, Shanghai
 Costa, G. H. M. da (Hongkong Soda Water Co.), assistant, Hollywood road
 Costa, J. P. da, Jr., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Costa, B., captain, river steamer *Tonquin*, Haiphong
 Coste (Pharmacie Normale) assistant, Saigon
 Costilla, F. do P., member of municipal chamber, Macao
 Costoza, L., interventor aporador, commission de Acopios de Tabaco, Iloilo
 Cotewall, H. R., (Tata & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
 Coton, C., assistant, public works department, Manila
 Cotta, R., de, (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Cottam, J. P., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
 Cottell, E. C., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) sub-accountant, Yokohama
 Cottman, V. L., master, U. S. S. *Richmond*
 Colton, C. S. commander, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Cotton, E. A., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Couder, J. C., French Bakery, Nagasaki
 Couetoux, conductor, public works department, Saigon
 Coughtrie, J. B., (China Fire Insurance Company) secretary, Queen's road (absent)
 Coulgeans, de, telegraph clerk, Kampot, Cambodia
 Coulson, J. B., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Coulthard, J. R., assistant, British Consulate, Shanghai
 Courage, G. M., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Curacao*
 Courriere, receiver, registry of lands, Saigon
 Courtau, A., Maritime Customs assistant, Anping, Formosa
 Courtenay, J. P., staff surgeon, H.M. corvette *Comus*
 Cousin, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Osaka
 Cousing, V., trader, Iloilo
 Cousins, A. W. V., second magistrate, Singapore
 Cousins, E., (Cousins & Co.) merchant, and consul for Sweden, Newchwang
 Coutel, J. B., contractor, Saigon
 Couto, P., continuo, almoxarifado de guerra, Macao
 Couto, E. J. de, (Jardine, Matheson & Co) clerk, Shanghai
 Couvreur, Rev. N. J., French Catholic missionary, Singapore
 Couvreur, Rev. F., Roman Catholic Church, Hongkew, Shanghai
 Covil, T., (Boyd & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Cowan, W., student interpreter, Chinese immigration office, Singapore
 Cowasjee, H., (D. Nowrojee) clerk, Queen's road
 Cowderoy, J. J., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) proprietor Iron works, Yokohama
 Cowie, Capt. F. H., fleet marine officer, U. S. Squadron
 Cowie, F., English interpreter, Saigon
 Cowles, J. P., U.S. Vice Consul and interpreter, Foochow
 Cox, G. C., sub-editor, *Daily Press* office, Wyndham street
 Cox, J. H. (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Cox, John S., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
 Cox, R. C. C., lieutenant, R. Inuiskilling Fus., and aide-de-camp to Governor
 Cox, W. D., instructor, Imperial University, Tokio
 Coxon, A., bill and bullion broker, and consul for Belgium, Seymour terrace
 Coxon, E. J., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) assistant accountant, Singapore
 Cox-Smith, E. C., (Eastern Extension A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Cozics, assistant chief of the cabinet, Governor's office, Saigon
 Cozon, J., (Lacroix Cousins & Co.) Canton
 Cradock, C. G. F. M., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 Cradock, J., inspector of police, Central station
 Craig, W., chief engineer, str. *Powan*, Hongkong and Canton

Craig, R., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Craig, Robt., (Craig & Co.) merchant, and agent China Sugar Refinery, Swatow
 Craigie, Jas., fourth engineer, steamer *Japan*, Hongkong and Calcutta
 Cramer, A., cadet midshipman, U.S. corvette *Alert*
 Crane, C. E., (Crane Bros.) auctioneer, Singapore
 Cranston, D., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Crasemann, E., (Crasemann & Hagen) merchant, Chefoo (absent)
 Craven, T., (Hyde, Hertz & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Crawford, C., armourer sergeant, Ordnance Store department
 Crawford, A., second engineer, steamer *Dale*, Hongkong and Bangkok
 Crawford, A., chief engineer, Mi su Bishi steamer *Niigata-maru*
 Crawford, Lt. Col. G. A., commanding Royal Artillery in China and Straits
 Crawford, —, agricultural department, Tokio
 Crawford, D. R., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
 Crawford, H., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Crawford, Rev. T. P., D.D., missionary, Chefoo
 Creagh, J., solicitor, and editor *Hiogo News*, Hiogo
 Creagh, E. F., Maritime Customs clerk, Foochow
 Creagh, C. V., deputy superintendent of police (absent)
 Creancier, conductor, public works department, Saigon
 Creek, W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
 Crémoux, assist. sub-commissioner Marine Revues, Saigon
 Crescini, R., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
 Crescini, D., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Manila
 Crestin, baker, &c., Haiphong
 Crespo, V., telegraph operator, Manila
 Crettier, F., bookseller and stationer, Saigon
 Creus, M., chief of guards, gaol, Manila
 Creus, C., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Crevich, J., proprietor Universal Saloon, Nagasaki
 Crichton, A., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) fitter, Singapore
 Crichton, F., captain, Mitsu Bishi barque *Awajishima-maru*
 Crighton, R. T., master, light ship *Tungsha*, Shanghai
 Croal, R. W., commander, receiving ship *Ariel*, Shanghai
 Crochet, J., S. J., missionary, Shanghai
 Crochet, pilot, Haiphong
 Crocker, J. W., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) foreman engineer, Kowloon
 Crocker, E. A., (Geo. Oliver & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Crockford, H., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) pilot, Singapore
 Croft, Miss, missionary, Ningpo
 Cromie, Chas., silk inspector, Shanghai
 Crosby, J., school teacher, Hiogo
 Crosby, Miss J. N., missionary, Yokohama
 Crothers, W. J., acting gunner, H.B.M. sloop *Pegasus*
 Crouch, S. H., boatswain, H.B.M. corvette *Encounter*
 Croucher, Mrs., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Penang
 Crowe, D., (M. B. M. S. S. Co.), engineer, Yokohama
 Crowlie, H., pilot, Taku
 Cruickshank, W., chemist, Victoria Dispensary, Peddar's wharf
 Cruickshank, W. J., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Cruise, W., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Crummack, E. G., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Crutch, S. J., (Reiss & Co.) tea inspector, Shanghai
 Crutchley, F., law agent, Hiogo
 Cruz, Lydia F. da Sta, mistress Collège de Sta. Roza, Macao
 Cruz, M. da, (Imprimerie Commerciale) compositor, Saigon

- Cruz, P., surgeon, army medical department, Manila
 Cruz, T. da, assistant master, Raffles' Institution, Singapore
 Cruz, A. M. da, (Russell & Co) clerk, Canton
 Cruz, M., ("La Puerta del Sol") assistant, Iloilo
 Cruz, T. da, clerk, Club Lusitano
 Cruz, B. A., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Cruz, O. A. da, (China Traders' Ins. Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Cruz, Z. A. de, clerk, Import and Export office, Singapore
 Cruz, S. M. da, (Thomas, Rowe & Smith) clerk, Canton
 Cruz, F. A. da, (A. A. de Mello & Co.) clerk, Macao
 Cruz, A. A. da, (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Cruz, E. da, (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Cruze, T. A., boarding and emigration officer, Marine department, Singapore
 Cruze, J. da, (New Harbour Dock Co.) storekeeper, Singapore
 Cuadra, A. de la, assistant, departments of forests, Masbate, Philippines
 Cuadrado, A., assistant, public works department, Manila
 Cuadrado, M., surgeon, Naval department, Manila
 Cuartero, M., Bishop, Iloilo
 Cuartero, M., administrator of Customs, Manila
 Cubbins, Thos., Maritime Customs boat officer, Chefoo
 Cubelman, B. S., pay clerk, U.S. corvette *Alert*
 Cubero, A., civil governor's office, Manila
 Cubero, A., recaudador, Custom house, Manila
 Cubitt, A. G., second officer, P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, Hongkong & Japan
 Cujelo, L., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Cueto, J., vice-rector, university, Manila
 Cuff, J. C., (Eastern Extension A. & C. Telegraph Co.) assistant electrician, Singapore
 Culbertson, Rev. J. N., missionary, Bangkok
 Cullen, R. F., (Forbes, Munn & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Cullen, R. F., captain, steamer *Diamante*, Hongkong & Manila
 Cullin, W. A. B., proprietor *Penang Gazette*, Penang
 Culmsee, V., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Culty, A., hairdresser, Yokohama
 Cumine, Chas., (Cumine & Co) merchant, Shanghai
 Cumine, A. G. T., (Cumine & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
 Cuning, W. H., commodore in charge of naval establishment
 Cumming, Jas., assistant, Saw Mills Co, Johore
 Cumming, N. A., (P. A. Ponomareff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Cummins, F., (Carter & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Cumroodin, M. M., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Cumroodin, A. S., (Abdulcader Esmailjee) manager, Gaga street
 Cunha, F. da, Hogo
 Cunha, F. M. da Jr., student, Procurador's department, Macao
 Cunha, Rev. J. P. Sto. Anna da, manager Roman Catholic girls' school, Singapore
 Cunha, F. M. da., Jr., merchant, Macao
 Cunha, A. d'A. e, Junr., assistant inspector of fire, Macao
 Cunha, F. M. da, merchant, Macao
 Cunha, J. da, writer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Cunningham, J. K., (Fearon, Low & Co.) merchant, and consul for Belgium, Hiogo
 Cunningham, T., lightkeeper, Kiutoan lights, Shanghai
 Cunningham, T. B., (Russell & Co.) agent, & vice-con. for Sweden, &c., Canton
 Curet, L., second officer, Chinese gunboat *Ching-tsing*, Canton
 Currie, A., M. L. C., (Borneo Co.) manager, Singapore
 Currim, Hajee Abdool (Hajee Mahomed & Co.) clerk, Lyndhurst Terrace
 Cursetjee Ookerjee Bhassania, merchant, Peel street
 Curtis, A. W., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) assistant, Yokohama

Curtis, Rev., W. W., missionary, Osaka
 Curtis, G. M., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Curtis, J. H., (Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Curtis, W., (Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co.), Tokio
 Cushman, Miss Clara M., missionary, Peking
 Cutcliffe, W., master, steamer *Normandy*, Singapore and Bangkok
 Cuthbert, Geo., gunner, H.B.M. corvette *Curacoa*
 Cuthbertson, J. R., (Boustead & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Cuthbertson, R. B., pianoforte tuner and proprietor "The Commercial," Yokohama
 Cuthbertson, T., (Boustead & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Cutter, J. C., agricultural department, Sapporo, Yesso, Japan
 Cutts, Lieut. R. M., executive officer, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
 Cuyugan, V., notario, ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Cyprian, Rev. Bro., director, St. Joseph's College, Caine road

 Daae, I. M., commissioner, Maritime Customs, (absent)
 D'Aeth, Lieut. G. G. H., East Kent Regiment, Singapore
 Dabin, G. A. M., Roman Catholic Mission, Mu'ang Prom, Siam
 Dabney, A. J., master, U.S. corvette *Alert*
 Daeth, John, (Lucas & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Daguin, Rev. L. A., French Catholic missionary, Singapore
 Dagregoris, (E. Baud & Co.) lightfitter, plumber, &c., Saigon
 Dahim, J. B., (MacLaine, Fraser & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Daland, W. A., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Dale, H. W., (F. A. Groom) assistant, Shanghai
 Dalgliesh, W. H., (Carter & Co.) silk broker, Shanghai
 Dallas, C. H., (Malcolm & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Dallas, F., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
 Dallas, A. A., clerk, surveyor's office, Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Dallas, Barnes, bill broker, and secretary Race Club, Shanghai
 Dalrymple, G. O., Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
 Dalrymple, H. L., (Birley & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Dalton-Hawkins, H., (E. F. Hoskyn) clerk, Iloilo
 Daly, S., broker, Shanghai
 Dalziel, Jas., China Inland Mission, Shanghai
 Damais, Rev. J., French Catholic missionary, Singapore
 Danby, S. J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Danby, W., civil engineer and architect, Queen's road
 Dandan, P., ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Danenberg, Thereza da A., regenta, College of Sta. Roza, Macao
 Danenberg, H., (Syme & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Danenberg, C., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Danenberg, V., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Danenberg, H., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Danenberg, J., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Daniel, Miss C. H., M.D., missionary, Swatow
 Daniel, J., ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Daniel, H. W., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Danker, A., (Imprimerie Commerciale) compositor, Singapore
 Dantony, assistant engineer, public works department, Saigon
 Darbier, J. P., (Whitfield & Dowson) engineer, Yokohama
 Darby, W. H. F., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
 Dare, A. H., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
 Darke, F. M., pilot, Singapore
 Darling, D. A., Shanghai
 Darracq, A., secretary to Privy Council, Saigon

Dartize du Fournet, ensign, French cruiser *Parseval*, Haiphong
 Dattan, A., (Kunst and Albers) merchant, Wladivostock
 Daughlish, Lieut. G. V., East Kent Regiment, Singapore
 Dautremer, interpreter, French Legation, Tokio
 Dauver, H. R., (Dauver & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Dauvrchain, Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
 Dautzans, captain, gunboat *Carabine*, Haiphong
 Daver, P. F., storekeeper, Lyndhurst Terrace
 Davey, J., (A. S. Watson & Co.) chemist, Shanghai
 Davin, W. G., ensign, U.S. sloop *Swatara*
 David, (David and Son) blacksmith, Saigon
 David, E., (Cha-seriau Estate) assistant, Singapore
 David, chief gaoler, aigon
 David, A. J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) agent, Chefoo
 David, D. M., merchant, Chinkiang
 David, S. A., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Ningpo
 Davidson, J. G., (Rodyk & Davidson) advocate and attorney, Singapore
 Davidson, E. C., government telegraph engineer, Bangkok
 Davidson, T., (A. L. Johnston & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Davidson, Patrick (Davidson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
 Davidson, W. R., (Davidson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
 Davidson, F. G., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) chief assistant, Singapore
 Davidson, W., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, East point
 Davidson, Rev. Robt., missionary, Tokio (absent)
 Davidson, C. J. L., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Davidson, J. D., Jr., paymaster's clerk, U.S. sloop *Swatara*
 Davidson, F., (Kelly & Walsh) assistant, Queen's road
 Davidson, Robert M., (Davidson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
 Davidson, Wm., (Davidson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo (absent)
 Davies, W., (Japan Dispensary) assistant, Yokohama
 Davies, D., sailmaker, Singapore
 Davies, G. W., assistant, Sanitary department, Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Davies, T. E., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Davies, T., storekeeper, Newchwang
 Davies, T., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Davies, J. C., pilot, Singapore
 Davies, C. W. Tudor, Maritime Customs assistant, Ningpo
 Davieson, J., (Mit-u Bishi M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Davis, Ed., (Wisner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Davis, Miss, missionary, Hiogo
 Davis, D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
 Davis, Miss A. K., missionary, Tokio
 Davis, H., carpenter, U.S.S. *Swatara*
 Davis, Sergt. W., foreman of works, Royal Engineer department
 Davis, Rev. J. D., missionary, Kioto, Japan
 Davis, Rev. R. H., missionary, Hiogo
 Davis, Mrs. E., milliner, Yokohama
 Davis, Rev. G. R., missionary, Peking
 Davis, H. W., (Linstead & Davis) merchant, Queen's road
 Davis, J. K., (North China Insurance Co.) agent, Queen's road
 Davis, L., general trader, Yokohama
 Davison, Rev. J. C., missionary, Nagasaki
 Davison, Rev. W. C., missionary, and acting Consul for United States, Hakodate
 Davison, W. S., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Shario-maru*
 Dawson, C. P., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
 Day, E. F., commander, H.B.M. sloop *Pegasus*

Day, W., warder, gaol, Singapore
 Dacon, Herber., (John Forster & Co) clerk, Foochow
 Deacon, V. H., (Brereton & Wotton) solicitor, Queen's road
 Deacon, E., (Deacon & Co.) merchant, Canton (absent)
 Dean, H. Y., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Dean, Rev. Wm., D.D., missionary, Bangkok
 Deane, A. S., Maritime Customs assistant, and medical officer, Wuhu
 Deane, Hon. W. M., captain superintendent of Police and act. Colonial Treasurer
 De Ath, A., auctioneer, Hiogo
 De Bay, E., merchant, Bangkok (absent)
 De Biere, restaurateur, Hanoi
 Dechreves, Rev., Fr., R. C. missionary and director of observatory, Shanghai
 Deck, A., engineer, French Gas Company, Shanghai
 Decosta, agent du material, administrative service, Haiphong
 De Cotta, J. L., pianoforte instructor, Singapore
 Decustine, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
 De Forest, Rev. J. H., missionary, Osaka
 Degenae, F., merchant, Blue Buildings, Wanchai
 Degoul, H., law agent, Cholen, Saigon
 Deidenbach, J., (Langfieldt & Mayers) storekeeper, Yokohama
 Deighton, C. H., gunner, H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
 Deighton-Brayshe, C., Maritime Customs tide surveyor (absent)
 Deitz, G., master of revenue cruiser *Hwa-shu*, Newchwang
 De Jong, Dr. C. G., Yokohama
 Delacamp, H., (Delacamp, Macgregor & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Delanez, M. J., gunner, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Delaplace, L. G., Vicaire Apostolique, French Catholic mission, Peking
 Delebarre, S., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
 Deleito, P., capitain, carabinieri, Manila
 Delemas, Rev. J. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
 Delestre, J. E., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shanghai
 Delgado, R., canon, ecclesiastical department, Manila
 De Lisle, F. G., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Daring*
 De Lisle, E. J., private secretary to Governor of Straits Settlements
 Dell'Oro, I., (Dell'Oro & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Delort, first deputy procureur general, administration of justice, Saigon
 Delouette; Rev. E. F., French Catholic Mission, Malacca
 Delmas, hotel keeper, Haiphong
 Delprato, telegraphist, Saigon
 Deman, ensign, French cruiser *Parceval*, Haiphong
 Demars, telegraphist, Rachgia, Cochin China
 Demars, superintendent of telegraphic service, Saigon
 Demeo, F. L., (Dircks & Co.) clerk, Swatow
 Demetri, restaurateur, Haiphong
 Demetrius, Rev., Russian missionary, Hakodate
 Demetrius, G., purser, steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, Hongkong and Calcutta
 Demianoff, A., (A. Bjurling & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
 Démolis, (Pelissier & Démolis) timber merchant, Tayninb, Cochin China
 Deniaud, J., (Whitfield & Dowson) assistant, Yokohama
 Dening, Rev. W., missionary, Hakodate
 Denis, A., (Denis Frères) merchant, and president Chamber of Commerce, Saigon
 Denis, G., (Denis Frères) merchant, Saigon (absent)
 Denison, A., (Wm. Danby) assistant, Queen's road
 Denison, H.W., Foreign office, Tokio
 Denker, A., (A., (Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Dennemont, pilot, Saigon

- Denny, O. N., United States Consul-General, Shanghai
 Dennys, H., (Eastern Extension A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
 Dennys, N. B., Ph. D., third magistrate, Singapore
 Dennys, H. L., (Dennys & Mossop) solicitor, Bank Buildings
 Denson, H. E., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Dent, E. C. H., (A. Dent & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
 Dent, A., (Alfred Dent & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Dent, H. F., merchant, Canton
 Denton, J. H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Dentzau, J., master mariner, Bangkok
 Dépierre, J. M., professor, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
 Derbès, director of military engineers, Saigon
 Dermer, T. M., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Derrick, C. P., (Powell & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Derrick, G. A., (Martin, Dycø & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Derrick, E. J., engineer, Bangkok
 Derrick, W. H., (Powell & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Derrick, G., chief engr., E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s str. *Sherard Osborn*, Singapore
 De Salis, Wm., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Sheldrake*
 De San, E., merchant, Hiogo
 Deschanel, A., proprietor, Hotel des Colonies, Yokohama
 Desgraz, Miss, missionary, Chinkiang
 Desjacques, Rev. Fr., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
 Desker, E., (Hamilton, Gray & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Desker, H. F., (Desker & Co.) butcher, Singapore
 Desker, A., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Desmier, A., chief, first office, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
 Desormeaux, telegraphist, Saigon
 Desray, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
 Dessalles, Rev. E., French missionary, Bangkok
 Dessey, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Dethleffsen, P. J. S., master mariner, Bangkok
 Detmering, W., (W. G. Hale & Co.) merchant, Saigon
 Detmers, W., (Rädecker & Co.) merchant, Wyndham street
 Detring, Gustav, commissioner of Customs, Tientsin
 Deutzer, S., medical practitioner, Bangkok
 Desvallous, chief commissioner Marine Hospital, Saigon
 Deubel, lieutenant H. I. German M. S. *Elizabeth*
 Deveaux, G., chief engineer, Chinese gunboat *Chingtsing*, Canton
 Devenet, accountant, compagnie pour le decorticage du riz, Saigon
 Devesa, M., trader, Iloilo
 Devèze, A., (V. Aymonin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Devine, W. H., (M. B. M. S.S. Co.) accountant, engine works, Yokohama
 Devisc, hair dresser, Saigon
 Devjee, Rehmtoola, merchant, Peel street
 De Vries, C., merchant, Wladivostock
 De Wind, A. A., planter, Malacca
 Dewey, T. G., cadet midshipman, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Dhurumsey, F., (E. Pubaney) clerk, Lyndhurst Terrace
 Dias, A., Jr., ensign, second battalion, Macao
 Diaz de Liano, M., letrado, consejo de administracion, Manila
 Diaz y Puertas, F., (Loyzaaga & Co.) printer, Manila
 Diaz Fernandez, C., solicitor, Iloilo
 Diaz F., ayudante, inspeccion de montes, Daraga, Philippines
 Diaz, R., assistant, Post-office, Manila
 Dick, S., (Eastern Extension A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore

Dick, J., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Dickie, J., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, Wanchai
 Dickie, H., (China Sugar Refining Co.) manager, East point (absent)
 Dickins, F. V., barrister-at-law, Yokohama (absent)
 Dickson, J., assistant superintendent Imperial engine works, Nagasaki
 Dickinson, W. W., (Geo. W. Collins & Co.) assistant, Tientsin
 Dier, A. de, (J. M. Cazalas & Son) foreman engineer, Singapore
 Diercks, F., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
 Dierx, L., (Banque de l'Indo Chine) sub manager, Saigon
 Diesbach, Conte de, second secretary, French Legation, Tokio
 Diethelm, W. H., (Hooglandt & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Dietrich, Rev. W., missionary, Fukwing, Canton
 Dietz, R. R., Spanish vice-consul, Singapore
 D'Iffanger, F., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Dill, R., (Kaltenbach, Fischer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Dillon, E., constable, British consulate, Tokio
 Dillon, C., French consul, Tientsin
 Dimock, C. W., (American Clock & Brass Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Diniz, A. J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Diniz, A., (Chartered Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Diniz, S. J., (Chartered Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Diniz, A. J., (Kelly & Walsh) clerk, Shanghai
 Dinnis, B. J., clerk, H.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Dinsdale, G. K., secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Yokohama
 Dipner, A., chief of telegraph department, Wladivostock
 Dipple, R. P., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, D'Aguilar street
 Disse, Dr. T., professor of medicine, Imperial University, Tokio
 Dissmeyer, G. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
 Dithlessen, P. A., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Kokonoye-maru*, Tokio
 Divers, E., M.D., professor of chemistry, Engineering College, Tokio
 Dixon, J. M., secretary and professor of English, Engineering College, Tokio
 Dizon, J., assistant, mint, Manila
 Dmitrevsky, P., student interpreter, Russian Legation, Peking
 Dobbins, Rev. F. A., missionary, Tokio
 Dobie, W., commander, receiving ship *Yuen-fah*, Shanghai
 Dodd, John, (Dodd & Co.) merchant & consul for Netherlands, &c., Tamsui
 Dodds, Jas., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Yokohama
 Dodwell, F., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Dodwell, G. B., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Doel, P., police inspector, Nagasaki
 Doheny, (Fraser, Farley & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Dohmen, M., British vice consul, Yokohama
 Dolakewich, Paul, stevedore, Wladivostock
 Dolan, W., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) sailmaker, Hongkong
 Dolo, pilot, Saigon
 Domingo, E., ayudante, Estad Mayor de la Plaza, Manila
 Domingo, F., dibujante, floral department, Manila
 Domingo, B., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Dominguez, J., surgeon, army medical department, Manila
 Dominguez, A., accountant general's office, Manila
 Dominguez, N., interventor, a'lominis. de Impuestos, Manila
 Domoney, Geo., store-keeper, Yokohama
 Dompierre d'Hornoy, de, midshipman, French frigate *Themis*
 Donald, J., (M. B. M. S. S. C.) foreman, sail lot, Yokohama
 Donald, P., second engineer, steamer *Sunda*, Hongkong & Japan
 Donaldson, A. L., (Donaldson & Burkinshaw) attorney, Singapore

- Donaldson, C. P. M., clerk, H.B.M. Works department, Shanghai
 Donand, F. D., (Kunst & Albers) clerk, Wladivostock
 Donelan, J., civil doctor, Iloilo
 Donnelly, A. R., (Cornabé & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
 Donohoe, J., barrack sergeant, commissariat, Tanglin, Singapore
 Donough, J., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Donough, W., assistant master, Free school, Penang
 Donovan, Lieut-General E. W., commanding H.B.M.'s Forces in China and Straits
 Donovan, J. M., (Eastern Extension A. & C. Telegraph Co.) a-sist. electrician, Singapore
 Donovan, J. P., Maritime Customs Postal clerk, Peking
 Donovan, P., warder, gaol, Singapore
 Dorabjee, S., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road (absent)
 Dorabjee, F., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
 Dorabjee, D., (D. Nowrojee) assistant, Queen's road (absent)
 Doral, B. C., clerk, Land office, Penang
 Doral, J. H. P., manager, Hermeline estate, Singapore
 Doral, J. B., assistant master, Free school, Penang
 Doral, P. R., (Hughes & Legge) clerk, Queen's road
 Doral, J. P., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Doriani Bouillac, Mme., milliner, Saigon
 Dormer, C. J. T., midshipman, H.B.M. *Iron Duke*
 Dorrinck, J. J., (Alex. Bielfeld) broker, Shanghai
 Dougall, R., (New Harbour Dock Co.) assistant engineer, Singapore
 Douglas, J. H., assistant, Dock Co., Bangkok
 Douglas, J., (Japan Photographic Association) assistant, Yokohama
 Douglass, J., second engineer, light-house tender *Meiji Maru*, Yokohama
 Dourans, commander, French gunboat *Carabine*, Tonquin
 Dourvill, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Doust, F. B., cadet engineer, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Douthwaite, Rev. A. W., medical missionary, Wênchow
 Dow, Miss D. M., missionary, Peking (absent)
 Dow, W. N., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Amoy
 Dowdall, C., (Myburgh & Dowdall) solicitor, Shanghai
 Dowley, E. B., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Down, S., (B. D. Benjamin) clerk, Shanghai
 Downie, A., (Innes & Keyser) clerk, Iloilo
 Downie, W., (John Little & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Downie, D., chief officer, steamer *Yangtze*, Hongkong and Shanghai
 Downing, Miss C. B., missionary, Chefoo
 Dowsley, Rev. A., missionary, Ichang
 Doyle, P., clerk, Ordnance Store department
 Dragon, W., chief clerk, Lieut. Governor's office, Penang
 Dragon, W. A., clerk, Penang Club, Penang
 Draper, Rev. G. F., missionary, Yokohama
 Drell, contractor, Saigon
 Dreusche, H. von, (A. Cordes & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
 Drew, A. H., (I.S.Bond) clerk, Singapore
 Drew, J. B., staff surgeon, H.B.M. sloop *Daring*
 Drewell, A., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Drewes, T. W., captain, steamer *Peking*, Hongkong and Shanghai
 Driscoll, T. N., tailor, Queen's road
 Drouart de Lezey, Rev. Lucien, Roman Catholic missionary, Niigata
 Drouhet, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Drouillard, lieutenant, French frigate *Thémis*
 Drude, H., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Drummon, W. E., (Paul Heinemann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo

Drummond, G., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) accountant, Singapore
 Drummond, W. V., (Drummond & Latham) barrister-at-law, Shanghai
 Drummond, J., captain, Mitsu Bishi str *Kumamoto-maru*, Tokio
 Drury, C., assistant master, High School, Malacca
 Drury, H. E., assistant paymaster, U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama
 Dubail, Mgr., Roman Catholic bishop, Newchwang
 Dubarry, P. R., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Ningpo
 Duberly, F., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
 Dubois, L., (C & J. Favre Brandt) assistant, and consul for Belgium, Osaka
 Dubois, C., (C. & J. Favre Brandt) assistant, Yokohama
 Dubois, J. F., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Swatow
 Dubrot, captain, French cruiser *Champlain*
 Duchamp, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Ducos, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Du Crouzet, (Ogliastro & Blutstein) clerk, Tamhoi, Saigon
 Dudgeon, P. C., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Dudgeon, Chas. J., (Mackintosh, Dudgeon & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Dudgeon, John, M.D., missionary, & professor of anatomy & physiology, Peking
 Dudley, Miss J. E., missionary, Hiogo
 Dudley, J., M. B., surgeon, H.B.M. *Iron Duke*, for Yokohama hospital
 Duer, Yeend, (M. B. M. S. S. Co.) agent, Yokohama
 Duff, Alex., (Cameron, Dunlop & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Duff, G., (Strahan & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Duff, Thos. W., commission agent, Chinkiang
 Duffus, Rev. Wm., missionary, Swatow
 Duggan, C. W., first clerk, Central Police Station
 Dujardin, F., (Fergusson & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
 Dujua, F., clerk, Governor-General's office, Manila
 Duke, F. W., barrister-at-law, Penang
 Dumas, J. A., professor, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
 Dumelin, A., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk, Yokohama
 Dumont, F., (Jas. Edwards) assistant, Yokohama
 Dumont, H., (Jas. Edwards) assistant, Yokohama
 Dunbar, G. H., (Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co.) barge keeper, Hiogo
 Dun, E., Agricultural department, Sapporo, Yesso, Japan
 Duncan, A., Maritime Customs assistant, Ningpo
 Duncan, A., constable, British consulate, Canton
 Duncan, C., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Duncan, Thos., engineer in charge, Dock, Bangkok
 Dundas, T. F. C., sub lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Zephyr*
 Dunlop, W., (Windsor, Redlich & Co.'s Rice Mill) engineer, Bangkok
 Dunlop, J., chief engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 Dunlop, H.B., (John D. Ross) clerk, Singapore
 Dunlop, C. G., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Dunlop, R., (Baer Senior & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Dunlop, C., (Powell & Co.) auctioneer, Singapore
 Dunlop, Major S., Inspector General of Police and President of Municipality, Singapore
 Dunman, T., proprietor, Grove Coconut Estate, Singapore
 Dunman, Wm., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Dunman, R., (Geo. Barnet & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Dunmore, D., storeman, H.M. Naval Yard
 Dunn, J., second engineer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
 Dunn, W. E. H., (Dunn, Melbye & Co.) merchant, Stanley street
 Dunn, Thomas, (Hedge & Co.) merchant, Foochow (absent)
 Duoc, P., professor, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
 Duperré, contre-admiral, French frigate *Thémis*

- Dupeux, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
 Dupont, Geo., Bangkok
 Durand, U., (Durand & Co.) saddler, Yokohama
 Durham, H. G., commission agent, Hiogo
 Dürr, O., (Dürr & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Dürr, Ed., (Dürr & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Dürr, W., (Dürr & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Durrant, F., captain, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 Durrie, Miss M., teacher, Roman Catholic Girls' School, Singapore
 Dussol, counsellor, Court of Appeal, Saigon
 Dussol, H., contractor, Saigon
 Dussol, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Dussutour, opium farmer, Pnompenh, Cambodia
 Dussutour, Mme., mistress, Girls' Public School, Saigon
 Dussutour, A., auctioneer, Saigon
 Dutras, Rev. José, Roman Catholic missionary, Amoy
 Dutronquoy, S., bowling saloon keeper, Hiogo
 Dutronieh, M., sister superior in charge of European hospital, Tientsin
 Duns, E. H., (Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Tokio
 Dūūs, J. H., merchant, and consul for Denmark, Hakodate
 Duval, A. T., (Deacon & Co.) public tea inspector, and chairman municipal con. Canton
 Duzac, pilot, Saigon
 Dyce, C. M., (Geo. Barnet & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Dyer, S., (British and Foreign Bible Society) agent, Shanghai
 Dyer, H., (Hall & Holtz) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Dyer, H., principal of Engineering College, Tokio
 Dyle, surveyor of public works, Pnompenh, Cambodia
 Dzionk, M. F., (Astor House Hotel) clerk, Shanghai
- Eagan, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
 Eaglin, E., apothecary, U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama
 Eakin, A. J., teacher in the King's School, Bangkok
 Earle, T. E., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Earnshaw, D., (Earnshaw & Co.) engineer, and surveyor to Lloyds' agents, Manila
 East, Jas. W., commander, H.B.M. corvette *Comus*
 Eastlack, W. R., (C. & J. Trading Co.) assistant, Hiogo
 Eastlack, R. F., (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Eastlacke, H. Y., dentist, Wyndham street
 Eastlacke, W. C., dentist, Wyndham street
 Eastlacke, F. W., Wyndham street
 Easton, A. J., (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Peddar's Wharf
 Easton, G. F., missionary, Chincheo, Kansuh
 Eaton, J., (A. W. Glennie) clerk, Yokohama
 Ebell, H., (Vogel & Co.) agent, Canton
 Eber, F. W., clerk, marine department, Singapore
 Eber, J. L., (Rodyk & David-son) clerk, Singapore
 Eber, A., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Eça, D. A. d', purser, steamer *White Cloud*, Hongkong and Macao
 Eccleston, G., mariner, Bangkok
 Ecclestone, J., assistant examiner, Maritime Customs, Newchwang
 Echaverría, Sor P., San José hospital, Manila
 Echavarría, F., captain of steamer *Aguila*, Iloilo
 Echevarría, E. T., "Los Catalanes," Manila
 Echevarría, J., assistant, Public Works department, Manila
 Eckert F., bandmaster, naval department, Tokio
 Eckford, A. M., (Cornabé & Co.) merchant, and consul for United States &c., Chefoo

- Ede, J. M., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Ede, N. J., secretary, Union Insurance Society, Poddar's wharf
 Edelmann, W., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Edgar, H., acting commissioner of Maritime Customs, Foochow
 Edgar, J., (Edgar & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Edgar, J., Maritime Customs tidewater, Newchwang
 Edgar, J., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Edgar, G., (Edgar & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Edge, Rev. J. C., missionary, London Mission, Staunton street
 Edger, J. S., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) accountant, Manila (absent)
 Edlefsen, M. C., mariner, Bangkok
 Edmund, Bro., teacher, St. Joseph's College, Caine road
 Eduljee Jamejee Deeguria, (Cursedjee Ookerjee Bhassaina) merchant, Peel street
 Eduljee, D., merchant, Peel street
 Eduljee, Kavasjee, clerk, *Daily Press* office, Wyndham street
 Edwards, F. W., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
 Edwards, F. H., (Malcampo & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Edwards, W., (Chinese Engineering & Mining Co.) winder, Tientsin
 Edwards, H. H., (Syme & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Edwards, Th., (Behre & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Edwards, R. S., clerk, Import and Export office, Singapore
 Edwards, J., Maritime Customs examiner, (absent)
 Edwards, O. E., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Edwards, St. J. H., acting clerk & marshal, United States consulate, Amoy
 Edwards, J., storekeeper, Yokohama
 Eggers, H., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Eggert, J., pilot, Takao
 Eguia, L., (Guichard & Fils) clerk, Manila
 Egville, L. D., second officer, steamer *Chinkiang*, Hongkong and Shanghai
 Ehlers, Ang., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Ehrlich, I., lieutenant, H. L. German M. S. *Stosch*
 Eichhorn, B., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Eichler, Rev. E. R., missionary, Canton
 Eilers, C. Th., (Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Eisendecker, K. von, German Minister, Tokio
 Eitel, Rev. E. J., M.A., Ph.D., inspector of schools
 Eizmendi, S., marmolista, Manila
 Ekstrand, J. W., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Kanetsawa-maru*
 Elberg, J., (F. A. Schultze & Co.) storekeeper, Newchwang
 Elder, A. E., Maritime Customs watcher, Shanghai
 Eldridge, H., Maritime Customs assistant tidesurveyor, Whampoa
 Eldridge, Stuart, M.D., physician, General Hospital, Yokohama
 Elera, C. de, professor, University, Manila
 Elia, Esmail, (N. M. & A. M. Khamisa) assistant, Peel street
 Elias, R. H., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Elias, J. B., (E. R. Belilios) clerk, Lyndhurst Terrace
 Elias, H. I., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Elias, E. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Elie, justice of the peace, Saigon
 Elliott, F. J. J., commander H.B.M. sloop *Daring*
 Elizaga, J. S., lightkeeper, Fisher Island lighthouse, Amoy
 Elizalde, L. R. de, bookkeeper, public works department, Manila
 Elizalde, J. M., (Inchausti & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Ellert, A., (Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Ellerton, J., Hiogo
 Elles, Jamieson, (Elles & Co) merchant, Amoy (absent)

Elles, J. C., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Elliot, T. B., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Elliott, G. E., chief officer, steamer *Esmeralda*, Hongkong & Manila
 Elliott, F. H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Singapore (absent)
 Elliott, J. R., (Hunt & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Ellis, R., warder, gaol, Singapore
 Ellis, H., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Ellis, H., master attendant and shipping master, Marine department, Singapore
 Elmer, G. W., colporteur, American Bible Society, Yokohama
 Elshout, J. M., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
 Elste, assistant surgeon, H. I. German M. S. *Hertha*
 Elwin, Rev. A., missionary, Hangchow
 Elwyn, H. B., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Encounter*
 Elzinger, watchmaker, Manila
 Emens, W. S., (China and Japan Trading Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Emery, D. A., (Wadliegh & Emery) merchant, and U.S. vice-consul, Chinkiang
 Emmerson, C., proprietor, Emmerson's Hotel, Singapore
 Emonet, Rev. N., Roman Catholic missionary, Newchwang
 Emory, G. B., (O. & O.S.S. Co.) general agent, Yokohama
 Encarnaçao, F. X., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Encinas, C. G., magistrate, Manila
 Endicott, S., (Cornes & Co.) merchant and vice-consul for Hawaii, Hiogo
 Endicott, H. B., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Engard, A. C., engineer, U.S.S. *Alert*
 Engel, unter-lieut., H. I. German M. S. *Stosch*
 Engelhardt, H., (F. Beato) clerk, Yokohama
 Engert, M., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 England, F. H., merchant, Foochow
 England, C. R., commission agent and auctioneer, Shanghai
 Engler, A., (F. Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Ennes, Rev. F. T. S. de S., vice-rector, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Ennes, M. B. de S., bishop, Ecclesiastical department, Macao
 Enriquez, M., Marques de Villa Cartell, Civil Governor, Manila
 Enriquez, D., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Enslie, J. J., acting consul, British Consulate, Yokohama
 Entrala, F. de P., Auxiliare de Fomento, Manila
 Entwistle, Jas., P. A. engineer, U.S. sloop *Ashuelot*
 Epping, Dr., surgeon H. I. German M. S. *Elisabeth*
 Erancee, B. A., (H. A. Asgar & H. Esmail) assistant, Gage street
 Erancee, B. K., (Burjorjee Khodadad & Co.) merchant, Singapore (absent)
 Erdmann, C., (Carlowitz & Co.) merchant, Praya central
 Erckenbrecht, unter-lieut., H. I. German M. S. *Hertha*
 Errasquin, Sor J., Sar José hospital, Manila
 Errington, A. J., commander, H.B.M. sloop *Albatross*
 Erskine, C. H., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Erskine, S., (Howarth, Erskine & Co.) engineer, Singapore
 Esbran, J. C., (L. H. Woods) clerk, Malacca
 Esbran, D., Government Printing office, Singapore
 Escande, ensign, French cruiser *Hamelin*, Haiphong
 Escarrer, G., (Sartorius & Moerike) assistant, Lipa, Philippines
 Escassi, Viuda E. G., printer, Iloilo
 Escondrillas, D., architect, Cebu
 Escoubet, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Escribano, F., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Escribano, M., assistant, seccion de archivo, Manila
 Escriña, R., assistant, public works department, Manila

- Escudier, commandant, French cruiser *Hamelin*, Haiphong
 Esdale, C., (Mitsu Bishi Mail S.S. Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Esdale, J. T., (Wilkin & Robison) clerk, Yokohama
 Es, J. C. van (G. R. Lambert & Co.) photographer, Singapore
 Esmail, Oosman, (Hajee Hamed Hajee Esack) manager, Gage street
 Esmail, H. M. S., (H. A. Asgar & H. Esmail) merchant, Gage street
 España, A., official, adminis. de estancadas, Manila
 Espana, A., marchamador, Custom house, Manila
 Especkerman, S., (John D. Ross) assistant, Singapore
 Especkerman, B. H., proprietor, Mercantile Press, Singapore
 Esperanza, A. de la, captain, civil horse guards, Manila
 Espino, M., constable, Spanish Consulate, Amoy
 Espinosa, T., vacunador general, civil government, Manila
 Esquer, president, first Court of appeal, Saigon (absent)
 Essabboy, Abdoolkyum M., merchant, Singapore
 Essabboy, Abdoolkader M., merchant, Cochrane street
 Essex, F., (China Traders' Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Estable, (E. Baud & Co.) assistant, Saigon
 Estanislao, E., (Barlow & Wilson) assistant, Manila
 Estella, Marques de, Capitan General of Philippines, Manila
 Esteves, J. M., lieutenant of police, Macao
 Esteves, J. J., teacher, Government school, Macao
 Estiarte, J., (La Puerta del Sol) assistant, Manila
 Estorges, telegraphist, Vinh-Long, Cochin China
 Estrada, Dr. A., secretary, Universidad de Filipinas, Manila
 Estranch, F., comisario de guerra, Manila
 Estruch, A., assistant, Mint, Manila
 Ethelson, A. P., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Eucis, E., asesor, juzgado de guerra, Manila
 Eugster, F., (L. Eugster & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Eugster, E., (L. Eugster & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Eugster, J., (J. Eugster & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Eustace, F. O., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Evans, A., (H. Evans) assistant, Shanghai
 Evans, Miss J. G., missionary, Tungchau
 Evans, H.*R., lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying vessel *Magpie*
 Evans, master mariner, Bangkok
 Evans, R., commander, H. B. M. gun-vessel *Lily*
 Evans, G. E., sheriff, Singapore
 Evans, H., inspector of immigrants, Penang
 Evans, B. G. L., assist. paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Evans, H., (Evans & Co.) baker and proprietor of "Empire Brewery," Shanghai
 Evans, J. H., (Evans, Pugh & Co.) merchant, Shanghai and Hankow (absent)
 Evans, M. P., (Reid, Evans & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Evard, R. P., honorary interpreter, French Legation, Tokio
 Everall, H., (Hall & Holtz) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Everett, E. E., wine and spirit merchant, Singapore
 Evers, A., (Simon, Evers & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Evington, Rev. H., missionary, Osaka
 Evvard, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
 Ewen, W. S., (Kelly and Walsh) assistant, Shanghai
 Ewer, F. H., Maritime Customs chief examiner, Swatow
 Ewing, J. A., professor, Imperial University, Tokio
 Eyecheune, telegraphist, Saigon
 Eykman, Dr. J. F., Board of Health, Tokio
 Eymard, C., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama

- Eymard-Rapine, inspector of native affairs, Saigon
 E., M. K., cadet midshipman, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Eason, J. L. O., (Spring Valley Brewery) assistant, Yokohama
 Ezekiel, F., (E. Sassoon Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Ezekiel, J. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Ezekiel, M. D., (Abraham, Ezra & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Ezekiel, F. E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Ningpo
 Ezekiel, N. D., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Ezra, I., (Abraham Ezra & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Ezra, I. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Ningpo
 Ezra, A., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) agent, Tientsin
- Fabian, N. C., marmolista, Manila
 Fabian, A., (Baer Senior & Co.) clerk, Manila (absent)
 Faber, H., (Faber and Voigt) merchant, Hiogo
 Fabre, A., proprietor Rasdolny steam saw mill, Wladiwostock
 Fabie, F. R., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Fabre, assistant architect of public buildings, Saigon
 Fabrice, H. von, (Sartorius & Moerike) assistant, Iloilo
 Fabrice, E., druggist, Jaro, Philippines
 Fabris, E. A., assistant, Municipal Council offices, Shanghai
 Fabris, J. M., (H. S. Bidwell) clerk, Shanghai
 Faehmann, R., (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Faesy, G. A., (Hotel de l'Europe) assistant, Singapore
 Faga, V., (Ulysse Pila & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Fairhurst, Thos., (Newman & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
 Fairless, J., (Lösch & Fairless) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Fajado, R., clerk, contaduria de hacienda, Manila
 Falces, D., assistant, public works department, Manila
 Falck, G., (Falk, Bramann & Beidek) merchant, Bangkok
 Falck, C., (C. Illies & Co.) godownman, Yokohama
 Falconer, Alexander, acting head master, Central School, Gough street
 Falconer, M., (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Falconer, W. F., (Chartered Bank of India) sub-accountant, Queen's road
 Falkner, R. C., inspector of police, Penang
 Fallon, S., clerk, Army pay department
 Falls, W. T. B., colonial surgeon, Malacca
 Farago, E., Maritime Customs Chinese secretary, Peking
 Farano, L. O. de, magistrate, Manila
 Farant, O. W., executive officer, U.S.S. *Monoway*
 Farget, Mme., (Baudran & Farget) dressmaker, Saigon
 Fargue, sub-lieutenant *Antilope*, Saigon
 Farquhar S. St. J., midshipman, H. B. M.'s *Iron Duke*
 Farinole, J. B., discount office, Saigon
 Farinos, F., surgeon major, army medical department, Manila
 Farley, Gus., Jr., (Fraser, Farley & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Farnham, Rev. J. M. W., D.D., missionary, Shanghai
 Farrall, H., meter inspector, Gas Company, Shanghai
 Farrow, F. G., paymaster, H. B. M. gun-vessel *Fly*
 Farrar, A. A. E., (Geo. Smith & Co.) wine merchant, Shanghai
 Farrow, J., commander, revenue steamer *Ling Feng*, Chefoo
 Farsari, A., (Sargent, Farsari & Co.) newsagent, Yokohama
 Faubourmont de Montferrand de, lieutenant French cruiser *Parseval*, Haiphong
 Faulds, H., medical missionary, Tokio
 Fauque, Rev. J., French missionary, Bangkok
 Faure, administrator of native affairs, Saigon

- Faurie, Rev. U., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
 Fauvel, A. A., Maritime Customs assistant, (absent)
 Favet, engineer, hydrographic service, Haiphong
 Favier, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
 Favre-Brandt, C., (C. & J. Favre-Brandt) watch importer, Yokohama
 Favre-Brandt, J., (C. & J. Favre-Brandt) watch importer, Yokohama
 Fawcett, Miss, missionary, Hanchung
 Fawcett, J. (Macleod & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Fearon, C. H., (Fearon, Low & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Fearon, W., (Fearon, Low & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Fearon, J. S., (Fearon, Low & Co) merchant, Shanghai
 Fearon, G. D., (Deacon & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Fearon, R. I., (Fearon, Low & Co.) Shanghai merchant (absent)
 Featherstonhaugh, M. H., (Geo. Oliver & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Featherstonhaugh, J., Maritime Customs watcher, Shanghai
 Fee, R. M. M., French Catholic Mission, Penang
 Federoff, M., major of Wladivostock
 Federoff, proprietor of Richnoy steam saw mill, Wladivostock
 Feedaally Hoosenally (Nujmoodin Jee-wakham) clerk, Graham street
 Feitch, J., bandmaster to the Second King, Bangkok
 Felauneau, chargé du service des vivres, Hanoi
 Feldhausen H. E. Admiral, Governor, Wladivostock
 Feliciano, B., (Tutuban Rope Factory) assistant, Manila
 Feliciano, M., (Tutuban Rope Factory) manager, Manila
 Feix, F., sub-postmaster, Butterworth, Penang
 Felizardo, J., (Earnshaw & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Fell, J. P., lieutenant, Royal Artillery, Singapore
 Felman, Mrs. E., proprietrix, Eureka Hotel, Nagasaki
 Felman, B., proprietor Germania Bowling Saloon, Nagasaki
 Felton, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Fencham, H. G. deputy assistant commissary general of ordnance.
 Fenner, C. E., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Fennig, W., Maritime Customs assistant tide-surveyor, Amoy
 Fenollosa, E. F., professor, Imperial University, Tokio
 Fenton, K. B., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, and secretary Chamber of Commerce, Amoy
 Fentum, G. B., professor of music, Shanghai
 Fenwick, Geo., (Fenwick and Morrison) engineer, Wanchai
 Feraud, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Feraud, harness maker. Saigon
 Ferguson, C. J., clerk, H.B.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*
 Ferguson, J. H., Netherlands minister, Peking
 Ferguson, A., proprietor, "The Farm," Maloo, Shanghai
 Ferguson, G., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, East point
 Fergusson, R., (Morriss & Fergusson) bill and bullion broker, Shanghai
 Fergusson, T. T., (Fergusson & Co.) merchant, & Belgian consul, Chefoo
 Fernandes, B. de S., merchant, and consul for Siam, Macao
 Fernandes, F., (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
 Fernandes, J., (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
 Fernandes, A. M., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Singapore
 Fernandes, N. T., proprietor, *Boletim de Macao e Timor*, Macao
 Fernandes, Rev. F. A., deacon, ecclesiastical department, Macao
 Fernandez, V., (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
 Fernandez, G., clerk, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Fernandez, C., apprentice, surveyor general's office, Singapore
 Fernandez, J., clerk, commissariat, Singapore
 Fernandez, H., ministro, tribunal de cuentas, Manila

Fernandez, E. F., medical practitioner, Manila
 Fernandez, K. C., overseer, survey department, Malacca
 Fernandez, S., professor, San Juan de Letram College, Manila
 Fernandez, V. A., (J. D. Vaughan) clerk, Singapore
 Fernandez, H., medical practitioner, Manila
 Fernandez, D., lightkeeper, Lamocks lighthouse, Amoy
 Fernandez, V., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
 Fernandez, L. P., storekeeper, Kobe Iron Works, Hiogo
 Fernandez, M., restaurant keeper, Manila
 Fernandez, J. V., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
 Fernandez, R., chemist, Manila
 Fernier, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
 Ferral, F., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Ferral y Mateo, F., medical practitioner, Cebu
 Ferrand, Rev. Fr., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
 Ferrando, drill instructor, Bangkok
 Ferreira, J. A., captain, Police, Macao
 Ferreira, L., lawyer, Macao
 Ferrer, B., government interpreter, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
 Ferrer, captain, civil horse guards, Manila
 Ferrie, Rev. J. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Ferris, C., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Ferris, F. F., (*N. C. Herald* Office) clerk, Shanghai
 Festa, Chevalier C. S., Italian consul, Singapore (absent)
 Festa, E., (Borneo Co) clerk, Singapore
 Feyerabend, E. R., (H. C. Morf & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Fiaschi, lieutenant, French cruiser *Hamelin*, Haiphong
 Field, W. L., flag lieutenant, U.S. Squadron
 Field, A. W., Maritime Customs tide surveyor, Takao
 Fielde, Miss A. M., missionary, Swatow
 Figueira, C. C. S. M., ensigna second battalion, Macao
 Figueiredo, M. de, (Russell & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Figueiredo, F. de, carcereiro, Cadeia Publica, Macao
 Figueiredo, A. de, (Russell & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Figueiredo, A. do, enfermeiro, military hospital, Macao
 Figueiredo, J., (Chartered Bank of India) clerk, Queen's road
 Figueiredo, J. A. de, Tokio
 Filatriau, clerk, Court of Appeal, Saigon
 Finck, R., (Bangkok Saw Mill) clerk, Bangkok
 Findlay, J., (Blain & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Finlayson, J., (Boustead & Co.) merchant, Singapore (absent)
 Fioritti, Rev. J. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
 Fischer, S., (G. R. Lammert) assistant, Peddar's Wharf
 Fischer, Ed., (Ed. Fischer & Co.) merch., & acting con. gen. for Hawaii, Y'hama
 Fischer, J. P., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Fischer, F. von, (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Fischer, O., (Baer Senior & Co) clerk, Isabela, Philippines
 Fischer, G., (E. Meyer & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
 Fischer, pilot, Saigon
 Fischer, E., (J. Zobel) chemist, Capiz, Philippines
 Fischer, lieutenant, H. I. German M. S. *Elisabeth*
 Fish, T., cable jointer, E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s steamer *Agnes*, Singapore
 Fishburne, R. B., M.D., missionary, Hangchow
 Fisher, Wm., acting sergeant of police
 Fisher, T. R., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Fisher, Dr. J. Charles, medical practitioner, Arbuthnot road

- Fisher, J., rice merchant, Singapore
 Fisher, H. K. C., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Saigon
 Fisher, E., bill and bullion broker, Hankow
 Fisher, H. J., first class clerk, Maritime Customs, Keelung
 Fitch, Rev. Geo. F., missionary, Shanghai
 Fittock, C., (J. Baxter) marine surveyor, Singapore
 Fittock, G. V., student, British Legation, Peking
 Fitzgerald, Geo., chief engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Flacks, F. F., chief officer, steamer *Japan*, Hongkong and Calcutta
 Flagg, A. E., Upper Yangtze pilot, Shanghai
 Flanagan, J., clerk, commissariat and transport department
 Flathow, C., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Flavian, Archimandrate, Russian Greek Orthodox mission, Peking
 Fleischer, H. M., merchant, agent Messageries Maritimes, and Danish consul, Nagasaki
 Fleith, B., broker and auctioneer, Saigon
 Fleming, J. M., surveyor, Royal Engineers
 Flemming, L., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Fletcher, J., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) wharfinger, Singapore
 Fletcher, F. H., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) fitter, Singapore
 Fletcher, Miss N., missionary, Yokohama
 Fletcher, A., clerk, marine department, Penang
 Fletcher, C. A., Inland Sea pilot, Nagasaki
 Fletcher, J., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, East point
 Fletcher, J., (McAlister & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Fleuriot de Langle, A., chancelier, French Consulate, Haiphong
 Fleury de Ferrv, tide surveyor, French Customs, Haiphong
 Fleury, J. J. M., chief clerk, Netherlands Consulate, Penang
 Flores, C., (S. S. Flores) assistant, Manila
 Flores, P., (S. S. Flores) assistant, Manila
 Flores, B., (Vano & Reyes) storekeeper, Cebu
 Flores, C. H., (J. F. Scheffer) assistant, Pottinger street
 Flores, S. S., silk weaver, Manila
 Flores, V., silk weaver, Manila
 Flores, D., (S. S. Flores) assistant, Manila
 Flores, V. L., (S. S. Flores) assistant, Manila
 Flores, S., (S. S. Flores) assistant, Manila
 Floresco, F., master of school, San José hospital, Manila
 Flynn, Jos., sergeant of police
 Fobes, A. S., (C. & J. Trading Co.) agent, Yokohama (absent)
 Fock, Ed., (Wieler & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Fock, O., (B. Telge) clerk, Shanghai
 Focke, Dr. J. H., German consul, Shanghai (absent)
 Focken, E. W., pilot, Swatow
 Focks, commission agent, Manila
 Folger, W. M., lieutenant commander, U.S. sloop *Swatara*
 Follett, S. G., engineer, H.B.M. gunvessel *Lily*
 Folliot, teacher, boys' public school, Saigon
 Folque, C. A. F., aide-de-camp to Governor of Macao
 Fold, F., warder, guol, Singapore
 Fonsales, A. (Denis Frères) clerk, Saigon
 Fonseca, J. C., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Penang
 Fonseca, J. A. da, (Strachan & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Fonseca, A. J. da, commission agent, Macao
 Fonseca, J. B., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Fonseca, A., Junr., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Fonseca, F. V. da, (Evans, Pugh & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

Fonseca, F. V., purser, receiving ship *Wellington*, Shanghai
 Fontaine, A. M. de, inspector of police, Singapore
 Forbes, W. H., (W. Forbes) clerk, Tientsin
 Forbes, C., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Forbes, D. M., (Forbes, Munn & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Forbes, Wm., merchant and Belgian consul, Tientsin
 Forbes, W. H., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Prava (absent)
 Forbes, H. de C., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Ford, W. G., cadet-midshipman, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Ford, R. A., stevedore, Nagasaki
 Ford, J., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Ford, Theodore T., puisne judge, Singapore (absent)
 Ford, Chas., superintendent, botanical and afforestation dept.
 Ford, C. M., acting consul, British Consulate, Pakhoi
 Ford, T., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Fordham, Rev. J. S., missionary, Wusueh, Hankow
 Forestier, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Forrest, R. I., H.B.M. consul, Amoy
 Forrest, Wm., manager, Chartered Bank of India, Queen's road
 Forrester, W., (Forrester, Lavers & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Forrontegui, M., ayudante, Naval forces, Manila
 Fors, A., contador, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Forsaith, G. A., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shanghai
 Forster, John, (J. Forster & Co.) merchant, Foochow (absent)
 Forsyth, J. R., apothecary, Govt. Medical department, Province Wellesley
 Foss, Rev. H. J., missionary, Hiogo
 Foss, H., (Borneo Co.) manager, Queen's road
 Foster, Jos., paymaster, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Foster, Miss, missionary, Foochow
 Foster, Rev. A., minister, St. John's English Church, Hankow
 Foster, Jas., (Mackenzie & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Foster, H., railway engine driver, Yokohama
 Foster, F. E., (P.M.S.S. Co.) general agent for China and Japan, Queen's road
 Foster, F. T. P., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Fougera, J. H., Maritime Customs assistant, Chinkiang
 Foulhoux, architect in chief of public buildings, Saigon
 Foulk, G. C., aid ensign, U.S. Squadron in China and Japan
 Fouque, C. A., proprietor, French Bakery, Shanghai
 Fouque, P., teacher, foreign language School, Tokio
 Foures, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Fourès, acting representative of French protectorate, Pnompenh, Cambodia
 Fournel, J., (Schonhard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Fournell, C., comandante, Presidio, Manila
 Fournier, Le, ensign, French gunboat *Lutin*
 Fournier, H., storekeeper, D'Aguilar street
 Fouse, Geo., carpenter, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Fowler, W., inspector of municipal police, Central station, Shanghai
 Fox, Alex., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Fox, T. A., harbour master, Penang
 Fox, W. R., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Fox, W., assistant superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Singapore
 Fox, J. H., midshipman, H.M. corvette *Curacao*
 Fragas, Major, commanding second battalion, Macao
 Frahm, I., captain, Mitsu Bishi str. *Akitsuishima-maru*
 Frahm, P., captain, Mitsu Bishi str. *Shuninoe-maru*
 Fraineau, Rev. T. P., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki

Framjee, C., (N. D. Ollia & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Francis, J. J., barrister-at-law, Bank Buildings, and commandant H.K. Volunteers
 Francis, J., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Francis, R., (R. Francis & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Francisco, I., (W. F. Stevenson) clerk, Manila
 Francisco, R., manager, Mercantile Press office, Singapore
 Francisco, Thos., ("Hotel de la Paix") assistant, Singapore
 Francisco, Pedro, (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
 Franck, P. J. C., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Taiyu-maru*
 Francke, O., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Francke, H., (Schinne & Francke) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Franco, J. M., Jr., reporter, *Hongkong Telegraph*, Wellington street
 Franco, surgeon major, Army Medical department, Manila
 Franco, J., treasurer, Ayuntamiento, Manila
 Franco, O., compositor, *Daily Press* office, Wyndham street
 Franco, J. F., member of Municipal Council, Macao
 Franco, M., suplente, Sociedad Seguros Maritimos, Manila
 Franco, Dr. L. L., medical practitioner, Macao
 Franco, J., professor of Medicine, University, Manila
 Franco, L. A., substitute judge, Justice of Peace, Macao
 Franco, F. M., (De Souza & Co.) compositor, Wellington street
 Franco, R., restaurant keeper, Manila
 Francois, Rev. Jean, missionary, Patrew, Siam
 Frandon, E., premier commis., French consulate, Yokohama
 Francois, restaurateur, Hanoi
 Frandin, J. Hte., chancelier-interpretè, French Consulate, Tientsin
 Frank, H., (G. Hieber & Co.) commission agent, Singapore
 Frankfort, J., tidewater, Bangkok
 Franklin, J. S., sailmaker, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Franqueza, A. Diaz, comandante, guardia civil veterana, Manila
 Frapaga, J., Hotel de Madrid, Manila
 Fraser, R. G., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Fraser, E. D. Home, student, British Legation, Peking
 Fraser, D., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Hiogo
 Fraser, L. J., (MacLaine, Fraser & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Fraser, J., proprietor, Singapore and Straits Printing office, Singapore
 Fraser, E. J., (Mollison, Fraser & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Fraser, J. A., (Fraser, Farley & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Frater, A., British consul, Kiungchow (absent)
 Frazer, John, bill broker, Singapore
 Frazer, A., inspector of police, Malacca
 Frazer, A., (Kobe Iron Works) assistant, Hiogo
 Frazer, John, medical practitioner, Tientsin
 Frazier, S. R., instructor, Imperial University, Tokio
 Freart, L., assistant, public works department, Manila
 Frederick, G. C., lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying vessel *Magpie*
 Fredricksen, A. F., pilot, Newchwang
 Freeth, G. J., Maritime Customs tidewater, Canton
 Freitas, T. J. de, (Macao Dispensary) assistant, Macao
 French, W., Maritime Customs tidewater, Taku
 French, Rev. W., chaplain, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 French, E. H., assistant, British consulate, Bangkok
 Fressel, Carl, (Fressel & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Frewin, Henry, pilot, Swatow
 Fricart, chief engineer to King of Cambodia, Pnompenh
 Fricker, H. W. assistant, Patrew Steam Rice Mill, Bangkok

- Friedrich, R., (Botica de la Escolta) druggist, Manila
 Friedrich, G., (Brinkmann & Co) clerk, Singapore
 Friedrichsen, Chr., (Puttjarcken, Rheiner & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Friederichs, A., (Friederichs & Co.) clerk, Penang
 Friend, L. B., lieutenant, Royal Engineers
 Friere, F., clerk, auditor general's office
 Fries, L. von, Maritime Customs assistant, Kiukiang
 Fries, S. von, Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
 Fright, F., clerk of works, Survey department, Penang
 Frischling, F., (Whitfield & Dowson) assistant, Yokohama
 Frischling, C. J., (Stewart & Osborne) assistant, Shanghai
 Fritsche, Dr. H., director, Russian Observatory, Peking
 Fitz, J., (Mustard & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Frois, B. S., (Edwin Koek) clerk, Singapore
 Frois, A., foreman, *Straits Times* office, Singapore
 Frois, B., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Frois, F. R., clerk, audit office, Singapore
 Frois, F. R. R., (P. J. Joaquim) clerk, Singapore
 Frost, J. J., engineer, H.B.M. sloop *Pegasus*
 Frotier, treasurer, Saigon
 Fry, F. W., (Weeks & Fry) broker, Foochow
 Fryer, H., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) gunner, Pootung, Shanghai
 Fryer, John, scientific translation department, Kiangan Arsenal, Shanghai
 Fuentes, J., surgeon, army medical department, Manila
 Fuente, M. de la, (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Fuentes, J. M. de, assistant, public works department, Manila
 Fulford, H. E., student, British Legation, Peking
 Fullam, W. F., ensign, U.S. sloop *Swatara*
 Fuller, W. R., architect and builder, and storekeeper, Chefoo
 Fulton, Rev. A. A., missionary, Canton
 Fulton, P. A., (Riley, Hargreaves & Co.) engineer, Singapore
 Fünfgeld, E. (Hubert & Fünfgeld) merchant, Saigon
 Furber, E. G., master mariner, Nagasaki
 Furber, W. G., master mariner and United States Vice-consul, Nagasaki
 Fusco, M., bandmaster, Bangkok
 Fyfe, J. B., chief engineer, steamer *Esmeralda*, Hongkong & Manila
 Fyte, J. A., engineer, (Fenwick, Morrison & Co) Wanchai
 Fyfe, W. S., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Fyson, Rev. P. K., missionary, Niigata

 Gabaretta, R., "The Relief Fire Brigade," Yokohama
 Gabriel, J., teacher, Government school, Singapore
 Gabriel, P., teacher, Government school, Singapore
 Gabriel, Rev., Russian missionary, Tokio
 Gabriel, J., (Noronha & Co.) compositor, Zetland street
 Gædertz, P. M., (Baer & Suhm) clerk, Manila
 Gædertz, J. H., (Baer Senior & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Gage, H., cadet engineer, U.S.S. *Alert*
 Gaggino, G., (Drummond, Gaggino & Co.) shipchandler, Singapore
 Gahagan, A. Y., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
 Gaigneron de Marolles, second deputy, administration of justice, Saigon
 Gaillaude, de, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Gaillaude, de, chief commissioner, marine revues, Saigon
 Gaillard, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Gaillard, L. hair dresser, Saigon
 Galcerran, J., official, administracion de estancadas, Manila

- Gale, W. H. C., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Gale, S. R., librarian, Shanghai Library, Shanghai
 Galembert, M. P. G. de, Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
 Galetzki, proprietor Hotel Galetzki, Wladiwostock
 Galian, M. G., pawnbroker, Manila
 Galiano, A., (Ramirez & Giraudier) assistant, Manila
 Gall, J., marshal, U.S. consulate, Tientsin
 Gallagher, J., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Takasago-maru*
 Gallagher, F., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Shanghai
 Gallardo, J., ayudante, inspeccion de montes, Calapan, Philippines
 Galles, G., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Galles, F. W., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) shipwright, Shanghai
 Gallo, G., Roman Catholic missionary, Wellington street
 Galmel, Rev. L. J., French Catholic Mission, Balek Pulau, Penang
 Galpiu, Rev. F., missionary, Ningpo
 Galton, W. P., (Galton & Co.) public tea inspector, Foochow
 Gamas, Octave, sub-inspector police, Singapore
 Gamewell, Rev. F. D., missionary, Peking
 Gamir, S., chief of Estado Mayor, Manila
 Ganao, J. W., (P. J. Joaquim) clerk, Singapore
 Gande, J. W., (Geo. Smith & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Gangjee, M., (Ebrahimbhoy Pubaney) manager, Wellington street
 Gantes, de, ensign, French gunboat *Surprise*, Haiphong
 Garcerie, A., timber merchant, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
 Garchitorena, J. C., (Garchitorena & Co.) carriage builder, Manila
 Garchitorena, A. M., (Garchitorena & Co.) carriage builder, Manila
 Garcia, R., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Garcia, G., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Garcia, M., abagado fiscal, real audiencia, Manila
 Garcia, F., ayudante, inspeccion de montes, Calumpit, Luzon
 Garcia, M., inspeccion de montes, Iloilo
 Garcia, E., dibujante, botanical department, Manila
 Garcia, M., captain of civil guards, Iloilo
 Garcia, lieutenant of troops, Quinson
 Garcia, V., acting penitenciario, ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Garcia, J. M., professor of theology, University, Manila
 Garcia, E., interpreter, adminis. colecciones y labores, Manila
 Garcia y Basa, R., ayudante, botanical department, Manila
 Garcia, A., assistant, Mint, Manila
 Garcia, F., assistant, public works department, Manila
 Garcia, A. J., colonel, commanding Monte fort, Macao
 Garcia, V., (E. M. Barretto & Co.) engineer and machinist, Manila
 Gardes, (H. Pere) assistant, Saigon
 Gardès, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Gardiner, W. A., (J. Peña & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Gardiner, Rev., J. McD., missionary, Tokio
 Gardner, Miss F. H., missionary, Osaka
 Gardner, G., cable foreman, E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s storeship, Singapore
 Gardner, T. S., captain, steamer *Japan*, Hongkong and Calcutta
 Gardner, Mrs. F. E., baker and hotel keeper, Chefoo
 Gardner, H. A., constable, British consulate, Bangkok
 Gardthansen, H., (W. Danby) assistant, Queen's road
 Garfit, A. S., (China Traders' Insurance Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Gargan, J., Yokohama
 Garin, Sor M., San José hospital, Manila
 Garnier, B., consul-general for France, Shanghai

Garnier, Mgr. V., Roman Catholic bishop, Shanghai
 Garrat, Rev. W. E. H., missionary, Tokio
 Garrels, H., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Garrido, M., official, administraion de estancades, Manila
 Garrien, secretary to French protectorate, Pnompenh, Cambodia
 Garrigues, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
 Gascoigne, T., armourer sergeant, Ordnance Store department
 Gaskell, W. H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Gaskell, J. M., (Forbes, Munn & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Gasnier, Rt. Rev. Dr. E., French Catholic bishop, Singapore
 Gaspar, Enrique, consul for Spain, Macao
 Gasper, W. C., (P. Heinemann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Gaspar, J., (J. M. Cazalas & Son) turner, Singapore
 Gassier, tavern keeper, Saigon
 Gasteloy, B., chief clerk, Land office, Malacca
 Gate, Miss, (Mrs. Rose) milliner, Queen's road
 Gatnot, E., (V. Roque) assistant, Saigon
 Gauld, W., M.A., M.D., missionary, Swatow (absent)
 Gauld, Wm., sergeant of police
 Gauthier, C., (Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris) acting agent, Praya
 Gavieres, F. G., acting magistrate, Manila
 Gavieres, A. G., clerk, supreme court, Manila
 Gavierez, A. G., clerk, juzgado de guerra, Manila
 Gavine, pilot, Saigon
 Gavinni, tidesurveyor, customs, Haiphong
 Gawthorne, J., chief clerk, court of requests, Penang
 Gay, V., assistant, Governor's office, Iloilo
 Gay, A. O., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Geandey, distributor, Post office, Saigon (absent)
 Gearing, J. G. W., (Gearing & Co.) merchant, vice-consul for Netherlands, Chinkiang
 Gebauer, R., interpreter, German consulate, Yokohama
 Gebhardt, F., (J. W. Müller & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Geddes, A. D., lieutenant-colonel, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Gedge, H. J., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Comus*
 Gee, Chas., clerk, Victoria Gaol
 Geehlsen, H., proprietor, Union Hotel, Bangkok
 Geerts, Dr. A. J. C., board of health, Yokohama
 Gefféney, C. H., hair-dresser, Yokohama
 Geffroy, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Geiger, H. W., agent P. & O. S. N. Co., Singapore
 Geiringer, G., (J. Grassi & Bro.) assistant, Bangkok
 Gelston, Captain A. W. H., paymaster, East Kent Regiment, Singapore
 Genato, M., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer, and commission agent, Manila
 Genato, Vte. A., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer and commission agent, Manila
 Gendre, Em., contractor, Saigon
 Genevoix, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Genouilhac, assistant treasurer and chief accountant, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
 Genouxpraché, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
 Gentili, Rt. Rev. Dr. Thos., Roman Catholic missionary, Foochow
 Gentle, Alex. U.S. vice-consul, and secretary Singapore Exchange, Singapore
 Génu, L., (Guichard et Fils) merchant, Manila
 Geoghegan, E. J., (Butterfield & Swire) tea inspector, Yokohama
 Georg, E., (Cohen & Georg) broker, Queen's road
 George, C. P., cadet midshipman, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 George, G., (Tanjong Pagar Dock) shipwright, Singapore
 George, H., superintendent, Municipal Council, Hiogo

- George, J. C. F., (Oriental Bank) acting manager, Singapore
 George, E., secretary Chamber of Commerce, and agent Reuter's Telegram Co.
 Georges, pilot, Haiphong
 Gerard, Rev. J. J., teacher, college of Pulo Penang
 Gerdes, W., (Deetjen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Gerini, drill instructor, Bangkok
 Gerlach, C., M.D., medical practitioner, Alexandra Terrace
 Germain, J., inspector of nuisances
 Germann, A., (Sulzer & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
 Germinet, lieutenant, French frigate *Thémis*
 Gernot, C. J., provicar general, Saigon
 Gerona, B., trader, Iloilo
 Geronimo, G., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Gerrard, John, acting Registrar-general, and registrar of marriages, &c.
 Gers des Rivière, receiver, registry of lands, Saigon
 Gervais, lighthouse-keeper, Haiphong
 Gervaise, lieutenant, French cruiser *Kersaint*
 Geslien, H., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Gesseit, A., broker, Shanghai
 Gesseit, F. A., (A. Gesseit) assistant, Shanghai
 Getley, A., captain, Kiutoan lightship, Shanghai
 Geyer, E., (Behre & Co.) clerk, Cholen, Saigon
 Gheer, Miss J. M., missionary, Nagasaki
 Ghika, N. D., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Amoy
 Giafferi, de, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
 Gibarta, Rev. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Bangkok
 Gibb, H. B., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Pottinger street (absent)
 Gibbons, F. K. C., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 Gibbons, L., (Linstead & Davis) clerk, Queen's road
 Gibbs, J. R., boatswain, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
 Gibbs, J. B., proprietor, "Snug Saloon," Yokohama
 Gibson, Jas., (Sandilands, Buttery & Co.) clerk, Penang
 Gibson, R., overman, Keelung Colliery, Keelung
 Gibson, Rev. J. C., M.A., missionary, Swatow (absent)
 Gigo, J. G. y, farmaceutico-mayor, army medical department, Manila
 Gil, A. M., ensign, second battalion, Macao
 Gil, F., member of administrative council, Manila
 Gil de Uriban, R., first secretary, Spanish Legation, Peking
 Gilbert, Rev. W. R., chaplain, H.B.M. corvette *Encounter*
 Gilbert, J., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Gilby, H. H., (Eastern Extension, A. and C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Penang
 Gildemeister, B., (Brinkmann & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Gilchrist, Miss Ella, M. D., missionary, Kiukiang
 Giles, H., (Kelly and Walsh) assistant, Queen's road
 Giles, J., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Gilfillan, S., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) merchant, Singapore (absent)
 Gill, E. H., (Browne & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Gillbee, W., chief storeman, H.M. Naval Yard
 Gillett, B., merchant, Yokohama
 Gillies, D., secretary, Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Praya (absent)
 Gillingham, J., commission agent, Hiogo
 Gillingham, H., (J. Gillingham & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
 Gillingham, A. W., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Gilmore, Lieut. F. P., navigator, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Gilmour, D., public silk inspector, Shanghai
 Gilmour, Rev. J., M.A., missionary, Peking

- Ginard, R.**, civil doctor, and professor, University, Manila
Giner, J. F., judge, Binondo district, Manila
Ginsburg, M., merchant, Nagasaki
Gipperich, G., (Crasemann & Hagen) clerk, Chefoo
Gipperich, E., merchant, Shanghai
Giquel, P., director, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow (absent)
Girard, chief inspector of police force, Saigon
Girard, U., (Cozens & Giraud) clerk, Shanghai
Giraud, garde-meuble, French Consulate, Haiphong
Giraudier, L., (Ramirez and Giraudier) assistant, Manila
Giraudier, B., (Ramirez & Giraudier) printer, Manila
Gironte, F., assistant, custom house, Manila
Gittins, Thos., Jr., (John Gittins & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
Gittins, J., (John Gittins & Co.) merchant, Foochow (absent)
Giudicelli, T., comptable, French Municipal Council, Shanghai (absent)
Glass, Thos., engineer, Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.'s Engine, Praya Central
Glass, G., (Shanghai Medical Hall) assistant, Shanghai
Glass, C. C. N., (McAlister & Co.) ship broker, Singapore
Glass, D., acting manager, Associated wharves, Shanghai
Glass, L. R., (Guthrie & Co.) merchant, Singapore (absent)
Glennie, A. W., merchant, & public tea inspector, Yokohama
Glidden, G. D. B., lieutenant-commander, U.S.S. *Richmond*
Gloria, V., (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
Glutz, S., (F. Ullmann) assistant, Manila
Glover, Alex., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Glover, T. B., manager, Takasima Colliery and consul for Portugal, Nagasaki
Glover, Geo. B., commissioner of Customs, Kiukiang
Glover, T. G., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Glover, A. B., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Goble, Rev. J., missionary, Yokohama
Godart, R., assistant, "Hotel des Colonies," Shanghai
Godbold, G. A. B., captain, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
Goddard, Rev. J. R., missionary, Ningpo
Godinez, F., abogado, hospital de Sn. Juan de Dios, Manila
Godment, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Godwin, A. A., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Goette, R., Bangkok
Goetz, A., (Ed. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Praya
Goicoechea y Echavarría, F., secretary to the Governor-General, Manila
Gois, H. E., principal clerk, commissariat, Singapore
Goldenbaum, J., (Theo. Körnor) assistant, Wladiwostock
Goldenberg, H., proprietor, City of Hamburg Tavern, Nagasaki
Goldenstädt, C., agriculturist and navy contractor, Wladiwostock
Goldman, M., proprietor, British Crown Tavern, Nagasaki
Goldman, S., storekeeper, Nagasaki
Goldsborough, W. E., United States consul, Amoy
Goldsmith, B., (China Traders' Insurance Co.) acting agent, Shanghai
Gomard, master mariner, Bangkok
Gomboyeff, N., postmaster, Russian Legation, Peking
Gomes, J. E., (Chartered Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Gomes, Rev. W. H., missionary, Singapore
Gomes, A. J. A., lieutenant, Portuguese gunboat *Tamega*
Gomes, A. J., (H. A. Baumgarten) clerk, Malacca
Gomes, J. da S., third engineer, Portuguese gunboat *Tamega*
Gomes, M. A., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) clerk, Kowloon
Gomes, A., (A. A. de Mello & Co.) clerk, Macao

Gomes, A. S., M.D., medical practitioner, Wyndham street
 Gomes, N. J., (E. R. Belilios) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
 Gomes, F. A., (Brandão & Co.) merchant, Wellington street
 Gomes, J. B., merchant, Macao
 Gomes, J. B., Jr., (Brandão & Co.) merchant, Wellington street
 Gomes, A. J., (Brandão & Co.) merchant, Wellington street
 Gomez, J. B., restaurant keeper, Manila
 Gomez, G. U., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) turner, Singapore
 Gomez, F., assistant, Government Office, Iloilo
 Gomez, M., surgeon major, army medical department, Manila
 Gomez, J. A., professor de derecho civil, university, Manila
 Gomez, J., colonial physician, Iloilo
 Gomez, P., (Kobe Iron Works) rigger, Hiogo
 Gomez, M., professor of philosophy, University, Manila
 Gomez, J., proprietor, "Welcome Tavern," Queen's road central
 Gonsalves, J. M. R., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's Road
 Gonsalves, F., (Mercantile Printing Office) compositor, Shanghai
 Gonsalves, J. S., (Ed. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Gonsalves, J., surgeon military hospital, Macao
 Gonsalves, D. M., (Ulysse Pile & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Gonsalves, J. B. adjutant ensign, Police, Macao
 Gonsalves, N. P., clerk, tax office, Macao
 Gonsalves, F. M., (Rozario & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
 Gonsalves, C. J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Gonsalves, B. F., (Deacon & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Gonzalez, C., medical practitioner, Manila
 Gonzalez, A., captain of cavalry, Iloilo
 Gonzalez, Sor V., San José hospital, Manila
 Gonzalez, Sor I., San José hospital, Manila
 Gonzalez, F., clerk, administracion de Estancadas, Manila
 Gonzalez, M., assistant treasurer, ayuntamiento, Manila
 Gonzalez, R., (M. G. Galian) assistant, Manila
 Gonzalez, J., surgeon, army medical department, Manila
 Gonzalez, A., trader, Iloilo
 Gonzalez, L., photographer, Iloilo
 Gonzalez, F., (Aldecoa & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Gonzalez, Victor, druggist &c., Cebu
 Goodall, Miss E., missionary, Nagasaki
 Goodfellow, W., (Gas Co.) foreman fitter, Shanghai
 Goodison, F. S., (Cornes & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Goodrich, Rev. C., missionary, T'ung-chau
 Goodrich, A. M., lieutenant, R. Inviskilling Fusiliers
 Goodridge, R., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow
 Goodwin, Staff Sergt. J., clerk, Brigade office
 Goodwyn, C. S., Jr., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
 Goolamally Mahomedazum, Mahomedan priest, Shanghai
 Goolan Hoosein John Mahomed, merchant, Gage street
 Goosmann, J., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Gordes, photographer, Nagasaki
 Gordo, A. F., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
 Gordo, G. F., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
 Gordoff, J., (Kunst & Albers) clerk, Wladiwostock
 Gordon, A., superintendent Am. Presb. Mission Press, Shanghai
 Gordon, W. L., deputy inspector general, Royal Naval Hospital
 Gordon, A. G., (H. & W. Dock Co.) foreman moulder, Kowloon
 Gordon, Rev. M. L., M.D., missionary, Kioto, Japan

- Gordon, H. L., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Gordon, Rev. R., M.A., missionary, Amoy
 Gordon, W. G., (Gordon Bros.) commission agent, Hankow
 Gordon, C. W., (A. L. Rodionoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Gore-Booth, R. H., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Gore-Booth, E. H., broker, Shanghai
 Gorgas, M. C., cadet midshipman, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Gorham, C. L., (P. M. S. S. Co.) chief clerk, Praya
 Gorham, J. F., manager, Hiogo Hotel, Hiogo
 Gorman, H. J., furniture dealer, Yokohama
 Gorostiza, A. de, contador, ayuntamiento, Manila
 Gorostiza, A. de, apoderado, hospicio de San José, Manila
 Gort y Gigo, J., professor de farmacia, university, Manila
 Gortzh, Nilson, secretary to governor Fildhausen, Wladiwostok
 Gosch, H. L. E., (Schluter and Strandt) storekeeper, Hakodate
 Gott, J. A., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co) agent, Shanghai
 Gottlieb, F. H., senior magistrate, Penang
 Gottlinger, L., Variety Store, Hiogo
 Götz, W., (Moalle & Co.) assistant, Amoy
 Goudareau, G., wine merchant, Yokohama
 Gough, Rev. F. F., M.A., missionary, Ningpo
 Gouilloud, L., (Russell & Co.) silk inspector, Shanghai
 Goularte, J. B., clerk, Procurador's department, Macao
 Goulbourn, W., clerk, Surveyor General's office
 Gould, E. B., assistant, British consulate, Bangkok
 Gould, J., overseer of Hongkew roads, Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Gourdin, A. O'D., (Chinese Insurance Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Gourg, L., (V. Boque) clerk, Saigon
 Gourley, J., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, East point
 Gournalla, surveyor of telegraphs, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
 Goussery, J., Roman Catholic missionary, Chinkiang
 Gouts, sub-lieutenant, *LeDrac*, Saigon
 Gouvea, Rev. M. L. de, dean of the Cathedral, Macao
 Govantes, F., member of administrative Council, Manila (absent)
 Gove, F., (Wheelock & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Gowan, P., M.D., physician to H.M. the King, Bangkok
 Gower, E. H. M., civil engineer, Nagasaki
 Gowland, T. G., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Gowland, Wm., F.C.S., chemist and assayer, Mint, Kawasaki, Japan
 Goyenchea, A., Manila
 Graça, J. J. da, Portuguese minister to China and Japan, and Governor, Macao
 Graça, F. M. de, vice president of Municipal Chamber, Praia Grande, Macao
 Graça, A. M. de, Macao
 Gracias, C. J., member of Municipal Chamber, Macao
 Gracias, C., clerk, water police station, Macao
 Gracias, V. J., Macao
 Graham, Wm., (W. L. Hunter) tea inspector, Foochow
 Graham, J. W., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Taiwanfoo
 Graham, J., watchmaker, jeweller, &c, Singapore
 Graham, M., chief engineer, steamer *Japan*, Hongkong and Calcutta
 Graham, Jas., M. L. C., (Syme & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Graham, W., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi str. *Tamura-maru*, Japan
 Graham, G. G., schoolmaster, Bangkok
 Gram, C. C., Maritime Customs godown keeper, Pootung, Shanghai
 Gramberg, (Manacoff) assistant, Wladiwostok
 Granado, J., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila

- Granados, G., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
 Grand, Rev. J. P., French missionary, Kauburi, Siam
 Grandguillaume, A. (L. Vnard & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Grandpierre, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Canton
 Granger, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Granier, lieutenant, French frigate *Thémis*
 Granier, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Grant, D. B., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) assist. accountant, Singapore
 Grant, D., chief engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Encounter*
 Grant, D., medical missionary, Amoy
 Grant, W., pilot, Taku
 Grant, Cardross, (Hudson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Grant, J. C., sergeant of police
 Grant, Alex., missionary, Singapore
 Grant, W., (New Harbour Dock Co.) blacksmith, Singapore
 Grant, J., (McAlister & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Grant, P. McGregor, (R. Anderson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Grant, Chas., (Kelly & Walsh) manager, Queen's road
 Grant, W., superintendent shipwright, Naval yard, Taku
 Grant, J., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Grant, C. Lyall, (Adamson, Bell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Grant, P. V., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Shanghai
 Grasset, conductor, public works department, Saigon
 Grassi, G., (J. Grassi & Brother) assistant, Bangkok
 Grassi, A., (J. Grassi and brother) builder, contractor, &c., Bangkok
 Grassi, J., (J. Grassi and brother) builder, contractor, &c., Bangkok
 Grassin, assist. commissiouer of subsistances, Saigon
 Gratias, telegraphist, Bentré, Cochin China
 Graú, J., surgeon, civil governor's department, Manila
 Grau, V., medico del puerto, Manila
 Grauert, H., merchant, Yokohama
 Gravenhorst, W., (Bühre & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Graves, A. A., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Graves, Rev. R. H., missionary, Canton
 Gray, J. W., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Gray, A. T., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Gray, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Gray, B. C. T., (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Gray, H. P., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, and vice-consul for Gt. Britain and Italy, Iloilo
 Gray, R. M., (Reiss & Co.) silk inspector, Praya
 Grayston, B. R., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
 Grbsich, M., constable, French Consulate, Bangkok
 Greathead, A., (*V. C. Herald*) manager, Shanghai
 Greaves, A. R., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Green, F., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's Road
 Green, J., sergeant of police, Hiogo
 Green, Geo., Hiogo
 Green, J. H. third officer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Hongkong and Foochow
 Green, J. L., assistant master, High School, Malacca
 Green, E. H., P. A. surgeon, U.S.S. *Scutara*
 Green, S. A. H., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) accountant, Shanghai
 Green, L. M., chief engineer, H.M.S. *Wivern*
 Green, J. T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
 Green, F. J., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Green, F. M. lieut.-commander, U.S.S. *Palos*
 Green, C. J., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) storekeeper, Singapore

- Green, Mrs., milliner, Shanghai
 Green, Rev. O. M., missionary, Tokio
 Greenberg, proprietor, Oriental Tavern, Nagasaki
 Greenfield, W., second officer, steamer *Japan*, Hongkong and Calcutta
 Greenwood, Rev. M., missionary, Chefoo
 Gregoire, pilot, Saigon
 Gregoire, clerk, Governor's office, Saigon
 Gregorio, A., telegraph operator, Manila
 Gregory, E. J., clerk, Registration dept., Penang
 Gregory, M., publisher, *Penang Gazette*, Penang
 Gregory, P. A., clerk, court of requests, Penang
 Gregory, Wm., British consul, Swatow
 Gregory, J. M., fourth engineer, steamer *Arratoon Apar*, Hongkong and Calcutta
 Gregory, J., purser, steamer *Japan*, Hongkong and Calcutta
 Gregory, G. E., English and French teacher, Gov. telegraph school, Tokio
 Greig, G. (New Harbour Dock Co.) assistant engineer, Singapore
 Greig, Sergeant G., military foreman of works, Royal Engineer department
 Greig, W. G., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Hankow (absent)
 Greig, R., (Deacon & Co.) tea inspector, Canton
 Gremouin, secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Saigon
 Gremouin, clerk, immigration office, Saigon
 Grenard, L., (Pharmacie de l'Union) assistant, Shanghai
 Grenier, Rev. C. A. C., French Catholic mission, Penang
 Greppi, A., (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Kobe
 Greterin, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Grey, Major W. R., inspector of prisons, Singapore
 Grey, T., acting chief inspector of police, Central station
 Griffin, Geo., head master, Free School, Penang
 Griffin, J. T., (Corney & Co.) silk inspector, Yokohama
 Griffiths, J. H., carpenter, U.S.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Griffiths, D. K., aerated water manufactory, Beaconsfield Arcade
 Griffiths, Rev. G., missionary, Shanghai
 Grigg, G. T., acting carpenter, H.B.M. corvette *Comus*
 Grigor, J. M., agent, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Hiogo
 Grill, L., purser, steamer *Ichang*, Hongkong and Canton
 Grimani, E. H., Maritime Customs assistant, (absent)
 Grimble, J. R., Masonic Hall, Zetland street
 Grimble, H., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Grimble, P., chief foreman, Ordnance Store department
 Grimm, B., (Siam Dispensary) chemist, Bangkok
 Grimmer, Jas., manager, Temperance Hall, Shanghai
 Grindrod, J. H., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Grobien, F. A. F., (Just & Grobien) bill broker, Shanghai
 Grogan, M. E., (*Shanghai Mercury*) compositor, Shanghai
 Grönggröft, H., (Schmidt, Kustermann & Co.) clerk, Penang
 Gronner, A., commission agent, Shanghai
 Groom, A. H., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Groom, F. A., architect, Shanghai
 Groome, R. L., lieutenant, H. M. sloop *Albatross*
 Groote, Ch. de, Belgian Minister Plenipotentiary, Yokohama
 Grosclaude, E., (E. & U. Grosclaude) watchmaker, Hiogo
 Grosclaude, U., (E. & U. Grosclaude) watchmaker, Hankow
 Grose, F., (Hewett & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Grosse, M., clerk, Surveyor General's office, Singapore
 Grösser, F., (Grosser & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Grösser, E., (Grosser & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)

- Grossmann, G. A., (Grossmann & Co.) merchant, d'Aguilar street (absent)
 Grossmann, C. F., (Grossmann & Co.) merchant, d'Aguilar street
 Grosvenor, Hon. T. G., C. B., secretary, British Legation, Peking
 Grote, M., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Groth, A., professor, Medical department, University, Tokio
 Groube, F. E., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Albatross*
 Grunauer, Louis, (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Swatow
 Grunberg, M., (Grunberg Bros.) merchant, Singapore (absent)
 Grunberg, F., (Grunberg Bros.) merchant, Singapore
 Grundy, Rev. J., missionary, Canton
 Grundy, A., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Grunwald, F., (H. C. Morf & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Grupe, E., (J. Zobel) assistant, Manila
 Grupe, G., (J. Zobel) chemist, Manila
 Grupe, H., (J. Zobel) assistant, Manila
 Guarda, E. de la, sub-director de Hacienda, Manila
 Gubbay, R. A., (Gubbay Bros.) merchant, Singapore
 Gubbay, Y. A., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Gubbay, R. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Gubbay, M. S., (M. S. Gubbay & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Gubbins, G. W., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Flying Fish*
 Gubbins, W. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Gubbins, J. H., acting vice-consul, British consulate, Tokio
 Guédon, pilot, Saigon
 Guedes, F. D., commission agent
 Guedes, J. M., Jr., house and land agent, Wellington street
 Guego, F. X., Bangkok
 Guego, Rev. M., French missionary, Bang-pla-soi, Bangkok
 Guéguen, paymaster, French cruiser *Champlain*
 Gueuin, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
 Gueri, hotel keeper, Pnompenh, Cambodia
 Guenean, F., teacher, College Pulo Penang
 Guérin, proprietor "Pharmacie Normale," Saigon
 Guerra, J. A., magistrate, Manila (absent)
 Guerra, F., shipchandler, Manila
 Guerrer, E., member of administrative council, Manila
 Guerrero, J. G., merchant, Manila
 Guest, J., (Chinese Engineering & Mining Co.) foreman mechanic, Tientsin
 Guevara, J., oficial, ayuntamiento, Manila
 Guevara, F., (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Guevara, A. L. de, surgeon, army medical department, Manila
 Gueve, M., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Calbayog, Philippines
 Guibara, G. L., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Guierry, Mgr. E. F., Roman Catholic vicar apostolic of Chekiang, Ningpo
 Guieu, L., assistant, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Guijarro, J. official, adminis. de estancadas, Manila
 Guijarro, J., pagador, public works department, Manila
 Guild, T., warder, gaol, Singapore
 Guillaud, C., printer, *L'Independant de Saigon*, Saigon
 Guillemin, Right Rev. P. F., French missionary, Canton
 Guillen, J. A., inspector, intendencia de hacienda, Manila
 Guilliod, sub-commissioner, Marine Secretariat, Saigon
 Guillot, A., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
 Guillotau, captain, French troops, Hanoi
 Guiomar, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Guirao, R., assistant, public works department, Manila

- Guixa, Rev. N., Roman Catholic missionary, Amoy
 Gulick, Miss J. E., missionary, Hiogo
 Gulick, Rev. J. T., missionary, Hiogo
 Gulick, Rev. O. H., missionary, Hiogo (absent)
 Gultzow, A., (H. B. Meyer) clerk, Ningpó
 Gültzow, A., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Gunn, A. J., broker and accountant, Singapore
 Gunn, H. W., (Boustead & Co.) merchant, Penang
 Günther, J. H. C., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor and harbour master, Chinkiang
 Guppy, T. S., midshipman, H.S.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 Gusman, S. (Hongkew Hairdressing Saloon) assistant, Shanghai
 Gussmann, Rev. G. A., missionary, Basil Mission, Nyenhangli
 Gutbrod, H., secretary, German consulate, Hiogo
 Guterres, G. J., (F. A. Burchardi) clerk, Shanghai
 Guterres, R. A., clerk, United Club, Macao
 Guterres, N., (Hellyer & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Guterres, A. P., deputy superintendent, Mercantile Marine office, West point
 Guterres, F., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Gutierrez, J. G., clerk, Surveyor General's office
 Gutierrez, S. J., (J. J. Francis) clerk, Bank Buildings
 Gutierrez, F. M., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Gutierrez, R. F., Jr., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Gutierrez, A. A., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Gutierrez, V., assistant, audit department, Manila
 Gutierrez, P., restaurant keeper, Manila
 Gutierrez, M., clerk, Surveyor-general's office
 Gutierrez, D. M., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Gutierrez, C. C., printer, Wyndham street
 Gutierrez, A. O., (China Fire Ins. Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Gutierrez, J. A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Gutierrez, V., merchant, Wyndham street
 Gutierrez, J., escribiente, botanical department, Manila
 Gutteridge, A. B., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Encounter*
 Gutterres, L. M., (Mackintosh, Dudgeon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Gutterres, E. B., (Agra Bank), clerk, Shanghai
 Gutterres, D. M., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Guttierrez, A. M., lieutenant, National Battalion, Macao
 Guzder, F. D., (Nowrojee & Co.) clerk, Peel street
 Guzman, A. de, (Forbes, Munn & Co.) clerk, Manila
- Haalcke, W., (H. A. Petersen & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Haas, J., Austro-Hungarian vice-consul, in charge, and acting Consul for Italy, Shanghai
 Habana, M., trader, Iloilo
 Hadjee, Mahomed, (Hajee Meerza Mohmedally & Co.) Lyndhurst terrace
 Hadley, A. J., Maritime Customs clerk of works, Marine department, Amoy
 Haenni, C., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk, and chan. of Swiss consulate, Yokohama
 Haesloop, L., (Dircks & Co.) clerk, Swatow
 Haffenden, W. B., (Borneo Co.) assistant wharfinger, Singapore
 Haffendon, J., agent Reuter's Telegram Co., Yokohama
 Hagart, H. W., (Hagart & Co.) merchant, Hiogo (absent)
 Hagedorn, E., (Stachelin & Stahlknecht) merchant, Singapore
 Hagemann, J., (A. Roensch) manager, Iloilo
 Hagemann, M. F., (J. Ph. von Hémert & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Hagemeyer, C. H., merchant, Wladiwostock
 Hagen, C., (Crasen a n & Hagen) merchant, & vice-consul for Germany, Chefoo
 Hagenah, J., butler, German Legation, Tokio

- Hagens, A., (Stachelin & Stablknecht) clerk, Singapore
 Haggitt, J. R., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Shanghai
 Hague, E. P., (Maitland & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Hahn, A., piano tuner, Beaconsfield Arcade
 Hahner, F., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Shanghai
 Hail, Rev. J. B., missionary, Osaka
 Hail, Rev. A. D., missionary, Osaka
 Hainard, watchmaker, Saigon
 Haines, H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
 Hains, R. P., cadet-midshipman, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Hake, Th., (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Hakimna, H. R., (N. Mody & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Halahan, Major H. T., East Kent Regiment, Singapore
 Halder, D., (Sulzer & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Halderman, Gen. J. A., U.S. consul-general, Bangkok
 Hale, A., apprentice, Government dispensary, Singapore
 Hales, A., lieut.-colonel, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Hales, G., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Haley, W. J., master mariner, Bangkok
 Hall, R. D. W., clerk to puisne judge, Penang
 Hall, C. B., (John Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Hall, J. Ward, surgeon dentist, Shanghai
 Hall, J., fitter, Railway department, Yokohama
 Hall, J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Hall, J. W., accountant and agent of Oriental Telegram Co., Yokohama
 Hall, H. E., veterinary surgeon, French concession, Shanghai
 Hall, C. P., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Halloran, F. A., nav.-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 Halmbuber, Rev. A., missionary, Osaka
 Halsey, J. S., Maritime Customs tide surveyor, (absent)
 Hambling, H. W., head master, Hongkong public school
 Hamel, P. S., Netherlands consul general, Bangkok
 Hamel, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Hamilton, R., chief engineer, Mitsui Bishi steamer *Chishima-maru*
 Hamilton, M., (New Harb'our Dock Co.) assistant engineer, Singapore
 Hamilton, Major C. J., East Kent Regiment, Penang
 Hamilton, R., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) coppersmith, Singapore
 Hamlyn, J. G., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shanghai
 Hammaren, J. H., light keeper, lightship, Newchwang
 Hammett, H., chief engineer, P. & O. steamer *Sunda*, Hongkong and Japan
 Hammond, H., lightkeeper, Turnabout lighthouse, Amoy
 Hammond, W., chief gunner's mate, Naval department, Tokio
 Hamon, surgeon, French troops, Hanoi
 Hamon, telegraphist, Gocong, Ceehin China
 Hamond-Græme, D., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Curacoa*
 Hampshire, F. K., M.B., colonial surgeon, Penang
 Hampton, Miss, missionary, Hakodate
 Hams, Miss T. C., (F. C. Brown & Co.) assistant, Amoy
 Hams, Mrs., (F. C. Brown & Co.) milliner, Amoy
 Hance, T. A. W., Maritime Customs assistant, Hankow
 Hance, H. F., British Vice-consul, Whampoa
 Hancock, L. G. S., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Foxhound*
 Hancock, S., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
 Hancock, S., (F. E., A. & C. Telegraph Co.) engineer, store ship, Singapore
 Hancock, W., Maritime Customs assistant, Tamsui
 Hancock, A., bill and bullion broker (absent)

Hancock, S., bill and bullion broker
 Handl, H., (B. Telg ) clerk, Shanghai
 Handley, third engineer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
 Handley, E. F., second engineer, steamer *Hailoong*, Hongkong and Formosa
 Hanisch, S. J., Maritime Customs clerk, W nchow
 Hanlon, J. M., head master, Victoria Boys' School, Hollywood road
 Hannah, J. B., shipwright, Government Works, Hiogo
 Hannen, C., commissioner of Customs, (absent)
 Hannen, Major G. G., commanding Royal Artillery, Singapore (absent)
 Hannen, N. J., acting chief justice, H.B.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai
 Hansen, G., (Kunst & Albers) assistant, Wladwostock
 Hansen, J., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hansen, C., matron, lock hospital, Singapore
 Hansen, Wm., acting sergeant of police
 Hansen, G., (A. Cordes & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Hansen, T. J. G., manager, "Colonial Press," Singapore
 Hansen, Ad., (H. Sietas & Co.) storekeeper, Chefoo
 Hansen, A., stevedore, Hiogo
 Hansen, H. A., (H. Sietas & Co.) assistant, Chefoo
 Hansen, F. J., proprietor, "Commercial Press," Singapore
 Hansen, T., master mariner, Bangkok
 Hansen, H. A. D., master mariner, Bangkok
 Hansom, W., carpenter, H.M.S. *Wivern*
 Happer, Miss Mary R., missionary, Canton
 Happer, Miss A. C., missionary, Canton
 Happer, A. P., acting assist. Chinese secretary, Inspectorate General of Customs, Peking
 Happer, Rev. A. P., D.D., missionary, Canton
 Harcourt, J. d', chief of studies, infantry school, Manila
 Harding, J. R., assistant engineer, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Harding, J. W., (Turnbull, Howie & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Harding, H., Yokohama aerated water manufactory, Yokohama
 Harding, C. G., steward in charge, P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, Hongkong and Japan
 Hardoon, S. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Hardouin, first commis., French consulate, Shanghai
 Hare, C., deputy assist. commissary general
 Hare, C. W., captain, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Harford, A. E., sub lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Zephyr*
 Hargreaves, Rev. G., missionary, Canton
 Harkness, T. G., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Harling, G., (Ed. Schellhass & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Harling, W. G., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shanghai
 Harlow, L., chief engineer, Mitsui Bishi steamer *Tokio-maru*, Japan
 Harley, J., (More & Simund) assist. nt. Praya
 Harm, H., (Justus Lembke & Co.) clerk, Club Chambers
 Harman, Geo., auctioneer and commission agent, Foochow
 Harman, A., gunner, U.S.S. *Swatara*
 Harman, C. D., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Harman, G. E. H., P. A. surgeon, U.S. corvette *Alert*
 Harman, T., warder, gaol, Penang
 Harmand, A., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Harold, J., chief engineer, steamer *Kiukian*, Canton river
 Harp, J., lightkeeper, Chapel Island lighthouse, Amoy
 Harper, A. S., (Chartered Bank of India) clerk, Manila
 Harper, W., pilot, Nagasaki and Kobe
 Harrington, D., warder, gaol, Singapore
 Harris, H. T. B., paymaster, U.S.S. *Swatara*

- Harris, H. O., chief officer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
 Harris, M. H. R., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Harris, J., (Kobe Iron works) assistant, Hiogo
 Harris, T., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) gunner, Shanghai
 Harris, Wilmer, merchant, Shanghai
 Harris, W., shipwright and blacksmith, Swatow
 Harris, Rev. M. C., missionary, Tokio
 Harrison, Geo., assistant for man, Ordnance Store, Singapore
 Harrison, Major H. D., East Kent Regiment, Singapore
 Harrison, T. F., paymaster, H.B.M. surveying vessel *Maggie*
 Harrison, Wm., (Tillson, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Harrison, G. L., pilot, Singapore
 Harrison, G., (Harrison & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Harrocks, T. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
 Hart, J. W., engineer-in-chief, Water Works Company, Shanghai
 Hart, Robert, C. B., inspector-general, Maritime Customs, Peking
 Hart, G. M., assistant, Municipal Council offices, Shanghai
 Hart, J. H., commissioner of Customs, Shanghai
 Hart, Rev. V. C., missionary, Kiukiang
 Hartigan, W. McK., medical practitioner, St. John's Place
 Harton, C. F., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Harton, W., Jr., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Hartwell, Miss M. E., missionary, Bangkok
 Hartwell, Rev. Charles, missionary, Foochow
 Hartwig, F. von, shiphandler, Singapore
 Hartzler, Rev. J., missionary, Tokio
 Harvey, W. A., (Borneo Company) clerk, Singapore
 Harwood, F. J., nav.-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Swift*
 Haselwood, A. H. C., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) accountant, Yokohama
 Hasenclever, kapitan-lieut., H.I. German M.S. *Hertha*
 Haskel, H. B., (Takasima Colliery) shipping clerk, Nagasaki
 Hassell, J. G. T., (Birley & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Hasson, W. T. C., cadet engineer, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Hassumbhoy, A., (Jairazbhoy P.erbhoy) manager, Shanghai
 Hastings, R. J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Anping, Fortmosa.
 Haswell, E. W., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Hiroshima-maru*, Tokio
 Haswell, C. H., Jun., (O. & O.S.S. Co.) agent, Queen's road
 Hatch, John J., (Hatch & Co.) merchant, and Portuguese consul, Tientsin
 Hatchard, C., carpenter, H.B.M. sloop *Albatross*
 Hatnerly, W., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) assistant piermaster, West point
 Hatton, E., Jr., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hauenstein, G., pilot, Amoy
 Haughton, J., (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
 Haughton, W. A., professor, Imperial University, Tokio
 Haughton, F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Wenchow
 Hauschild, L., (Dock Co.) bookkeeper, Praya Central, and secretary, H'kong Hotel Co.
 Hausser, P. F., assistant, H.B.M. Consulate, Taiwanloo
 Havard, lieutenant, French frigate *Thémis*
 Haven, Miss A., missionary, Peking
 Hawes, A. G. S., lieutenant, Naval department, Tokio
 Hawes, J. E., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Saigon
 Hawes, J. A., (Evans, Pugh & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Hawke, Jas. A., surgeon, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Hawke, Hon. S., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Hawkins, H. J., (Delacamp, Macgregor & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Hawkshaw, C. B., (W. McKerraw & Co.) clerk, Singapore

- Hay, G., commander, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Seirio-maru*
 Hay, Jas., (Chartered Bank of India) sub-accountant, Queen's road
 Hay, Drummond, (Wheelock & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hay, G., (Bangkok Saw Mill) superintendent, Bangkok
 Hay, C. W., (Boyd & Co.) engineer and shipwright, Shanghai
 Hayden, G. W., lightkeeper, Shanghai
 Haygarth, F. H., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Hayllar, T. C., Q.C., barrister at-law, Queen's Road
 Hayward, W., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
 Hayward, E., supdt. of police and marine department, Malacca
 Hayward, Geo., warden, Victoria Gaol
 Hazañas, B., professor de notoriado, University, Manila
 Haze and, J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
 Hazeland, F. A., clerk to Judges, Supreme Court
 Head, R. L., (Clarke, Head & Co.) merchant, Chefoo
 Heard, W., (Riley, Hargreaves & Co.) foreman, Singapore
 Heard, R., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, East point
 Hearn, R. H., (A. Dent & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Heather, H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Anping, Formosa
 Heaton, W. H., P. A. engineer, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Heaysman, D. S., (Hongkong Hotel) assistant, Queen's road
 Heck, C., second engineer steamer *Rajamattianhar*, Bangkok and Hongkong
 Heck, J. J. K., (Robe Iron Works) assistant, Hiogo
 Heckmann, A., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
 Hector, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Hedding, G., (Kaltenbach, Fischer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Hedge, T. B., (Hedge & Co.) merchant, Foochow (absent)
 Hedley, H. E. S., commanding Royal Engineer, Singapore
 Hedomir, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Hee, C. T., M.D., physician to the Siamese Army, Bangkok
 Heemskerck, J. J. B., (P. Maclean & Co.) merchant & consul for Netherlands, Shanghai
 Heermann, C., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road
 Hegrat, F. J. Maritime Customs watcher, Shanghai
 Heick, J., (Cordes & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Heim, J., (Katz Brothers) assistant, Singapore
 Heimann, Chas. A., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Heims, marine pfarrer, H.I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
 Heinemann, Paul, merchant, Yokohama
 Heini-Hansen, V., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) electrician, Queen's road
 Heinrich, Dr., surgeon, H.I. German M.S. *Hertha*
 Heinrich XXVI., Prinz Reuss, lieutenant, German gunboat *Iltis*
 Heinszen, N., (C. Heinszen & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
 Heinszen, C., (C. Heinszen & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
 Heintzmann, unter-lieut., H.I. German M.S. *Stosch*
 Heitmann, T., assistant, telegraph office, Wladiwostock
 Heitor, A., architect, Public Works department, Macao
 Helland, G. J., (Gt. Northern Tele. Co.) general agent for China and Japan, Shanghai
 Hellyer, W. L., (Hellyer & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Hellyer, T. W., (Hellyer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Hellyer, F., (Hellyer & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Helm, A., teacher, Foreign Language School, Tokio
 Helm, J., (Cliff Dairy) manager, Yokohama
 Hemert, J. P. von, merchant, Yokohama
 Hemming, G. C., second officer, P. & O. steamer *Sunda*, Hongkong and Japan
 Hempel, assistant engineer, H.I. German M.S. *Stosch*
 Henderson, P., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Singapore

- Henderson, W., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Henderson, R. L., assistant master, Free school, Penang
 Henderson, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Henderson, J., (Boustead & Co.) merchant, Singapore (absent)
 Henderson, W. A., medical practitioner, Ningpo
 Henderson, Jas., merchant, Tientsin
 Henderson, Ed., M.D., medical practitioner, & municipal officer of health, Shanghai
 Henderson, G., clerk, Shanghai Associated Wharves, Shanghai
 Henderson, D. M., C.E., chief engineer, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Hendorff, J. A., boarding officer, marine department, Malacca
 Hendricks, F. A., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Hendricks, A., clerk, magistracy, Malacca
 Hendricks, A. W., clerk, post office, Penang
 Hendricks, J. W., assistant superintendent of education, Bangkok
 Hendricks, L. L., ("Colonial Press") compositor, Singapore
 Hendriks, N. T., clerk, Bangkok
 Hendriks, R., interpreter, German consulate, Bangkok
 Hendriks, D. J., (E. Koek) clerk, Singapore
 Hendriks, G., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Hendry, J. C., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
 Henk, von, kapitein-lieut., H.S. German M.S. *Stosch*
 Henley, L. W., assistant, British Consulate, Amoy
 Hennequin, L., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
 Hennessy, H. E. Sir John Pope, K.C.M.G., Governor
 Hennessy, Geo., sergeant of police
 Hennings, L. A., master mariner, Bangkok
 Henningsen, J., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Amoy
 Henriques, W. H., (Cobb & Co.) carriage builder, Yokohama
 Henry, A., Maritime Customs assistant and medical officer, Shanghai
 Henry, M., agent, Messageries Maritimes, and consul for Brazil, Manila
 Henry, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Henry, (père) conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Henry, (fils) conductor, public works department, Saigon
 Henry, Rev. B. C., missionary, Canton
 Hens, J. Ph., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) merch., consul for Belgium, and Netherlands, Manila
 Henson, J., (Blakiston, Marr & Co.) merchant, Hakodate
 Hepburn, S. D., Mitsui Bishi M.S.S. Co., store department, Yokohama
 Hepburn, J. C., M.D., missionary, Yokohama (absent)
 Hepper, F. H., (Macleod & Co.) merchant, Cebu
 Herald de Brésis, d', sub-lieutenant, French troops, Hanoi
 Herand, conductor, public works department, Saigon
 Heras, Sor S. L., San José hospital, Manila
 Heras, R., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Heras, M., (E. M. Barretto & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Heras, R. T., clerk, Chartered Bank of India, &c., Manila
 Heras, D. de las, presidente, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Herb, F., (Lamache & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
 Herbert, H. A., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Yokohama
 Herbing, kapitein-lieut., H.I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
 Herbst, E., (Heuermann, Herbst & Co.) storekeeper, &c., Queen's road
 Here, A. J., Tokio
 Heriot, F. M., (W. F. Stevenson) clerk, Manila
 Hérissiez, conductor, public works department, Saigon
 Herman, A. R., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
 Hermoso, R. L., assistant, public works department, Manila
 Hernaez, J., trader, Iloilo

- Hernandez, M., assistant, public works department, Manila
 Hernandez, A., assistant, department of forests, Zambobon, Philippines
 Herndon, C. J., surgeon, U.S.S. *Palos*
 Herranez, M., comisario, adminis. de ejercito, Manila
 Herrera, F., "Esl. blecimiento de Tejido," Manila
 Herrera, T., "Establecimiento de Tejido," Manila
 Herrero, A. S., ayudante, inspeccion de montes, Manila
 Herring, R. D., acting sergeant, British Legation Escort, Peking
 Herring, T., (James & Wilson) dairyman, Yokohama
 Herrmann, C., captain, steamer *Amoy*, Hongkong and Shanghai
 Herrmann, Ed., (Tillson, Hermann & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Herron, H., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Herton, E., (Heron, & Co.) commission merchant, Hoihow and Pakhoi
 Hertz, H., (Hyde, Hertz & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Hervé, pilot, Haiphong
 Hervel, Rev. D., Roman Catholic missionary, Swatow
 Hervey, W. G. E., chief clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, Singapore
 Hervey, D. F. A., magistrate, Malacca
 Herwig, H., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Hesse, J., (J. Smith & Co.) assistant, Chefoo
 Hetherington, T., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Foochow
 Heuckendorff, J. J., (F. A. Schultze & Co.) storekeeper, and marine surveyor, N'chwang
 Heuermann, C., second officer, steamer *Yangtze*, Hongkong and Shanghai
 Heuermann, F. W., (Heuermann, Herbst & Co.) storekeeper, &c., Queen's road
 Hewat, H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Hewatson, C., professor of music, Bangkok
 Hewatson, H. W., secretary to municipality, Singapore
 Hewett, E. A., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hewett, P., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Moorhen*
 Hewett, W., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Hewitt, G., (Maclaine, Fraser & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Hewlett, A.R., H.B.M. consul, Canton
 Hext, G., first officer, revenue steamer *Ling-feng*, Chefoo
 Hey, E., broker, Shanghai
 Heyde, Th. von der, (Sander & Co.) assistant (absent)
 Heyde, O. von der, (Schriever & Co.) merchant, Haiphong and Hanoi
 Heyde, E. von der, (C. Rhode & Co.) merchant, and acting Consul for Peru, Yokohama
 Heyden, Dr. W. van der, medical practitioner, and supdt. general hospital, Hiogo
 Heymann, J., (Baer Senior & Co.) merchant, and Russian vice-consul, Manila
 Hibbert, H. T., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Hickey, T. C., staff surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Comus*
 Hickey, J., gunner, H.B.M. sloop *Albatross*
 Hickey, P. S., Upper Yangtze pilot, Shanghai
 Hicks, G. W., pilot, Taku
 Hicks, F. G., marine surveyor, and commander Ex Regent's yacht *Apollo*, Bangkok
 Hickson, E., paymaster, H.B.M. sloop *Pegasus*
 Hidalgo, F., printer, Manila
 Hidalgo, A., consul for Portugal, Manila
 Hieras, H., (Sulzer & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Higgin, J. L. B., timber merchant, Iloilo
 Higgins, W. J., Bangkok
 Hight, T. F., chief engineer, H.B.M. sloop *Daring*
 Hilado, C., trader, Iloilo
 Hildesley, W., missionary, Chefoo
 Hill, E. C., superintendent of education, and acting police magistrate, Penang
 Hill, J., (M. B. M. S. S. Co.) engineer, Yokohama

- Hill, T. H., manager, Pu'o Obin, Singapore
 Hill, Robt. H., (Bradley & Co.) merchant, Swatow
 Hill, J. C., pilot, Taku
 Hill, Rev. D., missionary, Hankow (absent)
 Hillier, E. G., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hillier, H. M., act. assist. audit secretary, Maritime Customs, Peking
 Hillier W. C., assistant Chinese secretary, British Legation, Peking (absent)
 Hiltermann, I., (Brinkmann & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Hiltermann, T., (Brinkmann & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Hinds, Rev. J., missionary, Tientsin
 Hinnekindt, E., (E. & H. Hinnekindt) clerk, Singapore
 Hinnekindt, H., Junr., (E. & H. Hinnekindt) clerk, Singapore
 Hinnekindt, H., (E. & H. Hinnekindt) merchant, & consul for Belgium, Singapore
 Hippisley, A. E., Maritime Customs, acting commissioner, Wenchow
 Hirsbrunner, J., merchant & commission agent, Shanghai
 Hirsbrunner, J., (Hirsbrunner & Co.) watchmaker, Shanghai
 Hirst, C. J., (Hesse & Co.) merchant, Peddar's wharf
 Hirst, staff sergt. J., compounder, army medical department
 Hirth, F., first assistant, Maritime Customs (absent)
 Hitch, F. D., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Hizzel, F., (Mathieu & Co.) merchant, and consular agent for Italy, Penang
 Hoar, Miss A., missionary, Tokio
 Hoar, J. H., pilot, Ningpo
 Hoare, Rev. J. C., M.A., missionary, Ningpo
 Hobson, H. E., commissioner of Customs (absent)
 Hobson, R. M., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
 Hochreuter, A., captain, steamer *Bangkok*, Bangkok
 Hockaday, J., cable splicer, E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s steamer *Agnes*, Singapore
 Hocquard, P., missionary, Singapore
 Hochham, E. J., principal engineer, railway service, Kobe
 Hodges, B. W., ensign, U.S. sloop *Alert*
 Hodges, G., usher, British Court, Yokohama
 Hodges, S. C., (Drummond, Gaggino & Co.) shipchandler, Singapore
 Hodgkinson, Geo., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Comus*
 Hodgson, John G., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Amoy (absent)
 Hodsoll, R., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
 Hoeninghaus, H., Niigata
 Hoesli, C., (Lucasinger & Co.) clerk, Hoilo
 Hoff, M. L., master mariner, Bangkok
 Hoffer von Hofferfeldt, Chevalier, minister for Austria-Hungary, Peking and Tokio
 Hofmann, K. A., master, steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, Bangkok and Singapore
 Hog, R., captain, Mitsu Bishi str. *Tokai-maru*, Tokio
 Hogan, H. C., (J. M. Cazals & Son) manager, Singapore
 Hogan, F. J., cadet-engineer, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Hogan, J. C., district surveyor, Surveyor-General's office, Singapore
 Hogg, E. C., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Hogge, E., chief inspector of police, Penang
 Hohnke, F. H., (F. Blackhead & Co.) assistant, Praya
 Hoijer, S. H., chief clerk, Netherlands Consulate, Singapore
 Holbrook, Miss, missionary, Tokio
 Holcombe, C., chargé d'affaires, U.S. Legation, Peking
 Holden, J. C., (Tanjong Pagar Wharf Co.) timber merchant, Singapore
 Hole, J. W., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Swift*
 Hולםberg, S., (Riley, Hargreaves & Co.) turner, Singapore
 Holhaun, Rev. L. J., French Catholic mission, Singapore
 Holland, Rev. J., curate of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore

Hollander, J. H., marshal, U.S. Consulate, Foochow
 Holliday, C. W., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Holliday, C. J., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Hollins, H. H., assistant, Maritime Customs (absent)
 Hollis, M., Q. M. Sergt. M., clerk, Royal Engineer department
 Hollmann, commander, H.I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
 Holloway, H., chief clerk, police department, Singapore
 Holloway, H. C., agricultural department, Okaru, Yesso, Japan
 Holm, A., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Holmberg, B. H., boarding officer, Chinese immigration office, Singapore
 Holmberg, P. J., forest ranger, Land office, Malacca
 Holme, Lieut. B. F., East Kent Regiment, Singapore
 Holme, R., agent for Jardine, Matheson & Co., Nagasaki
 Holmes, G. N., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Holmes, F. H., master, U.S. corvette *Alert*
 Holmes, E. R., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) agent, Hako late
 Holmes, G., ship broker, Norman Cottage
 Holmes, H. J., (Stephens & Holmes) solicitor, Club Chambers
 Holmyard, E., inspector of police, Province Wel esley
 Holst, A., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Holstins, O., assistant, Shanghai Dispensary, Shanghai
 Holt, P. E., (Little & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Holt, Rev. W. S., missionary, Shanghai (absent)
 Holwill, E. T., Maritime Customs assistant (absent)
 Holz, J. C. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Honey, G. A. K., (Smith, Bell & Co.) merchant, and acting British Consul, Manila
 Hont, Rev. A. d', French missionary, Bangkok
 Hood, W., in charge P. & O. coal depôt, Yokohama
 Hooglandt, L. D. M. A., (Hooglandt & Co.) merchant, and Consul for Russia, Singapore
 Hooper, W. E., (A. L. Johnston & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Hooper, W., (Medical Hall) proprietor, Nagasaki
 Hooper, W., assistant steward, H.B.M. Naval Hospital, Yokohama
 Hooper, C. F., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Hope, L. A., D.A.C.G., in charge of barracks and transport, Singapore
 Hopkins, G. T., captain, steamer *Rajanattianhar*, Bangkok and Hongkong
 Hopkins, C. H., nav-lieutenant, H.M. corvette *Curacoa*
 Hopkins, G. G., (Lewis & Hopkins) freight and coal broker, Shanghai
 Hopkins, Mrs. W., butcher and cattle dealer, Shanghai
 Hopper, Rev. E. C., missionary, Hiogo
 Hoppius, H., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Hops, A., captain, guardia civil veterana, Manila
 Horck, Dr. A. H. von der, M.D., medical practitioner, Wyndham street
 Hore, Thos., chief usher, Supreme Court, Shanghai
 Horgen, A., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
 Hormusjee, Pestonjee, commission agent, Singapore
 Horn, R. R., Government railway service, inspector of locomotives, Tokio
 Horne, R. W., inspector of police, Malacca
 Horne, T. W., (Bradley & Co.) godown-keeper, Swatow
 Horowitz, proprietor, Army and Navy Inn, Nagasaki
 Horsley, L., Prince of Wales Inn, Hiogo
 Horspool, G., acting deputy superintendent of police, Central station
 Hort, H., (Hughes & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Horton, W., inspector of brothels, Wanchai
 Horwood, C., overseer of works, Surveyor General's office
 Hosey, J., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Penang
 Hosie, A., British Consular agent, Chungking

- Hosie, Rt. Rev. G. F., bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, Singapore
 Hoskings, R., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Hoskyn, R. F., lieutenant and commander, H.B.M. sloop *Flying Fish*
 Hoskyn, R. F., merchant, Iloilo
 Hoskyn, H. C., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Gubat, Philippines
 Hotchkiss, F. S., master, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
 Houdayer, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Hough, R., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
 Houghton, R. W., dispenser, Royal Naval Hospital
 Houstin, accountant, municipal council, Saigon
 Houston, Rev. M. H., D.D., missionary, Hangchow
 Houston, E. J., lieut.-commander, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Houston, P., manager, Rochore Saw Mill, Singapore
 How, A. J., broker, Shanghai
 Howard, Miss L. A., M.D., medical missionary, Tientsin
 Howard, J. J., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Howard, E., (P. M. S. S. Co.) supdt. of coal yard, Yokohama
 Howard, W. C., chief tidesurveyor, Shanghai
 Howarth, Captain W. C., East Kent Regiment, Singapore
 Howat, H. R., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) turner, Singapore
 Howe, Miss Gertrude, missionary, Kiukiang
 Howe, Miss Delia, missionary, Kiukiang
 Howe, H. A., Jr., (Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Tokio
 Howell, H., assist. paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gunboat *Fosbound*
 Howell, J., inspector, river police, Shanghai
 Howes, A., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Howes, J., inspector of nuisances, &c., Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Howie, W., (Turnbull, Howie & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Howie, Robt., (Deacon & Co.) silk inspector, Canton
 Howroyd, J. E., clerk of works, Surveyor-General's office
 Hoyland, J. P., captain, steamer *Spark*, Macao and Canton
 Hoynek van Papendrecht, J., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Huas, assistant surgeon, French cruiser *Champlain*
 Hubbard, J., lieutenant, U.S. sloop *Swatara*
 Hubbard, I. C., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Toyoshima-maru*, Tokio
 Hübbe, P. G., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Huber, W., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Hubenet, H., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Sumida-maru*, Tokio
 Huber, A., commissioner of Customs, Swatow
 Huber, H., (Kaltenbach, Fischer & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Hubert, J., (Hubert & Fünfgeld) merchant, Saigon (absent)
 Hubrig, Rev. F., missionary, Canton
 Huc, interpreter of Annamese, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Huchting, F., (Rodewald & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hudson, Miss R. J., missionary, Tokio
 Hudson, J., (Hudson & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Hudson, J. S., (Hudson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo (absent)
 Huey, B. E., superintendent, Sailors' Home, Shanghai
 Hughes, Miss K., missionary, Ngauking
 Hughes, Lieut. J., East Kent Regiment, Singapore
 Hughes, L. M., assistant engineer, Water Works Co., Shanghai
 Hughes, J., (Wm. Danby) assistant, Queen's road
 Hughes, P. J., H.B.M. consul, Shanghai
 Hughes, H., missionary, Hiogo
 Hughes, Geo., commissioner of Customs, Chefoo
 Hughes, T. F., deputy commissioner of Maritime Customs (absent)

- Hughes, E. J., (Hughes & Logge) clerk, Queen's road
 Hughes, S., (Reiss & Co.) tea inspector, Praya
 Hughes, J. C., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Hughes, R., (Hughes & Co.) merchant, and chairman Chamber of Commerce, Hiogo
 Hughes, W. Kerfoot, broker, Queen's road
 Hühn, G. R., (W. L. Hunter) tea inspector, Foochow
 Hullett, R. W., principal, Raffles' Institution, Singapore
 Hutise, W., (Dircks & Co.) merchant, & consul for Denmark & Sweden, S'tow & F'mosa
 Humbert, F., professor, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
 Humblot, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
 Humby, J., proprietor, "London Inn," Queen's road central
 Hume, A., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gunboat *Moorhen*
 Hummel, G. L., (P. A. Ponomareff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Humphreys, I. G., midshipman, H.M. corvette *Curacoa*
 Humphreys, J. D., proprietor, Hongkong Dispensary, Queen's road
 Humphreys, W. G., commission agent, Bank Buildings
 Hungerford, R., brigade surgeon, army medical department, in charge hospital *Meeanee*
 Hunker, J. J., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Hunt, A. M., cadet-engineer U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Hunt, —, China Inland Mission, Fancheng
 Hunt, E., (Hunt & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Hunt, J., (Mollison, Fraser & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Hunt, J. H., Maritime Customs clerk, Newchwang
 Hunt, H. J., (Hunt & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Hunter, J., third engineer, steamer *Dal*, Hongkong and Bangkok
 Hunter, W. T., chief officer, steamer *Namoa*, Coast
 Hunter, Rev. S.A., M.D., missionary, Tsinanfoo
 Hunter, W. L., merchant, Foochow
 Hunter, R., planter, Takéo, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
 Hunter, R. P., (Jardine Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hunter, E. H., (Hunter & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Hunter, J., medical missionary, Newchwang
 Hunter, A. C., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hunter-Blair, W. C., R.A., Singapore
 Huntington, H. A., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
 Huot, C., (C. & J. Favre-Brandt) assistant, Yokohama
 Hurley, R. C., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Hurlimann, G., (Reiss & Co.) clerk
 Hurst, R. W., assistant, British consulate, and acting registrar of shipping, Shanghai
 Husband, J. N., (Forbes, Munn & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Hutchinson, F., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Pegasus*
 Hutchinson, W. L., M.D., physician, Bangkok (absent)
 Hutchison, J. L., first officer, steamer *Diamante*, Hongkong and Manila
 Hutchison, W. D., acting fourth master, Central school
 Hutchison, J. D., merchant, Queen's road
 Hutchison, J. D., (Strachan & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Huteau, S. A., (Banque de l'Indo Chine) cashier, Saigon
 Huttenbach, A., (Katz Bros.) storekeeper, Singapore (absent)
 Huttenbach, L., (Katz Bros.) storekeeper, Singapore
 Hutton, W., (John Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Hyde, captain, steamer *Ban Yong Seng*, Bangkok and Singapore
 Hyde, W. W., (Hyde, Hertz & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Hykes, Rev. J. R., missionary, Kiukiang
 Hyndman, H., Jr., (Fenwick & Morrison) clerk, Manila
 Hyndman, E., (China Sugar Refinery Co.) assistant, East point
 Hyndman, José, judge's clerk, Macao

- Hyndman, H., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, East point
 Hyndman, F., professor of English, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Hynes, Wm., audit clerk, H.M. Naval Yard
 Hyderally Ebrahim, (A. M. Essabhbhoy) manager, Yokohama
- Ibanez, J., ayudante mayor, naval arsenal, Manila
 Ibañez, P. B., (Viuda de Loyzaga & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Ibañez, F. B., (Viuda de Loyzaga & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Ibarburn, G. de, master of works, ayuntamiento, Manila
 Ibarra, A., sub-intendente, military administration, Manila
 Ibarra, M., civil Governor's department, Manila
 Ibsen, A., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Iburg, C., (Iveson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Iburg, J. C. H., music teacher and piano tuner, Shanghai
 Icaza, I. de, member of administrative council, Manila
 Iffland, A., Maritime Customs assistant tidesurveyor, Canton
 Iglesias, Sor V., San José hospital, Manila
 Ignatieff, J. P., (P. A. Ponomareff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Ignatio, T., (Thos. Ignatio & Co.) auctioneer and barber, Shanghai
 Igonel, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
 Ilbert, A., (Ilbert & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Illescas, L. M., assistant, public works department, Manila
 Illies, C., (C. Illies & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Imbault-Huart, C., student interpreter, French Legation, Peking
 Imbert, paymaster, French cruiser *Kersaint*
 Imbert, discount office, Saigon
 Imbrie, Rev. W., missionary, Tokio
 Impey, G., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Inatjief, (Tschuren & Co.) storekeeper, Wladiwostok
 Inch, P., fleet engineer, U.S. squadron
 Inchausti, R. C., (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Inchausti, J. J. de, (Inchausti & Co.) merchant, & director Banco Español Filipino, Manila
 Inchausticta, E., captain of steamer *Cabanbanan*, Iloilo
 Inhbald, C. C., (Comptoir d'Escompte) sub-accountant, Shanghai
 Ingenohl, unter-lieut. H.I. German M.S. *Hertha*
 Ingham, Chas., military clerk, Ordnance office, Singapore
 Inglis, J., consulting engineer, Praya central
 Inglis, R., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Wakanoura-maru*
 Inglis, Jas., second engineer, steamer *Ningpo*, Hongkong and Shanghai
 Inglis, R. (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Inglis, W. F., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, Swatow
 Inglis, G., chief engineer, P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, Hongkong and Japan
 Inkpen, Qr. Mr. Sergt. R., foreman of works, Royal Engineer's department
 Innes, T., (Innes & Keyser) merchant, Iloilo
 Innes, R., (Oriental Bank) accountant, Queen's road and assistant agent, Foochow
 Innocent, J. W., Maritime Customs assistant, Wuhu
 Innocent, Rev. J., missionary, Tientsin
 Inverarity, A. J. M., (Chartered Bank) accountant, Foochow
 Inween, Miss E., missionary, Ningpo
 Irens, F., (Craesemann & Hagen) clerk, Chefoo
 Irminger, Lieut. F., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) assistant, Wladiwostok
 Irujillo, J. R., second secretary, Naval department, Manila
 Irwing, J. J. Bell, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Irwing, Hon. C. J., C.M.G., resident councillor of Malacca
 Irwing, J. Bell, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Irwin, Dr. Andrew, medical practitioner, Tientsin

Irwine, Rev. E. C., incumbent of Christ Church, Yokohama
 Isaac, G., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Isaac, F. W., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Curacoa*
 Isaacs, R., (R. Isaacs & Brother) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Isaacs, Israel, (R. Isaacs & Brother) merchant, Yokohama
 Isaacson, J. F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
 Iscmonger, E. E., magistrate, Province Wellesley
 Isidore, H., bill collector, Saigon
 Ismael, S. A., (Hongkong Hotel) assistant, Queen's road
 Ismer, C., (H. Muller & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Iturralde, J., secretary, Naval Arsenal, Manila
 Ivanoff, D., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Iversen, F. W., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Kumamoto-maru*
 Iveson, Egbert, (Iveson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Iwanoff, J., (C. H. Hagemeyer) assistant, Wladiwostock
 Iwersen, H., merchant and consul for Germany and acting consul for Belgium, Nagasaki

Jacinto, M., (Guichard et Fils) clerk, Manila
 Jacinto, J., (Malcampo & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Jack, W., Nagasaki
 Jäckel, lieutenant, German gunboat *Illis*
 Jackson, J. A., missionary, Ningpo (absent)
 Jackson, F., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Jackson, A. K., (J. G. Smith & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Jackson, J., captain of tug-boat *Sanspareil*, Bangkok
 Jackson, D., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Jackson, O., chief engineer, steamer *Spark*, Macao and Canton
 Jackson, Thos., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) chief manager, Queen's road
 Jacob, A. H., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Jacobsen, sub-lieutenant, German gunboat *Wolf*
 Jacot, E., Yokohama
 Jacquemain, clerk, Governor's office, Saigon
 Jacques, J., first-class clerk, Maritime Customs, Foochow
 Jaffray, A., "Golden Gate" livery stable, Yokohama
 Jaime, J., procurador, Seminario Consiliar de Jaro, Iloilo
 Jahrling, Valerio, naval storekeeper, Cebu
 Jalandoni, M., trader, Iloilo
 Jalon, J. M., assistant, Custom house, Iloilo
 Jamasjee, J., cotton and yarn broker, Hollywood road
 Jambu, A. clerk, Police Court, Penang
 Jambu, R. S., (A. L. Johnston & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Jame, G., notary public, Saigon
 James, lieutenant, Siamese steamer *Coronation*, Bangkok
 James, T. H., navigating lieutenant, Naval College, Tokio
 James, F. S., (Fraser, Fauley & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 James, H. G., (Geo. R. Stevens & Co.) merchant, Queen's road central
 Jameson, J., (V. Roque) superintending engineer, Saigon
 Jametel, M., student interpreter, French Legation, Peking
 Jamie, R., (Singapore Dispensary) druggist, Singapore
 Jamieson, G., British Consul, Kiukiang
 Jamieson, C., Maritime Customs commissioner, Hoihow
 Jamieson, R. Alex., M.D., consulting physician to Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Jamieson, W. B., broker, Shanghai
 Jamieson, W., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) agent, Nagasaki
 Jamsetjee, F., (D. Nowojee) assistant, Queen's road
 Jamsetjee, P., broker, Peel street

- Janin, R., assistant, public works department, Manila
 Janns, H., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Jansen, A. E., apprentice, Survey department, Malacca
 Jansen, P., (L. H. Woods) clerk, Malacca
 Jansen, J. E., (A. Steinmetz) clerk, Shanghai
 Jansen, M., (E. Meyer & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Jansen, D. C., proprietor and manager, Astor House hotel, Shanghai
 Janson, Dr. J. L., husbandry department, Tokio
 Jantzen, C., (Melchers & Co.) merchant and acting Belgian consul, Shanghai
 Jantzu, J., (Grosser & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Jarek, H., proprietor, "Oriental Hotel" Bangkok
 Jardine, W., (Riley, Hargreaves & Co.) foreman, Singapore
 Jarman, J. J., superintendent of cemetery, Yokohama
 Jarrett, Lieut. H. St. D., East Kent Regiment, Singapore
 Jarvies, M., (Chinese Engineering & Mining Co.) winder, Tientsin
 Jaubert, ensign, French cruiser *Champlain*
 Jauries, Rev. Mothar, French Catholic Mission, Peking
 Javega, V. professor of pharmacy, University, Manila
 Javier y Rodriguez, P., (Roxas, Reyes & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Javier, J., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Jeanniret, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Jeanrenaud, C., commission agent, Shanghai
 Jebson, H., (Schmidt, Kustermann & Co.) clerk, Penang
 Jeewakhan, commission agent, Canton
 Jeffrey, T., (Style & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Jeffries, H. U., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Jencks, Dewitt C., M.D., missionary, Hiogo
 Jerkins, H. C., paymaster, H.M. sloop *Flying Fish*
 Jenkins, Rev. H., missionary, Shaoshing, Ningpo
 Jenkins, M. A., interpreter, United States Consulate, Hankow
 Jennings, Rev. W., colonial chaplain
 Jennings, T. C., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor and harbour master, Chefoo
 Jensen, C., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Gutzlaff, Shanghai
 Jerdein, F., (Jerdein & Co.) merchant, Hankow
 Jerdein, M. S., merchant and commission agent, Chinkiang
 Jeremiah, N., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Jeremiah, E., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Penang
 Jeremiah, J. E. V., sub-postmaster, Bukit Tamboon, Penang
 Jeremiah, R. P., bailiff, court of requests, Penang
 Jeremiassen, C. C., missionary, Hainan
 Jerome, H. A., (O. & O. S. S. Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Jerrer, M., clerk, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Jesena, D., trader, Iloilo
 Jessen, J., captain, steam tug *Cape Clear*, Bangkok
 Jesus, C. de, teacher, Assumption school, Bangkok
 Jesus, E. de, inspeccion de montes, Gazan, Philippines
 Jesus, M. de, lieutenant, police force, Macao
 Jesus, J. M. de, Bangkok
 Jesus, F. V. de, (F. M. de Jesus & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
 Jesus, J. V. de, professor "Escola Commercial," Macao
 Jesus, C. de, (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Jesus, F. M. de, (F. de Jesus & Co.) storekeeper, Bangkok
 Jesus, A. F. de, clerk, Foreign Office, Bangkok
 Jesus, J. V. de, (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.) clerk, Kowloon
 Jesus, J. J. de, (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company) clerk, Aberdeen
 Jesus, J. M. de, (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company) clerk, Cosmop. Dock

- Jeysier, mechanic, Compagnie pour le decorticage du riz, Saigon
 Jezewski, J. von, Maritime Customs, assistant tidelurveyor, Foochow
 Jimeno, J., contador, admiuis colecciones y labores, Manila
 Jiminez, A., commandant of cavalry, Bahia, Philippines
 Jiminez, "Agencia Maritima," Murallon, Manila
 Jiminez, I. G., ayudante, inspeccion de montes, Manila
 Joakim, J., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Joaquim, J. P., (P. J. Joaquim) clerk, Singapore
 Joaquim, P. J., barrister at law, Singapore
 Johnke, A., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Joergens, J., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Johannes, S. P., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Johansen, C. H., M.D., physician, Tamsui
 John, Bro., teacher, St. Joseph's college, China road
 John, M. H., pilot, Singapore
 John, Rev. G., missionary, Hankow
 Johns, A. J., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Fly*
 Johnsford, W., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Johnsford, A., tax collector, Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Johnson, W. C. B., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lily*
 Johnson, J. R. D., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 Johnson, chief engineer, H.M.'s yacht *Vesatri*, Bangkok
 Johnson, A., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Johnson, C., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Atago-maru*
 Johnson, J. J., proprietor Globe Tavern, Nagasaki
 Johnson, O., acting consul, British Consulate, Pakhoi
 Johnson, J., chief engineer, H.B.M. sloop *Albatross*
 Johnson, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
 Johnson, F., pilot, Foochow
 Johnson, W. G., proprietor, *Hiogo News*, Hiogo
 Johnson, A. B., (Sharp, Toller & Johnson) solicitor, Supreme Court house
 Johnson, Hon. F. B., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Johnston, Miss, manager Baxter Girls' school
 Johnston, G. R., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) accountant, Shanghai (absent)
 Johnston, A., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Johnston, J. C., Maritime Customs assistant, Pakhoi
 Johnston, H. A., (Turnbull, Howie & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Johnston, Sir Wm., Bart., (Oriental Bank) accountant, Shanghai
 Johnston, W., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Johnston, Jas, M.D., medical practitioner, Shanghai
 Johnston, Jas., (Boyd & Co.) engineer and shipwright, Shanghai
 Johnston, W. C., (Johnston & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Johnstone, J. J., M.B.M.S.S. Co., store department, Yokohama
 Johnstone, C., (Mitsu Bishi M. S. S. Co.) bargekeeper, Hakodate
 Johnstone, S. J., Maritime Customs first officer (unattached)
 Johnstone, R., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Joly, H. B., student, British Legation, Peking
 Jonas, F. M., Osaka
 Jones, W., (Engineering and Mining Co.) overman, Tientsin
 Jones, S. C., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Jones, Peter, sergeant of police
 Jones, F. S., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Cebu
 Jones, J., head turnkey, Victoria Gaol
 Jones, C. H. P., lieutenant, H.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Jones, J. G., commander, H.B.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*
 Jones, A. C., consul for United States, Nagasaki

- Jones, A. E., local postmaster, Shanghai
 Jones, Jas., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Jones, T. F., (Hedge & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Jones, Rev. A. G., missionary, Tsing Chow-foo, Chefoo
 Jones, D., (Union Insurance Society) acting secretary
 Jones, J. C. D., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) electrician, Singapore
 Jones, E. B., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) clerk, Tokio
 Jones, M., clerk, Supreme Court, Shanghai
 Jones, J. H., constable, British consulate, Whampoa
 Jones, C. H., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
 Jooma, Esmail, (Khamisa Jooma) agent, Wellington street
 Jordan, M., assistant, Sanitary department, Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Jordan, J., chief officer, steamer *Danube*, Hongkong and Bangkok
 Jordan, P., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Jordan, J. N., assistant, British Consulate, Canton
 Jordana y Morera, M., inspector of forests, Manila
 Jordana y Morera, R., inspector general de montes, Manila
 Joret, conductor, public works department, Saigon
 Jorge, C., student interpreter, procurador's department, Macao
 Jorge, A., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Jorge, E. A., (Remedios & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Jorge, H., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Shanghai
 Jorge, P., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Jorge, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Jørgensen, E. J. F., master mariner, Bangkok
 Jørgensen, J., pilot, Newchwang
 Jørgensen, A., pilot, Newchwang
 Jorgensen, H. P. C., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Joribio, F., comisario, military department, Manila
 Jornales, F., restaurant "De San Vicente," Manila
 Jory, J. J., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
 Joseph, H. H., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) chief clerk, Shanghai
 Joseph, S. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Joseph, H. J. H., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Singapore
 Joseph, I., (Abraham, Ezra & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Joseph, F. H., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Joseph, G., (Bangkok Saw Mill) assistant, Bangkok
 Joseph, E., (Manasseh, Aaron & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Josephs, T., (J. M. Lyon & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Jouannet, sub-commissioner of funds, Marine department, Saigon
 Joubert, A. J., director, Taberd School, Saigon
 Jouett, Lieut. L. P., U.S. sloop *Monocacy*
 Jouffroy d'Abbans, Comte Louis, acting French consul, Singapore
 Jourdain, conductor, public works department, Saigon
 Jourdan, C. H., lawyer, Saigon
 Jourdan, Rev. N., Roman Catholic missionary, Chefoo
 Jourdan, P., assistant, Messageries Maritimes coal dépôt, Yokohama
 Journet-Chabanit, Mmc. E., proprietor, Hotel de l'Europe, Saigon
 Jouslain, J., consul for France, Yokohama
 Jouve, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Jovet, A., Jr., (A. Jovet) clerk, Saigon
 Jovet, A., commission agent and public accountant, Saigon
 Jové, S., assistant, public works department, Manila
 Joyce, H., quartermaster, commissariat and transport department
 Jozé, L. S., (Viuda de Loyzaga & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Juan, A. San, assistant, Mint, Manila

Juan, V. San, (Genato & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Jubin E., (Jubin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Jubin, C., (Jubin & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Juchler, G., (Mathieu & Co.) clerk, Penang
 Jucker, A., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) merchant & consul for Italy, Bangkok
 Judah, A. N., (E. R. Belilios) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
 Judah, J. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya Central
 Judah, R. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Jüdel, L., (Herton & Co.) clerk, Hoihow
 Judd, W., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Penang
 Judson, Rev. J. H., missionary, Hangchow
 Juárez, H., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Yokohama
 Jugo, Sor F., San José hospital, Manila
 Julian, Bro., teacher, St. Joseph's College, Caine road
 Jullien, St. Cyr, (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) merchant, Bangkok (absent)
 Jung, Rev. S., secretary, French mission, Bangkok
 Junor, Rev. K. F., missionary, Tamsui
 Junquitta, M. G., fiscal, Tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
 Jurgens, H., broker and auctioneer, Shanghai
 Jürgenson, H., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Jürgensen, J., pilot, Shanghai
 Just, J., commission agent, Hoihow
 Just, H. Z., (Just & Grobien) bill and bullion broker, Albany road
 Juster, John, proprietor, "Liverpool Arms" tavern, Queen's road central
 Justice, Rev. Mère, superioress, Orphanage, Osaka
 Juvelius, Chs., (M. Fedoroff) assistant, Wladiwostock

Kaderdina, Abdulla, (Hajee Hamed Hajee Essack) clerk, Gage street
 Kahler, W. F., Maritime Customs tidewater, Ichang
 Kahn, S. C., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Kahn, C., (Reiss & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Kalb, Moritz, (Reiss & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Kall, von, commandant, H.I. German M.S. *Hertha*
 Kammerer, Rev. P., missionary, Basil Mission, Khichung
 Karanjia, B. P., merchant, Canton
 Karberg, C. P., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Karl, E., assistant protector of Chinese, Penang
 Kasch, R., (Ed. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Katrak, M. H., (S. R. Futtakia) manager, Canton
 Kaufmann, M., (Simon, Evers & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Kauppe, S., nurse, General hospital, Yokohama
 Kavarana, B. F., merchant, Canton
 Keast, John., engineer, H.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Keating, J., (T. N. Driscoll) assistant, Queen's road
 Keeble, W., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Keeble, G., Maritime Customs tidewater, Newchwang
 Keekabhoy, N., (Khamisa Jooma) assistant, Wellington street
 Kehrberg, P. von, assistant, Inspectorate of Customs, Peking
 Keiser, J., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road
 Keller, F., (Sieber-Waser) clerk, Shanghai
 Keller, E. A., (Lutz & Co.) merchant, and consul for Switzerland, Manila
 Keller, Jno., assistant, Sailors' Home, West point
 Kellett, L. H., M.B., surgeon, H.B.M. gunboat *Moorhen*
 Kellogg, Miss, missionary, Osaka
 Kelly, K. S., (R. S. Raphael) clerk, Shanghai
 Kelly, E. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Chefoo

- Kelly, M. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Wuhu
 Kelsie, Miss A. de M. H., M.D., missionary, Tungchowfoo, Shantung
 Kemna, G., (J. H. Langelütje) clerk, Wladiwostock
 Kemp, J., warder, gaol, Singapore
 Kemp, R. W., boilermaker, Naval Yard
 Kemp, W. F., (J. Grassi & Brother) assistant, Bangkok
 Kempermann, P., consul for Germany, Manila
 Kenpff, L., commander, U.S. *Alert*
 Kennedy, F. W., jailer, United States consulate, Shanghai
 Kennedy, J. Y., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Kennedy, J., (Horse Repository) proprietor, Garden road
 Kennelly, F., (*Shanghai Mercury* office) accountant, Shanghai
 Kenney, E. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Kenny, W. J., student interpreter, British Legation, Tokio
 Kerst, mariner, Bangkok
 Kepfer, Rev. W., missionary, Kiukiang
 Kergaradec, Count de, French consul, Hanoi
 Kerlero du Crano, commander, gunboat *Sagaie*, Saigon
 Kerr, J. A., Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy
 Kerr, T. S., medical practitioner, Singapore
 Kerr, W., tidewaiter, Customs, Bangkok
 Kerr, T., (China Sugar Refining Co.) engineer, Wanchai
 Kerr, C. D., (Fearon, Low & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Kerr, W. G., Bangkok
 Kerr, J. G., M.D., secretary, Medical Missionary Society, Canton
 Kerr, Capt. J. M., paymaster, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Kershaw, T. H., barrister-at-law, Penang
 Keslar, G. W., printer, Post office, Singapore
 Keswick, J. J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Keswick, Hon. W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
 Ketteler, Baron von, student interpreter, German Legation, Peking
 Keun, C. H., (John Little & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Keun, R. M., proprietor, Eastern Dispensary, Singapore
 Keun, N. A., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Keun, C. F., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Singapore
 Keymeulen, J., Maritime Customs, clerk, Canton
 Keyser, A., (Innes & Keyser) merchant, Iloilo
 Khamisa, A. M., dealer in millinery, &c., Peel street
 Khamisa, N. M., dealer in millinery, &c., Peel street
 Khimjee, E. (E. Pubaney) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
 Khimjee, B., (E. Pubaney) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
 Kidd, Miss, missionary, Gweiyang
 Kidder, Miss A. H., missionary, Tokio
 Kiddle, C. D. W., clerk to secretary, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Kierulff, H., (P. Kierulff) assistant, Peking
 Kierulff, P., commission agent and storekeeper, Peking
 Kilby, E. F., (Hudson & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Kilgour, J., commander, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Shinagawa-maru*
 Killeen, C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
 Killner, Dr. O., agricultural chemist, Imperial College, Tokio
 Kindblad, A. W., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Hankow
 Kinder, C. W., (Colliery, Engineering and Mining Co.) resident engineer, Tientsin
 King, H., (Speidel & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 King, M., gunner, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Swift*
 King, G. W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 King, J., chief clerk, Land office, Singapore

- King, C. A., cadet engineer, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 King, W. R., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Swatara*
 King, Rev. A., missionary, Tientsin
 King, G. J. W., clerk, police department
 King, C. H., (Brand, Bros. & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 King, Geo., missionary, Haichung
 King, A., manager Ishikawa Dock and Engine works, Yokohama
 Kingdon, N. P., (Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Kingsell, F., printer, Yokohama
 Kingsley, T. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
 Kingsmill, Thomas W., civil engineer and architect, Shanghai
 Kip, Rev. L. W., missionary, Amoy (absent)
 Kirby, C., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Kirby, A., (Kobe Iron Works) proprietor, Hiogo
 Kirby, E. C., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Kirby, R., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) proprietor, Iron Works, Hiogo
 Kirchhoff, H. J. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
 Kirchhoff, E., (Rüssel & Co.) storekeeper, Pnompenh, Cambodia
 Kirchhoff, H., (Vogel & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Kirchmann, L., proprietor, "Land we live in" tavern, Queen's road
 Kirchner, A., (Kirchner & Böger) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Kirkby, Miss M., missionary, Shanghai
 Kirkham, J., chief engineer, Mitsui Bishi steamer, *Yoshino-maru*
 Kirkland, Miss Helen, missionary, Hangchow
 Kirkpatrick, M. C., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Singapore
 Kirkwood, T., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) engineer in harbour
 Kirkwood J., engineer, Chinese government service, Chefoo
 Kirkwood, M., barrister-at-law, Yokohama
 Kiseleff, J., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Kitts, Rev. J. T., missionary, Ching-chau-foo, Chefoo
 Kittsteiner, unter-lieut., H.I. German *M.S. Stosch*
 Klampermeier, F., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Klassen, J. H., (Cameron, Dunlop & Co) clerk, Singapore
 Klaus, commander, German gunboat *Illis*
 Kleinwächter, G. H. J., Maritime Customs assistant, Takao
 Kleinwächter, F., commissioner of Customs, Ningpo
 Kleinwort, G., (Langgard, Kleinwort & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Kleinwort, O. A., (Langgard, Kleinwort & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Kliene, A., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor and harbour-master, Ningpo
 Klinck, C., engineer, Santa Mesa rope factory, Manila
 Klincksieck, sub-lieutenant, German gunboat *Illis*
 Klitzke, Mrs. P., missionary, Berlin Foundling hospital, High street
 Klöpfer, E., (Klöpfer & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Klopp, H., merchant, Bangkok
 Klünder, R., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) merchant and German Consul, Penang
 Klyne, A. H., bailiff, Court of Requests, Singapore
 Klyne, G. W., clerk, Chinese sub Post office, Singapore
 Klyne, F. C., clerk, Registration department, Malacca
 Klyne, J. R., (New Harbour Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Knäpel, F., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Amoy
 Kniffler, H., (De San & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Kniffler, F. T. H., Shirokani, Tokio
 Knight, A., chief clerk, Auditor general's office, Singapore
 Knight, Lieut. H.R., East Kent Regiment, Penang
 Knight, W., lightkeeper, lightship, Taku
 Knight, W., butcher, Chefoo

- Knobbe, M., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Knoblauch, F., merchant, Yokohama
 Knobloch, A. von, vice consul, German consulate, Hiogo
 Knoepfler, J. L., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
 Knoop, J., (J. Zobel) assistant, Iloilo
 Knowles, J. S., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Knox, H., (H. Blow & Co.) assistant, Tientsin
 Knox, Rev. G. W., missionary, Tokio
 Koch, H., (H. Koch & Co.) merchant, Niigata
 Koch, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Kock, M., usher, German consulate, Shanghai
 Kock, (E. Klöpfer & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Koek, E., solicitor, Singapore
 Koek, H. A., (Edwin Koek) clerk, Singapore
 Koeniger, R., medical practitioner, Manila
 Koeppe, C., (Illies & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Koffer, Th., proprietor, Medical Hall, Queen's road
 Kofod, J., in charge hulk *Sultan*, Kiukiang
 Kofod, F. A., Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
 Kofoed, P. J., master mariner, Bangkok
 Koger, W., (G. Hieber & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Kolejko, A., teacher, foreign language school, Tokio
 Kolling, W., secretary, German consulate, Shanghai
 Kolvig, F., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Nagasaki (absent)
 König, W., (G. Steinbach) clerk, Wladiwostock
 Konitz, A., (Drummond, Gaggino & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Koosnetzoff, W. M., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Kooznetzoff, A. N., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Kopp, C. O., (C. Gerard & Co.) shiphandler, &c., Amoy
 Kopsch, H., commissioner of Maritime Customs, Pakhoi
 Körner, Theo., merchant, Wladiwostock (absent)
 Körner F. (Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Korschelt, O., professor, Medical College, and analyst to geological survey, Tokio
 Kostileff, B., student interpreter, Russian Legation, Tokio
 Kotwall, D. R., (Sorabjee, Mancherjee & Co.) clerk
 Koyander, A., secretary of Russian Legation, Peking (absent)
 Kraal, H. E., bailiff, Sheriff's department, Singapore
 Kraal, J., (J. G. Smith & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Kraal, W. E. B., inspector of police, Singapore
 Kraal, P. C., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Kraal, S. A., (Dobie & Co.) clerk, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Krafzeff, J. J., assistant, telegraph office, Wladiwostock
 Kragh, Lt. C. H., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) agent, Foochow
 Kramer, J., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) silk-inspector, Canton
 Krapfubaner, A., (J. Zobel) assistant, Manila
 Kraul, W. H., second berthing officer, Harbour Master's Department, Shanghai
 Krause, unter-lieut., H.I. German M.S. *Stosch*
 Krauss, A. A., (Mackintosh, Dudgeon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Krauss, A., (Carlowitz & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Krebs, F., director M.B.M.S.S. Co., Tokio
 Kreckler, Rev. F., M.D., missionary, Tokio
 Krencki, R. von, German vice-consul in charge, Shanghai
 Krentz, V., (Moller & Meisner) clerk, Bangkok
 Krey, W., Maritime Customs assistant, Swatow
 Krieger, V., (Friederichs & Co.) clerk, and Danish consul, Singapore
 Krieger, V., (Friderichs & Co.) merchant, Penang

- Krien, F., interpreter, German Legation, Tokio
 Kries, von, kapitain-lieut., H.I. German M.S. *Hertha*
 Krohn, Wilhelm (Brinkman & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Krohn, C., captain, steam-tug *Sin Taiwan*, Takao
 Krohn, Werner, (Schönfeld & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Krug, A., watchmaker, Amoy
 Krüger, A., (La Casa da Berlin) assistant, Manila
 Kruse, A. L. B., master mariner, Bangkok
 Krüss, A., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Krüss, E., (Simon, Evers & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Kuchler, L. W., acting interpreter, British Court, Yokohama
 Kudus, H., (De Mello & Kudus) broker, Penang
 Kuegler, Dr., surgeon H.I. German M.S. *Stosch*
 Kugelmann, G., farrier, Singapore
 Kuhlhardt, E. H. M., store-keeper, Hiogo
 Kuhlmann, H., (Kruse & Co.) tobacconist, &c., Queen's road
 Kuhlmann, J., assistant, telegraph office, Wladiwostock
 Kühnelt, M., chemist, Manila
 Kultzau, G., (Wieler & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Kunst, G., (Kunst & Albers) merchant, Wladiwostock
 Kurrumsey, M., (Jairezhoy Peerbhoy) clerk, Wellington street
 Kurtzhals, A., (A. Markwald & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
 Kuster, J., proprietor Askolt gold mine, Wladiwostock
 Kyshe, J. W. N., deputy registrar, Supreme court, Penang
- Labedan, J. B., restaurant keeper, Manila
 Laberdure, M., medical practitioner, Iloilo
 Labhart, J. C., merchant, and consul for Austria.-Hungary, Manila
 Labussière, inspector of native affairs, Saigon
 Lacalle, J. M. abogado fiscal, real audiencia, Manila
 Lacan, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
 Lacaze, G., (A. Lacaze) assistant, Saigon
 Lacaze, A., storekeeper, Saigon
 Lacheorotière, de, pilot, Saigon
 Lacorte, F., director sub-inspector, military engineering department, Manila
 Lacote, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Lacouture, telegraphist, Hatien, Cochin China
 Lacroix, commander, gunboat *Hache*, Saigon
 Lacruz, J., surgeon, army medical department, Manila
 Ladage, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
 Lafont, F., assayer, Mint, Manila
 Lafort, J., administrator "La Oceania Espanola," Manila
 Lafrentz, Ch., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Lafrentz, C. J., (Deetjen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Lagarde, Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
 Lagerheim, O. de, engineer, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Lago, J. M., (Reyes & Co.) shipchandler, Manila
 Laguna, I., Sindico, Barco Filipino, Manila
 Lahora, M., inspector, intendencia de hacienda, Manila
 Laidlaw, W., (Boyd & Co.) tea inspector, Tamsui and Keelung
 Laidler, T. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Laidrich, A., (L. Vrad & Co.) storekeeper and watchmaker, Shanghai
 Laigre, Rev. M., superior, College of Pulo Penang, Penang
 La Iloz, H., merchant, Iloilo
 Laine, Silva, watchmaker, Manila
 Laing, J. J., machinist, Kobe paper mill, Hiogo

- Laird, Chas., ensign, U.S.S. *Palos*
 Lajeat, G., (Cozen & Giraud) clerk, Shanghai
 Lake, Edward, (G. W. Lake & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Lalauce, telegraphist, Saigon
 Lalande, chief commissioner, Royal Customs, Hanoi
 Lalcaca, P. M., (Tata & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
 Lalcaca, E. P., broker, Shanghai
 Lallemand, P. M., director, Tan Dinh School, Saigon
 Lamache, P., clerk, Mont de Piété, Saigon
 Lamache, L., Jr., (Lamache & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
 Lamache, P., surgeon dentist, Saigon
 Lamas, F., promoter fiscal, Pototan, Philippines
 Lamb, T. H., gaoler, Penang
 Lambert, E. B., Tokio
 Lambert, Honble. A., lieutenant, Royal Artillery
 Lambert, G. P., (Dircks & Co.) clerk, Formosa
 Lambert, R., (Lambert Brothers) coach builder, Singapore
 Lambert, E., (Lambert Brothers) coach builder, Singapore
 Lambert, J. S., surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Lambuth, Rev. J. W., missionary, Shanghai
 Lamke, J., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Lammert, G. R., auctioneer, &c., Peddar's wharf
 Lamond, W., (Carter & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Lamothe de Carrier, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Lampe, L., pilot, Bangkok
 Land, J. M., Maritime Customs assistant tidesurveyor, Hankow
 Landells, A., mechanic, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Landells, R. W., second engineer, revenue steamer *Ling Feng*, Chefoo
 Lander, E., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gunboat *Sheldrake*
 Landes, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Landfermann, lieutenant, H.I. German M.S. *Stosch*
 Lang, J., superintendent engineer, Government Works, Hiogo
 Landskay, Capt., acting chief of police, Wladivostock
 Lanc, S. W., lieutenant, Royal Artillery
 Lane, R. A., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, and consul for Sweden & Norway, Manila
 Lang, lieutenant, ex-Regent's yacht *Apollo*, Bangkok
 Lang, W., superintendent, Imperial Dock, Nagasaki
 Lang, W. M., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Lang, R., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Lang, W., (Butterfield & Swire) merchant, Shanghai
 Langan, A., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Penang
 Langan, P., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Penang
 Langdon, F. G. C., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Pegasus*
 Langdon, W. C., (Eastern Extension, Aust. & China Telegraph Co.) assistant, Saigon
 Lange de la Camp, Ch., (Dircks & Co.) clerk, Swatow
 Lange, J., photographer, Wladivostock
 Lange, C., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) foreman shipwright, Kowloon
 Lange, C., master mariner, Bangkok
 Langelütje, J. H., merchant, Wladivostock
 Langfield, A., (Langfield & Mayers) storekeeper, Yokohama
 Langgaard, T., (Langgaard, Kleinwort & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Langlade, conductor, public works department, Saigon
 Langlais, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Langlais, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
 Lanneau, de, chief, second office, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Lanning, H., M.D., missionary, Osaka

- Lanning, G., Shanghai
 Lansdale, P. V., ensign, U.S. sloop *Swatara*
 Lant, T. J., Maritime Customs examiner, Kiukiang
 Lanyon, T. J., clerk, H.B.M.S. *Comus*
 Lapeyrère, de, attaché, French Legation, Tokio
 Laplace, E., (Denis frères) clerk, Saigon
 Lapraik, John S., (D. Lapraik & Co.) merchant, Prava (absent)
 Lapsley, W., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, East point
 Lapuerta, F., assistant, Custom house, Manila
 Larcina, N., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Laredo, J. M. de, secretary, administrative council, Manila
 Large, B. W., surgeon, Army medical department
 Large, J. F., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Hankow
 La Rivière, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
 Larnaudie, Rev. F. L., French missionary, Siam (absent)
 Larne, engineer, Sail or Ice Works, Saigon
 Larosière, A. de, commis., Customs, Hanoi
 Larrouy, P., chancellor, French Consulate, Yokohama
 Lasserre, P., chancellor, French consulate, Shanghai
 Lasserre, counsellor, Court of Appeal, Saigon
 Last, F. J. de, Maritime Customs watcher, Shanghai
 Lataste, G., (Denis Frères) clerk, Saigon
 Latham, T., (Drummond & Latham) barrister-at-law, Shanghai
 Laty, E. H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Laub, G., (Canton Dispensary) assistant, Canton
 Laucaigne, Mgr., R. C. bishop, Osaka
 Lauchheimer, C. H., cadet-midshipman, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Laudais, French Mission, Hanoi
 Laumondais, Rev. M. C., teacher, College of Pulo Penang, Penang
 Launey, telegraphist, Chandoc, Cochin China.
 Lauré, —., (Banque de l' Indo-Chine) clerk, Saigon
 Laurence, Miss, missionary, Ningpo
 Laurent, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Laurent, Colonel of troops, Saigon
 Laults, J., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Laval, proprietor of Hotel Fave, Saigon
 Lavastre, Rev. Fr., Roman Catholic Mission, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
 Lavers, E. H., (Forrester, Lavers & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Lavino, G., consul for Netherlands, Penang
 Lavrentieff, T. N., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Kiukiang
 Law, R., (Associated Wharves) accountant, Shanghai
 Law, W. C., commander, receiving ship *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
 Lawford, A. J., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Lawrence, J., second officer, steamer *Powan*, Hongkong and Canton
 Lawrence, H. P., (Oriental Bank) acting accountant, Singapore
 Lawence, J., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, East point
 Lawrence, S. F., constable, British Consulate, Nagasaki
 Lawroff, Capt.-Lieut., port captain, Wladiwostock
 Lawson, W., (Jas. Motion) watchmaker, Singapore
 Lawsor, J. F., third engineer, revenue steamer *Fei-hoo*, Amoy
 Lay, W. G., assistant, Maritime Customs, Foochow
 Lay, W. T., Maritime Customs commissioner, Newchwang
 Lay, A., Maritime Customs assistant (absent)
 Layard, Rev., R. de B., student interpreter, British Legation, Tokio
 Layco, J., padre sacristan, ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Layton, De Westley, (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy

Layton, B., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Lazare, Rev. Fr., missionary, Mot Kasar, Cambodia
 Lazaroo, P., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Lazcanotegui, facultativo, Sanidad, Manila
 Lea, W. H., (Holme & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Leach, A. W., Maritime Customs watcher, Shanghai
 Leaman, Rev. C., missionary, Hangchow
 Leano, A., assistant, department of forests, Naraga, Philippines
 Leat, T. W., Maritime Customs gunner, Tientsin
 Leatham, J., (New Harbour Dock Co.) moulder, Singapore
 Larned, Rev. D. W., missionary, Kioto, Japan
 Leatherbarrow, T. M., boarding officer, Harbour Master's department
 Lebedeff, W., (A. L. Rodionoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Lebedeff, N. R., (A. L. Rodionoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Lebedeff, J. R., (A. L. Rodionoff & Co.) merchant, Hankow
 Le Breton, L., assistant examiner, Maritime Customs, Ichang
 Lebrun, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Lebrun, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Lebury, J., (P. & O. S.N. Co.) gunner, West point
 Léchelle, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Lechler, Rev. R., missionary, Basil Mission
 Leckie, Chas., (Borneo Company) clerk, Singapore
 Leckie, John, (Wilkin & Robison) clerk, Yokohama
 Lecocq, conductor, public works department, Saigon
 Lecocq, sub-chief, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Lecomte, D., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
 Lecoq, pilot, Haiphong
 Lecot, telegraphist, Saigon
 Lederer, F., (Katz Brothers) assistant, Singapore
 Ledesena, P., merchant, Iloilo
 Ledesma, C., coadjutor, cura parroco, Iloilo
 Ledesma, F., trader, Iloilo
 Ledyard, H. C., surgeon dentist, Shanghai
 Lee, E. I., captain, steamer *Hongkong*, Hongkong and Shanghai
 Lee, John, assistant inspector of brothels
 Lees, Rev. J., missionary, Tientsin
 Lees, W., pilot, Nagasaki
 Leesen, J. V., (Staehelin & Stahlkuecht) clerk, Singapore
 Lect, Miss L., missionary, Tokio
 Lefavour, G. B., first officer, steamer *White Cloud*, Hongkong and Macao
 Lefebre, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
 Leffmann, J. H., (Hesse & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Legarda, T. P., (J. M. Tunson & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Legg, W. H., quarter-master in charge, Customs cruiser *Ling Feng*, Chefoo
 Leggatt, W., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Penang
 Legge, H., (M. B. M. S. S. C.) barge keeper, Hiogo
 Legge, W., (Hughes & Legge) broker, Queen's road
 Legh, E. C., professor, school of naval mechanics, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Legrand, surgeon, French cruiser *Hamelin*, Haiphong
 Legrand, A., harbour master, and superintendent of police, Haiphong
 Le Grand, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Hakodate
 Lehmann, P., (C. S. Churton & Co.) druggist, Shanghai
 Lehmann, R., Kioto, Japan
 Leliouis, engineer, Poh Hee's Rice Mill, Bangkok
 Leicester, A. B., apothecary, lunatic asylum, Singapore
 Leicester, R. B., clerk, audit office, Singapore

- Leicester, S., chief clerk, Police Court, Penang
 Leigh, R. K., Surveyor-general's office
 Leiper, E. F., cadet midshipman, U.S.S. *Swatara*
 Leiria, A., clerk, Post-office
 Leisk, W. R., (E. & H. Hinnekin) merchant and acting Consul for Belgium, Singapore
 Leitch, P. A., engineer, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
 Leite, E. P., clerk, Colonial Secretary's office, Macao
 Leite, L. P., clerk and notary public, Macao
 Leite, Mrs. S., teacher, Government Girls' School, Macao
 Leith, A., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Foochow
 Leithen, R., von der, Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
 Lelièvre, (H. Péré) assistant, Shanghai
 Lemaire, G., consul for France, Arbuthnot road
 Lemarchand, F. W., (Agra Bank) manager, Shanghai
 Lembke, Justus P., merchant and commission agent, Club Chambers
 Le Méc, l'Abbè, curate of Saigon
 Lemke, F., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Lemonnier, Rev. E., procureur general, French Roman Catholic Mission, Staunton street
 Lemos, V. de P. C., enfermeiro, military hospital, Macao
 Lemos, J. C. de, lieutenant, commanding Ta pa fort, Macao
 Lemuet, telegraphist, Saigon
 Lenny, Wm., manager, Government Iron Works, Wladiwostock
 Lent, R. J., assistant, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Leny, A. C., "La Estrella del Norte," Manila
 Lenz, Dr., student interpreter, German Legation, Peking
 Lenz, T., (Faber & Voigt) merchant, Hiego
 Leon, M. Ponce, (J. Zobel) assistant, Tondo, Philippines
 Leon, M., sheriff's officer
 Leon, L. de, (M. G. Galian) assistant, Manila
 Leon, J., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Leonhardt, Rev. T., Basil Mission, Fuchukphai
 Lépissier, E. L., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
 Lepoux, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Lepoux, paymaster, French cruiser *Hamelin*, Haiphong
 Leroux, J., first lieutenant, Chinese gunboat *Ching-tsing*, Canton
 Lescasse, J., (M. B. M. S. S. Co.) civil engineer and architect, Tokio
 Leslie, W. H., second engineer, steamer *Esmeralda*, Hongkong and Manila
 Leslie, J., chief engineer, steamer *Arratoon Apar*, Hongkong & Calcutta
 Leslie, J., third engineer, steamer *Danube*, Hongkong & Bangkok
 Leslie, B. S., Maritime Customs assistant, N ewchwang
 Lesslar, H., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Penang
 Lesslar, D. E., surveyor, public works department, Malacca
 Lessler, E. E., (W. Hull & Co.) clerk, Penang
 Lessler, Paul, (A. Markwald & Co.) merchant, Bangkok (absent)
 Lesslore, counsellor, Court of Appeal, Saigon
 Lester, H., architect, &c., Shanghai
 Letchford, W., (Chartered Bank) sub-accountant, Manila
 Letchford, R. H., (Evans, Pugh & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Letesier, Rev. H. C., French Catholic missionary, Singapore
 Lethbridge, G., (Oriental Bank) acting manager, Shanghai (absent)
 Letvoff, S. W., (Piatkoff, M. Lchauff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Leusch, R., (Baer Senior & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Levett, E. B. B., flag lieutenant, H.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Levett, W. S. B., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Levy, L., manager, *Echo du Japon*, Yokohama
 Levy, S. E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Foochow

- Levy, A., (Landstein & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Lewis, J., second officer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Hongkong and Foochow
 Lewis, J., (Ramsay & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
 Lewis, Lieut. D. F., instructor of musketry, East Kent Regiment, Singapore
 Lewis, W., constable, British Consulate, Amoy
 Lewis, B., lightkeeper, Shanghai
 Lewis, A., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
 Lewis, H., (Poh Chin Soo's Rice Mill) engineer, Patrew, Bangkok
 Lewis, G., (Lewis & Hopkins) ship broker, Shanghai
 Leyba, E., aide-de camp to Governor-general of Philippines
 Leyburn, F., (Odell & Leyburn) merchant, Foochow
 Leyser, captain, H.E. the *Kromahtah's* yacht, Bangkok
 Leyser, A., commissioner of Customs, Bangkok
 Leysner, C. E. A., merchant & German consul, Niigata
 L'Herminet, sub-lieutenant, French troops, Hanoi
 Liaigre, J., Maritime Customs examiner, (absent)
 Lichtensteiger, J., (Sulzer & Co) clerk, Manila
 Lichtenstein, L., Yokohama
 Liddell, J., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Liddell, J., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, Swatow
 Liddell, C. O., (W. Birt & Co.) commission merchant, Shanghai
 Liddell, J. G., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) superintendent, Kowloon
 Liddelow, R., (Sayle & Co) warehouseman, Singapore
 Liedcke, L., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Hankow
 Lieder, P., (B. Telge) clerk, Shanghai
 Liger, C., S.J., missionary, Shanghai
 Liger, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
 Lightfoot, Miss F. B., missionary, Ningpo
 Lightwood, H., captain, steamer *Albay*, Coast
 Ligneul, Rev., F., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
 Lihacheff, N. J., (P. A. Ponomareff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Lima, M. S., (Dunn, Melbye & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
 Lima e Almeida, A. J. de, engineer, Portuguese gunboat *Tamega*
 Limas, M. C. da S., surgeon, Portuguese gunboat *Tamega*
 Limby, H. J., (Forrester, Lavers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Linares, E., interventor, ordenacion de pagos, Manila
 Lincoln, J. H., Tamil interpreter, Supreme Court, Penang
 Lind, A., agent, P. & O. S. N. Co., Shanghai
 Lind, A. A., (Coare, Lind & Co.) silk and tea inspector, &c., Canton
 Linde, F. D., proprietor, "Star Hotel," Queen's road Central
 Lindener, H., (J. Zobel) assistant, Manila
 Lindholm, O. W., (Lindholm & Co.) merchant, Wladiwostock (absent)
 Lindsay, G., (Myburgh & Dowdall) clerk, Shanghai
 Lindsay, Lieut. and commander, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
 Lindsay, Rev. T., missionary, Tokio
 Lindsay, W. B., chief officer, steamer *Consolation*, Hongkong and Bangkok
 Lindsay, G. A., (P. Maclean & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Lindsay, J., inspector of police, Central Station
 Lindsley, John, (Frazar & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Lines, A. J., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Linklater, M., pilot, Swatow
 Liot, E., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
 Liotard, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Lissa, A. M. van, (Van Lissa Brothers) instrument maker, Yokohama
 Lister, W. H., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Lister, A., Postmaster-general and collector of Stamp Revenue

Littayé, commissioner of marine, Saigon
 Litchfield, H. C., barrister-at-law, Yokohama
 Little, W. N., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Little, W. D., (Carter & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Little, M., (John Little & Co.) warehouseman, Singapore (absent)
 Little, R., M.D., Singapore Dispensary, Singapore
 Little, R. W., (Little & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Little, L. S., M.D., physician to General Hospital, Shanghai
 Little, Arch. J., (Little & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Livesey, J., in charge gunpowder dépôt
 Livingston, J., sergeant, river police, Shanghai
 Livingstone, R., chief engineer, steamer *Consolation*, Hongkong and Bangkok
 Livingstone, H. W., (Ed. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Hogo
 Lizaraga, T., merchant, Iloilo
 Llado, J., teniente, seccion de archivo, Manila
 Llano, J. S., teniente ayu lante, carabineros, Manila
 Llanos, P. S., contador, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Llaser, J. M., judge, Alcaldias mayores, Iloilo
 Llaveria, L., assistant, Custom house, Manila
 Lloyd, Lieut. C.P., East Kent Regiment, Singapore
 Lloyd, Rev. L., missionary, Foochow
 Lloyd, John T., (Powell & Co.) auctioneer, Singapore
 Loam, W. B., clerk, engineers' dept., Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Lobato, de Faria, F., chancellor, Spanish consulate, Singapore
 Lobo, Dr. B., medical practitioner, Macao (absent)
 Lobo, A. F., secretary, Public Works Department, Macao (absent)
 Lobo, F. da C., lawyer, Macao
 Lochhead, John H., M.D., Elgin street
 Lockhart, J. H. S., cadet, civil service, Hongkong
 Loercher, Rev. J., missionary, Basil Mission, (absent)
 Loff, J. D., "Hotel de la Paix," proprietor, Singapore
 Loff, P. H., captain, steamer *Dale*, Hongkong and Bangkok
 Loft, L., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
 Loftus, A. J., Government surveyor, Bangkok
 Logan, J. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Logan, D., barrister-at-law, solicitor general, Singapore
 Lohan, O., secretary, German Consulate, Singapore
 Lohmann, H., (Lohmann & Co.) tailor, &c., Yokohama
 Loiseleur, contractor, Saigon
 Lombard, telegraph overseer, Saigon
 Lombard, Rev. E., French missionary, Mu'ang Phrom, Bangkok
 Lommé, telegraphist, Cape St. James, Cochin China
 Long, S., captain, H.B.M. corvette *Curacoa*
 Long, Rev. C. S. missionary, Nagasaki
 Long, B., compositor, *Japan Herald* office, Yokohama
 Long, G. J., gunner, H.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
 Longa, N., (Larrinaga & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Longford, J. H., acting vice-consul, H.B.M. Consulate, Tokio
 Loomis, H. agent American Bible Society, Yokohama
 Loowsky, P., Russian missionary, Tokio
 Lopes, J., contador interino, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Lopes, T. M., assistant usher, Police court
 Lopes, E. do N., lieutenant, second battalion, Macao
 Lopes, C. V., captain, National Battalion, Macao
 Lopes, L. J., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Lopes, L. L., light-keeper, Cape d'Aguilar

- Lopes, C. J., (Brereton & Wotton) clerk, Queen's road
 Lopez, J., mayor, presidio, Manila
 Lopez, M., director, Sanidad militar, Manila
 Lopez, F., capitan, guarda civil veterana, Manila
 Lopez, C., vice-consul for Portugal, Iloilo
 Lopez, P. E., assistant, Custom house, Iloilo
 Lopez, E., clerk, Procurador's department, Macao
 Lopez y Solano, S., ayudante, inspection de montes, Bacolod, Negros
 Lord, C. A., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
 Lord, F., gunner, Chinese gunboat *Chen-to*, Canton
 Lord, Rev. E. C., D.D., missionary, Ningpo
 Lorgeou, chancelier-interprète, French consulate, Bangkok
 Lösch, E., (Lösch & Fairless) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Loscido, F. L., comisario adminis. del ejercita, Manila
 Lotz, H., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Loubens de Verdalle, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
 Louden, A., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) fitter, Singapore
 Loughlin, J., warder, gaol, Penang
 Louis, Bro., director, D'Adran School, Saigon
 Louis, Bro., assistant, West Point reformatory
 Louis, Rev. W., Rhenish Miss. Society, Fukwing, acting suptd. Berlin Foundling House
 Loup, F., (L. Vvard Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Loup, P., (L. Vvard & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
 Loureiro, Mrs. Jessie W., mistress, College de Sta. Roza, Macao
 Loureiro, E., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
 Loureiro, J. da S., consul for Portugal, Chancery lane
 Loureiro, H., clerk, Marine department, Penang
 Lourenço, F., boatswain, Water police, Macao
 Lourme, sub-chief of Cochinchina telegraph service, Saigon
 Lourtis, paymaster, French cruiser *Parseval*, Haiphong
 Lousteau, overseer of quays, Saigon
 Louvel, officer of ordnance, Saigon
 Lovatt, W. N., harbour master, Tientsin
 Lovell, M., Jr., (Cornes & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Loveridge, T., (Robinson & Co.) draper, Singapore
 Low, E. G., (Fearon, Low & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Lowcock, H., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Pottinger street (absent)
 Lowder, J. F., counsel to Japanese Customs, Yokohama
 Lowe, C., (Chart red Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
 Lowe, Robt, chief engineer, steamer *Yangtze*, Hongkong and Shanghai
 Lowe, S. S. (Harris, Goodwin & Co.) manager, Stanley street
 Lowell, J., proprietor, "Union Hotel," Singapore
 Lowenstern, von, Kapitan-li ut., H.I. German M.S. *Stosch*
 Lowndes, R. W., (Norton & Co.) clerk, Queen's road Central
 Lowry, J. H., Maritime Customs assistant and medical officer, Shanghai
 Lowry, Rev. H. H., missionary, Peking
 Lowry, A. C., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Lowson, J. W., lieutenant, gunboat *Chen-to*, Canton
 Lowther, Miss A., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Loxley, H. H., (W. R. Loxley) clerk, Queen's road
 Loxley, W. R., commission agent, Queen's road
 Loxton, W., municipal police sergeant, Yokohama
 Loyer, ensign, French cruiser *Hamelin*, Haiphong
 Lozaga, Viuda C. A. de, printer and publisher, Manila
 Lozano, F., (H. G. Brown) assistant, Laguimanoc, Philippines
 Lozario, T., consul-general for Spain, Amoy

- Lubbé, G., assistant, Telegraph office, Wladiwostock
 Lubeck, H. C., (De Souza & Co.) printer, Wellington street
 Lubeck, L. A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Luby, J. F., cadet midshipman, U.S.S. *Alert*
 Luca, Count, F. de, minister resident for Italy, Peking
 Lucas, C., (Lucas & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Lucas, Henry, merchant, Hiogo
 Lucciana, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Luccumsey, Jairazbhoy, (R. Habibbhoy) manager, Shanghai
 Luce, G. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Luceno, P., clerk, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Luceno y Bulgarin, P., accountant-general's office, Manila
 Luchsinger, R., (Luchsinger & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Luchsinger, F., merchant, and vice-consul for Germany, Iloilo (absent)
 Luders, A., (F. Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Ludewig, J., (J. Zobel) chemist, Binondo, Philippines
 Ludlam, T. E., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Ludwig, H., merchant, Yokohama
 Lugo, C., (F. Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Lührs, W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
 Luna, S. G., contador, jefe de hacienda, Manila
 Luna, F. S., magistral, ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Luneau, A. M. C., Roman Catholic missionary, Hiogo
 Luong, P., clerk, Municipal department, Saigon
 Luperne, pilot, Saigon
 Lute, Miss J. A., missionary, Tokio
 Luther, C. A., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Luther, H., (Langgard, Kleinwort & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Luther, C. F., constable, river police, Shanghai
 Lütjens, J., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Lutz, C., (Lutz & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
 Luz, Joaquina da, mistress, College de Sta. Roza, Macao
 Luz, P. J., da, professor, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Luz, S. da, (Paul Heinemann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Luz, F. P. da, major of Police, Macao
 Luz, M., printer, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Luz, P. da, deputy foreman, *Daily Press* office
 Luz, V. E. da, Procurador's department, Macao
 Luz, L. J. A. da, lightkeeper, Shanghai
 Luz, F. M. da, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Luz, J. A. da, proprietor, Commercial Printing office, Wyndham street
 Luz, A. F. da, clerk and interpreter, Portuguese consulate, Bangkok
 Lyall, H., R. A., inspector of warlike stores
 Lyall, H., Maritime Customs assistant, Tientsin
 Lyall, Alexr., medical missionary, Swatow
 Lyall, R., (Norton & Co.) merchant, Queen's road central
 Lyell, T., marine surveyor, Chefoo
 Lyenberger, Rev. J. A., missionary, Chefoo
 Lynborg, C. P. C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Lyon, J. M., (J. M. Lyon & Co.) engineer, Singapore
 Lyon, Rev. D. N., missionary, Hangchow (absent)
 Lyra, Rev. Lucas, vicar of St. Lazare's Church, Macao
 Lysaught, W., inspector in charge of Naval Yard Police
 Maack, H. F., (Maack & Co.) merchant, and acting Italian consul, Singapore
 Maben, G. B., carpenter, H.B.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*

MacArthur, J., Hiogo
 MacArthur, H., ship broker, Yokohama
 Macbeth, J. R., (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Maccall, A. V., paymaster, H.M. corvette *Curacoa*
 MacCarthy, R. F., staff surgeon, H.M. sloop *Flying Fish*
 MacClymont, A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Macecoll, A., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) merchant, Java
 MacDonald, T. J., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 MacDougal, Dr. A. M., physician, Shanghai (absent)
 MacEwen, A. P., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant, Praya
 MacFarlane, W., clerk, St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore
 MacFarlane, W., assistant editor, *Shanghai Mercury*, Shanghai
 MacGibbon, T., merchant, Iloilo
 Macgowan, D. J., M.D., Customs assistant and medical officer, Wênchow
 Macgowan, Rev. John, missionary, Amoy
 Macgregor, Robt., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Macgregor, H., (Delacamp, Macgregor & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Macgregor, J., (M. B. M. S. S. Co.) engineer, Yokohama
 Macgregor, A. M., protector of immigrants, Penang
 Macgregor, R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
 Macgregor, J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Macgregor, J., (A. Provand & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
 Machado, A. D., (Hongkong, Canton, and Macao S. B. Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Machado, M., (De Souza & Co.) compositor, Wellington street
 Machado, F., clerk, Harbour-master's office
 Machado, F. G., postmaster, British Post-office, Shanghai
 Machado, J. M. E., clerk, Post-office
 Machaffie, D., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, East Point
 MacIntosh, J. D., (Oriental Bank Corporation) assist. accountant, Queen's road
 MacIntyre, Rev. John, missionary, Newchwang
 Mackay, A., manager, The Dispensary, Singapore
 Mackay, Geo. D., (W. F. Stevenson) assistant, Manila
 Mackay, Rev. G. L., missionary, Tamsui
 Mackenzie, R. F., commander, E. E., A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s str. *Agnes*, Singapore
 Mackenzie, E. C., chief officer, E. E., A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s str. *Agnes*, Singapore
 Mackenzie, C. D., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Mackenzie, J., supt. of gun factory, Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai
 Mackenzie, J., (M. B. M. S. S. Co.) engineer, Yokohama
 Mackenzie, M., Maritime Customs examiner, Chinkiang
 Mackenzie, Jas., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Mackenzie, Rev. J. K., medical missionary, Tientsin
 Mackenzie, R., (Mackenzie & Co., and Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Mackenzie, Rev. H. L., M.A., missionary, Swatow
 Mackenzie, Geo., (Smith, Bell & Co.) merchant, and Danish consul, Manila
 Mackertoom, J. G., commission agent, Singapore
 Mackey, Jas., Maritime Customs deputy commissioner, Shanghai
 Mackey, Jos., third engineer, steamer *Japan*, Hongkong and Calcutta
 Mackie, A., inspector of police
 Mackintosh, E., (Butterfield & Swire) merchant, Queen's road
 Mackintosh, L., (Mackintosh, Dudgeon & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai (absent)
 MacLagan, R., engineer, Government mint, Kawasaki
 MacLaren, Rev. S. G., missionary, Tokio
 Maclay, R. H., (Pethick, Maclay & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
 Maclay, Rev. R. S., D.D., missionary, Yokohama (absent)
 Maclean, A., (Clyde Saw Mills) clerk, Bangkok
 Maclean, G. F., merchant, and consular agent for Japan, &c., Chefoo

- Maclea**n, H. C., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Maclean, W. S., (Blain & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Maclean, P., (P. Maclean & Co) merchant, Shanghai
Maclehose, J., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Macleod, J. B., (Macleod & Co.) clerk, Manila
Macleod, A. H., (Macleod & Co.) clerk, Manila
Macleod, J. F., (Macleod & Co) clerk, Manila
Macleod, Neil, (Henderson & Macleod) medical practitioner, Shanghai
Macleod, N., (Macleod & Co.) merchant, Manila and Cebu
Macleod, A. S., (Macleod & Co.) merchant, Manila
Macmillan, A., (M. B. M. S. S. Co.) superintending engineer, Tokio
MacMorran, J., sub-accountant, Chartered Bank of India, &c., Shanghai
MacMunn, J. A., surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*
Macnab, J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) accountant, Manila
Macomber, W. H., merchant, Shanghai
Macphail, T., Maritime Customs examiner, Chiakiang
Macpherson, A., shipwright, Nagasaki
Macpherson, A. J., merchant, Yokohama
Macpherson, M. T. B., (Browne & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Mactavish, Jas. W. (C. S. Churton & Co.) druggist, Shanghai
Mactavish, A. D., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Mactavish, A. B., captain, steamer *Arratoon Apear*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Madar, M. H., clerk, Commissariat and Transport department
Madar, I. P., (Hongkong Hotel) clerk, Queen's road
Madar, A. R., clerk, Colonial Treasury
Madden, M., (Howarth, Erskine & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Maddes, H. J., M.D., surgeon, H.B.M. gunboat *Sheldrake*
Madeira, J. R., lieutenant, police force, Macao
Madeley, G. H., staff surgeon, H.B.M. sloop *Albatross*
Madrigal, I., professor de Farmacia, Universidad de Filipinos, Manila
Maestracci, ensign, French gunboat *Surprise*, Haiphong
Magalhães, F. S., civil doctor, Manila
Magdalena, S., pr. visor, ecclesiastical department, Iloilo
Maggioli, surgeon, Quinhon
Magno, F., (Earnshaw & Co.) moulder, Manila
Mahan, Lieut. D. H., U.S. sloop *Ashuelot*
Mahen, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
Maher, F. F., ensign, police, Macao
Maher, F., (*Celestial Empire* office) compositor, Shanghai
Maher, J. A., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Maher, M. M., (M. A. dos Remedios) clerk, Macao
Mahnz, H., Hiogo
Mahomed, E. J., (N. M. Khamissa) draper, Macao
Mahomed, E., (Jairazbhoy Peebhoy) clerk, Wellington street
Mahomed, B. John, (Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy) manager, Wellington street
Mahouretano, D., timber merchant, Iloilo
Mahon, J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner (absent)
Mahoney, J. E., cadet-midshipman, U.S.S. *Richmond*
Mahoney, C., gunner, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
Maignan Champromain, H., French postmaster, Shanghai
Maigre, R., (Maigre & Co.) engineer, Yokohama
Maigre, L., (Maigre & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Main, E. J., chief engineer, steamer *Ningpo*, Hongkong and Shanghai
Main, J. L., captain, steam tug *Sanspareil*, Bangkok
Maisonneuve-Lacoste, counsellor, Court of Appeal, Saigon
Maitland, H., (Hyde, Hertz & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

Maitland, A. W., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) assistant accountant, Foochow
 Maitland, J., (J. Maitland & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Maitland, J. A., (Maitland & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Major, Ernest, general manager, *Shun-pau* office, Shanghai
 Major, F., (Major & Co.) merchant, Hankow
 Makoffsky, J., chief of Government Store department, Wladiwostock
 Malantic, R., (J. Zobel) assistant, Batangas, Phillipines
 Malcampo, Quioga J., (Malcampo & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Malcolm, J. W., (Geo. Smith & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
 Malcolm, W. A., (Malcolm & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Malende, A., interpreter, Russian Legation, Tokio
 Malherbe, R. de, (Bovet Bros & Co.) cl. rk, Shanghai
 Malherbe, L., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) merchant, Bangkok (absent)
 Maloney, F., pay clerk, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Maligin, A. P., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Mallory, E., Maritime Customs, assistant examiner, Tientsin
 Mallory, L., proprietor, Hongkong Timber Yard, Wanchai
 Malsch, C. C., civil engineer, Shanghai
 Manacoff, storekeeper, Wladiwostock
 Mañano, R., medical practitioner, Iloilo
 Manasseh, S., (Manasseh, Aaron & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Mancini, Mrs. J. R., proprietor, Bellevue Hotel, Nagasaki
 Maneckjee, E., (Merwanjee, Maneckjee & Co.) manager, Canton
 Manger, A. T., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Manissol, Rev. C. L., French Catholic Mission, Penang
 Manley, J. T., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Manley, E. H. R., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Mann, J., medical practitioner, Amoy
 Mann, W., (Whitfield & Dowson) assistant, Yokohama
 Manners, T. N., Maritime Customs tide surveyor, Shanghai
 Manning, J. M., gunner, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Manning, C. E., cadet engineer, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
 Manotoc, C., (Battle, Hermanos & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Mansfield, R. W., acting British vice-consul, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Mansfield, Geo. J., (W. Mansfield & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Manson, W., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Manson, P., M.D., physician, Amoy
 Manuel, V., (Macleod & Co.) clerk, Cebu
 Manz, J., (Hirsbrunner & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Maojve, Soomorbhoy, (E. Pubaney) manager, Shanghai
 Mapa, V., solicitor, Iloilo
 Marbot, assist. commissioner, Marine Hospital, Saigon
 Marcaida, Dr. F. de, profesor de derecho civil, University, Manila
 Marcaida, J. J. de, pawnbroker, Manila
 Marcaillon, telegraphist, Saigon
 Marçal, S., (De Souza & Co.) compositor, D'Aguilar street
 Marçal, J. F., foreman, *Amoy Gazette* office, Amoy
 Marçal, E. M., chief clerk, Colonial Treasury, Macao
 Marçal A. A., proprietor and publisher, *Amoy Gazette*, Amoy
 Marçal, D. F. R., overseer, *Amoy Gazette* office, Amoy
 Marçal, F. S., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Marçal, F. de P., ajudante, tax office, Macao
 March, G. E., A.C.G.O., seinor Ordnance Store officer
 Marchal, recevier, registry of lands, Saigon
 Marco, M., padre sacristan, ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Marcus, P. F., seventh clerk, Post office, Singapore

- Marcus, F. H., clerk, Alexandra powder magazine, Singapore
 Marcus, S. R., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Marcus, W. I. J., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) godown clerk, Singapore
 Marcus, S., (S. Marcus & Co.) importer, Yokohama
 Marcus, A., (S. Marcus & Co.) importer, Yokohama
 Marcus, E., (S. Marcus & Co.) importer, Yokohama
 Mardfeldt, J. F., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Maréchal, conductor, public works department, Saigon
 Margotin, lime-kiln, Pnom-cau-long, Cambodia
 Marien, J. S., (P. A. Ponomareff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Marin y Roldan, J., clerk, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Marin, P. G., letrado, consejo de administracion, Manila
 Marin, P., sugar manufacturer, Iloilo
 Marin, J. P., telegraph official, Manila
 Marin, Rev. J., secretary, French mission, Bangkok
 Marin, pilot, Saigon
 Marina, J., commandante, Estado mayor, Manila
 Marines y Mas, M., teniente ayudante, carabineros, Philippines
 Maringe, H. V., S.J., missionary, Shanghai
 Marins, clerk, Court of appeal, Saigon
 Marnowich, A., (C. Goldenstädt) assistant, Wladiwostock
 Markwick, R., first class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Marmand, Rev. J. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Marquant, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Marquerie, A., assistant, Custom House, Manila
 Marques, L. P., acting assistant superintendent, civil hospital
 Marques, J. P., (Vogel & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Marques, L. J. M., captain, National battalion, Macao
 Marques, F. M. P., student interpreter, Procurador's department, Macao
 Marques, E., (Eça da Silva & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Marques, D. S., (J. Noble) assistant, Queen's road
 Marques, Mrs. C., teacher, Government girls' school, Macao
 Marques, T. M., clerk, Municipal Chamber, Macao
 Marques, D. P. d'A., clerk, Public Works department, Macao
 Marques, C. V., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Marques, E. J., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Yokohama
 Marques, E., interpreter, procurador's department, Macao
 Marques, F. J., lieutenant, teacher of mathematics and navigation, Government school, Macao
 Marques, Lourenço, merchant, Macao
 Marques, E. Pio, (L. Marques) clerk, Macao
 Marques, F. P., treasurer, Municipal Chamber, Macao
 Marqueti, M. P., merchant, Manila
 Marquis, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Marr, Thos., reporter, *China Mail* office, Wyndham street
 Marris, Rev. G., missionary, Canton
 Marrot, Jr., storekeeper, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
 Marrot, Vve., storekeeper, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
 Marsh, D., teacher, Government school, Singapore
 Marsh, Hon. W. H., C.M.G. colonial secretary and auditor general (absent)
 Marsh, S., (Tskmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Marshall, A. C., (Chartered Bank of India) sub-accountant, Queen's road
 Marshall, F. L., (J. M. Cory) assistant, Shanghai
 Marshall, F. W., (Chartered Bank) sub-accountant, Manila
 Marshall, D., Maritime Customs watcher, Shanghai
 Marshall, T., broker, Shanghai
 Marshall, F. Julian, surveyor, H.B.M. Works department, Shanghai

- Marshall, John, Hiogo
 Martel, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Martellière, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Marten, R., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Martens, J., agent, Netherlands Trading Society, Singapore
 Marti, V., (J. Zobel) chemist, Guagna, Philippines
 Marti, B., "Los Catalanes," Manila
 Martin, C. O., gunner, H.B.M. gunboat *Sheldrake*
 Martin, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Martin, A. S., usher, Police Court
 Martin, J., lightkeeper, Middle Dog Lighthouse, Amoy
 Martin, J. P., (Mathieu & Co.) clerk, Penang
 Martin, P., Maritime Customs assistant, Chinkiang
 Martin, P., surgeon major, army medical department, Manila
 Martin, R. H., boatswain, H.B.M. corvette *Comus*
 Martin, H. C., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Albatross*
 Martin, C. J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Martin, J. M., professor of medicine, University, Manila
 Martin, "Restaurant de Tonquin," Haiphong
 Martin, A. M., (John Little & Co.) warehouseman, Singapore
 Martin, G., Junr., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Martin, W. A. P., LL.D., president, College of Peking, Peking (absent)
 Martin, Rev. J. P., Roman Catholic pro-vicar apostolic, Bangkok
 Martin, Miss, superintendent, Hongkew School, Suanghai
 Martin, first lieutenant, French troops, Haiphong
 Martin, G., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Foochow
 Martin, J. R., assistant paymaster, U.S. corvette *Alert*
 Martin, J., (Martin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Martin, J., Junr., (Martin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Martin-Lauciarez, Cav. E., Chargé d'Affaires, Italian Legation, Tokio
 Martinet, clerk, Privy Council, Saigon
 Martinet, Rev. J. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
 Martinez, A., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Martinez, D., aide-de-camp to Captain General of Philippines
 Martinez, J., capitan, guardia civil veterana, Manila
 Martinez, F., alfererce, guardia civil veterana, Manila
 Martinez, G., (Battle Hermanos & Co.) cashier, Manila
 Martinez, E. M., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Martinez, L., clerk, Contaduria de hacienda, Manila
 Martinez, F. de P., contador, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Martinez, E., assistant, public works department, Manila
 Martinez, R. S. J., (Roxas, Reyes & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Martinez, P. F., promotor fiscal, ecclesiastical dept., Manila
 Martinoff, J., teacher, Government School, Wladivostock
 Martinon, F., proprietor, "Imprimerie Commerciale," Saigon
 Martins, R. F., (*Celestial Empire* office) foreman, Shanghai
 Martins, C. F. F., acting inspector, do Almexarifado de Guerra, Macao
 Marty, A. R., merchant and commission agent, Queen's road
 Marty, P., (A. R. Marty) assistant, Haiphong
 Martyn, Miss E., (Mrs. E. A. Vincent) assistant, Yokohama
 Marvar, E. G., tente coronel, carabineros, Manila
 Marwood, R. R., assist. paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 Marzal, J. de L., interpreter, Spanish Legation, Peking
 Marzano, Dr. M., profesor de derecho civil, University, Manila
 Mas, A. de, assistant, public works department, Manila
 Mascarenhas, J. S., storekeeper, Hiogo

- Masfen, L. C., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) manager, Yokohama
 Masius, F., (A. Markwald & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Masius, W., (A. Markwald & Co.) merchant, Bangkok (absent)
 Maskoleff, A. P., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Masle, G. R., (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Masso, Salvador, Spanish Mission, Haiphong
 Mason, C. E., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Mason, Rev. G. L., missionary, Ningpo
 Mason, A., mechanic, Maritimes Customs engineer's office, Shanghai
 Mason, W. J., Maritime Customs tidewater, Kiukiang
 Mason, Geo., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Canton
 Mason, W. B., clerk, Government telegraphs, Nagasaki
 Mass, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Massa, V., abogado, Iloilo
 Massé, H., postmaster and treasurer, Haiphong
 Massé, assistant treasurer, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
 Massie, J. S., International Hotel, Nagasaki
 Masters, Rev. F., missionary, Canton
 Mata, M. F., escribano, Alcaldias Mayores, Pototan, Philippines
 Matchitt, H., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
 Mateer, Rev. C. W., missionary, Tung-chow-foo
 Mateling, G., clerk, German consulate, Amoy
 Mather, H. L., lightkeeper, Green Island lighthouse
 Mathieson, J., inspector of police, central station
 Mathiez, C., (Imprimerie Commerciale) foreman, Saigon
 Mathiez, J. C., manager, *L'Ere Nouvelle*, Saigon
 Mathisen, W., (Behre & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Matibran, A., clerk, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Matrat, Rev. R. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Matsudaria, consul for Japan, Wladiwo toek
 Matthews, E. S., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi str. *Kokonoye-maru*, Japan
 Matti, F., (F. Matti & Sons) watchmaker, Manila
 Matti, J. M., (F. Matti & Sons) watchmaker, Manila
 Matti, F. G., (F. Matti & Sons) watchmaker, Manila
 Matute, J. M., clerk, contaduria de hacienda, Manila
 Maude, C. T., second secretary, British Legation, Peking
 Maundrell, Rev. H., missionary, Nagasaki
 Maury, J. Luis, Governor's office, Manila
 Mauss, slaughter-house foreman, Saigon
 Mauve, lieutenant, H.I. German M.S. *Stosch*
 Maw, D., (John Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Mawbey, Rev. W. G., medical missionary, Hankow
 Mawhood, F., proprietor, Shanghai Horse Repository and Carriage Factory, Shanghai
 Mawjee, Jafferbhoy, (Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy) clerk, Wellington street
 Maxwell, W. J., cadet midshipman, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Maxwell, J. B., (Cornes & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Maxwell, R. W., superintendent of police, Penang
 May, J. C., (Hunt & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 May, C., lightkeeper, Ocksu light house, Amoy
 May, W. B., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Pegasus*
 May, J. H., Maritime Customs tidesurveyor (absent)
 May, A. J., master, Education department
 May, F. N., assistant, Maritime Customs (absent)
 May, G., storeman, H.M. Naval Yard
 Mayer, R., photographer, Manila
 Mayer, Alb., contractor and timber merchant, Saigon

- Mayers, Jos. L., (Langfieldt & Mayers) clerk, Yokohama
 Mayet, P., counsellor, Finance Department, Tokio
 Mayhew, A., editor, *Celestial Empire*, Shanghai
 Maymo, J., acting commandant general of naval forces, Manila
 Maynard, H. R., chemist, Penang
 Mayne, J., chief officer, steamer *Dale*, Hongkong and Bangkok
 Mayne, J. G., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Mazery, Rev. C., French Catholic Mission, Laroot
 Mazzano, B., secretario, ayuntamiento, Manila
 Mazsing, J., teacher, Government School, Wlaliwostock
 McAlpine, J., engineer, Bangkok
 McBain, Geo., broker, &c., Gough street
 McBean, T. R., usher and bailiff, and Hindustani interpreter, Supreme Court
 McBreen, J., clerk, Ordnance Store department
 McCalum, Captain H. E., deputy colonial engineer, Penang
 McCallum, H., apothecary and analyst, Government Civil Hospital
 McCallum, J., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 McCallum, A., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 McCappin, A., Upper Yangtze pilot, Shanghai
 McCarthy, Staff Sgt. P., foreman, Ordnance Store, Singapore
 McCarthy, J. F., chief warder, gaol, Penang
 McCaslin, R. J., Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
 McCaslin, C. H., master, Tug-boat Association, Shanghai
 McCauley, Rev. J. M., missionary, Tokio
 McClatchie, H. P., British Consul, Chefoo
 McClatchie, Rev. T., D.D., canon of the Cathedral, & Sec. C. M. Society, Shanghai
 McClellan, W., inspector of cargo boats & junks, Harbour Master's department
 McClelland, Rev. S. C., missionary, Petchaburi, Siam
 McColl, A., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) foreman shipwright, Cosmop. Dock
 McCloskey, J. H., colonial surgeon, Province Wellesley
 McConachie, A., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, d'Aguilar street
 McCormick, P. J., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Shinagawa-maru*
 McCoy, Rev. D. C., missionary, Peking (absent)
 McCracken, T., second engineer, steamer *Ichang*, Hongkong and Canton
 McCreath, J., third engineer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
 McCulloch, Rev., missionary, Chefoo
 McCulloch, D., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 McCulloch, J. B., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant, Manila
 McCully, J., warder, gaol, Singapore
 McDonald, H. Y., (Boustad & Co.) clerk, Penang
 McDonald, Rev. N. A., missionary and U.S. vice-consul, Bangkok
 McDonald, Jas., (Chartered Bank) sub-accountant, Singapore
 McDonald, C., pilot, Shanghai
 McDonald, J. R., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 McDonald, W., broker, and Government surveyor, Yokohama
 McEuen, J. P., R.N., assistant harbour master
 McEwen, J. T., (Robt. Anderson & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 McFarland, Rev. S. G., superintendent of education, Bangkok
 McFarlane, F., commander M.B.M.S.S. Co.'s barque *Kinokuni-maru*
 McFarlane, J. R., deputy inspector, Registration department, Penang
 McFarlane, E. P., medical missionary, Ichang
 McGavin, J. D., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
 McGee, B., assistant pipelayer, Water Works Co., Shanghai
 McGilvary, Rev. D., missionary, Chiang Mai, Siam (absent)
 McGrath, J. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
 McGrath, T. F., (C. & J. Trading Co.) agent, Hiogo

- McGregor, J., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, East Point
 McGregor, Rev. W., M.A., missionary, Amoy (absent)
 McGuines, E., second engineer, str. *Kiukiang*, Hongkong and Canton
 McHardy, J., (New Harbour Dock Co.) foreman shipwright, Singapore
 McLunes, A., (Alex. Campbell) clerk, Kiukiang
 McInnes, Jas., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) engineer, Singapore
 McInnes, H. A., Maritime Customs assistant tidesurveyor, Shanghai
 McIntosh, A., second officer, steamer *Dale*, Hongkong and Bangkok
 McIntosh, G., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, Wanchai
 McIntosh, W., chief engineer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
 McIntosh, J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Amoy
 McIntyre, tidewaiter, Bangkok
 McIntyre, G. D., clerk, audit office, Singapore
 McIntyre, P., (E. F. Thomas) clerk, Penang
 McIntyre, W., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
 McIntyre, A., chief engineer, steamer *Lokien*, Coast
 McIntyre, N., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 McIntyre, A. F., chief engineer, H.M.S. corvette *Comus*
 McIntyre, A. J., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 McIver, D., M. D., staff surgeon, H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*
 McIver, Rev. Donald, missionary, Swatow
 Melver, A., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) superintendent, Queen's road
 McJunkin, J., cadet-midshipman, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 McKane, G., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 McKay, A., pilot, Foochow
 McKay, John, sergeant of police
 Mackean, E., barrister-at-law, Bank Buildings
 McKeau, E., acting statistical secretary, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 McKechine, A., third officer, Customs cruiser *Kua Shing*, Shanghai
 McKechnie, W., second engineer, steamer *Fokien*, Coast
 McKee, Rev. W. J., missionary, Ningpo
 McKelge, F., (China and Japan Trading Company) assistant, Shanghai
 McKenzie, S. G., (P. Heinemann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 McKerrow, R. C., (McKerrow & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 McKerrow, W., (McKerrow & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 McKibben, Rev. W. K., missionary, Swatow
 McKie, J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 McKim, Rev. J., missionary, Osaka
 McKinlay, A., surgeon, H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
 McKinnan, second engineer, steamer *Siam Supporter*, Bangkok
 McKinney, J., fourth master, Central School, Gough street (absent)
 McKinnon, J., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
 McKitchine, D., fourth engineer, P. & O. steamer *Lacca*, Hongkong and Japan
 McLaren, J., manager, Ice Manufactory, Singapore
 McLean, F., assistant, Water Works Co., Shanghai
 McLean, W., ensign, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 McLean, R. H., master, U.S.S. *Palos*
 McLean, J., manager, Singapore Steam Saw Mill, Singapore
 McLean, L., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) boilermaker, Singapore
 McLeish, A. L., medical missionary, Amoy
 McLeish, S. M., (Victoria Dispensary) assistant, Peddar's Wharf
 McLellan, D., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, East point
 McLeod, A., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 McMahan, Or.-sergt., clerk, Royal engineer department
 McMurdo, R., marine surveyor, Hunt's Block
 McMurray, E. S., D.A.C.G., in charge of commissariat, Singapore

McNab, J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) accountant, Manila
 McNair, Hon. Major J. F. A., R. A., C.M.G., acting lieut.-governor, Penang
 McNaughton, J., second officer, steamer *Consolation*, Bangkok
 McPherson, H. W., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co) chief clerk, Penang
 McQuhae, J. M., lieutenant and commander, H.B.M. sloop *Flying Fish*
 McQuire, F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 McRae, D., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, Fast point
 McRitchie, D., second engineer, P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, Hongkong and Japan
 McThorn, H., pilot, Newchwang
 McWatters, John, (John Noble) assistant, Queen's road
 Mead, Miss M., missionary, Osaka
 Meade, H. J., Maritime Customs chief tide surveyor, and harbour master, Canton
 Meadows, J. J., missionary, Shaohying, Ningpo
 Mears, C. B., gas engineer, Inspectorate of Customs, Peking
 Mechain, Bon Benoit, attaché, French Legation, Tokio
 Medard, L., acting secretary, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Medicus, I. O., mate, lightship, Taku
 Medina, L., (Chartered Bank of India) clerk, Manila
 Medina, M., assistant, Custom house, Manila
 Medina, M. G., notario, Alcaldias Mayores, Iloilo
 Mes, R. A., (A. Robinson) clerk, Shanghai
 Meech, Rev. S. E., missionary, Peking
 Mehta, C. B., (Tata & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Mehta, K. B., broker, 7, Hollywood road
 Mehta, D. N., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) clerk, Takao
 Mehta, H. M., (Framjee Hornusjee & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
 Mehta, M. S., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
 Mehta, D. C., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) clerk, Takao
 Mehta, B. S., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) merchant and commission agent, Foochow
 Mehta, D. M., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
 Mehta, S. M., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Gage street
 Meiklejohn, R., printer, Yokohama
 Mein, P. W., (Chartered Bank of India) agent, Manila
 Meira, F. X., lightkeeper, Turnabout lighthouse, Amoy
 Meisner, C. F., (Möller & Meisner) shiphandler, Bangkok
 Melbye, E. H., (Dunn, Melbye & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
 Melbye, second engineer, Siamese steamer *Siamese Crown*, Bangkok
 Melbye, Emil, (Dunn, Melbye & Co.) merchant, Stanley street
 Meldrum, Jas., proprietor, Saw Mills and Glodstone tea estate, Johore
 Melentieff, J. E., (P. A. Ponomareff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Melhuish, G. J., (Adamson Bell & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Mellis, Miss M., missionary, Swatow
 Melliza, C., auctioneer, Iloilo
 Mello, (Imprimerie Commerciale) compositor, Saigon
 Mello, L. T. de, (De Mello & Kudus) broker, Penang
 Mello, J. J. de, clerk, Surveyor-general's office, Singapore
 Mello, J. F. de, (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Penang
 Mellottée, A., interpreter, French Consulate, Yokohama
 Melson, J., draughtsman, Surveyor-general's office, Singapore
 Melson, N. E., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
 Mena, T. A. de, magistrate, Manila
 Menard, A., baker, Wladiwostock
 Mencarini, J., Maritimes Customs assistant, Canton
 Mencarini, A., Spanish consul, Bonham road
 Mendel, Wm., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Mendel, L., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) merchant, Shanghai

Mendes, A. N., Junr., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Mendieta, M. G., (P. Sartorius) assistant, Manila
 Mendonça, L. M., (Typographia Mercantil) foreman, Macao
 Mendonça, H. A. M. de, clerk & wardmaster, Hospital de San Rafael, Macao
 Ménétré, postmaster, Saigon
 Menke, W., (Harris, Goodwin & Co.) agent, Singapore
 Mensayas, F. F., suplente, supreme court, Manila
 Menzies, C. de, (J. Baxter) clerk, Singapore
 Menzies, J., third engineer, steamer *Chinkiang*, Hongkong and Shanghai
 Menzies, A. B., Maritime Customs chief examiner, Tientsin
 Merandini, Haiphong
 Mercer, S., boatswain, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Meredith, Rev. Colonial chaplain, Singapore
 Mercier, ensign, French cruiser *Champlain*
 Meregalli, E., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Meucuguel, A., chemist, Manila
 Merian, J. R., (Ziegler & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Merlande, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Merrilees, A. G., proof reader, printing office, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Merrill, H. F., Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy
 Merritt, C., sergeant major, Volunteer Corps, Shanghai
 Merriman, W. L., clerk, Post office, Yokohama
 Mer'en, unter-lieut, H.I. German M.S. *Stosch*
 Merwanjee, S., broker, Peel street
 Mery, E. de, (Julius Witte) assistant, Manila
 Mesa, E. M., Governor's office, Manila
 Mesny, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Kiukiang
 Messier, clerk, Franco-Annamite Customs, Hanoi
 Mestrel, paymaster, French gunboat *Lutin*
 Métayer, architect and contractor, Saigon
 Metta, D. N., (E. N. Metta) clerk, Canton
 Metta, E. N., merchant, Canton
 Metta, S. F., (E. N. Metta) clerk, Hollywood road
 Metters, E. J., gunner, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 Mettlerkamp, F., (Möller & Meisner) clerk, Bangkok
 Meugniot, P. H., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
 Meuser, O., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Meyer, A. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Wuhu
 Meyer, O., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) assistant, Wladiwostock
 Meyer, A. A., (Meyer & Co.) merchant, Hingoo
 Meyer, F. A., Tokio
 Meyer, A. A., Malay interpreter, Supreme court, Singapore
 Meyer, Th., consul for France, Singapore (absent)
 Meyer, G. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
 Meyer, A., district commissary general
 Meyer, W., (C. Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Meyer, C. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
 Meyer, C., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Meyer, E. L., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Meyer, Th., (J. Zobel) assistant, Manila
 Meyer, H. B., merchant, and vice-consul for Germany, &c., Ningpo
 Meyer, J. D., (J. D. Meyer & Co.) shipwright, Swatow
 Meyer, Adolph E., (Meyer & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Meyer, E., tailor, Manila
 Meyer, E., (E. Meyer & Co) merchant, Tientsin (absent)
 Meyerink, W., (Wm. Meyerink & Co.) merchant, Shanghai

- Meyerink, H. F., (Meyer & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Meynet, Q., professor of medicine, University, Manila
 Michael, J. R., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Michaelsen, St. C., (Melchers & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Michael'sen, mariner, Bangkok
 Michaelson, G. H., captain, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Michel, pilot, Saigon
 Michel, A., manager, Cave du Medoc, Yokohama
 Michel, telegraphist, Tay Ninh, Cochin China
 Michel, A., lightkeeper, Breaker Point lighthouse, Amoy
 Michell, J. L., assist. engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Comus*
 Michell, J., secretary interpreter, Belgian Legation, Peking
 Michelot, L., (Banque de l'Indo Chine) manager, Saigon
 Michelsen, C. A., (H. A. Petersen & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Michelsen, L. P., (H. A. Petersen & Co.) merchant, & vice-consul for Denmark, Amoy
 Mickie, Miss B. T., missionary, Osaka
 Middleton, O., manager, Old Ningpo Wharf, Shanghai
 Middleton, J. W., (W. Mansfield & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Midon, Rev. F., Roman Catholic provicar apostolic, Yokohama
 Mielenhausen, J. W., (Wilck & Mielenhausen) tailor, Shanghai
 Mier, S. A., (Ramsay, Badman & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
 Migueis, T. d'A., substitute judge, Macao
 Mijares, J., (Roxas, Reyes & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Milenowitz, G., contractor, Haiphong
 Miles, J., chief clerk, Post office, Penang
 Miles, H. W., senior clerk, Ordnance Store department
 Miles, Sergt. K. W., clerk, Army Pay Department
 Miles, R. A., Jr., (Colonial Dispensary) assistant, Singapore
 Miles, H. A., British consulate constable, Hiogo
 Miles, R. A., proprietor, Colonial Dispensary, Singapore
 Milbau, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Milhe, E., Maritime Customs watcher, Shanghai
 Milisch, C., (Milisch & Co.) merchant, and vice-consul for Austria, &c., Macao
 Milla, V., restaurant keeper, Manila
 Millan, R., surgeon major, Army Medical department, Manila
 Millar, H. G., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Millar, J., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) supt. engineer, Singapore
 Millar, J. J., interpreter, Magistracy, Singapore
 Millar, A., plumber & gas fitter, Beaconfield Arcade and Queen's road east
 Millard, R., (W. Sunders) assistant, Shanghai
 Millat, Manuel, "Los Catalanes," Manila
 Miller, C., boatswain, H.M. sloop *Flying Fish*
 Miller, W. A., foreman, *Shanghai Mercury* office, Shanghai
 Miller, E., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Miller, J. M., (E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.) electn. in charge store ship, Singapore
 Miller, J., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Miller, J. I., (White & Miller,) bill broker, Shanghai
 Miller, D. A., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Miller, H. M., appraiser to Japanese Customs, Yokohama
 Miller, J., assistant steward, General Hospital, Yokohama
 Miller, Rev. E. R., missionary, Tokio
 Millet, sub-lieutenant of troops, Quinhon
 Milley, W. T., overseer, *Shanghai Mercury* office, Shanghai
 Millot, E., (E. Millot & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Mills, Edgar, (J. M. Cazalas & Son) fitter, Singapore
 Mills, Jos., (J. M. Cazalas & Son) assistant, Singapore

Mills, H., proprietor, Falcon Hotel, Nagasaki
 Mills, Rev. C. R., missionary, Tung-chow-foo
 Milne, J., (New Harbour Dock Co.) assistant engineer, Singapore
 Milne, chief engineer, Ex Regent's yacht *Apollo*, Bangkok
 Milne, Ed., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, Swatow
 Milne; A., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Milne, J., professor of mining, Engineering College, Tokio
 Milner, J. L. H., professor, Commercial School, Macao
 Milsom, Ad., (Valmale, Schoene & Milsom) merchant, Yokohama, (absent)
 Milsom, A., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) silk inspector, Shanghai
 Milton, A., boatswain, H.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
 Minard, A., acting agent, Société Agricole et Industrielle, Saigon
 Minjoot, A., overseer, Surveyor-General's office, Singapore
 Minjoot, J. W., clerk, Marine department, Malacca
 Minjoot, W., (Imprimerie Commerciale) compositor, Singapore
 Minjoot, A. W., (Katz Brothers) assistant, Singapore
 Minjoot, F., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Minjoot, J., (Maclaine, Fraser & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Mintipley, A., chief engineer, steamer *Diamante*, Hongkong and Manila
 Miola, P., Niigata
 Miralda, vice-rector, Seminario Conciliar de Jaro, Iloilo
 Mirande, vice president, First Court of Appeal, Saigon
 Mirasol, M. de, ordenador de pagos, Manila
 Miret, N., chemist, Manila
 Mirrauda, C., compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
 Misner, Rev. Fr., Roman Catholic mission, Cherouy Chongna, Cambodia
 Mistrallet, A., (D. Musso & Co.) clerk, West point
 Mitchell, R. H., chief clerk, Police department, Penang
 Mitchell, S., (Engineering and Mining Co.) sinker, Tientsin
 Mitchell, C. E., marine sorter, Post office, Singapore
 Mitchell, H. W., second clerk, Post office, Singapore
 Mitchell, W. H., vendor, Stamp office, Singapore
 Mitchell, J. C., deputy registrar, Supreme court, Singapore
 Mitchell, A., clerk to Attorney-General, Singapore
 Mitchell, G., chief warder, gaol, Singapore
 Mitchell, E. W., (Thomas, Rowe & Smith) clerk, Canton
 Mitchell, A., (Curnow & Co.) storekeeper, Yokohama
 Mitchell, G., pilot, Taku
 Mitchell, J. F., shipbuilder, Nagasaki
 Mitchell, W. J., pilot, Foochow
 Moalle, N., (Moalle & Co.) shipchandler, Amoy
 Moberly, E. G., (Chartered Bank) acting agent, Yokohama
 Mückel, A., (E. Klöpfer & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Mody, S. K., broker, Shanghai
 Mody, H. N., auctioneer and broker, Graham street
 Mody, P. C., broker, Shanghai
 Moeller, A. H., master mariner, Bangkok
 Moeller, von, unter-lieutenant, H. I. German M.S. *Hertha*
 Møller, E., master mariner, Bangkok
 Moerike, G., (Botica de la Escolta) chemist and druggist, Manila
 Moffat, J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Moffett, E. G. P., assist. engineer, H.M. corvette *Curacao*
 Mogra, R. S., merchant, Canton
 Mohlen, M. von der, (Kumpers & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Mohr, B. E., (Maihërbe, Jullien & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
 Moir, A. E. G., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*

- Moisello, E., (John D. Ross) assistant, Singapore
 Moisy, chief, fourth office, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
 Mojica, J., clerk, audit department, Manila
 Moladina, E., (H. A. Esmail & Co.) manager, Hollywood road
 Molchanoff, J. M., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) merchant, Hankow & Foochow
 Molesworth, J. M., (Colliery, Engineering & Mining Co.) assistant engineer, Tientsin
 Molina, N., notario, ecclesiastical department, Iloilo
 Molino, J., letrado, consejo de administracion, Manila
 Möllendorff, Dr. O. F., von, vice-consul for Germany, Alexandra terrace
 Möllendorff, master mariner, Bangkok
 Möllendorff, P. G. von, acting consul, German consulate, Tientsin
 Möller, Chryst., (Nils Möller) assistant, Shanghai
 Möller, J. F., (Siemssen & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Müller, N., broker and ship agent, Shanghai
 Möller, H. A., (Möller & Meisner) shipchandler, Bangkok
 Mollison, J. P., (Mollison, Fraser & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Moloney, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
 Molotkoff, O. J., (Fokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) merchant, Hankow
 Molt, C., (Speidel & Co.) agent at Pnom-penh, Cambodia
 Monalits, S. W., (G. Vellozo) clerk, Cebu
 Monasterio, A., assistant, Custom house, Manila
 Moncet, A. (A. F. bre) assistant, Wladiwostock
 Mondini, P., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
 Monholi, Sor M. R., San José hospital, Manila
 Monis, J., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Monro, J. D., (Thomas, Rowe & Smith) clerk, Canton
 Monroy, R., escribano, real audiencia, Manila
 Monsenares, S., keeper of hulk *Cadiz*, Chinkiang
 Montaignac, A., clerk, Customs, Haiphong
 Montario, F., (Ho Ah Chong) assistant, Singapore
 Monteiro, A. J., (P. Nuy) assistant, Singapore
 Monteiro, A. J., third clerk, Supreme court, Singapore
 Monteiro, J. J., clerk, Medical department, Penang
 Monteiro, J., keeper of powder magazine, Singapore
 Monteiro, T. J. B., assistant, Macao Dispensary, Macao
 Monteiro, H., ("Colonial Press") compositor, Singapore
 Monteiro, J. X., commission agent, Shanghai
 Monteiro, E., (Imprimerie Commerciale) compositor, Singapore
 Montejo y Robledo, F., interventor de rentas estancadas, Manila
 Montell, A., (Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co.) store department, Yokonama
 Montell, H. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
 Montesoro y Luis, R., chief of military administration, Manila
 Monteverde, N., assistant, custom house, Manila
 Montgolfier, de, ensign, French cruiser *Kersaint*
 Montgomery, G. F., assistant, Inspectorate of Customs, Peking
 Montgomery, P. H. S., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
 Montgomery, G. L., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Montojo, V., major-general, Naval forces, Manila
 Monument, H., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
 Moodelly, F. S., interpreter, Magistracy, Singapore
 Moodier, R., clerk, Government medical department, Province Wellesley
 Moomeen, D., (E. Pubaney) manager, Lyndhurst terrace
 Moon, W. H., engineer, H.M. surveying vessel *Mappie*
 Mooney, C., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Moonshee, S. D., broker, Queen's road
 Moore, E., (Union Insurance Society) acting agent, Shanghai

- Moore, W. P., hairdresser, &c., Hongkong Hotel buildings
 Moore, L., broker and auctioneer, Shanghai
 Moore, Alonzo, (American Rice Mill) millwright, Bangkok
 Moore, C. F., government inspector of gunpowder, Singapore
 Moore, captain, steamer *Martaban*, Bangkok and Singapore
 Moore-Lane, M., major, Royal Artillery
 Moorehead, T., Maritime Customs harbour master, Hankow
 Moorhead, R. B., commissioner of Customs, Ningpo
 Moosa, C., (N. M. Khamisa) draper, Macao
 Moosa, J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Moosabhoj, Abdokader, (Abdoolally Ebratini & Co.) merchant, Gage street
 Moothia, P., sub-postmaster, Niebong Tabal, Penang
 Moral, V. D. del, capellan, San José hospital, Manila
 Moran, R., Maritime Customs assistant tide-survevor, (absent)
 Morand, administrator adjoint, French Protectorate, Pnompenh, Cambodia
 Morand, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
 Morand, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Moraza, D., director, administracion civil, Manila
 Mordkrst, O., (E. Gipperich) clerk, Shanghai
 More, A. C., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, East Point
 Moreau, superintendent of public gardens, Saigon
 Moreau, ensign, French gunboat *Surprise*, Haiphong
 Morehouse, W. N., Maritime Customs assistant, Hankow
 Morelos, J., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Morelos, A., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Morelos, N., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Morelos, C., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Moreno, L. R., official, adminis. de estancadas, Manila
 Moreno, F., oficial, adminis. de estancadas, Manila
 Moreno, M. P., teniente ayudante, carabineros, Manila
 Moreno, M. S., ayudante, inspeccion de Montes, Cebu
 Moreno, A., chief accountant, Custom-house, Manila
 Moreno, J., maestro escuela, Cabildo Eclesiastico, Manila
 Moreno, J. J., coronel, Estado Mayor, Manila
 Moreno, G., oficial, ayuntamiento, Manila
 Morf, H. C., merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Morgan, F. A., Maritime Customs, acting commissioner, Ichang
 Morgan, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
 Morgan, Captain W. G., quartermaster, East Kent Regiment, Singapore
 Morgan, W. M., broker, Peddar's hill
 Morgenroth, Rev. G., missionary, Basil Mission, Lilong
 Morice, Jr., storekeeper, Saigon
 Morin, L., secretary-general, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
 Morin, E., sub-chief, first office, Direction of Interior, Saigon
 Morinigo, E., assistant, Governor's office, Manila
 Moritz, C., (M. Secker & Co.) hat manufacturer, Manila
 Morlet, first clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Moro, Brigadier L., sub-inspector, Artillery School, Manila
 Moron, J. Garcia, engineer, public works department, Manila
 Morris, S. J., C.E., manager, Sidimi Coal Mins. Wladivostock
 Morris, J., assistant, Inspectorate of Customs, Peking
 Morris, W., warder of gaol, Malacca
 Morris, T. J., (C. & J. Trading & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Morris, S. J., broker, Manila
 Morris, A., (A. De Ath & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Morris, A. G., (Morris & Ray) ship broker, Bank Buildings

- Morris, B. J., (B. J. Morris & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Morris, Rev. A. R., missionary, Osaka
 Morris, J., (Morris & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
 Morris, H. S., secretary, North China Insurance Company, Shanghai
 Morrison, G. James, civil engineer, Shanghai
 Morriss, Henry, (Morriss & Fergusson) bill & bullion broker, Shanghai
 Morrissey, R., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Moorhen*
 Morse, F. S., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Morse, J. R., (American Clock Co.) agent, Yokohama
 Morse, W. H., (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Morshead, C. D. A., nav.-lieutenant, H.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Morstadt, R., (Schmidt, Kustermann & Co.) clerk, Penang
 Mortimore, R. H., student, British Legation, Peking
 Morton, Chas., fleet surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Morton, A., (Cocking & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Mosby, John S., United States consul, Praya east
 Mosely, J. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Moses, M. J., (M. S. Gubbay & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Moses, M. M., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) agent, Ningpo
 Moses, M. C., (Moses & Co.) watchmaker and photographer, Singapore
 Moses, C., (Sarkies & Moses) merchant, Singapore
 Moses, A. C., (Sarkies & Moses) merchant, Singapore
 Moses, N. C., (Sarkies & Moses) clerk, Singapore
 Moses, A. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
 Moses, E. M., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Moses, R. M., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
 Moses, J. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Moss, C. D., acting chief clerk, British court, Yokohama
 Moss, R., (Hooglandt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Moss, E. J., furniture warehouse, Yokohama
 Mossard, L., professor, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
 Mossop, W. H. R., (Dennys & Mossop) solicitor, Bank Buildings
 Motion, J., watchmaker, Singapore (absent)
 Mottet, L., (Siemens & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Mottu, A., (Valmale, Schoene & Milsom) clerk, Yokohama
 Moty, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Mouat, D., paymaster's clerk, U.S. sloop *Ashuelot*
 Mougeol, forester, Municipal department, Saigon
 Moule, Rt. Rev. Geo. E., D.D., Bishop in Mid. China, Hangchow
 Moule, Rev. A. E., B.D., missionary, Shanghai (absent)
 Moulls, J., Maritime Customs tidewater, Shanghai
 Mouly, V., S.J. missionary, Shanghai
 Mourente, R., merchant, Pottinger street
 Mouren'e, M., merchant, Pottinger street
 Mourilyan, W., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Mourine, J. M., member of administrative council, Manila
 Moutrie, S., piano tuner, Shanghai
 Mowat, R. A., assistant judge, Supreme court, Shanghai
 Moxo, M., comandante, Estado Mayor, Manila
 Muga, F., ensign, civil horse guards, Manila
 Mugabura, Rev. P. X., missionary, Yokohama
 Mublinghaus, H., (D. Brandt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Mühry, O., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Muir, R., (New Harbour Dock Co.) coppersmith, Singapore
 Muir, G. W., paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*, naval accountant, Yokohama
 Muirhead, J., third engineer, steamer *Consolation*, Bangkok

- Muirhead, J., (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Muirhead, Rev. W., missionary, Shanghai
 Mulgraves, Jas., inspector of nuisances
 Mullan, H. E. commander, U.S. sloop *Ashuelot*
 Müllenhoff, kapitein-lieut., H.I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
 Muller, farrier to King, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
 Müller, H., (Wieler & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Muller, C., proprietor "Eureka Hotel," Hogo
 Muller, V., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) electrician, Nagasaki
 Muller, J. A., acting secretary, Netherlands Consulate, Bangkok
 Muller, E., (Siam Dispensary) chemist, Bangkok
 Muller, J. B., (Staelin & Stahlknecht) clerk, Singapore
 Müller, H., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Müller, J., Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
 Müller, C. E., (J. W. Müller & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Müller, J. W., (J. W. Müller & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Müller, G. F., Maritime Customs clerk, Amoy
 Müller, W., (Pickenpack, Thies & Co.) merchant, & consul for Sweden, Bangkok
 Müller, H. C., Maritime Customs tide surveyor and harbour master, Wuhu
 Mullins, D., sergeant of police, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Mumbux, E., (Ramsay & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
 Mummery, G., lightkeeper, Maritime Customs, Amoy
 Münch, Otto, (Simon, Evers & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Münchau, C., master mariner, Bangkok
 Muncherjee, D., (Framjee Hormu-jee & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
 Munchina, second deputy procureur general, administration of justice, Saigon
 Munn, D., (Forbes, Munn & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Munoz, F. C., administrador jefe de rentas estancadas, Manila
 Munoz, F., clerk, contaduria de hacienda, Manila
 Muñoz, Juan, proprietor, "Bazar Oriental," Manila
 Munro, S.M. (Chartered Mercantile Bank) accountant, Queen's road
 Munson, Miss Eva J., teacher, Tokio
 Munter, D., Osaka arsenal, Osaka
 Munz, J., (L. Eugster & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Murat, J. P. de, (Logan & Ross) managing clerk, Penang
 Murdock, Miss, M.D., missionary, Kalgan
 Murdoch, R., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) turner, Singapore
 Muro, chargé du service du génie, Haiphong
 Murphy, H. M., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
 Murphy, D., chief engineer, steamer *White Cloud*, Hongkong and Macao
 Murray, G. T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Murray, A. L., (Borneo Company) clerk, Bangkok
 Murray, Major A.S., district paymaster, Army pay department
 Murray, R., second officer, steamer *Danube*, Bangkok and Hongkong
 Murray, F., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Murray, Geo. B., staff surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Swift*
 Murray, master mariner, Bangkok
 Murray, Miss, missionary, Taiwanfoo
 Murray, G., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Murray, G. S., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) accountant, Singapore
 Murray, Geo., superintendent, Tug Boat Association, Shanghai
 Murray, A., (Riley, Hargreaves & Co.) moulder, Singapore
 Murray, Rev. J., missionary, Che-nan-foo
 Murray, E. D., (Mollison, Fraser & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Murray, A. L., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Pegasus*
 Murray, J., surgeon-major, army medical department

Murray, A. J., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Murray, M. E., (Margesson & Co.) merchant and consul for Great Britain, Macao
 Murray, W. H., agent, National Bible Society of Scotland, Peking
 Muschold, Dr., assistant surgeon, German gunboat *Wolf*
 Musquert, lieutenant, French troops, Haiphong
 Musso, Chevr. D., (D. Musso & Co.) merchant and consul for Italy, West point
 Mustan, E., inspector of police, Penang
 Mustard, R. W., (Mustard & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
 Myburgh, A., (Myburgh & Dowdall) barrister-at-law, Shanghai
 Myers, W. W., M.B., medical practitioner, Takao
 Myers, C., merchant, Tientsin
 Myre de Vilers, Le, governor of French Cochin China

Nachtrieb, A., (Schönhard & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Nahapiet, M. D., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Nahapiet, Rev. D. S., vicar of Armenian Church, Singapore
 Nail, C. H., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
 Nalda, P., civil doctor, Manila
 Nalda, C., civil doctor and professor, University, Manila
 Nankivell, G., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Nanson, E. J., (Rolyk & Davidson) clerk, Singapore
 Nansou, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Naoumoff, Captain, aide-de-camp to Governor Feldhausen, Wladivostock
 Napier, Macey, lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Fly*
 Naranjo, S., surgeon, Army medical department, Manila
 Nartus, J., port master, Saigon
 Nasch, E., (Chasseriau Estate) engineer, Singapore
 Nash, Rev. C. B., missionary, Hangchow
 Natermann, G., (Grosser & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Nathan, S. A., (M. S. Gubbay & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Nathan, J. A., (M. S. Gubbay & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Nathaniel, D., draftsman, Public Works department, Penang
 Naudin, J. (Boyes & Co.) clerk, Yokohama (absent)
 Naumann, director of Geological Survey of Japan, Tokio
 Navarro, H., preparador conservador, botanical department, Manila
 Navarro, E. L., engineer, Public Works department, Manila
 Navegaute, M., engineer and boilermaker, Iloilo
 Navelle, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Nazer, R. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Takao
 Nazer, J. S., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) accountant, Praya Central
 Neale, E. C. St. J. B., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Daring*
 Neate, S. R., inspector of buildings, Surveyor-general's office
 Neave, D. C., manager, Singapore and Straits Printing office, Singapore
 Neave, Thos., manager, Chartered Bank of India &c., Singapore
 Neave, J. S., (McAllister & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Nebot, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Ban Kim Cheng, Formosa
 Nègre, fleet paymaster, French frigate *Thémis*
 Negrin, J., ordenador, administracion de la armada, Manila
 Neilson, J. B., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Neimen, F., proprietor, hotel "Stadt Stralsund," Amoy
 Nelligan, Chas., Malay interpreter, Supreme court, Penang
 Nelson, W. J., (Campbell & Co.) assistant, Swatow
 Nelson, H., Maritime Customs watcher, Shanghai
 Nelson, Miss, teacher, Raffles' Institution Girls' School, Singapore
 Nelson, P. J., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Penang
 Nelson, R., staff surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*, for naval hospital, Yokohama

Nemchinoff, F. J., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Nesbitt, D., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Nesbitt, J. E., manager, Foochow Dock yard
 Nestor, Miss, (Rose & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Nethersole, H., aerated water manufacturer, Singapore
 Netto, C., professor, Imperial University, Tokio
 Neubronner, J. C., interpreter, Magistracy, Singapore
 Neubronner, Ed., (De Wind & Co.) planter, Malacca
 Neubronner, E., assistant master, High School, Malacca
 Neubronner, A. W., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Neubronner, J. L., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Neumann, J., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
 Neves, J., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) clerk, Cosmopolitan Dock
 Neves, Rev. J. das, professor, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Neville, H. J. W., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Neville, G., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Comus*
 Nevius, Rev. John L., D.D., missionary, Chefoo (absent)
 New, Thos., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Newbuy, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Amoy
 Newington, F. A., lieutenant of Marines, U.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*
 Newland, H. O., chief inspector of police, Singapore
 Newland, C. C., inspector of police, Penang
 Newman, Walter, (Newman & Co.) public tea inspector, Foochow (absent)
 Newman, W. H., British vice-consul, Bangkok
 Newman, E., proprietor and manager, "Chefoo Family hotel," Chefoo
 Newnham-Davis, Captain, N., East Kent Regiment, Penang
 Newton, Miss Ella J., missionary, Foochow
 Newton, W., superintendent moulder, Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai
 Newton, G. S., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Fly*
 Newton, H., assistant engineer to municipality, Singapore
 Newton, A., manager, Hongkong and China Gas Company, Praya west
 Neyret, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Ng Choy, Hon. barrister-at-law, Bank buildings
 Nichol, F. E., (R. Anderson & Co.) clerk, Kiuk ang
 Nicholas, A. S., fourth officer, steamer *Japan*, Hongkong and Calcutta
 Nicholls, B., (Wilson, Nicholls & Co.) shipchandler, Amoy
 Nichols, J., (Chinese Engineering & Mining Co.) foreman sinker, Tientsin
 Nicholzen, Geo., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Nicholson, J. C., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Nicholson, W. D., (C. Baumgarten) clerk, Singapore
 Nicholson, J. F., (Syme & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Nickel, C. T. M., coal dealer, Hiogo
 Nickels, M. C., broker, Shanghai
 Nicol, ensign, French cruiser *Kersaint*
 Nicolai, Rt. Rev. Bishop, Russian mission, Tokio
 Nicolai, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Nicolas, surgeon, French gunboat *Surprise*, Haiphong
 Nicoll, W. L., P. A. engineer, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Nicolle, P. A., (P. A. Nicolle & Co.) Hiogo
 Nicolls, H., (Drummond, Gaggino & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Nieto, A., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Niedenfucher, master mariner, Bangkok
 Niedhardt, E., (Medical Hall) chemist, Queen's road
 Nielsen, E., assistant, Telegraph office, Wladiwostock
 Nielsen, J., Maritime Customs boat officer, Canton
 Nienstead, F. J. H., marshal, U.S. Consulate, Hiogo

- Nieto, M., (Guichard & Fils) clerk, Manila
 Nightingale, Rev. A. W., missionary, Hankow (absent)
 Nilsen, A., (Kunst & Albers) clerk, Wladiwostock
 Niobey, E., lawyer, Saigon
 Nisbet, J. M., engineer, tug-boat *Pathfinder*, Taku
 Nissim, M., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Nissle, G., (Behre & Co.) merchant, Saigon (absent)
 Nisted, mariner, Bangkok
 Noble, E., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Genkai-maru*
 Noble, John, watchmaker and jeweller, Queen's road
 Noble, W. C., treasurer, American Board of Missions, Peking
 Noble, J., lightkeeper in charge, Breaker Point lighthouse, Amoy
 Noble, A. K., (G. Domoney & Co.) storekeeper, Yokohama
 Noël, G. W., (Maitland & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Noel, W. M., clerk, China Traders' Insurance Co., Queen's road
 Nogueira, E., secretary, Naval administrative department, Manila
 Nogueira, V., (H.K.C. & M.S.B. Co.) wharfinger, Macao
 Noidares, Count C. E. de, Belgian Minister, Peking
 Nolting, J., (Taumeyer & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Nölting, N. A., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Nonis, F., foreman, Government Printing office, Singapore
 Nonis, J., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Nonis, A., teacher, St. Francis's School, Malacca
 Nonis, J., (A. A. Anthony & Co.) clerk, Penang
 Nonis, J., clerk, Surveyor-general's office, Singapore
 Nonis, R., clerk, Land office, Malacca
 Nonis, J., clerk, Survey department, Malacca
 Nonis, W. J., clerk, Survey department, Malacca
 Noodt, J., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Noodt, Oscar (Vogel & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Nooroodin, B. M., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Gage street
 Norman, A., manager, *Rising Sun* office, Nagasaki
 Noronha, H. L., superintendent, Government Printing office, Singapore
 Noronha, J., (National Bank of India) clerk, Shanghai
 Noronha, F. de P., member of municipal chamber, Macao
 Noronha, L., (Noronha & Sons) printer, Shanghai
 Noronha, A. J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Noronha, D., (Noronha & Co.) printer, Zetland street
 Noronha, S. A., (Noronha & Co.) compositor, Zetland street
 Norris, Wm., chief clerk, Colonial treasury, Singapore
 Norris, C. V., apothecary, general hospital, Singapore
 Norris, W. W., clerk, Marine department, Singapore
 Norris, R. O., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Singapore
 North, John, (Medical Hall and Dispensary) chemist, Yokohama
 Northcote, G. S., deputy coroner, and clerk, Registrar-general's office
 Northley, H. A., (Galton & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
 Norton, H. P., cadet engineer, U.S.S. *Swatara*
 Norwood, Miss Sophie, missionary, Swatow
 Nott, Wm., agent, San Francisco Board of Underwriters, Hongkong
 Nouët, inspector of native affairs, Saigon
 Novion, A., commissioner, Maritime Customs, Takao and Taiwanfoo
 Nowrojee, D., merchant and baker and manager of Hongkong Hotel, Queen's road
 Noyes, Lieut. B., U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Noyes, Miss H., missionary, Canton
 Noyes, Miss M., missionary, Canton
 Noyes, H. O., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama

Noyes, Rev. H. V., missionary, Canton
 Nozaleda, B., professor, University, Manila
 Nully, R. de, Maritime Customs assistant, Chefoo
 Nunes, I. S., compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
 Nunes, M. J., Junr., chief officer and purser, steamer *White Cloud*, Canton & Macao
 Nunes, A. A., (Johnston & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Nunis, F., dresser, medical department, Malacca
 Nunis, F. E., sub-warder of gaol, Malacca
 Nunis, M. J., guardiar, leper hospital, Malacca
 Nunn, Charles, constable, British consulate, Chinkiang
 Nutter, Geo., Maritime Customs boat officer, Chinkiang
 Nuy, P., architect and contractor, Singapore
 Nuzurales, Fuzulali, (Fezoolabhoi Abdoolali) clerk, Singapore
 Nye, Gideon, (Nye & Co.) merchant, Canton
 Nye, C., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Tokachiho-maru*, Tokio

Oastler, W., (Reid & Oastler) shipbuilder, Hiogo
 Oates, C., warder, gaol, Penang
 Obadaya, I. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Oberg, Gus., (Nils Möller) marine superintendent, Shanghai
 Oberly, A. S., fleet surgeon, U.S. squadron
 O'Brien, H. A., police magistrate, Penang
 O'Brien, R. A., M.D., medical practitioner, St. John's Place (absent)
 Oca, J., Governor's office, Manila
 Ocampo, V., ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Ocampo, M. de, coffee house keeper, Manila
 O'Conner, R. S., first magistrate, Singapore
 Odam, F. K., assistant engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 Odell, John, (Odell & Leyburn) merchant, Foochow (absent)
 Odger, J., (Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.) winder, Tientsin
 Oehl, F., Maritime Customs tidewater, Tientsin
 Oehlers, H., (Howarth, Erskine & Co.) foreman, Singapore
 Oeltzé, G., pilot, Foochow
 Oestmann, C., (C. Illies & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Ogilvie, J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Ogilvie, T. D., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Ogilvy, J., sub-editor, *China Mail*, Wyndham street
 Ogle, R. G., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Oglou, L. C. de, sub-director, administracion civil, Manila
 Ogston, J., captain, steamer *Ichang*, Hongkong and Canton
 O'Hashi, T., (Geo. R. Stevens & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Ohlinger, Rev. Franklin, missionary, Foochow
 Ohlmer, E., deputy commissioner, Maritime Customs (absent)
 Oiesen, T. F., Maritime Customs assistant, Tientsin
 O'Keefe, S. A., apothecary, Govt. medical department, Province Wellesley
 Olaguer, R., ("La Puerta del Sol") assistant, Iloilo
 Olano, A., agencia maritima, Manila
 Olano, E. de, (Larrinaga & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Ol'ekop, korvetten-kapitain, H.I. German M.S. *Hertha*
 Olivas, G. L., engineer, inspeccion de montes, Manila
 Olive, Wm., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Oliveira, A. S., (Mercantile Printing office) clerk, Shanghai
 Oliveira, Dr. E. A. Braga d', judge, Macao
 Oliveira, C. A. dos S., clerk, revenue department, Macao
 Oliveira, V. d', porter, revenue department, Macao
 Oliveira, A. M. de, interpreter, Spanish consulate, Shanghai

Oliveira, A. M., procurador, Macao
 Oliveira, F. S., printing manager, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
 Oliveira, A. M., (Oliveira & Co.) broker, Shanghai
 Oliveiro, V. C. de, (Mathieu & Co.) clerk, Penang
 Olliver, G., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Comus*
 Oliver, C. H., M.A., professor of English, College of Peking
 Oliver, Geo., (Geo. Oliver & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Oliver, J. H., ensign, U.S. sloop *Swatara*
 Olives, S., clerk, contaduria de hacienda, Manila
 Olerdessen, H., (Morris & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Olleros, A., teniente coronel, Estado Mayor, Manila
 Ollia, D. D., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) merchant and commission agent, Taiwan
 Ollia, N. D., merchant, Amoy
 Ollia, J. N., (N. D. Ollia) clerk, Amoy (absent)
 Ollivier, proprietor, Hotel de l'Univers, Saigon
 Olmo, R. A. del, ayudante, inspeccion de montes, Pagsanian, Philippines
 Olmstead, Miss L. A., missionary, Bangkok
 Olmsted, F. H., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Olsen, M. P., master mariner, Bangkok
 Olsen, A., superintendent of police, and local post-master, Hankow
 Olsen, A., second berthing officer, Harbour Master's office, Woosung, Shanghai
 Olson, J., stevedore, Hiogo
 Olson, J., proprietor, "National Hotel," Queen's road
 Olva, ayudante, Estad Mayor de la Plaza, Manila
 O'Malley, Hon. E. L., attorney-general, Supreme Court
 Ommanney, C. E., supt. of police, Singapore
 Oñate, J., (Malcampo & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Onrubia, N., habilitado, administracion de la armada, Manila
 Oppel, J., lithographer, Manila
 Oppen, E. G., trader, Iloilo
 Opsteltein, J. C., (F. Engler & Co.) merchant, & consul for Austria & Portugal, Saigon
 Ord, J. W., manager Boyd & Co.'s dock, Shanghai
 Ord, C. H., inspector of police, Province Wellesley
 Ordaz, S., medical practitioner, Iloilo
 Ordaz, S., almacenero, inspeccion de Acopios de Tabaco, Iloilo
 Orfeur, W. W., first mate, light vessel, Newchwang
 Orley, G., inspector of markets
 Ormelise, storekeeper, telegraph department, Saigon
 O'Rourke, D., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
 Orozco, P., hatmaker, Iloilo
 Orozco, E. del S., Governor's office, Manila
 Orpen, Herbert, midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Comus*
 Orr, S. M., captain, steamer *Chinkiang*, Hongkong & Shanghai
 Orr, J., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Naqoya-maru*, Tokio
 Orr, W. S., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Ortells, F. D., secretary, Mutual Marine Insurance Co., Manila
 Orth, H., (Hecht, Lillenthal & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Ortin, F., carriage builder, Iloilo
 Ortiz, A., liquidator, estate A. Franco & Co., Manila
 Ortiz, L., clerk, contaduria de hacienda, Manila
 Ortiz, J., trader, Iloilo
 Ortiz, A., restaurant keeper, Manila
 Ortolan, commander, gunboat *Harpon*, Saigon
 Orton, G., manager, Singapore Steam Saw Mills, Singapore
 Ortuao, lieutenant-colonel of troops, Saigon
 Ortuoste, P., interpreter, Governor-General's office, Manila

- Ortuzar, R., engineer, public works department, Manila
 Ory, A. M. de, captain of the port, Hoilo
 Osborn, P., foreign secretary, Kencho, Yokohama
 Osborn, E., first mate, *Tungsha* lightship, Shanghai
 Osborne, H., fourth engineer, P. & O. steamer *Sunda*, Hongkong and Japan
 Osborne, F., assistant, Associated Wharves, Shanghai
 Osborne, J., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Osborne, J. H., (Stewart & Osborne) draper, Shanghai
 Oscampo, V. de, wine merchant, Cebu
 Osmeña, V., (Osmeña, Rita & Co.) hosier, Cebu
 Osmeña, T., (Osmeña, Rita & Co.) hosier, Cebu
 Osmout, chancelier, French Consulate, Quinhon
 Osmund, C., registration clerk, Registrar-General's office
 Osouf, Mgr. Pierre Marie, Roman Catholic Bishop, Tokio
 Ost, Rev. J. B., missionary, Church Mission House, West point
 Osten, L. von, student interpreter, German Legation, Tokio
 Ostermayer, M., (C. Rhode & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Ostuan, J., commandant of cavalry, Philippines
 O'Sullivan, T., third officer, steamer *Japan*, Hongkong and Calcutta
 Ott, Rev. R., missionary, Basil Mission, Fuchukphai
 Ott, T., (Labhart & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Ottaway, E. F., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Tientsin
 Otten, J., master mariner, Bangkok
 Ottomeier, P. A. W., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Oudin, clerk to Registrar, Law Courts, Saigon
 Overbeck, H., (Overbeck & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Overhoff, A., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Overin, M. S., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Overton, W., storekeeper, P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, Hongkong and Japan
 Owen, P. R., (New Harbour Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Owen, C. H., clerk, Supreme Court, Singapore
 Owen, Rev. W., missionary, Hankow
 Owen, Rev. G., missionary, Peking
 Owen, G. P., (Gillfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Owen, A. M., P. A. surgeon, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
 Owston, A., (Owston, Snow & Co.) importer, Yokohama
 Oxlad, Miss, Society for promoting female education, Osaka
 Oxley, E. G., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Tokai-maru*, Tokio
 Ozario, F. A., steward, S. amen's Hospital, Foochow
 Ozorio, C. A., (Norouha & Sons) assistant, Zetland street
 Ozorio, F., third secretary, Spanish Legation, Peking
 Ozorio, L. C., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Ozorio, F., agent, Foochow Ice Company, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Ozorio, H. F., (J. Noble) assistant, Queen's road
 Ozorio, C. F., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
 Ozorio, L. J., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
 Ozorio, F. A., (Hughes & Legge) clerk, Praya central
 Ozorio, E. C., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Ozorio, C. J., (Geo. R. Stevens & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Ozoux, F., (V. Roque) agent, Pnom-penh, Cambodia

 Paasch, C., (Taumeyer & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Pabalan, N., ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Pabalan, E., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Pacheco, F., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Pacheco, A. A., lawyer, Macao

Pacheco, J., jefe de negociado, tesoreria central, Manila
 Pacheco, D. C., (B. de S. Fernandes) clerk, and vice-consul for Siam, Macao
 Padday, A. C., (W. Hall & Co) merchant, Penang (absent)
 Padday, R., (W. Hall & Co.) merchant, Penang
 Padel, H., (A. R. Marty) clerk, Queen's road
 Paderin, J., acting Russian Consul, Shanghai
 Padilla, J. S., tesorero, Cabildo Eclesiastico, Manila
 Paez, F., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Page, Rev. L., French Catholic Mission, Singapore
 Page, J. T. K., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Page, W. F., traffic manager, Government railway service, Kobe
 Pages, mecanicien, Haiphong
 Paguin, Rev. L. Q., French Catholic Mission, Singapore
 Painter, W., gunner, H.B.M. corvette *Comus*
 Painter, Rev. G. W., missionary, Hangchow
 Paja, provisor, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Pakeniam, G. C., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Palacios, G., engineer, Public Works department, Manila
 Palamountain, B., printing office manager, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Palasne de Champeaux, L., French consul, Haiphong
 Paléolock, Capt., chief of naval department, Wladiwostock
 Paleske, lieutenant, German gunboat *Wolf*
 Palgrave, W. G., British political agent, Bangkok
 Pallas, pilot, Saigon
 Pallett, J. W., gunner, Chinese gunboat *Chen-to*, Canton
 Pallister, E., (Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Palm, T. A., medical missionary, Niigata
 Palm, J. L. E., Maritime Customs commissioner, Wulu
 Palmer, J. B. K., clerk, Magistracy, Singapore
 Palmer, G., clerk, audit office, Singapore
 Palmer, G., boatswain, P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, Hongkong & Japan
 Palmer, H. N., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Palmer, J., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Palmer, F. D., foreman of the yard in charge, Naval Yard
 Palmer, H. S., major, Royal Engineers
 Palmer, C. H., harbour-master, Foochow
 Pam, E. del, clerk, accountant-general's office, Manila
 Pamphlett, W. F., assistant engineer, H.B.M. surveying vessel *Magpie*
 Pan, J. F. del, director, "La Oceania Espanola," Manila
 Panadé, F., timber merchant, Iloilo
 Panamorooff, J. J., (Kunst & Albers) clerk, Wladiwostock
 Pander, Dr., professor of German and Russian, College of Peking
 Paez, S., trader, Iloilo
 Panoff, J. K., (Pitkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Pantoja, A., director coronel, artillery school, Manila
 Pape, C., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Papendrecht, J. H. van, (Hooglandt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Papillon, Lieut.-Colonel J. A., commanding Royal Engineer
 Papoff, Capt. aide-de-camp to Governor Fildhausen, Wladiwostock
 Paquin, M., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Para, V., judge alcaldias mayores, Pototan, Philippines
 Parceval de, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Pardon, W., (North China Insurance Company) clerk, Shanghai
 Paraja, J. F., Governor's office, Manila
 Parfit, W., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Paris, Vy. Rev. P., provicar, French Catholic Mission, Singapore

- Pariset, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
 Parker, J. H. P., commander, receiving ship *Wellington*, Shanghai
 Parker, W. G., chief officer steamer *Hailoong*, Hongkong and Formosa
 Parker, J. P., ensign, U.S. sloop *Swatara*
 Parker, Jas., acting first clerk, Magistracy
 Parker, E. H., British consular service (absent)
 Parker, Geo., missionary, Faucheng
 Parker, C., (Taku Pilot Company) clerk, Taku
 Parker, F. C., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Parkes, T., clerk, of works, Surveyor-general's office, Singapore
 Parkes, F. W., assistant engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Encounter*
 Parkes, Rev. H., missionary, Canton
 Parkes, Sir Harry S., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., British minister plenipotentiary, Tokio
 Parkhill, S., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, (absent)
 Parlane, W., chief engineer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
 Parmalee, Miss H. F., Kioto, Japan
 Parmentiez, P., civil doctor, Manila
 Parnell, H., C.B., colonel commanding E. Kent regiment, Singapore
 Parr, R. B., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Parreau, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Pary, E., Iwanai, Kaitakushi, Japan
 Parsons, J. B., cadet-en, ineer, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Parsons, J. R., (Chartered Bank of India, &c.) sub-accountant, Singapore
 Partridge, Rev. S. B., missionary, Swatow
 Pasagali, A., assistant, Mint, Manila
 Pascal, sub-chief, second office, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
 Pascoe, A. H., major of Marines, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Pascoe, W. H., gunner, H.M.S. *Wivern*
 Pascual, P., assistant, Hope & Charity coal mines, Cebu
 Pasedag, C. J., (Pasedag & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Amoy
 Pass, S. C., accountant, and teacher Parsonage School, Yokohama
 Passelègne, chief clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
 Passmore, R. C., second officer, revenue steamer *Feihoo*, Amoy
 Pastor, N., commandante Estado Mayor, Manila
 Pastor, B., coffee house keeper, Manila
 Pastors, José, administrador de hacienda, Iloilo
 Paté, Mme. milliner and dressmaker, Saigon
 Paterno, N. A. M., restaurant keeper, Manila
 Paterson, Major A. M., brigade major, Singapore
 Paterson, J. W., Maritime Customs, assistant examiner, Tamsui
 Paterson, T., chief engineer, steamer *Danube*, Hongkong & Bangkok
 Paterson, R. J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Paterson, W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, and consul for Denmark, Shanghai
 Patey, G. E., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Paton, R., engineer, Hiogo Gas Company, Hiogo
 Patriat, Rev. C. E., French Mission Sanatorium, Pokfulum
 Patterson, J., (Kobe Iron Works) assistant, Hiogo
 Patterson, A., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) manager, engine works, Yokohama
 Patteson, E. J., midshipman, H.M.S. *Comus*
 Paucke, unter-lieutenant, H.I. German M.S. *Hertha*
 Paul, Rev. J., bible colporteur, Canton
 Paul, H. M., professor, Imperial university, Tokio
 Paul, H. H., compositor, *Amoy Gazette* office, Amoy
 Paul, S., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
 Paul, R., shiphandler, Shanghai
 Paul, F. J., compositor, *Amoy Gazette* office, Amoy

- Paula, V. de, surgeon, National Battalion, Macao
 Paulic, telegraphist, Saigon
 Paulse, E., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) assistant, Wladiwostock
 Paulsen, W., captain, steamer *Coronation*, Bangkok
 Paulsen, J. R., master mariner, Bangkok
 Paulsen, W., (Amoy Dock Co.) foreman shipwright, Amoy
 Paves, F. de P., administrador, hospital de S. Juan de Dios, Manila
 Paves, P., contador, audit department, Manila
 Pavie, telegraphist, Kampot, Cambodia
 Pavillier, engineer, public works department, Saigon
 Paviot, telegraphist, Tanan, Cochin China
 Pawley, A., (F. Mawhood) assistant, Shanghai
 Paya, S., professor of theology, University, Manila
 Payne, C. R. S., sub-lieutenant, H.M. corvette *Encounter*
 Payo, H. P., arzobispo metropolitano, Gobierno Eclesiastico, Manila
 Pazos, A., director coronal, infantry school, Manila
 Peabody, C. H., agricultural department, Sapporo, Yesso, Japan
 Peacock, P., inspector, British Legation escort, Tokio
 Peake, R. T., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Pearce, Rev. T. W., missionary, Canton
 Pearse, Rev. E., missionary, Nganking
 Pearson, J. T., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
 Peccio, M., trader, Iloilo
 Peck, E. B., M.D., missionary, Pau-ting-foo
 Peck, R. G., lieutenant, navigator, U.S. corvette *Alert*
 Pedersen, P. M., pilot, Ningpo
 Pedro, J., enfermeiro, comissão do hospital militar de S. Januario, Macao
 Pedro, W., compositor, *Amoy Gazette* office, Amoy
 Peerbhoy, C., (E. Pubaney) clerk, Lyndhurst Terrace
 Peignet, chief engineer compagine pour le decorticage du riz, Saigon
 Peilicer, E., merchant and agriculturist, Bohol, Philippines
 Pein, G. E. von, ligutkeeper, Breaker Point, Amoy
 Pelaos, J., farmaceutico, army medical department, Manila
 Pelikan, A., Russian consul, Yokohama
 Pelissier, V., (Pelissier & Démolis) timber merchant, Saigon (absent)
 Pell, B., (Eastern Extension, A. and C. Telegraph Co.) general manager, Singapore
 Pellissier, provision dealer, Saigon
 Peltzer, J., (Lohmann & Co.) tailor, &c., Yokohama
 Pélu, Rev. A.C., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Pemberton, T., (Wheelock & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Peña, M., assistant, Mint, Manila
 Peña, J., auxiliare de fomento, civil government, Manila
 Peña, J. de la, (J. Peña & Co.) agent for Spanish Royal Mail steamers, Manila
 Penado, M. capitán, Sección de Archivo, Manila
 Pender, J., chief engineer, Chinese gunboat *Chen-to*, Canton
 Pendleton, E. C., lieutenant, navigator, U.S. sloop *Swatara*
 Penegar, W., warder, gaol, Penang
 Penfold, C. E., superintendent of municipal police, Shanghai
 Penn, H., Dochin Machi, Osaka
 Pennefather, J., overseer, Surveyor-general's office, Singapore
 Pennefather, A. P., (Donaldson & Burkinshaw) clerk, Singapore
 Penney, F. G., collector of Land revenue, Penang
 Pennington, C. A., Maritime Customs assistant, Chefoo
 Penny, W. P., clerk, H.B.M. corvette *Curacoa*
 Pequignot, M., French Livery Stables, Yokohama
 Paralta, S. M., sub-inspector of police, Penang

- Perbet, R., Roman Catholic missionary, Patrew, Bangkok
 Percebois, D., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
 Percival, L. H., (Crane Bros.) assistant, Singapore
 Percival, W. S., clerk, Supreme Court, Shanghai
 Percival, R. H., (Reiss & Co.) silk inspector, Shanghai
 Percival, W. H., (North China Insurance Co.) acting agent, Yokohama
 Perdigueiro, B., guarda-almacen, Custom house, Manila
 Péré, H., painter and contractor, Saigon
 Pereira, F. N., (I. S. Bond) clerk, Singapore
 Pereira, J. F., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Pereira, F. L., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Pereira, L., assistant, Public Works department, Manila
 Pereira, G., (Stephens & Holmes) clerk, Wyndham street
 Pereira, J., acting postmaster-general, Manila
 Pereira, D. J., second clerk, Supreme Court, Singapore
 Pereira, G. G., clerk, Imperial Treasury, Singapore
 Pereira, J. L., clerk, Surveyor-General's office, Singapore
 Pereira, J. B., (P. Nuy) assistant, Singapore
 Pereira, P. B., (Logan & Ross) clerk, Penang
 Pereira, B. P., (van Someren & Anthony) clerk, Penang
 Pereira, M., surveyor, Public Works department, Malacca
 Pereira, A. P., ensign, second battalion, Macao
 Pereira, A., (*Shanghai Mercury*) compositor, Shanghai
 Pereira, F., vice-consul for Portugal, Tokio
 Pereira, J. P., (John Gittins & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Pereira, J., treasurer, Mint, Manila
 Pereira, C., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Pereira, E. F., (Maitland & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Pereira, J. G., (Wm. Meyerink & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Pereira, F. A., almozarifado de guerra, Macao
 Pereira, M. E. S., (Deetjen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Pereira, J. M. G., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Pereira, J. L., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Pereira, E., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Pereira, A. P., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
 Pereira, Rev. A. J. G., chaplain of St. Augustin's church, Macao
 Pereira, A. M., Macao
 Pereira, E. A., (New Harbour Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Pereira, E. J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
 Pereira, L. A. I., Macao
 Pereira, V. S., lawyer, and member of council of province, Macao
 Pereira, H. A., *Shun-pau* office, acting manager, Shanghai
 Pereira, F. G., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Pereira, B., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Pereira, P., (D. Nowrojee) assistant, Queen's road
 Pereira, T. S., (Noronia & Sons) compositor, Shanghai
 Pereira, A. F., (Landstein & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Pereira, A. M. R., (O. & O.S.S. Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Pereira, E., (Ed. Schellhass & Co) clerk, Praya
 Perera, E. de, Spanish vice-consul, Amoy
 Peres, J. M., lieutenant quarter-master, National Battalion, Macao
 Peretti, storekeeper, Haiphong
 Pereya, J., director, Sociedad de Fianza, &c., Manila
 Perez, de Casteras, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Perez, E., farmaceutico, army medical department, Manila
 Perez, J., ayudante, presidio, Manila

- Perez, F. M., clerk, contaduria de hacienda, Mani'a
 Perez, P., rector of University, Manila
 Perez, M., Jr., printer, Manila
 Perez, M. M., archivero, ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Perez, P. J., (Percz & Acha) storekeeper, Iloilo
 Perez, M., (M. Perez Marqueti) clerk, Manila
 Perkin, H., (Medical Hall) manager, Singapore
 Perkins, J. A., boarding officer, Immigration office, Penang
 Perkins, G., constable, British Consulate, Wuhu
 Perkins, Dr. H. M., dentist, Yokohama
 Permewan, R. T., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) acting accountant, Singapore
 Perpetuo, E., (O. & O.S.S. Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Perpetuo, A. V., compositor, *Daily Press* office, Wyndham street
 Perras, J. L., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
 Perraux, Rev. R. N., French missionary, Juthia, Siam
 Perreau, A. M., second clerk, Colonial Treasury, Singapore
 Perrin, distributor, post office, Saigon
 Perrin, restaurateur, Hanoi
 Perrin, A., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Saigon
 Perrott, E. S., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Perry, N., inspector of police
 Perry, secretary to Admiral Willes, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Perry, Thos., lieutenant, U.S. corvette *Alert*
 Perry, E., agricultural department, Tokio
 Perry, J. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Perry, M. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) agent, Wuhu
 Pertierra, L., contador, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Pertierra, L., delegado del gobierno, Sociedad de Fianzas, &c., Manila
 Pesseau, telegraphist, Soctrong, Cochin China
 Pestana, A., boarding officer, Marine department, Singapore
 Pestana, A., clerk, Singapore Exchange, Singapore
 Pestana, F. A. C., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Pestana, J. C., clerk, Marine department, Singapore
 Pestana, P. O., English master, Malay College, Singapore
 Pestonjee, Jamsadjee, (Cursedjee Ockerjee Bha sania) broker, Peel street
 Pestonjee, P., (Burjorjee Khodalad & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Pestonjee, R., (Burjorjee Khodalad & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Pestonjee, R., broker, Shanghai
 Pestonjee, J., merchant, Yokohama
 Petel, A., Senior, sugar estate owner, Porac Pampanga, Philippines
 Petel, A., Junior, sugar estate owner, Porac-Pampanga, Philippines
 Peter, Bro., assistant, West Point Reformatory
 Peters, R. H., captain, lighthouse tender *Meiji-maru*, Yokohama
 Peters, J., pilot, Shanghai
 Peters, F., assistant, Sanitary department, Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Petersen, P. M., Upper Yangtze pilot, Shanghai
 Petersen, C. M., lightkeeper, Lamocks lighthouse, Amoy
 Petersen, J. V., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) acting superintendent, Nagasaki
 Petersen, A. C., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) foreman shipwright, Singapore
 Petersen, N. C. R., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Petersen, P. W., constable, British consulate, Tamsui
 Petersen, H. A., (Petersen & Co.) merchant, Amoy (absent)
 Petersen, J., constable, river police, Shanghai
 Peterson, A., paymaster, U.S. sloop *Palos*
 Peterson, C. F. W., boarding-house keeper, Queen's road west
 Peterson, R., assistant master, Free School, Penang

- Peterson, H. H., Jr., (W. Hall & Co.) clerk, Pënanng
 Peterson, W., shipping master, German consulate
 Pethick, W. N., (Pethick, Maclay & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
 Petit, C., French missionary, Vat-Phleng, Siam
 Petitjean, Roget, lieutenant, French troops, Hanoi
 Petitjean, Mgr. B. T., Catholic bishop and vicar of Southern Japan, Nagasaki
 Petrus, Z., (Mackertoom & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Pettee, Rev. J. H., missionary, Okayama, Japan
 Petter, Mrs. van, missionary, Tokio
 Pettersen, G., master mariner, Bangkok
 Pettier, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Hakodate
 Petz, H., (Wenmohs & Co.) tailor, Shanghai
 Peyre, S., "Peyre freres Hotel," Yokohama
 Peyre, E., "Peyre freres Hotel," Yokohama
 Pfaff, R., (L. Vvard & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Pfaff, L., (H. Müller & Co.) watchmaker, Shanghai
 Pfankuchen, E., (F. A. Schultze & Co.) assistant, Newchwang
 Pfeffer, unter-engineer, H.I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
 Pfeiffer, H., (A. Markwald & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Phair, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
 Pharot, commis. aux vivres, administrative service, Haiphong
 Philcox, Qr. Mr. Sergt. J., foreman of works, Royal Engineer department
 Phillips, G. J. A., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
 Phillips, W. M., gunner, H.B.M. gunboat *Forhound*
 Phillips, C., superintendent, Sailors' Home, Singapore
 Phillips, Geo., H.B.M. consul, Taiwanfoo
 Phillips, C., inspector, Registration department, Singapore
 Phillips, J., gunner, revenue steamer *Ling-feng*, Chefoo
 Phillips, J., exchange broker, Foochow
 Phillips, C., shipwright, Hiogo
 Phillips, T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Phipps, W. T., (Chapman, King & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Phipps, A. L., (Phipps, Phipps & Co.) merchant, Foochow (absent)
 Phipps, H. G., (Phipps, Phipps & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Piatkoff, M. F., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) merchant, Hankow
 Piazzoli, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Wellington street
 Picard, Lieut., first aide-de-camp to Governor of French Cochin China
 Pichon, L., M.D., medical practitioner, Shanghai
 Pickering, W. A., protector of Chinese, Singapore
 Pickford, C. R. B., (Smith, Bell & Co.) mer., & vice-con. for Gt. Britain, U.S.A. & Italy, Cebu
 Pielh, A., (Pasedag & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Piercy, Rev. G., superintendent, Wesleyan Methodist Mission, Canton
 Piercy, G., master, Diocesan school, Bonham road
 Pierre, J. B., director of botanical gardens, Saigon (absent)
 Piersdorff, A. L., pilot, Swatow
 Pierson, Miss L. B., missionary, Pau ting-foo
 Pierson, Miss L. H., missionary, Yokohama
 Pierson, Rev. I., missionary, Pau-ting-foo
 Pignat, telegraph overseer, Saigon
 Pignatel, C., (Pignatel & Co.) storekeeper, Nagasaki (absent)
 Pignatel, V., (Pignatel & Co.) storekeeper, Nagasaki
 Pike, W., third officer, steamer *Fokien*, Coast
 Pila, U., (Ulysse Pila & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Pila, L., (Ulysse Pila & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Pilay, J. P. C., Tamil interpreter, Supreme Court, Singapore
 Pilcher, Rev. L. W., missionary, Tientsin

- Pillay, A. D., clerk, police court, Penang
 Pillon, F., carpenter, Yokohama
 Pim, T., (Bathgate & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Foochow
 Pimentel, A. A. L., quartermaster, second batta ion, Macao
 Pina, M., civil doctor, and professor, University, Manila
 Pinçon, (Banque de l'Indo-Chine) clerk, Saigon
 Pinckvoss, J. H., (Lucas & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Pineau, E., (Pequignot & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Pineda, C., solicitor, Iloilo
 Pineda, E., Liberia Española, Manila
 Pineiro, M., contador, adminis. colecciones y labores, Manila
 Pinker, G. F., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) foreman engineer, Cosmop. Dock
 Pinn, J. F., manager, *Japan Herald* office, Yokohama
 Pinna, F. F., (Noronha & Co.) compositor, Zetland street
 Pinna, J. de, writer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Pino, R., civil governor's office, Manila
 Pinto, Rev. N. I. T., vicar of Portuguese mission, Singapore
 Pinto, A. C., proprietor Oriental Hotel, Hiogo
 Pinto, M. A., second engineer, Portuguese gunboat *Tamega*
 Pinto, R., organist, Roman Catholic Church
 Pinzon, C., assistant, department of forests, Arayat, Luzon
 Pinzon, D. R., judge, Tondo district, Philippines
 Pirie, G., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Flying Fish*
 Pirkis, A. E., C. B. accountant, British Legation, Peking
 Pirla, J., commander of engineers, Naval arsenal, Manila
 Piron, E., teacher of singing, piano, &c., Queen's road
 Piron, L., teacher of French and piano, Queen's road
 Piry, P., Maritime Customs assistant, Ningpo
 Piry, T., Maritime Customs acting assistant secretary, Peking
 Pitman, G. D., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) agent, Swatow
 Pitman, John, Tokio and Hongkong
 Piton, assistant surgeon, French cruiser *Kersaint*
 Piton, Rev. C. P., missionary, Basil Mission, Lilong
 Pittar, Rev. Fr., S.J., missionary, Shanghai
 Pitter, S., surgeon, National Battalio, Macao
 Pitter, H. J. S., student interpreter, procurador's department, Macao
 Pitts, W., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Place, F. L., (Comptoir d'Es-compte) clerk, Shanghai
 Placé, D., sacristao, college of Sta. Roza, Macao
 Placé, J. L., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Place, J. E., pi ot, Newchwang
 Place, T., Shanghai
 Place, L. de S., (Syme & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Placé, F., compositor, *Echo du Japon* office, Yokohama
 Placé, A. M., marine officer, Post-office
 Placé, C. de S., writer, procurador's department, Macao
 Plage, J., chief engineer, steamer *Dale*, Hongkong and Bangkok
 Plage, P., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, Wauchi
 Plana, printer, Manila
 Planter, A., surgeon major, army medical department, Manila
 Plate, F., (Mitsu Bishi Mail S.S. Co.) agent, Hiogo
 Platt, A. R., medical practitioner, Chefoo
 Plauche, baker, Saigon
 Playfair, G. M. H., British consular service
 Playfair, Hugh S., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Playfair, F. W., student interpreter, British Legation, Tokio

- Playfair, G. W. F.**, (Oriental Bank) acting accountant, Yokohama
Plessis, Rev. M. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Osaka
Plettner, F., master mariner, Bangkok
Plitt, C., chemist & druggist, Manila
Plumb, Rev. Nathan J., missionary, Foochow
Plunkett, J., pilot, Newchwang
Poate, T. P., missionary, Yokohama
Poate, W. H., (Mackenzie & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
Poate, W., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Pocock, T. G., captain, steamer *Thales*, Coast
Poesnecker, L., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) merchant, & con. for Sweden & Norway, Praya
Poguit, Rev. L., French Catholic missionary, Singapore
Pohl, J., (Pohl Freres & Co.) Yokohama
Pohl, H., (Pohl Freres & Co.) Yokohama
Pohl, S., (Pohl Freres & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Poignand, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Poignand, W., assistant, Shanghai Associated Wharves, Shanghai
Poirier, V., (F. Crettier) assistant, Saigon
Poittevin, L., proprietor, "Sweetmeat Castle," Shanghai
Polder, D., chancellor, Belgian Legation, Tokio
Polder, L. van der, secretary interpreter, Netherlands Swedish & Danish Legation, Tokio
Pole, Rev. G. H., missionary, Osaka
Poletti, P., Maritime Customs postal clerk, Tientsin
Polglase, J. E., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Poli, J. D., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Polishwalla, M. B., cotton and yarn broker, Aberdeen street
Polite, Geo., proprietor "Toilet Club," Shanghai
Polland, A. R., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) fitter, Singapore
Pollard, Geo. N. A., lieutenant and commander, H.B.M. gunboat *Zephyr*
Pollard, E. R. H., surgeon, H.B.M. gunboat *Zephyr*
Pollard, T., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Pollet, pilot, Saigon
Pollet, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Pollin, telegraphist, Baria, Cochin China
Pollock, T., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Pollock, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Pollock, John, medical practitioner, Swatow
Ponchon, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Pond, J. A., accountant, Municipal Council offices, Shanghai
Ponomareff, P. A., (P. A. Ponomareff & Co.) mer. & vice-consul for Russia, Hankow
Pontillon, commandant, French cruiser *Parseval*, Haiphong
Pooke, A., (Ramsay, Balman & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
Pooles, F., (John Little & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Pope, C., (M.B.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Popoff, T., (Kunst & Albers) clerk, Wladiwo-toek
Popoff, N., student interpreter, Russian Legation, Peking
Popoff, P. A., (A. A. Belogolovy) clerk, Tientsin
Popoff, P., interpreter, Russian Legation, Peking
Pors, M., (Paul Heinemann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Portaria, V. P. M. de, (*Shanghai Mercury* office) compositor, Shanghai
Porté, lieutenant, *Le Drac*, Saigon
Porte, B., (Messageries Maritimes) second commissaire, Shanghai
Protella, M., ensign, civil horse guards, Manila
Porter, Miss Mary Q., missionary, Tientsin
Porter, Miss M. H., missionary, Pang Chia, Shantung
Porter, Rev. H. D., M.D., missionary, P'ang Chia, Shantung

Portes, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
 Portier, E., surveyor, Sanitary department, French Municipal department, Shanghai
 Portret, second deputy attorney general, Saigon
 Posch, W., (China and Japan Trading Co.) acting manager, Yokohama
 Posnett, constable, British Legation, Peking
 Possel-Deydier, H. de, premier commissaire, Messageries Maritimes, Shanghai
 Postlethwaite, J. W., (Galton & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
 Pot, J. J. van der, minister for Netherlands, Sweden & Norway & Denmark, Tokio
 Potteaux, Annamite interpreter, Saigon (absent)
 Potter, N. J., gunner, H.B.M. gunb at *Tweed*
 Potter, F. A., mining engineer, Nagasaki
 Potts, second officer, steamer *Ningpo*, Hongkong and Shanghai
 Potts, T. M., ensign, U.S. sloop *Palos*
 Poulsen, L., master mariner, Bangkok
 Pourquier, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Pourtales-Gorgier, Cte. de, consul for France, Foochow
 Powell, E. P., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 Powell, C. A. F., chief officer, E. E., A. & C. Telegraph Co's str. *Sherard Osborn*, S'pore
 Powell, W., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Powell, C. S., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Power, A. P., (Mansfield, Bogaardt & Co.) clerk, Penang
 Powers, R. H., (R. H. Powers & Co.) storekeeper, and marshal U.S. consulate, Nagasaki
 Powys, E., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Poymiro, counsellor, Court of appeal, Saigon
 Poynter, J., Maritime Customs tide surveyor and harbour master, Hoihow
 Pozas, R., agent, Laguna steamers, Manila
 Pozo, J., assistant, Custom house, Manila
 Prado, N., del, professor of philosophy, University, Manila
 Prasse, paymaster, H.I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
 Prat, G., (Thomas, Rowe & Smith) clerk, Canton
 Prats, J., assistant, Mint, Manila
 Prati, R., boatswain, H.B.M. corvette *Encounter*
 Preciado, T., wine merchant, Iloilo
 Preedy, H., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Daring*
 Prentice, J., (Boyd & Co.) engineer and shipwright, Shanghai
 Preux, assistant surgeon, French frigate *Themis*
 Presgrave, D. G., assistant secretary to municipality, Singapore
 Preysler, J., (Reves & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Price, T. R., clerk, H.B.M. corvette *Curaçoa*
 Price, B. J., (H. Consterdine & Co.) assistant, Chefoo
 Price, Hon. John M., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., surveyor-general (absent)
 Price, C. J., Maritime Customs assistant tidesurveyor, Amoy
 Price, Alex., bill broker, and secretary of Chamber of Commerce & H'kow Club, H'kow
 Prichard, G. H., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Prichard, A. T., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Prieto, L., (Baer Senior & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Prijaule, J., ensign, civil horse guards, Manila
 Primrose, W. M., (Primrose & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
 Prior, J. O., (G. Domoney & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Pritchard, G. H., (Ramsay, Balman & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
 Pritchard, C. E., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun vessel *Fly*
 Pritzsche, Rev. C., missionary, Long-h'eu, Canton
 Proccaci, D. V., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
 Prodhomme, secretary to Bishop, Saigon
 Prodhomme, Rev. C. J. N., French missionary, Saraburi, Siam
 Prosch, G., (Ed. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Praya

- Prostes, H., consul for Portugal, Singapore and Bangkok
 Prouteaux, E., commander, French gunboat *Surprise*, Haiphong
 Provand, A., (A. Provand & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Provost, P., professor, Taberd school, Saigon
 Provost, A., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
 Pruche, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Prudhomme, assistant commissioner of subsistances, Saigon
 Pruen, —, China Inland mission, Faucheng
 Pryer, H., (J. Bisset & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Puente, A. de la, restaurant keeper, Manila
 Puente y Olea, L. de la, gefe letrado, intendencia de hacienda, Manila
 Puestas, F. Diaz y, (Viu a de Loyzaga & Co.) printer, Manila
 Puetz, J., secretary, German consulate, Yokohama
 Pugh, E. A., first officer, steamer *Kiukiang*, Hongkong and Canton
 Pugh, W., (Evans, Pugh & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Pugnet, professor, Saigon seminary, Saigon
 Puhlmann, A., proprietor, "Adelphi Hotel," Singapore
 Puigdollers, E., apothecary, Manila
 Puig, J., contador, adminis. colecciones y labores, Manila
 Pulido y Arrioyo, J., magistrate, Manila
 Purcell, P. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Chefoo
 Purcell, J., (Engineering & Mining Co.) overman, Tientsin
 Purchas, Chas., D. A., commissary general of Ordnance, Singapore
 Purdon, J. J., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Purdon, John G., (Maitland & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Purse, Ed, constable, British consulate, Pakhoi
 Pustau, von, unter-lieut., H.I. German M.S. *Hertha*
 Pustau, T. J. E. von., merchant, Hongkong and Canton, & Netherlands Consul, Canton
 Puthod, Rev. E., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Pye, Chas., (Odell & Leyburn) clerk, Foochow
 Pye, R. H., vice-consul for France, Amoy (absent)
 Pyke, Rev. J. H., missionary, Peking (absent)
 Pyne, W. E., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Urada-maru*, Tokio
- Quade, F., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
 Quays, J. B. assistant master, Free school, Penang
 Quentric, Roman Catholic missionary, Chant'aboon, Bangkok
 Quin, J. J., British consul, Hakodate
 Quincey, W., inspector of police
 Quintanilha, Major R. J., director of public works, Macao
 Quintanilla, L., (V. de Oscampo) assistant, Cebu
 Quintella, acting major, second battalion, Macao
 Quinton, A. W., (MacEwen Frickel Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Quioga, J. Malcampo, (Malcampo & Co.) merchant, Amoy
- Rabadan, M., surgeon, army medical department, Manila
 Radcliff, Miss R., teacher, Graham's school, Bangkok
 Radcliff, S. G., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Radcliffe, F. J., clerk to chief justice, Singapore
 Raddon, J., (W. Birt & Co.) straw braid inspector, Shanghai
 Rädicker, R., (Rädicker & Co.) merchant, Wyndham street
 Rademacker, captain, steamer *Sury Wongsee*, Bangkok and Singapore
 Rademaker, P., master mariner, Bangkok
 Radmore, J. R., carpenter, H.B.M. corvette *Encounter*
 Rae, Geo., sergeant of police
 Rae, W., sergeant of police, Hiogo

- Rae, T. F., (Geo. Smith & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Rae, W., Maritime Customs tidesurveyor and Harbour Master, Swatow
 Rae, W., (North, Thompson & Co.) chemist, Yokohama
 Rago, billiard setter, Shanghai
 Rago, A. de, (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Shanghai
 Raguet, Rev. E., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Rahman, Abdool, (E. & H. Hinnekindt) clerk, Singapore
 Rahman, Abdool, (N. M. and A. M. Khamisa) assistant, Peel street
 Raimondi, Right Rev. T. J., D.D., vicar apostolic, Roman Catholic bishop (absent)
 Rainford, T., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Kwanko maru*
 Ralph, Geo. S., navigating lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Comus*
 Ramamim, A. J., (D. Sassoon Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Ramasse, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Wuhu
 Ramdani, B., (Lambert Brothers) assistant, Singapore
 Ramirez, F., (F. Ramirez & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
 Ramirez, S., doctoral, Cabilo Ecclesiastico, Manila
 Ramirez, M., inspector-general of public works, Manila
 Ramirez, J. F., "La Puerta del Sol," storekeeper, Manila
 Ramos, A. M., assayer, mint, Manila
 Ramos, C., sugar manufacturer, Iloilo
 Rampendaul, H., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Ramsay, A. C., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
 Ramsay, R. H., (Ramsay, Badman & Co.) outfitter, Bangkok
 Ramsay, G., (M.B.M.S.S. Co.) captain, steamer *Kwanko maru*
 Ramsay, Thos., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Ramsay, H. F., merchant, Hankow
 Ramsay, H., pilot, Swatow
 Ramsey, Wm., chief engineer, steamer *Rajanattianuhar*, Hongkong and Bangkok
 Ramsey, C. H., (Ramsey & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
 Randolph, Mrs. A. E., missionary, Hangchow
 Randon, surgeon, *Le Drac*, Saigon
 Ranfaine, Rev. J. B., French missionary, Chant'aboon, Siam
 Bangal, Q. A., (Eça da Silva & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Rangel, J., Portuguese master, Victoria boys' school, Hollywood road
 Rangel, A., accountant and distributor, Judicial department, Macao
 Rangel, S. J., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Rapalje, Rev. D., missionary, Amoy
 Raphael, R. S., merchant, Shanghai
 Rapp, F., auctioneer and commission agent, Zetland street
 Rappa, Geo., chief clerk, Magistracy, Singapore
 Rasch, C., (Rasch and Ruyter) merchant, Yokohama
 Rasmussen, C., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Rathje, W., (Ed. Knox & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
 Rato, J., secretario, sub-inspeccion general del Ejercito, Manila
 Rauch, C. A., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Raven, E. A., commission agent, Canton
 Rawlins, E., warder, gaol, Singapore
 Rawlinson, C. J., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
 Rawson, T. H., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Ray, E. C., (Morris & Ray) shipbroker, Bank Buildings
 Ray, W. H., secretary, China Traders' Insurance Co., Queen's road
 Raybaud, lieutenant, French troops, Hanoi
 Raynal, T., hairdresser, Saigon
 Raynal, G., merchant, Stanley street
 Rayot, E., (Speidel & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Read, A. C., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama

- Read, R., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lily*
 Read, Thos., constable, British consulate, Pagoda Anchorage, Focchow
 Read, W. H. M., (A. L. Johnston & Co.) merchant, and Netherlands Consul-gl. S'pore
 Read, R. B., (A. L. Johnston & Co.) mert., and consul for Sweden & Norway, &c. Singapore
 Reade, Miss, missionary, Tokio
 Reader, J., assistant steward, H.B.M. Naval Hospital, Yokohama
 Real, A. H. da C. Corte, secretary general, Macao
 Recker, A., proprietor, Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore
 Reddelien, A., (A. Reddelien & Co.) mert., & con. for Netherlands, Sweden &c., Nagasaki
 Reding, J. E., agent, China Traders' Ins. Co., and consul for Russia, Shanghai (absent)
 Redonnet, J., steward, Shanghai Club, Shanghai
 Reed, H. J., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Reed, Geo., carpenter, H.B.M. sloop *Pegasus*
 Reeks, A. J., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
 Rees, J. S., assistant engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Curacao*
 Rees, C. A., (David Gilmour) silk inspector, Shanghai
 Reeves, J., commander, P. & O. steamer *Sunda*, Hongkong and Yokohama
 Reeves, W., mariner, Bangkok
 Reeves, G., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
 Regagnon, tide-surveyor, Royal Customs, Haiphong
 Regalado, J., trader, Iloilo
 Rego, A. A. do, lieutenant, police force, Macao
 Reguera, M., professor, infantry school, Manila
 Reichenbach, von, kapitein-lieut., H.I. German M.S. *Stosch*
 Reid, J., (Reid & Oastler) shipbuilder, Hiogo
 Reid, F., (New Harbour Dock Co.) boilermaker, Singapore
 Reid, J. P., (Strachan & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Reid, D., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Hiogo-maru*, Japan
 Reid, J., cable joiner, E. E., A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s steamer *Sherard Osborn*, S'pore
 Reid, D., Maritime Customs boat officer, Swatow
 Reid, A. G., M.D., medical practitioner, Hankow
 Reid, F., commission merchant, Shanghai
 Reidhaar, Rev. L., Roman Catholic missionary, Wellington street
 Reiff, R., (Boyes & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Reilhac, clerk, Registry of Archives, Law Court, Saigon
 Reilly, F. E., manager, "Central Hotel," Shanghai
 Rein, E., (Katz Brothers) assistant, Singapore
 Reimers, Otto, (P. Heinemann & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Reina, F. S., comprador, Bangkok
 Reina, B., secretario capitan, artillery school, Manila
 Reina, C. R. de, civil governor's office, Manila (absent)
 Reina y Lopez, M., clerk, audit department, Manila
 Reiners, W., (Melchers & Co.) merchant, and consul for Russia, Peddar's Wharf
 Reis, J. dos, lieutenant, second battalion, Macao
 Reis, A., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) manager, Shanghai
 Reis, J. S. da Silva, retired major, Macao
 Reis, S. A. de, sixth clerk, General Post office, Singapore
 Rembert, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Remedios, J. M. dos, (O. & O. S. S. Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Remedios, G. F. dos, (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Remedios, R. dos, (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Remedios, B. F. dos, (Pustau & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Remedios, A. M., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Remedios, A. F. dos, Jr., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Remedios, S. A. dos, assistant, "Canton Hotel," Canton
 Remedios, R., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Queen's road

- Remedios, F., (Brereton & Wotton) clerk, Queen's road
 Remedios, J. G. dos, (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Remedios, Luis, secretary, Clero Catedral, Manila
 Remedios, F. A., Jr., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph. Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Remedios, S. B., (Hall and Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
 Remedios, J., (Chartered Bank of India) clerk, Queen's road
 Remedios, R. A., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Hio-go
 Remedios, F. J. dos, (Wilkin & Robison) clerk, Yokohama
 Remedios, M. dos, clerk, Colonial Secretary's office, Macao
 Remedios, A. dos, (Remedios & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Remedios, E. A., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Remedios, A. F. dos (Jerdein & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Remedios, J. C. dos, (Remedios & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Remedios, V. dos, (J. M. Armstrong) clerk, Queen's road
 Remedios, Alex. A. dos, (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) merchant, Stanley street
 Remedios, José A. dos, (Remedios & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Remedios, A. F. dos, (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Remedios, M. A. dos, merchant, Macao
 Remedios, F. J. dos, (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Remedios, F. dos, (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Remedios, G. dos, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Remedios, J. M. dos, (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
 Remedios, S. dos, (E. Vogel) clerk, Praya
 Remedios, A. G. dos, (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Remedios, J. H. dos, (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) merchant, Stanley street
 Remedios, A. A. dos, (E. Vogel) clerk, Praya
 Remedios, C. C. dos, (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Remedios, S. A. dos, (Macleod & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Remedios, G. M. dos, (J. Gisset & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Remedios, F. T. dos, (Wilkin & Robinson) clerk, Yokohama
 Remedios, J. dos, (Herbert Dent & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Ramiers, C. F., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Remtoola, M., (Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy) clerk, Shanghai
 Remusat, J. L., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
 Renard, L., (Spooner, Renard & Co.) merchant, Saigon
 Renard, Ed., (Spooner, Renard & Co.) merchant, Saigon
 Renauld, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Rennell, E., (Coare, Lind & Co.) silk inspector, Canton
 Rennie, R. T., judge, H.B.M.'s Court, Yokohama (absent)
 Rennie, T., M.D., medical practitioner, Foochow (absent)
 Renny, R. C., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Renny, E. V., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Cebu
 Renwick, W., M.D., physician & surgeon, Nagasaki
 Reushaw, B., staff surgeon, H.B.M. surveying vessel *Maggie*
 Repenn, J. A., steward, Club Germania, Yokohama
 Retallack, Lieut. R. L., East Kent Regiment, Singapore
 Retorillo, G., civil governor's office, Manila (absent)
 Retz, F., watch and clockmaker, jeweller, &c., Yokohama
 Reuchlin, (Imprimerie Commerciale) compositor, Saigon
 Reuchlin, G., storekeeper, Municipal Council, Saigon
 Reus, C. F., watchmaker, Bangkok
 Reusch, Rev. C. G., missionary, Basil Mission
 Reutens, J., clerk, police court, Penang
 Reutens, G. W., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Singapore
 Reutens, P. A., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
 Reutens, G. S., clerk, Marine department, Singapore

- Reutens, P. A., (Maclaine, Fraser & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Reuter, A., (Pustau & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Reuter, E. L., (Pustau & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Reverdit, ensign, French cruiser *Champlain*
 Revilla, F., ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Révilliod, J., chief secretary, Municipal Council, Saigon
 Rex, A. B., (Iveson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Reyes, A., medical practitioner, Manila
 Reyes, M. de los, (E. M. Barretto) clerk, Manila
 Reyes, J., (Reyes & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Reyes, R., (Reyes & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Reyes, C., naval effects manufacturer, Manila
 Reyes, M., (C. Reyes) assistant, Manila
 Reyes, J., (El Feniz Filipino) assistant, Manila
 Reyes, J., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer, Manila
 Reyes, M. de los, (Roxas, Reyes & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Reyes, F. O., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Reyes, J. J., merchant, Bohol, Philippines
 Reyes, F., (Roxas, Reyes & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Reyes, M., (W. P. Moore) assistant, Queen's road
 Reyes, José M., (Reyes & Co.) shiphandler, Manila
 Reyes, B., (Vaño & Reyes) merchant, Cebu
 Reyes, J. N. C., carriage builder, Manila
 Reyes y Gabriel, J., escribano, real audiencia, Manila
 Reyes y Mijares, J., (Reyes & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Reymond, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Reyna, J., foundry, Iloilo
 Reynaud, sub-lieutenant, *Antilope*, Saigon
 Reynaud, surgeon, *Antilope*, Saigon
 Reynaud, P. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
 Reynaud, N., druggist and ice manufacturer, Saigon
 Reynaud, Z., Yokohama
 Reynell, A. E., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Reynell, H. E., (Ed. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Reynold, Jas., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Reynolds, J., agricultural department, Otaru, Yesso, Japan
 Reynolds, T. J., broker, Manila
 Reynolds, master mariner, Bangkok
 Reynolds, E. A., auctioneer and broker, Shanghai
 Rhees, Rev. H. H., missionary, Tokio
 Rhein, J., secretary interpreter, Netherlands Legation, Peking
 Rhein, G., storekeeper, Shanghai
 Rheinart, inspector of native affairs, Saigon
 Rhiel, grocer and butcher, Saigon
 Rhode, C., merchant, and consul for Peru, Yokohama (absent)
 Rhodes, Wm., paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Encounter*
 Rhodes, Lieut. E. F., commanding Royal Engineer, Singapore
 Rhodes, R. J., (Oriental Bank) assist. accountant, Yokohama
 Riach, J., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Shanghai
 Ribeiro, F. M. V., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Ribeiro, F. V. C., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Ribeiro, J., storekeeper, Macao
 Ribeiro, A. J. V., clerk, revenue department, Macao
 Ribeiro, F. V., recebedor, Recebedoria das Decimas, Macao
 Ribeiro, J. M. V., *Hiogo News* office, Hiogo
 Ribeiro, R. V., (Noronha & Co.) compositor, Zetland street

- Ribeiro, F. X. V., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Ribeiro, M., acting consul for Portugal, Singapore
 Ribeiro, A. A. V., foreman, *Daily Press* office, Wyndham street
 Ribeiro, F. V., clerk, Auditor-general's office
 Ribeiro, A. F., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Ribeiro, A. J. V., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Ribeiro, F. J., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Ribeiro, John, compositor, *Daily Press* office, Wyndham street
 Ribière, clerk, court of appeal, Saigon
 Rica y Calvo, second secretary, Spanish Legation, Yokohama (absent)
 Ricard, A., medical practitioner, Saigon
 Riccard, H., assistant supdt. of police, Penang
 Ricco, E., clerk, French Municipal council, Shanghai
 Rice, G. E., United States vice-consul general, Yokohama
 Rice, John S., gunner, H.B.M. gunboat *Moorhen*
 Rice, E. W., commission agent, Shanghai
 Richard, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
 Richard, J. H., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Richard, J., ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Richard, clerk, post-office, Saigon
 Richard, Rev. T., missionary, Taiyuenfoo, Shanse
 Richard, Mme., mistress, girl's public school, Saigon
 Richard, Mme., dressmaker, Saigon
 Richards, T. R., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Richards, C. W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Richards, C. P., detective inspector of police, Singapore
 Richards, P. N., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Richards, J., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Richards, G. C., pilot, Newchwang
 Richardson, T. W., (Bradley & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Swatow
 Richardt, T. (W. Birt & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Richelieu, A. de, Siamese navy, Bangkok
 Richmond, A., clerk, military secretary's office
 Richmond, T. G., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Richter, A., hat manufacturer, Iloilo
 Richter, B., (A. Richter) assistant, Manila
 Richter, R., (A. Richter) assistant, Manila
 Richter, H. A., commission agent, Hiogo
 Rick, A., (Theo. Körner) assistant, Wladiwostock
 Rickard, Miss, (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Rickards, Fred., secretary, Union Club, Staunton street
 Rickrby, C., (Browne & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Rickett, J., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) agent, Yokohama
 Ricketts, Miss C. M., missionary, Swatow
 Rickman, C. L., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
 Riddell, Rev. W., medical missionary, Swatow
 Riddle, C., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Riechmann, J. J., (A. Markwald & Co.) merchant & Austrian consul, Bangkok
 Riegler, C., (Katz Brother-) assistant, Singapore
 Riemer, paymaster, H.I. German M.S. *Stoach*
 Riemés, F., (Friederichs & Co.) clerk, Penang
 Rietschler, R., (Hirsbrunner & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Riley, J. R., missionary, Chungking
 Riley, C. R., (Shanghai Medical Hall) assistant, Shanghai
 Ringer, J. M., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Ringer, F., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki

Rioja, R., commissary, army administration, Manila
 Rippon, Lieut. G., East Kent regiment, Singapore
 Risk, H., chief engineer, steamer *Chinkiang*, Hongkong and Shanghai
 Ristelhueber, P., interpreter, French Legation, Peking
 Ritchie, H. A., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) clerk, Queen's Road
 Ritchie, J. M., (Stephens & Holmes) clerk, Wyndham street
 Ritchie, Mrs. missionary, Taiwanfoo
 Ritter, G., constable, German Legation, Peking
 Ritter, E., (Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.) merchant, Singapore (absent)
 Riu, J. M., (P. Sartorius) druggist, Daraga, Philippines
 Rius, J., engineer, public works department, Manila
 Rivas, Sor, J., superiora, hospital San José, Manila
 Rivault, E., contractor, Saigon
 Rivera, J. P. de, administrador de hacienda publica, Manila
 Rivera, S. E., F. P. de, Marques de Estella, Capitan General of Philippines
 Rivera, E. T., (Harrison & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Rivera, J. R., Governor-general's office, Manila
 Rivera, J., clerk, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Rivera, J. G., telegraph clerk, Manila
 Rivers, W., inspector of police
 Rivière, J. A., (Denis Frères) clerk, Saigon
 Rivière, H., director of Marine arsenal, Saigon
 Rivière, de la Mure, commander, *Le Drac*, Saigon
 Rivington, Chas., share broker and proprietor *Shanghai Mercury*, Shanghai
 Rizzi, J. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
 Roach, J. S., second officer, steamer *Fokien*, Coast
 Roberts, J. A. T., linguist, Procurador's department, Macao
 Roberts, R. R., (H. N. Mody) assistant, Graham street
 Robb, D., (Bayers & Robb) shipwright, Singapore
 Roberts, C., assistant purser, receiving ship *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
 Roberts, J., (Rose & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Roberts, J., master, Tugboat Association, Shanghai
 Roberts, J., chief engineer, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
 Roberts, G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
 Roberts, Rev. J. H., missionary, Kalgan
 Roberts, J., turnkey, British Consular gaol, Yokohama
 Roberts, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter and diver, Shanghai
 Roberts, A., (Coare, Lind & Co.) silk inspector, Canton
 Roberts, J. P., marine surveyor, Shanghai
 Roberts, H. M., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Roberts, E. A., assistant, receiving ship *Wellington*, Shanghai
 Roberts, A., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Robertson, C. H. E., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) sub-accountant, Singapore
 Robertson, J. H., M.D., medical practitioner, Singapore
 Robertson, D., assist. mechanical engineer, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
 Robertson, J. B., (Birkmann & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Robertson, G., Maritime Customs wateer, Canton
 Robertson, A., (S. C. Barnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Robertson, R. M., (Barshaw & Co.) engineer, Manila
 Robertson, W. S., clerk, Imperial telegraph service, Kobe
 Robertson, E. J., (Martin Dye & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Robertson, W., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Toiyoshima-maru*
 Robertson, A. L., (Dydale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Robertson, H. G., contractor and builder, Foochow
 Robertson, Wm., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Shanghai
 Robertson, Russell, B., consul for Great Britain, Yokohama (absent)

Robilliard, W. S., manager, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Shanghai
 Robins, M., (M. Robins & Co.) exchange office, Shanghai
 Robinson, S. R., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Robinsou, J. N., paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Comus*
 Robinson, G. G., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
 Robinson, C. G., lieutenant, H.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Robinson, Rev. J., missionary, Tientsin
 Robinson, N. J., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Robinson, J., Upper Yangtze pilot, Shanghai
 Robinson, A., solicitor, Shanghai
 Robinson, W. J., (Butterfield & Swire) tea inspector, Shanghai
 Robinson, Geo., captain, H.B.M. corvette *Encounter*
 Robinson, J., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Suminoye-maru*
 Robinson, W., second officer, steamer *Albay*, Coast
 Robison, Richard D., (Wilkin & Robison) merchant, Yokohama
 Robles, Z., veterinary surgeon, Iloilo
 Robles, Z., milliner, Iloilo
 Robles y Marquez, F., secretary to Civil governor, Manila
 Robless, R. R., clerk, court of requests, Penang
 Robson, J., master enginewright, Keelung Colliery
 Roca, A. S., medical practitioner, Manila
 Rocca, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Rocha, A. L., (J. Peña & Co.) marine inspector, Manila
 Rocha, R., clerk, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Rocha, A. C. da, (Morgesson & Co.) clerk, Macao
 Rocha, C. V. da, colonial treasurer, Macao
 Rocha, A. L., marine surveyor, Manila
 Rocha, F. da, clerk, comissão do hospital militar de S. Januario, Macao
 Rocha, F. de P. M. da, clerk, revenue office, Macao
 Rocha, J. G. da, accountant, Post-office
 Rocha, A. A. da, purser, steamer *Powan*, Hongkong & Canton
 Roche, tide-surveyor, Royal Customs, Hanoi
 Roché, conductor, public works department, Saigon
 Rocher, E., Maritime Customs assistant (absent)
 Rochet, L., chancellor, French consulate, Singapore
 Rochon du Verdier, paymaster, French frigate *Thémis*
 Rock, W. B., engineer, H.B.M. steamer *Victor Emanuel*
 Rodatz, G. C. F., (Jas. Hirsbrunner) clerk, Tientsin
 Rodewald, J. F., (Rodewald & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Rodger, A., (China Sugar Refining Co) assistant, East point
 Rodil, S., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
 Rodoredo, F. de P., marmolista, Manila
 Rodrigo, V., assistant, public works department, Iloilo
 Rodrigues, Th. J., professor, "Escola Commercial," Macao
 Rodrigues, L. F., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Rodrigues, B. S., warden, Water Police, Macao
 Rodrigues, A., trader, Iloilo
 Rodrigues, F., (De Souza & Co.) compositor, Wellington Street
 Rodrigues, B., (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
 Rodrigues, J., Jr., warden, water police, Macao
 Rodrigues, M., clerk, Marine department, Singapore
 Rodrigues, H. J., house agent and rent collector, Ladder street terrace
 Rodrigues, Rev. V. V., chaplain of ex-convent of Sta. Clara, Macao
 Rodrigues, J. J., (M. Kirkwood) clerk, Yokohama
 Rodrigues, J. M., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Rodrigues, J., clerk, treasurer's office, Macao

Rodrigues, J. S., first clerk, Stamp Revenue office
 Rodrigues, A. J., clerk, Post-office
 Rodrigues, J., clerk, Court of Requests, Singapore
 Rodrigues, A. A., clerk, Marine department and post office, Malacca
 Rodriguez, U., apothecary, Manila
 Rodriguez, P. V., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Rodriguez, J., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Rodriguez, E., clerk, commissariat, Singapore
 Rodriguez y Muñoz, T., minister for Spain, Peking
 Rodriguez, D., contador, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Rodriguez, T., comandante of cavalry, Philippines
 Rodriguez, U., chemist, Manila
 Rodriguez, J. D., ayudante, Naval forces, Manila
 Rodriguez, R. D., ayudante, Naval forces, Manila
 Rodriguez, A., assistant, department of forests, Vigan, Luzon
 Rodriguez, J., lightkeeper, Shanghai
 Rodyk, B., (Rodyk & Davidson) advocate and attorney, Singapore
 Rodyk, Jas., secretary, Municipality, Malacca
 Rodyk, W. A., chief clerk, Court of Requests, Malacca
 Rodyk, W., registrar, Supreme Court, Malacca
 Roehr, Victor, (C. Illies & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Roensch, Cr., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Roensch, O., (A. Roensch) hat manufacturer, Manila
 Roensch, A., hat maker, Manila and Iloilo (absent)
 Roensch, G., secretary, German consulate, Manila
 Ro ser, P., Houden, Osaka
 Roelsing, G., (Baer Senior & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Roger, F. R. N., (Borneo Company) clerk, Bangkok
 Rogers, H. S., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Rogers, Ed., (China and Japan Trading Co.) agent, Nagasaki
 Rogers, G. O., surgeon dentist, Bank Buildings
 Rogers, G. F., P. A. surgeon, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Rogerson, J. M., (Gas Co.) works foreman, Shanghai
 Rogge, C. G., (Speidel & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Roggers, G. S., (Edbrook & Co.) manager, Shanghai
 Rohde, M., (Wm. Meyerink & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Rohde, R. T., (Oriental Bank Corporation) assistant accountant, Yokohama
 Rohde, C., Peruvian consul, Yokohama (absent)
 Rohde, W., (Kunst & Albers) clerk, Wladiwostock
 Rohlk, (Hartwig & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Roland, E., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
 Roldan, R., assistant, Mint, Manila
 Rollen, F., (Vaño & Reyes) godown keeper, Cebu
 Rolleston, J. P., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. *Foxhound*
 Romanet, E., precepteur, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Romano, A. G., (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) mer., con. for Brazil & hon. con. for Portugal
 Romca y Diaz, A., gefe de negociado, Contadoria de hacienda, Manila
 Rome, G., second officer, Customs cruiser *Ling Feng*, Chefoo
 Romeo, B., contador, adminis. colecciones y labores, Manila
 Romera, M. J. de la, gefe de seccion, administracion civil, Manila
 Romero, D., abogado, Iloilo
 Romero, J. R. de, interventor, hacienda publica, Iloilo
 Romero, R., assistant, public works department, Manila
 Romero y Reyes, R., (Reyes & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Romou, A., professor of pharmacy, university, Manila
 Romillo, V., surgeon, Army medical department, Manila

- Ronaldson, W., (New Harbour Dock Co.) chief engineer, Singapore
 Rondel, A. M., Bangkok
 Rooke, J., (Sayle & Co.) assistant; Queen's Road
 Ropers, harbour-master, Saigon
 Roque, H., (V. Roque) manager, Saigon
 Roque, V., merchant, Saigon
 Roquette, Guillaume de, Minister for France, Tokio
 Roretz, A. von., M.D., physician, Nagoya, Yokohama
 Rosa, C., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Rosada, E., telegraph operator, Manila
 Rosado, M., Sociedad Seguros Maritimo, Manila
 Rosario, A. V. del, secretary, real audiencia, Manila
 Rosario, B. del, ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Rosario, B. G. del, assistant, botanical gardens, Manila
 Rose, E., overseer of works, Surveyor-general's department
 Rose, W. H., (Borneo Co.) wharf superintendent, Singapore
 Rose, P., (Windsor, Rellich & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Rose, C., (Windsor, Redlich & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
 Rose, E., (Riley, Hargreaves & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Rose, Mrs. J. F., milliner, Queen's road
 Rose, T., engineer, Yokohama
 Rose, T. I., (Borneo Co.) assistant and consul for Siam, Queen's road
 Rose, E. N., (Boyd & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Rose, Miss, (Rose & Co.) milliner, Queen's road
 Rose, A. P., (Foochow Ice Co.) assistant, Foochow
 Rosello, B., medical practitioner, Manila
 Rosen, Baron R., secretary, Russian Legation, Tokio
 Rosenbaum, S., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow
 Rosenbaum, J., auctioneer, Shanghai
 Ross, J., Government Service, Bangkok
 Ross, K. McK., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Ross, Rev. John, missionary, Newchwang
 Ross, W., (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Ross, H. C., assistant Government architect, Bangkok
 Ross, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
 Ross, J. D., Jr., shipowner, Singapore
 Ross, F. J. C., (Logan & Ross) barrister-at-law, Penang
 Rossignaux, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Rost, W., (Carlowitz & Co.) merchant, Canton (absent)
 Rothdauscher, H., (Labhard & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Rothdauscher, A., (H. Rothdauscher) assistant, Iloilo
 Rothdauscher, H., chemist, Iloilo
 Rötshke, C. A., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
 Rott, director of gendarmerie, Saigon
 Rotz, Rev. M. M. de, Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Rouch, L., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Rouchaud, telegraphist, Sadec, Cochin China
 Rougé, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
 Rougé, assist. commissioner, Approvisionnement, Saigon
 Rouger, Rev., Roman Catholic apostolic provicar, Kiukiang
 Rougeot, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Rouquette, commander, French cruiser *Kersaint*
 Rousseau, Rev. P. L., French missionary, Bangkok
 Roussier, (Roussier & Sivin) contractor, Saigon
 Roustan, J., (U. Pila & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Roustan, L., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

Rouvier, commander, French gunboat *Lutin*
 Roux, surgeon to French Protectorate, Pnompenh, Cambodia
 Roux, pilot, Saigon
 Rover, B., (Behre & Co.) clerk, Cholen, Saigon
 Rovira, F., ministro, Tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
 Rowe, C, constable, British consulate, Kiukiang
 Rowe, Alfred, (Thomas, Rowe & Smith) Canton
 Rowe, J., fitter, Naval yard
 Rowell, T. J., M.D., principal medical officer, Singapore
 Rowland, T. J., clerk and usher, Supreme Court
 Rowland, E. J. O., (R. E. Wainwright) clerk, Shanghai
 Roxas, F. L., (Roxas, Reyes & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Roxas, F., professor de dibujo, University, Manila
 Roxas, J. B., merchant, Manila
 Roxas, P. P., (J. B. Roxas) merchant, Manila
 Roza, F. X., clerk, revenue office, Macao
 Roza, S., ensign, National Battalion, Macao
 Roza, F. S. da, bedel, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Roza, P. da, (Mustard & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Roza, M. B. da, member of Municipal Council, Macao
 Roza, P. de, ninth clerk, General Post Office, Singapore
 Roza, A. A. da, (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Roza, E. da, student interpreter, Procurador's department, Macao
 Roza, P. S. da, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Roza, B. M. N. d' A., surgeon, Police force, Macao
 Roza, A. M. da, opium dealer, Macao
 Roza, L. d'A., (Chartered Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Roza, D. da, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Roza, B. M. de A., retired lieutenant-colonel, Macao
 Roza, A. B. da, (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Roza, M. M. da, (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Roza, Joao da, barber and hairdresser, Wellington street
 Rozario, B. del, (Dürr & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Rozario, L. A. do, (O. & O. S. S. Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Rozario, L., (J. Ribeiro) assistant, Macao
 Rozario, R. do, assistant wardmaster, Hospital de San Rafael, Macao
 Rozario, A. do, compositor, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
 Rozario, J. F. do, (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Rozario, A. do, (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Rozario, P. A., clerk, Import and Export office, Singapore
 Rozario, P. F., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Rozario, C. do, proprietor, Mercantile Printing office, Shanghai
 Rozario, Art. do, manager, Mercantile Printing office, Shanghai
 Rozario, M., (A. Millar & Co.) assistant, Queen's road east
 Rozario, H. do, compositor, *Daily Press* office, Wyndham street
 Rozario, J. P., compositor, *Daily Press* office
 Rozario, D. F., (Cameron, Dunlop & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Rozario, A. A. do, (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Rozario, F. J. do, (M. A. dos Remedios) clerk, Macao
 Rozario, F. F. do, interpreter, Water Police station, Macao
 Rozario, L., (Riley, Hargreaves & Co.) turner, Singapore
 Rozario, P. H. do, clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
 Rozario, F. H., (MacKenzie & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Rozario, L., (*Shanghai Mercury* office), compositor, Shanghai
 Rozario, A. J. do, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Rozario, E. F. do, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central

- Rozario, D. do, (D. Rozario & Co.) commission agent, Foochow
 Rozario, L., (Sharp, Toller, & Johnson) clerk, Supreme Court House
 Rozario, M. C. do, (Rozario & Co.) merchant, Stanley street
 Rozario, L. M. do, messenger, Municipal Chamber, Macao
 Rozario, A. F. do, proprietor, "Canton Hotel," and auctioneer, Canton
 Rozario, J. E., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Rozario, A. C. do, master of Governor's galley, Macao
 Rozario, J. M., (Chartered Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Rozario, F. X., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Rozario, F. do, (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
 Rozario, J., clerk, commissariat, Singapore
 Rozario, F. P., (Victoria Dispensary) assistant, Peddar's Wharf
 Rozario, F. P. do, compositor, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
 Rozario, F., (*N. C. Herald* office) compositor, Shanghai
 Rozario, M., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Rozario, P. A. do, clerk, colonial treasury, Singapore
 Rozario, A., assistant master, Free school, Penang
 Rozario, V., assistant master, Free school, Penang
 Rozario, E., (Schmidt, Kustermann & Co.) clerk, Penang
 Rozario, R. N. P., clerk, Land office, Malacca
 Rozario, J. D., acting chief clerk, survey department, Malacca
 Rozario, P. do, (H. A. Bamugarten) clerk, Malacca
 Rozario, C. do, (H. A. Baumgarten) clerk, Malacca
 Rozario, M. P., (L. H. Woods) chief clerk, Malacca
 Roze, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Roze, J., (V. Roque) assistant, Saigon
 Rozells, N. J., senior clerk, Supreme Court, Malacca
 Rubart, Henry, constable, German consulate, Tientsin
 Ruck, O. E., lieutenant, Royal Engineers
 Ruddy, Jas., gunner, H.B.M. gunvessel *Lily*
 Rudel, R., (Blaze, Rudel & Co.) druggist, Penang
 Rudland, W. D., missionary, Taichow, Ningpo
 Rüdiger, kapitain-lieut., H.I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
 Rudyerd, B., district surveyor, public works department, Penang
 Ruegg, H., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Ruetz, unter-lieut., H.I. German M.S. *Hertha*
 Ruff, Th., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Ruff, J., (Siemssen & Co.) silk inspector, Canton
 Ruhstrat, E., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
 Ruiz, de Arana, M., clerk, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Ruiz, J., contador, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Ruiz, R., assistant, public works department, Manila
 Ruiz, G., comandante, Estado Mayor, Manila
 Rumble, Wm., chief engineer, H.B.M. sloop *Pegasus*
 Rümelin, C., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Rumine, P., consul for Russia, Nagasaki
 Rumjohn, B., (Ramsey & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Rump, C., (E. Meyer & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Rumpeter, Rev, pastor, Lutheran church, Wadiwostock
 Ruppenner, J., (Labhart & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Rüssel, H., storekeeper, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
 Russell, H. C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kinkian
 Russell, Thos., (Powell & Sanderson) assistant, Shanghai
 Russell, S. M., M.A., professor of astronomy and meteorology, College of Peking
 Russell, M., (Curnow & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Russell, W. B., Maritime Customs, acting commissioner, Amoy

- Russell, E. S., (John Little & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Russell, D. A., commission agent, Shanghai
 Russell, Hon. J., Registrar General and acting puisne judge
 Russell, E. H., (Mansfield, Bogaardt & Co.) clerk, Penang
 Russell, Th., agent, Gt. Northern Telegraph Co., Wladiwostock
 Russell, I., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) assistant, Wladiwostock
 Russell, Mrs. missionary, Ningpo
 Russell, A. W., surgeon Royal Naval Hospital
 Russell, Miss E., missionary, Nagasaki
 Rustomjee, C., merchant, Canton
 Rustomjee, C., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Rustomjee, S., broker, Pottinger street
 Rutimeyer, W., (Friederichs & Co.) clerk, Penang
 Rutnagur, D. C., (Burjorjee Khodadad & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Rutter, E. W., (Oriental Bank Corporation) assist. accountant and cashier, Queen's road
 Ruttman, H., (J. W. Müller & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Ruttonjee, B., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Ruttonjee, E., shopkeeper, Peel street
 Ruttonjee, M., (D. Nowrjee) assistant, Queen's road
 Ruttonjee, B., shopkeeper, Peel street
 Ruttunjee, D., (D. Ruttunjee & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
 Ruyter, J. L., (Rasch & Ruyter) merchant, Hiogo
 Ruyter, J., (Rasch & Ruyter) clerk, Hiogo
 Ryan, F. J., (A. Millar & Co.) assistant, Queen's road east
 Ryke, J. de, engineer, Construction section, Osaka
 Rylander, J. G., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Wuhu
 Ryrie, Hon. Phineas, (Turner & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
- Sá, L. J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Sa, H. de, assistant interpreter, Foreign office, Bangkok
 Sá, A. F. de, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Sá, F. de, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Sa, J. L. de, Bangkok
 Saavedra, A. de, (Messageries Maritimes) assistant, Singapore
 Saavedra, R., (M. J. Galian) assistant, Manila
 Saavedra, S., assistant, Custom house, Manila
 Saball, P., fiscal, Supreme Court, Manila
 Sabattier, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Sachai, G., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co) clerk, Shanghai
 Sachel, J., (Barlow & Wilson) assistant, Manila
 Sachse, Paul, (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Sackermann, E., (Tills on, Herrmann & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Sadler, A., deputy commissary general of ordnance
 Sadler, Rev. J., missionary, Amoy
 Sadmuljee, (N. Sodutroy) manager, Gage street
 Saer, W. E. P., paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 Saez, F., teacher, seminario conciliar de jaro, Iloilo
 Saez, T., trader, Iloilo
 Sage, H., constable, British Consulate, Swatow
 Sagües, L., accountant, Mint, Manila
 Salagun, J., assistant, Custom house, Manila
 Saintard de, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Saintenoy, telegraphist, Bienhoa, Cochin-China
 St. Bois, J. A., Boulangerie Francaise, Shanghai
 St. Clair, A. F., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Fly*
 St. Croix, G. C. de, (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) acting agent, Amoy

- St. Croix, Chas. W. de, Maritime Customs assistant (absent)
 St. Croix, W. de, (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
 St. John, R. N., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
 St. John, J. A., district surveyor, public works department, Penang
 Sainz, Ben, (V. Sainz) pawnbroker, Manila
 Sainz, Rev. F. F., procurator, Dominican Mission, Caine road
 Sainz, V., pawnbroker, Manila
 Sainz, Bon., (V. Sainz) pawnbroker, Manila
 Saklatwala, D. N., (Nowrojee & Co.) manager, Peel street
 Salabelle, Madame X., Bay View House Academy, Yokohama
 Salabelle, X., Bay View House Academy, Yokohama
 Saladin, Rev. E., French missionary, Ban-nok-kuak, Bangkok
 Salamanca, P., (V. Sainz) assistant, Manila
 Salamanca, A., (J. Zobel) chemist, Laguna, Philippines
 Salamanca, G., (J. Zobel) chemist, Cavite, Philippines
 Salaün-Penquer, lieutenant, French cruiser *Champlain*
 Salazar, B., (Victoria Undertakers) clerk, Queen's road east
 Sale, G., (Holme & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Sales, F. M., clerk, register department, Macao
 Sales, V. A., chancelier-interprète, French consulate, Canton
 Salette, J., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
 Salielles, Rev. C., French Catholic mission, Bukeh Timah, Singapore
 Salin, E., photographer, Saigon
 Salinger, F., (E. Vogel) silk inspector, Canton
 Saliro, almacenero, hacienda publica, Iloilo
 Salje, C., proprietor, Oriental Hotel, Bangkok
 Sallana, B., comisario de guerra, Manila
 Salmon, C., deputy marshal, U.S. Consulate, Yokohama
 Salmon, P. A., Roman Catholic Mission, Ban-nok-kuak, Siam
 Salmon, R. M., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Salmon, Rev. M. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Salmund, W., third officer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
 Saltzkorn, E., (Behre & Co.) merchant, and German Consul, Saigon (absent)
 Salvery, A., baker, Yokohama
 Salzmann, E., organist, St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore
 Sambet, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Samie, L., second commissaire, French consulate, Yokohama
 Sample, W. S., cadet engineer, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
 Sampson, H. W., clerk, mercantile marine office
 Sampson, A. F., boarding officer, Harbour-master's department
 Sampson, Theo., head master, Government School, Canton
 Sampson, Jas. A., Surveyor-general's office
 Sampson, L. D., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 Samson, J., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Samuel, storekeeper, Haiphong
 Samuels, F. V., (C. & J. Trading Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 San Augustine, J., carriage builder, Iloilo
 San, E. de, (De San & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Sanches, C. A., compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
 Sanches, R., (Dauver & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Sanches, F. V., (National Bank of India) clerk, Singapore
 Sanchez, J., teniente, Seccion de Archivo, Manila
 Sanchez, E., professor, infantry school, Manila
 Sanchez, F., ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Sanchez, D., assistant, department of forests, Manila
 Sanchez, M., assistant, department of forests, Cebu

- Sancho, A.**, surgeon major, Army medical department, Manila
Sancho, J., assistant, Mint, Manila
Sander, F., (Sander & Co) merchant, Queen's road
Sanders, A., boatswain, H.B.M. corvette *Curacao*
Sanders, H., (Deetjen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Sanders, F. A., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
Sanders, W. A. L., Maritime Customs examiner, Canton
Sanders, B., third engineer, steamer *Esmeralda*, Hongkong and Manila
Sanderson, B. H., master mariner, Bangkok
Sanderson, T., (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Sandilands, Hon. F. R., lieutenant-commander, H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
Sandret, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Sands, Miss C. A., missionary, Yokohama
Sandström, B. I., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
Sangster, C. F. A., acting registrar, Supreme Court
Sangster, T., signalman, Harbour Master's office, Shanghai
Sano, J., (Smith Bell & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Santallana, M., clerk, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
Santalo, F., commandant of artillery, Naval arsenal, Manila
Sta. Catharina, Very Rev. V., vicar general, Malacca
Santamaria, P., (J. Zobel) chemist, Zamboanga, Philippines
Santa Maria, J. A., clerk, Government Printing Office, Singapore
Sta. Maria, F., teacher, St. Francis school, Malacca
Santamaria, S., official, administracion de estancadas, Manila
Santiago, T., restaurant keeper, Manila
Santisteban, F. A., secretary, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
Santos, F. T., relatore, real audiercia, Manila
Santos, J. P., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Santos, C. A., (Breton and Wotton) clerk, Queen's road
Santos, A. dos, almoxarifado de guerra, Macao
Santos, E. C. dos, photographer, &c., Takao
Santos, J. M., compositor, *Japan Gazette* office, Yokohama
Santos, A. F. dos., (De Souza & Co.) compositor, Wellington street
Santos, S. J., (Breton & Wotton) clerk, Queen's road
Santos, N., (E. M. Barretto & Co.) assistant, Manila
Sanz, M., presidente de Sala, real audiencia, Manila
Sapoorjee, E., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Sapoorjee Cowasjee Kudwa, (Cursedjee Oorkerjee Bhassania) clerk, Peel street
Saracho, D., (Macleod & Co.) clerk, Mani'a
Saralegn, L., interventor, administracion de la armada, Manila
Sarazin, F., Foreign Office, Tokio
Sarda, P., (Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co.) assistant civil engineer, Tokio
Sarda y Llaveria, M., contador, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
Sardinha, E. P., captain, police force, Macao
Sargence, counsellor, Court of appeal, Saigon
Sargent, E. A., (Sargent, Farsari & Co.) stationer, Yokohama
Sarlabus, M., official, Ayuntamiento, Manila
Sarnighausen, E., (G. Steinbach) clerk, Wladiwostock
Sarthou, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Sarton, M., interventor, adminis. colecciones y labores, Manila
Sartorius, K., (Botica de la Escolta) assistant, &c., Manila
Sartucha, "La Vascongada" restaurant, Manila
Sass, F., proprietor, "Globe Hotel," Bangkok
Sassi, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Sasso, A., Roman Catholic missionary, Wellington street
Sassoon, E. E., (F. D. Sassoon & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)

- Sassoon, D. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Sassoon, M. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Sassoon, F. D., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) merchant, Praya central
 Sathasivani, J. R., teacher, Government school, Singapore
 Satow, L. de W., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Satow, E. M., Japanese secretary, British Legation, Tokio
 Saturneno, P., paymaster, Portuguese gunboat *Tomega*
 Sauger, P. M., (Dauver & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Saul, G. M., (R. F. Hoskyn) clerk, Iloilo
 Saunders, W., artist and photographer, Shanghai
 Saunders, Captain J. C., marine surveyor, Foochow
 Saune, de, lieutenant, French frigate *Thénis*
 Saura, P., surgeon, army medical department, Manila
 Sauret, Rev. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Saussesean, contractor, Saigon
 Sautucci, Hanoi
 Sauvage, A. A., secretary to committee of public works, Macao
 Sauvaget, surgeon, French cruiser *Parseval*, Haiphong
 Savage, T. A., warder, gaol, Singapore
 Savedra, F. R., civil Governor's office, Manila
 Sawtelle, G. E., (Mustard & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Sawyer, F. E., master, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
 Sawyer, F. H., consulting engineer, Manila
 Saxtorph, V., master mariner, Bangkok
 Sayle, T. H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Sayle, B. B. D., (Sayle & Co.) linen draper, &c., Queen's road
 Sayle, W. J., Maritime Customs examiner, Newchwang
 Scaife, G., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Scarborough, Rev. W., missionary, Hankow
 Schaab, W., (Pickenpack, Thies & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
 Schaal, F., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Schaar, B., (Dircks & Co.) merchant and vice-consul for Germany, Swatow
 Schack, lieutenant, H.I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
 Schadenberg, A., farmaceutico, Manila
 Schaible, Rev. D., missionary, Basil Mission, Nyenbangli
 Scharrer, M., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Schaub, Rev. M., missionary, Basil Mission, Lilong
 Schaumlöffel, H., Maritime Customs examiner, Swatow
 Scheder, lieutenant, H.I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
 Scheerder, J. C., (New Dispensary) assistant, Singapore
 Scheerder, J. L., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
 Scheffer, J. F., shiphandler, Pottinger street
 Scheibel, lieutenant, H.I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
 Schelkis, T., (J. M. Lyon & Co.) storekeeper, Singapore
 Schelkis, E., clerk, commissariat, Singapore
 Scheppelmann, C., (Gas Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Schereschewsky, Rt. Rev. S. I. J., bishop of Am. Prot. Episcopal Church, Shanghai
 Scherzer, F., acting consul, French consulate, Hankow
 Scherzer, F. A., Maritime Customs clerk, Hankow
 Schiff, F., (H. C. Morf & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Schilloff, A., superintendent of revenues, Wladivostock
 Schinne, Otto, (Schinne & Francke) merchant, Yokohama
 Schjöth, F., Maritime Customs acting deputy commissioner, Canton
 Schlemming, C., master mariner, Bangkok
 Schlueter, F. H., (Delacamp, Macgregor & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Schlüter, P. G. H., (Schlüter & Strandt) comprador, Hakodate

- Schmacker, B., (Carlowitz & Co.) merchant, Praya central
 Schmid, C., (C. Lutz & Co.) clerk and chancelier, Swiss consulate, Manila
 Schmid, H., (Lamache & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
 Schmidt, W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
 Schmidt, master mariner, Bangkok
 Schmidt, Char., (Schmidt & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Schmidt, C. H., constable, German Consulate, Yokohama
 Schmidt, H., (Behre & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Schmidt, W., (W. Schmidt & Co.) gunsmith, Beaconfield Arcade
 Schmidt, J. Meinhard, public accountant, Shanghai
 Schmiegelon, master mariner, Bangkok
 Schmitt, Rev. F. J., French missionary, Patrew, Siam
 Schmitz, C. A., (Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Schnakenburg, H., (Speidel & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Schmeer, S., (S. Schmeer y Hermano) jeweller, Manila
 Schmeer, M., (S. Schmeer y Hermano) jeweller, Manila
 Schneider, lieutenant, H.I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
 Schoene, F., (Valmale, Schoene & Milsom) merchant, Yokohama
 Schoening, H., (Hunt & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Schoenke, F., watchmaker and photographer, Foochow
 Scholinius, C., engineer, Dock Company, Bangkok
 Schomburg, A., merchant, Hoilow
 Schönberger, R., (Kruse & Co.) tobacconist, &c., Que n's road
 Schönfeld, F., (Schönfeld & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Schönhard, G., (Schönhard & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Schönicke, J. F., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
 Schoning, H., Hiogo
 Schraub, E., (Busch, Schraub & Co.) shipehandler, Yokohama
 Schriever, W., (Schriever & Co.) merchant, Haiphong and Hanoi
 Schriever, J. F., (Schriever & Co.) clerk, Haiphong
 Schroeder, K., (Schroeder Frères) proprietor, saw mills, Saigon
 Schroeder, A., (Schroeder Frères) proprietor, saw mills, Saigon
 Schröder, Miss F., teacher, Berlin Foundling hospital, High street
 Schroers, A., merchant and silk inspector, Shanghai
 Schroeter, H., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Schröter, J. G., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Schufeldt, Geo. S., marshal, U.S. consulate, Shanghai
 Schultz, G., municipal police constable, Yokohama
 Schultz, H. M., (J. W. Müller & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Schultz, R., (Grossmann & Co.) clerk, d'Agular street
 Schultz, Carl, photographer and watchmaker, Wladivostock
 Schultze, Rev. O., Basil mission, Lilong
 Schultze, E., captain, steamer *Yangtze*, Hongkong and Shanghai
 Schultze, A., merchant, Yokohama
 Schumecher, L. C., master, Bangkok
 Schüren, H., photographer, Manila
 Schuster, P., chemist, Manila
 Schütt, Mrs. N. P., proprietrix, "Beach Hotel," Chefoo
 Schütt, O., topographer to Geological survey of Japan, Tokio
 Schwabe, R. S., (Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Schwartzkopff, lieu etant, H.I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
 Schwarzkopf, F., (F. Blackhead & Co.) assistant, Praya
 Schwarzkopf, P., (F. Blackhead & Co.) shipehandler, Praya (absent)
 Schwemanu, D. W., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Schwenger, A., (J. Witte) manager of ice works, Manila
 Scidmore, G. H., U.S. Consular clerk, Yokohama

Scott, B. C. G., H.B.M. vice-consul, Shanghai (absent)
 Scott, D., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Seirio-maru*
 Scott, W., Hiogo
 Scott, T., (J. M. Lyon & Co.) foreman, Singapore
 Scott, C., sub-inspector of police, Singapore
 Scott, J., second engineer steamer *Chinkiang*, Hongkong and Shanghai
 Scott, T., proprietor, "Old Singapore" hotel, Singapore
 Scott, F. W. R., manager "Old Singapore" hotel, Singapore
 Scott, C., acting inspector of police, Manila
 Scott, B. O., ensign, U.S. sloop *Monocacy*
 Scott, W. L., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) supt. Cosmopolitan Dock
 Scott, W., (Hongkong Ice Company) assistant, Ice House street
 Scott, Thos., engineer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Scott, T., (Geo. W. Lake & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
 Scott, Thos., engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
 Scott, R., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) turner, Singapore
 Scott, R. M., (C. & J. Trading Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
 Scott, J., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Scott, F. W., (Donaldson & Burkinshaw) clerk, Singapore
 Scott, M. G., (Lloyd, Kho Tiong Poh & Co.) agent, Amoy
 Scott, W. R., (W. R. Scott & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Scott, T. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
 Scott, J., British consular service
 Scott, T., (Guthrie & Co.) merchant, Singapore (absent)
 Scott, Rt. Rev. C. P., D.D., Bishop in North China, Chefoo
 Scott, J. L., (Turnbull, Howie & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Scott, J. H., (Butterfield & Swire) merchant, Shanghai
 Scott, Capt. D., broker, Customs agent, &c., Yokohama
 Scott, E. I., M.D., medical practitioner, Swatow (absent)
 Scott, G. O., (Oriental Bank) acting manager, Queen's road
 Scriba, J., professor, Medical department, Imperial University, Tokio
 Scribe, F. G., consul for Belgium, Yokohama
 Scribner, E. H., cadet engineer, U.S.S. *Seaturra*
 Scriven, M. E., apothecary, Government medical department, Perang
 Scruggs, W. L., United States consul, Canton (absent)
 Scudamore, Staff Commander J. E., master attendant, Naval Yard
 Scudder, W., head turnkey, Victoria Gaol
 Scully, A. A., Malay interpreter, Supreme Court, Singapore
 Scully, E., bailiff, Land office, Penang
 Scutly, E. F., (Sandilands, Buttery & Co.) clerk, Penang
 Seaman, John F., (Wisner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Searle, E., warder, gaol, Singapore
 Sears, Miss Annie B., missionary, Peking
 Seaton, F. O., (Coare, Lind & Co.) tea inspector, Canton
 Seckendorff, Baron von, student interpreter, German Legation, Peking
 Secker, J., (M. Secker & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Secker, Engelbert, (M. Secker & Co.) hat manufacturer, Manila (absent)
 Secker, A., (M. Secker & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Seckinger, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Wuhu
 Sedgwick, Rev. J. H., missionary, Hangehow
 Sedich, Moosebhoy, Hajee Hamed Hajee Essack) clerk, Gage street
 Segonzac, E. D. de, Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
 Segura, aide-de-camp to Governor General of Philippines
 Seier, J. F. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Foochow
 Seiler, A., (Puttfarcken, Rheimer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Seimund, C. H. E., (More & Seimund) shipchandler, Praya

- Seip, F., (Ed. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Seisson, A., proprietor, "Hotel des Colonies," Shanghai
 Seitz, Chr., (M. Perez) assistant, Manila
 Seitz, C. S., Maritime Customs watcher, Shanghai
 Selby, Rev. T. G., missionary, Canton
 Sellenthin, C., lightkeeper, Suantung Promontory lighthouse
 Seltmann, unter-engineer, H.I. German M.S. *Hertha*
 Semallé, Vte. de, second secretary, French Legation, Peking
 Seminoff, J. L., merchant, Wladiwostock
 Semmario, Sor J., San José hospital, Manila
 Semmern, van, lieutenant, H.I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
 Senden-Bibran, von, korvetten kapitain, H.I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
 Seneca, C., (J. Zobel) assistant, Daraga, Philippines
 Sengstack, H., (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Senmartin, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
 Senn, O., teacher, foreign language school, Tokio
 Senna, F., (*Shanghai Mercury* office) compositor, Shanghai
 Senna, E. F. de, (Agra Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Senna, J. F. de, Jr., (Reuter's Telegram Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Senna, C. M., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Senna, F. P., (Margesson & Co.) clerk, Macao
 Senna, R. M., compositor *A. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
 Sennett, F., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Sens-Olive, J. M. B., clerk, Post-office and Treasury, Haiphong
 Sentance, W. V., merchant, Shanghai
 Sequeira, E. P., reader, *Daily Press* office, Wyndham street
 Sequeira, J. M., compositor, *Daily Press* office, Wyndham street
 Sequeira, G. J., (Geo. R. Stevens & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Sequeira, N., overseer, *China Mail* office, Wyndham street
 Sequeira, P. A., pianoforte tuner, Mosque street
 Sequera, J., sergeant major, Estad Mayor de la Plaza, Manila
 Sequy, assistant treasurer, Saigon
 Serrano, P., capitán, Estado Mayor de la Plaza, Manila
 Serdet, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Canton
 Sergel, V., (Kumpers & Co.) manager, Singapore
 Sergeant, chief commissioner of Marine, Saigon
 Serra, La Rocca, chief commissioner, Customs, Haiphong
 Serraller, M., inspector, adminis. colecciones y labores, Manila
 Serrano, D., (M. P. Marqueti) clerk, Manila
 Serre, keeper of records, Municipal Council, Saigon
 Serres, paymaster, *Le Drac*, Saigon
 Servallonga, S., rector, seminario conciliar de Jaro, Iloilo
 Servando, S., trader, Iloilo
 Serviat, painter, Saigon
 Sesma, A., captain of steamer *Lola*, Iloilo
 Seth, P. A., (Edgar & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Seth, A. P., (Cornabé & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
 Seth, A., act. chief clerk, Col. Secretary's office and act. clerk of councils
 Severim, A. F., commission agent, Macao
 Severim, S., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Severin, A. B., (Associated Wharves) assistant, Shanghai
 Sewjeebhoy, A., (A. Habibbhoy) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
 Seymour, C., lieutenant, navigator, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
 Shand, W. J. S., merchant, Yokohama
 Shann, Rev. R., B.A., missionary, Ningpo
 Shapcott, R. A., engineer, Naval Yard

- Sharnhorst, G. D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Sharnhorst, G. C., inspector of nuisances, Malacca
 Sharp, Ed., (Sharp, Toller, & Johnson) crown solicitor, Supreme Court House
 Sharp, C. S., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Sharp, J., (Wheelock & Co.) broker, Shanghai
 Sharp, W. F., bill broker, and secretary to the Municipal Council, Hankow
 Sharp, Granville, (Sharp & Co.) estate agent, Queen's road
 Shaughan, F., (Dunn, Melbye & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
 Shaw, Mrs. J. M., missionary, Tungchowfoo, Shantung
 Shaw, Miss F. J., missionary, Nagasaki
 Shaw, Rev. W. H., missionary, Pau-ting-foo
 Shaw, T., (Medical Hall) assistant, Hiogo
 Shaw, R. W., first engineer, Customs revenue cruiser *Kua-hsing*, Shanghai
 Shaw, S. L., (Bangkok Saw Mill) assistant, Bangkok
 Shaw, Rev. A. C., missionary, and chaplain to British Legation, Tokio
 Shaw, Capt. S. L., marine surveyor, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Sheehan, T., boatswain, U.S. corvette *Alert*
 Sheerazi, H. A. R., (H. A. Asgar & H. Esmail) assistant, Gage street
 Sheffield, Rev. D. Z., missionary, Tung-chow
 Shekary, G. I., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) Tientsin
 Shelford, T., M. L. C., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Shemeldine, G., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Shepard, General I. F., United States consul, Hankow and Kiukiang
 Shepherd, A., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
 Shepherd, F., (A. Millar & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Shepherdson, R. J., bailiff, Sheriff's department, Malacca
 Sheppard, H., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Sheppard, E., (Russell & Co.) clerk, & vice-consul for Sweden & Norway, Foochow
 Sheppard, F. C., superintendent, public works department, Malacca
 Sheriff, B. M., (Donaldson and Burkinshaw) clerk, Singapore
 Sherman, C. B., pilot, Taku
 Shewan, G., chief officer, steamer *Albay*, Coast
 Shewan, A., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Shields, J., quarter-master, revenue cruiser *Feiloo*, Amoy
 Shilibeer, E., manager, Temperance Hall
 Shinagawa, E., Japanese consul-general, Shanghai
 Shiraz, H. M. S., (Hajee Mahomed & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst terrace
 Shiraz, H. M. E., (Haje Mahomed & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst terrace
 Shirkoonoff, L. P., (A. L. Rodionoff & Co.) merchant, Hankow
 Shirley, A. H., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-ves-el *Swift*
 Shoostoff, J. E., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Shorrock, L., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
 Short, W. H., (Hall & Holtz) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Shortland, F. W., lieutenant, H.M.S. sloop *Flying Fish*
 Shortland, C. J., (Imperial Arsenal) cartridge maker, Tientsin
 Shuckford, T., sub-inspector of police, Singapore
 Shurufally, A., (Abdoolcader Esmaljee) clerk, Gage street
 Shuster, P., chemist, Manila
 Shute, E., (R. H. Powers & Co) assistant, Nagasaki
 Siber, H., (Siber & Brennwald) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Sicard, clerk, Court of appeal, Saigon
 Sice, deputy attorney general, Saigon
 Sick, R., (Kumpers & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Siddons, T. W., (Tanjong Pagar Wharf Co.) warehouseman, Singapore
 Sidebottom, J. N., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Sidford, H. Æ., Maritime Customs, acting deputy commissioner, Shanghai

Sidgreaves, Sir T., chief justice, Singapore
 Sidnikoff, chief of treasury, Wladiwostock
 Siebert, Dr., chief government medical adviser, Wladiwostock
 Siebold, H. von, secretary, Austro-Hungarian Legation, Tokio
 Siebs, N. A., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Siebert, O., (P. Sartorius) assistant, Manila
 Siegfried, W. H. L., proprietor, Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore
 Sic, Fred, C. W., (Overbeck & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Siemssen, G., (Siemssen & Co.) Foochow
 Siemssen, H. T., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Siemssen, A., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Sierra, S., postmaster, Iloilo
 Sigg, H., (Mallerbe, Jullien & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Silas, M. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Silas, N. I., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Silas, A. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Silas, D. H., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) agent, Wuhu
 Sillar, A., (Tug Boat Association) master of tug, Shanghai
 Sillem, H., (L. Vradet & Co.) storekeeper and watchmaker, Shanghai
 Silva, A. da, (Breerton & Wotton, clerk, Queen's road
 Silva, J. M. da, (Paul Heinemann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Silva, P. F. da, (Paul Heinemann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Silva, J. G. da, medical practitioner, Macao
 Silva, C. da, clerk, Surveyor-general's office, Singapore
 Silva, C. J. da, clerk, Resident Councillor's office, Malacca
 Silva, A. H. da, (China and Japan Trading Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Silva, clerk, archives office, law courts, Saigon
 Silva, A. E., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Silva, E. E. da, (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, Wanchai
 Silva, A. A. Eça, commission agent, Queen's road
 Silva, Dr. L. A. da, president, board of health, Macao
 Silva, José da, lawyer, Macao
 Silva, F. da, ensign, second battalion, Macao
 Silva, F. A. F. da, lieutenant, commanding police, Macao
 Silva, P. da, (Russell & Co.) Shanghai
 Silva, B. da, (*Shanghai Mercury* Office) compositor, Shanghai
 Silva, E. da, (Hewett & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Silva, E. M. da, P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Silva, H., (Imprimerie Commerciale) foreman, Singapore
 Silva, A. T. G., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Silva, J. da, (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Penang
 Silva, C. J. P. da, major commanding Guia Fort, Macao
 Silva, L. da, (J. Grassi & Brother) assistant, Bangkok
 Silva, L. de, (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Silva, J., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Silva, S., (Noronha & Co.) compositor, Zetland street
 Silva, A. A. da, member of municipal chamber, Macao
 Silva, J. F. da, clerk, Misericordia, Macao
 Silva, S. S. da, clerk, Misericordia, Macao
 Silva, F. M., in charge Leprous Asylum, Macao
 Silva, Rev. F. A. da, Macao
 Silva, J. P. da, (Alfred Dent & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Silva, P. N. da, interpreter, Procurador's department, Macao
 Silva, Rev. G. F. da, chaplain of St. Domingo's church, Macao
 Silva, M. J. M. G. da, clerk, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Silva, J. B. Eça da, (Williams & Co.) clerk, Swatow

Silva, J. da, clerk, Singapore Club, Singapore
 Silva, C. A. da, (Chartered Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Silva, Manuel M. G. da, Macao
 Silva, P. da, (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Silva, J. da, Jr., (Mercantile Printing Office) compositor, Shanghai
 Silva, H. da, (Imprimerie Commerciale) compositor, Saigon
 Silva, J. C. da, (Thomas & Mercer) clerk, Macao
 Silva, U. da, steward, Civil Hospital
 Silva, A. T. G. da, (Eça da Silva & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Silva, F. F. da, (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) operator, Amoy
 Silva, A. da, clerk, Post-office
 Silva, A. H. M. da, (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Silva, E. M. da, lawyer, Macao
 Silva, M. F. da, commission agent, Canton
 Silva, L. da, (B. de S. Fernandez) clerk, Macao
 Silva, J. M. A. da, clerk, Auditor-general's office
 Silva, M. A. da, (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Silva, T. da, chief clerk, Colonial Secretary's office, Macao
 Silva, G. S. S. da, clerk, British Post-office, Shanghai
 Silva, Rev. F. F. X. da, Macao
 Silveira, F. J. da, clerk, Bibliotheca Lusitana
 Silveira, A. da, (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Silveira, A. A. B. da, clerk, register department, Macao
 Silverlock, J., Junr., (John Silverlock & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Silverthorne, A., hotel keeper, Shanghai
 Sivestre, inspector of Opium Farm, Saigon
 Silvestre, inspector of native affairs, Saigon
 Silvin, F., chancellor, French consulate, Arbuthnot road
 Silvin, (Roussier & Silvin) contractor, Saigon
 Sim, Alex., (Brand Brothers & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Sim, A. C., (Medical Hall) druggist, Hiogo
 Simeão, Rev., curate of cathedral, Macao
 Simmons, Rev. E. Z., missionary, Canton
 Simoens, J. R., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Shanghai
 Simoens, B. P., interpreter, Bangkok
 Simoens, C. P., clerk, British consulate, Amoy
 Simões, M. P., clerk, administrative council, Macao
 Simoes, N., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Simões, B., Procurador's department, Macao
 Simões, J., (Primrose & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Simon, sub-lieutenant, *Antilope*, Saigon
 Simon, M. F., M.D., colonial surgeon, Singapore
 Simon, S., (J. J. Reyes) bookkeeper, Bohol, Philippines
 Simon, C., engineer, Bangkok Saw Mills, Bangkok
 Simon, J., (Simon, Evers & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Simonsen, E. F., pilot, Foochow
 Simpson, Ed., Jr., cadet midshipman, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Simpson, F. C. B. B., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Encounter*
 Simpson, J., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) shipwright, Shanghai
 Simpson, C. L., commissioner of Maritime Customs, (absent)
 Simpson, R., (Engineering & Mining Co.) overman, Tientsin
 Simpson, C. H., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Flying Fish*
 Sinclair, Jas., second engineer, Chinese gunboat *Cher-to*, Canton
 Sinclair, W., (Samsen Rice Mill Co.) manager, Bangkok
 Sinclair, Geo., (New Harbour Dock Co.) assistant engineer, Singapore
 Sinclair, C. A., British consul, Foochow

- Sinclair, A., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Penang
 Sineriz, J. M., director, San José hospital, Manila
 Sinnot, P. W., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
 Sirdarkhan, Azumbhoy, (Gulam Hoosein John Maomel) clerk, Gage street
 Sirot, staff surgeon, French frigate *Thémis*
 Sisson, J., comisario de guerra, Manila
 Sitchon, M., trader, Iloilo
 Sitchon, S., trader, Iloilo
 Sites, Rev Nathan, missionary, Foochow
 Sjögren, J. A., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Hoihow
 Sjönd, P. O., Maritime customs, watcher, Shanghai
 Skeels, H. I., (Hall & Holtz) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Skeggs, C. J., (C. J. Skeggs & Co.) silk inspector, Shanghai
 Skene, J., (New Harbour Dock Co.) coppersmith, Singapore
 Skerritt, Jos., captain, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Skidmore, E., (Kawasaki Glass Works) potter, Osaka
 Skinner, Hon. A. M., Auditor-general, Straits Settlements
 Skinner, J. J., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Skipworth, W. G., (Skipworth, Hammond & Co.) tailor, Hiogo
 Skolnicoff, storekeeper, Wladiwostock
 Slade, G., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Slaghek, F. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Sledge, overseer, public works department, Penang
 Sleeman, R. H., inspector of machinery, Naval Yard
 Sleigh, G. P., captain, Siamese steamer *Siamese Crown*, Bangkok
 Slen, A. M., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Slevogt, M., (Vogel & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Sloan, Dr., medical practitioner, Shanghai
 Sloan, J., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
 Sloane, J., captain, lightship, Taku
 Small, A., (Windsor, Redlich & Co.'s Rice Mill) engineer, Bangkok
 Snailey, Miss E., missionary, Nganking
 Smerdelev, N., lightkeeper, Shanghai
 Smijth, W. J., secretary, British Legation, Yokohama
 Smith, Rev. A. H., missionary, Pang chia, Shantung
 Smith, A. L. R., pilot, Newchwang
 Smith, A., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Smith, Alex. F., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
 Smith, C. D., (Phipps, Phipps & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Smith, C. M., steward, Sailors' Home, Singapore
 Smith, Hon. C. C., C.M.G., colonial secretary, Straits Settlements
 Smith, C. V., (Russell & Co.) merchant, and counsel for Sweden and Norway, Praya
 Smith, Rev. David, missionary, Taiwanfoo (absent)
 Smith, D. Warren, manager, *Daily Press* office, Wyndham street
 Smith, E. C. Cox, (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Smith, E. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
 Smith, E. C., (Turner & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
 Smith, E. J., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
 Smith, E. R., (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Smith, E. S., proprietor, Smith's Hotel, Nagasaki
 Smith, E. W. H., (R. H. Powers & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
 Smith, E. U., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Smith, F. B., (Thomas, Rowe & Smith) Canton
 Smith, Rev. F. R., chaplain of Christ Church, Canton
 Smith, F. S., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Smith, F. J., Maritime Customs assistant (absent)

- Smith, G. Stevenson, M.D., medical practitioner, Bangkok
 Smith, G. M., agent for Jardine, Matheson & Co., & consul for Denmark, Canton (absent)
 Smith, Rev. G., M.A., missionary, Swatow
 Smith, H. A. N., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Smith, H. R., (Butterfield & Swire) tea inspector, Foochow (absent)
 Smith, H., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Smith, H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) chief accountant, Queen's road
 Smith, H., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) superintendent, Aberdeen
 Smith, Herbert, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Smith, H. L., commission agent, Penang
 Smith, J. A., engineer, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
 Smith, J., inspector of police, Penang
 Smith, J. H., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Smith, J. B., secretary, Chinese Insurance Co, Queen's road
 Smith, J. C., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Smith, J. D., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow
 Smith, J. D., staff surgeon, H.B.M. gunvessel *Lily*
 Smith, J. H., (Blackhead & Co.) shiphandler, Praya
 Smith, J. M., (Ed. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Smith, Rev. J. N. B., missionary, Shanghai
 Smith, John Grant, (J. G. Smith & Co.) commission agent, & con. for Peru Queen's road
 Smith, J., (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.) foreman shipwright, Kowloon
 Smith, J., chief officer, steamer *Ichang*, Hongkong and Canton
 Smith, Capt. J. U., marine surveyor, and proprietor Smith's Hotel, Nagasaki
 Smith, J., (J. Smith & Co.) compradore, Chefoo
 Smith, J., audit secretary, Maritime Customs, Peking
 Smith, J., pilot, cutter *Orphan*, Ningpo
 Smith, M., fitter, railway service, Yokohama
 Smith, N. F., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Smith, Oscar, merchant, Wladiwostock
 Smith, O., pilot, Nagasaki and Hiogo
 Smith, P., boardinghouse keeper, Queen's road west
 Smith, P. B., acting secretary, Netherlands consulate, Bangkok
 Smith, R. Y., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Daring*
 Smith, R. B., (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Smith, R. C., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Smith, R. Fraser, proprietor and editor *Hongkong Telegraph*, Wellington street
 Smith, R. M., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Smith, R. S., (Chartered Bank) sub-manager, Shanghai
 Smith, Rev. S. C., missionary, Tokio
 Smith, Rev. S. J., missionary, and proprietor *Siam Weekly Advertiser*, Bangkok
 Smith, S., sergeant of police, Ningpo
 Smith, T. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
 Smith, T. G., chief clerk and private secretary, Supreme Court, Shanghai
 Smith, W. B., bill and share broker and secretary, Singapore Club, Singapore
 Smith, W. E., accountant, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Penang
 Smith, W. MacGregor, manager Luzon Sugar Refinery, Manila
 Smith, W. H., (E. B. Watson) clerk, Yokohama
 Smith, Miss, agent, Society for Female Education in the East, Ningpo
 Smithers, E. J., U.S. consul, Chinkiang
 Snellgrove, H. E., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Snelling, G., (Stag Hotel) assistant, Queen's road
 Sneath, H., broker and auctioneer, Shanghai
 Sneyd-Kynnersley, C. W., first magistrate, Penang
 Snow, H. J., (Owston, Snow & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Snowden, Hon. Francis, acting chief justice, Supreme Court

- Snowden, J., Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
 Soares, F. E. L., (Linstead & Davis) clerk, Queen's road
 Soares, A. G. B., (E. R. Belilios) clerk, Lyndhurst Terrace
 Soares, F. T. de B., second commander, Portuguese gunboat *Tamega*
 Soares, E. E., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Soares, A. F. J., (North China Ins. Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Soares, D. V., (J. Ribeiro) assistant, Macao
 Soares, F. P., (Oriental Dispensary) manager, Stanley street
 Sæderstrøm, C., master mariner, Bangkok
 Soelberg, C. G., lightkeeper, Oeksen lightship, Amoy
 Sohst, Th. (Puttfarcken, Rhenier & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Solier, P., tavern keeper, Saigon
 Solis, E., surgeon, army medical department, Manila
 Sologub, E., assistant, Telegraph office, Wladivostock
 Solomon, R. J., (Solomon Bros) merchant, Shanghai
 Solomon, F., chief inspector of police, Bangkok
 Solomon, E. A., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Solomon, S. J., (Solomon Bros.) merchant, Shanghai
 Solomon, R., general broker, Elgin street
 Solomonoff, A. A., (P. A. Ponomareff & Co.) merchant, & vice-conl. for Russia, Foochow
 Solorzana, J. O. de, accountant general's office, Manila
 Sombreuil, Vte. C. H. de, Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
 Someren, R. G. van, (van Someren & Anthony) solicitor, Penang
 Somersset, Lieut. H.C., adjutant, East Kent Regiment, Singapore
 Sommerwerck, sub-lieutenant, German gunboat *Wolf*
 Somoza, E., (La Puerta del Sol) assistant, Manila
 Souza, M., (De Souza & Co.) compositor, Wellington street
 Sonne, C. Chr., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) sub-engineer, Shanghai
 Soomar Mowjee, (Ebrahimbhoy Pubaney) n anager, Shanghai
 Soper, Rev. J., missionary, Yokohama,
 Sopher, J. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Sopher, M. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Sorabjee, Nowrojee, (Sorabjee Mancherjee & Co.) clerk, Peel street
 Soriano, J., assistant, public works department, Manila
 Sorin, Rev. P., French Catholic Mission, Province Wellesley
 Sorin, Rev. H., Roman Catholic missionary, Swatow
 Sotelo, R., chemist, Manila
 Sotelo, M., surgeon, civil governor's department, Manila
 Sotelo, J., medico del puerta, Manila
 Soueix, telegraphist, Mytho, Cochin China
 Sourd, sub-lieutenant, *Le Drac*, Saigon
 Southcott, W. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
 Southey, T. S., clerk, Harbour Master's Department, Shanghai
 Souza, E. de, surgeon, military hospital, Macao
 Souza, B. G. de, (John D. Ross) assistant, Singapore
 Souza, E. A. de, chief clerk, Ordnance office, Singapore
 Souza, A. J. de, senior bailiff, Sheriff's department, Singapore
 Souza, A. F. de, fifth clerk, Post office, Singapore
 Souza, E. D. de, apprentice, Surveyor-general's office, Singapore
 Souza, A. de, (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
 Souza, J. de, manager, Reliance Cocoa Estate, Singapore
 Souza, G. C. de, (Rodyk & Davidson) clerk, Singapore
 Souza, F. de, chief clerk, Treasury, Malacca
 Souza, F. de, (De Souza & Co.) compositor, Wellington street
 Souza, F. A. de, clerk, Treasury, Malacca
 Souza, S. A. de, (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya

- Souza, S. P. de, chief clerk, police department, Malacca
 Souza, M. T. de, third clerk, magistracy, Singapore
 Souza, Rev. R. L., missionary, Malacca
 Souza, F. S., second clerk, magistracy, Singapore
 Souza, T. de, public vaccinator, Malacca
 Souza, Rev. M. de, first teacher, St. Francis' school, Malacca
 Souza, Justinian de, teacher, St. Francis' school, Malacca
 Souza, A., (Sieber-Waser) clerk, Shanghai
 Souza, J. D. de, (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Souza, A. B. de, (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya
 Souza, M., writer, Naval Yard
 Souza, F. J. de, clerk, Supreme Court, Singapore
 Souza, M. J. de, clerk, U.S. Consulate, Singapore
 Souza, D. de, chancelier, Spanish Consulate, Canton
 Souza e Britto, J. M. de, adjutant, National Battalion, Macao
 Souza, A. de, (Hamilton, Gray & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Souza, B. D. de, Jr., (John Foster & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Souza, J. F. de, warden, St. Michael's cemetery, Macao
 Souza, Rev. S. de, Macao
 Souza, M. de, (Blain & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Souza, E. F. de, commission agent, Wyndham street
 Souza, A. E. de, (A. L. Johnston & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Souza, M. A. A. de, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) clerk, Praya Central
 Souza, V. de, (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Souza, F. S. de, clerk, Central Police Station
 Souza, J. de, (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Souza, S. K. de, (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Souza, H. B., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Souza, J. Neves e, (Lisbon Dispensary) chemist, Macao
 Souza, B. de, (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Souza, M. de, (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Souza, S. R. de, steward, Nagasaki Club, Nagasaki
 Souza, J. Neves e, lieutenant, National Battalion, Macao
 Souza, E. L. M. de, (J. M. Cazalas & Son) assistant, Singapore
 Souza, M. G. de, (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Souza, R. de, postmaster, Macao
 Souza, N. L., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Souza, A. S., book-keeper, *China Mail* office, Wyndham street
 Souza, F. W. R. de, (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Souza, J. J. de, printer, corner of Wellington and d'Aguilar streets
 Souza, M. A. de, assistant, administracio do conselho, Macao
 Souza, C. L., merchant, and vice-consul for Hawaii, Macao
 Souza, M. de, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Souza, A. de, apothecary, Lock Hospital
 Sowdon, A. M., Maritime Customs assistant, Swatow
 Sowerby, Rev. A., missionary, Taiyuenfoo, Shanse
 Sowerby, Miss, missionary, Taiyuenfoo, Shanse
 Sowerby, Rev. H., missionary, Nanking
 Spahn, R., wine and beer depot, Yokohama
 Sparr, Miss Julia E., M.D., missionary, Foochow
 Spearman, A. Y. C. M., midshipman, H.M. corvette *Curacao*
 Specht, W., (Drummond, Gaggino & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Speechly, J., captain, steamer *Hainan*, Hongkong and West Coast
 Speidel, P., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Speidel, T., (Speidel & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Saigon (absent)
 Speidel, F. W., (Speidel & Co.) merchant, and consul for Belgium and Denmark, Saigon

Spence, Donald, British consul, Ichang (absent)
 Spencer, Miss, missionary, Tokio
 Spencer, master mariner, Bangkok
 Spengler O., (Theo. Körner) merchant, Wladiwostock
 Speshiloff, S. J., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Spicer, Lieut. W. F., marine officer, U.S.S. *Swatara*
 Spiegelthal J., captain, Mitsu Bishi barque *Sumanoura-maru*, Tokio
 Spinney, W. F., Maritime Customs assistant, Peking
 Spooner, A., (A. Spooner, Ed. Renard & Co.) merchant, Saigon
 Spooner, F. C., (J. D. Carroll & Co) commission agent, Yokohama
 Sprague, Rev. W. P., missionary, Tientsin
 Spring, C. A., (Spring & Co.) draper, Manila
 Spring, E. H., (Sayle & Co.) linen draper, &c., Shanghai (absent)
 Spring, Miss, (Spring & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Sprungli, E., (C. Lutz & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Spurgin, J., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Penang
 Squier, J. Enston, (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Queen's road
 Squier, Rev. L. W., missionary, Hakodate
 Sahel, J., consul for United States, Hiogo
 Stahlknecht, C. G., (Stahelin & Stahlknecht) merchant, Singapore (absent)
 Stainfield, G., house agent, Queen's road east
 Stainfield, third engineer, steamer *Namoa*, Hongkong and Foochow
 Stainforth, P., captain, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Stamps, E., (Harris, Goodwin & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Stanford, J. W., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Stanley, Rev. C. A., missionary, Tientsin
 Stannius, Dr. H., consul for Germany, Russia, Italy and Switzerland, Hiogo
 Stappen, J. van, Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
 Starkey, E., (Gearing & Co.) assistant, Chinkiang
 Starkey, R. D., (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Starkweather, Miss A. J., Kyoto, Japan
 Startzeff, A. D., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
 Statirskv, E., (Wladiwostock Brewery) brewer, Wladiwostock
 Staude, C., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
 Staunton, S. A., master, U.S. sloop *Swatara*
 Stawaria, J. F. E., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
 St. John, P. S., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Curacao*
 Steanes, T. K., (Harris, Goodwin & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Stebbing, Rev. F. C., chaplain, H.B.M. frigate *Iron Duke*
 Stebbins, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Wuhu
 Steedman, J., captain Mitsu Bishi, steamer *Teruqua-maru*
 Steele, R. L. B., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Steger, J. R., (Luchsinger & Co.) merchant, and act. vice-consul for Germany, Iloilo
 Steglich, Oscar, (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) instrument maker, Shanghai
 Stehmeyer, J., master mariner, Bangkok
 Steil, R., ship broker, Bank Buildings
 Stein, Miss S. E., missionary, Canton
 Stein, H., (J. H. Langelütje) clerk, Wladiwostock
 Steinam, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Steinbach, G., merchant, Wladiwostock
 Stainbach, I., proprietor Britannia Hot l, Nagasaki
 Steinbring, master mariner, Bangkok
 Steinmetz, A., merchant, Shanghai
 Stellingwerf, P. J. J., lightkeeper, Fisher Island lighthouse, Amoy
 Stentouse, D., M.D., missionary, Tientsin
 Stent, G. C., Maritime Customs assistant, Swatow

- Stéphan, second deputy attorney general, Saigon
 Stephens, J., chief engineer, H.B.M. sloop *Flying Fish*
 Stephens, C. E., clerk, H.B.M. Naval Victualling Yard, Yokohama
 Stephens, M. J. D., (Stephens & Holmes) solicitor, Wyndham street
 Stephensen, G. H., (" Straits Dispensary ") chemist, Singapore
 Stephenson, A., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) sub-accountant, Singapore
 Sternberg, O., (E. Klöpfer & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Steuer, E., (F. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.) carpenter, storeship, Singapore
 Stevens, J., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) foreman boilermaker, Kowloon
 Stevens, E., United States consul, Ningpo
 Stevens, R., Bangkok
 Stevens, E., chief officer, revenue steamer *Fei-hoo*, Amoy
 Stevens, J. G., assistant engineer, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
 Stevens, G. R., (Geo. R. Stevens & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Stevens, N. C., (Russell & Co.) clerk and U.S. vice-consul, Amoy
 Stevens, Miss, Anna, missionary, St. John's College, Shanghai
 Stevens, K. A., (Eastern Extension, A. and C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
 Stevens, T., constable, British consulate, Hankow
 Stevens, D. W., secretary, U.S. Legation, Tokio
 Stevenson, —, third engineer, steamer *Arratoon Apar*, Hongkong & Calcutta
 Stevenson, W., (W. F. Stevenson) clerk, Manila
 Stevenson, W. F., Maritime Customs assistant tidesurveyor, Taku
 Stevenson, W. F., merchant, and agent P. & O. S. N. Co., Manila
 Stewart, R., cadet engineer, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Stewart, W. H., staff surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 Stewart, W. G., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 Stewart, G., (J. M. Lyon & Co.) manager, Singapore
 Stewart, C., senior clerk, Supreme Court, Penang
 Stewart, C. E., assistant engineer, H.B.M. sloop *Albatross*
 Stewart, J., clerk, telegraph service, Yokohama
 Stewart, Jas., commander, Chinese gunboat *Chün-to*, Canton
 Stewart, H., surgeon, U.S. sloop *Swatara*
 Stewart, A., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Stewart, G. R., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, East Point
 Stewart, J., overman, Takashima Colliery, Nagasaki
 Stewart, Rev. R. W., missionary, Foochow
 Stewart, J. A., (Stewart & Osborne) draper, Shanghai
 Stewart, Fred., LL.D., police magistrate
 Stewart, J. A., M.D., physician, Foochow
 Stewart, J., (Imperial Arsenal) engineer, Tientsin
 Stibio, clerk, Post Office, Saigon
 Stibolt, Mrs. N., undertaker, Yokohama
 Stickler, F. M., (Shanghai Medical Hall) druggist, Shanghai
 Stiebel, C., (Reiss & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Stiefel, W., (Hooglandt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Stingelin, P., (Ziegler & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Stiven, A. W., (Hamilton, Gray & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Stiven, R. G., (Hamilton, Gray & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Stockhausen, F. W. G. von, secretary, German consulate and German Club
 Stockwell, Jas., (Adams & Stockwell) medical practitioner, Caine road
 Stockton, Lieut. H. T., U.S.S. sloop *Ashuelot*
 Stoddart, J. M., (Takasima Colliery) mining engineer, Nagasaki
 Stokes, A. G., (China Fire Insurance Co.) acting secretary, Queen's road
 Stokes, A. P., (Sharp, Toller & Johnson) managing clerk, Queen's road
 Stokes, R., Maritime Customs clerk, Amoy
 Stokes, F. (Wilkinson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai

- Stoliaroff, L. A., (A. A. Belogolovy) clerk, Tientsin
 Stolterfoht, H., (Hesse & Co.) merchant, Peddar's wharf
 Stolze, C., master mariner, Bangkok
 Stonebrink, H., chief engineer, Mitsn Bishi steamer *Horai-maru*
 Stone, E., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Stone, C. W., lightkeeper, Shanghai
 Stone, F. G., (C. & J. Trading Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Stone, W. H., chief assistant, Government telegraph service, Tokio
 Stonehouse, G., warder, gaol, Singapore
 Stoneman, B., carpenter, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 Stopani, A., (H.K. & W. Dock Co.) captain, steam tugs *Fame & Pilot Fish*
 Stopford, F. G., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 Storey, L., marine engineer, Bangkok
 Storie, F. R., superintendent, Imperial Engine works, Nagasaki
 Stormouth, P., (New Harbour Dock Co.) assistant engineer, Singapore
 Story, W. O., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
 Stott, Rev. G., missionary, Wenchow
 Stout, Rev. H., missionary, Nagasaki
 Strachan, W. M., (Strachan & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Stracho, F., comisario, military department, Manila
 Strange, F. W., instructor, Imperial University, Tokio
 Stratton, captain of steamer *Paknam*, Bangkok and Singapore
 Straube, J. A., (Dodd & Co.) godownkeeper, Tamsui
 Strauch, commander, German gunboat *Wolf*
 Street, F. F., (Purdon & Co.) clerk, Foochow.
 Streich, K. J., officiating interpreter, German consulate, Shanghai
 Streiff, E. J., undertaker, Singapore
 Streiff, H., (Luchsinger & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Strickland, D. T., agricultural department, Otaru, Yesso, Japan
 Stringer, J., foreman of magazine, Ordnance Store department
 Stringer, C., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Stripling, A., inspector of municipal police, Hongkew station, Shanghai
 Ström, G. B., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Ström, M. B. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Strome, C. J., merchant, Yokohama
 Stronach, W. G., British Consul, Wenchow
 Struckmann, T., (C. Heinszen & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
 Strugnell, W., (Gillfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Struvé, C. de, Russian minister plenipotentiary, Tokio
 Stuart, J. D. C., fifth clerk, Magistracy, Singapore
 Stuart, J. F., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Stuart, L., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Stuart, J. J., assistant engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Stuart, C. U., (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Stuart, Rev. J. L., missionary, Hangehow
 Stubbert, Dr., missionary, Canton
 Stubbs, S., (Ho Ah Chong) assistant, Singapore
 Stubenrauch, Kapitain lieutenant, H. I. German M. S. *Hertha*
 Stucken, E., merchant, Hiogo
 Studer, Major A. G., United States consul, Singapore
 Stuhlmann, C. C., Maritime Customs deputy commissioner, Foochow
 Stultz, E., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Sturge, E. A., M.D., missionary, Petchaburi, Siam
 Sturrock, J. S., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Suarez, A., surgeon, army medical department, Manila
 Suarez, M., interventor, adminis. de es ansadas, Manila

- Such, F. W., (Hewett & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Such, H. J., (Hewett & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Suenson, E., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) captain of steamer *Store Nordiske*, Shanghai
 Suenson, A., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Queen's road
 Sugden, C., (Borneo Company) clerk, Singapore
 Suhm, O. von W., (Baer & Suhm) merchant, Manila
 Suits, C. H., constable, river police, Shanghai
 Sullivan, W., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Sullivan, J. A., (A. Provand & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Sulzer, C., (Sulzer & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
 Summers, J., Sapporo, Yesso, Japan
 Summers, R., cashier, Banco Español Filipino, Manila
 Surel, mechanic, Compagnie pour le decorticage du riz, Saigon
 Surin, J., assistant master, Free School, Penang
 Surin, A. A., clerk, Police Court, Penang
 Surin, G. A., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Penang
 Suss, Miss L., teacher, Berlin Foundling hospital, High street
 Sutcliffe, E., (W. F. Stevenson) assistant, Manila
 Sutherland, A. McC., (A. S. Watson & Co.) manager, Manila
 Sutherland, H. C., captain, marine artillery, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Sutherland, A., lightkeeper in charge, Sugar-loaf lighthouse, Amoy
 Sutherland, Hugh, (J. Forster & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Sutherland, J. W., (Cobb & Co.) carriage builder, Yokohama
 Sutherland, D., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi str. *Akitsuishima-maru*, Tokio
 Sutter, Rev. L., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
 Sutton, G., (M. C. Adams & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
 Sutton, C., contractor, Nagasaki
 Swain, R., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Tokio maru*, Tokio
 Swainson, G., Maritime Customs, assistant examiner, Anping, Formosa
 Swallow, Rev. R., missionary, Ningpo
 Swanson, Rev. W. S., missionary, Amoy (absent)
 Swanston, J. C., inspector of police
 Swanstrom, C. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Wuhu
 Sweemoh, O., (A. Markwald & Co.'s rice mill) assistant, Bangkok
 Swettenham, F. A., assistant colonial secretary, Straits Settlements
 Swift, F., cadet mil-shipman, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Sword, Jas., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Sybrandt, D., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Singapore
 Sylva, H., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Syme, J., engineer, tugboat *Cape Clear*, Bangkok
 Symes, L. R., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) sub-accountant, Queen's road
 Symons, J. G., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Symons, H., proprietor, Shanghai Horse Bazaar, Shanghai
- Tabor, H. P., (H. W. Tabor & Co) assistant, Hiogo
 Tabor, H. W., comprador, and proprietor Hiogo Dispensary, Hiogo
 Taft, Rev. M.L., missionary, Chinkiang
 Tait, T. J., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Talayrach, fleet surgeon, French frigate *Thémis*
 Talbot, A. P., assistant colonial secretary for Native States, Singapore
 Talbot, R., captain, steamer *Esmeralda*, Hongkong and Manila
 Talbot, T. F., (Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Talbot, W. H., proprietor *Japan Gazette*, Yokohama
 Talcott, Miss E., missionary, Okayama, Japan
 Tallieu, C., (L. Vrand & Co.) agent, and manager French Hotel, Peking
 Talmage, Rev. J. V. N., D.D., missionary, Amoy (absent)

Talmage, Miss M. E., missionary, Amoy (absent)
 Tandberg, L. J., pilot, Newchwang
 Tanner, Marine Customs assistant, Hankow
 Tapia, F., telegraph official, Manila
 Tapp, W. H., registrar of shipping, British consulate, Shanghai (absent)
 Tarmahomed Hassen, (Khamisa Jooma) clerk, Wellington street
 Tar, Mahomed Cassumbhoy, merchant, Gage street
 Tassin, O., boarding house keeper, Saigon
 Tata, C. B., (Tata & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Tata, K. M., (Tata & Co.) clerk, Shanghai.
 Tata, D. B., (Tata & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
 Tate, F. A. A. G., lieutenant, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
 Tattenbach, Count von, secretary, German Legation, Peking
 Taubert, H. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
 Taumeyer, E., (Taumeyer & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Tavares, L. A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Tavares, J. F., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
 Tavares, S. A., secretary, Municipal Chamber, Macao
 Tavares, P. J., compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
 Taylor, W. K., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage
 Taylor, A., (New Harbour Dock Co.) boilermaker, Singapore
 Taylor, R., carpenter, H.B.M. sloop *Daring*
 Taylor, F., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Taylor, C., assistant, U.S. Legation, Peking
 Taylor, F. E., assistant, Inspectorate of Maritime Customs, Peking
 Taylor, H., storeman, Naval Yard
 Taylor, C. H. B., professor, Navigation School, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Taylor, Major D. M., R. Inn-killing Fusiliers
 Taylor, W. H., (Cornes & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Taylor, Dr. B. v. S., missionary, Foochow
 Taylor, G., lightkeeper, Maritime Customs, Amoy
 Taylor, J., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Takashio--maru*, Japan
 Taylor, J. T., pilot, Shanghai
 Taylor, D. B., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Taylor, H. H., (Oriental Bank) acting accountant, Queen's road (absent)
 Taylor, Rev. W., M.D., missionary, Osaka
 Taylor, C. S., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Tebbutt, J. L., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkingiang
 Tcharkassova, Miss Mary, Russian missionary, Tokio
 Teichert, C. W. P., Maritime Customs watcher, Shanghai
 Teillol, A., (E. Millot & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Teixeira, J. M. P. da C., assistant, Portuguese consulate, Chancery lane
 Teixido, A., sub-inspector, Sanidad militar, Manila
 Telge, B., merchant, Shanghai
 Telles, R., official, hacienda publica, Ililo
 Telles, J. da Silva, (Lisbon Dispensary) assistant, Macao
 Telles, A. de Silva, proprietor, Macao Hotel, Macao
 Telles, J. C. da Silva, physician, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Tem, P., student interpreter, Italian consulate, Shanghai
 Templemore, F. W., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Templet, J., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
 Tennant, H. P., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) agent and tea inspector, Foochow
 Tennent, C. S., (W. Hall & Co.) assistant, Penang
 Terlier, commander, gunboat *Yatagan*, Saigon
 Terrill, F. H., surgeon, U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama
 Terry, A., captain of the port, Manila

Terry, H. T., professor, Imperial University, Tokio
 Tessensohn, E., (Hamilton, Gray & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Testevuide, L. G., Roman Catholic missionary, Yokohama
 Teurtrie, Rev. J., teacher, college of Pulo Penang
 Téus, V., (Inchausti & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Thackery, Captain T. M. G., R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Thevenet, engineer in chief of public works department, Saigon
 Thevenin, C. L., wine & spirit merchant, Queen's road
 Thévenot, overseer of roads, Saigon
 Thexeria, E., apprentice, medical department, Malacca
 Thielc, lieutenant, H.I. German M.S. *Hertha*
 Thiele, kapitaïn-lient., H.I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
 Thiéry, assistant treasurer, Saigon
 Thimm, E. A., (Fergusson & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
 Thinseliu, L., chaplain, Military hospital, Saigon
 Thiriet, J. superior, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
 Thirkell, J. G., Shanghai
 Thistlethwaite, A. R., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Thomas, G. B., (Sandilands, Buttery & Co.) clerk, Penang
 Thomas, A. C., clerk, Police Court, Penang
 Thomas, J., captain, Mitsu Bishi str. *Kiushiu-maru*, Tokio
 Thomas, Thos. (Thomas, Rowe & Smith) Canton (absent)
 Thomas, F. Cave, (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Thomas, M., chief clerk, marine department, Penang
 Thomas, A. C., third clerk, Lieut.-governor's office, Penang
 Thomas, J., Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
 Thomas, W., proprietor, Albion Inn, Nagasaki
 Thomas, A., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Yokohama
 Thomas, H. J., clerk, Land office, Penang
 Thomas, W. H., (W. H. Hall & Co.) clerk, Penang
 Thomazi, commander, French gunboat *Massue*, Tonquin
 Toompson, D., missionary, Nanking
 Thompson, W., Tamil interpreter, Supreme Court, Singapore
 Thompson, Miss Mary E., missionary, Swatow
 Thompson, H., midshipman, H.B.M. *Cleopatra*
 Thompson, A. F., (Wilkinson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Thompson, J. H., (Hudson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Thompson, G., Upper Yangtze pilot, Shanghai
 Thompson, W. B., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
 Thompson, P. R. E., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Thompson, J. F., lightkeeper, Tungsha lightship, Shanghai
 Thompson, J. L., steward, General Hospital, Yokohama
 Thompson, Rev. H., missionary, Amoy
 Thompson, E., overseer in charge of Protestant Cemetery, Surveyor-general's depart.
 Thompson, D., interpreter, U.S. Legation, Tokio
 Thompson, J. R., (Thompson & Bewick) shipchandler, Hakodate
 Thompson, Rev. D., missionary, Tokio
 Thomsen, T., (Gr. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Thomsett, H. G., R.N., Harbour-master
 Thomson, B., third engineer, P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, Hongkong and Japan
 Thomson, J., third officer, steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, Hongkong and Calcutta
 Thomson, R. E., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) fitter, Singapore
 Thomson, G. W., (Oriental Bank) acting agent, Hioho
 Thomson, W. A., M.B., principal medical officer, army medical department
 Thomson, J. C., (Cornabé & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
 Thomson, D., inspector of police

- Thomson, T. S., (W. R. Scott & Co.) clerk, Singapore.
 Thomson, J., engineer, Borneo Company's Rice Mill, Bangkok
 Thomson, Rev. E. H., missionary, Shanghai
 Thonin, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Thorburn, J. D., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Thorburn, R. F., secretary, Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Thorne, J., agent, American Bible Society, Kiukiang
 Thorne, C., merchant, Shanghai
 Thornicraft, T. C., medical practitioner, and Director International Hospital, Hiogo
 Thorp, R. W., clerk, railway department, Yokohama
 Thorpe, J., (Hongkong & China Gas Co.) foreman fitter, West point
 Thorpe, P. B., acting inspector of police, Province Wellesley
 Thow, Rev. W., missionary, Taiwanfoo
 Thümena, A., (C. Illies & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Thurburn, W. O., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Sheldrake*
 Thurburn, J., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) manager, Queen's road
 Thurburn, A., share broker, and secretary to General Hospital, Shanghai
 Thurgood, W. L., (Brereton & Wotton) solicitor, Queen's road
 Thyen, Joh., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Tiaoqui, J. S., "La Ciudad de Peking," Manila
 Tiberii, Onia, Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
 Tickell, G. T., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
 Tickell, F., chief officer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
 Tiefenbacher, M., (Wm. Meyerink & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Tiegal, Dr. E., professor, Medical College, Tokio
 Tijon, J., clerk, accountant general's office, Manila
 Tileston, H. N., (O. & O.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Tilford, R. J., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Tilhay, I., Russian mission, Tokio
 Tiljin, H., Hiogo
 Til, W. W., (Cornes & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Tilley, J. W., (W. L. Hunter) clerk, Foochow
 Tillson, D. H., comprador, Hiogo
 Tilly, A. H., pilot, Singapore
 Timitrief, M., (Kunst & Albers) clerk, Wladiwostock
 Timm, J., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Timm, C. F., (Overbeck & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Timmins, J. T., inspector of police, Province Wellesley
 Tindall, W. G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
 Tip, J. A., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Tirant, secretary of Embassy, Saigon
 Tirant, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Tisdall, V. A., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Swift*
 Titjen, H., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
 Titoushkin, N. N., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Tobias, proprietor, Army & Navy Inn, Nagasaki
 Tobler, F., (Staelin & Stahlnecht) clerk, Singapore
 Tobler, O., (Sulzer & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Toda, B., comisario, military department, Manila
 Toda, E., consul for Spain, Shanghai
 Todd, H. H., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Todd, G., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Kworio-maru*
 Todd, D., second engineer, steamer *Consolation*, Hongkong & Bangkok
 Tokmakoff, J. F., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) merchant, Kiachta
 Tolatee, B. F., merchant, Hollywood Road (absent)
 Tolate, M. B., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) clerk, Amoy

Tolatee, P. F., (P. F. Tolatee) manager, Hollywood road
 Tolatee, M. P., (E. N. Metta) clerk, Hollywood road
 Toller, W. W., (Sharp, Toller and Johnson) solicitor, Supreme Court House (absent)
 Tolliday, T., Maritime Customs chief examiner, Shanghai
 Tomalin, Ed., missionary, Chinkingang
 Tomes, C. A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Tomine, ensign, French cruiser *Hamelia*, Haiphong
 Tomkins, A. B., (Reiss & Co.) tea inspector, Praya
 Tomlin, G. L., (R. G. Alford) assistant, Queen's road
 Tomlin, E., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Tomlinson, Rev. W. S., missionary, Wuchang, Hankow
 Tomlinson, W. L., constable, British Consulate, Ningpo
 Toms, W., sergeant of police, Hiogo
 Tonkin, C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hoihow
 Tonnochy, Hon. M. S., supt. of gaol, and acting colonial secretary
 Tony, Conte, first secretary, French Legation, Tokio
 Topp, H., missionary, Chefoo
 Topping, H. pilot, Yokohama and Hiogo
 Torcapel, sub-chief, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Torlesse, A. W., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lily*
 Torrejon, R. P., sub-inspector, Sanidad Militar, Manila
 Torres de Acevedo, L., vice-consul for Spain, Bonham road
 Torres, M., promoter fiscal, Iloilo
 Torres, T., chemist and druggist, Manila
 Torres, Rev. E., vice-procurator, Spanish mission, Caine road
 Torres, T., professor of pharmacy, University, Manila
 Torrey, J. G., Bangkok
 Torrey, J. W., clerk, United States Consulate Court, and attorney, Bangkok
 Tottie, W. H., (Iverson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Tourillon, L., inspector of police force, Cholen, Saigon
 Tournade, Rev. Fr., Roman Catholic missionary and manager St. Xavier School, Shanghai
 Tournier, J., tailor and storekeeper, Saigon
 Toussaint, Mme. Eug., milliner, Saigon
 Toutain, M., (V. Roque) assistant, Saigon
 Touzalin, E. V., Maritime Customs assistant, Newchwang
 Towell, M. E., first class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Townley, R. H., ensign, U.S.S. *Alert*
 Townley, F., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Townsend, G. H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Tozar, W., boatswain, H.B.M. surveying vessel *Magpie*
 Tracey, R. E., captain, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Trachsler, J. H., (Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Trail, second engineer, steamer *Regent*, Bangkok
 Trail, W., senior captain, Siamese Navy, Bangkok
 Trannack, R. J., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, (absent)
 Tran-Phuoc, distributor, Post-office, Saigon
 Trask, Miss, S., M.D., missionary, Fochow
 Tratman, J. N., assistant, British Consulate, Canton
 Travers, G., consul for Germany, Alexandra Terrace, and Canton
 Travers, A. K., clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
 Trebing, Ch., M.D., oculist and physician to German Consulate, Singapore
 Trebing, W., master, Customs lightship *Newchwang*, Newchwang
 Tregillus, E. C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
 Tremlett, C. F. (W. G. Hale & Co.) merchant, and consul for Great Britain, Saigon
 Trench, F., missionary, Kweiyang
 Trenty, clerk, Treasury, Saigon

- Trenwith, J. S., (*Celestial Empire* office) printing supt., Shanghai
 Trevenen, N. P., inspector of schools, Straits Settlements
 Trevithick, F. H., assistant locomotive supt., Government railway service, Tokio
 Trimfiño, A. G., sub-inspector de Sanidad de la Armada, Manila
 Trindade, Claudina da Sta., mistress, College de Sta. Roza, Macao
 Trinidad, T. V., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
 Tripp, H. J. H., (Mitsu Bishi Mail S. S. Co.) agent, Praya central
 Tritton, E. W., (Robt. Anderson & Co.) merchant, Kiukiang and Hankow (absent)
 Triulzi, G., (G. Bolmida) clerk, Yokohama
 Trodd, B., (Shanghai Gas Company) meter inspector, Shanghai
 Troester, C., veterinary surgeon, husbandry department, Tokio
 Trompeta, E., engineer, public works department, Iloilo
 Trotter, Le, ensign, French gunboat *Lutin*
 Trotter, Noel, chief clerk, General Post office, Singapore
 Trotter, H., postmaster-general, Singapore
 Trotter, D. A., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Trotzir, H., superintendent, Municipal Council, Hiogo
 Trotp, Jas., British consul, Nagasaki
 Trower, L., (Horse Repository) clerk, Garden road
 Trub, R., (H. Ludewig & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 True, Mrs. M. T., missionary, Tokio
 Truxton, W. T., cadet midshipman, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Tschuren, (Tschuren & Co.) store-keeper, Wladiwostock (absent)
 Tuason, J. B., (W. F. Stevenson) clerk, Manila
 Tuason, V., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Tuason, E., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Tuason, C., (W. F. Stevenson) clerk, Manila
 Tuason, J. P., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) merchant and banker, Manila
 Tuason, G., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) merchant and banker, Manila
 Tuason, T., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer, and commission agent, Manila
 Tucker, W. J., (R. Anderson & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Tucker, R. D., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Tucker, J. J., marine surveyor to Lloyd's and North China Insurance Co., Shanghai
 Tulloch, master mariner, Bangkok
 Tulpin, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
 Tumboly, S. F., (R. S. Woonwalla & Co.) manager, Gage street
 Tumboly, D. F., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Turnbull, W. A., (Turnbull, Howie & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Turner, A., assist. paymaster-in charge, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
 Turner, J. E., chief engineer, H.M. corvette *Curacoa*
 Turner, R., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Turton, Wm., acting carpenter, H.B.M. corvette *Curacoa*
 Tuska, E. H. (R. Isaacs & Bro.) clerk, Yokohama
 Tuson, A. K., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
 Tweedie, W. A. L., (Primrose & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
 Twigg, Mrs. P. O'B., undertaker, Shanghai
 Twinem, J., deputy commissioner of Customs, Hankow
 Tylden-Pattenson, Lieut. A. H., East Kent Regiment, Singapore
 Tyler, H. R., master, U.S. sloop *Swatara*
 Tyler, J. C. Jr., (Austen & Co.) merchant and United States Consul, Iloilo
 Tyng, Rev. T. S., missionary, Osaka
 Tyson, G., superior barrack sergeant, Commissariat, Singapore
 Tyzack, D., mining engineer, Keelung Colliery
- Ubago, G. M., inspector, adminis. colecciones y labores, Manila
 Ugaldezubiaur, S., engineer, floral department, Manila

- Uldall, captain of steamer *Kongsee*, Singapore & Bangkok
 Ullmann, E., (Felix Ullmann) jeweller, Manila
 Ullmann, B., (Felix Ullmann) jeweller, Manila
 Ullmann, M., (J. Ullmann & Co.) assistant, Queen's road (absent)
 Ullmann, J., (J. Ullmann & Co.) merchant and commission agent, Queen's road
 Ullmann, F., importador de alhajas, Manila (absent)
 Ulloa, J. M., jefe de negociado, administracion civil, Manila
 Ulloa, A., architect, Ayuntamiento, Manila
 Uloth, A. D., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Ulrich, C., master mariner, Bangkok
 Underdown, W. O., paymaster's clerk, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Underwood, Geo. R., medical practitioner, Kiukiang
 Underwood, J. J., medical practitioner, Foochow
 Unsworth, R., second officer, steamer *Thules*, Coast
 Unwin, F. S., Maritime Customs assistant, Chefoo
 Upton, T., Custom House, Hiogo
 Uren, C. J., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Urge, I., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
 Urquhart, F., chief engineer, steamer *Albay*, Coast
 Urquhart, W., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila

 Vacher, H. H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
 Vacquerel, Rev. H., Roman Catholic missionary, Swatow
 Vail, Rev. M. S., missionary, Yokohama
 Vaisey, C. T. St. C., (Smith, Bell & Co.) assistant, Cebu
 Vaissière, J., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
 Val, R. del, administrador colecciones y labores, Manila
 Valentine, B. A., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Valberg, W. J., chief clerk, Surveyor-general's office, Singapore
 Valdes, B., coronel, artillery school, Manila
 Valdezco, C., printer, Manila
 Valdezco, J., (C. Valdezco) assistant, Manila
 Valdezco, C., watchmaker, Manila
 Valdivia, F. R. de, canonigo, ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Vale, T. H., (Harris, Goodwin & Co.) agent, Shanghai (absent)
 Valenciano, E., abogado, Iloilo
 Valentine, J., (Cumine & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Valentine, Rev. J. D., missionary, Shaouhing, Ningpo
 Valera y Giminez, G., ayudante, inspeccion de montes, Unisan, Luzon
 Vallance, telegraphist, Saigon
 Vallarino, ayudante, capitania del puerto, Manila
 Vallejo, J. M., assistant, public works department, Manila
 Vallina, D. F., inspector acopios de tabacco, Iloilo
 Valtriny, V. C., merchant, Singapore
 Van Buren, H. S., marshal, U.S. Consulate, Yokohama
 Van Buren, J. S., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Van Buren, General Thos. B., United States consul-general, Yokohama
 Van Buskirk, P.C., mate and commander's clerk, U.S.S. *Alert*
 Vandelet, opium farmer, Pnompenh, Cambodia
 Vandertak, T. N., manager, Shanghai Tannery, Shanghai
 Van der Vlies, G., merchant, Hiogo
 Van Dyke, Rev. J. W., missionary, Bangkok
 Van Ess, W., constable, British consulate, Chefoo
 Vanhamme, L., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Vania, R. C., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Gage street
 Vapereau, C., professor of French, Peking

Vara, F., assistant, public works department, Manila
 Vara, R. de la, (R. de la Vara & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Varela, J., (Banco Español Filipino) assistant accountant, Manila
 Varela, J., "El Progreso," Manila
 Vargas, R. de, contador, direccion administracion civil, Manila
 Varnum, R. M., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Vasconcellos, Dr. A. M. de, first deacon of cathedral, Macao
 Vasques, P. H., Bangkok
 Vassanio, J. P., merchant, Canton
 Vasselon, Rev. H., Roman Catholic missionary, Osaka
 Vaucher, E. (L. Vvard & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Vaucher, A. E., silk inspector and broker, Ball's court
 Vaughan, Rev. C. M., chaplain, Naval hospital
 Vaughan, J. D., barrister-at-law, Singapore
 Vaughan, J., pilot, Shanghai
 Vawdrey, W., (*Japan Gazette*) assistant, Yokohama
 Vaz, J. J. de, apothecary, Government medical department, Province Wellesky
 Vazquez, A., clerk, contaduria de hacienda, Manila
 Veaux, E., clerk, Municipal Council, Saigon
 Vcaux, H., first clerk and accountant, Municipal Council, Saigon
 Veciu, L., assistant, public works department, Manila
 Veeder, T. E. de W., master, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Vega y Palma, E. de la, comandaute carabineros, Iloilo
 Vega, L., (J. Zobel) assistant, Manila
 Veile, Mrs. A., missionary, Yokohama
 Veitch, G. T., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Veitch, A., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) sub-manager, Shanghai
 Vela, J., teacher of music, Shanghai
 Velasco, Dr. T. de, profesor de notoriado, University, Manila
 Velasco, J., (M. P. Marqueti) clerk, Manila
 Velasco, J. V. de, (Banco Español Filipino) assistant cashier, Manila
 Velez, J., consul for Spain, Canton
 Velge, L. H., chief clerk, Resident Councillor's office, Malacca
 Velge, C. E., registrar, Supreme Court, Singapore
 Velge, J. H., Malacca
 Veloza, G., merchant and vice-consul for Portugal and U.S. of Venezuela, Cebu
 Veloza, R., (G. Veloza) clerk, Cebu
 Velschoff, F., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) assistant, Amoy
 Verbeck, Rev. G. F., D.D., LL.D. missionary, Tokio
 Verchere, Rev. J. M. P., Franch missionary, Swatow
 Verdon, H. H., assistant master, Raffles Institution, Singapore
 Vergonjeanne, blacksmith, Saigon
 Verloop, H. C., (Hartwig & Co.) shiphandler, Singapore
 Vernet, E., (Geo. Polite) assistant, Shanghai
 Vernéville, A. H. de, consul for France, Quinhon
 Verneville, H. de, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Verney, M. A., professor, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
 Veinac de St. Maur, de, commander, *Antelope*, Saigon
 Vernon, J. Y. V., (Chater & Vernon) broker, Queen's road
 Véron, chief commissioner, Approvisionnement, Saigon
 Verril, E., commission agent, Wuhu
 Versoza, V., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Vey, Right Rev. J. L., Roman Catholic Bishop of Gerasen, Bangkok
 Vianna, F., clerk, Administracao do Conselho, Macao
 Viano, G., contador, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
 Vic, clerk, Treasury, Saigon

- Vic, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
 Vicente, A. de, Governor's office, Manila
 Vicente, J. A., boatswain, Water Police, Macao
 Victor, S. T., (Dauver & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Victorian, J., lieutenant, police force. Macao
 Vida, M., ayudante, Estad Mayor de la Plaza, Manila
 Vidal, P., professor, San Juan de Letran College, Manila
 Vidal, chief clerk, Customs, Haiphong
 Vidal y Sabaties, E., teniente fiscal, Supreme Court, Manila
 Vidal y Soler, S., engineer, botanical department, Manila
 Videau, U., cook, "Hotel des Colonies," Shanghai
 Vieira, U., purser, receiving ship *Yuenfah*, Shanghai
 Vieira, A. J., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Vieira, I. L., (Oriental Dispensary) assistant, Stanley street
 Viénot, H., lawyer, Saigon
 Vierow, H., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, (absent)
 Vierra, J. H., inspector of brothels, Malacca
 Vierra, M., clerk, audit office, Singapore
 Vierthaler, pfarrer, H.I. German M.S. *Hertha*
 Vieux, superintendent of cemetery, Saigon
 Vignano, Rev. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Wellington street, and military chaplain
 Vigil, F., telegraph clerk, Manila
 Vigroux, Rev. P., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
 Vila, F., secretary, naval department, Manila
 Vila, J. V., professor of medicine, University, Manila
 Vila, J., professor of theology, University, Manila
 Vilanueva, L., boarding house keeper, Bridges street
 Vilge, A. C., clerk, Land office, Malacca
 Vilge, J. C., clerk, Land office, Malacca
 Villa, Absilie F., comandante, carabineros, Manila
 Villaba, gefe de seccion administracion civil, Manila
 Villalva, F., surgeon major, army medical department, Manila
 Villanueva, V., master of works, Ayuntamiento, Manila
 Villanova, C., signalman, Harbour Master's office, Shanghai
 Villar, A. M. del, sub-inspector del Ejercito, Manila
 Villard, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
 Villarragut, C., magistrate, Manila
 Villelume Sombreuil, Vte. C. de, second comis., French consulate, Shanghai
 Villena, M., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Villeta, J., (J. Peña & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Villion, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Kioto, Japan
 Vincenot, F., wine and spirit merchant, Peel street
 Vincens, D., (Denis frères) clerk, Saigon
 Vincent, staff surgeon, French cruiser *Champlain*
 Vincent, Miss H. A., (Mrs. E. A. Vincent) assistant, Yokohama
 Vincent, Mrs. E. A., milliner and draper, Yokohama
 Vincent, Henry, gaoler, British consulate, Yokohama
 Vincent, J., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Vincent, C., master, steamer *Spartan*, Hongkong
 Vincent, J. R., missionary, Chefoo
 Vinet, telegraphist, Cantho, Cochin China
 Viney, J., (*Japan Herald* office) foreman, Yokohama
 Vinson, G., lawyer, Saigon
 Virmaître, A. L., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Canton
 Visscher, A., merchant, Niigata
 Vital, F., (Austen & Co.) clerk, Iloilo

- Vitalis, clerk, immigration office, Saigon
 Vittoz-Gallet, fleet engineer, French frigate *Thévéis*
 Vivian, C., clerk, H.B.M. sloop *Pegasus*
 Vizcano, F., surgeon, army medical department, Manila
 Vizeninovich, M., lightkeeper, Kiutoan lightsip, Shanghai
 Vizmanos, B. S. de, secretary, Banco Español Filipino, Manila
 Vizmanos y Lecaros, M. S. de, assistant secretary, Banco Español Filipino, Manila
 Vlavianos, pilot, Haiphong
 Voelkel, S., (Pharmacie de L'Union) proprietor, Shanghai
 Vogel, E., (E. Vogel) clerk, Praya
 Vogel, C. Ed., (E. Vogel) merchant, Praya
 Voisin, J. M. A., Roman Catholic Mission, Bang-pla-soi, Siam
 Volke, C., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Sunida Maru*
 Vollhardt, A., proprietor, "New York Saloon," Yokohama
 Volong, F. A., member of municipal chamber, Macao
 Volosatoff, F. M., (W. T. Goodilin) clerk, Tientsin
 Volpicelli, L., assistant, Inspectorate of Maritime Customs, Peking
 Vorrath, P. W., master mariner, Bangkok
 Vosteen, H., pilot, Takao
 Voysey, M., (Geo. Whymark & Co.) storekeeper, Hiogo
 Vries, A. H. de, clerk, Netherlands Consulate, Singapore
 Vuillermoz, watchmaker, Saigon
 Vulliez, J., attorney general, Saigon (absent)
- Wachtelbrenner, master mariner, Bangkok
 Waddell, Rev. Hugh, missionary, Tokio
 Wade, T. H. S., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
 Wade, Sir Thomas F., K.C.B., British Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking
 Wadman, E., (Wadman & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
 Wadman, H. E., Maritime Customs assistant, Chefoo
 Waeber, C., consul for Russia and Denmark, Tientsin
 Waege, W., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Waggott, bill collector, Yokohama
 Wagner, A., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) assistant engineer, Kowloon
 Wagner, Dr. G., Kioto, Japan
 Wagner, Th., (Patrew Rice Mill) assistant, Bangkok
 Wainwright, R. E., solicitor, Shanghai
 Waite, G., gunner, gunpowder depot, Harbour-master's department
 Wake, W., overman, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
 Walsh, clerk, colonial treasury, Saigon
 Waldeen, A., (Lindholm & Co.) merchant, Wladiwostock
 Wale, R. R., apothecary, prison hospital, Singapore
 Wales, J. F., Maritime Customs assistant and medical officer, Shanghai
 Walker, J. B., staff comm., H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Walker, G. W., commander, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Chisima-maru*
 Walker, Rev. J., chaplain St. George's Church, Penang
 Walker, C. S., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Walker, Geo., third engineer, P. & O. steamer *Sunda*, Hongkong and Japan
 Walker, E., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Yokohama
 Walker, W., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Nagoya-maru*, Tokio
 Walker, R. N., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Hiogo-maru*, Tokio
 Walker, A., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Shario-maru*
 Walker, J., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Tayonorra-maru*
 Walker, S., (Ilbert & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Walker, Rev. W. F., missionary, Tientsin
 Walker, Rev. J. E., missionary, Shao-wu-fu, Foochow (absent)

- Walker, A., acting harbour master, Amoy
 Walkinshaw, A. W., (Turner & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Wallace, J., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Matsumaye-maru*
 Wallace, J., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Wallace, E., (*Shanghai Mercury* office) compositor, Shanghai
 Wallace, J. H., (Syme & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Wallace, Thos., (Mackenzie & Co) auctioneer, Shanghai
 Wallays, Rev. E., teacher, college of Pulo Penang
 Waller, L. E., (W. Birt & Co) straw braid inspector, Shanghai
 Waller, H. I., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow
 Wallis, Wm., (Shanghai Dispensary) proprietor, Shanghai
 Walsh, F., printer, and proprietor *Hiogo News*, Hiogo
 Walsh, R. G., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) manager, paper mills, Hiogo
 Walsh, Thomas, (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Walsh, John G., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Walstab, R., (Schinne & Francke) clerk, Yokohama
 Walter, W. B., Maritime Customs tidewater, Ningpo
 Walter, J., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk, Yokohama
 Walter, W. B., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Walter, W., (Evans, Pugh & Co.) clerk, and vice-consul for Netherlands, Hankow
 Walter, John, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) manager, Yokohama
 Walther, sub-lieutenant, German gunboat *Wolf*
 Wanderleach, C., Maritime Customs tidewater, Pakhoi
 Warburton, W., shipping agent, Hiogo
 Ward, Thos., sailmaker, U.S. sloop *Swatara*
 Ward, J. E., lieutenant of orderlies, army hospital corps, Singapore
 Ward, W. S., Maritime Customs tidewater, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Ward, W. C., (Iveson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Ward, E., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Wardlaw, J. C., (Tait & Co.) merchant and consul for Portugal, Amoy
 Warleta, J., jefe de armamentos, naval arsenal, Manila
 Warlomont, H., (Bazar Filipino) assistant, Manila
 Warlomont, P., (Bazar Filipino) assistant, Manila
 Warlomont, L., (Bazar Filipino) storekeeper, Manila
 Warne, W., inspector of police, Singapore
 Warner, E. H., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Warnken, W., lightkeeper, Regent light house, Bangkok
 Warrack, F., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Warren, R., steward, H.B.M. naval hospital, Yokohama
 Warren, H. A., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Flying Fish*
 Warren, W. T., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Comus*
 Warren, Rev. C. F., missionary, Osaka
 Warry, W., acting assistant Chinese secretary, British Legation, Peking
 Washbrook, W. A., Maritime Customs tidewater, Chinkiang
 Wassenius, C., assistant engineer, Fire Brigade
 Wasserfall, A., (Siemsson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Wassiamull, small, dealer in Indian goods, Queen's road
 Waters, T. J., C.B., mechanical engineer, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
 Waterson, Capt. D., marine surveyor, Saigon
 Watkiss, J., sub-inspector of police, Penang
 Watson, T. E., chief engineer, E. E., A. & C. Telegraph Co's steamer *Agnes*, Singapore
 Watson, J. W., engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Sheldrake*
 Watson, A. M., merchant and U.S. Consular agent, Penang
 Watson, Rev. J., missionary, Amoy
 Watson, W., (P. Ma-lean & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Watson, W., assistant tide-surveyor, Double Island station, Swatow

- Watson, E. B., merchant, Yokohama
 Watson, Jas., M.D., physician, Newchwang
 Watson, A. T., (Japan Dispensary) assistant, Yokohama
 Watson, J. C., controller of police and magistrate, Ningpo
 Watt, Wm., (*China Mail Office*) reporter, Wyndham street
 Watters, T., British consul, Tamsui
 Watez, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
 Watts, —, second engineer, steamer *Arratoon Apar*, Hongkong and Calcutta
 Watts, Jas., secretary, Pilot Company, Taku
 Watts, W., overseer of works, Surveyor-general's office
 Wauchope, G., (E. B. Watson) clerk, Yokohama
 Wavell, H. T., Maritime Customs tidewater, Keelung
 Weatherstone, T., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) in charge of hulks, Hankow
 Weaver, A. C. M., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
 Webb, W., (Samsen Rice Mill) engineer, Bangkok
 Webb, R. J., chief steward, P. & O. steamer *Sunda*, Hongkong and Japan
 Webb, Captain F. E., military accountant, Army Pay Department
 Webb, J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Manila
 Webb, E. G. C., (Maitland & Co.) tea inspector, Shanghai
 Weber, H., proprietor, City Bowling Saloon, Shanghai
 Weber, H., Upper Yangtze pilot, Shanghai
 Weber, O., (Windsor, Redlich & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
 Webster, W. F., cadet-engineer, U.S. frigate *Richmond*
 Webster, A., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Webster, J. (P. & O. S. N. Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Weeks, C. D., (Weeks & Fry) broker, commission agent, and public accountant, F'chow
 Wegelin, W., (C. Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Wegener, O., (Hesse & Co.) clerk, Peddar's Wharf
 Wehrend, B., Bangkok
 Weigert, P., truck and drayman, Yokohama
 Weighell, commander, P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, Hongkong and Japan
 Weight, Geo., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Comus*
 Weinberger, C., (H. C. Morf & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Weinheimer, assistant surgeon, H.I. German M.S. *Stosch*
 Weir, Thos., (C. M. S. N. Co.) superintendent engineer, Shanghai
 Welch, Chas. engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Zephyr*
 Welch, J., (White & Welch) tea inspector, Shanghai
 Weld, J. A., manager, Ice works, Osaka
 Weld, Sir F. A., K.C.M.G., Governor of Straits Settlements
 Weld, D., public accountant, Shanghai
 Wells, E. J., (Riley, Hargreaves & Co.) engineer, Singapore
 Wells, W., engineer, tug boat *Peiko*, Taku
 Wells, E. W., engineer and architect, Singapore
 Wells, G., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) wharfinger, Singapore
 Wells, L., fitter, H.M. Naval Yard
 Wells, E., engineer, tug *Orphan*, Taku
 Wells, E. J., (Gas Co.) engineer, manager, and secretary, Singapore
 Wells, W. (Gas Co) assistant, Singapore
 Wells, J., Maritime Customs tidewater, Amoy
 Welsh, J., (Japan Photographic Association) assistant, Yokohama
 Wemyss, A., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Queen's road (absent)
 Wennmohs, E., tailor, Shanghai
 Wentzel, lieutenant, German gunboat *Illis*
 Wenyon, Rev. C., M.D., missionary, Canton
 Wertheimer, L., interpreter, Japanese Imperial Customs, Yokohama
 West, J., (Kelly & Walsh) assistant, Shanghai

Westall, A. C., (Carter & Co.) public silk inspector, Shanghai
 Westendorf, C., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Westerhout, J. E., sheriff, Malacca
 Westlake, C. H., (*Straits Times*) superintendent and sub-editor, Singapore
 Westoby, G. T., captain, steamer *Namoa*, Coast
 Weston, chief officer, P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, Hongkong and Japan
 Wetmore, W. S., (Frazar & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Wetton, E., Hiogo
 Wex, E., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Wharry, C. J., M.D., superintendent of Civil Hospital (absent)
 Whealler, E. S., (Deacon & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Wheatley, J. J. L., apothecary, Lock hospital, Singapore
 Wheeler, Dr. E., medical officer to general hospital, Yokohama
 Wheeler, G. H., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Wheeley, E., (A. Dent & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Wheelock, T. R., (Wheelock & Co.) broker, Shanghai
 Wheen, E., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Whelan, J., agricultural department, Otaru, Yesso, Japan
 Wherry, Rev. J., missionary, Peking
 Whiddon, F. R. C., paymaster, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Swift*
 Whilden, Miss L., missionary, Canton
 Whiller, A. W., missionary, Ningpo
 White, Rev. W. J., missionary, Tokio
 White, Wm., (White & Welsh) commission merchant, Shanghai
 White, F. W., commissioner of Customs, Hankow
 White, J., pilot, Nagasaki
 White, Rev. W. J., missionary, Canton
 White, Major R. W. E., R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 White, J., verger and sexton, St. John's Cathedral
 White, Fred. E., British consulate constable, Yokohama
 White, R. G., medical practitioner, Chinkiang
 White, Ang., (White & Miller) bill broker, Shanghai
 White, F. G., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 White, J. R., steward, Sailors' Home, West point
 White, R., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 White, J., assistant, Water Works Co., Shanghai
 Whitehead, T. H., (Chartered Bank of India) accountant, Singapore
 Whitehead, W. F., inspector of brothels
 Whitehouse, E. A., paymaster, U.S. sloop *Ashuelot*
 Whitewright, Rev. J., missionary, Chefoo
 Whitfield, Geo., (Whitfield & Dowson) engineer, Yokohama
 Whiting, Rev. J. L., missionary, Peking
 Whitley, A. W., staff surgeon, H.B.M. sloop *Pegasus*
 Whitlock, G. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
 Whitney, H. T., M.D., missionary, Shan-wu-fu, Foo chow
 Whittall, E., (Harris, Goodwin & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Whittlesey, H. C., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
 Whitty, C. D., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Whymark, G., (Geo. Whymark & Co.) storekeeper, Hiogo
 Whyte, A. B., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Wicking, H., commission agent, Club Chambers
 Wiechmann, H., (J. Zobel) assistant, Binondo, Philippines
 Wieler, G., (Wieler & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Wieler, Oscar, (Wieler & Co.) merchant, Praya (absent)
 Wieneke, G., (Fressel & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Wigot, C. C., (Mathieu & Co.) merchant, Penang

- Wiggins, C., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) shipchandler, Hiogo
 Wignall, J. H., engineer, Government works, Hiogo
 Wignall, W., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Sekerio-maru*
 Wigzell, A., Naval college, Tokio
 Wijnhoven, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
 Wilck, C., (Wilck & Mielenhaussen) tailor, Shanghai
 Wilcox, R. C., lessee and editor, *Daily Press*, Wyndham street
 Wilford, F., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Wilgaard, J., (Hall and Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
 Wilkes, G., cadet-midshipman, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Wilkin, A. J., (Wilkin & Robison) merchant, Yokohama
 Wilkin, constable, British Legation, Peking
 Wilkinson, J., second officer, steamer *Hailuong*, Hongkong and Formosa
 Wilkinson, J. C., Hiogo
 Wilkinson, W., engineer, Bangkok
 Wilkinson, W. H., student, British Legation, Peking
 Wilkinson, H. S., British Consular Service
 Wilkinson, H. D., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Penang
 Wilks, J. W., cadet-midshipman, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Willan, L. P., commander, Naval department, Tokio
 Willans, Hon. W. W., colonial treasurer, Singapore
 Willberg, E., assistant superintendent of revenues, Wladivostock
 Wille, G. von, (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Pedar's wharf
 Willes, Geo. O., C.B., vice-admiral, commanding H.B.M. Naval forces
 Williams, R., pilot, Shanghai
 Williams, S. E., superintendent of police, Tientsin
 Williams, T. E. H., surgeon, H.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Williams, C., (Engineering & Mining Co.) sinker, Tientsin
 Williams, Mrs. W. H., missionary, Tientsin
 Williams, H. P., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
 Williams, J., proprietor, Imperial Hotel, Nagasaki
 Williams, O., (Central Livery Stables) assistant, Shanghai
 Williams, J., warder, gaol, Penang
 Williams, S. B., chief engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
 Williams, J. O'B., M.D., surgeon, H.B.M. sloop *Pegasus*
 Williams, Rev. J., missionary, Tokio
 Williams, Right Rev. C. M., missionary, Tokio
 Williams, C. C., (Williams & Co.) commission merchant, and U.S. Consul, Swatow
 Williams, W. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
 Williams, F. T., assistant, Shanghai club, Shanghai
 Williams, P., pilot, Swatow
 Williams, Rev. Mark, missionary, Kalgan
 Williamson, S. H., cadet-midshipman, U.S.S. *Richmond*
 Williamson, E. F., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Williamson, J. W. L., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Williamson, Rev. Jas., missionary, Fungwha, Ningpo (absent)
 Williamson, Rev. Alex., LL.D., missionary, Chefoo
 Williamson, T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hohow
 Williamson, T. G., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Willis, brewer, Saigon
 Willis, W., medical officer, British Legation, Tokio
 Willits, Rev. O. W., missionary, Peking
 Willmott, J. (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Willoughby, J., assistant clerk, H.B.M. surveying vessel *Magpie*
 Willoughby, W. H., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Wills, J. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo

- Wilmot, J. R., teacher, Government School, Singapore
 Wilnaw, P. F. S., lightkeeper, Cape of Good Hope lighthouse, Amoy
 Wilson, J., (Geo. W. Collins & Co.) assistant, Tientsin
 Wilson, Miss, missionary, Hanchung
 Wilson, chief engineer, H.E. the Kromabtah's yacht, Bangkok
 Wilson, J. C. G., (Barlow & Wilson) engineer, Iloilo
 Wilson, G., superintendent, pauper hospital, Singapore
 Wilson, A., clerk, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
 Wilson, J., "National Hotel," assistant, Queen's road
 Wilson, Rev. J., missionary, Chiang Mai, Siam
 Wilson, W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter and diver, Shanghai
 Wilson, Jas., merchant, Tientsin
 Wilson, J. C. G., (Barlow & Wilson) assistant, Manila
 Wilson, J., second engineer, steamer *Albay*, Coast
 Wilson, John, agent, National Bible Society of Scotland, Chungking
 Wilson, G., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) accountant, Shanghai
 Wilson, F., (Barlow & Wilson) engineer, Iloilo
 Wilson, R., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Wilson, J., (J. Witte & Co.) manager of machine works, Manila
 Wilson, A., inspector of municipal police, Lowza station, Shanghai
 Wilson, J. A., (Howell & Co.) merchant, Hakodate
 Wilson, W., (Wilson, Nicholls & Co.) shipchandler, Amoy
 Windrum, lieutenant W., quartermaster, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Windsor, T., (Windsor, Redlich & Co.) merchant, Bangkok (absent)
 Wingate, J. C. A., U.S. Consul, Foochow
 Wingrove, G. R., (Brand Bros. & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Winkler, J., (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Winn, Miss H. L., missionary, Yokohama
 Winn, Rev. T. C., missionary, Tokio
 Winn, H. H., dentist, Shanghai
 Winneberg, W., (Fearon, Low & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Winstanley, J., auctioneer, Yokohama
 Winstanley, A., (Corney & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Winterbottom, Thos., paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*
 Wintle, V. D'O., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Winton, J. J., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) acting agent, Singapore
 Wirgman, C., proprietor, *Japan Punch*, Yokohama
 Wisas, D., lightkeeper, Luzon lighthouse, Chefoo
 Wishart, C., (New Harbour Dock Co.) manager, Singapore
 Wislicenus, lieutenant, H.I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
 Wisner, J. H., (Wisner & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Wit, A. W. de, clerk, gaol, Malacca
 Withayn, J., (J. Reyna) assistant, Iloilo
 Withers, G., captain, Mitsu Bishi steam tug *Yenoshima-maru*, Tokio
 Withome, W., engineer, Iloilo
 Witkowski, J., (C. Illies & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Witt, J. J., pilot, Bangkok
 Witte, Julius, engineer and ice manufacturer, Manila
 Wittenburg, A., assistant, Telegraph office, Wladiwostock
 Wladmir, Rev., Russian Mission, Tokio
 Wodehouse, A. P., captain, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Wodehouse, H. E., police magistrate and coroner
 Woelz, A., (Speidel & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Wohlters, A., (F. Blackhead & Co.) assistant, Praya central
 Wolf, L., (F. Knoblauch & Co.) commission merchant, Yokohama
 Wolfe, Major R., staff paymaster, treasury chest officer, Singapore

- Wolfe, Rev. John, missionary, Foochow
 Wolfenden, Richard, chief engineer, Maritime Customs
 Wolfenden, R. W., acting chief engineer, revenue steamer *Ling Feng*, Chefoo
 Wolff, M., bill broker, Shanghai
 Wolff, C. H. H., private academy, Hiogo
 Wolff, A., (Siber & Brennwald) merchant & consul-general for Switzerland, Y'hama
 Wolfs, J., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Wolseley, W. O., surgeon, army medical department
 Wolter, C., (E. Meyer & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Wool, R. H., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Wood, Thomas, L., puisne judge, Penang
 Wood, J. M., (Smith, Bell & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Wood, Peter, missionary, Ichang
 Wood, A. G. (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Wood, Wm., constable, British Legation escort, Tokio
 Wood, R. W. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Foochow (absent)
 Wood, Thos., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Hankow
 Woodford, H. B., proprietor, Hermeline Estate, Singapore
 Woodford, R. H., superintendent, Hermeline Estate, Singapore
 Woodford, R. G., clerk, Registration department, Penang
 Woodford, J. L., clerk, Marine department, Penang
 Woodford, J. W., sub-inspector, police, Singapore
 Woodford, E. D., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Woodford, P. J., (Rodyk & Davidson) clerk, Singapore
 Woodford, J. D., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Woodford, H. B., (New Dispensary & Tempnis Estate) proprietor, Singapore
 Woodhouse, B., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Woodin, E. L., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
 Woodin, Rev. Simeon F., missionary, Foochow
 Woodruff, F. E., commissioner of Customs, Canton
 Woodley, M., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Woodman, Rev. E. R., missionary, Tokio
 Woods, L. H., advocate and solicitor, Malacca
 Woodworth, Miss L., missionary, Hakodate
 Woolley, A., clerk, P. & O. S. N. Co., Praya
 Woolnough, H. A., (Hongkong Dispensary) manager, Queen's road
 Woolston, Miss B ulah, missionary, Foochow
 Woolston, Miss S.H., missionary, Foochow
 Word, N., fitter, railway service, Yokohama
 Worgitzky, C., master mariner, Bangkok
 Workman, H. J., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Callbayor, Philippines
 Worsley, F., commander, E. E., A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s str. *Sherard Osborn*, Singapore
 Worthington, Thos., (Ker & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Wortmann, R., (Stemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Wotton, Wm., (Brereton & Wotton) solicitor, Queen's road
 Wright, S. H., cadet-midshipman, U.S. frigate *Richmond*
 Wright, D. W., (Bradley & Co.) clerk, Swatow
 Wright, Geo, second officer, steamer *Esmeralda*, Hongkong and Manila
 Wright, T. J., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Wright, S. W., secretary to Commodore Cuming, *Victor Emanuel*
 Wright, R. W., second officer, steamer *Namoa*, Coast
 Wright, B. F., locomotive superintendent, railway service, Kobe
 Wright, Rev. W. B., missionary, Tokio
 Wright, D. M., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Taiwan
 Wright, F. E., audit secretary, Maritime Customs, Peking (absent)
 Wright, Alex., (Hunt & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki

- Wright, E. E., ensign, U.S. sloop *Svatara*
 Wright, T. W., (Sayle & Co.) manager, Shanghai
 Wright, Rev. A. C., chaplain, H.B.M.S. corvette *Comus*
 Wright, Robt., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Wrightson, C. W., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Wusinowski, Ad., (Fressel & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Wyckoff, M. N., missionary, Yokohama
 Wylie, R. A., (Corney & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Wylie, J. S., chief officer, steamer *Fokien*, Coast
 Wynne, J., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Niigata-maru*
- Xavier, P., assistant master, Raffles' institution, Singapore
 Xavier, C. A., (Clatard & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Xavier, J., (C. J. S. eggs & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Xavier, C. J. (Moore & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Xavier, F. de, S.B., secretary, Portuguese consulate, Peking
 Xavier, J. P., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Shanghai
 Xavier, F. P., (*Shanghai Mercury* Office) compositor, Shanghai
 Xavier, J. R., (Ng Chov) clerk, Queen's road
 Xavier, L. A., purser, receiving ship *Ariel*, Shanghai
 Xavier, P. F., (Krusse & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Xavier, L., (Noronha & Co.) compositor, Zetland street
 Xavier, H., (Geo. Whymark & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Xavier, S., (Noronha & Co.) compositor, Zetland street
 Xavier, Q., almozarifado de guerra, Macao
 Xavier, L., clerk, Audit office, Bangkok
 Xavier, L. A., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Xavier, I. A., (R. H. Cairns) clerk, club chambers
 Xavier, F. M., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Xavier, M. B., linguist, Procurador's department, Macao
 Xieto, A., surveyor of works, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
- Yamzon, T., assistant, department of forests, Nagaba, Philippines
 Yates, Miss E. U., missionary, Peking
 Yelverton, B. J. D., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Comus*
 Yeo, G. J., engineer and secretary, Gas Co., Shanghai
 Yeoman, W., Jr., (Hughes & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Yeomans, H., constable, British Consulate, Tientsin
 Ygnacio, L., ecclesiastical department, Manila
 York, W. C. J., (T. Weeks & Co.) draper, Shanghai
 York, G. E., (T. Weeks & Co.) draper, Shanghai
 Yorke, E. W., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Curacao*
 Yorke, R. S., Maritime Customs assistant, Chinkiang
 Youd, F. M., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Young, W. McK., clerk, Colonial Secretary's office, Penang
 Young, R., overseer, Surveyor-general's office, Singapore
 Young, R. H., draftsman, Survey department, Malacca
 Young, W. H., sub-accountant, Chartered Bank of India, &c., Manila
 Young, R., captain, steamer *Consolation*, Hongkong and Bangkok
 Young, Wm., medical practitioner, "Woodville," Arbutnot road
 Young, P., (W. G. Hale & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Young, M., captain, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
 Young, C., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Takasago maru*, Tokio
 Young, J., pilot, Taku
 Young, W. S. (Gilman & Co.) merchant, n° Aguilar street
 Young, A., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) foreman shipwright, Kowloon

- Young, J. M., (Rodewald & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Young, J. J. B., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Young, H. M., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers
 Young, Geo., storekeeper, Hiogo
 Young, R., medical practitioner, "Woodville," Arbuthnot road
 Young, S., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow
 Youngman, Miss K. M., missionary, Tokio (absent)
 Youngs, E. A., (Peel, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, and United States vice-consul, Manila
 Youngson, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Ningpo
 Yrisarry, M. T., (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Yrisarry, J. M., (Inchausti & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Yvanovich, A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Yvanovich, G., (R. McMurdo) clerk, Hunt's Block
 Yzelman, E. T., teacher, Government School, Singapore
 Yzelman, D. A., teacher, Government School, Singapore
- Zachariæ, V., M.D., physician to Ger. con., and Customs medical attendant, Shanghai
 Zahya, Rev. A., rabbi, Jewish Synagogue, Singapore
 Zalvedia, Q., relatores, real audiencia, Manila
 Zamora, P., ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Zamora, P., civil doctor, Manila
 Zappe, Ed., German consul, Yokohama
 Zarate, A. V. de, member of administrative council, Manila
 Zarogo, Y., sugar manufacturer, Iloilo
 Zedelius, C., M.D., medical practitioner, Shanghai
 Zedtwitz, secretary, German Legation, Tokio
 Zelowich, coffee house keeper, Haiphong
 Zeye, lieutenant, H. I. German M.S. *Hertha*
 Ziegfeld, H., (C. & J. Trading Co.) assistant, Hiogo
 Ziegler, C., (Ziegler & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Ziegler, Rev. H., missionary, Basil Mission, Nyenhangli
 Zietz, Ed., (Baer & Suhm) clerk, Manila
 Zimmer, F., warder, gaol, Singapore
 Zobel J., chemist, Manila (absent)
 Zubeldia, M., (Peel, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Legaspi, Philippines
 Zuck, Jas. C., United States consul, Tientsin
 Zulueta, C., trader, Iloilo
 Zuzarte, D., proprietor, "Colonial Press," Singapore
 Zuzarte, R., (Imprimerie Commerciale) compositor, Saigon

HONG KONG

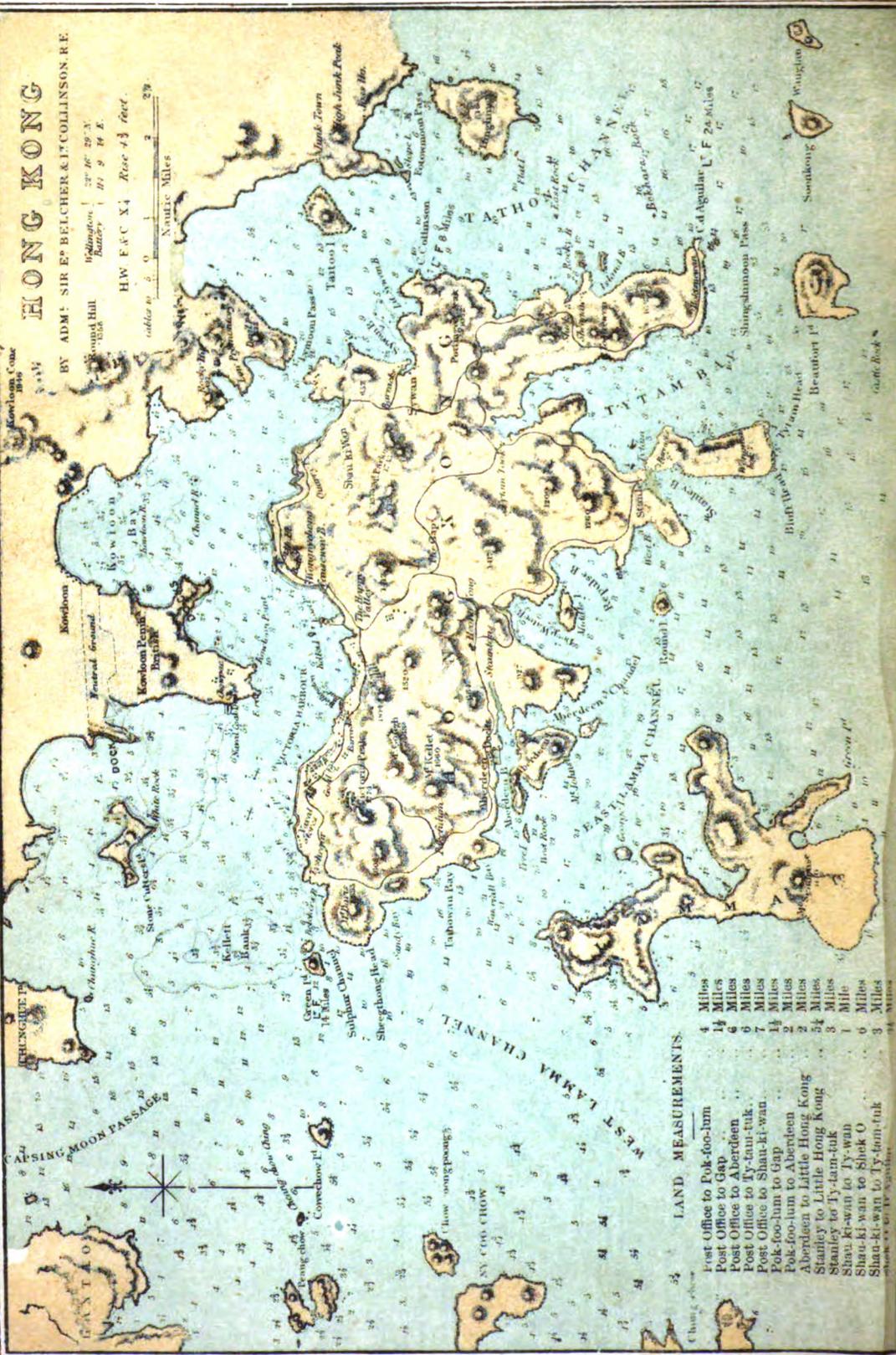
BY ADM. SIR E. BELCHER & J. COLLINSON R.E.

Washington, 27th Dec. 29 A.

Battery, 1879 1884 E.

H.W. E.C. X. Rise 4 1/2 feet.

Scale in Nautic Miles



LAND MEASUREMENTS.

- 4 Miles First Office to Pok-foo-lum
- 1 1/2 Miles Post Office to Gap
- 6 Miles Post Office to Aberdeen
- 7 Miles Post Office to Ty-tan-tuk
- 1 1/2 Miles Post Office to Sha-tai-wan
- 1 1/2 Miles Pok-foo-lum to Gap
- 2 Miles Aberdeen to Aberdeen
- 5 1/2 Miles Aberdeen to Little Hong Kong
- 3 Miles Stanley to Ty-tan-tuk
- 1 Mile Sha-tai-wan to Ty-wan
- 0 Miles Sha-tai-wan to Shek O
- 3 Miles Sha-tai-wan to Ty-tan-tuk

HONGKONG.

This, the most eastern of British possessions, is situate off the coast of the Kwangtung province, at the mouth of the Canton river. It is distant about 40 miles from Macao and 90 from Canton, and lies between 22 deg. 9 min. and 22 deg. 1 min. N. lat., and 114 deg. 5 min. and 114 deg. 18 min. E. long. The name of the island (Hong Kong) signifies *Good Harbour*. Hongkong is a Crown Colony and was ceded to Great Britain by the Chinese Government in 1841. The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five officials. The Legislative Council is presided over by the Governor, and is composed of the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and four unofficial members nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor.

The island is about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 broad; its circumference is about 27 miles. It consists of a broken ridge of lofty hills, with few valleys of any extent and scarcely any ground available for cultivation. It is well watered by numerous streams, many of which are perennial, and from the waterworks at Pok-folum water of excellent quality but in limited quantity is supplied to all parts of the city of Victoria.

The harbour of Hongkong is one of the finest and most beautiful in the world, having an area of ten square miles, and with its diversified scenery and varied shipping, presents an animated and imposing spectacle. It consists of the sheet of water between the island and the mainland, and is enclosed on all sides by lofty hills, unfortunately bare of foliage, except where trees have been planted near the city, but pleasingly green during the south-west monsoon. An extensive scheme of afforestation has, however, lately been commenced. The City of Victoria is magnificently situated, the houses, many of them large and handsome, rising, tier upon tier, from the water's edge to a height of several hundred feet on the face of the Peak, while several bungalows are visible on the very summit of the hills. Seen from the water at night, when lamps twinkle among the trees and houses, the city, spreading along the shore for upwards of four miles, affords a sight not to be forgotten.

Nor on landing are the favourable impressions of the stranger dissipated. The city is well built, the roads and streets are for the most part admirably made and kept, the Public Gardens almost unrivalled for their beauty, and many of the thoroughfares delightfully shaded with well grown trees. The chief public building is the City Hall, erected in 1866-9 by subscription; it contains an elegant theatre, numerous large rooms used for balls and public meetings, an excellent and valuable Library, and a Museum yearly increasing in importance. The Government Offices, Supreme Court House, and Club are plain but substantial structures. Government House occupies a commanding situation, in picturesque grounds pleasingly laid out, in the centre of the city. The Gaol is a large and massive structure, but the accommodation afforded by it is not in excess of the large demands made on it, owing to the inroads of the criminal population of Kwangtung being so constant and persevering. The Civil Hospital is a large but plain building in Taipingshan. The Government Central School, a most important institution, having some six hundred pupils, is very badly housed at present. The Tung Wa Hospital, a Chinese institution, occupies a large and roomy building. The barracks for the garrison are large, and constructed with great regard to the health and comfort of the troops, and the buildings belonging to the Naval Establishment are substantial and spacious. The Central Market is a dirty and inconvenient place, which is entirely given up to the natives owing to its repulsive condition. The Praya wall, which was reconstructed in 1879-80, is a work of much solidity and strength, reflecting the greatest credit on the Survey Department. It is faced with large blocks of hewn granite and backed with concrete, and

presents a good effect from the water. The Clock Tower, near Peddar's Wharf, was erected by public subscription in 1862, and the illuminated clock was presented to the Colony by the firm of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.

The chief religious buildings are: S. John's Cathedral (Anglican), which occupies a commanding site above the Parade Ground, and is a Gothic church of considerable size but with few pretensions to architecture. It has a square tower, with pinnacles, over the western porch, and possesses a peal of bells. A handsome stained window in the east end, over the altar, is the chief adornment of the interior. S. Peter's (Seamen's) Church, at West Point, close to the Sailors' Home, is a neat Gothic erection with a spire. It also has a stained glass window, presented in 1878. S. Stephen's (native) Church, in Taipingshan, is a plain building with a bell turret. Union Church is a pleasing edifice in the Italian style of architecture, with a spire, and contains accommodation for about 500 persons. The Roman Catholic Cathedral, in Wellington Street, is a remarkably plain but commodious structure with small twin domes. A site has been secured and plans made for a new Gothic building of much more imposing appearance and dimensions. S. Joseph's Church, in Garden Road, is a neat edifice erected in 1876 on the site of one destroyed by the great typhoon of 1874; and there are several smaller Catholic mission churches. There is also a Jewish Synagogue in Hollywood Road, and a Mahomedan Mosque in Mosque Street. The Roman Catholics possess a Reformatory for Chinese boys and several charitable and educational institutions, which are very efficiently managed. Other denominations likewise support establishments of the same character, conspicuous among which are the Diocesan Home and Orphanage, the German Foundling House, Baxter Vernacular School, &c.

The Protestant, Roman Catholic, Parsee, and Mahomedan Cemeteries occupy sites in Wong-nai Chung Valley, and are kept in good order. The Protestant Cemetery is almost a rival to the Public Gardens, being admirably laid out and charmingly situated.

There are several Clubs in the Colony. The principal are the Hongkong Club, the Club Germania, and the Lusitano Club. There is a Recreation Club, which possesses Bath and Boat houses on the Prava near the Cricket Ground, a Cricket Club, and a Yacht Club, all kept up with considerable spirit.

The annual races are held at the latter end of February on the Race Course in Wong-nai Chung Valley, at the east end of the town, a beautiful spot enclosed by fir-clad hills. On this occasion the whole colony makes holiday, and the stands and course are crowded with one of the most motley collections of humanity to be seen in any part of the world. Most of the races are run with North China ponies, and there is generally good sport. A regatta is held in December in the harbour, but it does not evoke the same enthusiasm as the races. Athletic Sports are also got up every year by the garrison, and occasional swimming matches and boat races take place. There is an Amateur Dramatic Club, the members of which give several performances in the City Hall Theatre during the season; and the Choral Society also provides a series of entertainments. In addition to the attempts made by the colonists to provide amusements, itinerant companies frequently visit Hongkong, and give performances.

There is excellent Dock accommodation for the largest vessels. The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, have three extensive establishments, two at Kowloon, the other at Aberdeen. The Docks of this company are fitted with all appliances for engineering and carpenter's work, and are seldom empty. At the Aberdeen docks the largest ironclads and mail steamers can be and are frequently docked. There are other establishments at which ship-building is carried on, and some good-sized steamers have been launched in the Colony. Her Majesty's Naval Yard likewise contains machine sheds and fitting shops on a large scale, and repairs can be effected to the machinery of the British men-of-war with great expedition.

There are few good hotels in the Colony. The chief establishments are the Hongkong Hotel, close to the Clock Tower, and the Stag, in Queen's Road, both of which are centrally situated and provide good accommodation for travellers.

There are three daily papers published in English, the *Hongkong Daily Press*, which appears in the morning, the *China Mail*, issued in the evening, and the *Hongkong Telegraph*, a small paper published in the afternoon. There are also two fortnightly papers, which are published on the morning of the departure of the English mail, namely, the *China Overland Trade Report* (the commercial journal of the Far East), and the *Overland China Mail*. The *Hongkong Catholic Register* is a religious paper published weekly. The *Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan, &c.*, appears annually, and is issued from the *Daily Press* office. The *China Review*, which is devoted to reviews and papers on Chinese topics, is published once every two months. The native Press is represented by three daily papers—the *Chung Ngai San Po*, which is the oldest, published at the *Daily Press* Office; the *Wa Tsz Yat Po*, or *Chinese Mail*; and the *Tsun Wan Yat Po*, or *Universal Circulating Herald*. There is also a bi-weekly called *Kam Sz Ling Luk*. The *Government Gazette* is published once a week.

Manufactures are represented by two large sugar refineries, the China and the Wanchai, a Distillery, and some native factories. Among the industries pursued by the Chinese are glass blowing, vermilion manufacture, tanning, dyeing; bean curd, tooth-powder, match, cigar and tobacco making, &c.

There are several villages on the island, the largest of which is Shau-ki Wan, situate in a bay in the Li-ü Mun Pass. Aberdeen, on the south of the island possesses a well sheltered little harbour, much frequented by fishing craft. Two large docks of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company are situated there, and add to the importance of the place. Pokfolum, on the road to Aberdeen, about four miles from Victoria, is a place of resort for European residents in the hot weather, and some elegant bungalows have been erected in pleasant and picturesque situations, commanding fine sea views and cool breezes. The sanitarium of the French Missions is located at Pokfolum, and is a fine building with an elegant chapel attached. Stanley, situated in a small bay on the south-east of the island, was once the site of a military station, but the barracks were pulled down a few years back, and the village is stagnant. There are good carriage roads from Victoria both to Aberdeen and Shau-ki Wan, and a bridle road to Stanley. A good bridle road leads up to the summit of Victoria Peak, with other paths branching off from it along the adjoining hills. Within the past three years the number of bungalows on and about the Peak has increased so much that they now form quite an alpine village.

Across the harbour is the dependency of British Kowloon. This peninsula was ceded to Great Britain in 1861. It has an area of four square miles, and, though formerly a most arid and desolate strip of land, has latterly made considerable progress. Yau-ma Ti, the principal village, has latterly increased in population, and bids fair to become an important town. A number of European houses and a club have been erected and numerous gardens laid out at Tsim-sha Tsui, which place is much resorted to by the British and foreign residents. Steam ferries ply regularly between this place, Yau-ma Ti, and Victoria.

The total population of the Colony of Hongkong, according to the census of 1881, was 160,402, showing an increase of 21,258 since 1876, when the preceding census was taken. The European community was larger by 273, but this increase was in women and children among the British, German, and Portuguese residents. The male adult population had decreased. The total population of the city of Victoria was returned at 141,494; that of Kowloon at 9,021; of Shau-ki Wan 3,274; of Aberdeen 1,305; and Stanley 829. The rest of the population is distributed among the smaller villages and the boat population other than in Victoria harbour. The total British and foreign population numbered 7,990, but the residents proper are returned at 3,040, the former figures including the naval and military establishments, police, shipping in harbour, and temporary residents. The Indians and others of mixed blood numbered 1,722.

Hongkong formerly enjoyed a most unenviable notoriety for unhealthiness, and in years past the troops garrisoned here undoubtedly suffered severely. A great deal of the sickness in the early days of the Colony was caused by excavating and other-

wise disturbing the disintegrated granite of which the soil of the island mainly consists, and which appears to throw off malarious exhalations when upturned. At the present time, however, the Colony is one of the healthiest spots in the world in the same latitude, and when the ignorance of newcomers respecting the climate, the rashness and excesses of seamen, and the squalor and the crowded condition of the Chinese quarter of the town are considered, the mortality is by no means excessive. The annual death rate per 1,000 for the whole population in 1880 was 28.71, for the British and foreign population, 16.71, or deducting non-residents, 15.95. The annual average rain all is 71.54 inches, while the average annual range of the thermometer is from 43 deg. to 89 deg.

The finances of the Colony have for several years gone on improving, and the estimated revenue for 1882 is \$1,121,860, while the expenditure is estimated at \$1,051,614.

Hongkong is a free port, and it is therefore impossible to give any return of its imports and exports. During the year 1880 the following tonnage entered and cleared with cargoes:—

NATIONALITY	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
American	130	117,368	110	58,493
Annamese	1	78	—	—
Austrian	2	3,179	1	1,817
Belgian	1	1,125	1	1,125
Bolivian	1	710	—	—
British	2,043	1,851,791	1,919	1,749,148
Chinese	150	124,197	149	123,970
Chinese Junks	16,610	1,240,988	17,635	1,334,213
Danish	8	5,390	10	6,589
Dutch	16	12,208	9	6,498
French	113	163,152	95	160,530
German	225	131,675	142	82,406
Honduras	1	510	—	—
Japanese	28	26,076	27	25,635
Norwegian	4	3,681	2	1,610
Portuguese	1	632	1	6.2
Russian	2	2,274	2	2,274
Siamese	30	14,903	21	10,247
Spanish	53	19,034	53	19,219
Swedish	2	578	2	578
	19,421	3,721,593	20,179	3,625,136

There also entered in ballast 7,380 vessels, with 461,252 tons, and cleared 6,239 vessels with 549,013 tons. The total shows an increase as compared with the previous year of 63,177 tons. There is a steady yearly increase in the steamer tonnage, and a corresponding falling-off in that of sailing ships.

The trade chiefly consists in opium, sugar, salt, flour, oil, cotton goods, earthenware, amber, ivory, sandalwood, betel, vegetables, granite, &c., &c. The bulk of the European trade of China and Japan passes through this port.

Hongkong possesses unrivalled steam communication. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the Messageries Maritimes convey the European mail weekly, the Pacific Mail Company and the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company maintain a mail service with San Francisco, and the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company and some outside steamers keep up a pretty frequent but irregular service with the Australian Colonies. In addition to all these, several great lines of merchant steamers maintain regular communication between London, Liverpool, and Hongkong, of which the Ocean Steamship Company and the Glen and Castle lines are the most conspicuous. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamers also run from Trieste to Hongkong. The Netherlands Indian Steam Navigation Company now maintain direct monthly communication between Java and Hongkong. Between the ports on the east coast of China and Hongkong the steamers of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co. ply regularly twice a week, and there is constant steam communication with Hoihow, Manila, Saigon, Haiphong, Bangkok, &c. With Shanghai and the ports of Japan there is frequent communication in addition to the mail steamers, which leave weekly, while the steamers of the Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Company run fortnightly between Kobe and Hongkong. Between Hongkong, Macao, and Canton there is a daily steam service. The telegraphic communication of the Colony extends to nearly every part of the world.

DIRECTORY.

Colonial Departments, Public Offices, &c.

Colonial Government.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral—His Excellency Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.
Colonial Secretary—Hon. W. H. Marsh (absent)
Acting Colonial Secretary—Hon. M. S. Tonnochy
Aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor—Lieut. R. C. C. Cox, R. Innis. Fus.
Private Secretary—Gordon S. Northcote

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

議政局

I Ching Kuk.

His Excellency Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., president
 The Senior Military Officer in Command
 Hon. Colonial Secretary
 Hon. Attorney General
 Hon. John Macneile Price

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

定例局

Ting-lai Kuk.

His Excellency Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., president
 Hon. Chief Justice
 Hon. Colonial Secretary
 Hon. Attorney General
 Hon. Colonial Treasurer
 Hon. Phineas Rylie
 Hon. W. Keswick (absent)
 Hon. J. M. Price
 Hon. Ng Choy
 Hon. F. Bulkeley Johnson
 Hon. E. R. B. Hilos
 Clerk of Councils—Arathoon Seth

} non-official members

Public Offices.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

輔政使署

Fu Ching Sz Shü.

Colonial Secretary—Hon. W. H. Marsh (absent)
Acting do. —Hon. M. S. Tonnochy
Chief Clerk—Arathoon Seth

First Clerk—J. M. S. Alves
Second do. —A. K. Travers
Third do. —P. H. do Rozario
Fourth do. —L. G. d'Almada e Castro
Temporary Clerk—J. P. da Costa
do. —E. A. de Carvalho
do. —Wong Chün
Cadet—J. H. S. Lockhart

COLONIAL TREASURY.

庫務署

Fu Mo Shü.

Acting Colonial Treasurer—Hon. W. M. Deane
First Clerk & Cashier—J. A. de Carvalho
2nd do. and Accountant—A. F. Alves
3rd do.—A. R. Madar
4th do.—P. M. Alves
Notice Server—Kwok Hung Kwai
First Shroff—Cheung Alloy
Second do.—Cheong Achow
Valuators of Police and Lighting Rates—A. Seth and P. M. Alves

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

工務署

Kung Mo Shü.

Surveyor General—Hon. John M. Price, F.G.S., F.R.G.S. (absent)
Acting Surveyor Gen.—E. Bowdler
Assist. Engineer—R. K. Leigh, A.M. I.C.E.
Inspector of Buildings—S. R. Neate
Clerk of Works—J. E. Howroyd
Acting First Clerk—M. Gutierrez
Third do.—Chan a Fook
Acting Third do.—W. Goulbourn
Acting Fourth do.—J. G. Gutierrez
Assistant Clerk in Land Office—Wong Kam Mun
Overseers of Works—W. Watts, G. Baynes, E. Rose, C. Horwood
Overseer in charge of Protestant Cemetery—E. Thompson
Interpreters—Shi Sheung, Lam Su

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

書信館

Shü-sun Kün

Postmaster General—A. Lister

Assistant Ditto.—S. Barff
Accountant—J. G. da Rocha
Clerks—J. M. E. Machado, A. Leiria, A. J. Rodrigues, Z. M. Barradas, A. da Silva, J. H. Britto, and T. Barradas
Marine Officers—A. L. S. del Aguila, D. A. da Costa, and A. M. Placc

POSTMASTERS.

Shanghai—F. G. Machado
 G. S. S. da Silva, clerk
Macao—R. de Souza (Honorary)

POSTAL AGENTS.

Hoihow—R. E. Bruce
Canton—J. N. Jordan
Swatow—E. L. B. Allen
Amoy—L. M. Henley
Foochow—F. S. A. Bourne
Ningpo—C. F. R. Allen (H. M. Consul)
Hankow—H. F. Brady

STAMP REVENUE OFFICE.

印捐局

Yan-kün Kuk.

Collector—A. Lister
First Clerk—J. S. Rodrigues
Second Clerk—E. H. d'Aquino
Shroff—Ho Chung-shang

Chinese Agency—79, Bonham Strand
Agent—Un Man-tsoi

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

考數署

Hau Fhò Shü.

Auditor Gen.—Hon. W. H. Marsh
Acting Auditor—Hon. M. S. Tonnochy
Audit Clerk—J. M. A. da Silva
Second Clerk—F. V. Ribeiro
Third clerk—F. Friere

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

華民政務司

Wà Man Ching Mò Sz.

Registrar General—James Russell
Acting Registrar General—John Gerrard
First clerk—John Gerrard
Second clerk—G. S. Northcote
Registration clerk—C. Osmund
Chinese clerks—Im A Mong, Ip Ping Kwan
Chinese Registration clerks—Sung Sing, Fung Chan

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

婚姻事務司署

Fan-yan Sz Mò Sz Shü.

Registrar—The Registrar General
Deputy Registrar—John Gerrard

BOTANICAL AND AFFORESTATION DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent—Charles Ford
Foreman of Foresters—U Atai
do. Gardens—Lee Achin
Clerk and Interpreter—U Ting Sin
 5 Sub-foremen, 25 labourers, 10 foresters, 1 watchman, 2 guards

HARBOUR DEPARTMENTS.

船政司

Shün-ching Sz.

Harbour Master, Marine Magistrate, Emigration and Customs Officer—H. G. Thomsett, R.N.
Assistant do.—J. P. McEuen, R.N.

HARBOUR OFFICE, PRAYA WEST.

Clerks—F. Machado, J. L. de S. Alves, A. C. Botelho
Boarding Officers—A. F. Sampson, F. M. Leatherbarrow
Inspectors of Cargo Boats & Junks—W. McClellan, J. J. Collaço, M. J. Chagas
Indian Interpreter—Soonderam
Chinese Interpreters and Writers—Chan Chan, Cheung Ip, Lo Ushing
Shroff to the Department—Lcong Chung

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICE.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

Deputy Superintendent—A. P. Guterres
Clerk—H. W. Sampson
Indian Interpreter—Idroos Moosdeen

LIGHT HOUSES.

Collector of Light Dues—J. P. McEuen, R.N.
Light Keepers, Cape d'Aguilar—A. Baird, L. L. Lopes, and two Chinese
Green Island—H. L. Mather, & 1 Chinese
Cape Collinson—Two Chinese

GUNPOWDER DEPÔT, STONE CUTTER'S ISLAND.

Officer in charge—John Livesey
Gunner—George Waite

OUT-STATIONS.

Shan-ti Wan—Inspector J. C. Swanston
Stanley—Inspector Mackie
Aberdeen—Inspector D. Bremner
Yau-Ma Ti—Inspector J. Cameron
 SIGNAL STATION, VICTORIA PEAK.
In charge—F. C. Collaço
Assistants—Ko Kam-fuk and Li Tik

MARINE SURVEYOR'S DEPT.

Office, Harbour Office.
Govt. Surveyor of Ships—John Sherron
 Brewer
Clerk—Hung Kam Ning

SUPREME COURT.

臬署

Nip Shü.

Chief Justice—Hon. Geo. Phillippo
Acting Chief Justice—Hon. F. Snowden
Acting Puisne Judge—Hon. James Russell
Attorney-General—Hon. E. L. O'Malley
Acting Registrar—C. F. A. Sangster
Deputy Registrar—C. F. A. Sangster
Acting Deputy Registrar—S. Barff
Crown Solicitor—Edmund Sharp
Sheriff—J. Dyer Ball
Official Trustee—C. F. A. Sangster
Acting Accountant—S. Barff
Acting Secretary and Clerk to the Chief Justice—F. A. Hazeland
Clerk to the Puisne Judge—F. A. Hazeland
Supervisor of Interpreters and Translator—Dr. E. J. Eitel
Interpreter—J. Dyer Ball
Assistant Interpreter—Li Hong Mi
Clerk and Usher—T. J. Rowland
Clerk to Registrar—E. Barros
Chinese Clerk and Translator—Chun Tai Kwong
Usher and Bailiff—T. R. McBean
Hindustani Interpreter—T. R. McBean
Chinese Clerk and Shroff—Chung Shing Hong
Appraiser—S. Barff
Commissioners to Administer Oaths—C. F. A. Sangster, S. Barff, J. D. Ball
Registrar of Companies—C. F. A. Sangster

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

Acting Judge and Commissary—Hon. Francis Snowden
Queen's Advocate—Hon. E. L. O'Malley
Acting Registrar—C. F. A. Sangster
Deputy Registrar—C. F. A. Sangster

Queen's Proctor—E. Sharp
Marshal—J. D. Ball

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

紳士

Shan Sz.

Hon. P. Ryrie	J. P. McEuen, R.N.
H. G. Thomsett, R.N.	T. Jackson
R. McMurdo	J. P. Barnes
W. M. Deane	F. D. Sassoon
Hon. M. S. Tonnochy	Thos. Forrest
F. Stewart	T. C. Havllar, Q.C.
C. V. Creagh	H. B. Gibb
Hon. J. Russell	J. Gerrard
A. Lister	J. H. Scott
Hon. E. R. Belilios	E. E. Sassoon
R. A. O'Brien, M.D.	D. A. J. Crombie
H. Lowcock	J. G. T. Hassell
Hon. J. M. Price	J. J. Francis
Dr. P. C. B. Ayres,	Hon. Ng Achoy
H. L. Dalrymple	W. S. Adams, M.D.
A. McIver	S. Barff
N. J. Ede	E. Bowdler
H. E. Wodehouse	

MAGISTRATES' COURT.

巡理廳

Ts'un-li Ting.

Police Magistrate—H. E. Wodehouse
Do.—F. Stewart, LL.D.
First Clerk—James Parker
Acting Second do.—Chan A Fook
Third do.—Ng Kwai Shang
Fourth do.—Wong Chiün
First Chinese Interp.—Bedell Li-yun
Second do. do.—Li-a-cheung
Third do. do.—Hung Kam Shing
Hindustani Interpreter—Ng Fuk-shang
Interpreter and Clerk—Li Fuk-sing
Chinese Clerk and Shroff—Leung Tsau
Usher and process server—A. S. Martin
Assistant do. do.—T. M. Lopes
Chinese do. do.—Kwan Chak Lam

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT.

Sheriff—J. Dyer Ball
Sheriff's Officer—M. Leon

POLICE.

巡捕廳

Ts'un-pò Ting.

Capt. Superintendent—W. M. Deane, M.A.
Deputy Superintendent—C. V. Creagh
 (absent)

Acting Deputy Superintendent—G. Horspool

Acting Chief Inspector—T. Grey

First Clerk and Accountant—C. W. Duggan

Clerks—F. S. de Souza, G. J. W. King, Lam Pak Mi, Leung Kwai Kai

Indian Interpreter—Samuel Baboo

Chinese Sergeant Interpreters—Fourteen

Inspectors—J. Cradock, W. Rivers (absent)

D. Thomson, J. Cameron, J. Mathieson,

J. Corcoran, J. C. Swanston, J. Lindsay,

A. Mackie, D. Bremner, N. Perry

Inspector of Markets—G. Orley

European Force—

Sergeants—6 Geo. Hennessy, 7 Wm.

Fisher (act.), 9 John McKay, 10

Wm Baker, 12 J. C. Grant, 19 Peter

Jones, 49 Jos. Flynn, 51 J. Butlin

(a t.) 69 Geo. Rae, 70 Wm. Gaud,

83 Wm. Hanson (act.)

10 Acting Sergeants

70 Constables

Indian Force—

1 Jemadhar

5 Sergeants

5 Acting Sergeants

158 Constables

Chinese Force—

5 Sergeants

180 Constables

Water Police, Chinese—

3 Sergeants

8 Acting Sergeants

120 Constables

Seconde lto other departments (additional)—

Insp. Quincey, 27 Indians, and 21 Chinese

CORONER.

官 廳

In-shi-kum.

Coroner—H. E. Wodehouse

Deputy Coroner—Alfred Lister

Chinese Interp. and Clerk—Bedell Li-yun

VICTORIA GAOL.

監 獄

Kam Fong.

Superintendent—Malcolm S ruan Tonnochy

Warden—George Hayward

Clerk—Chas. Gee

Assist. Clerk and Interp.—Yip Ling Mui

Head Turnkeys—Wm. Scudder, J. Jones,

J. J. Chapman

8 European turnkeys

19 Assistant turnkeys

4 Chinese assistant turnkeys

2 Hospital warders

1 Matron

18 Gaol guards

1 Messenger

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Colonial Surgeon and Inspector of Hospitals—

Philip B. C. Ayres, L.M., and M.R.C.S., Eng.; I.R.C.P., Edin., and J.P.

Health Officer of Port—W. S. Adams, M.D.

Chief Inspector of Nuisances—John Cleaver

Inspectors of Nuisances—J. s. Germain,

Michael Adams, Jas. Mulgraves

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

West Point (Temporary).

國家醫院

Kwok-ka I Un.

Superintendent—C. J. Wharry, M.D.;

C.M.; M.R.C.S.E.; L.S.A.L. (absent)

Acting Assistant Supt.—L. P. Marques,

I.R.C.S.I., L.M., L.K.Q.C.P.I.

Apothecary and Analyst—H. McCallum

Steward—U. de Silva

Clerk—Luk Tit Fo

Ward-masters—J. Carneiro & Chun Alok

LOCK HOSPITAL.

Surgeon—P. B. C. Ayres, M.R.C.S.E.;

L.M.; L.R.C.P.E.

Apothecary—A. de Souza

Matron—G. Assis

Inspector of Brothels—W. F. Whitehead

Inspector in charge at Wan-chi—W. Horton

Asst. do. do.—John Lee

CENTRAL SCHOOL.

中 央 學 校

Tai Shu-ün.

Acting Head Master—Alexander Falconer

Acting Second Master—W. M. B. Arthur

Acting Third Master—W. McKinney (absent)

Acting Fourth Master—W. Du Flon Hutchison

Acting Fifth Master—G. A. Caldwell

Acting Sixth Master—Chiu Chi-ts'ung

Assistant Masters—Ch'an Kai-ming, Tsang

Kit-fan, Lo T'at, and Lau Ho

Chinese Masters—Ho Chuk-shan, Ip Ut-lau, Ch'an In-tai, and Luk King-fo

HONGKONG ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

Captain and Acting Commandant—J. J. Francis

Lieutenant—J. Grant

HONGKONG FIRE BRIGADE.

滅火局

Mit Fo Kuk.

VICTORIA.

- Superintendent—J. P. McEuen, R.N.
 Assistant Superintendent—J. A. Carvalho
 do. do. —James Parker
 Clerk and Accountant—James Parker
 Engineer—R. K. Leitch
 Assist. Engineer—C. Wassenius
 Overseer of Water Works—E. Rose
 Foremen—G. Orley, W. F. Whitehead
 4 Assistant Foremen
 Engine Drivers—T. Campbell, W. Currie
 and 2 Chinese
 Assistant Engine Drivers—J. Grimble, H.
 Osborne
 14 European Firemen
 5 Chinese Stokers
 14 Chinese Watchmen
 80 Chinese Firemen
 14 European Volunteers
 121 Chinese Volunteers
 Yai-má-tt.
 1 European Fireman
 2 Chinese Firemen
 22 Volunteers (Chinese)
 Aberdeen.
 1 European Fireman
 2 Chinese Firemen
 18 Volunteers (Chinese)
 Shau-ki-wan.
 1 European Fireman
 2 Chinese Firemen
 40 Volunteers (Chinese)
 Inspector of Dangerous Goods—G. Orley
 Assistant do. —Cheong Shing

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
 VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE.

Engine House, Praya Central.

- Hon. Foreman—W. K. Hughes
 Hon. Secretary—E. F. Allford
 Engineer in charge—Thos. Glass
 24 European firemen

Consulates.

日耳曼領事官

Yat-i-mán Ling-sz Kún.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

- Consul—Adolf André
 Chancelier—Richard Schönberger

BELGIUM.

- Consul—Atwell Coxon, 1, Seymour Terrace

顛肇領事官

Tin-mak Ling-sz Kún.

DENMARK.

- Acting Consul—Hon. F. Bulkeley Johnson

法蘭西領事官

Fat-lan-sai Ling-sz Kún.

FRANCE.

(10, Arbutnot Road)

- Consul—G. Lemaire
 Chancelier—F. Silvín

花旗領事官

Fa-ki Ling-sz Kún.

UNITED STATES

(2, Praya East.)

- Consul—John S. Mosby
 Vice and Deputy Consul—
 Chinese Clerk and Interp.—Chue Asine

HAWAII (SANDWICH ISLANDS).

- Acting Consul-General—Hon. F. B. Johnson

以大利領事官

I-tai-li Ling-sz Kún.

ITALY.

- Consul—Chevalier D. Musso
 Chancelier—P. D'Agostini

立化蘭領事官

Láp-fa-lan Ling-sz Kún.

NETHERLANDS.

- Consul—Ludwig Beyer

大德國領事官

Tai T'k Kwok Ling-sz Kún.

GERMANY.

- Consul—G. Travers
 Vice-Consul—Dr. O. F. von Möllendorff
 Secretary—F. W. G. von Stockhausen
 Physicians—C. Clouth, M.D., and C.
 Gerlach, M.D.
 Shipping Master—W. Peterson

西洋領事官

Sai-yeung Ling-sz Kún.

PORTUGAL.

7, Chancery Lane.

- Consul—José da Silva Loureiro (consul-general in charge)
 Assistant—J. M. P. da Cunha Teixeira

俄羅斯領事官*Ngo-lo-sz Ling-sz Kün.*

RUSSIA.

(Peddar's Wharf.)

*Consul—W. Reiners**Chancellor—R. Schönberger***暹羅領事官***Tsim-lo Ling-sz Kün.*

SIAM.

*Consul—Thos. I. Rose (Borneo Company),
Queen's Road***呂宋領事官***Lui-sung Ling-sz Kün.*

SPAIN.

(1, Ball's Court, Bonham Road.)

*Consul—Albino Mencarini**Vice Consul—Luis Torres de Acevedo***瑞國領事官***Sui Kwok Ling-sz Kün.*

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Acting Consul—C. Vinco Smith

BRAZIL.

*Consul—A. G. Romano (also Honorary
Consul for Portugal)***日本領事官***Yat Pun Ling-sz Kün.*

JAPAN.

(7, Caine Road.)

*Consul—Taro Ando**Clerks—Ichiro Terada, Giro Hirabe*

PERU.

庇魯領事官*Pe-lu-kwook Ling-sze Kwoon.**Consul—J. Grant Smith, 8 Queen's Road***Educational.****ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.****聖保羅書院***Shing Po-lo Shü Un.**Visitor—The Archbishop of Canterbury**Warden—Right Rev. Bishop of Victoria**Sub-warden—**Chinese Day Schools in connection with
College—Two.**Chinese Masters—Un Ying Fong, Chau
To Ming***HONGKONG PUBLIC SCHOOL.**

Held at S. Paul's College.

*Visitor—Rt. Rev. Bishop Burdon**Committee—Bishop Burdon (chairman),
Rev. Dr. Chalmers, Hon. J. Russell,
Hon. P. Ryrie, T. Jackson (hon. trea-
surer), W. H. Forbes, H. W. Davis, D.
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Chief Engineer—W. Craig

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117 tons, 110 Horse Power nominal.

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 of South Australia
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 and Life
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 times, Marseilles
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Foochow, „ Adamson, Bell & Co.
Galle, „ Delmege, Reid & Co.
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Hankow, „ Evans, Pugh & Co.
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Hilo, Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co.
Kiukiang, „ Robt. Anderson & Co.
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Basler Transport Versicherungs Ge-
sellschaft
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Manager—Ho Amei

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 A. E. Cope, sub-accountant
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 A. Veitch, sub-manager do.
 G. R. Johnston (absent) do.

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 B. Ruttonjee do.
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 G. F. Gordo do.
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 W. N. Dow do.
 D. McLean, manager (London)
 W. Kaye, sub-manager do.
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Turner & Co., agents

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金寶銀行

Kam-po-ngan-hong.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Queen's Road.
Draws on the Bank of England, Bank of Scotland, and Head Office, Threadneedle Street, London; and on Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, Mauritius, Singapore, Melbourne, Sydney, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hiogo. The Corporation also issues circular notes and letters of credit, negotiable in all places of importance throughout the world.

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Robert Innes, accountant, and acting agent, Foochow
H. Howard Falor, actg. act. (absent)
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F. J. Barros
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A. M. Remedios
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Sir Wm. Johnston, accountant do.
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P. M. de Carvalho do.
J. L. Pereira do.
L. Cameron, agent (Yokohama)
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Esoofally Bhaineeya (Shanghai)
Mahomedally Moola Cumroodin do.

Abdulcader Esmaljee, merchant, and commission agent, 24A, Gage Street
Abdoolboosen Shaik Cumroodin
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天祥

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T. G. Williamson
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F. M. Pacheco

丫而架

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A-fut-sin-sang.

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Pong-chü-on, draftsman

Anton, James Ross, bill and bullion broker, 2, Colledge Gardens

鴉加行

Ap-ka-hong.

Apcar, A. M., merchant and commission agent, 28, Hollywood Road

Armstrong, J. M., Government auctioneer and commission agent, No. 8, Queen's Road Central
J. M. Armstrong
V. dos Remedios

瑞記洋行*Sui-kee-yeung-hong.*Arnhold, Karberg & Co., merchants,
Praya

Jacob Arnhold (London)
 Peter Karberg do.
 L. Mendel (Shanghai)
 L. Poesnecker
 J. Kramer (Canton)
 P. Arnhold
 C. Beurmann (Shanghai)
 J. Lamke
 H. Müller (Canton)
 R. Marten
 A. Milsom (Shanghai)
 G. Sachau do.
 G. D. Böning
 C. P. Karberg
 Max. Knobbe
 A. Holst
 E. da Cruz
 L. de Britto

Arnold, Thos., public accountant, 16,
Bank Buildings**亞士加以士麼***A-sze-ka E-sze-mo.*Asgar, H. A., & Hajee Esmail, merchants,
17, Gage Street

M. E. Asgar
 H. M. S. Esmail
 H. A. N. Sheerazi
 B. A. Erance

Behre, Ernst, special agent for German
Steamship Company of Hamburg, Ma-
rine House, 15, Queen's Road**麻里刺士***Pi-li-la-see.*Belilios, E. R., merchant, Lyndhurst
Terrace

E. R. Belilios
 J. B. Elias
 A. N. Judah
 N. J. Gomes
 A. G. B. Soares

Bhabha, S. B., ship-broker, Elgin Street

巴厘*Pa-lee.*

Birley & Co., merchants, 29, Queen's Road

Arthur Smith (England)
 Thomas Pyke do.
 H. L. Dalrymple

J. G. T. Hassell
 A. B. da Roza
 F. T. P. Foster
 A. R. Blandy
 H. A. N. Smith
 M. M. da Roza
 A. A. da Roza
 K. D. Adams (Canton)
 Geo. Hales (Foochow)

北方乞*Pek-lik-het.*

Blackhead & Co., F., shipchandlers, sail-
 makers, &c., Praya Central
 B. Schwarzkopf (absent)
 J. H. Smith
 F. H. Höhuke
 F. Schwarzkopf
 A. Wohlters

搬鳥公司*Poon-niu-kung-sze.*Borneo Company, Limited, merchants
Queen's RoadAlso of London, Manchester, Singapore,
Batavia, Sarawak, and Bangkok

H. Foss, manager
 T. I. Rose, signs per pro
 A. F. Ribeiro

栢多嗎*Po-to-ma.*Bowler, Thos. Ide, Chinese interpreter,
broker and general commission agent,
Club ChambersBraddon, H. E., general broker; re-
sidence, Hongkong HotelBrandt & Co. C., shipwrights, West Point
C. Brandt**不蘭爹呵***Ba-lan-da-o.*

Brandão & Co., 29, Wellington Street

F. A. Gomes
 J. B. Gomes, Jr.
 A. J. Gomes
 D. Alemão

庇利頓活頓律師*Pi-li-ton-kap. Wot-ton-chon-t-se.*Brereton & Wotton, solicitors, con-
veyancers, proctors, and notaries public,
29, Queen's Road

W. H. Brereton (absent)

Wm. Wotton
 V. H. Deacon, solicitor
 W. L. Thurgood, solicitor
 D. E. Caldwell
 M. d'Azevedo
 F. Remedios
 C. J. Lopes
 A. Silva
 C. A. Santos
 S. J. Santos
 Tsang Kam Chiu, interpreter
 Sin Hon, do.

磅郎尊士

Pong-long-chun-sz.

Brown, Jones & Co., undertakers, 6,
 Queen's Road East
 Geo. Stainfield

太古

Tai-ko.

Butterfield and Swire, merchants, Queen's
 Road

J. S. Swire (England)
 W. Lang (Shanghai)
 J. H. Scott do.
 F. R. Gamwell (England)
 E. Mackintosh
 J. A. Blogg
 H. Matchitt
 W. Poate
 J. Hazeland
 C. S. Barff
 A. Shepherd
 A. P. Pereira
 F. B. Aubert (Shanghai)
 J. C. Bois do.
 W. J. Robinson do.
 A. Burrows do.
 H. B. Endicott do.
 James Hall do.
 J. L. Brown do.
 E. Tomlin do.
 H. Smith do.
 D. Nesbitt do.
 E. B. Dowley do.
 T. Ford do.
 J. B. Fonseca do.
 A. L. Noronha do.
 H. R. Smith (Foochow) (absent)
 J. S. Burls do.
 H. Baker do.
 G. Martin do.

J. Andrew (Swatow)
 • L. Grunauer do.
 James Dodds (Yokohama)
 E. J. Geoghegan do.
 E. Walker do.

Buxoo, Meajan, S. L. "Morning Star"

Byramjee, Bomonjee, broker, 2, Old Bailey

Cairns, R. H., surveyor to Lloyds' Register, and for Local Insurance offices, 14, Praya

R. H. Cairns (absent)
 E. Burnie
 I. A. Xavier

加路威士

Ka-lo-wit-se.

Carlowitz & Co., merchants, 15, Praya
 Central

R. von Carlowitz (Germany)
 W. Post (absent)
 C. Erdmann
 B. Schmaeker
 Alf. Krauss (Shanghai)
 Max Paquin, signs per pro.
 H. Janns
 M. Scharrer
 C. Rümelin
 B. A. da Cruz
 C. von Bose (Canton)
 Theo. Ruff do.
 P. Sachse do.
 R. Jørgens (Shanghai)
 P. Blesky do.
 A. Holm do.
 Chas. Lafrentz do.

加心杯

Ka-sum-bhoy.

Cassumbhoy, Ebrahim, furniture warehouse, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 14, Beaconsfield
 Arcade

Ebrahim Cassumbhoy
 Sharalee E. Cassumbhoy

巴倫治

Pa-lun-jee.

Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co., merchants
 Hormusjee Cooverjee
 Eduljee Cawasjee (Pallanjee)
 Sorabjee Maneckjee Metta
 R. Cursetjee Vania

渣士爹路

Cha-se te-lo.

Chastel & Co., Ed., wine merchants and commission agents, Marine House, 15, Queen's Road
Ed. Chastel

察打

Chat-ta.

Chater, C. P., bill and bullion broker, Bank Buildings

察打

Chat-ta.

Chater & Vernon, share and general brokers, Bank Buildings
J. T. Chater
J. Y. V. Vernon

德臣印字館

Tuk-sun Yan-tzee koon.

"China Mail" Office, 2, Wyndham Street, behind the Club House. *Overland China Mail*, fortnightly for the home mail; *China Mail*, every evening except Sunday; *Chinese Mail*, daily; *China Review*, once in two months

Geo. Murray Bain, editor and proprietor

John Ogilvy, sub-editor and reporter

William Watt, reporter

Thomas Marr, do.

A. S. Souza, book-keeper

N. Sequeira, overseer

Chinese dept.—Tam Yik Kiu, manager

古律醫生

Kwoo-lot E-sang.

Clouth, Charles, M.D., medical practitioner, "Boulder Lodge," 1, Castle Rd.

Cohen & Georg, share and general brokers
C. C. Cohen

Erich Georg

Cohen, A. S., bill, bullion and general broker, 36, Lyndhurst Terrace

Chinoy, A. H., merchant and commission agent, 14A, Graham Street

Ardaseer Hormusjee Chinoy

今孖素印字館

Kam-ma-sho-yun-tsz koon.

"Commercial Printing Office," Wyndham Street

J. A. da Luz

高吧洋行

Ko-pa-yeung-hong.

Cooper & Co., H. N., merchants and commission agents, 3, Pottinger Street
H. N. Cooper

各臣

Kok-son.

Coxon, A., bill and bullion broker, Seymour Terrace

Cursedjee Ookerjee Bhassania & Co., general merchants and commission agents, 12, Peel Street

Cursedjee Ookerjee Bhassania

Eduljee Jamssetjee Deeguria

Pestonjee Jamsadjee, broker

Sapoorjee Cowasjee Kudwa

Cawasjee Rustomjee

孖刺新聞紙館

Ma-la-san-mun-chi-koon.

"Daily Press" Office, Wyndham Street, *Daily Press*, English edition, published every morning; *Chung Ngoi San Po*, Chinese edition, with a market extra, every morning; *China Overland Trade Report*, published fortnightly, on the mornings of the departure of the English Mail.

Y. J. Murrow (England), proprietor

R. Chatterton Wilcox, lessee & editor

D. Warres Smith, manager

Geo. C. Cox, sub-editor

C. A. Cornish, reporter

Kavasji Edulji, clerk

E. P. Sequeira, reader

Adelino A. V. Ribeiro, foreman

Philippe da Luz, deputy foreman

J. P. Rozario, compositor

Alfredo Perpetuo, do.

John Ribeiro, do.

J. M. Sequeira, do.

O. Franco, do.

Lo Pik Shan, clerk and translator

CHINESE EDITION.

Ng Chan, general manager

Ho Shap Chow, editor

Yip Kwai Wan, sub editor

Danby, Wm., civil engineer, architect and surveyor, 23, Queen's Road Central

Wm. Danby, M. Inst. C. E.

Albert Denison

Isaac Hughes

Hans Gørdthausen

Chan A Fook

Chan A Sam
A. de Costa

Daver, Pestonjee Fraunjee, storekeeper, 4
Lyndhurst Terrace

亨泰行

Hang-tye-hong.

Deetjen & Co., merchants, &c.

E. Deetjen (Bremen)
E. Burchard
Chas. J. Lafrentz
H. Sanders
W. Gerdes
M. E. S. Pereira

的件拿

De-kin-na.

Degenauer, F., merchant, Blue Buildings,
Wanchai

甸尼十 律師

Tin-ni-sz-mo-sap Chong-sz.

Dennys and Mossop, solicitors, conveyancers,
proctors and notaries public, 18,
Bank Buildings

H. L. Dennys
W. H. R. Mossop
O. Baptista
Ng-Ashing
Ng Tak Suang

Devjee, Rehmtoola, merchant and commission agent, 24, Peel Street

疏沙印字館

So-sha-yan-tze-koon.

De Souza & Co., printers, publishers, and bookbinders, corner of Wellington and d'Aguilar Streets

J. J. de Souza
H. C. Lübeck
S. Marçal
F. M. Franco
A. Perpetuo
M. Machado
A. Santos
F. Almario
F. Rodrigues
F. de Souza
M. Sonça

Driscoll, T. N., tailor, hosier, hatter and outfitter, Queen's Road

T. N. Driscoll
J. Keating

中和

Chung-wo.

Dunn, Melbye & Co., merchants, Praya

W. E. H. Dunn
E. Melbye
E. Helga Melbye
F. Shaughan
M. S. Lima

Eastlacke, W. C., D.D.S., dentist, 21,
Wyndham St.

Eastlacke, G. Yardley, D.D.S., dentist, 21,
Wyndham St.

Eduljee, D., merchant, 12, Peel St.

Esmail & Co., Hajee Adum, merchants,
17, Hollywood Road

Omar Moladina, manager
Salaman Carrimmahomed

Essabhoy, A. M., merchant and commission agent, 40, Cochrane Street

Essabhoy Abdoolkader Moola
Hyderally Ebrahim, manager (Y'ma)
Essabhoy Abdoolkyum Moola (S'pore)
Essabhoy Mottobhoy Moola (B'bay)
Essabhoy Abdooltyab Moola (C'cutta)
Mahomedally

霍近拿

Fok-kun-na.

Falconer & Co., G., watch and chronometer makers, jewellers, &c., Queen's Road Central

I. B. Falconer (Scotland)
M. Falconer (America)
W. Ross
Matthew Falconer
T. Sanderson
J. Muirhead
A. A. da Cruz

Fenwick, Morrison & Co., engineers, &c.,
Wanchai

Geo. Fenwick
Robt. Fyfe, engineer
H. Hyndman, Jr.

Fisher, Dr. J. Charles, medical practitioner, Arbutnot Road

Fournier & Co., Henry, merchants and general storekeepers, corner D'Aguilar and Wellington Streets

H. Fournier
L. Chevalier (Marseilles)

Framjee Hormusjee & Co., merchants,
No. 7, Hollywood Road
D. M. Mehta
H. M. Mehta
M. S. Mehta
Dadabhoy Muncherjee
F. Dorabjee
Shavukshaw Dorabjee

Francis, John Joseph, barrister-at-law,
J.P., 16, Bank Buildings
Clerk—S. J. Gutierrez

佛蘭西藥房

Fat-lan-sai-yeuk-fong.

French Dispensary, 51E, Queen's Road
J. L. Britto, proprietor
J. J. d'Andrade

播威鏢店

Po-wai-piu teem.

Gaupp & Co., Charles J., chronometer and
watchmakers and jewellers, Queen's
Road

Chas. Gaupp (Europe)
J. Keiser
C. Heermann
P. Speidel

蝦勒醫生

Ka lack-e-sang.

Gerlach, C., M.D., medical practitioner,
1, Alexandra Terrace

劫公司

Kip kung-see.

Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants

H. B. Gibb (absent)
H. Lowcock do.
A. G. Wood (Shanghai)
A. McLeod do.
W. H. F. Darby
C. S. Goolwyn, Jr.
W. de St. Croix
C. F. Ozorio
L. J. Ozorio
H. P. Tennant (Foochow)
H. Clyma do.
F. G. White (Shanghai)
H. W. Daniel do.
C. S. Sharp do.
B. Layton do.
H. Sheppard do.
E. Hatton, Jr. do.
E. C. Ozorio do.

太平行

Tai-ping Hong.

Gilman & Co., merchants, d'Aguilar St.

W. S. Young
W. Harton Jr. (Foochow)
A. McConachie
R. P. Dipple
J. A. da Costa
C. F. Harton (Foochow)
G. Slade do.

Gomes, A. S., M.D., M.R.C.S., medical
practitioner, 25, Wyndham St.

Goolam Hoosein John Mahomed, merchant
and commission agent, 3, Gage Street
Gulam Hoosein John Mahomed
Azumbhoy Sirdarkhan, manager

Griffith & Co., D. K., London Aerated
Waters Manufactory and general agents,
7, Beaconfield Arcade
D. K. Griffith

順利洋行

Sun-lee.

Grossmann & Co., merchants, 1, d'Aguilar
Street

C. F. Grossmann
G. A. Grossmann (absent)
R. Schultz

Guedes, F. D., wine merchant and com-
mission agent

Guedes, J. M., Junr., house and land
agent, and manager Meekce Godown
Company, Wellington St.

葛爹厘印字館

Kot te le-yin tze-koov.

Gutierrez, R. F., printer, 12, Wyndham
Street

啞蝦卑杯

A-ha be-boy.

Habibbhoy, Ahmedbhoy, merchant, 32,
Lyndhurst Terrace

Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy (Bombay)
N. Abdoolally, manager
A. Sewjeebhoy

哈卑杯

Hap-bi-boy.

Habibbhoy, Rehemebhoy, merchant, 32,
Lyndhurst Terrace
R. Habibbhoy (Bombay)

N. Abdoolally, manager
A. Sewjeebhoy

蝦厘修琴

Ha-li-sou-ching-yeung-kum.

Hahn, A., practical piano tuner and repairer, and teacher of dancing, Beaconsfield Arcade

Hajee Mahomed & Co., Persian merchants, 38, Lyndhurst Terrace

Hajee Ali Shirazee (Bombay)
Hajee Mahomed Sadeck Shiraz
Hajee Mahomed Esmail Shiraz
Hajee Abdool Currim
D. R. Kotwal

Hajee Esmail Hajee Ahmed, merchant, 28, Peel St.

Hajee Abdoolah Noormahomed (Bombay)

Hajee Esmail Hajee Ahmed
Abdoolkarim Allimahomed

Hajee Hamed Hajee Esack, merchant, 16, Gage Street

Hajee Esack Ellias (Bombay)
Oosman Esmail, manager
Abdoolah Kaderdama
Mossabhoy Sedick

亞之美渣馬也亞厘

Ah-jee-me-ja-ma-mud-ah-lee.

Hajee Meerza Mohmed Ally & Co., merchants, Lyndhurst Terrace

Mahomed Ameen, manager
Hajee Meerza Abolcassim
Mahomed Hady
Mahomed Ally

Hancock, A., bill & bullion broker (absent)

Hancock, S., bill and bullion broker

華大

Wah-tai.

Harris, Goodwin & Co., merchants, 14, Stanley St.

Felix Goodwin (Birmingham)
Ezra Edmund Harris (London)
S. S. Lowe
Ernest Stamps (Shanghai)
T. Steanes do.

Huyllar, T. C., Q. C., barrister-at-law; office, over Hongkong Dispensary

希士公司

He-se-kung-see.

Hesse & Co., merchants, Peddar's Wharf

H. Stolterfoht
Chas J. Hirst
F. C. Dittmer
J. H. Leffmann
O. Wegener

開亞文哈士公司

Hoi-a-man-hop-sz-kung-see.

Heuermann, Herbst & Co., shipchandlers, sailmakers, provision merchants, and general storekeepers, 12a, Queen's Road (opposite Hongkong Hotel)

F. W. Heuermann
E. Herbst

蝦刺爹威士

Ha-la-te-wai-se.

Holliday, Wise & Co., merchants, Praya

John Holliday (Manchester)
C. W. Farbridge do.
J. F. Holliday do.
C. J. Holliday (Shanghai)
J. B. McCulloch (Manila)
A. P. MacEwen
C. W. Holliday
J. C. Hughes
Wm. Dunman
A. J. Vieira
S. A. de Souza
J. Beattie (Shanghai)
J. W. L. Williamson do.
F. Anderson do.
L. Barretto do.
A. Rozario do.
A. Grundy (Manila)
L. P. Andrews do.
H. Aslton do.
R. Thistlethwaite do.

堪士

Hom-see.

Holmes, Geo., ship & general broker, &c., "Norman Cottage," Albany Road

香港蘇打水館

Heung-kong so-ta-shui-koon.

Hongkong Soda Water Manufacturing Company, 6A, Hollywood Road

J. P. da Costa
D. A. d'Eca
G. H. M. da Costa

“Hongkong Telegraph” (daily), office
15, Wellington St.

Robt. Fraser Smith, proprietor and
editor

Jas. E. Beale, manager

F. M. Franco, Jr., reporter

J. J. de Barros, bookkeeper

香港灣仔木園

Hong-kong Muk-ün, Wanchai.

Hongkong Timber Yard, Wanchai

L. Mallory, proprietor

Horck, A. H. von der, M. D., physician
and surgeon; specialist for eye dis-
eases; 21, Wyndham St.

大馬房牛奶舖

Tai-ma-fong-ngeen-nai-po.

“Horse Repository” and Hongkong Dairy,
Garden Road, rear of Murray Barracks

J. Kennedy

L. Trower

拷核

How-w-it

Howard & Co., Thos., merchants, West
Point

D. Musso & Co., agents

Hughes & Legge, share and general bro-
kers and auctioneers; office, Marine
House, Queen’s Road, Central

W. Kerfoot Hughes

William Legge

E. Jones Hughes

P. R. Doral

F. A. Ozorio

紹昌洋行

Shiu cheong-yeung-hong.

Humphreys & Co., W. G., merchants and
commission agents, Bank Buildings

W. G. Humphreys

和記

Wo-kee,

Hutchison, John D., merchant, 27,
Queen’s Road Central

Inglis, John, consulting engineer and
surveyor, 14, Praya Central

Jamasjee J., cotton and yarn broker,
18, Hollywood Road
M. M. Cotwall

Jamsetjee, P., broker, 12, Peel street

卑亞杯

Pe-a-poy.

Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, merchant, No. 64,
Wellington Street.

B. John Mahomed, manager

Jafferbhoy Mawjee

E. Mahomed

M. Kurrumsey

A. Hassumbhoy, manager (Sh’hai)

M. Remtoola do.

渣顛

Cha-teen.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants, East
Point, and 7, Queen’s Road Central

Robert Jardine (England)

William Keswick (absent)

Francis Bulkeley Johnson

W. Paterson (Shanghai)

J. Bell-Irving (absent)

J. J. Keswick (absent)

Herbert Smith (Shanghai)

John Macgregor

H. C. Maclean

C. S. Taylor

E. F. Allford

A. MacClymont

Kenneth McK. Ross

F. H. Slaghek

C. W. Richards

G. T. Veitch

Jas. J. Bell-Irving

T. G. Glover

J. P. da Costa

F. H. Azevedo

G. dos Remedios

A. de Britto

A. J. V. Ribeiro

A. H. de Carvalho

F. X. V. Ribeiro

J. M. G. Pereira

J. P. da Costa

G. Mackrill Smith (Canton)

P. S. da Roza do.

B. A. Clarke (Shanghai)

E. Ward do.

D. Glass do.

A. Cheyne do. (absent)

E. H. Kenny do.

E. J. Caldbeck do.

R. P. Hunter do.

H. T. Allan do.

E. G. Hillier do.

- R. Inglis (Shanghai)
 James McKie do.
 Robt. Macgregor do.
 E. J. de Couto do.
 A. Yvanovich do.
 L. A. Tavares do.
 E. F. da Sa do.
 L. J. Sa do.
 W. Dobic (*Yuen-fuh*) do.
 W. E. Allum (Foochow)
 T. Pollard do.
 R. W. H. Wood do.
 G. W. King do.
 D. da Roza do.
 W. H. Gubbins (Tientsin)
 A. E. Reynell do.
 W. B. Walter (Yokohama)
 C. F. Hooper do.
 G. L. Montgomery do.
 H. O. Noyes do.
 C. F. Reniers do.
 A. C. Reid do.
 Ryle Holme (Nagasaki)
- S. S. "Suez" Hongkong and Calcutta
Captain—W. M. Dodd
Chief Officer—G. Ainslie
Second do. —J. Meikle
Third do. —J. Harlman
Chief Engineer—G. Renwick
Second do. —W. Stokes
Third do. —W. Walker
Fourth do. —J. Ramsay
- Just & Grobien, bill and bullion brokers
 H. Z. Just, 14, Albany Road
 F. A. F. Grobien, (Shanghai)
- Kelly & Walsh, booksellers, stationers,
 musicsellers, newsagents, tobacconists,
 Queen's Road
 T. Brown (Shanghai)
 Chas. Grant
 H. Giles
 F. Davidson
- Khamisa, N. M. & A. M., dealers in mil-
 linery and drapery goods, 8, Peel Street
 Noor Mahomed Khamisa
 Ally Mahomed Khamisa
 Abdool Rahman
 Esmael Elia
- Khamisa Jooma, draper, 88, Wellington
 Street
 Khamisa Jooma (absent)

Esmail Jooma, agent
 Tarnmahomed Hassen
 N. Keekabooy

商業商會

Kwo. g-yiy Shiung-ui
 Kogio Shokwai, 20, Praya West
 Riozo Oishi, agent
 Komakichi Yasuda

告老紗

Ko-lo-sa.

Kruse & Co., jewellers, tobacconists, and
 commission agents, 10, Queen's Road
 Central

H. Kuhlmann
 R. Schönbeger
 P. F. Xavier

覽勿夜冷館

Lam-mat Ye-lang-kwoon.

Lammert, G. R., auctioneer, appraiser, and
 commission agent, Peddar's Wharf

G. R. Lammert
 J. Alabor
 S. Fischer

蘭士顛

Lan-se-teen.

Landstein & Co., merchants, Marine House,
 Queen's Road

Alex. Levy
 E. Constantiu (Tonquin)
 A. F. Pereira

連架刺佛

Lane-ka-la-fat.

Lane, Crawford & Co., general storekeepers,
 shipchandlers, tailors, news agents and
 auctioneers, Queen's Road

David R. Crawford
 John S. Cox
 F. de Sá
 Henry Crawford
 Wm. Boffey
 John McCallum
 A. Fonseca, Junr.
 J. R. McDonald
 H. E. Denson
 Harry Ellis
 J. M. R. Gonsalves
 Frederic Townley (Yokohama)
 F. O. Eustace do.
 George Booth do.
 T. G. Richmond do.

得忌利士*Tak-ke-le-se.*Lapraik & Co., Douglas, merchants,
Praya

John S. Lapraik (England)

A. T. Manger

C. D. Bottomley

J. Grant

T. E. Davies

A. F. dos Remedios

A. G. dos Remedios

F. J. dos Remedios

A. F. dos Remedios, Jr.

L. A. Xavier

G. D. Pitman (Swatow)

COAST STEAMERS.

"NAMOA."

Captain—G. T. Westoby

Chief Officer—W. T. Hunter

2nd do. —G. Black

3rd do. —

Chief Engineer—W. Clarke, Jr.

2nd do. —

3rd do. —Stainfield

"KWANGTUNG."

Captain—M. Young

Chief Officer—H. O. Harris

2nd do. —J. Lewis

3rd do. —J. H. Green

Chief Engineer—W. MacIntosh

2nd do. —J. Benson

3rd do. —

"HAI-LOONG."

Captain—F. Ashton

Chief Officer—W. G. Parker

2nd do. —J. Wilkinson

3rd do. —F. S. Cahill

Chief Engineer—J. Roberts

2nd do. —E. F. Handley

3rd do. —

"ALBAY."

Captain—H. Lightwood

Chief Officer—G. Shewan

2nd do. —W. Robinson

3rd do. —

Chief Engineer—F. Urquhart

2nd do. —J. Wilson

3rd do. —

"FOKIEN."

Captain—J. C. Abbott

Chief Officer—J. S. Wylie

2nd do. —J. S. Roach

3rd do. —W. Pike

Chief Engineer—A. McIntyre

2nd do. —W. McKechnie

3rd do. —
"THALES."

Captain—T. G. Pocock

Chief Officer—F. Tickell

2nd do. —R. Unsworth

3rd do. —W. Salmond

Chief Engineer—W. Parlano

2nd do. —J. Dunn

3rd do. —J. McCrath

謙信洋行*Hym-sun-yeung-hong.*Lembke & Co., Justus, merchants and
commission agents, Club Chambers
d'Aguilar Street

Justus P. Lembke

Th. Bieber (Shanghai)

H. Harms

連士德公司*Lin-sec-tuk-kung-sze.*Linstead & Davis, merchants, 23, Queen's
Road

H. W. Davis

C. G. Bunker

L. Gibbons

F. E. L. Soares

洛夕醫生*Lock-het-e-shang.*

Lochhead, John H., M.D., 2, Elgin Street

Lowndes, R. W., broker, 116, Queen's
Road EastLoxley, W. R., merchant and commission
agent, office at Sayle & Co.'s, Queen's
Road

W. R. Loxley

H. H. Loxley

馬嬌云夫力架公司*Ma-kiu-wun-foo-lik-ka-kung-sz.*MacEwen, Fricke & Co., storekeepers,
wine merchants, shipping and genera.
agents, 43, Queen's Road and 22, Praya,
agents for *North China Herald*, Shang-
hai, &c.

Alex. F. Smith

W. Dolan

J. Macle hose

C. Mooney

W. A. Quinton

W. Cruise

Frank Murray
A. T. G. da Silva

Mackean, E., barrister-at-law, Bank Buildings

仔地公司

Ma-ti-kung-sz

Marty, A. R., merchant and commission agent, 44, Queen's Road

A. R. Marty
H. Padel
A. M. Carneiro
P. Marty (Haiphong)

麥邊洋行

Mak-pin-yeung-hong.

McBain, G., broker, &c., 9, Gough Street
Low Sai Nam

墨馬道

Mak-mah-to.

McMurdo, R., marine surveyor, and surveyor for French Lloyds', Hunt's Block
R. McMurdo

G. Yvanovich

隴仁藥房

Lai-yan-yeuk-fong.

Medical Hall, 50, Queen's Road

Th. Koffer, proprietor
E. Niedhardt, analytical chemist

也者士

Mat-che-see.

Melchers & Co., merchants, Peddar's Wharf

Hermann Melchers (Bremen)

Adolf André (Europe)

W. Reiners

Joh. Fr. Mardfeldt
J. Goosmann
M. Grote
J. Lauts
Heinr. Drude
G. von Willie
C. M. do Rozario
A. E. Allemão
C. Jantzen (Shanghai) signs per pro.
St. Michaelsen do. do.
A. Ehlers do.
J. Palmer do.
Wm. Mendel do.
F. Thyen do.
F. J. d'Almeida do.
P. V. Rodriguez do.

Merwanjee, S., broker, 24, Peel Street

Metta, E. N., merchant, 18, Hollywood Road

S. N. Tolatee (Bombay)
E. N. Metta (Canton)
M. P. Tolatee (absent)
S. F. Mehta

咪咂

Me-yer.

Meyer & Co., merchants, 13, Queen's Road Central

A. E. Meyer
H. F. Meyerink
H. Garrals
F. Lemke
J. G. Schröter
P. F. Rozario
J. L. Carneiro
F. X. Rozario

美刺

Me-lah.

Millar & Co., A., house and ship plumbers, gasfitters, painters, coppersmiths, brass-founders, and general contractors, Beaconsfield Arcade, and Queen's Road East

Andrew Millar

F. J. Ryan
F. Shepherd
M. Rozario

三井洋行

Sam-tsung-yeung-hong.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, merchants
Geo. R. Stevens & Co., agents

麼地公司

Mo-tee-kung-se.

Mody & Co., N., 40, Queen's Road
Ardeshir N. Mody (Bombay)

Jehangérjee N. Mody do.

Framjee H. Arjánee

Hormusjee R. Hakimna

Dosabhoy R. Billia

麼地

Mo-tee.

Mody, H. N., bill, bullion, & general broker and auctioneer, Graham Street

H. N. Mody
R. R. Roberts

Moonshee, S. D., broker, 40, Queen's Road

Moore, W. P., hairdresser, &c., Hotel Buildings, Queen's Road Central

W. P. Moore, proprietor
C. H. Flores, book-keeper
Otto Kitchu, assistant
M. Reyes, do.
Bonn, do.

Moore & Co., tobacconists and news-agents, "Variety Store," 42, Queen's Road

C. J. Xavier

摩三文

Moh Sam-mun.

More & Seimund, (late Broadbear, Anthony & Co.) shiphandlers, Praya

C. H. E. Seimund
J. Harley

Morgan, W. M., share and general broker, auctioneer, &c., Peddar's Hill

摩厘士厘公司

Mo-li-tsz-le Koong-se.

Morris & Ray, ship brokers, Bank Buildings

A. G. Morris
E. C. Ray

Mourente, R. & M., merchants, and proprietors of Tutuban Rope Manufactory of Manila, 3, Pottinger Street

Ramon Mourente
Miguel Mourente

Musso & Co., D., merchants, West Point

D. Musso
P. d'Agostini
A. Mistrallet

伍秩庸大狀師

Ng Tit-yung, Tai-chong-sz.

Ng Choy, barrister-at-law, 16, Bank Buildings

Ng Choy
Ng Kit Shun
J. R. Xaxier

那布

No-po.

Noble, John, chronometer and watch maker, jeweller and silversmith, 8, Queen's Road

J. Noble

John McWatters

H. F. Ozorio
D. S. Marquis

羅耶也印字館

Lo-long-ya-yun-tze-koon.

Noronha & Co., Government and general printers and stationers, 5, 7, and 9, Zetland Street, ("Government Gazette," published every Saturday, Chinese newspaper published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.)

D. Noronha

S. A. Noronha
C. A. Ozorio
B. P. Campos, foreman
F. F. Pinna
R. V. Ribeiro
S. Xavier
S. Silva
L. Xavier
J. Gabriel
E. Carniro

Norton & Co., merchants and commission agents, Queen's Road Central

Robert Lyall
R. W. Lowndes

打笠治麵飽

Ta-lab-chee min-pow.

Nowrojee D., merchant and baker, Queen's Road

Dorabjee Nowrojee
D. Dorabjee (Bombay)
Shaik Eliar Bux
F. Jamsetjee
H. Cowasjee
P. Pereira
M. Ruttonjee

Nowrojee & Co., merchants, 13, Peel Street

C. B. Guzder (Calcutta)
F. D. Guzder (absent)
D. N. Saklatwala

Nujmoodin Jeewakhan, merchant and commission agent, 10, Graham St.

Nujmoodin Jeewakhan (Bombay)
Abdoolcarrin Abedin
Feeda Ally Hoosnally

O'Brien, R. A., M.D. (absent)

Hartigan, W. McK., M.K.C.P. and L.M., L.R.C.S.I., 2, St. John's Place

阿厘仁他藥房*O-le-yan-ta-yeuk-fong.*

• Oriental Dispensary, 10, Stanley Street
F. P. Soares, manager
I. L. Vieira

Firon, E., teacher of singing, piano and violin, 44, Queen's Road

Firon, L., teacher of French and piano, 44, Queen's Road

Polishwalla, M. B., cotton and yarn broker, 12, Aberdeen St.

八巴厘*Pat-pa-lee.*

Pubaney, Ebrahimbhoy, merchant, 40, Lyndhurst Terrace

Dhurumseybhoy Moomeen, manager
Mooljeebhoy Gangjee, do.
Fazulbhoy Dhurumsey
Bundally Khimjee
Mahomedbhoy Cassambhoy
Casumbhoy Peerbhoy
Esmailbhoy Khimjee
Soomarbhoy Manojee, manager, S'hai

Pustau & Co., merchants, Queen's Road

T. J. E. von Pustau
E. L. Reuter
H. C. Otte, signs per pro.
A. Reuter
B. F. dos Remedios

利地架行*Le-te-ka-hong.*

Radecker & Co., merchants and commission agents, Wyndham Street

R. Radecker
W. Detmers
W. Döbbling

Rapp, F., auctioneer, appraiser and commission agent, Zetland Street

連拿*Lin-nah.*

Raynal, G., merchant and commission agent, 11, Stanley Street

泰和行*Tye-wo-hong.*

Reiss & Co., merchants, Praya
Charles Kahn
C. Stiebel

Moritz Kalb (Shanghai)

R. M. Gray, silk inspector
S. Hughes, tea inspector
A. B. Tomkins, tea inspector
R. H. Percival, silk inspector
(Shanghai)
S. J. Crutch, tea inspector (S'hai)
C. Danenberg
F. S. Marçal (Shanghai)

利美打士*Lee-mee-ta-sz.*

Remedios & Co., J. J. dos, merchants, Stanley Street

J. H. dos Remedios
A. G. Romano
Alex. A. dos Remedios
J. M. dos Remedios
J. Haughton

Remedios & Co., merchants, Praya Central; agents for Spanish mail steamers between Manila and Singapore, and Olano, Larrinaga's Spanish steamers

José A. dos Remedios
J. C. dos Remedios
A. dos Remedios
E. A. Jorge

Rickards, Fred., commission agent
Staunton Street

Rodrigues, H. J., house agent and rent collector, 3, Ladder St. Terrace

Rogers, G. O., D.D.S., dentist, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road

Rose, Mrs. J. F., draper, milliner and dressmaker, Queen's Road

Mrs. J. F. Rose
Mrs. Stockhausen
Miss Gate

Rose & Co., general drapers, men's mercers, milliners and dressmakers, Queen's Road Central

Miss Rose
J. H. Baker
Miss Nestor
J. Roberts

羅沙里澳*Lo-cha-li-o.*

Rozario & Co., merchants, 8, Stanley Street

Marcos C. do Rozario
F. M. Gonsalves

那沙剪髮店

No-sa tsin-fat n.

Roza, J. da, barber and hair dresser,
Wellington Street

旗昌

Kee-cheong.

Russell & Co., merchants, Praya
William H. Forbes (absent)
H. de C. Forbes (Shanghai)
John M. Forbes, Jr. (New York)
S. W. Pomeroy, Jr. (London)
F. D. Hitch (absent)
Charles Vincent Smith
F. D. Bush
L. M. Baptista
T. L. Bush
C. Chamberlain
A. Cordeiro
H. Grimble
J. A. Gutierrez
Q. J. Gutierrez
F. M. Gutierrez
R. F. Gutierrez, Jr.
F. Henderson
L. C. Ozorio
C. A. Tomes
E. U. Smith
A. E. da Silva
C. C. dos Remedios
F. Jorge
T. B. Cunningham (Canton)
F. Koch do.
A. M. da Cruz do.
C. A. de Br. to do.
N. C. Stevens (Amoy)
J. J. Howard do.
M. de Figuereido do.
A. de Figuereido do.
E. Sheppard (Foochow)
H. S. Rogers do.
B. Pereira do.
E. F. d'Almeida (Shanghai)
C. G. Beebe do.
J. Ballard do.
P. Brunat do.
L. Gouilloud do.
F. J. Green do.
A. C. Hunter do.
R. G. Ogle do.
N. Simoens do.
E. Stone do.
J. D. Thorburn do.
G. H. Wheeler do.
N. D'O. Wintle do.
S. S. Gilbert (New York)

J. B. Manson (London)
M. W. Greig do.
S. S. "ESMERALDA."

Captain—Roll. Talbot
Chief Officer—G. E. Elliott
2nd do. —Geo. Wright
3rd do. —J. C. Campbell
Chief Engineer—J. B. Pyfo
2nd do. —W. H. Leslie
3rd do. —B. Sanders
"DIAMANTE."

Captain—R. F. Cullen
First Officer—J. L. Hutchison
Chief Engineer—A. Mintipley

Rustomjee, S., broker, 5, Pottinger Street

Ruttonjee, B. & E., snopkeepers, 18, Peel Street

B. Ruttonjee
E. Ruttonjee

律頓治

Lut-ton-chee.

Ruttunjee & Co., D., merchants, Hollywood Road

D. Ruttunjee

山打

San-ta.

Sander & Co., merchants and commission agents, Queen's Road Central

F. Sander
Th. von der Heyde (Hamburg)
R. Becker

沙育

Sa-soon.

Sassoon, Sons & Co., David, merchants, Praya Central

Sir Albert D. Sassoon (England)
R. D. Sassoon do.
Arthur D. Sassoon do.
S. D. Sassoon (Bombay)
A. M. Gubbay do.
F. D. Sassoon
E. Moses (Shanghai)
R. A. Gubbay do.
John A. Mosely
A. E. Abraham
A. J. Brandão
J. S. Judah
E. H. Joseph
F. Ezekiel
A. J. do Rozario
A. P. da Costa

E. F. do Rozzno
 N. D. Ezekiel (Foochow)
 S. E. Levy do.
 M. Moses (Ningpo)
 F. Ezekiel do.
 I. A. Ezra do.
 J. S. Ezekiel (Shanghai)
 J. R. Michael do.
 M. A. Sopher do.
 R. S. Judah do.
 J. A. Sopher do.
 A. H. Jacob do.
 A. E. J. Abraham (Hankow)
 S. S. A. Benjamin do.
 D. H. Silas (Wuhu)
 M. S. Kelly do.
 R. Moses (Chefoo)
 E. S. Kelly do.
 S. A. Hardoon (Tientsin)
 G. Isaac do.

“JAPAN,” BRITISH STEAMER.

Captain—T. S. Gardner
Chief Officer—Fred. F. Flacks
 2nd do. —W. Greenfield
 3rd do. —J. O’Sullivan
 4th do. —A. S. Nicholas
Purser—J. Gregory
Chief Engineer—M. Graham
 2nd do. —John Allan
 3rd do. —Joseph Mackey
 4th do. —James Craigie

“A. APCAR,” BRITISH STEAMER.

Captain—A. B. Mactavish
Chief Officer—G. Appleyard
 2nd do. —W. A. Condit
 3rd do. —J. Thomson
Purser—G. Demetrius
Chief Engineer—J. Leslie
 2nd do. — — Watts
 3rd do. — — Stevenson
 4th do. — J. M. Gregory

新沙遜

Shun-sa-soon.

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants, Queen’s Road

Jacob E. Sassoon (Bombay)
 Edward E. Sassoon (absent)
 Meyer E. Sassoon
 Sassoon I. David (Bombay)
 Ezekiel A. Solomon (Shanghai)
 Nissim I. Silas
 David E. Sassoon
 Isaac E. Obadaya
 J. S. Moses
 S. J. Danby

M. S. Silas
 R. H. Elias
 E. E. Elias
 S. P. Johannes
 J. S. Perry (Foochow)
 S. R. Marcus do.
 S. S. Joseph (Shanghai)
 Y. A. Gubbay do.
 J. Moosa do.
 F. A. Cotton do.
 M. Nissim do.
 D. Benjamin (Ningpo)
 S. A. Davie do.
 M. S. Perry (Wuhu)
 A. E. Shooker do.
 A. J. David (Chefoo)
 A. E. Moses do.
 Abraham Ezra (Tientsin)
 A. S. Silas do.

些厘

Say-le.

Sayle & Co, linen drapers, silk mercers, milliners, merchant tailors, &c., “Victoria Exchange,” Queen’s Road, and Stanley Street; corner of Nankin and Szechuen Roads, Shanghai; Commercial Square, Singapore, and Penang
 R. Sayle (England)
 D. Sayle

W. Powell
 Mrs. Powell
 Miss Franklin
 Miss Shirwall
 J. Edgar
 R. Blades
 R. Lang
 T. F. Fisher
 R. C. Hurley
 J. Rooke
 F. Wilford
 F. Green
 R. White
 J. Francis
 J. G. dos Remedios
 Q. A. Rangel
 E. H. Spring, (Shanghai) (absent)
 T. W. Wright do., manager
 T. H. Sayle do.
 E. Wheen do.
 E. H. Latty do.
 T. Jeffrey do.
 H. Buck do.
 C. Kirby do.
 T. Boyd do.
 J. B. Neilson do.

F. S. Smith (Shanghai)
 G. McKane do.
 W. E. Bousfield do.
 Mrs. Wheen do.
 Mrs. T. H. Sayle do.
 Robert Liddelow (Singapore)
 F. H. Elliott do. (absent)
 J. E. Polglase do.
 G. Scaife do.
 T. H. Denton do.
 G. Murray do.
 F. Jackson do.
 W. Henderson do.
 B. Eichhorn do.
 Miss Rickard do.
 Chong Yee Loong do.
 Teo Kim Boon do.

十 劫 罷

Sz-kip pa.

Scheffer, J. F., ship-chandler and general
 storekeeper, 21 and 23 Pottinger Street
 J. F. Scheffer
 C. H. Flores

些 刺 時

She-la-se.

Schellhass & Co, Eduard, merchants,
 Praya Central
 Eduard Schellhass (Hamburg)
 Ludwig Beyer
 R. Buschmann (Europe)
 G. Harling (Shanghai)
 F. Seip
 A. Goetz
 G. Prosch
 R. Kasch
 E. Pereira
 Johs. Baessler (Shanghai)
 R. Abesser do.
 J. S. Gonsalves do.

士 蔑 公 司

See-mit-kung-se.

Schmidt & Co., W., gun and rifle makers,
 machinists, and dealers in arms, am-
 munition, and sporting gear, Beacons-
 field Arcade
 Wm. Schmidt

思 歸 刺

Se-quai-la.

Sequeira, P. A., pianoforte tuner and re-
 pairer, No. 19, Mosque Street

雲 多 刺 狀 師

Shap-tor-la-chong-se.

Sharp, Toller, and Johnson, attorneys, so-
 licitors, proctors, and notaries public,
 office, Supreme Court House

Edmund Sharp, Crown Solicitor,
 Queen's Proctor, and Registrar
 and Actuary of the Diocese of
 Victoria

Wm. Wilkinson Toller (absent)

Alfred Bulmer Johnson

Alfred Parker Stokes (solicitor),
 managing clerk

Lindoro Rozario

M. A. Baptista, Jr.

Chau Yau Lok

雲 匯 單 銀 兩 經 紀

Shap-uy-tan-ngan-leung-king-ke.

Sharp & Co., valuers, negotiators, and
 auctioneers of lands, buildings and
 estates, Queen's Road Central

Granville Sharp

A. M. Baptista

禪 臣

Scem-shun.

Siemssen & Co., merchants, Queen's Road

G. T. Siemssen (Hamburg)

Woldemar Nissen do.

H. Hoppius

P. G. Hübbe (Shanghai)

A. Gültzow do.

N. A. Siebs

Leop. Flemming

P. Brewitt

H. T. Siemssen

E. Miller

A. Krüss

C. Flathow

H. Börner

D. W. Schwemann

H. M. Bastos

A. H. M. da Silva

A. Wasserfall (Shanghai)

P. A. W. Ottomcier do.

A. Siemssen do.

J. F. Möller do.

R. Wartmann do.

G. Siemssen (Foochow)

J. Ruff (Canton)

H. Schroeter do.

"CHINKIANG," BRITISH STEAMER.

Captain—S. M. Orr

Chief Officer—D. Casson

Second do. —L. D'Egville

Chief Engineer—H. Risk

Second do. —J. Scott

Third do. —

“YANGTZE,” BRITISH STEAMER.

Captain—E. Schultze

Chief Officer—D. Downie

Second do. —C. Heuermann

Chief Engineer—R. Lowe

Second do. —M. Connell

“NINGPO,” BRITISH STEAMER.

Captain—R. Cass

Chief Officer—Henry Birch

Second do. — — Potts

Chief Engineer—Ed. J. Main

Second do. —Jas. Inglis

Third do. —Jas. Chalmers

“AMOY,” BRITISH STEAMER.

Captain—C. Herrmann

“PEKING,” BRITISH STEAMER.

Captain—G. H. Drewes

“HONGKONG,” BRITISH STEAMER.

Captain—Edward Lee

Silva & Co., Fça da, commission agents,
auctioneers and importers, Queen's
Road

A. A. Eça da Silva

A. T. G. da Silva

Ernesto Marques

Q. A. Rangel

Smith & Co., Geo., wine merchants,
Queen's Road Central

R. Lyal, agent

義洋行

Kung-ye-ye Hong.

Smith & Co., J. G., commission mer-
chants, 8, Queen's Road, and 9, New
Broad Street, London, E.C.

John Grant Smith

A. H. Jackson

J. Kraal

Soduroy, N., merchant, 18, Gage St.

Sadmuljee, manager

Dadabhoy R. Kotwall

所羅門

So-lo-moon.

Solomon, Reuben, general broker, No. 31,
Elgin Street

Sorabjee Mancherjee & Co., merchants
Rustonjee Byramjee

Nowrojee Sorabjee

Dadabhoy Rustomjee Kotwall

要些表梳沙

U-se-pu-sau-sa.

Souza, E. F. de, commission agent,
16, Wyndham St.

E. F. de Souza

Steil, Richard, ship broker, Bank Build-
ings

士的芬并堪士狀師

Sz-tek-fun-ping-hom-sze-chong-sz.

Stephens & Holmes, attorneys, solicitors,
proctors, and notaries public, 2, Club
Chambers, and 2, Wynham Street

M. J. D. Stephens, solicitor, etc.

Henry J. Holmes, solicitor, etc.

G. Pereira

J. V. Carneiro

E. Antonio

J. M. Ritchie

Chan Long-hui, clerk & interpreter

義利

Yee-lee.

Stevens & Co., Geo. R., merchants,
running a direct line of steamers to
Australia, 11, Queen's Road

G. R. Stevens

H. G. James

W. Wheeler (Sydney)

C. J. Ozorio

T. O'Hashi

E. C. Anderson

G. J. Sequeira

Branch Office, 91, Pitt St., Sydney

Tar Mohamed Cassumbhoy, merchant
15A, Gage St.

他他公司

Ta-ta-kung-sz.

Tata & Co., merchants, Hollywood Road

N. R. Tata (Bombay)

S. C. Tata do.

D. B. Tata

C. B. Mehta

H. R. Cotewal

C. B. Tata (Shanghai)

Kharsedje M. Tata do.

P. M. Lalca

爹士拿

Te-wan-nah.

Thevenin, C. L., wine and spirit merchant, commission agent, and importer of French goods, Hongkong Hotel Building
C. L. Thevenin

Tolatee, B. F., merchant, 18, Hollywood Road

B. F. Tolatee (absent)
P. F. Tolatee

丹拿公司

Tan-na Kung-se.

Turner & Co., merchants, Queen's Road
Phineas Ryrie

E. C. Smith (absent)
A. W. Walkinshaw (Foochow)
D. McCulloch
J. H. Cox
M. de Carvalho
C. de Jesus
J. F. Cheetham (Shanghai)
A. Shewan do.
J. L. Placé do.
A. R. Graves (Hankow)
A. N. Mendes, Junr. (Foochow)

Ullmann & Co., J., merchants and commission agents, 42, Queen's Road

Felix Ullmann (Paris)
Jé. Ullmann (Switzerland)
Jacques Ullmann
M. Ullmann (absent)

富碩

Foc-shek.

Vaucher, A. E., general broker, silk inspector, public accountant, and commission agent, No. 2, Ball's Court

加刺士藥房

Ka-la-see-yeuk-fong.

Victoria Dispensary, Peddar's Wharf
W. Cruickshank
S. M. McLeish
F. R. Rozario
Ng Ah Yen

Vincenot, F., wine, spirit, and provision merchant, 4, Peel Street

科咕

Fo-koo.

Vogel & Co., merchants, Praya

Emile Vogel
Heinrich Kirchoff (Shanghai)
Edward Vogel
Oscar Noodt
H. Aarons
A. A. dos Remedios
S. dos Remedios
H. Ebell (Canton)
F. Salinger, silk inspector, do.
H. Slevogt (Shanghai)
J. P. Marques do.

Wassiamull Assomull, dealer in Indian goods, 30, Queen's Road

香港大藥房

Heung-kong-ti-yeuk-fong.

Watson & Co., A. S., Hongkong Dispensary, Queen's Road

J. D. Humphreys
H. A. Woolnough, manager
John Willmott
T. Hetherington (Foochow)
G. Laub (Canton)
Geo. H. Brunt
F. Tayler
E. F. Williamson
John Scott, soda water factory
Fung Acheong
Fung Apoev

Wicking, Harry, merchant and commission agent, 4 Club Chambers

泰興

Tai-hing.

Wieler & Co., merchants, 20, Praya

Oscar Wieler (absent)
Gustav Wieler
C. Colpe
Ed. Fock
H. Müller
Achua

威利臣沙路威

Wi-le-son-sa-lo-way.

Wilson & Bird, architects, surveyors, and civil engineers, 15, Queen's Road

S. Godfrey Bird
To Cheok

Woonwalla & Co., R. S., merchants and
commission agents, 20, Gage Street
Rustomjee Sorabjee Woonwalla (Cal-
cutta)
Shapoorjee Framjee Tumboly, ma-
nager

—
央 醫 生

Young-e-sang.

Young, Richard, L.R.C.P. Edin., F.R.C.S.
Edin.

Young William, M.D., "Woodville," Ar-
buthnot Road; office: Bank Buildings,
Queen's Road Central

—
Hotels, Taverns, &c.

"German Tavern," 224, Queen's Road
Central
W. Petersen

—
香 港 客 店

Heng-kong-hak-tim.

"Hongkong Hotel," Queen's Road
Dorabjee & Hing-Kee, lessees
Dorabjee Nowrojee, manager
Ismael P. Madar
D. S. Heaysman
S. Cawasjee
S. A. Ismael
Peng Atsun

"Land We Live In Hotel," 294, Queen's
Road Central
Louis Kirchman, proprietor

"Liverpool Arms Tavern," 182, Queen's
Road Central
John Juster

"London Inn," No. 262, Queen's Road
Central
J. Humby

拿 臣 拿 酒 店

Na-shun-na-tsow-tim.

"National Hotel," 200A, Queen's Road
Central

John Olson, proprietor
Wm. Wilson, manager

—
水 手 館

Sui-sow-koon.

"Sailors' Home," Praya West
J. R. White, steward
Jno. Keller

—
士 得 豪 爹 厘

Se-tak-ho-te-li.

"Stag Hotel," No. 110, Queen's Road
Central

J. Cook, proprietor
G. Snelling

"Star Hotel," 142, Queen's Road Central
F. D. Linde, proprietor

"Welcome Tavern," 288, Queen's Road
Central
Joaquim Gomez

—
Licensed Boarding House Keepers.

Sailors' Home, West Point
C. F. W. Peterson, Queen's road west
Peter Smith, Queen's road west
Ismail, Circular Pathway
Alli Moosdeen, Lower Lascar row
Ignacio Beltrão, Tank Lane
Francisco d'Assis, Upper Station Street
Leuterio Vilanueva, Bridges Street

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN CHINA.

MILITARY.

Staff.

Major General Commanding Forces in China and Straits Settlements, Assistant Military Secretary, Aide-de-camp to the General, Brigade Major, Fort Adjutant, Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Commanding Royal Engineer, District Commissary General, Commissary General of Ordnance, District Paymaster, Principal Medical Officer

Commanding H. M. Forces in China and Straits Settlements—Lieut.-General E. W. Donovan

Assist. Military Sec.—

Aide-de-camp—Capt. E. Barton, R. Innis. Fus.

Brigade Major—Captain J. T. Bury, R. Art.

Fort Adjutant—Lieutenant T. G. Barclay, R. Innis. Fus.

Acting Military Chaplains—Rev. C. G. Booth, Ch. of England Chaplain

Rev. Father B. Viganò, Roman Catholic Chaplain

Rev. J. Colville, Presbyterian Chaplain

Garrison Sergeant-Major—Robert Annan

MILITARY STAFF CLERKS.

Military Secretary's Office—Arthur Richmond

Brigade Office—Staff Sergeants John Goodwin, G. S. Blake

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

7th Brigade, 9 Battery.

Commanding Royal Artillery in China and Straits Settlements—Lt.-Col. G. A. Crawford

Major—M Moore-Lane

Captain—

Lieutenant—S. W. Lane

do. —Honble. A. Lambert

Fire Master and Inspector Warlike Stores—H. Lyall

Military Staff Clerk, District Office—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Com. Royal Eng.—Lieut.-Col. J. A. Papillon

Major—H. S. Palmer

Lieutenant—O. E. Ruck

Surveyor—J. M. Fleming

Military Staff Clerks, Royal Engineer Department—Quarter Master Sergeant M. Hollis, Cr. Sergeant McMahon

Military Foremen of Works—Qr. Mr. Sergeants R. Inkpen, J. Philcox, Sergeants W. Davis, and T. Beavin

INFANTRY.

ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.

First Battalion.

Colonel.

Randal Rumley, (g.), (m.c.c.)

Lieut.-Colonels.

And. D. Geddes

Arthur Hales

Majors.

Domville M. Taylor

F. Coffey

R. W. E. White

Nicholas E. Carr

Captains.

Philip Stainforth

Edward Barto, (s.)

Chas. Wm. Harje

Geo. Herbert Mchaelson

Geo. A. B. Godbold

Albert P. Wodehouse, (s.c.)

John Cave Bayly

T. M. G. Thackeray, (s.)

Lieutenants.

John Anstey Bennett

Wm. S. Byrd Levett

Reg. H. Cholmondley

John Jas. Purdon, (d.)

John F. W. Charley, (I. of M.)

Hen. McLeod Young

Fran. Alex. Sanders, (adj.)

Peter R. E. Thompson

Robt. L. B. Steele

Theodore G. Barclay, (s.)

Richard C. C. Cox

Arthur M. Goodrich

Archd. J. Murray

Jasper G. Mayne

C. J. Lloyd Davidson

Arthur J. Lawford

J. L. Armitage

A. A. Graves

S. G. Radcliff

Paymaster—J. M. Kerr, hon. capt. (Paym Army Pay Department)

I. of M.—J. F. W. Charley, (lt.)

Adj.—F. A. Sanders, (lt.)

Quarter-master—Wm. Windrum

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT STAFF.

District Commissary Gen.—Albert Meyer, A.C.G.
Deputy Asst. Commissary General—F. S. Chrisman Hare
Quarter Master—Henry Joyce
Senior Clerk—Jas. Boyd
Clerk—M. H. Madar
do.—John Flanagan
Compradore—Hing Kee
Chinese Interpreter—Paug Wing

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

Senior Ordnance Store Officer—G. E. March, A.C.G.O.
Deputy Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance—H. G. Fincham
Do.—A. Sadler
Inspector of Warlike Stores—Capt. H. Lyall, R.A.
Chief Foreman—P. Grimble
Senior Clerk—Henry W. Miles
Clerks—P. Doyle, J. McBrean
Soldier Clerks—Four
Foreman of Magazines—J. Stringer
General Foreman—J. M. Campos
Receiving and Issuing do.—G. S. Botelho

Arsenal Foreman—J. D'Almeida
Ordnance Armourer Sergeant—C. Crawford, Serjt., R.A.
Armourer Sergeant—T. Gascoigne

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

District Paymaster and Agent for the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury—Major A. S. Murray
Paymaster—Capt. F. E. Webb, Military Accountant
Military Clerks—Staff Clerk K. W. Miles, Corpl. S. Fallan. R.I.F.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Principal Medical Officer—W. A. Thomson, M.B., Deputy Surgeon General
Medical Officer in charge Station Hospital "Mecanee"—Brigade Surgeon R. Hungerford
Surgeon Major—J. Murray, M.B.
Surgeon—B. W. Large
do.—W. O. Wolsley
Lieut. of Orderlies—Jas. Brewster, Army Hospital Corps
Compounder—Staff Serjt. J. Hirst, Army Hospital Corps

NAVAL.**Royal Naval Department.**

Vice Admiral—George O. Willes, C.B., Commander-in-chief
Flag Lieutenant—Egerton B. B. Levett
Secretary—William W. Perry
Clerks to Secretary—F. B. A. Lou, C. D. W. Kiddle

**H. M. NAVAL YARD.
HONGKONG.**

Naval Officer in charge of Naval Establishments—Commodore Wm. H. Cuming, R.N.
Sec. to Commodore—Sidney W. Wright, R.N.
Clerk to Sec.—Chas. J. Ferguson
Master Attendant—Staff Commander John E. Scudamore
Storekeeper and Cashier—E. B. Jorey
Audit Clerk—Wm. Hynes
Clerk—Geo. Coles (absent)
Foreman of the Yard in charge—F. D. Palmer
Boatswain—J. Leary

Writers—J. da Cunha, V. Danenberg, M. Souza, H. Danenberg, E. C. Barradas, L. F. Carvalho, F. M. Xavier, J. de Pinna, F. G. Pereira, L. Barretto, N. T. da Costa

Chief Storemen—W. Gillbee, W. T. Adnams
Storemen—L. W. Afah, G. May, D. Dunmore, C. Barkley, J. Beatti, H. Taylor

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

Inspector of Machinery—Richard H. Sleeman, R.N.
Engineers—Wm. B. Rock, R.N., R. A. Shapcott, R.N., Tho. Scott (d), R.N.
Boiler Maker—R. W. Kemp
Smith—A. Blanchard
Fitters—W. H. Addiscott, L. Wells, J. Rowe

NAVAL POLICE.

Inspector in Charge—Wm. Lysaught, 5 Sergeants, and 23 Constables, European

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL.

Mount Shadwell.

Naval Officer in charge—Commodore W. H. Cuming

Deputy Inspector General—Wm. L. Gordon, M.D.
Surgeons—Robert Bentham, Arthur W. Russ II
Chaplain—Rev. C. M. Vaughan, L.Th.
Storekeeper and Cashier—Cyril H. Jones, asst. paymaster R.N. (acting)
Dispenser in charge of Stores—Robert W. Houghton

H.B.M. Squadron in China & Japan.

ALBATROSS, 4. Composite Screw Sloop.
 940 (727) Tons. 840 (1200) H.P.
Commander—A. J. Errington. 23 Oct. '79
Lieutenant—R. L. Groome ... 1 May '80
 do. —(n) H. C. Martin. 12 Jan. '79
 do. —F. E. Groube ... 7 June '80
Staff Surgeon—G. H. Madeley. 23 Oct. '79
Chief Engineer—J. Johnson... 23 Sept. '80
Paymaster—W. B. Autridge... 23 Oct. '79
Gunner—J. Hickey ... 15 Jan. '79
Carpenter—C. Hatchard ... 13 Jan. '79
Assist. Eng.—C. E. Steward (b) 23 Oct. '79
Clerk—G. T. Backwell ... 7 July '80
 (Commissioned at Chatham, 23 Oct., 1879).

CLEOPATRA, 14. Screw Corvette.

Steel and Iron cased with Wood.
 2,380 Tons. 2,610 H.P.
Captain—F. Durant ... 24 Aug. '80
Lieutenant—A. C. Corry ... 24 Aug. '80
 do. —†L. D. Sampson. 24 Aug. '80
 do. —F. G. Stopford... 24 Aug. '80
 do. —E. P. Powell ... 24 Aug. '80
 do. —H. P. Williams... 26 Aug. '80
Nav. Lieut.—F. A. Halloran... 26 Mar. '79
Chaplain and Nav. Inst.—Rev. Wm. French, B.A. ... 31 Dec. '80
Staff Surg.—Wm. H. Stewart, M.B. ... 24 Aug. '80
Paymaster—Wm. E. P. Saer. 24 Aug. '80
Chief Eng.—J. Dunlop... 17 Oct. '79
Sub-Lieut.—Wm. G. Stewart. 7 Sept. '80
Surgeon—J. J. Connell, M.D. 24 Aug. '80
Assist. Paym.—R. B. Marwood 24 Aug. '80
Engineer—Chas. J. Cock ... 11 Sept. '78
 do. —J. R. D. Johnson... 24 Aug. '80
Gunner—E. J. Metters ... 19 April '81
Boatswain—
Carpenter—B. Stoneman ... 27 Aug. '78
Midshipman—T. S. Guppy... 24 Aug. '80
 do. —C. G. F. M. Cra-dock ... 24 Aug. '80
 do. —E. C. P. Cooper 24 Aug. '80
 do. —A. E. G. Moir. 24 Aug. '80

Midshipman—H. Thompson ... 24 Aug. '80
 do. —F. K. C. Gibbon ... 4 Aug. '80
 do. —E. F. De Chair ... 24 Aug. '80
Asst. Eng.—E. K. Odam... 24 Aug. '80
Clerk—P. C. Cooke ... 24 Aug. '80
 (Commissioned at Devonport, 24th Aug., 1880).

COMUS, 14. Screw Corvette.

Steel and Iron cased with Wood.
 2,380 Tons. 2,450 H.P.
Captain—Jas. W. East... 23 Oct. '79
Lieutenant—G. Neville... 23 Oct. '79
 do. —†B. H. Chevallier. 23 Oct. '79
 do. —W. T. Warren... 3 Jan. '81
 do. —Geo. Hodgkinson 1 Sept. '81
 do. —H. C. Burrows... 12 July '81
Nav. Lieut.—Geo. S. Ralph... 4 Mar. '81
Chaplain and Nav. Instr.—Rev. A. C. Wright, M.A. ... 23 Oct. '79
Staff Surgeon—Thos. C. Hickey, M.B. ... 24 Aug. '81
Paymaster—J. N. Robinson... 23 Oct. '79
Chief Eng.—A. F. McInyre... 28 June '78
Sub-Lieut.—H. J. Gedde ... 23 Oct. '79
 do. —W. Carey (act)... 27 Oct. '81
Engineer—Geo. Weight ... 27 May '78
Gunner—W. Painter ... 21 Dec. '78
Boatswain—R. H. Martin... 18 Dec. '78
Carpenter—Geo. T. Grigg (act.) 22 Dec. '80
Midshipman—B. J. D. Yelver-ton ... 28 Oct. '79
 do. —H. Orpen ... 2 Oct. '80
 do. —G. Oliver ... 21 June '81
 do. —F. J. Patteson. 28 Oct. '79
Assist. Eng.—J. L. Mitchell... 22 Dec. '79
Clerk—H. W. Braddon ... 20 July '80
 do. —T. T. Lanou... 15 Oct. '79
 (Commissioned at Sheerness, 23 Oct., 1879)

CURACOA, 14. Screw Corvette.

Steel and Iron cased with Wood.
 2,380 Tons. 2,540 H.P.
Captain—Samuel Long... 2 May '81
Lieut.—F. V. Isaac ... 24 Feb. '80
 do. —†H. E. Bourchier... 24 Feb. '80
 do. —D. Hamond-Greeme... 24 Feb. '80
Nav. Lieut.—C. H. Hopkins... 3 Mar. '79
Chaplain and Nav. Instr.—Rev. John Brabazon, M.A. ... 27 Sept. '80
Staff Surg.—J. P. Courtenay. 24 Feb. '80
Paymaster—A. V. Maccall ... 25 Feb. '80
Chief Eng.—J. E. Turner... 2 Oct. '77
Sub-Lieut.—E. W. Yerke... 4 Dec. '81
Gunner—Geo. Cuthbert ... 13 Dec. '78
Boatswain—A. Sanders ... 9 Dec. '78
Carpenter—Wm. Turton (act.) 2 Dec. '81
Midshipman—J. H. Fox ... 25 Feb. '80

Midshipman—A. Y. C. M.
 Spearman ... 3 Mar. '80
do. —I. G. Humphreys 5 Mar. '80
do. —P. S. St. John.. 2 Mar. '80
do. —G. M. Courage. 30 Sept. '80
Asst. Eng.—J. S. Rees 19 June '80
do. —E. G. P. Moffett.. 24 Feb. '80
Clerk—W. B. Penny..... 10 Jan. '81
do. —T. R. Price 24 Feb. '80
 (Commissioned at Davenport, 24 Feb., 1880.)

DARING, 4. *Composite Screw Sloop.*
 940 (727) Tons. 920 (120) H.P.
Commander—F. J. J. Elliott... 10 Feb. '81
Lieut.—R. Y. Smith..... 10 Feb. '81
do. —(N) H. Preedy 13 Nov. '80
do. —F. G. De Lisle 10 Feb. '81
Staff Surgeon—J. B. Drew..... 11 Feb. '81
Paymaster—J. H. Clerton... 10 Feb. '81
Chief Eng.—T. F. Hight..... 19 Oct. '80
Sub-Lieut.—E. C. St. J. B.
 Neate 23 Feb. '81
Engineer—J. J. Atkison..... 10 Feb. '81
Gunner—F. Bryant 9 Dec. '80
Carpenter—R. Taylor (*act.*) 25 Feb. '81
 (Commissioned at *Shern ss*, 10th Feb., 1881.)

ENCOUNTER, 14. *Screw Corvette.*
 1,970 (1,400) Tons. 2,130 (350) H.P.
Captain—Geo. Robinson 28 Dec. '80
Lieut.—†F. C. B. B. Simpson.. 9 Jan. '79
do. —H. B. Elwyn 9 Jan. '79
do. —(N) L. K. Bell 17 Sept. '78
do. —C. H. Bayly 9 Jan. '79
Chaplain—Rev. W. R. Gilbert,
 M.A. 22 Dec. '80
Staff Surgeon—M. Coates 9 Jan. '79
Paymaster—Wm. Rhodes 9 Jan. '79
Chief Engineer—D. Grant 14 Nov. '79
Sub-Lieut.—C. R. S. Payne... 10 Aug. '80
Asst. Paymaster—J. W. Chaster 14 July '80
Engineer—A. B. Gutteridge... 21 Sept. '78
Gunner—Wm. Barrett (*a.*) ... 2 Aug. '78
Boatswain—R. Pratt 19 May '79
do. —S. H. Crouch (*act.*).. 19 July '81
Carpenter—J. R. Radmore ... 9 Aug. '78
Assist. Eng.—F. W. Parkes... 9 Jan. '79
 (Commissioned at *Sheerness*, 9th Jan., 1879.)

ESK, 3. *Double Screw Iron Gun-Boat.*
 363 Tons. 340 H.P.
Gunner—H. D. Capper (*act.*) 23 Feb. '81
 (Borne in "Victor Emanuel.")

FLY, 4. *Double-screw Composite Gun-Vessel.*
 603 (464) Tons. 490 (120) H.P.
Commander—A. F. St. Clair.. 12 Mar. '79

Lieutenant—Macvey Napier... 3 Mar. '79
do. —C. H. Coke 23 Feb. '80
do. —(N) C. E. Pritchard 22 Dec. '80
Surgeon—J. B. Armstrong .. 26 Mar. '81
Paymaster—F. G. Farrow ... 22 Dec. '80
Engineer—Geo. S. Newton ... 28 Feb. '79
Gunner—A. J. Boss 22 Dec. '80
Assist. Eng.—A. J. Johns 26 Mar. '81
 (Re-commissioned at *Hongkong*, 26 Mar., 81).

FLYING FISH, 4. *Composite S. Sloop.*
 940 (727) Tons. 840 (120) H.P.
Surveying Service.
Lieut. & Com.—R. F. Hoskyn. 26 Jan. '80
Lieut.—E. H. Bayly 15 April '80
do. —A. Channer 15 April '80
do. —(N) Geo. Pirie 15 April '80
do. —Geo. W. Gubbins..... 15 April '80
do. —Fred. W. Shortland... 28 April '80
 (*in lieu of a Sub-Lieut.*)
do. —H. A. Warren 15 April '80
do. —C. H. Simpson..... 16 Aug. '81
 (For *surveying Service.*)
Staff-Surg.—R. V. MacCarthy. 15 April '80
Paymaster—H. C. Jenkins ... 15 April '80
Chief Eng.—J. Stephens 15 April '80
Boatswain—C. Miller 15 April '80
Assist. Eng.—J. G. L. Baker.. 8 April '80
 (Commissioned at *Sheerness*, 15 April, 1880.)

FOXHOUND, 4. *S. Composite Gun-Boat.*
 455 Tons. 470 H.P.
Lieut. and Comm.—J. M. Mc
 Quhae 24 Dec. '80
Sub-Lieut.—(N) John. P. Rol-
 leston 19 Nov. '81
do. —L. G. S. Hancock. 22 Dec. '80
Surgeon—W. J. B. Bookey ... 26 Mar. '81
Assist. Paym. in charge—H.
 Howell 22 Dec. '80
Engineer—J. E. Callaghan ... 22 Dec. '80
Gunner—W. M. Phillips 22 Dec. '80
 (Re-commissioned at *Hongkong*, 26 Mar., 81)

IRON DUKE, 14. *Double-screw Iron Ship, Armour Plated.*
 6,010 (3,787) Tons. 4,270 (800) H.P.
Flag Ship.
Vice-Admiral—Geo. O. Willes,
 C.B. 3 Jan. '81
Flag Lieut.—E. B. B. Levett. 3 Jan. '81
Secretary—W. W. Perry 3 Jan. '81
Clerk to Sec.—F. C. Alton ... 3 Jan. '81
do. —C. D. W. Kiddle. 7 Jan. '79

Captain—R. E. Tracy 3 Jan. '81
Commander—G. L. Atkinson 5 Jan. '81
Lieut.—F. H. Haygarth 5 July '78
do. —(†) C. H. P. Jones ... 4 Feb. '80
do. —(†) C. G. Robinson ... 4 June '78
do. —H. C. A. Baynes 6 April '81
do. —J. F. Stuart 22 Dec. '80
do. —G. E. Patey 22 July '81
Staff Comm.—J. B. Walker ... 22 Dec. '80
Capt. Mar. Art.—H. C. Sutherland 5 July '78
Chaplain and Nav. Inst.—Rev. F. C. Stebbing, B.A. 31 Dec. '80
Fleet-Surg.—C. Morton 5 July '78
Paymaster—J. M. Bruce (*act*) Jan. '81
Chief Eng.—G. Fitzgerald ... 18 Mar. '78
Sub-Lieut.—R. G. Fraser.... 4 Dec. '81
Surgeon—
do. —John S. Lambert ... 5 July '78
Assist. Paym.—
Engineer—Ed. Barrett 15 June '80
do. —Wm. H. C. Gale. 19 July '78
do. —Thomas New ... 31 Jan. '78
do. —John Keast 5 July '78
Gunner—W. Anthony 11 Oct. '78
Boatswain—Wm. Cooper 16 July '78
Carpenter—J. H. Griffiths ... 16 July '78
Mid.—A. P. Ethelston 10 July '78
do. —H. T. Hibbert 10 July '78
do. —P. N. Richards 10 July '78
do. —E. C. Hogg 4 Jan. '81
do. —Hon. S. Hawke 2 Jan. '79
do. —J. J. B. Young 21 July '79
do. —C. J. T. Dormer 22 Dec. '80
do. —A. C. Lowry 2 Oct. '80
do. —L. de W. Satow 6 Feb. '80
do. —C. D. Mackenzie 1 Jan. '81
do. —G. St. J. Farquhar..... 1 Jan. '81
do. —P. Blakiston 1 Jan. '81
do. —H. I. W. Neve 1 Jan. '81
Naval Cadet—E. S. Alexander 5 Jan. '81
Assist. Eng.—James J. Stuart 5 July '78
Clerk—J. Bruwell 16 July '78
do. —B. J. Dinnis 14 April '80
The following officers are borne as additional for various special services:—
Major Mar.—A. H. Pascoe ... 9 June '80
For supervision of the Marine Detachments on the China Station.
Staff Surgeon—R. Nelson 11 Dec. '78
Surgeon—J. Dudley, M.B. 9 Aug. '80
(For Sick Quarters, Yokohama.)
Paymaster—G. W. Muir 22 Nov. '78
As Naval Accountant and Victualling Storekeeper at Yokohama.
(Commissioned at Devonport, 5th July, 1878.)

KESTREL, 4. Double-screw Composite Gun-Vessel.

610 (462) Tons. 830 (100) H.P.
Commander—Wm. M. Laug. 23 Apr. '80
Lieut.—J. E. Bearcroft 24 June '81
do. —P. C. Dudgeon 6 Jan. '79
Nav. Lt.—C. D. A. Morshead. 15 June '80
Surgeon—T. E. H. Williams. 15 June '80
Assist. Inj. in charge—B. G. I. Evans 10 Jan. '81
Engineer—W. Olive 24 Aug. '81
Gunner—M. J. Dolaney (*act*)... Oct. '81
Assist. Eng.—E. J. Austen. 25 June '80
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 15th June, 1880.)

LILY, 3. Composite Screw Gun-Vessel.

720 Tons. 830 (95) H.P.
Commander—Ed. Evans 19 Oct. '81
Lieut.—W. C. B. Johnson ... 29 Dec. '80
do. —W. J. H. Auton 27 May '80
do. —(N.) A. W. Torlesse. 23 Jan. '79
Staff Surg.—J. D. Smith, M.D. 3 Feb. '79
(In lieu of Surgeon.)
Assist. Paymaster in charge—
 R. Read 4 Mar. '79
Engineer—S. G. Follett 2 July '80
Gunner—J. Ruddy 25 Jan. '79
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 24th June, 1879.)

MAGPIE, 3. Double-screw Surveying Vessel.

805 (665) Tons. 860 (160) H.P.
Lieut. Commander—A. Carpenter 16 Dec. '80
Lieut.—H. R. Evans 22 Dec. '80
do. —(N) Henry Blam 17 Dec. '79
do. —Gaspar J. Baker ... 24 Feb. '77
do. —Andrew F. Balfour. 24 Feb. '77
do. —G. C. Frederick 22 Dec. '80
Staff Surg.—Bernard Renshaw 15 Oct. '81
Assist. Clerk—J. Willoughby. 3 Nov. '81
Paymaster—T. F. Harrison. 22 Dec. '80
Engineer—W. H. Moon 25 Oct. '81
Boatswain—W. Tozer 22 Dec. '80
Assist. Engineer—W. F. Pampllett 22 Dec. '80
Assist. Clerk—J. Willoughby 30 Nov. '81
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 26th March, 1881.)

MIDGE, 4. Double-screw Composite Gun-Vessel.

603 (464) Tons. 470 (120) H.P.
Chief Eng.—S. B. Williams (*act*) 10 May '80
Gunner—G. J. Ling Oct. '81
(Borne in "Victor Emanuel.")

MOORHEN, 4. S. Composite Gun-Boat.
455 Tons. 390 H.P.
Lieut. & Com.—J. H. Corfe .. 14 Sept. '80
Sub-Lieut.—P. Hewett.....23 Jan. '79
do. —(n) R. Morrissey..12 Feb. '81
Surgeon—L. H. Kellett, M.B. .. 30 June '79
Assist. Paym. in charge—A.
Hume 8 Apr. '79
Engineer—G. S. Cornish17 Mar. '79
Gunner—J. S. Rice 25 Jan. '79
(*Re-commissioned at Hongkong,*
25th June, 1879).

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MOSQUITO, 4. S. Composite Gun-Boat.
430 (95) Tons. 500 (60) H.P.
Lieut. and Com.—Hon. F. R.
Sandilands14 Sept. '80
Sub-Lieut.—John J. Joy .. 1 Oct. '81
Sub-Lieut.—W. O. Story.....12 Feb. '81
Surgeon—A. McKinlay 9 Aug. '80
Assist. Paymaster in charge—
A. K. Tuson26 Sept. '79
Engineer—T. Scott (b).....17 Mar. '79
Gunner—C. H. Deighton 25 Jan. '79
(*Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 25th*
June, 1879).

—

PEGASUS, 6. S. Composite Sloop.
1,130 Tons. 970 H.P.
Commander—E. F. Day 8 Feb. '81
Lieut.—F. Hutchinson..... 5 Mar. '79
do. —(n) A. L. Murray.....18 Oct. '78
do. —F. G. C. Langton ... 5 Mar. '79
Staff Surgeon—A. W. Whitley 5 Mar. '79
Paymaster—E. Hickson 5 Mar. '79
Chief Eng.—W. Rumble 3 Mar. '78
Sub-Lieut.—W. B. May 5 Mar. '79
Surg.—J. O'B. Williams, M.D. 5 Mar. '79
Engineer—J. J. Frost 5 Mar. '79
Gunner—Wm. J. Crothers (act.) 5 April '81
Carpenter—G. Reed19 June '78
Clerk—C. Vivian14 July '80
(*Commissioned at Devonport, 5th*
March, 1879).

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SHELDRAKE, 4. S. Com. Gun-Boat.
455 Tons. 370 H.P.
Lieut. & Com.—M. L. Bridger 7 Feb. '79
Sub-Lieut.—W. De Salis 7 Mar. '80
do. —(n) W. O. Thur-
burn10 Jan. '80
Surgeon—H. J. Madders, M.D. — Jan. '79
Assist. Paym. in charge—E.
Lauder 4 Mar. '79
Engineer—J. M. Watson 1 April '81
do. —H. G. Burr17 Mar. '79

Gunner—C. O. Martin (act.)..24 Jan. '81
(*Re-commissioned at Hongkong,*
24th June, 1879).

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SV. IFT, 5. Double Screw Gun-Vessel.
756 Tons. 1,010 H.P.
Commander—Wm. Collins ...15 Mar. '81
Lieut.—V. A. Tisdell15 Mar. '81
do. —A. H. Shirley15 Mar. '81
Sub-Lieut.—F. J. Harwood ...17 July '80
Staff Surgeon—G. B. Murray..15 Mar. '81
Paym.—F. R. C. Whiddon ...15 Mar. '81
Chief Eng.—P. Colquhoun ...21 July '79
Gunner—M. King17 July '80
Assist. Eng.—J. W. Hole.....15 Mar. '81
(*Commissioned at Chatham, 15th Mar., 1881.*)

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TWFEED, 3. Double Screw Iron Gun-Boat.
363 Tons. 340 H.P.
Gunner—N. J. Potter23 Sept. '80
(*Borne in "Victor Emanuel."*)

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VICTOR EMANUEL, 2. Ship.
5,157 (3,087) Tons.
Receiving Ship at Hongkong.
Captain—W. H. Cuming 2 May '81
(*Commodore of the 2nd Class.*)
Secretary—Sidney W. Wright 22 April '79
Commander—J. G. Jones.....15 June '80
Lieut.—W. G. Carrow 6 Mar. '79
Nav. Lieut.—G. W. Balliston.21 Feb. '81
Lieut. Mar.—F. A. Newington.27 May '80
Staff Surg.—D. MacIver, M.D. 8 July '80
Paymaster—T. Win'erbottom.22 Nov. '78
Surgeon—J. A. MacMunn, B.A.,
M.B.30 Mar. '81
Assist. Paymaster—C. H. Jones 7 July '80
Engineer—C. Allsop..... 1 July '81
Supernumerary, for disposal.
Gunner—C. Mahoney18 Dec. '78
Boatswain—A. Milton 1 Nov. '79
Carpenter—Geo. B. Maben .. 20 Aug. '81
Clerk—A. Wilson20 July '80
do. —C. J. Ferguson 4 Jan. '81

The following officers are borne for
various services
Staff Comm.—J. E. Scudamore 29 Dec. '79
Inspector of Machinery—R. H.
Sleeman 1 May '79
Engineer—W. B. Rock.....16 Aug. '81
do. —R. A. Shapcott ...13 Nov. '78
Boatswain—J. Leary.....15 June '80
For Hongkong Yard.
Engineer—Thos. Scott (d) ...13 July '80

(For reventing heavy guns.)
 Chaplain—Rev. C. M. Vaughan, L. Th. 7 Sept. '81
 For Hongkong Hospital.
 (New Books Opened 1st January, 1881).

VIGILANT, 2. P. Dispatch Vessel.
 1000 (835) Tons. 1,810 (250) H.P.
 Lt. & Com.—Chas. Lindsay ... 24 Dec. '80
 Lieut.—(N) F. A. A. G. Tate... 22 Dec. '80
 Sub-Lieut.—H. M. Murphy... 17 Aug. '78
 Surgeon—J. B. Clibborn 26 Mar. '81
 Assist. Paym. in charge—A. Turner..... 22 Dec. '80
 Engineer—J. A. Smith 22 Dec. '80
 Boatswain—J. R. Gibbs..... 22 Dec. '80
 Assist. Engineer—J. G. Stevens 4 Aug. '80
 (Re-commissioned at Hongkong,
 26th March, 1881.)

WIVERN, 4. Screw.
 Iron Turret Ship, Armour-plated.
 2,750 (1899) Tons. 1,450 (350) H.P.
 Hongkong.
 Chief Engineer—L. M. Green.. 28 June '78
 Gunner—Wm. H. Pascoe..... 27 Sept. '79
 Carpenter—Wm. Hansom ... 14 Mar. '78
 (Borne in "Victor Emanuel.")
 ZEPHYR, 4. Screw Composite
 Gun-Boat.
 433 (308) Tons. 53 (60) H.P.
 Lieut. and Com.—G. N. A. Pollard 6 Oct. '80
 Sub-Lieut.—A. E. Harford ... 31 Aug. '81
 do. —(N) T. F. D. Dundas 6 Oct. '80
 Surgeon—E. R. H. Pollard ... 11 Aug. '81
 Assist. Paym. in charge—R. H. Clark 6 Oct. '80
 Engineer—Chas. Welch..... 7 Jan. '81
 Gunner—F. J. Bishop 6 Aug. '80
 (Commissioned at Sheerness, 6th Oct., 1880)

U. S. NAVAL SQUADRON IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

United States Naval Forces on the
 Asiatic Station.
 Commander in Chief, Rear Admiral—J. M. B. Clitz
 Flag Lieutenant—W. L. Field
 Secretary Lieutenant—E. B. Barry
 Aid—Ensign Geo. C. Foulk
 Fleet Surgeon—A. S. Oberly
 do. Paymaster—Geo. Cocarane
 do. Engineer—Philip Inch
 do. Marine Officer—Capt. F. H. Cowie
 "ALERT."
 3rd Rate. 4 Guns. 600 Tons.
 Commander—Louis Kempff

Executive Officer—Lieut. Thos. Perry
 Navigator—Lieut. R. G. Peck
 Watch Officers—Masters A. J. Dabney,
 Wm. P. Clason, F. H. Holmes, Ensigns
 F. H. Townley, P. W. Hodges
 Mate—P. C. van Buskirk
 Cadet Midshipmen—A. Cramer, J. F. Luby, Joseph Beale
 Paymaster—Ass. Paymaster J. R. Martin
 Surgeon—Passed Asst. G. E. H. Harmon
 Chief Engineer—Chief Eng. Jas. Butterworth
 Cadet Engineers—F. C. Bieg, Howard Gage, G. E. Burd
 Pay Clerk—B. T. Cubelman
 Boatswain—T. Sheehan

"ASHUELOT."

3rd Rate. 6 Guns. 786 Tons.

Commander—H. E. Mullan
Executive Officer—Lieut. R. M. Cutts
Navigator—Lieut. Chas. Seymour
Watch Officers—Lieuts. D. H. Mahan, H. T. Stockton, Masters F. S. Hotelkin, F. E. Sawyer, Ensign E. D. Bostick
Engineers—Passed Assistant Engineers Jas. Entwistle, R. R. Leitch
Cadet Engineers—C. E. Manning, W. S. Sample
Paymaster—E. A. Whitehouse
Surgeon—Surg. A. M. Owen
Paymaster's Clerk—David Mouat
Mate—A. F. Callender

"MONOCACY."

3rd Rate. 6 Guns. 747 Tons.

Commander—C. S. Cotton
Executive Officer—O. W. Farenholt
Navigator—Lieut. F. P. Gilmore
Watch Officers—Lieuts. B. H. Buckingham, C. E. Mason, L. P. Jouett, Ensigns B. O. Scott, W. McLean
Paymaster—Jos. Foster
Surgeon—Jas. A. Hawke
Engineers—P. A. Engrs. W. L. Nicoll,
Assist. Engineer—W. N. Little
Cadet Engineers—W. T. C. Hasson, C. A. King
Pay Clerk—Francis Maloney

"PALOS."

4th Rate. 6 Guns. 306 Tons.

Lieut. Commander—F. M. Green
Executive Officer—Lieut. S. M. Ackley
Watch Officers—Master R. H. M. Lean,
 Ensign Chas. Laird, T. M. Potts
Paymaster—Asst. Paymaster Arthur Peterson
Surgeon—P. Asst. Surgeon C. J. Herndon
Engineer—P. A. Engr. F. M. Ashton

"RICHMOND."

2nd Rate. 14 Guns. 2,000 Tons.

Flag Ship.

Captain—James Skerritt
Lieutenant Commanders—G. D. B. Glidden, E. S. Houston
Lieutenants—J. J. Hunker, B. Noyes
Masters—H. H. Barroll, V. L. Cottman, T. C. de W. Veeder
Cadet Midshipmen—P. R. Alger, W. T. Truxton, Ed. Simpson, M. K. Eyre, M. C. Gorgas, W. J. Maxwell, F. Swift, T. G. Dewey, T. E. Bunts, Gilbert Wilkes,

W. G. Ford, H. L. Ballentine, H. B. Andrews, S. H. Williamson, J. W. Wilks, E. Carroll, J. McJunkin, J. E. Mahoney, S. H. Wright, C. P. George, R. P. Hains, C. H. Lauchheimer
P. A. Surgeon—G. F. Rogers
Assistant Surgeon—Clement Biddle
P. A. Engineer—W. H. Heaton
Cadet do.—F. M. Beunett, A. M. Hunt, F. B. Doust, W. F. Webster, Robt. Stewart, J. B. Parsons, M. H. Anderson, F. J. Hogan
Boatswain—J. Mercer
Gunner—J. M. Manning
Carpenter—Geo. Fouse
Sailmaker—J. S. Franklin
Paymaster's Clerk—W. O. Underdown

"SWATARA."

3rd Rate. 8 Guns. 1000 Tons.

Commander— —. Cooper
Executive Officer—Lieut. Com. Wm. M. Folger
Navigator—Lieut. E. C. Pendleton
Watch Officers—Lieuts. J. Hubbard, Masters S. A. Staunton, H. R. Tyler
Ensigns—W. F. Fullam, W. G. David, J. Parker, P. V. Lansdale, J. H. Oliver, E. E. Wright
Cadet Midshipmen—Chas. Cabamiss, E. F. Leiper
Surgeon—Henry Stewart
P. A. Surgeon—E. H. Green
Paymaster—H. T. B. Harris
Engineers—Chief Engr. A. Adamson, P. A. Engr. H. H. Cline, Assist. Engr. W. R. King, Cadet Engrs. H. P. Norton, E. H. Scribner
Marine Officer—1st Lieut. W. F. Spicer
Paymaster's Clerk—J. D. Davidson, Jr.
Warrior Officers—Boatswain, J. T. Barker, Gunner, And. Harman, Carpenter, Henry Davis, Sailmaker, Thos. Ward

U. S. NAVAL HOSPITAL,
YOKOHAMA.

Surgeon in charge—Med. Inspector N. L. Bates
Surgeon—P. A. Surgeon F. H. Terrill
Passed Asst. Surgeon—Thos. H. Streets
Assist. Paymaster—H. E. Drury

NAVAL STOREHOUSE, NAGASAKI.

Paymaster in charge—W. W. Barry
Paymaster's Clerk—J. Barry

FRENCH NAVAL SQUADRON IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

French Naval Squadron.

CHAMPLAIN, 10. *Cruiser of 2nd class.*
450 H.P. 2,000 Tons.

Captain—Dubrot, capitaine de vaisseau
Second in Command—Salaün-Penquer,
lieutenant de vaisseau

Officer of Watch—Mercier, enseigne de
vaisseau

do. —Reverdit, do.
do. —Jaubert, do.
do. —Allaire, do.

Chief Engineer—Aubriot, mécanicien principal de 2ème classe

Paymaster—Guéguen, sous-commissaire

Staff Surgeon—Vincent, médecin de 1ère classe

Assistant Surgeon—Huas, aide médecin

KERSAINT, 6. *Cruiser of 3rd class.*
250 H.P. 1,300 Tons.

Commander—Rouquette, capitaine de frégate

Second in Command—Gervaise, lieutenant de vaisseau

Watch Officer—De Montgolfier, enseigne de vaisseau

do. —Le Chapelain, do.
do. —Nicol, do.
do. —Batelot, do.

Paymaster—Imbert, aide commissaire

Staff Surgeon—Ardouin, médecin de 1ère classe

Assistant Surgeon—Piton, aide médecin

LUTIN, 4. *Gunboat.*
100 H.P. 471 Tons.

Lieut. and Com.—Rouvier, lieutenant de vaisseau

Second in Command—Le Fournier, enseigne de vaisseau

Watch Officer—Le Troter, do.
do. —Béchou, do.

Paymaster—Mestrel, aide commissaire

Staff Surgeon—Brouillet, médecin de 2ème classe

THEMIS, 18. *Frigate of 1st class.*
480 H.P. 3,400 Tons.

Flagship.

Commander-in-Chief in China and Japan Waters—Contre Amiral Duperré

Captain and Chief of Staff—Baron Alquier, capitaine de vaisseau

Second in Command—Boulineau, capitaine de frégate

Fleet Paymaster—Nègre, commissaire adjoint

Fleet Surgeon—Talayrach, médecin principal

1er Aide-de-camp—Boutet, lieutenant de vaisseau

2nd Aide-de-camp—Cte. de Carfort, lieutenant de vaisseau

Officer of Watch—Granier, lieutenant de vaisseau

do. —Drouillard, do.
do. —Havard, do.
do. —Germinet, do.
do. —De Saune, do.

Fleet Engineer—Vittoz-Gallet, mécanicien principal de 1ère classe

Paymaster—Rochon du Verdier, aide commissaire

Staff Surgeon—Sirot, médecin de 2ème classe

Midshipman—De Dompierre d'Hornoy, aspirant de 1ère classe

Assistant Surgeon—Preux, aide-médecin

GERMAN SQUADRON IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

S.M.S. "STOSCH."

Kapitain zur See—von Blanc, Kommandant
Kapitain-Lieutenant—von Reichenbach
do. —von Löwenstern
oo. —von Henk
Lieutenant zur See—Landfermann
do. —Mauve
do. —Erich I.
Unter-Lieut. zur See—Kittsteiner
do. —Krause
do. —Merten
do. —Engel
do. —Hentzmann
Stabsarzt—Dr. Kuegler
Assistenzarzt—Weinheimer
Zahlmeister—Riemer
Unter Ingenieur—Hempel

S.M.S. "HERTHA."

Kapitain zur See—von Kall, Kommandant
Korvetten Kapitain—Oldekop
Kapitain-Lieut.—Boeters
do. —Subnrauch
do. —von Kries
do. —Hasnlecker
Lieutenant zur See—Zeye
do. —Thiele
Unter-Lieut. zur See—Ruetz
do. —von Moeller
do. —Ingenohl
do. —Eckelrecht
do. —von Pustau
do. —Paucke
Stabsarzt—Dr. Heinrich
Assistenzarzt—Elste
Unter Ingenieur—Seltmann
Unter Zahlmeister—Bistram
Pfarrer—Vierthaler

S.M.S. "ELISABETH."

Kapitain zur See—Hollmann, Kommandant
Korvetten-Kapitain—von Senden-Bibran
Kapitain-Lieut.—Herbing
do. —Müllenboff
do. —Rüdiger
do. —Thiele
Lieutenant zur See—Fischer
do. —Scheder
do. —Bauendahl
do. —Deutel
do. —Schwartzkopff
do. —Scheibel
do. —Wislicenus
do. —Boerner
do. —Seidner
do. —von Semmern
do. —Schack
Oberstabsarzt—Dr. Epping
Assistenzarzt—Dr. Brandstaeter
Unter Ingenieur—Pfeffer
Zahlmeister—Prasse
Marine Pfarrer—Heims

S.M. KBT. "WOLF."

428 R.T. 340 H.P. 4 Guns.

Korvetten-Kapitain—Srauch, Kommandant
Lieutenant zur See—Paleske
Unter-Lieut. zur See—Walther
do. —Sommerwerck
do. —Jacobsen
Assistenzarzt—Dr. Musehold

S.M. KBT. "ILTIS."

428 R.T. 340 H.P. 4 Guns.

Kapitain-Lieut.—Klausa, Kommandant
Lieut. zur See—Jäckel
do. —Wentzel
do. —Heinrich XXVI., Prinz
 Reuss
Unter Lieut. zur See—Klincksieck
Assistenzarzt—Dr. Gäbele

PRINCIPAL CHINESE HONGS,

DEALING WITH FOREIGNERS.

General Chinese Merchants.

昌晉 Chun Cheong, 57, Bonham strand.
 榮昌俊 Chun Cheong Wing, 77, Bonham strand West.
 祥晉 Chun Cheung, 36, Bonham strand.
 行源振 Chun Yuen Hong, 12, Bonham strand West.
 和昌福 Fook Cheong Wo, 109, Praya West.
 隆盛福 Fook Shing Loong, 74, Praya.
 言添茂 Focng Mow Tim Kee, 44, Praya West.
 記煜昌厚 Hau Cheong Yook Kee, 19, Bonham strand West.
 成豐慶 Hing Focng Shing, 62, Bonham strand West.
 行興合 Hop Hing Hong, 124, Bonham strand.
 和泰合 Hop Tai Wo, 3, Bonham strand West.
 泰謙恒 Hung Him Tai, 10, Wing Lok Fong.
 記恒 Hung Kee, 22, Bonham strand.
 益恒 Hung Yik, 72, Praya West.
 行豐乾 Kin Foong Hong, 32, Bonham strand West.
 南建 Kin Nam, 24, Wing Lok Fong.
 隆泰乾 Kin Tai Loong, 63, Bonham strand West.
 茂桂 Kwai Mow, 31, Praya West.
 隆昌 Kwong Cheong Loong, 46, Bonham strand.
 泰長廣 Kwong Cheung Tai, 30, Bonham strand West.
 昌發廣 Kwong Fat Cheong, 70, Bonham strand.
 和福廣 Kwong Fook Wo, 27, Praya West.
 和豐 Kwong Foong Wo, 54, Bonham strand.
 祥萬廣 Kwong Man Cheung, 102, Wing Lok Fong.
 泰茂廣 Kwong Mow Tai, 98, Wing Lok Fong.
 祥泰廣 Kwong Tai Cheung, 58, Bonham strand.
 盛榮廣 Kwong Wing Shing, 46, Bonham strand West.
 信永廣 Kwong Wing Shun, 101, Wing Lok Fong.
 祥和廣 Kwong Wo Cheung, 64, Bonham strand.

昌榮 Kwong Yü Cheong, 44, Bonham strand.
 Kwong Yü Wo, 64, Bonham strand.
 成福萬 Man Fook Shing, 62, Bonham strand.
 棧興 Man Hing Chan, 85, Bonham strand West.
 山萬 Man San, 48, Bonham strand.
 行順 Man Shun Hong, 16, Bonham strand West.
 行錦 Min Fat Hong, 72, Bonham strand.
 錦 Min Hing Cheung, 70, Praya West.
 祥和茂 Mow Wo Cheung, 40, Wing Lok Fong.
 泰南女 On Wo Loong, 75, Bonham strand West.
 司公 S'ao Shing Co., 8, Wing Lok Fong.
 隆成 Shing Loong, 58, Bonham strand.
 榮泰 Tai Cheong Wing, 65, Praya West.
 順豐泰 Tai Fung Shun, 71, Bonham strand.
 記台美 Tuk Mee Hop Kee, 11, Bonham strand West.
 和上東 Tung Shing Wo, 1, Bonham strand West.
 盛大同 Tung Tai Shing, 14, Bonham strand West.
 行德同 Tung Tuk Hong, 68, Wing Lok Fong.
 吉祥永 Wing Cheung Kut, 40, Bonham strand.
 昌義永 Wing E Cheong, 64, Praya West.
 貞利永 Wing Lee Ching, 50, Bonham strand.
 行安永 Wing On Hong, 106, Wing Lok Fong.
 信誠永 Wing Shing Shun, 59, Bonham strand West.
 福永 Wing Tung Fook, 56, Bonham strand West.
 記和 Wo Kee, 97, Praya West.
 行隆祐 Yau Loong Hong, 16, Praya.
 昌義 Yee Cheong, 60, Bonham strand.
 正昌怡 Yee Cheong Ching, Fung Tong 39, Wing Lok Fong.
 記怡 Yee Kee, 67, Praya West.

行友儀 Yee On Hong, 195, Praya West.
 行順怡 Yee Shun Hong, 42, Bonham strand.
 泰順義 Yee Shun Tai, 66, Bonham strand West.
 隆生東 Tung Shang Loong, 26, Bonham strand.
 泰怡 Yee Tai, 28, Bonham strand West.
 行益義 Yee Yik Hong, 48, Bonham strand.
 行發元 Yuen Fat Hong, 10, Bonham strand West.
 隆生元 Yuen Shang Loong, 26, Bonham strand.
 隆日 Yut Loong, 26, Wing Lok Fong.

General Commission Agents.

隆昌聚 Choy Cheong Loong, 25, Praya West.
 榮德俊 Chün Tuk Wing, 14, Queen street.
 和生福 Fook Shang Wo, 66, Wing Lok Fong.
 和悅福 Fook Yuet Wo, 86, Wing Lok Fong.
 記巨 Kü Kee, 18, Praya Central
 盛隆均 Kwan Loong Shing, 94, Wing Lok Fong.
 和協廣 Kwong Hip Wo, 88, Praya West.
 和經廣 Kwong King Wo, 84, Praya West.
 春萬南 Kwong Man Chun, 116, Praya West.
 興南廣 Kwong Nam Hing, 38, Wing Lok Fong.
 隆新廣 Kwong Shun Loong, 96, Wing Lok Fong.
 泰生廣 Kwong Sang Tye, 107, Wing Lok Fong.
 源泰廣 Kwong Tai Cheong, 184, Wing Lok Fong.
 榮德廣 Kwong Tai Yuen, 93, Praya Central.
 棧同廣 Kwong Tuk Wing, 53, Bonham strand.
 豐裕廣 Kwong Tung Chan, 18, Bonham strand.
 泰源廣 Kwong Yü Foong, 74, Wing Lok Fong.
 盛和廣 Kwong Yuen Tai, 111, Praya.
 雲凌 Ling Wan, 16, Queen street.
 福美 Mee Fook, 100, Praya West.
 記明 Ming Kee, 61, Wing Lok Fong.
 記和盛 Se Shing Wo Kee, 48, Wing Lok Fong.

泰昇 Sing Tai, 36, Wing Lok Fong.
 和英兆 Shiu Ying Wo, 143, Wing Lok Fong.
 利泰新 Sun Tai Lee, 86, Praya West.
 隆興泰 Tai Hing Loong, 35, Wing Lok Fong.
 棧生泰 Tai Sung Chan, 26, Praya West.
 盛祥永 Wing Cheung Shing, 82, Praya West.
 源義永 Wing Yee Yuen, 95, Wing Lok Fong.
 源和永 Wing Wo Yuen, 85, Praya West.
 棧和 Wo Chan, 20, Queen street.
 美和 Wo Mee, 62, Praya West.
 祥興友 Yau Hing Cheung, 45, Wing Lok Fong.
 棧生義 Yee Sang Chan, 56, Bonham strand.
 昌生裕 Yü Sang Cheong, 6, Praya West.

Bakers.

隆意 E Loong, 35, Endicott's lane.
 昌建 Kin Cheong, 26, Endicott's lane.
 和廣 Kwong Wo, 28, Endicott's lane.
 益永 Wing Yik, 15, Queen's road East.

Bankers.

源長 Cheung Yuen, 119, Queen's road Central.
 和信 Chung Shun Wo, 94, Wing Lok Fong.
 隆怡 E Loong, 109, Queen's road Central.
 昌恒 Hung Cheong, 72, Wing Lok Fong.
 和恒 Hang Wo, 105, Wing Lok Fong.
 元乾 Kin Yuen, 87, Wing Lok Fong.
 記關 Kwan Kee, 108, Queen's road Central.
 亨利 Li Hung, 123, Queen's road Central.
 發聯 Lün Fat, 141, Queen's road
 和綿 Min Wo, 103, Bonham strand.
 昌順 Shun Cheong, 97, Bonham strand.
 安慎 Shun On, 107, Bonham strand.
 泰時 Sze Tye, 68, Wing Lok Fong.

記端 Tuen Kee, 97, Queen's road Central.
 安德 Tuk On, 51, Bonham strand.
 吉同 Tung Kut, 147B, Queen's road Central.
 新維 Wai Shun, 87, Bonham strand.
 昌寶永 Wing Po Cheong, 64, Queen's road Central.
 生和永 Wing Wo Sang, 9, Hillier street.
 昌祐 Yau Cheong, 10, Bonham strand.
 泰祐 Yau Tai, 89, Bonham strand.
 昌裕 Yü Cheong, 22, Bonham strand.
 亨裕 Yü Hang, 51F, Queen's road.
 安裕 Yü On, 65, Bonham strand.
 昌元 Yuen Cheong, 99, Bonham strand.
 源源 Yuen Yuen, 115, Queen's road Central.

Barbers.

福亞 A Fook, 4, Wellington street.
 興亞 A Hing, 1A, Stanley street.
 生南 Nam Sang, 4A, Wellington street.
 泰興順 Shun Hing Tai, 6A, Wellington street.
 盛悅 Yuet Shing, 4A, Wellington street.

Bird's-nest Merchants.

源萬 Kwong Yuen, 24, Queen's road West.
 隆萬 Man Loong, 148, Queen's road West.
 興榮 Wing Hing, 320, Queen's road West.
 源榮 Wing Yuen, 250, Queen's road Central.
 隆合義 Yee Hop Loong, 111, Jervois street.

Block Makers.

記輝 Fi Kee, 19, Endicott's lane.
 利合 Hop Lee, 24, Endicott's lane.
 德大 Tai Tuk, 38, Gilman's street.
 記和 Wo Kee, 33, Endicott's lane.

Bookbinders.

盛祥 Cheung Shing, 70, Queen's road Central.
 盛致 Chee Shing, 44, Wellington street.
 盛福 Fook Shing, 11A, Stanley street.
 興協 Hip Hing, 85, Queen's road East.
 盛利 Lee Shing, 9, Stanley street.
 盛祺 Kee Shing, 52A, Queen's road Central.
 成文 Man Shing, 34, Wellington street.
 昇泰 Tai Sing, 52, Queen's road Central.
 成天 Tin Shing, 56, Queen's road Central.
 盛維 Wai Shing, 13, Stanley street.
 盛源 Yuen Shing, 11, Pottinger street.
 泰元 Yuen Tai, 35, Wellington street.
 盛悅 Yuet Shing, 34, Wellington street.

Carpenters.

來晉 Chun Loi, 237, Queen's road East.
 勝逢 Fung Shing, 27, D'Aguiar street.
 勝協 Hip Shing, Ahok, 19, D'Aguiar street.
 昌廣 Kwong Cheong, 20, Wellington street.
 發廣 Kwong Fat, 24, Wellington street.
 來廣 Kwong Loi, 61, Wellington street.
 成廣 Kwong Shing, 10, Wellington street.
 隆悅廣 Kwong Yuet Loong, 6, D'Aguiar street.
 生茂 Mow Shang, 21, D'Aguiar street.
 和茂 Mow Wo, 7, Lyndhurst terrace.
 和勝 Shing Wo, 23, Wellington street.
 利泰 Tai Lee, 5, Lyndhurst terrace.
 益泰 Tai Yik, 18, Lyndhurst terrace.
 全德 Tuk Chuen, 30, Queen's road East.
 茂德 Tuk Mow, 4, Wellington street.
 泰德 Tuk Tai, 2A, Wellington street.
 茂同 Tung Mow, 99, Wellington street.
 盛同 Tung Shing, 39, Wellington street.

同 Tung Wo, A Ho, 34, Cochrane street.
 永 Wing Cheung, 42, D'Aguiar street.
 和 Wo Shang, 2B, Wellington street.
 隆 Wui Loong, Yu Look, 12, D'Aguiar street.

Chair Makers.

義 Yee Cheung, 14, Wellington street.
 德 Yu Tuk, 12, Wellington street.
 裕 Yu Wo, 16, Wellington street.

Charterers.

祥 Cheung Fat Chan, 56E, Praya Central.
 源 Foong Yuen, 71, Wing Lok Fong.
 興 Hing Kee & Co., 94, Praya.
 合 Hop Kee, 86, Wing Lok Fong.
 安 Hung On Tai, 92, Wing Lok Fong.
 祥 Kum Cheung Tai, 41, Bonham strand.
 金 Kung On, 58, Praya Central.
 廣 Kwong Lee Yuen, 3, Queen street.
 招 Lun Shun Chiu Sheung Kook, 22, Praya (China Merchants' S. N. Co.)
 萬 Man Hing Loong, 59c, Praya Central.
 萬 Man On Loong, 95, Bonham strand.
 萬 Man On Wo, 61, Praya Central.
 利 Ming Lee Hak Chan, 53, Praya Central.
 南 Nam Tai, 27, Wing Lok Fong.
 源 Po Yuen Kung Chan, 76, Wing Lok Fong.
 成 Shing Loong, 58, Bonham strand.
 瑞 Soey Shing, 90, Bonham strand.
 信 Sun Hung, 29, Stanley street.
 信 Sun Wo Yuen, 72, Bonham strand.
 泰 Tai Loy Chan, 20, Wing Lok Fong.
 同 Tung Kee Kung Sze, 103, Wing Lok Fong.
 維 Wai Shing, 129, Queen's road Central.
 和 Wo Hing, 89, Queen's road Central.

Chinaware Dealers.

福 Fook Hing, 104, Bonham strand.
 經 King Cheung, 20, Queen's road West.
 隆 Kü Loong, 121, Bonham strand.
 公 Kung Hing, 98, Bonham strand.
 廣 Kwong Fook Cheung, 175, Queen's road West.
 廣 Kwong Fook Loong, 113, Bonham strand.
 隆 Loong Yuen, 132, Bonham strand.
 怡 Ye Sling, 51, Queen's road.

Cigar Dealers.

喜 He Tai, 51, Queen's road Central.
 廣 Kwong Hing Wo, 133, Queen's road.
 茂 Mow Hing, 52A, Queen's road Central.
 蕭 Sew Yuen Kee, 24A, Queen's road Central.
 惠 Wai Wo, 51A, Queen's road Central.
 永 Wing Po Cheung, 64, Queen's road Central.

Clothiers and Drapers.

怡 Atick, 1, Wyndham street.
 南 Nam Shing, 74A, Queen's Road Central.
 三 Sam Hing, 49, Queen's road Central.
 時 See Wo, 71, Queen's road Central.
 同 Tung Cheung, 95, Queen's road Central.

Coal Merchants.

成 Shing Lee, 37, Tung-mun lane.
 永 Wing On Cheung, 67, Praya West.
 榮 Wing Kee, 15, Endicott's lane.
 怡 Yee Sang, 45, Praya Central.

Contractors.

- 玉發 Hing Yuk, 50, Queen's road East.
 德廣 Kwong Tuk, 66, First street, West Point.
 源廣 Kwong Yuen, 33, Bonham strand.
 來廣 Kwong Loi, 51, Second street, West Point.
 源德 Tuk Yuen, 57, Queen's road East.
 華同 Tung Wah, 73, Queen's road.
 德怡 Yee Tuk, 51, Queen's road East.

Cotton and Yarn Merchants.

- 盛全 Chuen Shing, 154, Queen's road East.
 泰昌俊 Chun Cheong Tai, 16, Wing Lok Fong.
 隆興阜 Fow Hing Loong, 78, Wellington street.
 隆阜 Fow Loong, 25, Wing Lok Fong.
 祥興建 Kin Hing Cheung, 4, Aberdeen street.
 茂隆 Loong Mow, 67, Bonham strand.
 薰南 Nam Fun, 8, Bonham strand.
 泰順 Nam Shun Tai, 7, Wing Lok Fong.
 隆興新 Sun Hing Loong, 32, Wing Lok Fong.
 隆合新 Sun Hop Loong, 101, Wing Lok Fong.
 興泰 Tai Hing, 133, Queen's road Central.
 隆悅 Yuet Loong, 23, Wing Lok Fong.

Dyers.

- 泰昌時 Se Cheong Tai, 52, Lower Lascar Row.
 彰瑞 Soey Cheong, 4, Gap street.
 昌義永 Wing Yee Cheong, 96, Wellington street.
 興義 Yee Hing, 3, Hillier street.

Eating House Keepers.

- 居興福 Fook Hing Kù, 74, Bonham strand.
 樓花杏 Hang Fa Lou, 231, Queen's road Central.
 樓香杏 Hang Heung Lou, 122, Queen's road Central.
 樓芳萬 Man Fong Lou, 42, Wing Lok Fong.

- 樓品一 Yat Pan Lou, 100A, Queen's road Central.
 居維義 Yee Wai Kù, 62, Praya Central.

Fancy Goods Stores.

- 和祥 Cheung Wo, 28, Queen's road.
 盛松 Chung Shing, 232, Queen's road.
 昇洪 Hoong Sing, 106, Queen's road.
 泰均 Kwan Tai, 104, Queen's road.
 興廣 Kwong Hing, 228, Queen's road.
 生廣 Kwong Tai Shang, 94, Queen's road.
 和廣 Kwong Wo, 52B, Queen's road.
 隆興南 Nam Hing Loong, 93, Queen's road Central.
 生瑞 Shuey Sang, 168, Queen's road.
 興新 Sun Hing, 48, Queen's road Central.
 盛新 Sun Shing, 62, Queen's road.
 盛泰 Tai Shing, 78, Queen's road.
 昌同 Tung Cheong, 162, Queen's road.
 興同 Tung Hing, 184, Queen's road West.
 隆華 Wah Loong, 69, Queen's road.
 祥永 Wing Cheung, 205, Queen's road West.
 利和 Wo Lee, 68, Queen's road.
 泰和 Wo Tye, 100, Queen's road Central.
 昌昌 Yau Cheong, 194, Queen's road Central.
 盛裕 Yü Shing, 82, Queen's road.
 興揚 Yeung Hing, 74, Queen's road Central.

Flour Merchants.

- 義喻均 Kwan Yü Yee, 56, Wing Lok Fong.
 昌英廣 Kwong Ying Cheong, 90, Wing Lok Fong.
 源華廣 Kwong Wah Yuen, 54, Wing Lok Fong.
 怡兩 Leong Yee, 119, Bonham strand.
 隆泰生 Sung Tai Loong, 82, Bonham strand.
 棧記和 Wo Kee Chan, 59, Praya.
 記應 Ying Kee, 79, Bonham strand West.

Furniture Dealers.

泰隆 邱 昌
祥利 廣 興
Chu Loong Tai, 15B, Queen's road Central.
Kwong Lee Cheung, 37, Queen's road Central.

Gold Dealers.

和志 隆
源昌 隆
盛昌 隆
盛全 隆
昌恒 隆
興麗 隆
隆麗 隆
生麗 隆
生南 隆
興寶 隆
昌生 隆
隆盛 隆
源匯 隆
隆怡 隆
Chee Wo, 69, Bonham strand.
Cheong Yuen, 64, Wing Lok Fong.
Cheong Shing, 52, Wing Lok Fong.
Chüen Shing, 29, Bonham strand.
Hung Cheong, 60, Wing Lok Fong.
Lai Hing, 71, Bonham strand.
Lai Loong, 39, Bonham strand.
Lai Sang, 35, Bonham strand.
Nam Sang, 53, Bonham strand.
Po Hing, 45, Bonham strand.
Sang Cheong, 62, Bonham strand.
Wing Shing Loong, 24, Bonham strand.
Wui Yuen, 60, Wing Lok Fong.
Yee Loong, 109, Queen's road Central.

Gold and Silver Smiths.

南濟 興
興昌 隆
盛俊 隆
南錄 隆
昌利 隆
昇利 隆
珍榮 隆
興宏 隆
Chai Nam, 72, Wellington street.
Cheong Hing, 5, Queen's road East.
Chuen Shing, 57, Queen's road East.
Chun Nam, 70, Wellington street.
Lee Cheong, 145, Queen's road.
Lee Sing, 24A, Queen's road.
Wing Chun, 62, Wellington street.
Wung Hing, 69, Queen's road East.

Gun Makers.

勝全 隆
隆駿 隆
隆均 隆
Chün Sing, 190, Queen's road West.
Chun Loong, 156, Queen's road West.
Kwan Loong, 67, Queen's road West.

成順 隆
發永 隆
隆合 隆
德永 隆
隆裕 隆
Sün Shing, 48, Queen's road West.
Wing Fat, 14, Queen's road West.
Wing Hop Loong, 16, Queen's road West.
Wing Tak, 26, Queen's road West.
Yü Loong, 164, Queen's road Central.

Insurances.

司公險保局商招 司公限有險保泰安
Chiu Sheung Kook Po Him Kung Sze, 22, Praya (China Merchants' S. N. Co., agents).
Man On Ins. Co., 9, Queen's road West.
On Tai Ins. Co. Ld., 8, Praya.

Iron Dealers.

利福 榮
萬梁 隆
隆兆 興
興怡 安
宜利 永
Fook Lee, 4, Hillier street.
Leong Man Wing, 1, Jervois street.
Shiu Loong, 10, Hillier street.
Yee Hing, 16, Kwong-yün street East.
Yee On, 19, Hillier street.
Wing Lee, 152, Queen's road Central.

Iron and Copper Smiths.

南利 昌
昌欵 昌
昌泗 益
益東 昌
昌怡 隆
Lee Nam, 8, Endicott's lane.
Sun Cheong, 346, Queen's road West.
Sze Cheong, 342, Queen's road West.
Tung Yik, 65B, Wellington street.
Yee Cheong, 33, Queen's road.

Iron Founders.

源協 隆
協廣 昇
昇同 昇
和 隆
Hip Yuen, 99, Queen's road East.
Kwong Hip Loong, 24, Gilman's street.
Toong Sing, 175, Queen's road East.
Wo Sing, 15, Gilman's street.

Japan ware Dealers.

棧泰榮廣 Kwong Wing Tai Chan, 138, Queen's road Central.
 生永廣 Kwong Wing Sang, 242, Queen's road West.
 興絡 Lock Hing, 12, Queen's road Central.
 盛隆 Loong Shing, 32, Queen's road Central.
 棧盛三 Sam Shing Chan, 102, Queen's road Central.
 隆昌東 Toong Cheong Loong, 229, Queen's road Central.

Mat and Bag Sellers.

利昌 Cheong Lee, 7, Graham street.
 隆昌 Cheong Loong, 30, Bonham strand.
 吉貞 Ching Kut, 79, Bonham strand.
 昌福 Fook Cheong, 132, Wing Lok Fong.
 和福 Fook Wo, 116, Queen's road Central.
 昌興 Hing Cheong, 130, Graham street.
 利協 Hip Lee, 154, Bonham strand.
 昌廣 Kwong Cheong, 59, Praya Central.
 和廣 Kwong Ye Wo, 121, Wing Lok Fong.
 合廣 Kwong Hop, 120, Graham street.
 昌成 Shing Cheong, 47, Bonham strand West.
 益成 Shing Yik, 5, Bonham strand.
 興大 Tai Hing, 67, Bonham strand West.
 隆泰 Tai Loong, 80, Queen's road Central.
 利德 Tuk Lee, 1, Queen's road Central.
 昌同 Tung Cheong, 61, Bonham strand.
 發同 Tung Fat, 101, Bonham strand.
 昌永 Wing Cheong, 10, Queen street.
 昌會 Wui Cheong, 81, Bonham strand.
 和裕 Yü Wo, 93, Queen's road Central.

Medical Shops.

源福 Fook Yuen, 50, Bonham strand.
 祥信謙 Him Shun Cheung, 53, Bonham strand West.

源利金 Kum Lee Yuen, 76, Bonham strand.
 隆和廣 Kwong Wo Loong, 39, Bonham strand.
 堂源萬 Man Yuen Tong, 34, Bonham strand.
 順安 On Shun, 133, Bonham strand.
 和順同 Tung Shun Wo, 77, Bonham strand.
 昌安永 Wing On Cheong, 17, Bonham strand.
 福同永 Wing Tung Fook, 51, Bonham strand West.
 隆和裕 Yü Wo Loong, 66, Bonham strand.

Milkmen.

記祥 Cheung Kee, 283, Queen's road East.
 記興 Hing Kee, 38, Cochrane street.
 和合 Hop Wo, 17, Shelley street.
 利安盛 Shing On Lee, 36, Stanley street.
 潤 Yun Hop, 5, Cochrane street.

Oil Dealers.

榮昌俊 Chun Cheong Wing, 77, Bonham strand.
 成協 Hip Shing, 189, Wing Lok Fong.
 源巨 Kū Yuen, 210, Queen's road Central.
 成天 Tin Shing, 131, Queen's road Central.
 益天 Tin Yik, 41, Bonham strand West.
 隆泰英 Ying Tai Loong, 131, Queen's road.

Opium Dealers.

生和廣 Man Wo Sang Co., Opium Farmers, 146, Wing Lok Fong.
 司公和人 Yan Wo Kung Sze, 3, Cleverly street.
 司公宜信 Shun Ye Kung Sze, 10, Bonham strand.
 司公成集 Chai Shing Kung Sze, 86, Bonham strand.
 源祥 Cheung Yuen, 191, Jervois street.
 隆正 Ching Loong, 47, Jervois street.
 興全 Chuen Hing, 125, Jervois street.

源福	Fook Yuen, 91, Jervois street.
生阜	Fou Sang, 36c, Bonham strand.
祥興建	Kin Hing Cheung, 4, Wellington street.
和經	King Wo, 85, Jervois street.
源鉅	Ku Yuen, 87, Jervois street.
隆	Kwong Loong, 72, Jervois street.
利盛廣	Kwong Shing Lee, 34, Wing Lok Fong.
泰履	Lee Tai, 68, Jervois street.
全萬	Man Chuen, 109, Jervois street.
源萬	Man Yuen, 115, Jervois street.
源錦	Min Yuen, 23, Hillier street.
源生	Sang Yuen, 74, Jervois street.
源天	Tin Yuen, 97, Jervois street.
源怡	Yee Yuen, 117, Jervois street.
和悅	Yuet Wo, 113, Jervois street.

Opium (prepared) Dealers.

和致	Chee Wo, 86, Bonham strand.
源春	Chun Yuen, 124, Wing Lok Fong.
隆福	Fook Loong, 89, Jervois street.
源麗	Lai Yuen, 52, Bonham strand.
記炳	Ping Kee, 25, Jervois street.
隆兆	Shiu Loong, 57, Bonham strand.

Painters.

記燦	Chan Kee, 41, Endicott's lane.
泰	E Tai, 27, Stanley street.
昌南	Nam Cheong, 3, Tung-mun lane.
順安	On Shun, 4, Gilman street.
和安	On Wo, 18, Gilman street.
宋成	Shing Lee, 2, Tung Tak lane.
成順	Shun Shing, 62, Wellington street.
順泰	Tai Shun, 137, Queen's road East.
興永	Wing Hing, 20, Tung-mun lane.
義	Yee E, 30, D'Agnilar street.

Pawnbrokers.

泰祥	Cheung Tai, 99, Queen's road West.
盛俊	Chun Shing, 135, Bonham street.
吉謙	Him Kut, 124, Jervois street.
源謙	Him Yuen, 267, Queen's road West.
安公	Kung On, 202, Queen's road West.
安利	Lee On, 51, Queen's road Central.
益兩	Loong Yik, 84, Wellington street.
亨信	Shun Hing, 216, Queen's road Central.
隆泰	Tai Loong, 37, Queen's road.
生益	Yik Sang, 87, Queen's road Central.

Photographers.

芳華	Afong, Queen's road Central.
盛昌	Hung Cheong Shing, 32, Queen's road Central.
真雅	Nga Chan, 80, Queen's road Central.
繪瓊	Pun Lun, 52A, Queen's road Central.
寶寧	Pun Wo, 56, Queen's road Central.
盛桃	To Shing, 40, Stanley street.
祥永	Wing Cheung, 58, Queen's road Central.
昌和	Wo Cheong, 108, Queen's road Central.

Piece Goods Merchants.

隆長	Cheung Loong, 51, Jervois street.
綸貞	Ching Lun, 135, Queen's road Central.
昌聚	Choy Cheong, 43, Bonham strand.
隆昌	Chun Cheong Loong, 49, Jervois street.
隆晉	Chun Loong, 11, Queen's road Central.
泰福	Fook Tai, 139, Queen's road Central.
隆源	Fung Yuen Loong, 53, Jervois street.
源源	Fung Yuen Yuen, 70, Jervois street.
隆源	Him Chuen Yik, 57, Jervois street.
吉謙	Him Kut, 13, Bonham strand.
記興	Hing Kee, 83, Jervois street.

隆昌合 Hop Cheong Loong, 86, Jervois street.
昌經 King Cheong, 61, Jervois street.
泰經 King Tai, 69, Jervois street.
泰隆高 Ko Loong Tai, 33, Jervois street.
隆紹廣 Kwong Shiu Loong, 39, Jervois street.
隆福廣 Kwong Fook Loong, 41, Jervois street.
源隆廣 Kwong Loong Yuen, 19, Jervois street.
綸裕廣 Kwong Yü Lün, 5, Jervois street.
彰壽 Lai Cheong, 78, Jervois street.
華麗 Lai Wa, 9, Queen's road Central.
泰和禮 Lai Wo Tai, 17, Jervois street.
隆昌美 Me Cheong Loong, 81, Jervois street.
隆璋美 Me Cheong Loong, 84, Jervois street.
綸美 Me Lün, 75, Jervois street.
隆昌生 Sang Cheong Loong, 27, Jervois street.
綸紹 Shiu Lün, 143, Queen's road Central.
和紹 Shiu Wo, 13, Jervois street.
隆信 Shun Loong, 14, Wing Lok Fong.
祥瑞 Soey Cheung, 15, Jervois street.
隆瑞 Soey Loong, 3, Jervois street.
源壽 Soey Yuen, 24, Jervois street.
隆安新 Sun On Loong, 76, Jervois street.
隆泰新 Sun Tai Loong, 48, Jervois street.
綸大 Tai Lun, 96, Jervois street.
彰泰 Tai Cheong, 7, Jervois street.
泰逢永 Wing Fung Tye, 43, Jervois street.
亨榮 Wing Hung, 96, Jervois street.
祥泰永 Wing Tai Cheung, 29, Jervois street.
綸和 Wo Lun, 35, Jervois street.
隆仁 Yan Loong, 23, Jervois street.
隆溢 Yat Loong, 11, Jervois street.
泰昌怡 Yee Cheong Tai, 21, Jervois street.
綸英 Ying Lun, 37, Jervois street.
成來悅 Yuet Loi Shing, 55, Jervois street.

Portrait Painters.

源誠 Shing Yuen, 56, Queen's road Central.
昌和 Wo Cheong, 108B, Queen's road Central.
昌仁 Yan Cheong, 22, Wellington street.
興自 Yee Hing, 52, Queen's road Central.
珍怡 Yee Chun, 52A, Wellington street.

Rattan Dealers.

利全 Chuen Lee, 254, Queen's road West.
記敬 King Kee, 134, Queen's road East.
昌興茂 Mow Hing Cheong, 120, Queen's road.
裕信 Shun Yü, 198, Praya West.
記泰 Tai Kee, 21, Tsze Mi lane.
昌興永 Wing Hing Cheong 262, Praya West.

Rattan Chair Makers.

記昌 Cheong Kee, 123, Queen's road East.
和祥 Cheung Wo, 59, Queen's road East.
昌連 Lin Cheong, 153, Queen's road East.
興隆 Loong Hing, 76, Queen's road East.
利全 Tsun Lee, Queen's road West.
記榮 Wing Kee, 42, Queen's road East.
泰榮 Wing Tye, 127, Queen's road East.
昌和 Wo Cheong, 7, Queen's road East.
勝茂 Yee Sing, 3, Queen's road East.

Rice Merchants.

棧聚 Choy Chan, 118, Bonham strand West.
盛聚 Choy Shing, 100, Wing Lok Fong.
棧合 Hop Chan, 172, Wing Lok Fong.
源公 Kung Yuen, 112, Wing Lok Fong.
聚廣 Kwong Choy, 66, Queen's road West.

和謙廣 Kwong Him Wo, 56, Bonham strand.
 隆合廣 Kwong Hop Loong, 140, Wing Lok Fong.
 和廣 Kwong Wo, 115, Praya West.
 源茂 Mow Yuen, 181, Praya West.
 興南 Nam Hing, 174, Wing Lok Fong.
 隆寶 Po Loong, 108, Praya West.
 益泰 Tai Yik, 84, Wing Lok Fong.
 興達 Tat Hing, 166, Queen's road West.
 豐同 Tung Foong, 99, Wing Lok Fong.
 茂同 Tung Mow, 201, Bonham strand.
 安同 Tung On, 142, Wing Lok Fong.
 源逢永 Wing Fung Yuen, 51, Bonham strand.
 隆永 Wing Loong, 21, Bonham strand.
 昌安永 Wing On Cheong, 131, Praya West.
 茂和 Wo Mow, 80, Bonham strand.
 盛和 Wo Shing, 149, Wing Lok Fong.
 源宏 Wung Yuen, 73, Praya West.
 德義 Yee Tak, 126, Praya West.

Sail Makers.

順沾 Chim Shun, 47, Praya West.
 記亮 Leong Kee, 29, Wing Lok Fong.
 記池成 Yee Shing Chee Kee, 45, Hing Lung street.

Saltpetre & Sulphur Dealers.

記昌 Cheong Kee, 14, Hillier street.
 隆阜 Fou Loong, 23, Wing Lok Fong.
 昌益寶 Kwong Yik Cheong, 1, Praya Central.
 隆合新 Sun Hop Loong, 101, Wing Lok Fong.
 泰昌宏 Wang Cheong Tai, 21, Wing Lok Fong.
 昌日 Yat Cheong, 26, Wing Lok Fong.

Ship Compradores.

記昌 Cheong Kee, 24, Endicott's lane.
 合祥 Cheung Hop, 18, Endicott's lane.
 記暢 Cheung Kee, 51, Praya Central.
 和全 Chune Wo, 29, Praya Central.
 和忠 Chung Wo, 30, Endicott's lane.
 興發 Fat Hing, 4, Queen's road West.
 記福 Fook Kee, 9, Pottinger street.
 記寬 Foon Kee, 19, Cochrane street.
 隆泰浩 Hoo Tye Loong, 45, Praya Central.
 昌重 Lin Cheong, 65, Wing Lok Fong.
 隆萬 Man Loong, 24, Webster street.
 生茂 Mow Sang, 33, Wing Hing lane.
 和南 Nam Wo, 17, Stanley street.
 記成 Shing Hing, 56F, Praya Central.
 記成 Shing Ki, 4, Webster street.
 泰成 Shing Tai, 14, Endicott's lane.
 利遂 Soey Lee, 23, Endicott's lane.
 記泰 Tai Kee, 1, Webster street.
 生泰 Tai Sang, 25, Endicott's lane.
 記同 Tung Kee, 33, Praya Central.
 利德 Tuk Lee, 59, Praya Central.
 生華 Wah Sang, 56B Praya Central.
 彰承 Wing Cheong, 7, Endicott's lane.
 隆泰永 Wing Tye Loong, 39, Endicott's lane.
 記仁 Yan Kee, 52, Praya Central.
 記容 Yung Kee, 47, Praya Central.

Ship Wrights.

興逢 Fung Hing, 229, West Point.
 利合 Hop Lee, 162, West Point.
 盛協 Hip Shing, 309, West Point.

利廣 Kwong Lee, 118, West Point.
利信 Shün Lee, 29, Praya East.
利和 Wo Lee, 38, Praya East.

Shoe Makers.

陸章 Cheong Shing, 9, Queen's road East.
盛祥 Cheung Shing, 45, Queen's road East.
陸興 Hing Sing, 18, Wellington street.
興合 Hop Hing, 108, Queen's road Central.
記洪 Hung Kee, 38, Wellington street.
昇具 Kee Sing, 20, Lyndhurst terrace.
昇堅 Kin Sing, 31, Queen's road East.
興廣 Kwong Hing, 83, Queen's road East.
生南 Nam Sang, 66, Queen's road East.
昇南 Nam Sing, 13, Lyndhurst terrace.
來義 Yee Loi, 11, Queen's road East.
昌業 Yip Cheong, 26, Wellington street.
興遠 Yuen Hing, 22, West Point.

Sweetmeat Sellers.

隆濟 Chai Loong, 8, East street.
珍翠 Choy Chun, 63B, Praya Central.
芳翠 Choy Fong, 16, Bonham strand.
茂怡 E Mow, 320, Queen's road.
祥和萬 Man Wo Cheung, 252, Queen's road.
隆盛新 Shun Shing Loong, 244, Queen's road West.

Tailors.

昇昌 Cheong Sing, 66, Queen's road Central.
利開 Hoi Lee, 112, Queen's road Central.
陸洪 Hung Sing, 31, Queen's road Central.
安均 Kwan On, 72, Queen's road Central.

記文 Man Kee, 41, Queen's road East.
盛南 Nam Shing, 74, Queen's road Central.
昌同 Tung Cheong, 95, Queen's road Central.
興同 Tung Hing, 15, Queen's road East.
興華 Wah Hing, 70, Queen's road Central.
彰宏 Wang Cheong, 163, Queen's road East.
昌仁 Yan Cheong, 35, Wellington street.

Tea Merchants.

記源 Shiu Yuen Kee, 24, Queen's road Central.
茂生 Sang Mow, 114, Wing Lok Fong.
盛達 Tat Shing, 5, Queen's road Central.
興泰定 Ting Tai Hing, 312, Queen's road West.
章裕 Yü Cheong, 129, Queen's road Central.

Timber Yards.

成巨 Kü Shing, 82, Queen's road West.
泰均 Kwan Tai, 140, Queen's road West.
和三 Sam Wo, 103, Queen's road East.
隆生 Sang Loong, 97, Queen's road Central.
亨泰 Tai Hang, 91, Queen's road East.
茂同 Tung Mow, 196, Praya West.
隆永 Wing Loong, 91, Wellington street.
泰怡 Yee Tai, 116, Queen's road.

Tobacconists.

蘭承朱 Cui Wing Lan, 90, Jervois street.
隆荷 Ho Loong, 73, Jervois street.
盛萬 Man Shing, 67, Jervois street.
順萬 Man Shun, 291, Queen's road.
南悅 Yuet Nam, 200, Queen's road West.

Vermillion Merchants.

- 順興** Shun Hing, 68, Wellington street.
大興 Tai Hing, 21, Bonham strand.
太和 Tai Wo, 22, Queen's road West.
永吉 Wing Kut, 134, Queen's road Central.
和人 Yan Wo, 75, Wellington street.

Washermen.

- 祥興** Cheung Hing, 21, D'Aguilar street.
振昌 Chun Cheong, 37, D'Aguilar street.
洪記 Hang Kee, 6, Hollywood road.
恒益 Hung Yik, 18, D'Aguilar street.
合和 Hep Wo, 25, Cochrane street.
傑記 Kit Kee, 285, Queen's road East.

- 崑和祥記** Kwan Wo Cheung Kee, 14, D'Aguilar street.
綸益 Lun Yik, 60, Hollywood road.
成記 Shing Kee, 8, D'Aguilar street.
泗益 Sze Yik, 295, Queen's road East.
東利 Tung Lee, 23, D'Aguilar street.
宏記 Wung Kee, 6, Wellington street.
有記 Yow Kee, 32, Wellington street.
元昌 Yuen Cheong, 190, Queen's road East.

Watch Makers.

- 何凌記** Ho Ling Kee, 18, Bonham strand.
何廷記 Ho Ting Kee, 125, Queen's road Central.
利昌 Lee Cheong, 145, Queen's road Central.
劉滿記 Low Moon Kee, 16, Mercer street.
德記 Tuk Kee, 107, Queen's road Central.
堯記 Yu Kee, 95, Queen's road Central.

THE HONGKONG STREETS DIRECTORY.

- 街顛巴押 ABERDEEN STREET, *Ap-pa-tin Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Caine Road.
 街松郭 A-CHUNG'S LANE, *Kwok Tsung Kai*, from Lower Lascar Row to 'Ng-kwai Lane.
 道彌彬亞 ALBANY ROAD, *A-pan-ni To*, from Upper Albert Road to Peak Road.
 街彌彬亞 ALBANY STREET, *A-pan-ni Kai*, from Queen's Road East to Praya East.
 道畢厘亞 ALBERT ROAD, *A-li pat To*, from Queen's Road Central to Wyndham Street.
 道上畢厘亞 ALBERT ROAD UPPER, *A-li-pat Sheng To*, from Albert Road, by the Government Gardens to Caine Road.
 街打山厘亞 ALEXANDRA TERRACE, *A-li-shan-ta Kai*, from Old Bailey to Shelley Street.
 巷加厘亞 ALGAR COURT, *A-li-ka Hong*, from Queen's Road West to Firs Street.
 街風晏 AN FUNG LANE, *An-fung Kai*, from Queen's Road West to Praya West.
 道諾畢亞 ARBUTHNOT ROAD, *A-pat-nok To*, from Caine Road to Hollywood Road.
 巷秀亞 A-SOW'S LANE, *A-sau Hong*, from Market Street to Caine Road.
 里安同 ASTOR BUILDINGS, *Tung On Li*, from Staunton Street to Aberdeen Street.
 道台砲 BATTERY ROAD, *Pau-toi To*, from Sailors' Home to Pokfulam Road.
 行拱栢 BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, opposite City Hall.
 巷鐵打 BLACKSMITHS' LANE, *Tu-tit Hong*, from Fung Un Lane.
 道咸文 BONHAM ROAD, *Man-ham To*, from Caine Road to Pokfulam Road.
 街大咸文 BONHAM STRAND, *Man-ham Tai Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Queen's Road West.
 約西咸文 BONHAM STRAND WEST, *Man-ham Sai Yeek*, from Bonham Strand to Praya West.
 街者列必 BRIDGES STREET, *Pit-lit-che Kai*, from Shing Wong Street to Tai-ping Shan Street.
 街者列必 BRIDGE STREET, *Pit-lit-che Kai*, from Lighton Hill Road to Morrison Hill Road.
 街畢 BURD STREET, *Pat Kai*, from Mercer Street to Cleverly Street.
 街魯巴 BURROWS' STREET, *Pu-lo Kai*, from Wanchai Road to Praya East.
 道堅 CAINE ROAD, *Kia To*, from Arbuthnot Road to Bonham Road.
 街貨洋 CANTON BAZAAR, *Yeung Fo Kai*, Queen's Road East, opposite H. M. Naval Yard.
 道山連路加 CAROLINE HILL ROAD, *Ka-lo-lin Shan To*, round Caroline Hill.
 道城衛 CASTLE ROAD, *Wai-shing To*, from Caine Road to Robinson Road West.

- 級階城藩 CASTLE STEPS, *Wai-shing Kai-kap*, from Seymour Road to Robinson Road.
 市街環中 CENTRAL MARKET, *Chung Wàn Kai-shi*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.
 街正 CENTRE STREET, *Ching Kai*, from Praya West to Bonham Road.
 巷厘時蓋 CHANCERY LANE, *Chan shi-li Hong*, from Arbutnot Road to Old Bailey Street.
 街興長 CHEUNG HING STREET, *Cheung Hing Kai*, from Hollywood Road to Lower Lascar Row.
 里庚長 CHEUNG KANG LANE, *Cheung Kang Li*, from Queen's Road East.
 里勝長 CHEUNG SHING LANE, *Cheung Shing Li*, from Caine Road to Tai-ping Shan Street.
 里安長 CHEUNG ON LANE, *Cheung On Li*, from Centre Street.
 街國中 CHINA BAZAAR, *Chung-kuok Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.
 里興竹 CHUK HING LANE, *Chuk-hing Li*, off Gage Street.
 里連竹 CHUK LIN LANE, *Chuk-lin Li*, off Gage Street.
 里和中 CHUNG WO LANE, *Chung Wo Li*, from Staunton Street.
 巷弦弓 CIRCULAR PATHWAY, *Kung In Hong*, from Gough Street Steps to Ladder Street.
 街厘庇急 CLEVERLY STREET, *Kip-pi-li Kai*, from Praya Central to Queen's Road Central.
 街麟閣 COCHRANE STREET, *Kok-lun Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Gage Street.
 巷厘些金 COMMISSARIAT LANE, *Kam-se-li Hong*, from Queen's Road East to Commissariat Wharf.
 巷加交 CROSS LANE, *Kau-ka Hong*.
 道加交 CROSS STREET, *Kau-ka Tò*, from Wanchai Road to Spring Gardens.
 街拉記德 D'AGUILAR STREET, *Tak ki-la Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Wyndham Street.
 街厘爹都 DUDELL STREET, *Tò-te-li Kai*, from Queen's Road Central, next to Ice House Street.
 街東山平太 EAST STREET, *Tai ping Shan Tung Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Tai-ping Shan Market.
 街近裡伊 ELGIN STREET, *I-li-kan Kai*, from Staunton Street to Hollywood Road.
 臺近裡依 ELGIN TERRACE, *I-li-kan Toi*, from Shelley Street to Caine Road.
 巷刺十伊 EZRA LANE, *E-sz-la Hong*, off Pottinger Street.
 街興發 FAT HING STREET, *Fat Hing Kai*, from Hollywood Road to Queen's Road West.
 街一第 FIRST STREET, *Tai yat Kai*, from New East Street to Pokfolum Road.
 街西冷佛 FRENCH STREET, *Fat-lang-sai Kai*, from Battery Road to Praya West.
 里興福 FUK HING LANE, *Fuk Hing Li*, from Jarlin's Bazaar.

- 里安福 FUK ON LANE, *Fuk On Li*, Market Street, Tai pang Shan.
- 街志結 GAGE STREET, *Kit-chi Kai*, from Lyndhurst Terrace to Aberdeen Street.
- 街山斷鋤 GAP STREET, *Cho-tü Shan Kai*, from Hollywood Road to Queen's Road West.
- 道園花 GARDEN ROAD, *Fa-ün Tò*, from Albert Road by the East side of the Government Gardens to Robinson Road.
- 巷園花 GARDEN LANE, *Fa-ün Hong*, Shek-tong Tsui.
- 巷士劫 GIBB'S LANE, *Kip-sz Hong*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.
- 街新文理機 GILMAN'S BAZAAR, *Ki-li-man San Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.
- 街文理機 GILMAN STREET, *Ki-li-man Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.
- 街賦歌 GOUGH STREET, *Ko-fu Kai*, from Aberdeen Street to Queen's Road Central.
- 街咸嘉 GRAHAM STREET, *Ka-ham Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Staunton Street.
- 街立士郭 GUTZLAFF STREET, *Kwok-sz-lap Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Lyndhurst Terrace.
- 里豐厚 HAU FUNG LANE, *Hau Fung Li*, from Ship Street.
- 街喝 HEARD STREET, *Hot Kai*, from Wanchai Road to Praya East.
- 街香 HEUNG LANE, *Heung Kai*, from Queen's Road West to Bonham Strand West.
- 巷隆禧 HI LUNG LANE, *Hi lung Hong*, from Queen's Road East to St. Francis Street.
- 街高 HIGH STREET, *Ko Kai*, from Bonham Road to Pokfolum Road.
- 巷山 HILL LANE, *Shan Hong*, from Hospital Hill Road.
- 道山 HILL ROAD, *Shan Tò*, from Pokfolum Road to Middle Street.
- 街山 HILL ROAD, *Shan Kai*, from Pokfolum Road to Middle Street.
- 街厘禧 HILLIER STREET, *Hi-li Kai*, from Praya Central to Queen's Road Central.
- 街南厘禧 HILLIER STREET SOUTH, *Hi-li Nam Kai*.
- 街隆興 HING LUNG STREET, *Hing Lung Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.
- 街雲慶 HING WAN STREET, *Hing Wan Kai*, from King Sing Street to Lung On Street.
- 里仁興 HING YAN LANE, *Hing Yan Li*, from Upper Station Street.
- 道活李荷 HOLLYWOOD ROAD, *Ho-li-wut Tò*, from Pottinger Street to Queen's Road West.
- 巷山館醫 HOSPITAL HILL LANE, *I-kun Shan Hong*, from Queen's Road West.
- 道館醫 HOSPITAL ROAD, *I-kun Tò*, from Bonham Road to New East Street.
- 街廠冰 ICE HOUSE STREET, *Ping-chong Kai*, from Praya Central to Albert Road, at Peddar's Hill.

- 里安賢 IN ON LANE, *In On Li*, from Praya West to Queen's Road West.
- 街和怡 I WO STREET, *I Wo Kai*, near the Sugar Refinery.
- 街益善 I YIK LANE, *I Yik Kai*, from Middle Street.
- 街顛渣 JARDINE'S BAZAAR, *Cha-tin Kai*, from Praya East to Shau-ki Wán Road.
- 街畏乍 JERVOIS STREET, *Cha-wai Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Morrison Street.
- 東時左 JOZE LANE EAST, *Tso-shi Tung*, from Ladder Street.
- 西時左 JOZE LANE WEST, *Tso-shi Sai*, from Tank Lane.
- 里明啟 KAI MING LANE, *Kai Ming Li*, from Queen's Road East near H.M. Naval Yard.
- 里源溪 KAI UN LANE, *Kai Un Li*, from Peel Street.
- 街安吉 KAT ON STREET, *Kat On Kai*, from King Sing Street to Lung On Street.
- 里昇吉 KAT SING LANE, *Kat Sing Li*, from Ladder Street.
- 坊如九 KAU U FONG, *Kau-ü Fong*, from Gough Street to Wellington Street.
- 里源乾 KEEN UN LANE, *Kin Un Li*, from Praya East.
- 里齡畸 KI LING LANE, *Ki Ling Li*, from Queen's Road West to Praya West.
- 街星景 KING SING STREET, *King Sing Kai*, from Queen's Road East.
- 里秀乾 KIN SOW COURT, *Kin Sau Li*, from Gage Street.
- 街王 KING STREET, *Wong Kai*, from Pennington Street to Nullah.
- 街王林威 KING WILLIAM STREET, *Wai-lam Wong Kai*, from Pennington Street to Sea Wall.
- 街雨甘 KOM U STREET, *Kom U Kai*, from Queen's Road West to Praya West.
- 基高 KO KI ALLEY, *Ko Ki*, from Wellington Street to Stanley Street.
- 里宸拱 KUNG SHUN LANE, *Kung Shun Li*, in First Street, Sai Ying-pun.
- 里華貴 KWAI WA LANE, *Kwai Wà Li*, from Hillier Street to Cleverly Street.
- 里豐廣 KWONG FUNG LANE, *Kwong Fung Li*, in Battery Road.
- 里福廣 KWONG FOK LANE, *Kwong Fuk Li*, from Upper Station Street to Lower Caine Road.
- 街東源廣 KWONG-YUN STREET EAST, *Kwong Un Tung Kai*, from Bonham Strand to Praya Central.
- 街西源廣 KWONG-YUN STREET WEST, *Kwong Un Sai Kai*, from Bonham Strand to Praya Central.
- 街梯樓 LADDER STREET, *Lau tai Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Bonham Road.
- 坊上街梯樓 LADDER STREET TERRACE, UPPER, *Lau-tai Kai Sheung Fong*, from Ladder Street.

- 坊下街梯樓 LADDER STREET TERRACE, LOWER, *Lau-tai Kai Ha Fong*, from Ladder Street.
- 巷文祿 LAMONT'S LANE, *Lam-man Hong*, from Fūk Hing Lane.
- 坊桂蘭 LAN KWAI FONG, *Lan-kwai Fong*, in D'Aguiar Street.
- 徑上羅摩 LASCAR ROW, UPPER, *Mo-lo Sheung King*, from Ladder Street to West Street.
- 徑下羅摩 LASCAR ROW, LOWER, *Mo-lo Ha King*, from Ladder Street to Fat Hing Street.
- 里餘留 LAU U LANE, *Lau U Li*, in High Street.
- 道山頓禮 LEIGHTON HILL ROAD, *Lai-tun Shan Tò*, round bottom of Leighton Hill.
- 里泰華梁 LEUNG WA TAI LANE, *Leung Wà Tai Li*, in Queen's Road West.
- 街安隆 LUNG ON STREET, *Lung On Kai*, from Nullah Lane.
- 街士檄麟 LYNDDHURST TERRACE, *Lun-hat-sz Kai*, from Wellington Street to Hollywood Road.
- 里興文 MAN HING LANE, *Man Hing Li*, off Peel Street.
- 里明文 MAN MING LANE, *Man Ming Li*, from Ship Street.
- 里華文 MAN WA LANE, *Man Wà Li*, from Bonham Strand to Praya Central.
- 街市街 MARKET STREET, *Kai-shi Kai*, from Ladder Street to Pò Yan Street.
- 街臣地勿 MATHESON STREET, *Mat-ti-shan Kai*, from Shau-ki Wàn Road to Perceval Street.
- 街沙孖 MERCER STREET, *Ma-sha Kai*, from Bonham Strand to Queen's Road Central.
- 街中 MIDDLE STREET, *Chung Kai*, from Battery Hill to Slaughter House.
- 里德明 MING TAK LANE, *Ming Tak Li*, from Market Street.
- 道山信裡馬 MORRISON HILL ROAD, *Ma-li-sun Shan Tò*, from Observation Place to Wanchai Gap.
- 街信裡馬 MORRISON STREET, *Ma-li-sun Kai*, from Bonham Strand to Queen's Road Central.
- 街交廟羅摩 MOSQUE JUNCTION, *Mo-lo Miu Kau Kai*, from Robinson Road to Shelley Street.
- 街廟羅摩 MOSQUE STREET, *Mo-lo Miu Kai*, from Robinson Road to Peel Street.
- 臺廟羅摩 MOSQUE TERRACE, *Mo-lo Miu Toi*, from Robinson Road to Peel Street.
- 徑厘孖 MURRAY PATHWAY, *Ma-li King*, from Queen's Road Central to the Government Offices.
- 街東新 NEW EAST STREET, *San Tung Kai*, from Praya West to Bonham Road.
- 街西新 NEW WEST STREET, *San Sai Kai*, from Praya to Bonham Road.
- 坊桂五 NG KWAI LANE, *Ng Kwai Fong*, from Upper to Lower Hollywood Road.
- 巷渠水石 NULLAH LANE, *Shék Shui-kü Hong*, from King Sing Street to Praya.

- 街厘俾老澳 OLD BAILEY STREET, *O-lo Pi-li Kai*, from Hollywood Road to Caine Road.
 里寧安 ON NING LANE, *On Ning Li*, from Battery Road to Praya.
 里懷安 ON WAI LANE, *On Wai Li*.
 里和安 ON WO LANE, *On Wo Li*, from Queen's Road Central to Gough Street.
 里桂扳 PAN KWAI LANE, *Pan Kwai Li*, from Wo Fung Street.
 臺厘之必 PECHILI TERRACE, *Pit-chi-li Toi*, from Peel Street to Shelley Street.
 街打必 PEDDAR'S STREET, *Pit-ta Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.
 街梨卑 PEEL STREET, *Pi-li Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Robinson Road.
 街頓寧邊 PENNINGTON STREET, *Pin-ning-tun Kai*, from Mint to Shau-ki Wàn Road.
 街華思巴 PERCEVAL STREET, *Pa-sz-wà Kai*, from Shau-ki Wàn Road to Praya.
 道林湖扑 POKFOLUM ROAD, *Pok-u Lam Tò*, from Queen's Road West to Pokfolum.
 街乍典砵 POTTINGER STREET, *Po-tin-cha Kai*, from Praya Central to Hollywood Road.
 巷磅 POUND LANE, *Pong Hong*, from Hollywood Road to Rutter's Lane.
 街仁普 PO YAN STREET, *Pò Yan Kai*, from Gap Street to Market Street.
 約中旁海 PRAYA CENTRAL, *Hoi-pong Chung Yeuk*, from Wardley Street to Bonham Strand.
 約東旁海 PRAYA EAST, *Hoi-pong Tung Yeuk*, from Eastern Market to East Point.
 約西旁海 PRAYA WEST, *Hoi pong Sai Yeuk*, from Bonham Strand to Shek-tong Tsui.
 里龍盤 PUN LUNG LANE, *Pun-lung Li*, off Queen's Road East.
 道大后皇 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, *Wong-hau Tai Tò*, from the Western Main Guard to West End of Hollywood Road.
 東道大后皇 QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, *Wong-hau Tai Tò Tung*, from the Western Main Guard to Wanchai Market.
 西道大后皇 QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, *Wong hau Tai Tò Sai*, from West End of Hollywood Road to Pokfolum Road.
 街后皇 QUEEN STREET, *Wong-hau Kai*, from Queen's Road West to Praya West.
 道信便羅 ROBINSON ROAD, *Lo-pin-sun Tò*, from Albany Road to Bonham Road.
 街局錢鑄 ROYAL MINT STREET, *Chü tsin Kuk Kai*, from Jardine's Bazaar to Mint.
 街厘些老 ROZARIO STREET, *Lò se-li Kai*, from Ladder Street to Tank Lane.
 街厘士刺 RUSSELL STREET, *Li-sz-li Kai*, from Bowrington Canal to Perceval Street.
 街打律 RUTTER LANE, *Lat-ta Kai*, from Pò Yan Street to Upper Station Street.
 里龍西 SAI LUNG LANE, *Sai Lung Li*, from Queen's Road West.

- 里安西 SAI ON LANE, *Sai On Li*, from Battery Road to Praya.
- 里華西 SAI WA LANE, *Sai Wà Li*, from Pokfolum Road to New West Street.
- 街湖西 SAI WOO LANE, *Sai U Kai*, from Queen's Road West to Praya West.
- 街魚鹹 SALT FISH STREET, *Hàm U Kai*, from New East Street.
- 里多三 SAM TO LANE, *Sam To Li*, from Battery Road.
- 坊華秀 SAU WA FONG, *Sau-wa Fong*, from Queen's Road East to St. Francis Street.
- 街吉士 SCOTT LANE, *Sz kat Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.
- 街二第 SECOND STREET, *Tai I Kai*, from Hospital Road to Pok'olum Road.
- 道摩西 SEYMOUR ROAD, *Sai-mo Tò*, from Bonham Road to Robinson Road.
- 台摩西 SEYMOUR TERRACE, *Sai-mo Toi*, from Castle Steps to Seymour Road.
- 街東霎 SHARP STREET EAST, *Shap Tung Kai*, from Bowrington Canal to Shau-ki Wau Road.
- 街西霎 SHARP STREET WEST, *Shap Sai Kai*, from Bowrington Canal to Morrison Hill Road.
- 里溪石 SHK KAI LANE, *Shek Kai Li*, from Nullah Lane.
- 街利舍 SHELLEY STREET, *She-li Kai*, from Hollywood Road to Mosque Junction.
- 里豐常 SHEUNG FUNG LANE, *Sheung Fung Li*, from Third Street to Second Street.
- 里棧石 SHIK CHAN LANE, *Shik Chan Li*, from Queen's Road West to Praya West.
- 里慶善 SHIN HING LANE, *Shin Hing Li*, from New Eastern Street.
- 里慶善 SHIN HING LANE, *Shin Hing Li*, from Gough Street to Hollywood Road.
- 街船洋 SHIP STREET, *Yeung-shün Kai*, Praya East across Queen's Road East.
- 里慶崇 SHUNG HING LANE, *Shung Hing Li*, from Queen's Road West to Praya.
- 街亞禪 SIEMSEN'S LANE, *Shim-shan Kai*, in Pò Yau Street.
- 街隍城 SHING-WONG STREET, *Shing Wong Kai*, from Caine Road to Gough Street.
- 街市埔桿掃 SO-KON PO MARKET STREET, *Sò-kon Pò Shi Kai*, Jardine's Bazaar.
- 巷園春景 SPRING GARDENS' LANE, *King-chün Un Hong*, from Queen's Road East to Praya East.
- 街方泗 SQUARE STREET, *Sz-fong Kai*, from Ladder Street to Market Street.
- 巷士蘭佛聖 ST. FRANCIS LANE, *Shing Fat-làn-sz Hong*, from St. Francis Street.
- 街士蘭非聖 ST. FRANCIS STREET, *Shing Fi-làn-sz Kai*, from Queen's Road East running South.
- 街利丹士 STANLEY STREET, *Sz-tün-li Kai*, from D'Aguilar Street to Graham Street.

- 街館差 STATION STREET, *Chai-kun Kai*, from Caine Road to Pò Yan Street.
 街上館差 STATION STREET UPPER, *Chai-kun Sheung Kai*, in Caine Road.
 街利華地時 STAVFLY STREET, *Shi-ti-wà-li Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Gage Street.
 街頓丹士 STAUNTON STREET, *Sz-tan-tun Kai*, from Old Bailey to Bridges Street.
 里匠石 STONE-CUTTERS' LANE, *Shek-tseung Li*, from Hollywood Road.
 里興瑞 SUI HING LANE, *Sui Hing Li*, from Caine Road.
 里志宜 SUN WAI LANE, *Sun Wai Li*, off Hollywood Road near Central Police Station.
 里安崇 SHUNG ON LANE, *Shung On Li*, Queen's Road East.
 街蘭打修 SUTHERLAND STREET, *Sau-ta-lan Kai*, from Praya West to Queen's Road West.
 里來泰 TAI LOI LANE, *Tai Loi Li*, First Street, Sai Ying-pun.
 里平太 TAI PING LANE, *Tai Ping Li*, from Tai-ping Shan Street to Market.
 街山平太 TAI-PING SHAN STREET, *Tai-ping Shan Kai*, from Bridges Street to Pò Yan Street.
 街和太 TAI WO STREET, *Tai Wo Kai*, from Wanchai Road to Praya East.
 里王大 TAI WONG LANE, *Tai Wong Li*, from Queen's Road East to Praya.
 街王大 TAI WONG STREET, *Tai Wong Kai*, from Queen's Road East to Praya East.
 巷東興德 TAK HING EAST ALLEY, *Tak Hing Tung Hong*, from Praya West to Queen's Road West.
 巷西興德 TAK HING WEST ALLEY, *Tak Hing Sai Hong*, from Praya West to Queen's Road West.
 里興德 TAK HING LANE, *Tak Hing Li*, off Pò Yan Street.
 里星德 TAK SING LANE, *Tak Sing Li*, from Second Street.
 里居譚 TAM KUI LANE, *Tam Kui Li*, off Western Street.
 里桂丹 TAN KWAI LANE, *Tan Kwai Li*, from Ladder Street.
 巷池水 TANK LANE, *Shui-chi Hong*, from Lascar Row to Caine Road.
 巷皮剗 TANNERY LANE, *Im-pi Hong*, from Market Street to Tank.
 里步地 TI-PO LANE, *Ti-pò Li*, from High Street, Sai Ying-pun.
 山斷掘 THE GAP, *Kwat-tün Shan*, from Wanchai Market to Morrison Hill Road.
 街三第 THIRD STREET, *Tai Sám Kai*, from New East Street to Pokfolum Road.
 里龍迪 TIK LUNG LANE, *Tik Lung Li*, in Queen's Road East.
 街樂亭 TING LOK STREET, *Ting Lok Kai*, from Praya East to Morrison Hill Road.

- 街了三 TRIANGLE STREET, *Sam A Kai*, from Wanchai Road to Praya East.
 里溪清 TSING KAI LANE, *Tsing Kai Li*, from Nullah Lane to Albany Street.
 里松清 TSING TSUNG LANE, *Tsing Tsung Li*, from Queen's Road East.
 里龍聚 TSUI LUNG LANE, *Tsui Lung Li*, in Queen's Road East.
 里榮津 TSUN WING LANE, *Tsun Wing Li*, off Graham Street.
 里秀松 TSUNG SAU LANE, *Tsung Sau Li*, from Queen's Road West.
 街微紫 TSZ MI ALLEY, *Tsz Mi Kai*, from Queen's Road West to Praya West.
 巷桐紫 TSZ TUNG LANE, *Tsz Tung Hong*, from First Street, Sai Ying-pun.
 街興東 TUNG HING ALLEY, *Tung Hing Kai*, from Queen's Road West to Praya West.
 里來由 TUNG LOI LANE, *Tung-loi Li*, from Harbour Master's Office westward.
 里樂同 TUNG LOK LANE, *Tung Lok Li*, from Tai-ping Shan Street Steps.
 里隆東 TUNG LUNG LANE, *Tung Lung Li*, from Wanchai Road.
 街文同 TUNG MAN LANE, *Tung Man Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.
 里德同 TUNG TAK LANE, *Tung Tak Li*, from Cochrane Street.
 街東和同 TUNG WO LANE EAST, *Tung Wo Tung Kai*, from Middle Street.
 里和同 TUNG WO LANE *Tung Wo Li*, from Middle Street.
 里慶餘 U HING LANE, *U Hing Li*, from Queen's Road Central.
 里慶匯 UI HING LANE, *Ui Hing Li*, Spring Gardens.
 里龍匯 UI LUNG LANE, *Ui Lung Li*, in Bowrington, Leighton Hill Road.
 里安匯 UI ON LANE, *Ui On Li*, from Second Street to Third Street.
 里上源匯 UI UN LANE UPPER, *Ui Un Sheung Li*, from Upper End of Peel Street.
 里下源匯 UI UN LANE LOWER, *Ui Un Ha Li*, from Upper End of Peel Street.
 里樂餘 U LOK LANE, *U Lok Li*, from Third Street.
 西里普餘 U PO LANE WEST, *U Pò Li Sai*, from First Street, Sai Ying-pun.
 東里普餘 U PO LANE EAST, *U Pò Li Tung*, from First Street, Sai Ying-pun.
 里安元 UN ON LANE, *Un On Li*, Hollywood Road to Circular Pathway.
 街上館差 UPPER STATION STREET, *Chai-kun Sheung Kai*, from Hospital Road to Station Street.
 里蔭餘 U YAM LANE, *U Yam Li*, in East Street, Tai-ping Shan.

- 道利華** VALLEY ROAD, *Wà-li Tò*, round Wong-nai Churg Valley.
街下鄉 VILLAGE STREET, *Heung-ha Kai*, from Leighton Hill Road to Jardine's Bazaar.
坊賢華 WA IN FONG, *Wà In Fong*, from Staunton Street.
街東賢華 WA IN FONG EAST, *Wà In Tung Kai*, from Staunton Street to Shing Wui-g Street.
里安華 WA ON LANE, *Wà On Li*, from Aberdeen Street.
里仁懷 WAI YAN LANE, *Wai Yan Li*, from Ladder Street, Tai-ping Shan.
道仔灣 WANCHAI ROAD, *Wàn-tsai Tò*, from Bowring'on Canal to Queen's Road East.
街厘域 WARDLEY STREET, *Wak-li Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.
街龍金 WEBSTER BAZAAR, *Kam Lung Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.
街頓靈威 WELLINGTON STREET, *Wai-ling-tun Kai*, from Wyndham Street to Queen's Road Central.
街西山平太 WEST STREET, *Tai-ping Shan Sai Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Tai-ping Shan Street.
間六 WEST TERRACE, *Lok Kán*, from Castle Road.
街罵厘威 WILMER STREET, *Wai-li-ma Kai*, from Praya West to Queen's Road West.
里豐永 WING FUNG LANE, *Wing Fung Li*, from Queen's Road East.
里興永 WING HING LANE, *Wing Hing Li*.
街安永 WING ON LANE, *Wing On Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya.
街樂永 WING LOK STREET, *Wing Lok Kai*, from Praya Central to Praya West.
里華榮 WING WA LANE, *Wing Wá Li*, from D'Aguilar Street.
街地滑 WITTY STREET, *Wat-ti Kai*, from Praya West to Middle Street.
街風和 WO FUNG STREET, *Wo Fung Kai*, from Queen's Road to Praya West.
里興和 WO HING BUILDINGS, *Wo Hing Li*, from Queen's Road West.
里安和 WO ON LANE, *Wo On Li*, from D'Aguilar Street.
街咸雲 WYNDHAM STREET, *Wan-ham Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Hollywood Road.
里壽仁 YAN SHAU LANE, *Yan Sau Li*, from D'Aguilar Street.
巷注梔 YAP CHU ALLEY, *Yap Chü Hong*, from Praya East.
里樂央 YEONG LOK LANE, *Yeong Lok Li*, off Upper Station Street.
里和雍 YUNG WO LANE, *Yung Wo Li*, from Pound Lane, Tai-ping Shan.
街蘭泄 ZETLAND STREET, *Sit-lan Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Ice House Street.

MACAO.

Macao is situated in 22 deg. 11 min. 30 sec. N. latitude, and 113 deg. 32 min. 30 sec. E. longitude, on a rocky peninsula, renowned, long before the Portuguese settled on it, for its safe harbour for junks and small vessels. The Portuguese, who had already settled on the island of Luanpacao, and frequented for trading purposes Chin-chew, Lianpo, Tamio, and San-choan (St. John's island, where St. Francis Xavier died) first took up their residence at Macao in 1557. Soon after their arrival pirates and adventurers from the neighbouring islands continually molested them. The Chinese authorities were powerless to cope with these marauders, who went so far as to blockade the port of Canton. The Portuguese manned and armed a few vessels and succeeded in raising the blockade of Canton and clearing the seas. The town of Macao soon afterwards began to rise, and during the eighteenth century trade flourished wonderfully, the difficulty of residence at Canton greatly contributing towards it. The East India Company and the Dutch Company had establishments there.

Historians are divided in opinion as to whether the possession of Macao by the Portuguese is due to Imperial bounty or to right of conquest. There can be no doubt, however, that it was held at a rental of 500 taels a year until Governor Ferreira do Amaral in 1843 refused to pay it any longer and forcibly drove out the Hoppo or Chinese Customs-house, and with it every vestige of Chinese authority. This bold stroke cost him his life in August, 1849, for he was waylaid and barbarously murdered near the Barrier of Porta do Cerco and his head was taken to Canton. On the Chinese troops at the Barrier showing fight and missing in great numbers, the Portuguese troops gallantly advanced, took the fort of Passaleã, and drove the Chinese from their positions.

The settlement is separated from the large island of Hong-shan by a wall drawn across the neck of land from shore to shore. Two principal ranges of hills, one running from south to north, the other from east to west, may be considered as forming an angle, the base of which leans upon the river or anchoring place. The public and private buildings, a cathedral, and several churches, are raised on the declivities, skirts, and heights of hillocks. On the lofty mount eastward, called Charil, is a fort, enclosing the hermitage of Na. Sra. de Guia, and westward is Nillau, on the top of which stands the hermitage of N. Sra. de Penha; entering a wide semi-circular bay, which faces the east, on the right hand stands the fort San Francisco; and on the left, that of Na. Sra. de Bom Parto. Seen from the roads or from any of the forts crowning the several hillocks, Macao is extremely picturesque. The public and private buildings are gaily painted and the streets kept very clean.

Since the cession of the island of Hongkong to the British, the trade of Macao has decreased considerably, and the coolie trade gave it an unenviable notoriety. This traffic, pregnant with abuses, was happily abolished in 1874. Tea continues to be an article of export, showing the value of from \$700,000 to \$800,000 a year. Essential oils are also exported to some extent. There is likewise some trade in opium.

The terrific typhoon of the 23rd September, 1874, which swept across Hongkong and the Southern Coast of China with such force, laid a considerable part of Macao in ruins. During the full violence of the wind, and fearful rise of the tide, a fire took place which consumed the best houses in the parish of Santo Antonio. With its trade gone and consequent departure of many of its residents, the activity of the place is a thing of the past. Owing to its pleasant climate and the quietude always prevailing, Macao has become the refuge of invalids and hard toiling people from Hongkong and other neighbouring ports.

In the town there are several places of interest apart from the Fan-tan or gambling saloons. The gardens and Grotto of Camoens, once the resort of the celebrated Portuguese Poet Camoens, are worth seeing, as also the noble facade of the ancient Jesuit church of San Paulo, burnt in 1835. Pleasant excursions can be made to the Hot Springs of Yô-mak, about sixteen miles from Macao, easily reached in about three and a-half hours by steam launch. In winter snipe are plentiful in the neighbouring paddy fields and afford good sport. The "Macao Hotel," situated on the Praia, is comfortable and the prices are moderate.

The Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company runs a daily steamer (Sundays excepted) between Macao and Hongkong, leaving the former port at 8 o'clock a.m. and Hongkong at 2 p.m. To Canton there is a steamer on every alternate day, Sundays excepted. The distance from Macao to Hongkong is 40½ miles, and to Canton 88 miles. The population of Macao, according to returns made in 1879, was—Chinese, 63,532; Portuguese, 4,476; other nationalities, 78; or a total of 68,086.

DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

Plenipotentiary in China, Japan, and Siam, and Governor of the Province—His Excellency Joaquim José da Graça
Secretary General and Secretary of Legation—Dr. J. A. H. Corte Real
Aide-de-camp to H. E. the Governor—C. A. Fayo Fôlque, sub-lieut.
Adjutant to H. E. the Governor—Antonio A. de Souza Cildas, sub-lieut.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Colonial Secretary-General.—Dr. J. A. H. Corte Real
Chief Clerk—Tercio da Silva
In Charge of the Military Dept.—vacant
Acting 1st Clerk—D. de Barros
do. 2nd do.—J. J. dos P. Carvalho
do. 3rd do.—M. dos Remedios
Addido—E. P. Leite

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President—The Governor
Secretary—Dr. J. A. H. da C. Corte Real
Members—The Bishop, the Commandant of Policial Guard, the Commandant of Monte Fort, the Judge, the Attorney-General, the Chief-clerk of the Exchequer, the President of the Municipal Chamber, the Colonial Surgeon

COUNCIL OF THE PROVINCE.

President—The Governor
Members—The Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, Lourenço Marques, B. S. Fernandez
Supplemental Members—A. C. Brandão, M. A. dos Remedios

MUNICIPAL CHAMBER.

President—Domingo C. Pacheco
Members—F. M. de Graça, A. A. da Silva, C. J. Gracias, L. J. Baptista, J. V. de Jesus.
Clerk—S. A. Tavares
Treasurer—F. P. Marques
Clerk—T. M. Marques
Messenger—Luiz Maria do Rozario

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Supplemental Members—M. A. dos Remedios, A. de Barros, M. B. da Roza, F. A. Volong, F. M. da Cunha, J. F. Franco

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL.

(*Annexed to the Municipal Chamber.*)
Administrator—L. Ferreira
1st clerk—E. Vianna
2nd do.—M. P. Simoës
Bailiff—M. A. de Souza

SUPREME COURT.

MILITARY SECTION.

President—The Governor J. J. da Graça
Members—The Judge, the Commandant of Policial Guard, the Commandant of the Line Regiment, the Senior Naval Officer, the Second Naval Officer.

CIVIL SECTION.

President—The Governor J. J. da Graça

Members—The Judge, the two members of the Provincial Council, the President of the Municipal Chamber, the Procurador dos Negocios Sinicos

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Committee.

President—The Governor J. J. da Graça

Members—The chief clerk of the Exchequer J. C. P. d'Assumpção, the Treasurer C. V. da Rocha, the Attorney-General A. E. d'Almeida e Azevedo

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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Members—The Bishop, J. A. R. Cabral, L. Pereira Leite, Dr. A. A. M. de Vasconcellos

BOARD OF HEALTH.

President—Dr. L. A. da Silva

Members—Dr. F. B. de Carvalho, Dr. Luiz L. Franco, Dr. Belarmino Lobo (absent) Dr. J. G. da Silva (absent)

MILITARY HOPITAL OF SAM JANUARIO.

President—Dr. L. A. da Silva

Member—Dr. J. J. F. Alvares

Secretary—J. J. d'Azevedo

COMPANHIA DE SAUDE.

1o. *Escrivao*—F. da Rocha

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Enfermeiros de 2a. classe—Joaquim Pedro, A. de Figueiredo, J. Gonsalvez, E. de Souza (absent)

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Conductores—Eusign A. F. Lobo, A. A. Sauvage

Desenhador—A. Heitor

Amanuense—D. P. d'Almeida Marques

Committee.

President—The Governor J. J. da Graça

Members—Director do Estado Maior d'Engenharia, C. J. de Brito; the chief clerk of the Exchequer, J. C. P. d'Assumpção; the Attorney-General, A. E. d'Almeida e Azevedo; the Vice-President of the Municipal Chamber, F. M. de Graça; Secretary A. A. Sauvage

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Contador—J. J. d'Azevedo

1o. *Escripturario*—J. J. d'Azevedo

2o. *do.* —F. de P. M. da Rocha

1o. *Amanuense*—J. C. d'Assumpção

1o. *do.* *Supplente*—A. J. V. Ribeiro

2o. *Amanuense*—C. A. dos Santos Oliveira

2o. *do.* *Supplente*—F. X. da Roza

Porteiro—V. de Oliveira

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Recebedor—F. V. Ribeiro

Ajudante—F. de P. Marçal

Amanuense—N. P. Gonsalves

Committee.

Presidente—J. J. d'Azevedo

Fiscal—Delegado do Procurador da Coroa e Fazenda

Vogaes—L. A. I. Pereira, N. T. Ferrandez, J. E. d'Almeida

Secretary—A. J. Brandão

Vogaes Chinezes—Lu-can, Fom iong, Longhang

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1st *Substitute*—L. Marques

2nd *do.* —T. d'Aquino Migueiz

Attorney Gen.—A. E. d'Almeida e Azevedo

Lawyers—F. da C. Lobo, V. S. Pereira, A.

Bastos, Jr., L. Ferreira, E. M. da Silva,

A. A. Pacheco, José da Silva

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Clerk to the Judge and Orphans' Fund—

João Hyndman

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L. Marques, judge, J. E. d'Almeida, substitute, Sé and Santo Antonio Districts;

M. M. Maher, judge, L. A. Franco, substitute, San Lourenço District;

B. da Silva, clerk

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President—The Judge

Secretary—The Attorney General

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Clerk—F. M. Sales
Clerk—A. A. B. da Silveira

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Segundo Interprete—Eduardo Marques
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Alumnos Interpretes 2a. Classe—Carlos A. B. d'Assumpção, João E. d'Almeida
Alumnos Extraordinarios—H. J. S. Pitter, F. M. P. Marques, F. M. de Cunha, Jr.
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R. de Souza, acting postmaster, 1, Rua de Sta. Clara

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Sec. of the Ecclesiastical Chamber—Rev. G. F. da Silva

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Archdeacon—Rev. A. L. de Carvalho (absent)
1st Deacon—Rev. A. M. de Vasconcellos
3rd do. —Rev. F. A. Fernandes (absent)
Honorary do.—Rev. F. X. A. da Silva, Rev. F. F. X. da Silva

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Vicar of St. Lawrence's parish church—Rev. F. X. Cortella
Vicar of St. Anthony's parish church—Rev. F. A. d'Almeida

Vicar of St. Lazare's parish church—Rev. Lucas Lyra
Chaplain of St. Augustine's church—Rev. A. J. G. Pereira
Chaplain of St. Domingo's church—Rev. G. F. da Silva
Chaplain of ex-Convent of Sta. Clara—Rev. V. V. Rodrigues

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Sacristão—D. Placé

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Vice Rector—Rev. F. T. S. de Souza Ennes
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Procurador em Hongkong—J. J. dos Remedios & Co.
Procurador em Singapura—Rev. N. J. T. Pinto

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Secretario—Theodozio Rodrigues

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Administrador—Pe. M. F. do R. e Almeida

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Commissão Directora de 1881.

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Secretario—Alferes J. de S. C. Canavarro
Thesoureiro—J. A. F. da Silva
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Solicitor—V. S. Pereira
1st Clerk—J. F. da Silva
2nd do.—S. S. da Silva

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(Under the immediate charge of the Misericordia institution.)

Rev. M. F. do Rozario e Almeida, chaplain
 H. A. M. de Mendonça, clerk and wardmaster
 R. do Rozario, assistant wardmaster

LEPROUS ASYLUM.

(Also under the charge of the Misericordia).
 F. M. da Silva, in charge
 Rev. Lucas Lyra, chaplain

ASSOCIACAM PIEDOZA DE SAM FRANCISCO XAVIER.

1o. *Administrador*—Baron de Cercal
Secretario—T. J. Rodrigues

CONFRARIA DE CARIDADE.

Presidente—Rev. F. X. Cortella
Secretario e Thesoureiro—T. J. Rodrigues

COFRE DE SOCCORRO DOS POBRES.

Presidente—The Bishop
Secretario—Pe. G. F. da Silva
Vogaes—Pe. F. X. A. da Silva, Pe. F. X. da Silva, Pe. F. X. Cortella

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Presidente—Rev. M. L. Gouvea
Secretario—Rev. S. de Souza

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GREAT BRITAIN.

Vice-consul—Mortimer Murray

FRANCE.

Vice-consul—Baron de Cercal

ITALY.
Consul—Baron de Cercal

BRAZIL.
Consul—Baron de Cercal

BELGIUM.
Consul—Baron de Cercal

NETHERLANDS.
Consul—C. Milisch
Secretary—F. P. Senna

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.
Acting Consul-General—Adolph André
 (residing in Hongkong)
Vice-consul—C. Milisch

SIAM.
Consul—B. de Senna Fernandes
Vice-consul—D. C. Pacheco

SPAIN.
Consul—D. Enrique Gaspar

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Vice-consul—C. L. Souza

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 Union Insurance Society

Milisch & Co., agents—
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 Gesellschaft "Donau," Vienna
 Hamburg Magdeburg Fire Insurance
 Company

Margesson & Co., agents—
 North China Insurance Company
 Canton Insurance Office
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Li-
 mited
 Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Bank.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
 poration
 Margesson & Co., agents

Steam Ship Agency.
 Netherlands India Steam Navigation
 Company, Limited
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Professions, Trades, &c.
 Almeida, J. E. de, merchant, Rua de Sam
 Paulo

Baptista, Luiz J., 6, Rua do Pe. Antonio

Brandaõ, Antonio C., 14, Travessa do
 "Tronco Velho"

Chagas, J. N. das, Rua do Baraõ

Collaço, J. M. J. P., general storekeeper,
 Rua Central

Cunha, Francisco Manuel da, Largo de
 Sto. Agostinho
 F. M. da Cunha, Jr.

Deacon & Co., Praia Grande
 Ernest Deacon
 Alfred T. Duval
 Robert Howie
 Ronald Greig (absent)
 G. D. Fearon
 F. d'Azevedo
 B. F. Gonsalves

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 B. de S. Fernandes
 D. C. Pacheco
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Gomes, J. Baptista, Largo da Sé

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Graça, V. A. de, 14, Rua da Prata

Gracias, V., Rua do Hospital

Macao Dispensary, 81, Praia Grande
 Antonio de Barros
 Thomas J. de Freitas
 Theofilo J. B. Monteiro

Margesson & Co., merchants, 71 and 73,
 Rua Central
 Mortimer E. Murray
 F. P. Senna
 A. C. da Rocha

白鴿巢
 Pak-kop-chau.

Marques, Lourenço, 4, Praça de Luiz
 de Camões
 Eduardo Pio Marques

咿路
 Me-lo.

Mello & Co., A. A. de, merchants, and
 agents for Hongkong, Canton and Ma-
 cao Steam-boat Co., Praia Grande

Baron de Cercal
F. A. da Cruz
A. Gomes

Milisch & Co., merchants and commission
agents, No. 7, Praia Grande
C. Milisch

Noor Mahomed Khamissa, milliner and
draper
Cassum Moosa, manager
Ebram Jhan Mahomed

Pereira, A. M., Rua do Pe. Antonio

Pereira, L. A. I., Rua da Sé, 18

Pharmacia Lisbonense (Lisbon Dispen-
sary), Praia Grande
J. Neves e Souza
J. da Silva Telles

奴萬安澳

Remedios, M. A. dos, merchant, 4, Rua do
Barão
M. M. Maher
F. J. do Rozario

Ribeiro, J., naval and general storekeepers
and commission agents
J. Ribeiro
D. V. Soares
L. Rozario

Roza, A. M. da, dealer in opium, &c
Largo do Senado

Severim, A. F., Praya Manduco

Souza, Camillo L., 7 and 9, Rua Central

Thomas & Mercer, public tea and silk
inspectors
T. Thomas (absent)
A. Rowe
F. B. Smith
J. D. Monro
G. Prat
E. W. Mitchell
S. M. da Cruz
L. C. da Silva

Printing Office.

"Boletim da Provincia de Macao e Timor,"
Typographia Mercantil, 4, Rua do Pe.
Antonio

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Leonardo M. Mendonça, foreman
A. A. Cordeiro compositor
B. Rodrigues, do.
F. do Rozario, do.
F. Fernandes, do.
V. Fernandes, do.
J. Fernandes, do.

Hotel de Macao, Praia Grande
A. da Silva Telles, proprietor

南灣新酒店

Num-wan Hing-kee Chow-tim
Hingkee's Hotel, 101, Praia Grande
P. L. Hingkee, proprietor

Military Department.

2nd Battalion.

Acting Commandant—Col. A. J. Garcia
Surgeon—J. J. F. Alvares
Acting Major—Capt. R. das Dores
Captains—J. M. R. d'Almeida, P. Augusto
(absent)
Lieutenants—E. do N. Lopes, J. dos Reis,
A. J. Lobo d'Avila
Ensigns—Adj. A. M. Gil, A. P. Pereira,
Antonio Dias, Jr., J. C. P. Correa, A.
A. de S. Caldas, J. de S. C. Canavarro,
F. da Silva, M. A. d'Avila, C. C. S. M.
Figueira
Quartermaster—A. A. L. Pimentel
Chaplain—J. d'Oliveira Coelho

INTENDENCIA MILITAR.

Intendente—J. C. P. d'Assumpção
Ajudante—J. J. d'Azevedo

INSPECTION OF FIRE.

Inspector—Major R. J. Quintanilha
Assist.—Ensign A. d'A. e Cunha, Jr.

**INSPECCAM DO ALMOXARIFADO
DE GUERRA E FAZENDA.**

Inspector—C. F. F. Martins, (acting)
Almozarife—J. J. da Silva Alonço
Continuos—F. A. Pereira, A. dos Santos
Q. Xavier, P. Couto

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lieutenant.-Cols.—B. M. de A. Roza, J. A.
d'Almeida, V. P. Barros
Majors—F. X. Collaço, C. J. P. da Silva
J. S. da Silva Reis, Dr. J. C. S. Telles

MONTE FORT.

Acting Major commanding—J. S. da Silva
Reis

BARRA FORT.*Ensign commanding*—P. Correa**BOMPARTO FORT.***Commander*—J. S. da Silva Reis**GUIA FORT.***Major Commanding*—C. J. da Silva**D. MARIA II. FORT.***Com'ing*—The comm. of the detachment**MONGHA FORT.***Com'ing*—The comm. of the detachment**TAIPA FORT.***Lieut. Com.*—J. C. de Lemos**Harbour Master's Department.***Harbour Master & Comm. of Water Police*

—Demetrio Cinatti

Clerk—F. F. do Rozario*Master of Governor's Galley*—Antonio Cyrillo do Rozario**WATER POLICE STATION.***Commander*—The Harbour Master*Second do.*—A. T. da Costa e Silva*Wardens*—J. Rodrigues, Jr., B. S. Rodrigues*Clerk*—C. Gracias*Interpreter of the Register*—F. F. do Rozario*Boatswains*—F. Lourenço, J. A. Vicente and M. F. Cordeiro**MACAO NATIONAL BATTALION.***Lieut.-Col. Comm.*—Baron de Cercal*Adjutant*—J. M. de Souza e Britto*Major*—J. J. d'Azevedo*Captains*—L. J. M. Marques, C. J. da Silva, C. V. Lopes*Lieut. Quarter Master*—J. M. Peres*Lieutenants*—L. L. Barretto (absent), A. J. Brandão, J. Neves e Souza, A. J. da Fonseca, A. M. Gutierrez*Ensigns*—A. Bastos, Jr., D. Barros, E. Marques, F. Hyndman, P. N. da Silva, S. da Roza*Surgeons*—V. de Paula, S. Pitter**TAMEGA, Screw Composite Gun-boat,
563 tons, 100 H.P.***Commander*—P. I. do Rio Carvalho*Lieutenant*—F. T. de Brito Soares*do.*—A. J. de Azevedo, Gomes*Surgeon*—M. C. da Silva Lima*Paymaster*—P. R. da Silva Saturnino*Engineer*—A. J. de Lima e Almeida*do.*—J. da Silva Gomes*do.*—M. A. Pinto**MANDOVI, Screw Composite Gun-boat,
414 tons, 80 H.P.***Commander*—C. M. Pereira Vianna*Lieutenant*—A. de S. Canavarro*do.*—A. J. Velloso*do.*—F. Teixeira dos Reis*Sub-Lieutenant*—J. da Cunha Lima*Staff Surgeon*—J. S. Rolão Preto*Paymaster*—J. de Rolla Dziezaski*Engineer*—L. A. Pinto**GUARDA POLICIAL.***Col. Commanding*—F. A. F. da Silva*Major 2nd Commandant*—F. P. da Luz*Adjutant*—Ensign J. B. Gonsalves*Surgeon*—B. M. N. d' A. Roza*Capt. Commanding Cavalry Section*—R. das Dores*Captain Commanding 1st Division*—C. M. D. Azêdo*Lieutenant*—A. A. do Rego*do.*—J. M. Esteves*do.*—M. de Jesus*Capt. Com'ing 2nd Division*—F. P. Sardinha*Lieutenant*—J. R. Madeira*Ensign*—S. J. de Barros*Capt. Com'ing 3rd Division*—J. A. Ferreira*Lieutenant*—J. Victorino*Ensign*—F. F. Maher*Lieutenant (additional)*—A. J. L. d'Avila

CHINA.

REIGNING SOVEREIGN AND FAMILY.

Kuang Sü, Emperor of China, is the son of Prince Ch'un, the seventh son of the Emperor Tao Kuang; hence he is cousin to the late Emperor Tung Chi, who died without issue on the 12th day of January, 1875, from small-pox.

The proclamation announcing the accession of the present sovereign was as follows:—"Whereas His Majesty the Emperor has ascended upon the Dragon to be a guest on high, without offspring born to his inheritance, no course has been open but that of causing Tsai-Tien, son of the Prince of Ch'un, to become adopted as the son of the Emperor Wêng Tung Hien (Hien Fung) and to enter upon the inheritance of the great dynastic line as Emperor by succession. Therefore, let Tsai-Tien, son of Yih Huan, the Prince of Ch'un, become adopted as the son of the Emperor Wên Tsung Hien, and enter upon the inheritance of the great dynastic line as Emperor by succession." The present sovereign is the ninth Emperor of China of the Tartar dynasty of Ta-tsing, (Sublime Purity) which succeeded the native dynasty of Ming in the year 1644. There exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family. The late Emperor, dying suddenly, in the eighteenth year of his age, did not designate a successor, and it was in consequence of a palace intrigue, directed by the late Empress Dowager, widow of the Emperor Hien Fung, predecessor of Tung Chi, in concert with Prince Ch'un, that the infant son of the latter was declared Emperor and another long Regency, prolonging the rule of the two Empresses Dowager, inaugurated.

GOVERNMENT AND REVENUE.

The fundamental laws of the empire are laid down in the Ta-tsing Huei-tien, or Collected Regulations of the Great Pure Dynasty, which prescribe the government of the State as based upon the government of the family. The Emperor is spiritual as well as temporal sovereign, and, as high priest of the Empire, can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian or State religion.

The administration of the empire is under the supreme direction of the Interior Council Chamber, comprising four members, two of Tartar and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Han lin, or Great College, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the empire, contained in the Ta-tsing Huei-tien, and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated Ta Hsio-sz, or Ministers of State. Under their orders are the Li Pu or six boards of government, each of which is presided over by a Tartar and Chinese. They are:—(1) The board of civil appointment, which takes cognisance of the conduct and administration of all civil officers; (2) The board of revenues, regulating all financial affairs; (3) The board of rites and ceremonies, which enforces the laws and customs to be observed by the people; (4) The military board, superintending the administration of the army; (5) The board of public works; and (6) The high tribunal of criminal jurisdiction. To these must be added the Tsung-li Yamên, or board of foreign affairs. Independent of the Government and theoretically above the central administration, is the Tu-cha Yuan, or board of public censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members, under two presidents, the one of Tartar and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor must be present at the meetings of each of the six government boards.

The estimates of the public revenue of China vary greatly, and, while they are stated by some to exceed 100 millions sterling, are held by others not to come up to half that amount. Official returns of the Chinese Government, published in 1844, stated the annual revenue at that time at Tls. 191,803,139, or £63,934,713. According to the memorials from officials published in the *Peking Gazette*, it would appear that there are almost constant deficits, which the governors and high officials of pro-

vinces must cover by extraordinary taxation. Occasionally the Treasury is replenished by a liberal sale to their relatives of posthumous honours to the departed and of decorations to the living. The public revenue is mainly derived from three sources, namely, customs duties, licences, and a tax upon land, but the receipts from the foreign customs are alone made known. According to the returns published by the Government, the total receipts from foreign customs were as follow in each of the fourteen years from 1867 to 1880:—

YEAR.	REVENUE.	YEAR.	REVENUE.
	<i>Haikwan Tls.</i>		<i>Haikwan Tls.</i>
1867.....	8,864,817	1874.....	11,497,272
1868.....	9,448,474	1875.....	11,968,109
1869.....	9,878,848	1876.....	12,152,921
1870.....	9,543,977	1877.....	12,067,078
1871.....	11,216,146	1878.....	12,483,988
1872.....	11,678,636	1879.....	13,531,670
1873.....	10,977,082	1880.....	14,258,583

China had no foreign debt till the end of 1874. It was announced on December 30th, 1874, that the Government had contracted a loan of £627,675, bearing 8 per cent. interest. The loan was issued at 95 per cent. through the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, under Imperial authority and secured by the customs' revenue. Three other loans, one in 1877, one in 1878, and the third in 1881, have since been issued by the same Bank under authority of the Chinese Government.

AREA AND POPULATION.

China proper, extending over 73,093 geographical, or 1,534,953 English square miles, is divided into eighteen provinces, the area and population of which are given as follow in the most recent estimates, partly based on official returns:—

PROVINCE.	PROVINCIAL CAPITAL.	AREA ENGLISH SQUARE MILES.	ESTIMATED POPULATION.
Chihli.....	Peking.....	58,949	28,114,023
Shantung.....	Tsinan.....	65,104	28,958,764
Shansi.....	Taiyuen.....	55,268	27,260,281
Honan.....	Kaifung.....	65,104	23,037,171
Kiangsu.....	Nanking.....	92,661	37,843,501
Anhwei.....	Nganking.....		
Kiangsi.....	Nanchang.....	72,176	30,426,999
Fohkien.....	Foochow.....	53,480	38,888,432
Chekiang.....	Hangchow.....	39,150	26,256,784
Hupei.....	Wuchang.....	381,724	37,370,098
Hunan.....	Changchau.....		
Shensi.....	Sigan.....	154,008	10,207,256
Kansuh.....	Lanchow.....		
Szechuan.....	Chingtau.....	166,800	21,435,678
Kuangtung.....	Canton.....	79,456	19,147,030
Kuangsi.....	Kwelin.....	78,250	7,313,895
Yunnan.....	Yunnan.....	107,869	5,561,320
Kweichau.....	Kweiyang.....	64,554	5,288,219
	Total.....	1,534,953	405,213,152

The above population, giving 263 souls per square mile throughout China proper, appears to be excessive, considering that some of the outlying portions of the immense territory are by no means densely inhabited. Nevertheless, other returns than those of the above tables, said to be official, give still higher figures. It is stated that in a census taken in 1842 the population of China was ascertained to number 414,686,994, or 320 per English square mile, and that in 1852 it had risen to 450,000,000, or 347 inhabitants per square mile. But there is, probably, less accuracy in the given results of the latter enumerations than in the preceding estimate, which is doubtless considerably over the mark. Rebellions and famines have, in some provinces, greatly

thinned the population, and there is reason to believe that the estimates above given considerably exaggerate the number of the Chinese race.

According to a return of the Imperial customs authorities, the total number of foreigners in China was 3,817 at the end of 1877. Among them were 1,851 natives of Great Britain and Ireland, 383 of the United States, 353 of Germany, and 176 of France, all other nationalities being represented by very few members. More than one-half of the total number of foreigners resided at Shanghai, the remainder being scattered over the other ports open to foreign commerce.

In addition to China proper there are its dependencies. These chiefly consist of Mongolia, with an area of 1,288,035 square miles, with some 2,000,000 people; and Manchuria, with an area of 362,313 square miles, and a population of 3,000,000. The latter is being steadily and rapidly colonised by Chinese, who will soon outnumber the Manchus in their own land. Thibet, which is also practically a dependency of China, has an area of 643,734 square miles and a population of 6,000,000 souls. It is ruled by the Dalai Lama, but subject to the Government of Peking.

Of all the numerous kingdoms that formerly acknowledged the suzerainty of the Dragon Throne and paid tribute to the Emperor, Corea is the only one that still yields willing allegiance. The Chinese Government has, however, no control over the internal affairs of Corea, and does not attempt to direct her foreign policy. Of this a practical proof was given when the Japanese Government compelled the King of that country to conclude a treaty with them by which three ports of Corea were opened to Japanese trade. The area of Corea is 90,300 square miles, and the population is variously estimated from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The standing military force of China consists of two great divisions, the first formed by the more immediate subjects of the ruling dynasty, the Tartars, and the second by the Chinese and other subject races. The first, the main force upon which the Imperial Government can rely, form the so-called troops of the Eight Banners, and garrison all the great cities, but so as to be separated by walls and forts from the population. According to the latest reports, the Imperial army comprises a total of 850,000 men, including 678 companies of Tartar troops, 211 companies of Mongols and native Chinese infantry, a kind of militia, numbering 120,000 men. The native soldiers do not live in barracks, but in their own houses, mostly pursuing some civil occupation.

The Chinese navy is in process of formation. It consists mainly of small gunboats built at the Namoi Arsenal, Foochow, and at Shanghai, on the foreign model, and the entire navy is manned by about 6,000 sailors and carries 280 guns. Included in these are the revenue cruisers, several of which were built in England. The principal vessel in point of size is the *Yung Wo*, a composite corvette, 11 guns, but this is said to be an unwieldy and unserviceable craft. The most formidable vessels now possessed by China unquestionably are the two gun-vessels, the *Chao Yung* and *Yung Wei*, built on the Tyne, and sent out to China in the autumn of 1881. These vessels have a displacement of 1,350 tons, are built of steel, and are propelled by twin screws driven by compound engines of, together, 2,600 indicated horse-power. They each carry two 26-ton breech-loading guns, one mounted forward and the other aft, four 40-pounder breech-loading guns, two 9-pounder breech-loaders, two Norden-felts, and four Gatlings. They are both armed with a formidable steel knife-edged ram, and carry steam-cutters fitted with spar torpedoes. After these come the eleven gunboats named after the letters of the Greek alphabet from *Alpha* to *Lambda*. The first four are 118 feet 6 inches long, with a draught of 7 feet 6 inches, and a displacement of 400 tons. They each carry a 27½-ton gun. The next four, which arrived in China in October, 1879, are built of steel, and are double-ended, the stern lines being exactly after the model of the bow rudders. By this improvement they can be used either as stern racers or bow chasers, and the extreme fineness of the run enables them to steam backward almost as rapidly as forward. They measure 127 feet in extreme length and 125 feet at the water line, with 29 feet beam, a depth of 12 feet 3 inches, mean draught of 9 feet 6 inches, and a displacement of 440 tons. The

main feature of these boats, however, is the 11-inch 35-ton muzzle-loading gun carried by each, which has a penetrative power 15 per cent. over the most formidable guns at present in the British navy. They are further armed with two 12-pounder breach-loading Armstrong guns and four Gatlings. The last three, which arrived in China in July, 1831, are almost identical in style with their immediate predecessors, and each carry one 35-ton gun, but are also provided with two 13-pounders, two Gatling, and four Nordenfeldt guns. These boats are specially intended for coast and river defence, for which they are eminently suitable. They were all built on the Tyne by the Elswick Company. Other vessels are being built at Stettin and elsewhere for the Chinese Government. Lu Shun Kou, re-named Port Li, in honour of the Viceroy of Chibli, on the south coast of Shingking, has just been selected as a naval depôt, and is to be strongly fortified.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Great Britain has, in virtue of various treaties with the Chinese Government—the first and most important signed August 29th, 1842—the right of access to twenty-five ports and cities of the Empire. The ports known as Treaty ports are Canton, Hoihow (in Hainan), Pakhoi, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Takao, Tamsui, and Keelung, Wenchow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Chinkiang, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Hankow, Ichang, Chefoo, Tientsin, and Newchwang. Under the provisions of the Chefoo Convention, permission is also accorded to British merchants to trade at Chung-king and Yunnan-fu, at which places British Consular Residents reside. The import trade from Great Britain, exclusive of the Colony of Hongkong, centres at Shanghai, Hankow, and Tientsin, while the bulk of the exports to Great Britain pass through the ports of Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Canton. The annual value of the foreign trade of China was as follows in each of the fifteen years from 1866 to 1880:—

YEAR.	NET IMPORTS.*	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
	<i>Haikwan Tls.</i>	<i>Haikwan Tls.</i>	<i>Haikwan Tls.</i>
1866.....	67,174,881	50,596,223	117,770,704
1867.....	62,459,226	52,158,300	114,617,526
1868.....	63,281,804	61,826,275	125,108,079
1869.....	67,108,533	60,139,237	127,247,770
1870.....	63,693,268	55,294,866	118,988,134
1871.....	70,103,077	66,853,161	136,956,238
1872.....	67,317,049	75,288,125	142,605,174
1873.....	66,637,209	69,451,277	136,088,485
1874.....	64,360,864	66,712,868	131,073,732
1875.....	67,803,247	68,912,929	136,716,176
1876.....	70,269,574	80,850,512	151,120,086
1877.....	73,253,170	67,445,022	140,698,192
1878.....	70,804,027	67,172,179	137,976,206
1879.....	82,227,424	72,281,262	154,508,686
1880.....	79,293,452	77,883,587	157,177,039

Of the total value of the imports and exports to foreign countries for 1880—Tls. 157,177,039—Tls. 126,561,647 must be credited to Great Britain and her colonies, including India. The remainder is thus divided among other countries:—United States, Tls. 10,311,442; Continent of Europe, Tls. 15,188,544; Russia, *vid* Odessa, Tls. 28,818; Siberia and Russia, *vid* Kiachta, Tls. 4,055,310; Russian Manchuria, Tls. 413,098; Japan, Tls. 5,704,444; Philippine Islands, Tls. 239,051; Cochin China, Tls. 156,602; Siam, Tls. 273,941; Java, Tls. 427,260; Suez, Tls. 149,862; and Hawaii, Tls. 13,071. Among the exports, tea and silk take the first places. In 1880 the export of tea amounted to 2,097,118 piculs, of which 1,456,747 piculs went to Great Britain and British possessions. Manufactured Cotton and Woollen Goods and Opium constitute the bulk of the imports of foreign produce into China. The value of Cotton Goods imported in 1880 was Tls. 23,382,957; that of Woollen Goods, Tls. 5,810,688; and

* Net Imports, *i.e.*, the value of the Foreign Goods imported direct from Foreign Countries, less the value of the Foreign Goods re-exported to Foreign Countries during the year.

of Miscellaneous Piece Goods, Tls. 169,384. Most of these goods came from British looms. The value of the Opium imported in 1880 was Tls. 32,344,628.

Although China is traversed in all directions by roads, they are usually mere tracks, or at best footpaths, along which the transport of goods is a tedious and difficult undertaking. It was owing to the imperfect means of communication that such a fearful mortality attended the recent famines in Shansi, Honan, and Shantung. A vast internal trade is, however, carried on over the roads, and by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. The most populous part of China is singularly well adapted for the construction of a network of railways, and a first attempt to introduce them into the country was made in 1876, when a line from Shanghai to Woosung, ten miles in length, was constructed by an English Company. The little railway was subsequently purchased by the Chinese Government and closed by them on the 21st October, 1877, when the rails were taken up and the line with rolling stock shipped to Formosa, where it has ever since been lying idle and rapidly spoiling. Latterly the introduction of railways has been advocated by some of the high officials. A telegraph line has been erected between Tientsin and Shanghai, which was opened in December last.

PAKHOI.

Pakhoi is one of the ports opened to foreign trade by the Chefoo Convention of 1876. It is situated on the Gulf of Tonquin in long. 190 deg. 13 min. E. and lat. 21 deg. 30 min. N. The British Consul hoisted his flag on the 1st May, 1877, and the foreigners were well received by the natives. Pakhoi is the port for the important city of Lien-châu, from whence considerable quantities of foreign piece goods are distributed over the country lying between the West River and the sea-board. It is believed that it will also become the great outlet for the trade of the province of Kwang-si. The trade was formerly almost exclusively in the hands of Chinese, who transhipped goods from Hongkong and Macao (chiefly the latter) in native bottoms, and in 1877 the value of the trade passing through the Foreign Customs amounted to no more than Tls. 11,714, while in 1878 it was *nil*. Trade has, however, greatly improved and in 1880 its value was Tls. 1,748,160 as compared with Tls. 328,532 in 1879. The exports are sugar, oil, rice, tea, &c. It is anticipated that the trade of Pakhoi will ultimately be very important.

The town is situated on a small peninsula and faces nearly due North. It stands at the foot of a bluff nearly forty feet high, which deprives it of the South-west breeze in summer, while in winter it is exposed to the full force of the North-east monsoon. From the bluff an extensive uncultivated plain stretches, over which there is good sport, geese, duck, snipe, plover, quail, and pigeons being found in abundance. The climate is considered to be very salubrious. The estimated population of the port is 25,000.

No port in China is more easily approached and entered than that of Pakhoi. The landmarks are conspicuous and unmistakable. The channel is wide and deep and has no hidden danger to be avoided. The anchorage is a mile and a half from the town. There is good landing at high water, but at ebb tide only for small boats.

 DIRECTORY.

BRITISH CONSULATE.

Consul—Octavius Johnson*Constable*—Edward Purse

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

Commissioner—H. Kopsch*Assistant*—J. C. Johnson*Assistant Examiner*—*Tidewaiters*—C. Wanderleach, J. P. Calhoun

Herton & Co., agents—

Yangtze Insurance Association

Union Insurance Society of Canton

K. K. Priv. Oest. Versicherungs Gesellschaft "Donau"

Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia

Scottish Imperial Insurance Co.

 寶隆
E Po-l ong.

Brown, Ed., auctioneer

 瑞昌洋行
Sui-chang-ya g-hong.

Herton & Co., commission merchants

Ed. Herton

L. Jüdel (Hoihow)

C. A. Soo

 HOIHOW (IN HAINAN).

Hoihow is the seaport of the city of K'ung-chow (the seat of the local government, and distant from its port about three and a half miles) which was opened to foreign trade on the 1st April, 1876. A Vice-consul, who also acts for Germany, represents British interests, and there is a branch of the Imperial Maritime Customs controlling the duties, &c., paid on foreign trade. The position of the port, though geographically favourable, is topographically unsuitable for the development of any extensive commercial transactions, vessels being compelled to anchor some two miles from the entrance of the creek, or branch of the main river upon which Hoihow is situated. The tides are extremely irregular, and the anchorage is liable to the visitation of very severe typhoons, being moreover entirely unprotected from the North. The width of the Hainan Straits, between Hoihow and the mainland—the Lien-chau peninsula—is about twelve miles. As regards health, Hoihow compares favourably with the other parts of Hainan, though fever and ague are said to prevail to some extent. The port is badly supplied with water.

The approaches to the shore are extremely shallow, so that loading and unloading can only be carried on at certain states of the tide. Despite this disadvantage, however, the advent of foreign steamers has given a considerable impulse to trade, and Hoihow now almost vies with the Formosan ports in importance. The town itself contains about 12,000 souls, and is governed by a Tsan-fu, or Lieutenant-Colonel. The mercantile population, though respectable, is by no means rich. It numbers about 160 business houses, dealing chiefly in silk and cotton piece goods, medicines, opium, tobacco, sugar, oil cake, &c. The inhabitants are friendly to foreigners, and no disturbances have as yet interfered with amicable intercourse, but the natives at a distance from the town have shown themselves hostile to shipwrecked mariners who have been cast on the coast. The import of opium in 1880 amounted to 1,303 piculs, and the value of the whole trade was Tls. 1,677,025 as compared with Tls. 1,373,419 in 1879.

No foreign settlement has as yet been formed, nor does it appear that any steps will be taken to that end for a considerable time. The foreign residents at present number less than a dozen. Full reports upon the capabilities of the port have been made by H.B.M. Consul at Canton and the Secretary of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

 DIRECTORY.

 BRITISH CONSULATE.
 KIUNGCHOW.

Consul—A. Frater
Constable—Robert E. Bruce

GERMAN CONSULATE.

Consular Agent—A. Frater

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

Consular Agent—A. Frater

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

Commissioner—Colin Jamieson
Assistant and Medical Officer—E. A. Aldridge
Assistant Tidesurveyor and Acting Harbour Master—J. Poynter
Assistant Examiner—J. Sjögren
Tidewaiters—T. Williamson, C. Tonkin

MERCHANTS.

瑞昌洋行

Sui-chang-yeung-hong.
 Herton & Co., commission merchants
 Edward Herton
 L. Jüdel

Just, J., merchant, and commission agent

森寶洋行

Sum-bo-yang-hong.

Schomburg, A., merchant and commission agent—

AGENCIES.

Herton & Co., agents—
 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
 Union Insurance Society of Canton
 Austrian Insurance Co. "Donau."
 North German Fire Insurance Co.
 Scottish Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Company

Schomburg, A., agent—
 North China Insurance Co.

 MISSIONARIES.
 (Kiungchow)

PORTUGUESE CATHOLIC MISSION.

Rev. José V. Costa
 Rev. Matheus Leong
 Rev. Athanasius Atang
 Carl C. Jeremiassen, independent Protestant

 WHAMPOA.

This village was formerly the seat of a large portion of the foreign trade with Canton, as foreign sailing vessels are not allowed to go further up the River. The trade in sailing vessels has, however, fallen off very much, and Whampoa is now almost deserted. A British Vice-Consulate is stationed here, and a branch of the Maritime Customs, but there are no other foreigners. The large docks formerly belonging to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company here have been sold to the Chinese Government, and even of the grog shops only one remains.

The village, known as Bamboo Town, is a dirty and unattractive place, without any feature of interest, but the scenery round is picturesque and pleasing. Two lofty pagodas on neighbouring eminences are conspicuous objects from the river. The first of these, called the Whampoa Pagoda, is built on an island rising abruptly from the river to the height of 100 feet. It was erected about the year 1598, and is very much out of repair. A good sized tree grows from the brickwork at the summit. The other pagoda, called the First Bar Pagoda, is nearer to Canton, and occupies a hill which is considered the guardian hill of the province. It was built between the years 1621 and 1628 as a palladium to the water way of the provincial capital.

The importance of Whampoa is now a thing of the past, and there are seldom more than one or two small foreign merchant vessels in port. The place will always, however, possess some interest for foreigners, since the earliest recollections of foreign commercial intercourse with China are associated with it, all foreign ships being in old times compelled to anchor at Whampoa.

DIRECTORY.

British Consulate.

Vice-consul—H. F. Hance
Constable—J. H. Jones

Imperial Maritime Customs.

Assistant Tide Surveyor—Henry Eldridge
Chas. Camran, "Union Hotel," billiard saloon and bowling alley, Bamboo Town

CANTON.

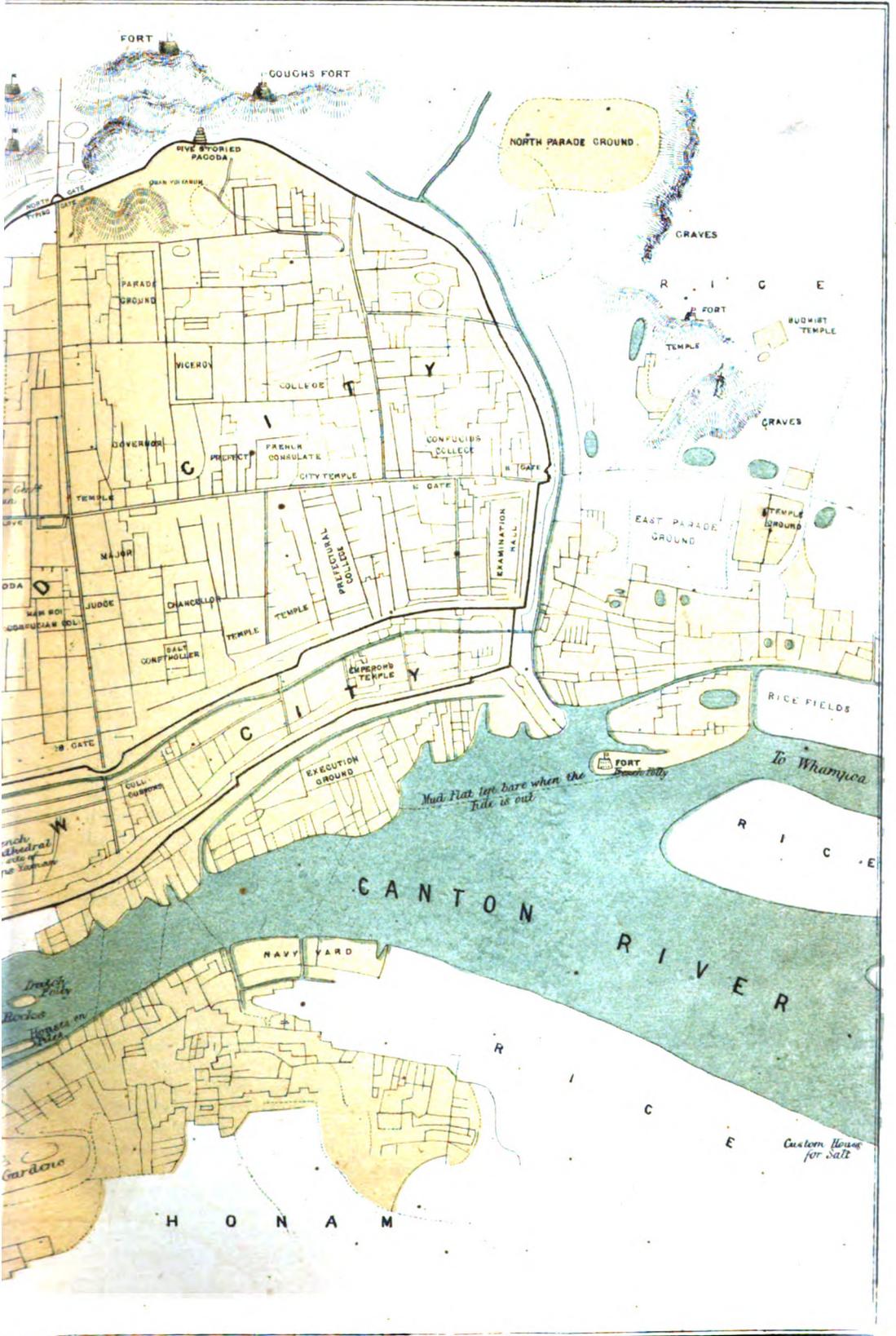
Canton is situated on the Chu-kiang, or Pearl River, in latitude 23 deg. 7 min. 10 sec. N., and longitude 113 deg. 14 min. 30 sec. E., and is the capital of the province of Kwangtung. It is sometimes called the City of Rams and the City of Genii, both of which names are derived from ancient legends. It is one of the first cities in the Chinese Empire. It is the seat of government for the province, and is the residence of the Viceroy of "The Two Kwang" (Kwangtung and Kwangsi). The Governor of Kwangtung and the Tartar General are also resident here, besides a number of other government officials of more or less distinction. Mun Tin, who performed the duties of Haikwan, or Superintendent of Customs, up to July, 1876, made himself particularly obnoxious to foreign merchants in these parts by what has been aptly termed the "Blockade of Hongkong," which has also been kept up under his successors.

Canton, owing to its favoured situation, became at an early date the port to which the traffic of European countries was attracted. The Portuguese found their way thither in 1516, but it is recorded that their conduct in those days was not calculated to impress the Chinese favourably. The Arab navigators had, however, been making regular voyages between Canton and the ports of Western Asia as early as the tenth century. The Dutch appeared on the scene about a hundred years later than the Portuguese, and these in their turn were supplanted by the English. The latter, towards the close of the seventeenth century, founded the very profitable trade which was conducted for nearly one hundred and fifty years by the Agents of the East India Company, who established a Factory there in 1684, which was afterwards celebrated throughout the world. From 1684 the export of tea to England increased rapidly. The Company's monopoly terminated in 1834. In 1839, Great Britain was led to a declaration of war with China in consequence of the oppression to which foreigners were subjected by the native authorities, and Canton was menaced with

PLAN OF THE



Y OF CANTON .



capture in 1841. A pecuniary ransom was, however, received in lieu of the occupation of the city, and hostilities were for the time being suspended. The lesson, unfortunately, was without effect, and the arrogance of the Chinese continued unabated. The British campaign in Central China ensued, and the result was the signature of the Treaty of Nanking (August 29th, 1842), by which what was called the Co-Hong monopoly at Canton was abolished and four additional ports thrown open to foreign trade. Nevertheless, the provisions of the Treaty continued to be ignored in the City of Rams, and foreigners were still denied admittance within its walls. The result of protracted annoyances and insults was that in October, 1856, Sir Michael Seymour, with the fleet, again opened hostilities, and some two months later a mob in retaliation pillaged and burned all the foreign residences. In December, 1857, Sir Charles Straubenzee, in command of an expedition which had been specially despatched from England, attacked the city, and it was taken on the 29th of that month. The city was occupied by the English until October, 1861, a period of nearly four years.

Canton proper extends to a breadth of about two miles, is about six miles in circumference, and is enclosed by walls about twenty feet thick and from twenty-five to forty feet high. The suburbs spread along the river for nearly five miles. The entire circuit, including the suburbs, is stated by Williams to be nearly ten miles, the walls enclosing about six miles. What is called the New City now was formerly known as the Southern Suburb. The Western Suburb stretches for miles along the river. The gates by which entrance is gained into the city are sixteen in number, and two water gates. Canton contains great attractions for foreign visitors in its numerous temples, pagodas, &c., and in the many curio shops to be found there. The French Mission have erected a large and handsome Gothic cathedral, with two lofty towers, in the city. The structure is entirely built of dressed granite, and has been completed externally.

When the foreign merchants went back to Canton to establish trade after the capture of the city by the English at the close of 1857, they found the Factory and the buildings along the river in ruins. Recourse for accommodation was consequently had to warehouses on the Honam side of the river. Considerable discussion subsequently took place as to the selection of a site for a permanent British settlement, and it was eventually determined that an extensive mudflat known as Shameen should be filled in and appropriated. In 1859 an artificial island was created there, a canal constructed between the northern side of the site and the city, and solid and extensive embankments of masonry built. It took about two years to complete this undertaking, and cost no less than \$325,000. Of this sum four-fifths were defrayed by the British, and one fifth by the French Government, to whom a portion of the reclaimed land was given, but they have never built on it.

In consequence, however, of the subsequent decline in the importance of Canton as a place of trade, caused principally by the opening of some of the northern ports, the Shameen site has been availed of but by few, and many of the merchants by whom lots were purchased there in 1861, at enormous prices, have withdrawn from Canton altogether. The trade now transacted there by foreigners is limited. Tea and Silk are the staple exports. The total export of Tea for the year ending 31st December, 1880, was 15,096,298 lbs. compared with 15,492,132 lbs. in 1879; and the quantity of Raw Silk exported in 1880 was 19,588 piculs. The import of Opium in 1880 was 642 piculs as compared with 1,194 piculs in 1879. The total annual revenue of the port for 1880 was Tls. 936,782 as compared with Tls. 1,093,144 in 1879. The purely native trade of Canton still enjoys a high degree of prosperity. The population is estimated at 1,600,000.

Ample means of intercommunication exist between Canton and Hongkong, a distance of about ninety-five miles, by foreign steamers plying daily, and a large number of native craft. There is daily steam communication with Macao. Steamers also run regularly between Shanghai, Hongkong, and Canton. There is a safe and commodious anchorage within 100 yards of the river wall of Shameen. Only steamers go to Canton; sailing vessels never ascend beyond Whampoa, owing to the difficulties of navigating a crowded river.

 DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英國領事官
Tai-Ying-Kwok-Ling-sze-koon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—A. R. Hewlett
Interpreter—J. N. Jordan
Assistant—J. N. Tratman
Post Office Agent—J. N. Jordan
Constable—A. Duncan
Linguist—Lu A-chack

FRANCE.

Consul—Léon Bellaguet
Chancelier-Interprète—V. A. Sales

UNITED STATES.

Consul—W. L. Scruggs
Vice-Consul in charge—F. Carrow
Interpreter—Chin A-kwan

SPAIN.

Consul—J. Velez
Chancelier—D. de Souza

大德國領事衙門
Tai-tuk-kwok-ling-se-nga-mun.

GERMANY.

Consul—G. Travers
Interpreter—K. I. Streich
Chinese Clerk and Interpreter—Topui

大丹國領事官
Tai-tan-kwok-ling-se-koon.

DENMARK.

Acting Consul—G. M. Smith (abs nt)

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—Th. von Pustau

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-Consul—T. B. Cunningham

大奧國領事官
Ao-sze-Ma-ka Kwok-Ling-sze-koon.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Consul—A. R. Hewlett

Shameen Municipal Council.

沙面工部
Sha-min-kung-po.

Chairman—A. T. Duval
Treasurer and Secretary—Alfred Rowe
Councillors—T. B. Cunningham, T. Sampson, F. E. Woodruff

Imperial Maritime Customs.

粵海關
Yuch Hai Kuan.

Commissioner—F. E. Woodruff
Acting Deputy Commissioners—G. D'Ar-noux, F. Schjöth
Assistants—C. A. Lord, E. L. Lepissier, S. von Fries, J. Rémusat, J. Mencarini, Onia Tiberii
Clerks—J. Keymeulen, N. E. Bryant
Medical Attendant—F. Carrow
T'ung Wên Kuan, Teacher—T. Sampson
Customs Agents, Hongkong—Lane, Crawford & Co.

UNATTACHED.

(On leave from Southern Ports).

Commissioners—C. Hannen, H. E. Hobson
Deputy Commissioner—A. M. de Bernières
Assistants—A. Lay, J. L. Chalmers

Chief Tide-surveyor and Harbour Master—H. J. Meade

Assistant Tide-surveyors—H. Eldridge, (Whampoa), A. Iffland

Boat Officer—J. Nielsen

Chief Examiner—D. C. Byworth

Examiner—W. A. L. Saunders

Assistant Examiners—A. L. Virnaitre, Geo. Mason

Tide-waiters—J. H. Allcot, R. von der Leithen, J. Burns, H. Haines, G. Baldwin, G. J. Freeth (probly.), J. A. van Aalst

Watchers—Ths. Davies, J. H. Smith, H. P. C. Jørgensen, L. Rouch, E. J. S. Anderson, W. Allan, J. A. Tip, C. H. Erskine, F. Klampmeyer, J. Noodt, G. Robertson, W. Keeble, A. Smith, J. T. Manley, J. Godment, C. Pape, F. Sennett.

Chinese Clerks—Tsaü Wan, (principal), Wang Kum Ping, Mak Sze Cbo, Chun Kü, Ch'au S'ü Fan, Lam Ping, Chun Yin Kwai Hung Tsat Shing.

UNATTACHED.

(On leave from Southern ports.)

Tide-surveyor and Harbour Masters—S. Parkhill, E. V. Brennan

Assist. Tidesurveyor—R. Moran

館文同
Tung-wen-kwan.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

All expenses defrayed by Chinese Government.

Head Master—Theos. Sampson
Chinese Teachers—Three

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.
Thomas & Mercer, agents

CANTON CLUB.
Committee—H. F. Dent, F. Koch, C. A.
Lord, T. v. n Pustau, Rev. F. R. Smith

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION Co.
Deacon & Co., agents

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAM
BOAT Co., LIMITED.
Deacon & Co., agents
CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION Co.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Russell & Co., agents

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Russell & Co., agents

Insurances.

Arnhold, Karberg & Co., agents—
Lancashire Insurance Company
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
National Marine Insurance Company
of South Australia

Birley & Co., agents—
Union Marine Insurance Company,
Limited, Liverpool
Guardian Fire Insurance Company,
London
Norwich Union Fire Insurance So-
ciety, England

Carlowitz & Co., agents—
Hamburg and Bremen Fire Insurance
Company
Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesells-
chaft für See, Fluss und Land-
transport, in Dresden

Coxe, Lind & Co., agents—
North British and Mercantile Insur-
ance Company

Deacon & Co., agents—
Union Insurance Society

China Traders' Insurance Company,
Limited
London and Provincial Marine In-
surance Co., Limited
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited
Imperial Fire Insurance Company

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
Canton Insurance Office
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company
Limited

Raven, E. A., agent—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Royal Insurance Company, Liverpool
K. K. Priv. Oesterreich Versicherungs
Gesellschaft, "Donau," Vienna,
Limited

Russell & Co., agents—
Yangtze Insurance Association

Siemssen & Co., agents—
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Com-
pany, Limited, of Hamburg
North German Fire Insurance Com-
pany, at Hamburg
Dusseldorf Universal Marine Insur-
ance Company, Limited
German Lloyd Marine Insurance
Company, Limited, Berlin
Globe Marine Insurance Company,
Limited, London
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance
Company, of Samarang
Second Colonial Sea and Fire In-
surance Company of Batavia
Schweizerische Lloyd-Rückversiche-
rungs Gesellschaft

Thomas, Rowe & Smith, agents—
North China Insurance Company
Commercial Union Insurance Co.
Scottish Imperial Insurance Co.

Professions, Trades, &c.

Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co., merchants and
commission agents
Abdool Kayoom Sum-oodin

Abdulcader Esmaljee, merchant and com-
mission agent
M. A. Sack Cumroodin, manager

Arnhold, Karberg & Co., merchants
J. Kramer, silk-inspector
H. Müller

- Bhaisania, B. P., merchant, Honam
- Birley & Co., merchants
K. D. Adams, tea inspector
- Canton Dispensary, A. S. Watson & Co.
J. D. Humphreys (Hongkong)
G. Laub
- Carlowitz & Co., merchants
R. von Carlowitz (Germany)
W. Rost (London)
C. W. B. von Bose
Theo. Ruff
Paul Sachse
- Carrow, F., M.D., medical practitioner
- Coare, Lind & Co., public silk and tea inspectors & commission agents
A. A. Lind
E. Rennell, silk inspector
A. Roberts, silk inspector
F. O. Seaton, tea inspector
- Comte, Pierre, commission agent, Canal Road
- Cooper & Co., H. N., merchants and commission agents, Honam
H. N. Cooper
- Deacon & Co., public tea inspectors and commission agents
Ernest Deacon (absent)
A. T. Duval
Robert Howie (silk inspector)
R. Greig (tea inspector)
G. D. Fearon (absent)
E. S. Wealler
F. d'Azevedo
B. F. Gonsalves
- Dent & Co., Herbert, merchants
H. F. Dent
- Derode Frères, P. & P.
G. Baux, special agent
- Futtakia, Sorabjee Rustomjee, merchant
S. R. Futtakia (Hongkong)
M. H. Katrak, manager
- Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants
G. Mackrill Smith, agent (absent)
P. S. da Costa
- Jeewakhaus, commission agent
- Karanjia, B.P., merchant and commission agent, Honam
- Kavarana, B. Framjee, merchant and commission agent, Honam
- Lacroix Cousins & Co.
Joseph Cozon
Urbain Girard (Shanghai)
- Merwanjee Maneckjee & Co., merchants
E. Maneckjee, manager
- Metta, E. N., merchant
E. N. Metta
D. N. Metta
- Mogra, R. S., merchant
- 福爾
Na.
- Nye & Co., merchants
Gideon Nye
- Pustau & Co., merchants
Th. v. Pustau
- Raven, E. A., general commission agent
- Russell & Co., merchants
T. B. Cunningham
F. Koch
A. M. da Cruz
C. A. de Britto
- Rustomjee, C., merchant and commission agent, Honam.
- 司
Sun.
- Siemssen & Co., merchants
J. Ruff, silk inspector
H. Schroeter
J. Castro de Basto
- Silva, M. F. da, commission agent, Canal Road
M. F. Silva
- Thomas, Rowe & Smith, public tea and silk inspectors and commission agents
Thomas Thomas (absent)
Alfred Rowe
F. Burgess Smith
J. D. Monro
G. Prat
E. W. Mitchell

S. M. da Cruz
L. C. da Silva

Vassania, J. P., merchant, Honam

Vogel & Co., merchants
H. Ebell, signs per pro.
Fre l. Salinger, silk inspector
P. Beltran

Hotels.

"Canton Hotel"
A. F. do Rozario, proprietor and auc-
tioneer
S. A. dos Remedios

**OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY
SOCIETY.**

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States)

Secretary—J. G. Kerr, M.D.

Treasurers—Messrs. Russell & Co.

Auditor—Acting Commissioner of Customs

CHRIST CHURCH.

Chaplain—Rev. F. R. Smith, M.A.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. John Grundy

Missionaries.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION.

Rev. G. Piercy, superintendent
Rev. H. Parkes
Rev. T. G. Selby
Rev. F. Masters
Rev. G. Hargreaves
Rev. G. Marris

Rev. C. Wenyon, M.D.
Rev. C. Bone

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN BOARD.

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Dr. Stubbert
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Miss M. Noyes
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Miss L. Whilden
Miss S. E. Stein

會教頓倫

Lun-tun Kow-wi.

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Rev. John Paul, bible colporteur

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Pro-vicaire Apostolique A. Béal
Rev. F. Serdet, procureur
Rev. A. Grandpierre, director of Orphanage
Rev. Chausse

VICEROY'S GUNBOATS.

"CHEN-TO."

7 Guns. 250 Tons. 75 H.P.

Commander—Jas. Stewart
1st Lieutenant—J. W. Lowson
2nd do. —A. W. Best
Chief Engineer—Jno. Pender
2nd do. —Jas. Sinclair
Gunners—F. Lord, J. W. Pallett

"CHING-TSING."

4 Guns. 180 Tons. 60 H.P.

Commander—F. Bessard
1st Lieutenant—Jno. Leroux
2nd do. —L. Curet
Chief Engineer—G. Deveaux
2nd do. —B. Bessac

SWATOW.

Swatow, which was first thrown open to foreigners by Lord Elgin's Treaty, is situated at the mouth of the river Han, near the eastern border of the Kwangtung province, in lat. 23 deg. 20 min. 43 sec. N., and long. 116 deg. 39 min. 3 sec. E. It is the shipping port for the city of Cha'o-chow-fu, the seat of the local government, 85 miles inland, and Sun-Ho-Pa, forty miles farther up the river.

Swatow is built on the northern bank of the Han, which forms part of an alluvial plain through which the branches of the river flow. The shore on the opposite side is bold and striking, the hills stretching away to the coast and forming what is known to sea-going people as the "Cape of Good Hope;" Pagoda Hill rises at the opposite side; and in a direct line from this lies the large island of Namoa.

The first foreign trading depôt in this locality was inaugurated at Namoa, where the opium vessels used to anchor, but it was subsequently removed to Double Island, which is situated just inside the river and is four miles from Swatow. Foreigners here made themselves notorious in the early years of the settlement by the kidnapping of coolies, and so strong was the feeling shown against them by the natives that no foreigners were safe far from Double Island, while they were strictly forbidden to enter Swatow, and it was not until 1861 that they could do so. In the country round Swatow the antipathy to foreigners was of much longer duration. The British Consul was held technically to reside at Cha'o-chow-fu, and subsequent to 1861 several ineffectual attempts were made to pass through its gates. In 1866 a visit was made under more favourable circumstances, but it is only within the last few years that the population has refrained from annoyance and insult to foreigners within its walls. In 1862 the lease of a piece of land was applied for and granted to the British Government on the north bank of the river about a mile from Swatow, but so strong were the demonstrations of the populace against it that the matter fell through. Foreign residences, however, commenced to spring up here and there, and many of them are consequently somewhat scattered, though the majority are in or near the town of Swatow. The yearly increasing traffic of the port has led to much overcrowding on the narrow strip of land on which it is built, and since February, 1877, no less than 21½ acres have been reclaimed from the sea, the greater part of which is now covered with shops and houses.

The climate of Swatow is said to be very salubrious. The town occupies, however, an unenviable position as regards typhoons, on account of being opposite the lower mouth of the Formosa Channel, and it has on many occasions been subjected to all the violence of these terrible storms, which almost every year sweep across the lower coast of China. The population of Swatow is estimated at 30,000.

The foreign trade of Swatow has never been large, but of late years it has shown a slight increase. Its proximity to Hongkong, which can be reached in from 15 to 20 hours, no doubt tells against it, as it enables the Chinese to conduct their own import business. The quantity of Opium imported has increased very much of late years; the total in 1868 was only 4,272 piculs as compared with 8,760 piculs in 1880; but this showed a falling off on the previous year of about 1,300 piculs. The quantity of Tea exported is very small, and reached only 5,660 piculs in 1880. A considerable trade is done in Sugar, there being 1,251,760 piculs exported in 1880, which shows a steady increase on previous years. The value of the trade of the port for 1880 was *Tls.* 21,176,684, as compared with *Tls.* 20,378,581 in 1879. For several months last year trade was largely interfered with by a dispute between the Customs and the Guild, and the returns for 1881 will probably show a considerable decrease.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英領事官

Ta-Eng-nian-ssu-kwan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—William Gregory

Assistant—Edward L. B. Allen

Post-office Agent—E. L. B. Allen

Constable—Henry Sage

大美國領事官

Tao-me-kwoh-ling-sz-koon.

UNITED STATES.

Consular Agent—C. C. Williams

Consular Clerk—Sim Kye Pang
Interpreter—Koh Seah Hong

AUSTRIA.

Consul Gérant—William Gregory

FRANCE.

Vice-consul—William Gregory

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—Thomas William Richardson

DENMARK.

Consul—Wm. Hülse

GERMANY.

Vice-consul—Bernhd. Schaar

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-consul—Wm. Hülse

Imperial Maritime Customs.

潮海關

Chao Hai Kuan.

Commissioner—A. Huber

Assistants—W. Key, G. C. Stent, A. M. Sowdon

Clerk—L. d'Azevedo

Tide Surveyor & Harbour Master—W. Rae

Boat Officer—D. Reid

Chief Examiner—F. H. Ewer

Examiner—H. Schaumlöffel

Assistant Examiner—J. F. Dubois

Fide-waiters—W. Luhrs, T. W. Harrocks, A. Berthet, J. L. Knoepfler, T. H. Kingsley, W. G. Tindall, E. Phair, W. E. Southcott, J. E. Barker, S. Carlson

Medical Attendant—Dr. J. Pollock

DOUBLE ISLAND STATION.

Assist. Tide Surveyor—W. Watson

Pilots.

A. L. Piersdorff, E. W. Focken, P. Williams, H. Frewin, H. Ramsay, M. Linklater

CHINA SUGAR REFINERY.

Robt. Craig, agent

W. F. Inglis

J. Liddell

Jas. Beaton

Edward Milne

Kenneth Beaton

CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Agents—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents—Bradley & Co.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Agents—Bradley & Co.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. Co.

Agents—Bradley & Co.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Douglas Lapraik & Co., agents—

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Medical Officer—E. I. Scott, L.K. and Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I.

Trustees—T. W. Richardson, E. I. Scott

Hon. Sec.—E. I. Scott

Insurance Offices.

Bradley & Co., agents—

Lloyds'

London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Company

Amicable Insurance Office of Calcutta

North China Insurance Company

China Traders' Insurance Company

Union Insurance Society of Canton

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool (Fire and Life)

Imperial Insurance Co., London (Fire)

China Fire Insurance Company

Dircks & Co., agents—

Germanic Lloyds'

Hamburg and Bremen Underwriters

Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia

Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Samarang

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia

Yangtze Insurance Association

Austrian Insurance Company, Donau, of Vienna

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

Lapraik & Co., Douglas, agents—

Canton Insurance Office

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company

Williams & Co., agents—

Magdeburg General Insurance Company, Limited

Hamburg Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company

Bank.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

Bradley & Co., agents—

Professions and Trades.

Asverus, Otto, marine surveyor

德記行

Tey-kee-hong.

Bradley & Co., merchants

Thomas Wm. Richardson

Robt. H. Hill

J. R. Bridgman

Douglas W. Wright

T. W. Horne, godown-keeper

Butterfield & Swire, merchants

J. Andrew

L. Grunauer

Campbell & Co., shipchandlers, auctioneers,
and general storekeepers

Patrick Campbell

W. J. Nelson

和記洋行

Wo-kee-yeung-hong.

Craig & Co., merchants

Robert Craig

魯麟行

Loo-ling-hong.

Dircks & Co., commission merchants

Bernhd. Schaar

Wm. Hülse (Formosa)

L. Haesloop

Ch. Lanze de la Camp

G. P. Lammert (Formosa)

F. L. Demée

Harris & Co., shipwrights and blacksmiths,
and hardware store

Wm. Harris

福源行

Fook-yuen-hong.

Lapraik & Co., Douglas, merchants

G. D. Pitman

聯昌洋行

Hock-cheong ye ng-hong.

Lloyd, Kho Tiong Poh & Co., merchants
and commission agents

Kho Tiong Poh (Singapore)

M. G. Scott (Amoy)

Lim Yam Seng

柴工師夫

Cha-kung-sai-foo.

Meyer & Co., J. D., shipwrights and blacksmiths

J. D. Meyer

士吉醫生

Sze-cut-e-sang.

Scott & Pollock, medical practitioners

Edward Irwin Scott, L. K. & Q. C. P. I.

L. R. C. S. I. (absent)

John Pollock, L. K. & Q. C. P. I.,

L. R. C. S. I.

廣德行

Kwang Teck Hong.

Williams & Co., commission merchants

C. C. Williams

J. B. Eça da Silva

Sim Kye Pang

Missionaries.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Rev. George Smith, M.A.

Rev. H. L. Mackenzie, M.A.

Wm. Gauld, M.A., M.D. (absent)

Rev. Wm. Duffus

Rev. J. C. Gibson, M.A. (absent)

Rev. Donald McIver, M.A.

Alexr. Lyall, M. B., C.M. Edinr.

Rev. W. Riddell, M. B., C. M.

Wm. Paton

Miss C. M. Rickotts

Miss M. Mellis

FRENCH FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. A. Bernom

Rev. J. M. P. Verchere

Rev. J. M. Boussac

Rev. H. Sorin

Rev. D. Hervel

Rev. H. Vacquerol

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION.

Rev. Wm. Ashmore, D.D.

Rev. S. B. Partridge

Rev. W. K. McKibben

Rev. Wm. Ashmore, Jr.

Miss A. M. Fielde

Miss Mary E. Thompson

Miss Sophia Norwood

Miss C. H. Daniels, M.D.

AM O Y.

Amoy was one of the five ports open to foreign trade before the ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin. It is situated upon the island of Haimun, at the mouth of the Dragon River, in lat. 24 deg. 40 min. N. and long. 118 deg. E. It was the scene of trade with Western nations at a very early date. The Portuguese went there in 1544, but in consequence of their cruelty towards the natives, the Chinese authorities forcibly expelled them and burned thirteen of their vessels. The English had commercial dealings there up to 1730, when the Chinese Government issued an edict prohibiting trade with foreigners at all ports except Canton. They made an exception as regards Spanish ships, which were allowed to trade at Amoy. The vessels of other nationalities, however, continued to visit the place, and did so till the city was captured in 1841. The Treaty of Nanking was signed soon afterwards, and foreigners have since been allowed to live there in peace and security.

In describing Amoy, Dr. Williams says:—"The island (upon which Amoy is built) is about forty miles in circumference, and contains scores of large villages besides the city. The scenery within the bay is picturesque, caused partly by the numerous islands which define it, surmounted by pagodas or temples, and partly by the high barren hills behind the city. There is an outer and an inner city, as one approaches it seaward, divided by a high ridge of rocky hills having a fortified wall running along the top. A paved road connects the two. The entire circuit of the city and suburbs is about eight miles, containing a population of 300,000, while that of the islands is estimated at 100,000 more. The harbour is one of the best on the coast; there is good holding ground in the outer harbour, and vessels can anchor in the inner, within a short distance of the beach, and be perfectly secure; the tide rises and falls from fourteen to sixteen feet. The western side of the harbour, here from six hundred and seventy-five to eight hundred and forty yards wide, is formed by the island of Kulangsu. It is a picturesque little spot and maintains a rural population of 3,500 people. Eastward of Amoy is the island of Quemoy or Kinmun (Golden Harbour), presenting a striking contrast in the low foreground on its south shore to the high land on Amoy."

There is little to be said about the city. It ranks as a third class city in China, but it bears no comparison to Canton in wealth or general appearance. It is considered, even for China, to be very dirty, and its inhabitants are unusually squalid in their habits. There are several places of interest to foreigners in the vicinity, and excursions are made to Chang-chow-fu, the chief city of the department of that name, and situated about 35 miles from Amoy. The island of Kulangsu is about a third of a mile from Amoy, and the residences of nearly all the foreigners are to be found there, although most of the foreign business is transacted on the Amoy side. A tiny shipping sheet called the *Amoy Gazette* is published daily. The population of Amoy is estimated at 88,000. The foreign residents number about 280.

There has always been a comparatively good trade done at Amoy. In 1864 the rebels captured Chang-chow-fu, and the commerce of the port was greatly interfered with. There are a number of steamers from Hongkong which touch here regularly, and communication with that port is thus very frequent. Direct communication with Manila and the Straits Settlements is also maintained. The total export of Tea for 1880 was 136,927 piculs, and of Sugar for the same period 243,689 piculs. The net importation of Opium for 1880 was 5,757 piculs as compared with 4,630 piculs in 1879. The total value of the foreign trade of the port for 1880 was Tls. 10,033,584, against Tls. 9,029,149 in 1879.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英領事衙門

Tai-Ying-ling-su-ge-mong.

GREAT BRITAIN.

R. J. Forrest, consul
Geo. Brown, interpreter
L. W. Henley, assistant and post-office agent
C. P. Simoens, clerk
W. Lewis, constable

花旗海關

Fu-kee-hoi-kwan.

UNITED STATES.

(For Amoy and Formosa).

W. Elwell Goldsborough, consul
N. C. Stevens, vice-consul
St. J. H. Edwards, acting clerk and marshal
U Lai Un, acting interpreter
Ngo Khiam, writer
Ung Lian Seng, gaoler

法蘭西海關

Wo-lan-sai-hoi-kwan.

FRANCE.

Randall H. Pye, vice-consul
De Westley Layton, acting secretary

大德國領事衙門

Tai-tek-kok-ling-su-ge-mong.

GERMANY.

(For the Fohkien Province).

von Aichberger, consul
H. Budler, interpreter
G. Mateling, clerk
Huang Pèi Chi, writer

奧匈領事衙門

Tai O-ling-su-ge-mong.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

R. J. Forrest, consul

媽交海關

Ma-kiao-hoi-kwan.

PORTUGAL.

J. C. Wardlaw, consul

大日斯巴呢亞國總海關

Ta Jih-ssü-pa-ni-a Kuo Chung Hai-kwan.

SPAIN.

T. Lozario, consul-general
E. de Perera, vice-consul
J. Cosieng, interpreter
Mariano Espino, constable

DENMARK.

L. P. Michelsen, acting consul

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

N. C. Stevens, vice-consul

烈市海關

Holan Hai-kwan.

NETHERLANDS.

C. J. Pasedag, consul

AMOY GENERAL CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE.

R. B. Fenton, secretary

電線行

Tin-sin-hong.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

(Office, Kulangsu.)

J. Henningsen, superintendent
Geo. B. Ström
F. Velschoü
F. F. da Silva,
Four Chinese operators

Imperial Maritime Customs.

廈門關

Hsia-mên-kuan.

Acting Commissioner—W. B. Russell
Assistants—R. J. Abbott, G. F. Müller, H. F. Merrill, R. Stokes, J. A. Kerr
Medical Attendant—Dr. Manson
Acting Harbour Master and Tide-surveyor—A. Walker
Assistant Tide-surveyors—W. Fenning, C. J. Price
Boat Officer—
Examiner—J. Newbury
Assistant Examiners—N. D. Ghika, J. McIntosh, F. Knäpel

Tide-waiters—J. Wells, C. Killeen, F. Bartenstein, D. Davis, H. J. Brockdorf, A. Johnson, T. W. Smith, E. E. Smith
Principal Linguist—Wong Wai
Linguists—Wong Kam-ning, L. Kwan-tung, Ip A-hon, Kwok Lo Kwai, Leung Kam-tsun, Soon Sooh-yan, Leow Bun Hoat

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

CHINA COAST LIGHTS, SOUTHERN SECTION.

Assistant Lighthouse Engineer—M. Beazeley
Clerk of Works—A. J. Hadley

LIGHTKEEPERS.

Middle Dog Lighthouse—John Martin (in charge), J. Chapman
Turnabout Lighthouse—H. Hammond (in charge), F. X. Meira
Ockseu Lighthouse—Chas. May (in charge), C. G. Soelberg
Tring-seu Lighthouse—D. Botelho
Chapel Island Lighthouse—John Harp
Fisher Island Lighthouse—P. Stellingwerff (in charge), J. S. Elizaga
Lamocks Lighthouse—C. M. Petersen (in charge), D. Fernandez
Sugar Loaf Light—A. Sutherland (in charge)
Cape of Good Hope Light—P. F. S. Wilnaw
Breaker Point Light—John Noble (in charge)
 A. Michel, G. E. von Pein
Relieving Officers—G. Mummery, G. Taylor

飛虎

REVENUE CRUISER "FEIHOO."

Commander—A. J. Booth
First Officer—E. Stevens
Second do.—R. C. Passmore
Acting Chief Engineer—G. A. Corder
Second Engineer—J. Armstrong
Third do.—J. F. Lawson
Boatswain—H. Schnepel
Quartermaster—J. Shields

Harbour Pilots.

G. Hauenstein, J. Buschmann, N. Moalle

Steamship Agencies.

Boyd & Co, agents—
 E. & A. S. S. Co., Limited
 Ocean Steamship Company
 China Navigation Company, Limited

Dauver & Co., agents—
 Spanish steamer *Emuy*

Elles & Co., agents—
 D. Lapraik & Co.'s Coast Steamers
 O. & O. Steamship Company
 China Coast Steam Navigation Co.
 Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company

Lloyd, Khoo Teong Poh & Co., agents—
 Bun Hin Line of Steamers

Malcampo & Co., agents—
 Olano Larrinaga & Co.'s line of Steamers

Russell & Co., agents—
 Pacific Mail Steamship Company

Tait & Co., agents—
 P. & O. S. N. Company
 Steamers *Esmeralda* and *Diamante*

Insurance Offices.

Boyd & Co., agents—
 Lloyds'
 China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited
 Royal Fire and Life Insurance Co.
 Sun Fire Insurance Company
 Bremen Marine Insurance Companies
 Underwriters' Union at Amsterdam
 Jersey Mutual Insurance Society for Shipping
 Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company
 The Underwriting and Agency Association, London
 Le Cercle Transports, Société Anonyme d'Assurances Maritimes de Marseille

Brown & Co., agents—
 Lancashire Fire Insurance Company

Elles & Co., agents—
 Alliance Fire Insurance Company
 Canton Insurance Office
 Union of Hamburg Underwriters
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company
 Imperial Fire Insurance Company
 China Fire Insurance Company

Johnston & Co., agents—
 London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company
 London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company

Pasedag & Co., agents—
 Germanischer Lloyds'
 Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
 Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
 Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance
 Company
 Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
 Transatlantic Marine Insurance Com-
 pany, Limited, of Berlin

Petersen & Co., H. A., agents—
 Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
 K. K. Priv. Oest. Versicherungs Ge-
 sellschaft "Donau," Limited
 Hamburg-Magdeburger Fire Insur-
 ance Co.

Russell & Co., agents—
 Yangtze Insurance Association of
 Shanghai

Tait & Co., agents—
 Marine Insurance Company
 North British and Mercantile Fire
 Insurance Company
 North China Insurance Company
 Northern Assurance Company
 Union Insurance Society of Canton
 Java Sea & Fire Insurance Company
 Scottish Imperial Insurance Company

Dock.

大船塢

Tai-suen-o.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY.

H. D. Brown, managing director
 H. V. Boyol, accountant
 W. Paulsen, foreman shipwright

Banks.

渣打銀行

Cha-ta-ngan-hong.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and
 China

Tait & Co., agents

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, Lon-
 don and China

Boyd & Co., agents

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris
 Russell & Co., agents

匯豐銀行

Hway Hong Goon Hang.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
 poration

J. G. Hodgson, agent (absent)

G. C. de St. Croix, acting agent
 W. N. Dow, accountant

National Bank of India
 Boyd & Co., agents

Oriental Bank Corporation
 Elles & Co., agents

Professions, Trades, &c.

福建印字館

Foo-keen-yun-tse-koon.

"Amoy Gazette and Shipping Report,"
 daily

A. A. Marçal, proprietor & publisher
 D. F. R. Marçal, overseer
 J. F. Marçal, foreman
 F. J. Paul, compositor
 H. H. Paul, do.
 W. Pedro, do.

Andersen, L. A., surveyor for Lloyds'
 agents, Germanic Lloyds' and local offices

寶德行

Pow-tick-hong

Anderson & Co., J. L., merchants

J. L. Anderson

Albert Caswell Bryer, tea inspector

和記

Wo-kee.

Boyd & Co., merchants and commission
 agents

T. D. Boyd (absent)

Edward N. Rose

Thos. Covil

R. B. Fenton

W. Laidlaw (Tamsui)

W. S. Orr

T. G. Harkness

D. M. Wright (Taiwan)

Hugh S. Playfair

E. G. Barclay

水陸行

Sui Liock-hong.

Brown & Co., merchants

H. D. Brown

F. Chomley

C. S. Powell

J. A. Maher

J. M. Boyol

勿郎

Mat-long.

Brown & Co., F. C., linen drapers, silk
merciers, milliners, &c.

Mrs. Hams

Miss T. C. Hams

裕記行

Yu-kee-hong.

Dauver & Co., merchants

H. R. Dauver.

P. M. Sauger

S. T. Victor

Rafael Sanches

怡記

Ee-kee.

Elles & Co., merchants

Jamieson Elles (London)

J. Gratton Cass

James Elles

Francis Cass

A. W. Bain

J. W. Graham (Taiwan-foo)

W. Christy (Tamsui)

De Westley Layton

T. G. Gowland

H. U. Jeffries

T. B. Elliot

P. C. Kraal

新錦興行

Sun-kim-hin-hong.

Ewe Boon & Co., merchants and commis-
sion agents

See Ewe Lay (absent)

See Ewe Boon

K. C. Wat

O. C. Liau

利記

Lee-kee.

Gerard & Co., C., shiphandlers, sail-
makers, compradores, &c.

C. O. Kopp

C. S. Ayres

Ice and Aerated Water Company

B. Nicholla, manager

建隆行

Kin-long-hong.

Johnston & Co., merchants and commission
agents

W. Cunningham Johnston

A. A. Nunes

J. Britto

Krug, A., watchmaker

鴻記

Hong-kee.

Kung Phoe Chun & Co., merchants and
commission agents

Kung Phoe Chun

Khoo Chin Siang

Yeoh Haing

Chia Mah Yan

Khoo Bin Chaung

源發

Yün-fat.

Lie Khong Kiet, agent for Guan Wat
& Co., Padang

Lie Saay (Padang)

Lie Khong Teek do.

Lie Khong Haan do.

福昌棧

Hock-cheong-chan.

Lloyd, Khoo Teong Poh & Co., merchants,
and commission agents

Khoo Teong Poh (Singapore)

M. G. Scott

Lee Pek Gum

瑞記洋行

Soy-kee-yeung-hong.

Malcampo & Co., merchants

J. Malcampo Quioga

F. H. Edwards

Seng Chiba

Chuahilo

Yoh Siam

J. Oñate

Lee Siang

T. Jacinto

醫生

E-sang.

Manson, Patrick, M.D., physician

Mann, James, L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E.,
physician

Moalle & Co., shiphandlers, compradores,
stevedores, navy contractors, auctioneers,
&c.

Nicholas Moalle

William Gotz

Y. C. Wan

安記*An-kee.*

Ollia, N. D., merchant & commission agent
 Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy Ollia
 C. Framjee
 J. N. Ollia (Bombay)

慶記*Khen kee.*

Ollia & Co., D. D., merchants and commission agents
 B. S. Mehta (Foochow)
 Framjee Cawasjee (Hongkong)
 D. D. Ollia (Taiwan)
 D. C. Mehta (Takao)
 P. Bomonjee
 M. R. Tolatee
 D. F. Tombolee (Foochow)
 D. N. Mehta (Takao)

寶記*Poa-kee.*

Pasedag & Co., merchants
 C. J. Pasedag
 A. Piehl
 L. Bast

成記*Sin-kee.*

Petersen & Co., H. A., merchants and commission agents
 H. A. Petersen (absent)
 L. P. Michelsen
 W. Haalcke
 C. A. Michelsen

Russell & Co., merchants
 N. C. Stevens
 J. J. Howard
 M. de Figueredo
 A. de Figueredo

德記*Tick-kee.*

Tait & Co., merchants
 J. C. Wardlaw
 R. H. Bruce
 J. R. Best (Takao)
 T. E. Ludlam
 D. A. Trotter
 F. W. Bruce
 C. H. Best (Tamsui)
 T. J. Tait
 T. Gheeting

廣順*Kwong-sun.*

Wilson, Nicholls & Co., commission agents, shipchandlers, sailmakers, and compradores
 W. Wilson
 B. Nicholls

Hospitals.**水手醫館***Sui-sou-e-koon.*

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Dr. Manson, surgeon
 J. Mann, assistant surgeon

濟世醫館*Chai-sai-e-koon.*

NATIVE HOSPITAL.

Patrick Manson, M.D., &c.

Masonic Lodges.

CORINTHIAN LODGE OF AMOY,
 No. 1806, E.C.

Meets on second Saturday of each month,
 at the Masonic Hall, Kulangsu, at 8.45 p.m.
 OFFICERS, 1882.

Worshipful Master—B. Nicholls
Senior Warden—C. O. Kopp
Junior Warden—C. J. Price
Treasurer—R. H. Dauver
Secretary—
Senior Deacon—W. Paulsen
Junior Deacon—J. Lawson
Organist—R. C. Passmore
Director of Ceremonies—
Steward—W. Wilson
Inner Guard—D. Davies
Tyler—W. C. Lewis

IONIC LODGE OF AMOY, No. 1781, E.C.
 Meets on second Tuesday of each month
 at the Masonic Hall, Kulangsu, at 9 p.m.

Hotel.

Hotel "Stadt Stralsund"
 F. Neimen, proprietor

Missionaries.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.
 Rev. J. V. N. Talmage, D.D. (absent)
 Rev. D. Rapalje
 Rev. L. W. Kip, D.D.
 Miss M. E. Talmage (absent)

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. John Macgowan
 Rev. J. Sadler
 Rev. Chas. Budd

ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

Rev. W. S. Swanson (absent)
 Rev. W. McGregor, M.A. (absent)
 Rev. R. Gordon, M.A.
 Rev. H. Thompson
 Rev. John Watson, M.A.
 D. Grant, M.B., C.M.
 A. L. McLeish, M.B., C.M.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Church of the "Holy Rosary," Amoy.
 Rev. Guilherme Burno

Church of "Holy Rosary," Pe-chio.
 Rev. Ramon Colomer

Church of the "Conception," Kangbôe.
 Rev. N. Guixa and native priest

Church of "Santo Domingo," Au-poa.
 Rev. José Dutras and native priest

Foundling Hospital, Amoy.

Under the control of Italian Sisters.
 Mother Maria Ferrari, Mother Carolina
 Rogno, Mother Ida Belgieri, Mother
 Ignés Wayett, Sister Isabel Fau

TAKAO AND TAIWAN-FU.

Takao is a port in South Formosa, and is situated in lat. 22 deg. 38 min. 3 sec. N. and long. 130 deg. 16 min. 30 sec. E. It was thrown open to foreign trade in 1864. It is only a small place, occupied chiefly by Chinese fishermen, and excepting the beautiful scenery surrounding it, possesses no features of interest. A new Bund has recently been formed in front of the foreign hong. The appearance of the place and its vicinity from the sea is very pleasant. Ape's Hill is seen rising on the left and the Saracen's Head on the right. Between the two is the channel which leads up to the inner harbour, which is about seven miles long and three miles across in its widest part. The soil of the country around Takao is extremely fertile; banyans and bamboos grow luxuriantly, and sugar plantations are numerous. Sugar is the principal article of export from Takao, and in 1880 it amounted to 997,625 piculs as against 701,684 piculs in 1879. The import of Opium in 1880 amounted to 3,647 piculs, as against 3,387 piculs in 1879. The value of the trade of the port in 1880 was Tls. 4,527,544, and in 1879 Tls. 3,750,925. The population of Takao is estimated at 10,000.

The city of Taiwan-fu lies about twenty miles from Takao in lat. 23 deg. 6 min. N. and long. 129 deg. 5 min E. It is a place of considerable size and importance. It is situated about three miles from the coast, with which connection is kept up by means of canals. The walls of the city are some five miles in circumference and enclose many buildings and places of interest. Among these is an Examination Hall for the Chinese literati, capable of accommodating several thousand students. There are a great many trees and open spaces in the city, which give it rather a pleasant appearance. In the locality are the ruins of Zealandia, a fort which was built in 1630, and which was the chief stronghold of the Dutch in Formosa until they were driven out by the Chinese pirate chief Koxinga, soon after whose death the western half of the island fell under the rule of the Chinese Government. The Customs give no returns of trade here, as they are included with those of Takao. The port is an open shallow roadstead, and vessels have to anchor at some distance from the shore. The population of Taiwan-fu is estimated at 225,000.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

**BRITISH, ALSO DANISH, GERMAN, FRENCH,
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN, AND SPANISH.**
Consul—Geo. Phillips
Assistant—P. F. Hausser
Constable—Antonio Alborado

UNITED STATES.

Consular Agent—Geo. Phillips

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—James Elles

Imperial Maritime Customs.

臺灣關

Tai-wan-kwan.

Commissioner—A. Novion
Assistant—G. H. J. Kl. inwächter
Medical Officer—W. Wykeham Myres
Acting Tide-surveyor—A. W. Field
Assistant Examiner—L. A. Byworth
Tide-waiter—R. H. Nazer
Linguist—Lu Kwong Sing

ANPING.

Commissioner—A. Novion
Assistant—A. Courtau
Assistant Examiner—R. J. Hastings, G.
Swainson
Tide-waiters—H. Heather, D. Browne
Linguist—Chun Mun

Insurances.

Boyd & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited

Dircks & Co., agents—
Yangtze Insurance Association

Elles & Co., agents—
Canton Insurance Office

Tait & Co., agents—
North China Insurance Company
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Union Insurance Society of Canton

Professions, Trades, &c.

Boyd & Co., merchants
D. Moncrief Wright

Brown & Co., merchants

Dircks & Co., merchants
Bernhd. Schaar (Swatow)
Wm. Hulse
G. N. Lammert
E. C. dos Santos

Elles & Co., merchants
J. W. Graham, agent
T. G. Gowland
P. C. Kraal (Anping)

Steam Tug "Sin Taiwan," Capt. Krohn

Myres, W. Wykeham, M.B., C.M., &c.,
medical practitioner

Ollia & Co., D. D., merchants and com-
mission agents
D. D. Ollia (Taiwan)
D. C. Mehta (Taiwan and Takao)
D. N. Mehta

山道

Sun-to.

Santos, E. C. dos, photographer

Tait & Co., merchants
J. Best, agent, (Takao and Taiwan)

Missionaries.

ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
Taiwanfoo.

Rev. W. Campbell
Rev. Thos. Barclay, M.A. (absent)
Rev. David Smith, (absent)
Rev. Wm. Thow, M.A.
Peter Anderson, L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E.
Mrs. Ritchie
Miss Murray

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Dominicans—Rev. A. Chinchon, Takao,
Rev. J. Nebot, Ban Kim Cheng

Hospital.

DAVID MANSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.
Trustees—J. C. Elles, W. Wykeham Myres,
M.B., &c.

Pilots.

H. Vosteen, J. Eggert

TAMSUI.

The port of Tamsui lies in lat. 25 deg. 10 min. N. and long. 101 deg. 26 min. E., on the northern side of the fertile island of Formosa. It is an uninteresting place. The harbour, like all others in Formosa, has a troublesome bar, which greatly retards the growth of the port. Dredging would do much to render it more accessible. The trade at Tamsui is not extensive. Tea grows on the hills in the locality, but the quality is inferior. Camphor is manufactured here and elsewhere in Formosa, the tree from which it is made being very common on the island. The principal exports in 1880 were as follow:—Tea, 90,475 piculs; Camphor, 12,335 piculs; Coal, 24,654 tons. The import of Opium in 1880 was 2,149 piculs, and in 1879, 2,165 piculs. The value of the trade of the port in 1880 was Tls. 3,907,436, and in 1879, Tls. 3,632,410. The population is estimated at 90,000.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

BRITISH.

Consul—Thos. Watters
Writer—Lin Hsün Chên
Linguist—Ung Pock Chuan
Constable—P. W. Petersen

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Acting Consul—Thos. Watters

GERMAN.

Acting Vice-Consul—Thos. Watters

UNITED STATES.

Consular Agent—John Dodd

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—John Dodd

Imperial Maritime Customs.

Commissioner—
Assistant—W. Hancock
Acting Tide-surveyor—W. Brennan
Assistant Examiner—J. H. Paterson
Tide-waiters—W. E. Clodd, C. Claremont
Chinese Clerk—Li Wang Yang

Insurances.

Boyd & Co., agents—
China Traders Insurance Company,
Limited
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Dodd & Co., agents—
Yangtze Insurance Association
Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

Elles & Co., agents—

Lloyds'
Union Insurance Society of Canton

Tait & Co., agents—

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
North China Insurance Company

Merchants.

Boyd & Co., merchants
Walter Laidlaw, tea inspector

Brown & Co., merchants

Dodd & Co., merchants

J. Dodd
J. A. Straube, godown keeper

Elles & Co., merchants
W. Christy, agent

Johansen, C. H., M.D. medical practitioner
for Tamsui and Kelung

Tait & Co., merchants
C. H. Best, agent

Missionaries.

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
Rev. Geo. L. Mackay
Rev. K. F. Junor

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Dominicans—R. C. Arranz, Rev. J. Khanh

KEELUNG.

The port of Keelung lies to the north-east of Tamsui, in latitude 25 deg. 9 min. N. and longitude 121 deg. 47 min. E. It is situated on the shores of a bay between the capes of Foki and Peton, some twenty miles apart, amidst bold and striking scenery, backed by a range of mountains. It was once a Spanish Settlement, but was subsequently captured and held by the Dutch until they in turn gave place to the Chinese under Koxinga. Though only a mere village it has long carried on a considerable native trade with Amoy, Chin-chew, and Foochow. Its staple product is coal, the mines of which are very productive and some of them are now being worked with modern English machinery under the direction of English miners. Sulphur also abounds in a valley in the neighbourhood, but the Authorities will not allow it to be worked. Keelung was opened to foreign trade at the same time as the other Formosan ports. The foreign trade at this port is confined to the shipment of coal. Its exports are included in the returns for Tamsui.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

UNITED STATES.

Consular Agent—John Dodd

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—John Dodd

Imperial Maritime Customs.

海關

Hai Kwan.

Commissioner—

Assistant—H. J. Fisher

Tide-waiter—H. T. Wavell

Clerk—Chew Leong Hoe

KEELUNG COLLIERY.

D. Tyzack, mining engineer, Bluff House,
via Keelung

John Robson, master enginewright

Robert Gibson, overman

Chew Leong Hee, linguist

Insurances.

Boyd & Co., agents—

China Traders' Insurance Company
Limited

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Dodd & Co., agents—

Yangtze Insurance Association

Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

Elles & Co., agents—

Lloyds'

Union Insurance Society of Canton

Merchants.

Boyd & Co., merchants

W. Laidlaw, agent

寶順行

Pau-shun-hong.

Dodd & Co., merchants

J. Dodd

Elles & Co., merchants

W. Christy.

FOOCHOW.

Foochow (or Fuh-chau-fu) is the capital of the Fokien province. It is situated in lat. 26 deg. 02 min. 24 sec. N., and long. 119. deg. 20 min. E. The city is built on a plain on the northern side of the river Min, and is distant about thirty-four miles from the sea, and nine miles from Pagoda Island, where foreign vessels anchor.

The attention of foreigners was early attracted to Foochow as a likely place where commercial intercourse could be profitably carried on in the shipment of Bohea Tea, which is grown largely in the locality. Before the port was opened, this article used to be carried overland to Canton for shipment, a journey which was both long and difficult. The East India Company, as early as 1830, made representations in favour of the opening of the port, but nothing definite was done till the conclusion of the Treaty of Nanking in 1842. The early years of intercourse with the natives was anything but what was anticipated. The navigation of the river was difficult, there was no market for imports, and several attacks by the populace rendered the port an undesirable place of residence for some time. It was not until some ten years after the port had been opened that there was much done in the export of Tea from the interior, but since then the quantity shipped has increased so largely that Foochow is now one of the principal tea ports in China.

The city is built around three hills, and the circuit of the walled portion is between six and seven miles in length. The walls are about thirty feet high and twelve feet wide at the top. The streets are narrow and filthy, but the number of trees about the official quarter of the city, and the wooded hills enclosed by the walls, give a picturesque appearance to the general view. Near the east gate of the city are several hot springs, which, like those in Japan, are used by the natives for the cure of skin diseases and are believed to be very efficacious. The Foochow people excel in the manufacture of miniature monuments, pagodas, dishes, &c., from what is called "soap stone," and in the construction of artificial flowers, curious figures of birds, &c. A few miles above the city the river divides into two branches, which after pursuing separate courses for fifteen miles, unite a little above Pagoda Anchorage. The foreign settlement stands on the northern side of the island thus formed and which is called Nantai. Communication with the city is kept up by means of a bridge.

The climate of Foochow is moist and enervating; it is rather warmer in summer and cooler in winter than that of Hongkong. Frost and ice are occasionally—but very seldom—met with here; and it is recorded that in the month of February, 1864, some two inches of snow fell upon the surrounding hills. Such an occurrence had not been remembered for forty years before, and it certainly has not happened since.

The scenery surrounding Foochow is very beautiful. In sailing up the river from the sea vessels have to leave the wide stream and enter what is called the Kimpai Pass, which is barely half mile across, and enclosed as it is by bold, rocky walls, it presents a very striking appearance. The Pass of Min-ngan is narrower, and with its towering cliffs, surmounted with fortifications and cultivated terraces, is extremely picturesque, and has been compared to some of the scenes on the Rhine.

Foreign vessels, with the exception of those of very light draught, are compelled to anchor at Pagoda Island, owing to the shallowness of the river, which has been increasing of late years, and the difficulties of navigation.

The trade of Foochow is mainly in Tea, the quantity exported in 1880 amounting to 738,247 piculs against 644,117 piculs in 1879. Of Opium, 4,201 piculs were imported in 1880 as against 4,273 piculs in 1879. The value of the trade of the port for 1880 was Tls. 15,758,656; for 1879, it was Tls. 15,987,106. A small weekly paper called the *Foochow Herald* is published here. The population of Foochow is estimated at 630,000.

 DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英國領事

Ta-ying-kwo-ling-shih.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—Charles A. Sinclair

Acting Vice-consul—R. W. Mansfield (at Pagoda Anchorage)

Assistant—

Assist. and Packet Agent—F. S. A. Bourne

Constable at Anchorage—Thomas Read

大美領事衙門

Ti-me-ling-sz-ya-mun.

UNITED STATES.

Consul—Joseph C. A. Wingate

Vice-consul and Interpreter—John P. Cowles, Jr.

Marshal—J. H. Hollander

Native Writer—So Stze Ho

GERMANY.

Acting Consul—J. C. A. Wingate

Acting Interpreter—J. P. Cowles, Jr.

FRANCE.

Consul—Cte. de Pourtalès-Gorgier

Interprète Chancelier—Vte. G. S. de Bezaure

RUSSIA.

Vice-consul—A. Solomonoff

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-consul—Edward Sheppard

Consular Clerk—B. Pereira

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—T. Pim

Imperial Arsenal.

Director—P. Giquel (absent)

Acting Secretary of the Direction—L. Medard

School for Naval Construction—L. Medard

Navigation School—C. H. B. Taylor

School for Naval Mechanics—E. C. Legh

Imperial Maritime Customs.

海關

Hai-kwan.
Acting Commissioner—H. Edgar

Deputy Commissioner—C. C. Stuhlmann

Assistants—A. Ainslie, E. F. Creagh, W. G. Lay, J. Jaques

OUT-DOOR STAFF AT NANTAI.

Assistant Tide Surveyor—J. V. Jezewski

Examiners—R. Goodridge, S. Young, H.

J. Waller, J. D. Smith, S. Rosenbaum

Chinese Clerks—Ho Chee Chuen, Choah

Leng-tee, Loke Chew Leong, Li Tat

Chang, Tai Tsze King

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

Harbour Master and Tide Surveyor—C. H. Palmer

Tide-waiters—M. B. J. Ström, J. Cornelli,

F. Macquire, R. A. Carr, W. K. Taylor

Probationary Tide-waiters—W. S. Ward,

G. T. Murray, J. F. J. Seier

POLICE FORCE.

Sergeant—D. Mullins

Pilots.

RIVER MIN.

W. J. Mitchell, G. Oeltze, E. F. Simonsen,

F. Johnson, A. McKay

Public Companies.

INSURANCES.

Adamson, Bell & Co., agents—

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Commercial Union Assurance Co.

Fire and Marine Branches

South Australian Marine Insurance

Company

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company

Thames and Mersey Marine Insur-

ance Company

Birley & Co., agents—

Union Marine Insurance Co., Limited

Guardian Fire Assurance Company

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society

Butterfield & Swire, agents—

The British and Foreign Marine In-

surance Company, Limited

Royal Exchange Insurance Company

London and Lancashire Fire Insur-

ance Company

Forster & Co., John, agents—

North British and Mercantile In-

surance Company

Imperial Marine Insurance Company,

Limited.

Galton & Co., agents—
 Phoenix Fire Insurance
 Universal Marine Insurance Co., Limited
 Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, Limited
 China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
 Austrian Insurance Company, "Donau"
 Lancashire Insurance Company

Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents—
 China Fire Insurance Company, Limited
 Union Insurance Society of Canton
 Commercial Union Assurance Company, Life Department
 Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Company

Gilman & Co., agents—
 Lloyds'
 Association of Underwriters of Glasgow
 Underwriters' Association of Liverpool
 Merchant Shipping and Underwriters' Association of Melbourne
 North China Insurance Company
 Ocean Marine Insurance Company
 London Assurance Corporation, Fire
 Imperial Fire Insurance Company

Gittins & Co., John, agents—
 Sun Fire Office

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
 Canton Insurance Office
 Triton Insurance Company
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company
 Alliance Fire Insurance Company

Kaw Hong Take & Co., agents
 On-tai Insurance Co., Limited
 Magdeburg General Insurance Co., Limited
 Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company

Newman & Co., agents—
 City of London Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Odell and Leyburn, agents—
 Royal Insurance Company
 London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company

Oliver & Co., George, agents—
 Scottish Imperial Insurance Company, Fire and Life
 Queen Insurance Company, Fire

Purdon & Co., agents—
 Lion Fire Insurance Co., Limited

Phipps, Phipps & Co., agents—
 Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Fire
 Marine Insurance Co., London

Russell & Co., agents—
 Yangtze Insurance Association

Siemssen & Co., agents—
 Globe Marine Insurance Company, Limited, of London
 Dusseldorf Universal Marine Insurance Company, Limited, of Dusseldorf
 German Lloyd Marine Insurance Company, Limited, Berlin

Silverlock & Co., John, agents—
 The Fire Insurance Association, Limited

Turner & Co., agents—
 Netherlands India Marine Insurance Company
 Home & Colonial Assurance Company
 Northern Fire and Life Assurance Company

FOOCHOW DOCKYARD.

John E. Nesbitt, manager

招商局

Chu-sheung-min-kuk.

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Agent—Tong Ying-chai
 Sub-Agent—Tong Shau-ue
 Shipping Clerk—Tong Sum-chuen
 Writer—Liu Yek-chow
 Clerks—Hoo Lin-shuk, Lin Kien-poo, Ma Teng-fong
 Shroff—Lin Sow-tu
 Godownkeeper—Leong Lun
 Steam Launch *Min.*
 Engineer—Leong Kit-sun

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co.

Turner & Co., agents

**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.**
Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents

**CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.**
Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

CHINA NAVIGATION Co., LIMITED.
Butterfield & Swire, agents

GLEN LINE OF STEAMERS.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Butterfield & Swire, agents

SHANGHAI LOCAL POST OFFICE.
Hedge & Co., agents at Foochow
Dobie & Co., agents at Pagoda Anchorage

大北電報線行
Tai Tin-kw - t-en-hsien-hong.
GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH Co.
Lieut. C. H. Kragh, R.D.A., agent

冰廠
Ping-chong.
**FOOCHOW ICE AND AERATED WATER
COMPANY.**

Chas. W. Bogley
A. P. Rose
F. Ozorio, agent at Pagoda

Banks.
Agra Bank, Limited
Gilman & Co., agents

**Chartered Bank of India, Australia and
China**
A. Inverarity, agent

**Chartered Mercantile Bank of India,
London and China**
Purdon & Co., agents

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris
E. Schwebelin, agent

匯豐
Hwuy-foong.
**Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpo-
ration**
A. Leith, agent
A. W. Matland, assist. account.

National Bank of India, Limited
Turner & Co., agents

Oriental Bank Corporation
Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents

Professions, Trades, &c.

天祥

Tien-cheang.

Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants
T. M. Dermer
F. Cave Thomas
Fred. Dodwell
M. Woodley
H. B. de Souza

大興

Tai hing.

Bathgate & Co., merchants
John Bathgate, Jr.
Tobias Pim

福興

Fook-hing.

Birley & Co., merchants
Geo. Hales

**Brockett, G. T., outfitter and commission
agent**

太古

Tai koo.

Butterfield & Swire, merchants
H. R. Smith, tea inspector (absent)
J. S. Burls
H. Baker, tea inspector
G. Martin

Campbell, H., hair dresser

多比

Do-bee.

Dobie & Co., shipchandlers, Pagoda Island
S. A. Kraal, in charge

Man-hing.
England, F. H., merchant

Foochow Bakery
Baboo Etam, proprietor

Foochow Dispensary
J. D. Humphreys (Hongkong)
T. Hetherington

"Foochow Herald"
Foochow Printing Press, proprietors

Foochow Hotel

G. T. Brockett, proprietor

天裕

Teen-eu.

Forster & Co., John, merchants

John Forster (absent)

Hugh Sutherland

Herbert Deacon

B. D. de Souza, Jr.

公易

*Koon-yeek.*Galton & Co., public tea inspectors and
commission agents

W. P. Galton

H. A. Northey, tea inspector, signs
[per pro.]

J. W. Postlethwaite (do.)

乾記

Kien-kee.

Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants

H. P. Tennant, agent and tea in-
spector

H. Clyma

太平

Tai-ping.

Gilman & Co., merchants

W. H. Harton, Jr.

C. F. Harton

G. Slade

興隆

Hung-long.

Gittins & Co., John, merchants

John Gittins (absent)

H. J. J. Chambers

Thos. Gittins, Jr., tea inspector

J. P. Pereira

治泰洋行

*Ah-Tai.*Harman, Geo., auctioneer and commission
agent

義利

E-lee.

Hedge & Co., merchants

Thomas Dunn (absent)

T. B. Hedge do.

T. F. Jones

J. A. Coffin

H. W. Churchill

同興

Tung-cheung.

Hunter, W. L., merchant

W. L. Hunter

J. W. Tilley

Wm. Graham, tea inspector

G. R. Hühn, do.

義利

Yee-wo.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants

W. E. Allun

T. Pollard

G. W. King

R. W. H. Wood

D. da Roza

怡興

*Yee-hein.*Kaw Hong Take & Co., merchants, com-
mission agents, and shipbrokers

Kaw Hong Take

Ung Choon Tee

Haw Eong Heau

協昌

H'p cheong.

Morris & Co., B. J., merchants

B. J. Morris

隆文行

*Loong-man-hong.*Newman & Co., public tea inspectors
and commission merchants

Walter Newman (absent)

Thos. Fairhurst

Yü cheong.

Odell & Leyburn, merchants

John Odell (absent)

Frank Leyburn

Chas. Pye

慶記

*Khen-kee.*Ollia & Co., D. D., merchants and com-
mission agents

Francis Cawasjee (Hongkong)

B. S. Mehta

D. D. Ollia (Taiwanfoo)

D. C. Mehta (Takao)

Pestonjee Bomanjee (Amoy)

D. F. Tumboly

M. B. Tolatee (Amoy)

D. N. Mehta (Takao)

太茂*Tai-mow.*

Oliver & Co., George, merchants
 George Oliver
 John Pinel (London)
 J. H. B. Allen
 E. A. Crocker
 M. H. Featherstonbaugh

公裕*Kung-yu.*

Phipps, Phipps & Co., merchants
 A. L. Phipps (absent)
 H. G. Phipps
 C. D. Smith

和記*Wo-kee.*

Phillips, J., exchange broker and general
 commission agent

阜昌*Fou-chong.*

Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co., merchants
 M. F. Piatkoff (Hankow)
 J. M. Molchanoff (absent)
 S. J. Speshiloff
 F. J. Nemchinoff
 A. P. Maskaleff
 W. M. Koosnetzoff
 P. N. Cheredoff
 Chesnev Duncan
 S. A. Chirscoff

Ponomareff & Co., P. A., merchants

P. A. Ponomareff (Hankow)
 A. A. Solomonoff
 J. S. Marien
 J. P. Ignatieff

同珍*Tung-chen.*

Purdon & Co., merchants
 J. A. Maitland (absent)
 J. G. Purdon (Shanghai)
 E. P. Hague do.
 Chas. Cole, tea inspector
 F. F. Street

羅弼臣*Lo-be-sun.*

Robertson, H. G., contractor and builder

隆祥*Loong-cheung.*

Rozario & Co., D., commission agents
 D. do Rozario

旗昌*Kee-cheang.*

Russell & Co., merchants
 E. Sheppard
 H. S. Rogers
 B. Pereira

沙孫*Sa-sun.*

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants
 N. D. Ezekiel
 S. E. Levy

新沙孫*Sin-sa-sun.*

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants
 J. S. Perry, agent
 S. R. Marcus

Saunders, Captain J. C., marine surveyor
 for Lloyds' agents and local insurance
 offices, Pagoda Anchorage

Schoenke, F., watchmaker & photographer

裕豐*Yue-fong.*

Schönfeld & Co., merchants
 F. Schönfeld
 Werner Krohn

Shaw, Capt. S. L., marine surveyor for
 Germanic Lloyds' and local insurance
 offices, Pagoda Island, residence, Pagoda
 Anchorage

禪臣*Seem-sun.*

Siemssen & Co., merchants
 G. Siemssen

永貞*Wing-ching.*

Silverlock & Co., John, merchants
 John Silverlock, Jr.

司徒醫生*Sze-to-i-sang.*

Stewart & Rennie, medical practitioners
 J. A. Stewart, M.D.
 T. Rennie, M.D. & C.M. (absent)
 T. B. Adam, M.B. & C.M., assistant

順豐*Shun-feng.*

Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co., merchants
 A. P. Maligin
 J. E. Shoostoff
 M. S. Overin

華記*Wha-kee.*

Turner & Co., merchants
 A. W. Walkinshaw
 A. N. Mendes

翁*Yung-tai-ng.*

Underwood, J. J., M.B., C.M. Edinr.,
 L.R.C.S.E., medical practitioner, Pagoda Anchorage

中和*Chung-wo.*

Weeks & Fry, exchange and general
 brokers, commission agents, and public
 accountants
 C. D. Weeks
 F. W. Fry

**FOOCHOW GENERAL CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE.**

Committee—Ed. Sheppard, chairman; H.
 J. J. Chambers, vice-chairman; Geo.
 Hales, W. H. Harton, Jr., F. Schönfeld
Secretary—F. W. Fry

FOOCHOW CLUB.

Chairman—Tobias Pim
Hon. Treasurer—Thos. Fairhurst
Committee—Thos. Gittins, H. A. Northey,
 G. Slade, H. Sutherland, Chas. Cole
Secretary—J. Phillips

**FOOCHOW SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.
Pagoda Anchorage.**

Committee of Management—British Consul,
 United States Consul, French Consul,
 A. F. Angus, H. R. Smith, S. L.
 Shaw, R. W. Mansfield, J. J. Underwood

Honorary Surgeon—J. J. Underwood,
 M.B., C.M., L.R.C.S.E.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer—R. W.
 Mansfield
Steward—F. A. Ozario

**FOOCHOW NATIVE HOSPITAL AND
DISPENSARY.**

Committee of Management—Frank Leyburn,
 (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer),
 C. A. Sinclair, J. C. A. Wingate, Rev.
 A. J. Warren, H. Sutherland, T. B.
 Adam, M.D.

Honorary Surgeon—T. B. Adam, M.D.

Missionaries.**美以美教會***Mi-e-mi-kow-wüi.***AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH MISSION.**

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 Rev. Nathan Sites
 Rev. Franklin Ohlinger
 Rev. Nathan J. Plumb
 Rev. D. W. Chandler
 Miss Beulah Woolston
 Miss S. H. Woolston
 Miss S. Trask, M.D.
 Miss Julia E. Sparr, M.D.

ENGLISH CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. John Wolfe
 Rev. L. Lloyd
 Rev. R. W. Stewart, M.A.
 Rev. W. Banister
 Dr. B. van Somer-on Taylor
 Miss Foster

**AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.**

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 Rev. Charles Hartwell
 Rev. Simeon F. Woodin
 Rev. J. E. Walker (abs nt)
 H. T. Whitney, M.D.
 Rev. J. B. Blakely (absent)
 Miss Ella J. Newton

南台船浦尾天主堂

Nan-tay-huan-sun-puo-muy-tsen-chio-tin.
 ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
 Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Gentili

WENCHOW.

Wên-chow-fu, one of the four new ports opened to foreign trade by the Chefoo Convention, is the chief town in the department of the same name occupying the south-east corner of Che-kiang province. The city is situated on the south bank of the river Ou-kiang, about twenty miles from its mouth, in lat. 27 deg. 18 min. 4 sec. N., long. 120 deg. 38 min. 28 sec. E. The site is a well cultivated plain, bounded on all sides, but at a distance of some ten miles, by lofty hills. The walls are said to have been first erected during the fourth century, and enlarged and re-built by the Emperor Hung-Wu in 1385. They are formed of stone, diagonally laid, and measure about six miles in circumference. The streets are wider, straighter, and cleaner than those of most Chinese cities. They are well paved with brick and kept in careful and constant repair by the householders. They slope down on either side to water ways, which in their turn communicate with canals permeating the whole city. The streets therefore are not only easily kept clean, but this is specially accomplished by bands of scavengers, who go round every morning at daylight, sweeping and scrupulously removing every atom of dirt or refuse. Wenchow, in this particular, is unique among Chinese cities, which are chiefly remarkable for their filthiness. There are numerous large temples in Wenchow. The Custom-house, outside the east gate, the Taotai's Yamên, in the south-west corner of the city, and the Foundling Hospital, near the centre, are the other chief public buildings. The latter institution, built in 1748, contains one hundred apartments. It is supported by the interest of invested subscriptions and the rental of alluvial lands presented to it by the Government. The number of foundlings on the establishment's books at one time varies from two to three hundred. When of suitable age the boys are either article to tradesmen, or adopted; the girls are betrothed as wives, or employed as house servants. There is also a Beggars' Asylum outside the south-west gate. It was built during the 14th century, and is supported by the state. The monthly allowance for each recipient is one tael and a half, but it is reported that few avail themselves of the charity. Among the objects of greatest interest and curiosity to the stranger are two pagodas situated on an island abreast of the city. They are both of great antiquity and are reputed to have been for some time the retreat of Ti Ping, the last Emperor of the Sung dynasty, when seeking to escape from the Mongols under Kublai Khan. The estimated population of the city is 83,000.

Wên-chow was formerly a great seat of the tea trade, and previous to 1861 was the only port in the department at which tea was allowed to be exported. The city was then in a flourishing condition. But in order to prevent the teas from falling into the hands of the T'ai-p'ing rebels, who over-ran the whole district during that year, this regulation was exchanged for one which authorized the export of tea at any of the Customs stations along the coast; consequently the trade soon gravitated to Foochow on the south and to Ningpo on the north. It was thought that on the conversion of Wên-chow into a treaty port it would speedily recover its old position as a tea exporting place, but this has not so far proved to be the case, nor has the trade in any way been of a character to meet the expectations formed, although it is estimated that tea could be put on the Wenchow market for \$2 per picul less than at Foochow owing to the higher cost of transport to the latter port. At present there is no foreign settlement, and the foreign residents are a mere handful. The obstructive action of the officials in trying to impose additional burdens on imports helped to check the expansion of commerce, and there has so far been little encouragement for foreigners to establish themselves at the port. There is a considerable native export trade in wood and bamboos, brought down the river in rafts from Ch'u-chow. The annual value of this trade is estimated to be not less than \$2,000,000. The shops and yards engaged in it are situated in the west suburb,

where immense quantities of bamboo and poles are kept on hand. Wenchow is also celebrated for its oranges. The net value of the foreign imports for the year 1880 was Tls. 249,487 as against Tls. 200,344 in 1879. The export of Congou Tea has been as follows:—1877, 278 piculs; 1878, 680 piculs; 1879, 728 piculs; and 1880, 1,284 piculs. In 1880, 54 piculs of Opium were imported, as compared with 61 piculs in 1879. The value of the trade of the port for 1880 was Tls. 429,970 compared with Tls. 315,390 in 1879.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—W. G. Stronach
Constable—John Compton

GERMANY.

In charge—W. G. Stronach

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

In charge—W. G. Stronach

Imperial Maritime Customs.

甌海關

Ou Hai kuan.

Acting Commissioner—Alfred E. Hippisley

Assistant—D. J. Macgowan

Clerk—Sam. J. Hanisch

Medical Officer—D. J. Macgowan

Assistant Examiner—J. W. Burke

Tidewaiter—F. Haughton

Missionaries.

CHINA INLAND MISSION.

Rev. G. and Mrs. Stott

Rev. A. W. Douthwaite, medical mission-
sionary

Mrs. Douthwaite

Rev. J. S. and Mrs. Adams

NINGPO.

Ningpo is situated on the river Yung, in the province of Chekiang, in lat. 29 deg. 55 min. 12 sec. N., and long. 121 deg. 22 min. E. It was one of the five ports thrown open to foreigners in 1842.

Foreigners had, however, visited Ningpo at an early date. Portuguese traded there in 1522; a number of them settled in the place in that and succeeding years, and there was every prospect of a rising and successful colony soon being established. But the lawless acts of the Portuguese at this as well as at other ports in China soon attracted the attention of the Government, and in 1542 the Governor of Chekiang ordered the settlement to be destroyed and the population to be exterminated. A large force of Chinese troops soon besieged the place, destroying it entirely, and out of a population of 1,200 Portuguese, 800 were massacred. No further attempt at trade with this port was made till towards the close of the 17th century, when the East India Company established a factory at the island of Chusan, some forty miles from Ningpo. The attempt to found a trade mart, there, however, proved unsatisfactory, and the factory was abandoned after a very few years' trial. The port was deserted by foreigners for many years after that. When hostilities broke out between Great Britain and China in 1839, the fleet moved north from Canton, and on the 13th October, 1841, occupied Ningpo, and an English garrison was stationed there for some time. In March, 1842, an attempt was made by the Chinese to retake the city, but the British artillery repulsed them with great slaughter. Ningpo was evacuated on May 7th, and, on the proclamation of peace in the following August, the port was thrown open to foreign trade.

Ningpo is built on a plain, which stretches away to a considerable distance on either side. It is a walled city, the walls enclosing a space of some five miles in circumference. The walls are built of brick, and are about twenty-five feet high. They are fifteen feet wide at the summit, and twenty-two at the base. Access is obtained to the town by six gates. A large moat commences at the north gate and runs along the foot of the wall for about three miles on the landward side, until it stops at what is called the Bridge Gate. The main street runs from east to west. One of the peculiarities of the place is a number of walls built across various portions of the city, for the purpose of preventing the spread of fires. Several of the streets are spanned by arches erected in memory of distinguished natives. Ningpo has been celebrated as possessing the fourth library of Chinese works, in point of numbers, which existed in the empire. It was owned by a family who resided near the south gate. The site occupied by the foreign residences is on the north bank of the river. The population of Ningpo is estimated at 260,000.

The trade at Ningpo has never been large. This is owing to a considerable extent, doubtless, to the proximity of Shanghai. The net quantity of Opium imported in 1880 was 6,258 piculs, as against 7,667 piculs in 1879. Of Tea, there were 152,832 piculs exported in 1880, and 131,486 in 1879; Cotton, 28,497 piculs in 1880, and 12,407 piculs in 1879. The quantity of Raw Silk exported in 1880 amounted to 391 bales, as compared with 344 bales for the previous twelve months. The total value of the trade of the port was Tls. 12,384,330 in 1880; and Tls. 12,936,369 in 1879.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英國領事衙門

Da-ing-koh Ling-z-ngó-meng.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—Will. M. Cooper (absent)

Officiating Consul—C. F. R. Allen

Assistant—

Post Office Agent—

Constable—Walter L. Tomlinson

大美領事衙門

Da-me Ling-s-ngó-meng.

UNITED STATES.

Consul—Edwins Stevens

大德領事衙門

Da-tá Ling-z-ngó-meng.

GERMANY.

Vice-consul—H. B. Meyer

DENMARK.

Vice-Consul—C. F. R. Allen

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Consul—C. F. R. Allen

大瑞威瑞威領事衙門

Da sae-wohe-nau way Ting-z ngó-meng.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-consul—H. B. Meyer

大荷蘭領事衙門

Da-who lan Ling-z-ngó-meng.

NETHERLANDS.

Acting Consul—H. B. Meyer

Imperial Maritime Customs.

浙海關

Ché Hae-kwan.

Commissioner—F. Kleinwächter

Assistants—P. Piry, A. Duncan, C. W.

Tudor-Davies

Tide-surveyor and Harbour Master—A.

Kiene

Examiner—W. Youngson

Assistant Examiner—P. R. Dubarry

Tide-waiters—J. M. Elshout, W. B. Wal-

ter, G. Dissmeyer, P. Mondini, F.

Allshorn, J. Eagan

CHINHAI STATION.

Assist. Tide-surveyor—Geo. Clarke

LIGHT KEEPERS.

Tiger Island—Ku Ah-lsiao*Square Island*—Chen Chang-yung

Police Station.

Controller and Magistrate—J. C. Watson*Superintendent*—*Sergeant*—S. Smith*Interpreter*—*Constables*—12 Chinese

Insurances.

Coit & Co., agents—

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Davidson & Co., agents—

Lloyd's

North China Insurance Company

Canton Insurance Office

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company

China Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Commercial Union Assurance Company of London—Life Department

Meyer, H. B., agent—

Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai

Berlin-Cologne Fire Insurance Co. of Berlin

Hanseatic Fire Insurance Company

The Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., agents—

Union Insurance Society of Canton

Wadman & Co., E., agents—

China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited

Imperial Fire Insurance

CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Davidson & Co. agents

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Davidson & Co., agents

SIEMSEN & Co.'s STEAMERS.

H. B. Meyer, agent

GEO. MCBAIN'S STEAMERS.

H. B. Meyer, agent

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Hudson & Co., agents

IMPERIAL JAPANESE POST OFFICE.

Coit & Co., agents

Bank.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Limited)

Davidson & Co., agents

Merchants, Professions, and Trades.

甯順

Nying jing.

Coit & Co., merchants

F. Coit

廣源

Kwóng-nyün.

Davidson & Co., merchants

William Davidson (absent)

William R. Davidson

Robt. M. Davidson

Patrick Davidson

韓德生醫生

H. en-tch-seng I-s'ng.

Henderson, W. A., L.R.C.S.E. and P.E.

遜昌

Seng-t'óng.

Hudson & Co., merchants

J. S. Hudson (absent)

美益

Me-ih.

Meyer, H. B., merchant

H. B. Meyer

A. Gültzow

利生

Li-seng.

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants

M. M. Moses

F. E. Ezekiel

I. A. Ezra

新沙遜

Sing-sa-sun.

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants

D. Benjamin, agent

S. A. David

Wong & Co., C. T., merchants
 C. T. Wong
 K. King Kow
 C. Oyey Beng

華順

Wá-j ng.

Wadman & Co., merchants
 E. Wadman

Pilots.

J. H. Hoar (absent) }
 P. M. Pedersen } *Lugger Teazer*
 J. Brun (abs nt)
 J. Smith, cutter *Orphan*

Missionaries.

大 國長老公會

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

Rev. John and Mrs. Butler (absent)
 Rev. W. J. McKee and Mrs. McKee
 Miss S. A. Warner
 Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Judson (Hangchow)
 Rev. David N. and Mrs. Lyon, (absent)
 Rev. C. Leaman and Mrs. Leaman

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION.

Rev. Horace Jenkins (Shaoshing)
 Rev. J. R. Goddard (absent)
 Rev. E. C. Lord, D.D.
 S. P. Barchet, M.D.
 Rev. G. L. Mason
 Miss F. B. Lightfoot
 Miss E. Invcen

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rt. Rev. Geo. E. Moule, D.D., Bishop in
 M'd-China
 Rev. F. F. Gough, M.A. (absent)
 Rev. J. Bates
 Rev. J. C. Hoare, M.A.
 Rev. R. Shann, B.A.
 Mrs. Russell
 Miss Laurence
 Rev. A. E. Moule, B.D. (Shanghai)
 Rev. A. Elwin (Hangchow)
 Rev. J. H. Sedgwick do.
 Rev. C. B. Nash do.
 Rev. J. D. Valentine (Shaouhing)

**SOCIETY FOR FEMALE EDUCATION IN
 THE EAST.**

Miss Smith

CHINA INLAND MISSION.

Rev. James Williamson (absent)
 W. D. Rudland (Taichow)
 G. Stott (Wenchow)

J. A. Jackson (absent)
 J. J. Meadows (Shaohying)
 W. Douthwaite (Wenchow)
 A. W. Whiller (Ningpo)

**AMERICAN SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN
 MISSION.**

Rev. G. W. Painter (Hangchow)
 Rev. J. L. Stuart do.
 Rev. M. H. Houston, D.D. do.
 R. B. Fishburne, M.D. do.
 Mrs. A. E. Randolph do.
 Miss Helen Kirkland do.

**ENGLISH UNITED METHODIST FREE
 CHURCH MISSION.**

Rev. F. and Mrs. Galpin
 Rev. R. and Mrs. Swallow
 Miss Croft

**CATHOLIC MISSION OF CHEKIANG
 PROVINCE.**

Mgr. E. F. Guierry, Bishop of Danaba,
 Vicar Apostolic of Chekiang
 J. B. Bret (Ningpo)
 J. Vaissière do.
 A. Guillot do.
 J. M. Rizzi do.
 I. Urgé do.
 A. Heckmann do.
 D. V. Procacci do.
 P. M. Reynaud do.
 J. L. Perras do.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

At Ningpo, "Maison de J'sus Enfant" —
 Marie Louise Solomiac, supérieure,
 Stéphanie Mervé, Louise Roddier, Fran-
 çoise Archenault, Germaine Dauverchain,
 Joseph Cayrel, Thérèse Meurie, Vincent
 Guillon, Marie Inbert, Madeleine Rattal
*At Tinghai (Chusan), "Maison de la Pré-
 sentation" —* Augustine Foubert, su-
 périeure, Joseph Ecuyer, Philomène
 Gilbert, Marie Ducci, Joseph Houllès
At Hangchow, "Maison de St. Vincent" —
 Adèle Faure, supérieure, Gabrielle
 Perboyre, Angelique Luscan, Marie
 Duparc, Madelaine Rouvière, Vincent
 Ricaud
At Ningpo, "Hospital St. Joseph" — Louise
 Louy, supérieure, Madelaine Célard,
 Vincent Lacote, Jeanne Ridez, Marie
 Théron

SHANGHAI.

The most northerly of the five ports opened to foreign trade by the British Treaty of Nanking, is situate at the extreme south-east corner of the province of Kang-su, in latitude 31.41 north, and longitude 126.29 east of Greenwich, at the junction of the rivers Hwai-g-po and Woosung (the latter called by foreigners the Soochow Creek), about twelve miles above the village of Woosung, where their united waters debouch into the estuary of the Yangtze. The soil is alluvial and the country perfectly flat, the nearest eminence that can be called a hill being distant about nineteen miles. The river opposite the city and foreign settlements, once a narrow canal, was, some twelve years ago, 1,800 feet broad at low water, but has been rapidly narrowing till it is now only 1,200 feet. The Soochow Creek, which is shown by old records to have been at one time at least three miles across, has now a breadth of only a hundred yards. The average water on the bar at Woosung at high water springs is nineteen feet, the greatest depth of late years being twenty-three feet. The bar is the cause of heavy loss to shipowners and merchants through the detention of ocean steamers, and repeated efforts have been made to induce the Chinese authorities to deepen it. As there appears no chance of their doing so except under compulsion, which foreign governments seem disinclined to use, the foreign residents have agreed to tax their trade for the purpose, and the proposal is now under the consideration of the Ministers at Peking.

Shanghai—the name means “upper sea” or “near the sea”—became a *hsien* or third rate city in the fourteenth century, and the walls, which are three and a half miles in circuit, with seven gates, were erected at the time of the Japanese invasion, in the latter part of the sixteenth century. It had been an important seat of trade for many centuries before the incursion of foreigners.

The ground selected by Captain Balfour, the first British Consul, for a Settlement for his nationals, lies about half a mile north of the city walls, between the Yang-king-pang and Soochow Creeks, and now extends backwards from the river to a ditch connecting the two, called the Defence Creek, thus forming what may be called an island, a mile square. The port was formally declared open to trade on the 17th November, 1843. The French subsequently settled on the ground between the city walls and the British Concession, and in exchange for help rendered in driving out the rebels who had seized the city in 1853, got a grant of the land extending for about a mile to the south between the city walls and the river. They have since by purchase extended the bounds of the concession westward to the “Ningpo Joss House,” a mile from the river. Later on the Americans rented land immediately north of Soochow Creek, in the district called Hongkew, so that the ground now occupied by foreigners extends for about four miles on the left bank of the river. The land in the British Settlement was assessed in 1880 at Tls. 6,116,862, that in Hongkew at Tls. 1,944,625, and that in the French Concession at Tls. 2,306,677. Most of the land along the outside roads and at Pootung, on the opposite bank of the river, is now also rented by foreigners, but natives have recently been considerable purchasers of landed property within the Settlements. All ground belongs nominally to the Emperor of China, but is rented in perpetuity, a tax of fifteen hundred copper cash, equal to about a dollar and a quarter, per mow, being paid to the Government annually. About six mow equal one English acre.

The approach by sea to Shanghai is now well lighted and buoyed and, although it has not yet become, as Mr. Inspector-General Hart stated in one of his despatches it would, “as safe as a walk down Regent Street when the gas is lit,” the dangers of

the ever shifting banks and shoals are as well guarded as can be expected. Under the superintendence of the Engineering Department of the Customs, light-houses have been erected on West Volcano, Slowestlan, North Saddle, and Gutzlaff Islands, and at Woosung. There are also two lightships in the Yangtsze below Woosung.

As a port for foreign trade Shanghai grew but gradually until it gained a great impetus by the opening in 1861 of the Yangtsze and Northern ports, secured by the Treaty of Tientsin, and a further increase by the opening up of Japan. The first event of importance since the advent of foreigners was the taking of the city by a band of rebels in 1853, who held it for seventeen months. This caused a large number of refugees to seek shelter within the foreign settlements, and the price of land rose very considerably. Owing to the occupation of the city the authorities were powerless to collect the duties, and it was in consequence agreed between the Taotai and the three Consuls (British, French, and United States) that they should be collected under foreign control. This was found to work so much to the advantage of the Chinese Government that the system was extended, subsequently to the Treaty of Tientsin, to all the open ports, and thus the Foreign Inspectorate of Customs was established, the head-quarters of which were for some years, and according to the original regulations should still be, at Shanghai. In 1861 the Taipings approached Shanghai and threatened the city and settlements. The taking of Soochow on 25th May, 1860, had driven a large number of the inhabitants of that city and the surrounding districts to Shanghai for protection, so that the native population increased rapidly. It was variously estimated at from four hundred thousand to a million, but the smaller number is probably nearer the truth. So immensely did the price of land rise that it is stated ground which had originally cost foreigners fifty pounds per acre was sold for ten thousand pounds. At this time the old Cricket Ground was sold at such an enormous profit that after the shareholders had been repaid the original cost there was a balance of some forty-five thousand taels, which the owners generously devoted to the foundation of a fund for the use of the public, to be applied to the purposes of recreation only. Unfortunately thirty thousand taels of this amount was lent by the treasurer on his own responsibility to the Club, in which institution he was a shareholder. As the profits on the club were never sufficient to enable the shareholders to repay this loan, the building and furniture were taken over in 1869 by the trustees on behalf of the Recreation Fund, to which the building still belongs. This fund has proved very useful in rendering assistance to some other public institutions, besides having purchased for public recreation all the ground in the interior of the new Race Course. By 1861 provisions had increased in price to four times what they had been some years previously. Efforts were made to keep the rebels at a distance from Shanghai; a detachment of British Royal Marines and an Indian Regiment garrisoned the walls, while the gates on the side towards the French Settlement were guarded by French Marines. In August, 1861, the city was attacked, and the suburbs between the city walls and river were in consequence destroyed by the French, the rebels being ultimately driven back. In December, the rebels to the number of one hundred thousand again threatened the Settlements. The approaches were barricaded and the Defence Creek constructed and fortified at an expense of forty-five thousand taels. A volunteer force was also formed amongst the foreign residents, under the command of Captain, now Sir Thomas Wade, which did really good service. Before the close of 1862 the rebels had been driven by the British Forces beyond a radius of thirty miles around Shanghai.

At the time the local native Authorities were severely pressed they availed themselves of the services of an American adventurer named Ward, who raised a band of deserters from foreign ships and rowdies of all nations who had congregated at Shanghai, with whose help he drilled a regiment of natives. After passing under the command of another low caste American of the name of Burgevine, who subsequently deserted to the rebels, the Imperial Authorities found it impossible to control these raw and undisciplined levies, and at their earnest request Admiral Sir James Hope consented to the appointment of Major, now Colonel, Gordon, R.E., to the command. Having by him been made amenable to discipline, they now rendered

the greatest service in the suppression of the rebellion; indeed it is generally held doubtful if the Taipings would ever have been overcome but for the assistance of "The Ever Victorious Army," as this hastily raised band was named. Amongst other services they regained possession of the important city of Soochow. From 1860 to 1865 one British and two Indian Regiments and a battery of Artillery were stationed at Shanghai.

Since that time there have been few historical events worthy of record in a brief summary. On Christmas eve, 1870, the British Consulate was burned down and most of the records completely lost. In May, 1874, a riot occurred in the French Settlement, owing to the intention of the Municipal Council to make a road through an old graveyard belonging to the Ningpo Guild. One or two Europeans were severely injured, and three natives lost their lives. A considerable amount of foreign owned property was destroyed. An extensive fire in the French Concession in August, 1878, destroyed 991 houses; the loss was estimated at Tls. 1,500,000.

As at all the open ports, foreigners are in judicial matters subject to the immediate control of their Consuls, British subjects coming under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, which was opened in September, 1865. Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty have to pay a poll tax of five dollars for gentlemen and one dollar for "artizans and labourers," for which they have the privilege of being registered at the Consulate, and of being heard as plaintiffs before the Court. There is enforced registration at several of the other Consulates, but it is free of charge. Chinese residents in the Foreign Settlements are amenable to their own laws, administered by a so called Mixed Court, which was established at the instigation of Sir Harry Parkes in 1864, and is presided over by an official of the rank of *Tung-chi*. The cases are watched by foreign assessors from the different Consulates, the first British assessor calling himself a "co-judge." The working of the Court, especially in regard to civil suits, is far from satisfactory, as the judge has not sufficient power to enforce his decisions. The matter has lately been engaging the attention of the authorities at Peking. For the French Concession there is a separate Mixed Court, which sits at the French Consulate.

In local affairs the residents govern themselves by means of Municipal Councils, under the authority of the "Land Regulations." These were originally drawn up by H.B.M. Consul in 1845, but have since undergone various amendments. In 1854 the first general Land Regulations—the city charter, as they may be called—were arranged between the British Consul, Captain Balfour, and the local authorities, by which persons of all nationalities were allowed to rent land within the defined limits, and in 1863 the so called "American Settlement" was amalgamated with the British into one Municipality. The "Committee of Roads and Jetties," originally consisting of "three upright British Merchants," appointed by the British Consul, afterwards became the "Municipal Council," elected by the renters of land, and when the revised Land Regulations came into force in 1870, the "Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai North of the Yang-king-pang," elected in January of each year by all householders who pay rates on an assessed rental of five hundred taels and owners of land valued at five hundred taels and over. The Council now consists of nine members of various nationalities, who elect their own chairman and vice-chairman and who give their services free. A committee of residents was appointed in November, 1879, to revise the present regulations, and their work was considered and passed by the ratepayers in May last. Many important alterations have been made, but they have yet to receive the sanction of the various governments. A separate Council for the French Concession was appointed in 1862, and now works under the "Réglement d'Organisation Municipale de la Concession Française," passed in 1868, and consists of four French and four foreign members, elected for two years, half of whom retire annually. They are elected by all owners of land on the Concession, or occupants paying a rental of a thousand francs per annum, or residents with an annual income of four thousand francs. This, it will be noticed, approaches much more nearly to "universal suffrage" than the franchise of the other Settlements, which, however, will be considerably reduced under the new Regulations. The qualification for councillors North of the Yang-

king-paung is the payment of rates to the amount of fifty taels annually, or being a householder paying rates on an assessed rental of twelve hundred taels. For the French Concession the requirement is a monetary one of about the same amount. Several efforts have been made to amalgamate the French with the other Settlements, but hitherto without success. Meetings of ratepayers are held in February of each year, at which the budgets are voted and the new Councils instructed as to the policy they are to pursue. No important measure is undertaken without being referred to a special meeting of ratepayers. The Council divides itself into Defence, Finance, Watch, and Works Committee. This cosmopolitan system of Government has for many years worked so well and so cheaply, that Shanghai has fairly earned for itself the name of "The Model Settlement."

The Revenue of the "Anglo-American" Settlement for 1880 amounted to Tls. 245,802.33 and was derived as follows:—

Land Tax, four-tenths of 1 per cent.	Tls. 26,862.14
General Municipal Rate, Foreign Houses 8 per cent.	34,537.39
General Municipal Rate, Native Houses 10 per cent.	70,569.49
Wharfage Dues	16,702.75
Licences, principally opium shops and jiarickshas	58,214.45
Miscellaneous, including Local Post Office	1,612.95
Surplus from 1879.	19,303.16

Tls. 245,802.33

The Expenditure for the same year was Tls. 242,962.82, and may be divided as under:—

Police Department	Tls. 43,875.25
Sanitary Department, including Hospitals	21,728.79
Lighting	15,436.72
Public Works, including Garden and outside roads	96,812.90
Secretariat and General	26,813.99
Loan, Interest, and Sinking Fund	20,004.5
Volunteers	8,104.98
Fire Department	2,645.2
Local Post Office Tls. 3,980.32, Museum Tls. 500.00... ..	4,480.32

Tls. 242,962.82

The Dues on Merchandise, hitherto the largest source of revenue, have now been abandoned, and in place thereof the Land and Foreign House tax has been raised one-third and native house tax one-fourth; most of the Licence fees have also been increased. The Municipal Revenue and Expenditure for 1881 were estimated at Tls. 225,158.

The Revenue of the French Concession for 1880 was Tls. 118,622.70. The sources from which it was derived were:—

Land Tax, three fourths of 1 per cent.	Tls. 8,561.81
Foreign House Tax, 4 per cent.	2,405.55
Native House Tax, 8 per cent.	22,359.65
Licences, principally jiarickshas, <i>maisons de tolérance</i> and opium shops	33,708.38
Cleaning and Lighting Rates and other Taxes	18,132.99
Paid by the Taotai and rent of quays and jetties	15,387.52
Miscellaneous receipts	5,185.61
Balance from 1879	7,806.19

Tls. 118,622.70

The Expenditure amounted to Tls. 115,903.01:—

Secretariat	Tls. 25,094.32
Public Works (including Lighting)	62,064.66
Police	28,744.03

Tls. 115,903.01

The revenue for 1881 was estimated at Tls. 106,467, exclusive of the balance from 1879, and the expenditure at Tls. 109,187.

The Foreign population has considerably decreased from what it was at one time. The census of 1865 gave the number of foreign residents in the three Settlements as 2,757, army and navy (British) 1,851, shipping 981, a total of 5,589. By the census of 1880 there were in the Settlements north of the Yang-king-pang a total of 2,197 foreigners, 1,168 in the English division and 1,029 in Hongkew and Postung; of these 1,171 were males, 502 females, and 524 children. The proportion of different nationalities was 1,044 (or about one-half) British, 285 Portuguese, 230 American, 190 German, 76 Spanish, 41 French, 32 Danish, 57 of various other European nationalities, 168 Japanese, and 74 Manilaman and other Asiatics. While the adult European male population has decreased since the census of 1870 by 110, the number of women and children has increased by 641, that is they have nearly tripled in ten years. The French Concession contains 350 foreigners, the greater proportion being French and the remainder mostly from other European Continental countries. These figures do not include the population afloat, which may be estimated at 1,000 or over. Although the Chinese have no right of residence within the Foreign Settlement, and indeed were expressly prohibited by the original Land Regulations, some twenty thousand sought refuge within the boundaries from the rebels in 1854, and when the city was besieged by the Taipings in 1860 there were, it is said, at least four hundred thousand natives within the Settlements. As they found some amenities from "squeezing" when under the protection of foreigners, and foreigners themselves being able to obtain a much higher rental for their land, and finding native house property a very profitable investment, no opposition was made to their residence. In 1865 there were in the three Settlements 146,000. The numbers by the new census (June, 1880) were:—In the British Settlement 68,652, in Hongkew 25,323, in Foreign Hong in both Settlements 5,218, in villages and huts 2,541, in shipping and boats 6,078, total 107,812. The native population of the French Concession is 34,000, and the boat population about 5,000, say a total for the three Settlements and afloat of 147,000. Nearly two-thirds are adult males. A large proportion are natives of Chekiang and Kwangtung, those in the direct employ of foreigners being almost exclusively from these provinces. The population of the native city is supposed to be about 125,000. The large congregation of natives in the Settlements is kept in admirable order by a Police force of 30 foreigners and 135 natives for the north of the Yang-king-pang, and 37 foreigners and 33 natives for the French Concession. Considering that the natives have to be tried by their own authorities, and that bribery doubtless works its effects in Shanghai as elsewhere in China, the organization and efficiency of this small force is highly creditable. In few places is life and property more secure.

The climate of Shanghai is generally allowed to be fairly healthy. The death rate amongst foreigners ashore and afloat had decreased from 34.3 per 1,000 in 1870 to 23 per 1,000 in 1876, a rate which compares favourably with that of large towns in Europe. It rose to 28.3 in 1877 and to 31.3 in 1878, but fell again to 26 per 1,000 in 1880. Of the deaths amongst foreigners during 1877, 16 were owing to a partial outbreak of cholera, and there was the same number from that cause in 1878, but only one case among residents. There were only two deaths from the disease in 1880. If we exclude non-residents the rate was 19 per 1,000 in 1876, 23 in 1877, 24 in 1878, 21.5 in 1879, and 21.6 in 1880; amongst adult residents 16.14 per 1,000 in 1879 and 24.57 in 1880. The Health Officer in his last report says, "out of the seventy-five deaths registered, there were but nine which can in any sense be termed climatic." The thermometer ranges from 25 deg. to 100 deg. Fahrenheit, the mean of eight years having been 59.2 deg.; winter being 39.1, spring 50.9, summer 78.2, and autumn 62.6. Shanghai approaches nearest to Rome in mean temperature, while the winter temperature of London and Shanghai are almost identical. In the months of October and November there is generally dry, clear, and charming weather, equal to what can be found in any other part of the world; but when the winter has fairly set in the north-east winds are extremely cold and biting. The heat

in the summer is sometimes excessive, but generally lasts only a few days at a time. The summer of 1879 was an exception, being the hottest that has been known for many years, the thermometer reaching 99 deg. for several successive days, and the average maximum for July and August being 92.7. Last summer was cooler, but there were one or two very severe gales. The annual average of rainy days in Shanghai during eight years was 124, the annual rainfall 42.464 inches; 55 wet days occurred in winter, and 69 in summer; the heaviest shower was on the 24th October, 1875, when 7 inches fell in 3½ hours. Earthquakes occasionally occur, but have not been known to inflict any serious injury.

The streets of the English and French Settlements all run north and south and east and west, mostly for the whole length of both settlements, crossing each other at right angles. Notwithstanding the soft nature of the soil they are now kept in remarkably good order, at least those near the river, the district chiefly occupied by Europeans. Owing to the nature of the ground, expensive piling is necessary before any foreign buildings can be erected, and all stone has to be brought from a long distance. The Soochow Creek, between the English Settlement and Hongkew, is now crossed by six bridges, three of which are adapted for carriage traffic, and the French is connected with the other Settlement by eight bridges. There are several good driving roads extending into the country, two leading to Sicawei, a distance of five and a half miles, and one to Jesfield, by the banks of the Soochow Creek, for about seven miles. Another broad road, more recently constructed, runs by the side of the river for six miles. It is intended ultimately to extend it to Woosung. Several other roads have been proposed, but although foreigners are prepared to pay high prices for the land the opposition of the officials has hitherto prevented their construction. At the time the Taipings approached Shanghai some roads for the passage of artillery were made by the British military authorities at the expense of the Chinese Government, one of them extending for seventeen miles into the country; but excepting those close to the settlement they have now been turned into ploughed fields. An inland carriage road to Woosung, made at the expense of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and others, has now also been reduced to a narrow footpath. The foreshore in front of the settlement has recently been raised, turfed and planted with shrubs. The trees planted some years ago having now attained a good height, and several more imposing buildings having been completed, the English and French Bunds form as magnificent a boulevard as any in the East.

Many foreign houses, nearly all of them with several mow of garden ground, have been erected near the outside roads, especially on that leading to the Bubbling Well, which is the main outlet from the settlement, and from which most of the other roads branch off. This road and its extension to Sicawei is planted with trees on both sides, forming a fine avenue of over five miles in length. A small but well laid out and admirably kept Public Garden was formed about 1868 on land recovered from the river in front of the British Consulate.

Immense sums have been wasted in various attempts to drain the settlements, principally from the want of skilled direction; but the great difficulties in this matter, arising from the low lying and level nature of the ground, have now been fairly overcome. The settlements are well provided with telegraphic fire alarms. The water supply is at present obtained by means of buckets from the river, and is unfit for cooking or drinking purposes unless both boiled and filtered. The desire of the Municipal Councils to keep the monopoly in their own hands retarded for many years the inauguration of water works, but sanction was given in August, 1880 to a public company to establish the much needed works, which are now in progress and it is expected will be in operation this year.

Shanghai can boast of several fine buildings of various and varied styles of architecture. Trinity Cathedral, erected from a design by Sir Gilbert Scott, is one of the finest specimens of modern ecclesiastical architecture to be found out of Europe, but, from want of funds, the tower and spire, which is an essential part of the design, has not yet been built. There is a Roman Catholic Church in the French

Concession and another in Hongkew; also a Chapel belonging to the London Mission and one to the American Episcopalians, and a very pretty and prettily situated Seamen's Church at Pootung, besides several Mission Chapels for natives. The Jesuit Fathers have an extensive Mission establishment at Sicawei, to which is attached a valuable scientific observatory. The Suanzhai Club occupies a large and elaborate building at one end of the English Bund. It cost £120,000, and at that is said to have ruined three contractors. It has passed through a varied and peculiar history. There is a really fine Masonic Hall at the other end of the Bund. Amongst the other conspicuous buildings may be mentioned those occupied by the Oriental and Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporations. There is a very fair Theatre, but it is as yet devoid of internal decoration. The members of the German (Concordia) Club have also a handsome little Theatre attached to their premises. A monument to the memory of Mr. A. R. Margary, of the British Consular service, who was murdered by Chinese in Yunnan, was unveiled in June, 1880. The principal buildings on the French Concession are the Municipal Hall and the Consulate.

Among the institutions of the place may be mentioned the Volunteer Defence Force, consisting of Field Artillery, Light Horse, and Rifle Brigade, the latter comprising two companies. Originally formed in 1861 it gradually went to decay, until the fear of attack after the Massacre at Tientsin in 1870 caused its revival with considerable vigour. It again dwindled in numbers, but a recent effort to reorganise it has proved successful, there being about two hundred effective members. The Fire Brigade which is entirely volunteer, consists of seven Engine and two Hook and Ladder Companies. It is pronounced to be the most efficient Brigade out of the United States. There is a Hospital for foreigners, the new and commodious building for which was completed in 1877, and several Hospitals for natives. The Temperance Society has a good hall and well furnished library, and having latterly been conducted on liberal principles is well supported by the community. The other public institutions may be enumerated as, a Subscription Library containing about 10,000 volumes, a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, with the nucleus of a Museum, a Sailors' Home, a Polytechnic Institution for Chinese, a Seamen's Library and Museum, a well supplied Gymnasium, a Wind Instrument Band, which gives concerts in the Public Gardens three times a week during the summer months, a Race Club, possessing a course of a mile and a quarter, a Country Club on the Bubbling Well Road, a Parsee, and a Portuguese Club, also Pony Paper Hunt, Cricket, Rifle, Yacht, Racket, and various other Clubs for recreation. The last named owns a building containing two splendid Courts, Bowling Green, Tennis Lawn, etc. There are ten or eleven Masonic bodies, with over 500 members. In 1876 a District Grand Lodge for North China was constituted, with Shanghai as its head-quarters.

There are four Docks at Shanghai, the one at Tunkadoo, opposite the city, having a length of 380 feet over all with a depth at spring tides of 21 feet; the Old Dock at Hongkew is 400 feet long and 18 feet deep at springs, and the New Dock at Pootung at the lower end of the harbour measures 450 feet on the blocks with a depth at high water springs of about 21 feet. All steamers and most sailing vessels now discharge and load at the various public and private wharves. The premises of the Associated Wharf Company has a frontage of about three-quarters of a mile. The Chinese have an Arsenal and shipbuilding establishment at Kaou Chung-mow, a short distance above the city. The Great Northern Telegraph Company's cable was laid to Shanghai in 1871, and there are now two lines of communication with Europe. The Eastern Extension Company has an agency for the receipt of messages. A railway constructed by a foreign company was opened to Woosung in June, 1876, but after running for sixteen months it was purchased and taken up by the Chinese Authorities. During the short time it was running the passenger traffic alone covered the working expenses, leaving sufficient profit to pay a small dividend. In 1877 the property of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, a foreign association owning the principal lines of steamers trading to the Yangtze and Northern ports, was bought by the Chinese Government, acting through the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, for the sum of two million taels. The property then taken over consisted of about fifteen

steamers, a dock, and extensive wharves and godowns in the French Settlement and at Hukew.

The hotel accommodation of Shanghai was formerly, like that of Hongkong and Yokohama, of the most miserable description, but by the opening of the "Central" and the re-building of the "Astor House" in 1876-77, it is now in this respect unexcelled by any port in the East. There are three daily newspapers, the *North China Daily News*, morning, and the *Shanghai Courier* and *Shanghai Mercury*, evening, also two weeklies, the *North China Herald* and the *Celestial Empire*. There are two native daily papers; one of them, the *Shun-pao*, sold at the price of eight cash, equal to a farthing and a half, has a very large circulation; the other is the organ of the officials. In one matter, that of Postal accommodation, Shanghai is inconveniently over-supplied, there being British, French, American, Japanese, Local, and Customs Post-offices. It is hoped that the Chinese Government may soon establish a general postal department in connection with the International Union, to be under the control of the Foreign Customs, or that failing this the other Authorities may consent to all correspondence passing through either the British or Local Offices. All foreign hongs and even private houses have to give themselves fancy Chinese names, by which only are they known to the natives. The system is, however, found to have its conveniences.

The currency of Shanghai is the tael of silver, cast into "shoes" of fifty taels, more or less. The foreign banks issue notes of the value of five taels and upwards. Smaller transactions are conducted in clean Mexican dollars and copper cash. There are seven foreign and innumerable native banks in the Settlement.

Shanghai is the great emporium for the trade of the Yangtze and Northern ports and to a considerable extent for Japan. The export of Tea from 1846 to 1850 averaged sixteen million pounds, and Silk during the same period seventeen thousand bales. The total import and export trade of 1863 was sixty-five million Taels. It is now double that amount. The total trade in foreign bottoms, import and export for 1880, as given by the Customs Statistical Department, was Haikwan Tls. 134,916,231, equal to about \$209,000,000 or a little under forty millions sterling. This exceeds the amount in any previous year. It may be summarised as follows:—

Imports of Foreign Goods from Great Britain...	Tls. 21,551,317
Imports of Foreign Goods from India	20,699,833
Imports of Foreign Goods from Hongkong	6,181,992
Imports of Foreign Goods from Japan	3,221,522
Imports of Foreign Goods from Continent of Europe ...	2,254,941
Imports of Foreign Goods from United States	1,186,890
Imports of Foreign Goods from Chinese Ports	1,070,635
Imports of Foreign Goods from other Countries... ..	950,690

Hk. Tls. 57,117,133

Of this amount there was re-exported, principally to the Northern and Yangtze ports and Japan to the value of Haikwan Tls. 42,541,209

Imports of Opium	Tls 21,360,616
Imports of Cotton Goods	18,886,320
Imports of Woollen Goods	5,228,911
Imports of Metals	3,086,839
Imports of Coal	766,926
Imports of Seaweed	627,138
Imports of Timber... ..	572,668
Imports of Ginseng	507,015
Imports of Dyes and Colours	50,346
Imports of Kerosine Oil	373,170
Imports of Sundries	5,201,184

Hk. Tls. 57,117,133

Imports to the value of Tls. 864,672 were sent to the interior under Transit Passes. The imports in foreign bottoms of native produce not re-exported amounted to Hk. Tls. 7,589,731.

The total values of Exports and Re-exports to Foreign Countries, Hongkong, and Chinese ports were:—

Exports and Re-exports of Silk	Tls. 25,78,868
Exports and Re-exports of Tea	12,688,369
Exports and Re-exports of Raw Cotton	5,494,330
Exports and Re-exports of Rice (exclusive of Tribute) ...	3,838,805
Exports and Re-exports of Sugar	3,589,271
Exports and Re-exports of Paper	1,357,199
Exports and Re-exports of Copper Cash	1,261,191
Exports and Re-exports of Straw Braid	1,215,904
Exports and Re-exports of Tobacco	1,153,999
Exports and Re-exports of Medicines	1,145,418
Exports and Re-exports of Sundries... ..	12,890,953

Hk. Tls. 70,209,367

Of this amount there was sent to

Great Britain	Tls. 13,633,330	Northern Ports	Tls. 10,161,005
Continent of Europe	11,857,584	Yangtze Ports	11,014,754
United States	6,444,121	Southern Ports	10,057,324
Japan	1,300,054	Hongkong for Chinese Ports	2,797,473
India	1,083,145		
Other Foreign Countries	1,890,576		

To Foreign Countries, Hk. Tls 36,178,811

To Chinese Ports, Hk. Tls. 34,030,556

The goods for Export brought down under Transit Passes amounted to only Tls. 568,959, almost all of which was Waste Silk and Cocoons.

During the year, there were employed 840 separate vessels, giving a total of entrances and clearances—

Steamers	3,472	Tonnage	3,026,363
Sailing Vessels	1,079	Tonnage	290,932
	4,551		3,317, 98

Of which 89 entrances and 200 clearances were in ballast. The total carrying trade was divided amongst the different flags as under:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Foreign.	Coast.	Duties.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
British	54	50.91	68.25	51.75	71.86
Chinese	92	34.63	1.20	44.84	6.51
French	24	3.64	18.64	0.45	13.39
Japanese	16	4.95	7.71	...	3.99
American... ..	78	2.21	1.40	0.92	1.55
German	60	2.27	1.98	1.75	2.01
Other Countries	56	1.39	0.82	0.29	0.69
	840	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The total Customs Revenue for the year was Haikwan Tls. 4,220,722, consisting of

Import Duties	Tls. 2,738,219
Export Duties	1,091,739
Coast Trade Duties	244,701
Tonnage Dues	115,411
Transit Dues	30,582

Hk. Tls. 4,220,722

Of the Imports at all the Treaty ports from foreign countries sixty-eight and a half per cent. passed through Shanghai, and of the Exports forty-six and a half per cent.; more than half of the whole trade thus belonging to "the commercial metropolis of China."

DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Public Offices.

H.B.M.'s SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA
AND JAPAN.

門衙司使錢刑英大

Ta-ying-hsing-sh'ien-sih-ssu-ya-mén.

- N. J. Hannen, acting chief justice
R. A. Mowat, assistant judge
T. G. Smith, chief clerk and private sec.
M. Jones, clerk, civil department
W. S. Percival, clerk, criminal department
T. Hore, chief usher
H. S. Wilkinson, barrister at-law, acting
crown advocate

BRITISH CONSULATE.

The Bund.

門衙事領總國英大

Ta Ying ling-shi ya-mén

- J. J. Hughes, consul
B. C. G. Scott, vice-consul (absent)
W. R. Carles, acting vice-consul
W. H. Tapp, shipping clerk and registrar
of shipping (absent)
R. W. Hurst, assistant
J. R. Coulthard, do.
Leong C. Weng, first linguist
Dzaw Kee-woo, second linguist

CONSULATE GAOL.

Soochow Creek

- J. Johnston, M.D., medical officer
A. Barnes, chief constable
James Bowman, 2nd do.

BRITISH REGISTRY OFFICE OF SHIPPING FOR CHINA, AND JAPAN.

- W. H. Tapp, registrar (absent)
R. W. Hurst, acting registrar
Z. B. Barton, Gov. surveyor
Leong C. Weng, clerk and linguist

署總部工英大

Ta Ying-kung-pu Tsung-shu.

- H. B. M. OFFICE OF WORKS FOR THE
TREATY PORTS OF CHINA, JAPAN, & SIAM.
Yuen-ming-yuen Road.
F. Julian Marshall, surveyor
C. P. M. Donaldson

CONSULAT GENERAL DE FRANCE. French Bund.

門衙事領總國西法大

Ta Fah-lin se Ya-men.

- B. Garnier, consul-general
F. Scherzer, interpreter (absent)
J. de Biecke, acting interpreter
P. Lasserre, chancelier
Hardouin, premier commis.
Vte. de Villelume-Sombreuil, 2nd commis.
Chang Tse-ying, writer
Shia Kiu-ting, do.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL.

門衙事領總國美大

Hongkew Road.

Hwo-ye Koong-kwan.

- O. N. Denny, consul-general
——, marshal, and clerk of Consular
Court
J. J. Coffey, clerk of shipping.
F. D. Cheshire, interpreter, and assessor at
Mixed Court
Neil Macleod, physician
F. W. Kennedy, jailer

RUSSIAN CONSULATE.

7, Nanking Road.

門衙國斯羅俄大

Ngoo-loo-sz Koong-kwan.

- J. E. Reding, consul (absent)
J. W. Pad-rin, acting consul
Chen Chan-shen, Chinese secretary

GERMAN CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Hongkew Bund.

門衙事領總國德大

Ta-te Kuo-tung-ying-shih Yamen.

- J. H. Focke, Dr. jur. consul-general (absent)
R. von Krencki, vice-consul in charge
P. G. von Möllendorff, interpreter (absent)
K. J. Streich, officiating interpreter
W. Kölling, secretary
M. Kock, usher
Tang, Chinese writer
V. Zachariae, M.D., physician

DANISH CONSULATE.

At Messrs. Jardins, Matheson & Co.'s,
The Bund.

館公國丹大

Ta Tan Koong-kwan.

- W. Paterson, acting consul

NETHERLANDS CONSULATE.

No. 10, *Kiangse Road.*

館公國蘭和大

Who-lan Koong-kwan.

J. J. Bysterus-Heemskerk, consul for Shanghai and the ports of the Yangtze
F. Borchardt, chancellor

BELGIAN CONSULATE.

French Bund.

館公事領國時利比大

Da Pe-li-ze Koong-kwan.

C. Jantzen, acting consul

SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE.

At Messrs. Russell & Co.'s, The Bund.

館公國威瑞大

Ta Niu-way-kwook Koong kwan.

F. B. Forbes, consul-general
Dr. B. Christiernsson, vice-consul

PORTUGUESE CONSULATE-GENERAL

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

1a, Foochow Road.

館公事領總國洋西大

Se-yung Koong-kwan.

, consul-general

SPANISH CONSULATE.

1, *Shaoufoong Road.*

館公國亞呢巴斯日大

Da Zeh-sz--pa-ne-ya Koong kwan.

Eduardo Toda, consul
A. M. de Oliveira, interpreter
Yu-cha-yung, Chinese secretary

ITALIAN CONSULATE-GENERAL FOR CHINA.

1, *Kiu-kiang Road.*

館公國利大意大

E-ta-lee Koong-kwan.

Ferdinand De Luca, minister resident and consul-general
Chev. Joseph Haas, acting consul
P. Tem, student interpreter

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE.

17, Peking Road.

門衙事領國加馬斯奧大

Da Au Koong-kwan.

J. Haas, vice-consul, in charge
Hsia I-Ni, linguist
Dr. C. Zedelius, physician

門衙事領總本日大

Ta-jih-pen-tung-ling-shih-ya-men.

JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL.

No. 13, *Whangpoo Road, Hongkow.*

E. Shinagawa, consul-general
S. Go, interpreter
Y. Midzuno, secretary
J. Matzunobe, secretary
T. Murassi, K. Okura, S. Uyeno, assistants

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

British and American Concessions.

No. 17, *Keangse Road, corner of Hankow Road.*

H. R. Hearn, chairman
W. C. Ward, vice-chairman
D. Brand
Fred. Bridge
H. Lester
E. Moses
J. F. Rodewald
A. G. Wood
R. F. Thorburn, secretary

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

部工

Kung-boo.

R. F. Thorburn, secretary
J. A. Pond, accountant
G. M. Hart, assistant
E. A. Fabris, do.
A. Johnsford, tax collector
Chang Sang, linguist

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,

Hankow Road.

樓字寫務工理管部工

Kung-boo-sia-zz-vong.

C. B. Clark, surveyor
A. A. Dallas, clerk
James Beckhoff, overseer of roads
J. Gould, do. do. (Hongkew)
Zee Lan-Char, linguist
S. Yung-Kiang, draughtsman

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

E. Henderson, M.D., officer of health
J. Howes, inspector of nuisances, markets, and livery stables
M. Jordau, G. W. Davies, F. Peters

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Central Station, No. 14, Honan Road.

房聽捕巡

Dzing-boo-uoaq.

C. E. Penfold, superintendent
A. Stripling, inspector, Hongkew Station

W. Fowler, inspector, Central Station
 A. Wilson, (do.) Lowza Station
 8 sergeants and 21 constables (European)
 8 do. 136 do. (Chinese)
 8 detectives (Chinese)

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Major Commanding—Chas. J. Holliday
Artillery—Strength, 34

Captain—Barnes Dallas

Lieutenant—G. W. Noel

Do. —Boyd

Horse Artillery—Strength, 8

Lieutenant—G. T. Tickell

Light Horse—Strength, 35

Captain—J. J. Keswick

Lieutenant—B. A. Clarke

Do. —C. D. Whitty

Infantry: No. 1 Company, *Mih Ho Loong*
Rifles—Strength, 65

Captain—Robt. Macheuzie

Lieutenant—D. Glass

Do. —G. J. Morrison

Infantry: No. 2 Company—Strength, 77

Captain—J. A. Harvie

Lieutenant—J. J. Tucker

Do. —G. Lanning

Sergeant Major—C. Merritt

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

所公龍水海上

Sz-loong Koong-so.

No. 1 Company Engine House, 23, Kiangse Road

No. 2 Company Engine House, 51, Broadway, Hongkew

No. 3 Company Engine House, Kin-le-yuen Godowns, French Concession

No. 4 Company Engine House, 23, Kiangse Road

No. 5 Company Engine House, French Municipal Hall

No. 6 Engine House, French Gas Works

No. 7 Steam Fire Engine, Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s Compound, Bund

No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company, Truck House, Municipal Council Compound

No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company, Truck House, 51, Broadway, Hongkew

C. J. Ashley, chief engineer

—, engineer for district 1, Hongkew

B. A. Clarke, engineer for district 2, British concession

C. Minek, engineer for district 3, French concession

E. Henderson, M.D., surgeon

W. Kite, engineer

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

For the French Concession.

E. G. Vouillemont, chairman (absent)

P. Brunat

R. H. Artindale

A. G. T. Curnine

J. Chapsal

P. L. Mengniot

G. Bluntschli

H. Lester

J. Bonabeau, secretary

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

局部公國法大

Fah-lun-se Koong-hoo-jooh.

J. Bonabeau, secrétaire

T. Giudicelli, comptable

A. Bottu do.

E. Ricco, percepteur

E. Romanet, do.

L. Guieu do.

E. Portier do.

TRAVAUX PUBLICS.

O. de Lagerheim, ingénieur

C. Clement, agent voyer

A. Xicto, surveillant des travaux

FRENCH MUNICIPAL POLICE.

房廳捕巡國法大

Fah-lun-sz Zing-boo-vong.

Central Station, Rue du Consulat.

J. Binos, chef

C. Berthelot, sous-chef

3 sergeants, 5 brigadiers, 28 foreign agents,
 27 native agents, 4 interpreters, 2 detectives

Post Offices.

BRITISH POST OFFICE.

No. 7, Peking Road.

館信書英大

Da-ying Su-sing kwan.

F. G. Machado, postmaster

G. S. S. da Silva, clerk

FRENCH POST OFFICE.

Yang King Pang Creek.

館信書國法大

Fah-lun-se Su-sing-kwan.

H. Maignan Champromain, postmaster

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Mercantile Marine Insurance Company
of South Australia

London and Staffordshire Fire Insurance
Company, Limited

Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance
Company

Arnhold, Karberg & Co., agents—

Hamburg Magdeburg Fire Insurance
Company

Le Cercle-Transports, Société Anonyme
d'Assurances Maritimes, Marseille

Barnet & Co., Geo., agents—

Scottish Imperial Insurance Company,
Fire and Life

Blain & Co., agents—

Commercial Union Fire Assurance Co.

Butterfield & Swire, agents—

Royal Exchange Assurance Corpora-
tion of London

British and Foreign Marine In-
surance Company, Limited

London and Lancashire Fire In-
surance Co.

Carlowitz & Co., agents—

Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

Carter & Co., agents—

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company

Lancashire Fire & Life Insurance Co.

Chapman, King & Co., agents—

Sun Fire Office, London

甯保

Pao-ning.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED), 7, Nanking Road

J. E. Reding, agent (absent)

B. Goldsmith, acting agent

Fred. Essex

R. F. Botelho

裕寶*Pau yu*

- CHINA & JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY** (in liquidation).
Little & Co., liquidators
- China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company**, agents—
China Merchants Insurance Company
- Cozon & Giraud**, agents—
La Fonciere (Lyonnaise réunie) Compagnie d'Assurance Maritimes
- Dent & Co.**, Alfred, agents—
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society
Royal Exchange Assurance, Marine Branch
- Drysdale, Ringer & Co.**, agents—
London and Provincial Marine Insurance Co.
Positive Government Life Assurance Company
- Evans, Pugh & Co.**, agents—
Universal Marine Insurance Company, Limited
The City of London Fire Insurance Company, Limited
- Fearon, Low & Co.**, agents—
General Fire Assurance Company
- Forrester, Lavers & Co.**, agents—
Lion Fire Insurance Co., Limited
Ocean Marine Insurance Company
- Frazar & Co.**, agents—
New York and Boston Board of Underwriters
American Shipmasters' Association
Queen Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool and London
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
National Marine Insurance Company of South Australia
- Gibb, Livingston & Co.**, agents—
Lloyds'
Imperial Fire Insurance Co.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited
Merchant Shipping and Underwriters' Association of Melbourne
The Underwriting and Agency Association, London
Societa Italia d'Assicurazione Maritime Fluviali e Terrestri, Génova
- Assicurazione Genevati in Trieste Italia and Helvetia Marine Insurance Companies, Limited**
Commercial Union Assurance, Life Department.
- Holliday, Wise & Co.**, agents—
Manchester Fire Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation, Fire and Marine
- Iveson & Co.**, agents—
Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool
- Jardine, Matheson & Co.**, agents—
Canton Insurance Office
Triton Insurance Company
Ocean Marine Insurance Co. of Bombay
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited
Alliance Fire Insurance Company
- Lind, Adam**, agent—
Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society
- Little & Co.**, agents—
The Fire Insurance Association, Ltd.
- Mackintosh, Dudgeon & Co.**, agents—
Union Marine Insurance Co., Limited
Merchants Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Caledonian Fire and Life Insurance Company
- Maclean & Co., P.**, agents—
Joint Underwriters' Union of Amsterdam
- Melchers & Co.**, agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Austrian Insurance Co., Donau, Vienna
Germanic Lloyds'
Basler Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft
Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Helvetia
"Rhenania" Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft, in Köln
Providentia Frankfurter Versicherungs Gesellschaft
Bremen Underwriters
North German Fire Insurance Co. of Hamburg
Swiss Lloyd Reinsurance Co.

Morris & Co., agents—
British Marine Mutual Insurance
Association

行家保

Pau-ki-long.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI:—

Hankow Road.

Secretary—Herbert S. Morris

Clerks—R. D. Starkey, W. Parson, A. S.

T. Clifton, B. C. T. Gray, J. F. do Rozario

Marine Surveyor—J. J. Tucker

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Agent—J. Kennard Davis

Clerks—C. U. Stuart, A. F. J. Soares, J.

M. Bastos

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

Agent—W. G. Bayne (absent)

Acting Agent—W. H. Percival

LONDON BRANCH, 25, CORNHILL, E.C.

Agent—J. S. Mackintosh

Agents for the Commercial Union As-
surance Company (Marine Branch)

Phipps, W. T., agent and secretary to the
Local Board of the Standard Life As-
surance Company

Russell & Co., agents—

North British and Mercantile Insur-
ance Company, Fire

Schellbass & Co., Ed., agents—

Transatlantische Güter Versicherungs-
Gesellschaft, Berlin

Lübecker Feuer Versicherungs Ge-
sellschaft, Lübeck

Magdeburger Allgemeine Versiche-
rungs Gesellschaft

Consolidated Marine Insurance Com-
panies

“Rhenania” Versicherungs Actien
Gesellschaft in Cölon

Sieber-Waser, agents—

La Suisse Compagnie Assurances Mari-
times

Siemssen & Co., agents—

The Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance
Company

The Globe Marine Insurance Company
Limited, of London

The Transatlantic Fire Insurance Com-
pany, Limited, of Hamburg

The Dusseldorf Universal Marine In-
surance Company, Limited
The German Lloyd Marine Insurance
Company, Limited, of Berlin
The Union of Hamburg Underwriters

Telge, B., agent—

Hanseatic Fire Insurance Company,
Hamburg

Prussian National Insurance Com-
pany, Stettin

Turnbull, Howie & Co., agents—

Liverpool and London and Globe In-
surance Company

Turner & Co., agents—

Northern Assurance Company

安保

Pau-an.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

6, Foochow Road

Douglas Jones, agent (absent)

E. Moore, acting agent

C. W. Baird

A. da Rago

Agents for the Home and Colonial
Marine Insurance Co., Limited

Vogel & Co., agents—

Standard Fire Office, London

White & Welch, agents—

Scottish Union and National Insurance
Company

Wisner & Co., agents—

Guardian Assurance Company

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Russell & Co., secretaries

Banks.

刺加

Ah-ka-leh.

Agra Bank, Limited, 4, Kiukiang Road

F. W. Lemarchand, manager

R. M. Campbell, acting accountant

A. C. Cock, assistant

E. B. Gutierrez

E. F. de Senna

利加麥*Ma-ka-le.*

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and
China, Yangtze Road
M. W. Boyd, manager
R. S. Smith, sub-manager and acct.
John Macmorran, sub-accountant
A. Diniz
S. J. Diniz

利有*Lew-lee.*

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, Lon-
don, and China
W. S. Robilliard, manager
G. Wilson, accountant
J. E. Rozario
J. F. Pereira

行銀西蘭佛*Fu-lan-se-ning-ong.*

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, The Bund
M. Blum, acting manager
F. Cochinard, accountant
C. C. Inchbald, sub-accountant
H. Jorge
J. P. Xavier
F. L. Placé
J. R. Simoens
F. d'Almeida

豐匯*Hwuy foong.*

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
The Bund

Ewen Cameron, manager
Andrew Veitch, sub-manager
G. R. Johnston (absent)
H. M. Bevis, acting accountant
P. Wilkie Anton
R. Wilson
David Jackson
G. H. Townsend
G. M. Byres
H. Hewat
J. C. Nicholson
T. J. Wright
A. J. Diniz
D. M. Gutterres
B. de Souza
S. J. Rangel
B. Ruttonjee
E. E. Soares

London and Westminster Bank, Limited,
Bank of Montreal—Forrester, Lavers &
Co., agents for payment of circular notes

行銀豐德*Tuck-foong*

National Bank of India, Limited, 16, The
Bund

R. Horne Boyd, acting manager
A. M. Archibald, accountant
J. Noronha
F. V. Sanches
R. G. de Costa

如麗*Le-tzu.*

Oriental Bank Corporation, The Bund
B. H. Burns, acting manager
Sir Wm. Johnston, Bart., accountant
John R. Haggitt, asst. acct. & cashier
P. M. de Carvalho
J. L. Pereira

Russian Bank for Foreign Trade, St. Pe-
tersburg, Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

記祥*Chang-kee.*

Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.
Esoofally Bhaymia, manager
Mohammaddaily Moola Cumroodin, Jr.

Abraham, Ezra & Co., merchants
Shookar Abraham (Bombay)
Marcus D. Ezekiel do.
Isaac Ezra
Isaac Joseph

祥天*T'i-n-zeang.*

Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants, The Bund
F. H. Bell
Chas. Lyall Grant (absent)
F. M. Youd
G. B. Dodwell
Otto Meuser
A. J. H. Carlill
T. H. Rawson
J. W. H. Burgoyne
Alex. Stewart
C. M. Senna
J. C. d'Aquina
J. M. Botelho
T. M. Dermer (Foochow)
F. H. Cave-Thomas (do.)
Fred. Dodwell (do.)
M. Woodley (do.)
H. B. Souza (do.)

F. D'Ifanger (Yokohama)
 E. Wex (do.)
 G. J. Melhuish (do.)
 T. G. Williamson (Hongkong)
 A. A. Botelho (do.)
 F. Pacheco (do.)

Algar, Albert, tailor &c., 23., Nanking Road

行和協

Hip-wo Hong.

Anderson & Co., Robt, merchants, 11, Peking Road

Robt. Anderson
 J. H. Anderson
 P. McGregor Grant
 E. T. Blair (Hankow)
 W. J. Tucker
 F. E. Nichol
 J. T. McEwen
 A. E. Allen

昌延

Yue-tsang.

Aretz, W. H., 7, Upper Yuen Ming-Yuen Road

W. H. Aretz
 C. Bohnen

Arnhold, Karberg & Co., merchants

Louis Mendel
 A. Milsom, silk inspector
 C. Beurmann
 G. Sachau
 F. X. Encarncao

發永新

Sing-yong-fah.

Ashley & Co., sailmakers, 6, Ming-hong Road

C. J. Ashley

查利

Le-zo.

Astor House, Hotel, Billiard room and Bowling Alleys, 11, Hongkew Bund

D. C. Jansen, proprietor and manager
 M. D. Dziwak, clerk
 Joseph Bruine, cook

信惇

Tun-sin.

Barnet & Co., Geo., merchants, 1, Foochow Road

C. M. Dyce

R. Dunman
 A. Burman (absent)
 Wm. Allanson

利

Tuk-le.

Baron, J. S., ship and general agent
 J. S. Baron (absent)
 E. Millot & Co., agents

嘜吧

Ba-ton.

Barton, Captain Z., surveyor to H.B.M. Registry office of Shipping, Bureau Veritas, American Lloyds' and local Insurance offices, 7, Canton Road

天厘卑

Be-le-u.

"Belle Vue" Race Course
 Mrs. O. Williams

門治平

Pen-ge-man.

Benjamin, B. D., merchant, 17A, Szechuen Road

S. Down

行洋記茂

Mow-kee-yung-hong.

Bidwell, H. S., merchant

H. S. Bidwell
 J. M. Fabris

行洋泰乾

Yien-ta.

Bielfield, Alex., auctioneer, broker, and general commission agent, 4, Canton Road

Alex. Bielfield
 J. J. Dorrinck, broker
 E. A. von Amelunxen

者造機氣電

Deen-che-tsze Zau-chee.

Bishop, J.D., C.E., M.S.T.E., telegraph engineer and contractor, telegraph engineer to Municipal Council, and superintendent of torpedo factory, Kiangnan Arsenal

利長

Chang-le.

Bisset & Co., J. P., land agents, share brokers, &c., 18, Szechuen Road

Jas. Buchanan
 W. Buchanan

道公*Koong-tau.*

Blain & Co., merchants, 35, Nanking Road
 John Blain
 John Findlay
 W. S. Maclean (absent)
 M. de Souza

泰福*Fooh t'a.*

Boulangerie Francaise, 30, Rue du Consulat
 J. A. St. Bois

威播*Poo-wai.*

Bovet Brothers & Co., merchants, 8, Peking Road
 A. Bovet (absent)
 R. de Malherbe

生祥*Zeang-sung.*

Boyd & Co., engineers and shipbuilders
 P. V. Grant
 Wm. Robertson
 John Riach
 C. W. Hay
 James Johnston
 John Prentice
 James Mackenzie
 A. McCallum
 J. Liddell
 J. Ford
 J. Wallace
 A. Roberts
 J. Adrian
 H. Shinagawa
 A. Duff
 Thos. Ramsay
 James Reynolds
 A. Howes
 Joseph Colgan
 G. N. Holmes

源義*E-yuen.*

Brand Brothers & Co., merchants, 10, Yangtze Road
 David Brand
 Alex. Sim (absent)
 William Brand (absent)
 C. H. King
 G. R. Wingrove

泰來字*Beh-lay-t'a.*

Diandt, O., bill, bullion, and general broker, and accountant, Bubbling Well Road, and the Club

南哈*Ha-nan.*

Broom, Augustus, broker, Peking Road

Burchardi, Fr. A., merchant

F. A. Burchardi

G. J. Guterres

牛醫之培*Pui-che E-sang.*

Burge, F. J., L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.M., A.K.C., Riverbank, 71, Broadway, Hongkew,

茂祥*Dziang-meu.*

Burkill, A. R., public silk inspector, 3, Kiukiang Road

利派新*Hsin-pai-lee.*

Buse, J., merchant, 15, Canton Road

記禮*Le-ke.*

The Deanery.

Butcher, Very Rev. Chas. H., D.D., Dean of Trinity Cathedral, residence, 1 Kiangse Road (absent)

古太*Ta-koo.*

Butterfield & Swire, Szechuen Road

John. S. Swire (England)

William Lang

J. H. Scott

F. R. Gamwell (England)

E. Mackintosh (Hongkong)

F. B. Aubert

J. C. Bois

W. J. Robinson

A. Furrows

H. B. Endicott

Jas. Hall

J. L. Brown

E. Tomlin

H. Smith

E. B. Dowley

D. Nesbitt

T. Ford
J. B. Fonseca
A. J. Noronha

南廣

Kwang wuy.

Camajee & Co., D. N., merchants, 24,
Keangse Road
D. N. Camajee
H. D. Camajee

利中

Lai-chung-wui.

Camp Hotel, swimming baths and sani-
tarium, Yangtsepoo Road
A. Silverthorne, proprietor

和禮

Lai-wo.

Carlowitz & Co., merchants, 3, Peking
Road
A. Krauss
R. Joergens
P. Blesky
A. Holm
Ch. Lafrentz

利中

Chung-ho.

Carter & Co., silk brokers, 10, Honan Rd.
W. H. Carter (absent)
W. H. Dalgliesh
A. C. W. stall
F. Cummins
W. Lamond
W. D. Little

昌廣

Kwong-ts'ang.

Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co., merchants, 3,
Kiangse Road
Cooverjee Rustomjee
Pestonjee Cooverjee
S. C. Khan

館書印源普

Chun-yuen Yan-shu-koon.

"Celestial Empire," published weekly, and
"Shanghai Courier," every evening,
No. 26 and 28, Kiangse Road
Athol Mayhew, lessee, manager and
editor
Jas. Carmichael, reporter
J. S. Trenwith, supdt. printer
R. F. Martins, foreman printer

F. P. do Rozario, compositor
J. F. d'Almeida do.
F. Maher do.
F. d'Aquino do.
A. do Rozario do.

中匯

Way-choong.

Central Hotel, corner of Nanking Road and
the Bund.
F. E. Reilly, manager
M. Benecke, chef de cuisine

房馬祿卜押

Na-pu-lu-mo-wong.

Central Livery Stables, 12, Foochow and
Kiangse Roads
C. Edbrook & Co., carriage builders and
livery stable keepers
G. S. Roggers
O. Williams

昇復

Vooch-sung.

Chapman, King & Co., merchants, Hankow
Road
F. Chapman (absent)
Thos. Butler
W. T. Phipps
E. F. d'Almeida

裕豐

Fuoy-yu.

China and Japan Trading Company, Li-
imited, importers of, and dealers in, general
merchandise, commission agents and auc-
tioners; Head Office, 32, Burling Slip,
New York, Branches in ports of Japan,
and Shanghai
Fred. Bridge, manager
A. J. Lines
H. L. Gordon
T. W. Barker
F. McKeige
A. H. da Silva
W. S. Emens

館編彙致格

Ké-chih-wei-pien-kwan.

"Chinese Scientific and Industrial Maga-
zine." Address, care of Mackenzie & Co.
John Fryer, editor and proprietor
Lau Tsz-yang, sub-editor

院醫英大

Da-ying-e-yuen.

Churton & Co., C. S., The British Dispensary,
1, The Bund
Jas. W. Mactavish
Paul Lehmann

City Bowling Saloon
H. Weber, proprietor

坊刻

Ka-lah.

Clark, J. D., commission merchant, valuer,
and broker, 3, Canton Road

Clataud & Co., wine and spirit importers
and storekeepers, 22, Nanking Road

J. Clataud
C. A. Xavier

克可四密

Koo-ka.

Cook, M. H., sail-maker and rigger,
373, 374 and 375, Broadway
M. H. Cook

明和

Ho-ming.

Corner, Geo. R., public accountant, 19,
Szechuen Road

和昌

Doong-wo.

Cory, J. M., architect, 1, Kiukiang Road
J. M. Cory
Frank L. Marshall

昌法

Fuh-tsang.

Cozon & Giraud, successors to Lacroix
Cousins & Co., 8, Yang-king-pang,
French Concession

G. Bluntschli
U. Giraud
G. Lajet
G. Chavet
A. P. Campos

昌公

Koong-ch ng.

Cromie, Charles, public silk inspector, 3,
Kiukiang Road

名錦

King-ming.

Cumine & Co., merchants, 1, Siking Road
Chas. Cumine (absent)
A. G. T. Cumine
John Cooper
J. Valentine

行洋泰復

Vook-p'á.

Dadabhoy Burjorjee, broker, 14, Kiangs
Road

Dallas. Barnes, bill and bullion broker,
Bubbling Well Road

昇日

Yeh-sung.

Daly, S., broker, Thorne's buildings, 26,
Kiangs Road

順寶

Pau-zung.

Dent & Co., Alfred, merchants, 16, The Bund
Alfred Dent (absent)
H. R. Hearn
Edward Wheeley
F. C. H. Dent (absent)
H. P. Buckley
J. P. da Silva

文田

Tan-wun.

Drummond and Latham, barristers-at-law,
No. 4, Balfour Buildings
W. V. Drummond, residence, Bub-
bling Well Road

T. Latham
Lo Cheng Yee
Kwan Chi Ming
Cheng Ying Kwei

行興德

Tuh-hsin.

Drysdale, Ringer & Co., 7, Canton Road
J. M. Ringer
J. Danenberg

昌延

Yre-tsang.

Dufour Brothers & Co., 7, Upper Yuen-ming-
yuen Road
W. H. Aretz

利巴八*Pah-po-le.*

29, French Bund.

Ebrahimbhoy Pubaney, merchant
Soomar Mowjee, manager**店頭饅***A-van Man-dow-tien.*"Empire Steam Brewery and Aerated
Waters Manufactory," 7, Ming Hong
Road, HongkewH. Evans, proprietor
A. Evans**隆英***Ying-loong.*England, C. R., auctioneer, commission
agent, furniture dealer, &c., corner of
Nanking and Kiangse Road**客行***Yau-lup-hak.*Eureka Hotel, Whangpoo Road
A. Silverthorne, proprietor**和寶***Pow wo.*

Evans, Pugh & Co., 5, The Bund

J. H. Evans (absent)

W. Pugh (do.)

J. A. Hawes

R. H. Letchford

F. V. da Fonseca

W. Walter (Hankow)

店頭饅凡埃*A-van Man-dow-tien.*Evans & Co., shiphandlers, bakers, and
importers of wines and spirits, 7, Ming
Hong Road, Hongkew; town branch,
Szechuen Road

Henry Evans

A. Evans

棚奶牛英大*Da-ying New-na-bang.*Farm, The, The Maloo, opposite the Grand
StandA. Ferguson, proprietor; residence,
Poverty Hall**松耶***Ya-soong.*Farnham & Co., S. C., shipwrights, engi-
neers, &c., 14, Broadway; Old Dock
and Pootung Dock

James Simpson

F. W. Galles

G. Galles

J. S. Knowles

A. Carmichael

A. Webster

J. Dick

D. Cranston

D. T. Black

O. Armstrong

A. Robertson

J. Giles

C. A. Luther

L. Vanhamme

H. E. Snellgrove

W. H. Lister

W. Johnsford

G. L. Guibara

A. Johnson

隆協*Hip-loong.*Fearon, Low & Co., merchants, 13, Foochow
Road

J. S. Fearon

R. I. Fearon (New York)

E. G. Low

J. K. Cunningham, (Japan)

C. D. Kerr

C. H. Fearon

H. Winneberg

行琴利德*Tuh le-jin.*Fentum, G. B., professor of music, 20,
Szechuen Road**平太***Tai-ping.*Forrester, Lavers & Co., merchants, 7,
Kiukiang Road

William Forrester

E. H. Lavers

H. J. Limby

茂英*Ying-mow.*Francis & Co., R., 8, Peking Road
Robert Francis

泰豐*Foong-t'a.*

Frazar & Co., merchants, Szechuen Road,
corner Foochow Road
Everett Frazar (New York)
W. S. Wetmore
John Lindsley (Yokohama)
R. F. Eastlack
J. R. Macbeth
Geo. Butler
M. G. de Souza
A. G. Botelho

行洋泰福*Fooh-t'a.*

French Bakery, 30, Rue du Consulat
C. A. Fouque

泰順南*Nan-shun-tai.*

Gesseit, A., broker and general commission
merchant, 61, French Bund

A. Gesseit
F. Gesseit
H. Chow

記仁*Zung-ke.*

Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants, The
Bund

A. G. Wood
A. McLeod
F. G. White
H. W. Daniel
C. S. Sharp
B. Layton
H. Sheppard
E. Halton, Jr.
E. C. Ozorio

行洋和公*Koong-Wo.*

Gilmour, David, public silk inspector,
24, Kiangse Road
Claude A. Rees
Arthur Anderson

行洋隆興*Hsing-loong.*

Gipperich, E., merchant, 4 and 5, Szechuen
Road
E. Gipperich
O. Mordhorst

昌茂*Mo-chang.*

Goolamally Mahomedazum, Mahomedan
Priest, Mahomedan Church, Chekiang
Road

行洋和敦*Tun-wo.*

Gore-Booth, E. H., broker, 2, Yangtze
Road

Green, Mrs., milliner and dressmaker,
Foochow Road

Gronner, A., merchant and commission
agent, 17A, Nanking Road

記和*Wo-kee.*

Groom, Francis A., architect and land and
estate agent, Stonehouse Buildings, Bund
Herbert W. Dale

倍葛*Got-poi.*

Gubbay & Co., M. S., merchants

M. S. Gubbay
S. A. Nathan
J. A. Nathan (absent)
M. J. Moses

豐恒老*Laau-hung-foong.*

Habibbhoj, Ahmedbhoj, merchant, Kiangse
Road

Jairazbhoj Luccumsey, manager

豐恒新*Sing-hung-foong.*

Habibbhoj, Rehemoobhoj, merchant,
Keangse Road

Jairazbhoj Luccumsey, manager

房馬星龍*Loong-sing-ma-vong.*

Hall, H.E., veterinarian and shoeing
smith, Rue des Pères, French Concession

利福*Foo-le.*

Hall & Holtz, shipchandlers, wine and
spirit merchants, furniture manufacturers,
general storekeepers, tailors, and bakers,
Nanking and Szechuen Roads

H. Everall
W. H. Short

H. Dyer
 E. Byrne
 H. J. Skeels
 W. W. Clifford
 H. Monument
 W. Hayward
 S. B. Remedios
 F. Dallas
 C. H. Nail
 J. Wilgaard
 D. O'Rourke, outfitting department
 A. R. Bowman, tailoring department
 A. C. Ramsay do
 B. R. Grayston, furnishing depmt.
 J. P. Cottam, drapery department
 C. J. Rawlinson do.

J. T. Taylor, pilot

太華
Wah-tai.

Harris, Goodwin & Co., merchants, 48,
 Kiangse Road

E. E. Harris (London)
 F. Goodwin (Birmingham)
 T. Harold Vale (absent)
 G. E. F. Stamps
 T. K. Steanes
 S. S. Lowe (Hongkong)
 W. Menke (Singapore)
 E. Whittall (Japan)

成茂
Mow-dzing.

Harris & Co., Wilmer, merchants and com-
 mission agents, 5, Canton Road
 Wilmer Harris
 Astle Greathead

生利合
Ha-lee-sun.

Harrison & Co., storekeepers, auctioneers,
 and general agents, Rue du Consulat.
 Agents for Upper Yangtze Pilots
 G. Harrison
 E. T. Rivera

味哈
Har-ma-hong.

Harvie, J. Alexr., merchant and commission
 agent, 28, Kiangse Road

牛醫栢
Pah-c-sung.

Henderson & Macleod, medical practitioners

Edward Henderson, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin.,
 municipal surgeon and health officer 4,
 Hong Road
 Neil Macleod, M.D., C.M., Edin. 9, Kiang-
 se Road

利波
Poo-le.

Hermitage Hotel, Sicaway
 Mrs. Anna Hofflich, manageress

叶裕
Yew-chong.

Hewett & Co., merchants, Peking Road
 W. Hewett, Junr. (London)
 F. Hewett, (do.)
 H. J. Such
 F. W. Such
 F. Grose
 E. da Silva

順隆
Loong-sing.

Hey, E., general broker and commission
 merchant, Club Chambers

昌永
Yuen-chang.

Hirsbrunner & Co., watchmakers, jewellers,
 and general importers, 1, Nanking Road
 J. Hirsbrunner
 J. Manz
 R. Rietschler

茂增
Mau-mow.

Hirsbrunner, Jas., general merchant and
 commission agent, 7, Siking Road,
 corner of Honan Road
 Jas. Hirsbrunner
 Chas. A. Brunner
 G. C. T. Rodatz (Tientsin)

記義
Ne-ke.

Holliday, Wise & Co., merchants, Kiangse
 and Foochow Roads
 C. J. Holliday
 Joseph Beattie
 C. J. Hughes
 J. W. L. Williamson
 F. Anderson
 C. D. Whitty
 L. Barretto
 A. da Rozario

Hongkew Hair Dressing Saloon, 99, 100
and 101, Seward Road, near Astor House
Thos. Ignatio, proprietor
S. Gusman
Torakechee

庄肉羊牛順德

Tuh-unzg-niew-yang-nioh-tsong.
Hopkins, W., butcher, and cattle dealer
Szechuen Road
Mrs. Lavinia Hopkins

里采密

Mih-ts'ü-y-le.
Hotel des Colonies, Rue Montauban
A. Seisson, proprietor and manager
U. Videau, cook
Ch. Brown, steward
R. Godaert

行洋厘華

Wah-lee.
How, A. J., 1, Hongkong Road

行洋源生

Sing-yuen yang-hong.
Hyde, Hertz & Co., 14, Peking Road
Wm. W. Hyde (absent)
Henry Hertz
T. Craven
H. Maitland

Iburg, J. C. H., teacher of music and piano
tuner

孚中

Chang-foo.
Ignatio & Co., Thos., commission agents,
159, Market Lane, Kiangse Road

茂公

Koong-mow.
Ilbert & Co., merchants and auctioneers
A. Ilbert
S. Walker

平公

Koong-bing.
Iveson & Co., merchants, 13, Nanking Road
Egbert Iveson (absent)
A. A. Ranken (London)
Robert H. Artindale
W. C. Ward
W. H. Anderson

W. H. Tottie
A. B. Rex
J. Ambrose
C. Iburg

記利

Le-ke.

Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, merchant, 44, Rue
du Consulat
A. Hassumbhoy, manager
M. Reuntoolabhoy

利廣

Kwang-í.

Jamieson & Co., brokers and commission
agents, French Concession
W. B. Jamieson

生醫哲

Tseh-e-sung.

Jamieson, R. Alex., M.D., etc., consulting
surgeon to Imperial Customs, Shanghai,
18, Keangse Road

和怡

E-wo.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants, Burd
W. Paterson
Herbert Smith
B. A. Clarke
D. Glass
E. Ward
R. P. Hunter
E. H. Kenney
H. T. Allan
E. J. Caldbeck
R. Inglis
E. G. Hillier
J. McKie
Robt. Macgregor
— Rouston
— Laurent
A. Yvanovich
E. J. de Couto
A. F. de Sá
L. A. Tavares
Lino J. Sá

Jeanrenand, Charles, 7, Siking Road, corner
of Honan Road

生醫張

Tsang E Säng.

Johnston, James, M.D., 3, Shantung Road,
Medical Officer, Judicial Department
H.B.M. Consulate

大成*Dzing-da.*

Jürgens, H., general broker, commission agent, & auctioneer, 15, Szechuen Road

喊有*Ju-way.*

Juvet, Leo, importer of watches, clocks, musical boxes, &c., 7, Siking Road, corner of Honan Road

James Hirsbrunner, agent for China

發別*Bih-fah.*

Kelly & Walsh, printers, publishers, wholesale and retail booksellers, stationers, news agents and tobacconists, agents for the *Hongkong Daily Press*

Thomas Brown

W. Brewer

John West

S. Colborn

W. S. Ewen

A. J. Dinez

恒有*Yew-hung.*

Kingsmill, Thos. W., civil engineer and architect, 24, Nanking Road

利順*Sun-lee.*

Kirchner & Böger, merchants, Kiangse Road

A. Kirchner

H. Böger (absent)

J. Bahlsen

記利*Lo ke.*

Lalcaca, E. P., general broker, 4, Kiangse Road

興泰*T'a-hsing.*

Lane, Crawford & Co., wine merchants, ship-chandlers, &c., Nanking Road

R. Mackenzie

W. Hewett

J. W. Stanford

J. Osborne

Ledyard, H. C., surgeon dentist

洋信謙*Hym-sun-yan-hong.*

Lembke & Co., Justus, merchants, 5, Yuen Ming Yuen Buildings

Justus P. Lembke (Hongkong)

Th. Bieber

和德*Tuh-oo.*

Lester, H., architect, surveyor, and estate agent, Masonic Hall, The Bund

師意羅*Lo-e-sz.*

Lewis & Hopkins, ship, freight, and coal brokers, French Bund

G. Lewis

G. G. Hopkins

德立*Lih-tih.*

Little & Co., merchants, 8, Kiukiang Road

Archd. J. Little

R. W. Little (absent)

W. Cance

C. Comins

P. E. Holt

醫儒李*Lee-ju-ee.*

Little, L. S., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.A., physician to Shanghai General Hospital, 10, Kiukiang Road

行家保*Pau-ka-hong.*

Lloyds' Register of British and Foreign Shipping, 21, Kiangse Road

Joseph J. Tucker, surveyor

昌茂*Mow chang.*

Lösch & Fairless, merchants and commission agents, in liquidation, 3, Canton Road

J. D. Clark, liquidator

德厚*Hou-teh.*

Lucas & Co., merchants, 2, Foochow Road

Clement Lucas

J. H. Pinckvoss

John Daeth

D. A. Darling

生醫家渡麥*Ma-du-go E-sang*

MacDougal, Dr. A. Mason, F.R.C.S.
Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond. &c., care of
Hirsbrunner & Co. (absent)

茂隆*Loong-mow.*

MacKenzie & Co., storekeepers, wine mer-
chants, commission agents, auctioneers,
and hydraulic press packers, 4, Foochow
Road

Robert MacKenzie
W. H. Poate
Jas. Foster
I. W. Allen
F. C. Braga

Auction Department, Canton Road
Thos. Wallace, auctioneer
F. H. Rozario

隆申*Sun-loong.*

Mackintosh, Dudgeon & Co., merchants
L. Mackintosh (absent)
C. J. Dudgeon
H. L. Beauchamp (absent)
A. A. Krauss
L. M. Gutierrez

盛裕*Yü-zung.*

Maclean, & Co., P., merchants, 15, Foo-
chow Road
P. Maclean (absent)
G. A. Lindsay
J. J. Heemskerck
W. Watson

Macomber, W. H., care of Adamson, Bell
& Co.

美長*Chang-mae.*

Maitland & Co., J., 41, Rue Montauban
John Maitland

芳元*Yuen-fong.*

Maitland & Co., merchants, 1A, Hankow
Road
J. A. Maitland (absent)
J. G. Purdon (absent)

E. P. Hague
G. W. Noël
E. G. C. Webb
F. J. Maitland
W. Church
E. F. Pereira

C. Thorne

查美商英*May-zo.*

Major, Ernest, 197, Shantung Road

Malsch, Chas C., civil engineer

Marshall, Thos, broker and commission
agent, French Concession

行洋時最美*Mei-che-see.*

Melchers & Co., merchants, 2, French Bund

Carl Jantzen
St. C. Michaelson
Aug. Ehlers
John Palmer
Wm. Mendel
John Thyen
F. J. d'Almeida
P. V. Rodriguez

館書印治同*T'ung-che Yin-shoa-kwan.*

Mercantile Printing Office, 3M, Foochow
Road

C. do Rozario, proprietor
Art. do Rozario, manager
A. S. Oliveira, bookkeeper
José da Silva, Jr.
P. Cordeiro
J. Gonsalves
L. Carion
J. F. d'Aquino

隆全順*San-gee-loong.*

Meyerink & Co., Wm., merchants and com-
mission agents, 15, Canton Road

W. Meyerink
M. Tiefenbacher
M. Rolde
J. G. Pereira

羅 勃

Me-loc.

Millot & Co., E., wine merchants and commission agents, Yang-king-Pang, next door to the French Post Office; agents for Remi de Montigny, J. S. Baron, and A. Grenot

E. Millot (absent)

A. Teillol

C. M. d'Almeida

豐 恒

Hung-foong.

Mody, P. C., general broker, 11, Sunkiang Road

和 生

Sing-wo.

Mody, S. K., bill, bullion, and opium broker, 16, Canton Road

賜 賚

Lay-sz.

Möller, Nils, broker, ship and general agent, agent for tug boat *Heron*, Canton Road
Nils Möller

Gustaf Oberg, marine superintendent

Chrys Möler

泰 廣

Kwang-thae.

Monteiro, J. X., commission agent, French Concession

摩 師 意 魯

Loo-e-sz-mo.

Moore, L., broker, commission agent, and auctioneer, 13, Kiangse Road, and 8, Canton Road

Lewis Moore

師 立 馬

Ma-le-sz.

Morris & Co., commission and ship agents, Yang-king Pang, French Concession

John Morris

A. N. Brown (absent)

H. Ollerdesen

孫 禮 瑪

Ma-le-siin.

Morrison, G. James, civil engineer, 1, Kiukiang Road

馬 立 師 花 甘

Ma-le-sz Fa-ke-shun.

Morriss and Fergusson, bill and bullion brokers

Henry Morriss

Robert Fergusson

Moutrie, Sydenham, piano tuner and repairer, Kiangse Road

士 亞 地

Der-a-zz.

Müller & Co., J. W., merchants, 8, Sze-chuen Road

J. W. Müller (absent)

H. Ruttmann do.

H. M. Schultz

F. Gebhardt

C. E. Müller

記 美

May-ke.

Müller & Co., H., watch and chronometer makers, jewellers, & opticians, 21, Nanking Road

L. Pfaff

K. Agthe

C. Ismer

隆 晉

Ching-loong.

Mustard & Co., California Store and general commission agents, agents for the Independence Pilot Company, Nanking Road

R. W. Mustard

C. C. Bennett

J. Fritz

G. E. Sawtelle

P. da Roza

易 高

Kaou-yih.

Myburgh & Dowdall, 21, Foochow Road

A. Myburgh, barrister-at-law

Chas. Dowdall, solicitor

Geo. Lindsay

昌 和

Wo Cheong.

Nickels, M. C., 41, Rue Montauban

益望*Wang-yi.*

Noronha & Sons, printers, stationers and book-binders, 12, Canton Road

L. Noronha
T. S. Pereira
J. M. Botelho
P. Hähner

林字*Za-ling.*

"North China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette," and "North-China Daily News," 7, Hankow Road

Pickwood & Co., proprietors
F. H. Balfour, editor
A. Greathead, manager and account.
F. F. Ferris, clerk
F. S. Oliveira, printing manager
P. J. Tavares
J. C. da Costa
C. A. Sanches
R. M. Senna
C. Miranda
I. S. Nunes
F. Rozario

源通*Toong neuen.*

Oliveira & Co., general brokers, merchants, and commission agents, 17, Rue du Consulat

A. M. Oliveira

發順*Zun-y-fah.*

Overbeck & Co., merchants, Macao Buildings, Yuen-ming-yuen

Hermann Overbeck
C. F. Timm
C. W. Siegfried

記裕*Yu-kee.*

Paul, R., shipchandler & compradore, French Concession

和遂*Soe-wo.*

Pestonjee, R., general broker

房藥發科*Ko-fa-yo-fong.*

Pharmacie de l'Union, corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads

S. Voelkel, proprietor
Louis Grenard

Pichon, L., M.D., medical practitioner

刺筆*Pe-la.*

Pila & Co., Ulysse, 8A, Upper Yuen-ming-yuen Road

Ulysse Pila (absent)
J. Roustan
L. Pila
V. Faga
D. M. Gonsalves

舍炮*Poh-Shè.*

Place, T., 30, Szechuen Road

四高之*Chi-ko-sze.*

Point, The, swimming baths and sanitarium, Yangtze-poo Road

A. Silverthorne, proprietor

利波*Poo-le.*

Polite, George, "The Toilet Club" Nanking Road, opposite the Temperance Hall

George Polite
E. Vernet

Powell & Sanderson, storekeepers, 4 & 5 Ningpo Road

A. Silverthorne, manager
Thos. Russell

寶昇*Sung-pau.*

Primrose & Co., commission agents, Stonehouse, The Bund

W. M. Primrose
W. A. L. Tweedie
J. Simões

隆萬*Van-loong.*

Provand & Co., A., merchants, 4, Peking Road

A. Provand (absent)
J. Macgregor do.

J. A. Sullivan
James Baird
F. X. Encarnação

趙記修理彈子桌

Zaw-chee.
Rago & Co., billiard setters and repairers,
2, Boone Place, Hongkew
Chew Quay-chin, manager

立發

Lih-fah.
Raphael, R. S., merchant, 10, Soochow Road
R. S. Raphael
K. S. Kelly
C. Y. Soojaw

履泰

Le-t'a.
Reid, Evans & Co., merchants, 2, Peking
Road
M. P. Evans (absent)
E. O. Arbuthnot
T. J. MacDonald
J. Samson
C. W. Wrightson
E. S. Perrott
R. C. Renny

阜隆

Fou-loong.
Reid, Frank, commission merchant, 1, The
Bund

泰和

T'a-oo.
Reiss & Co., merchants, 4, Hankow Road
Moritz Kalb
R. H. Percival, silk inspector
S. J. Crutch, tea inspector
F. S. Marçal

利名

Le-ming.
Remi de Montigny, merchant, Yang-king
Pang, French Concession
Remi de Montigny (absent)
E. Millot & Co., agents

利南查

Le-nay-zo.
Reynolds, E. A., auctioneer and broker, 20,
Nanking Road

來因洋行

Lai-yin.
Rhein, G., storekeeper, 60, Rue Montauban,
French Concession

新茂

Sing-mow.
Rice, E. W., commission agent and auc-
tioner, The Bund

源順

Yuen-zung.
Rivington, Charles, stock and share broker,
commission agent, and agent McClean's
Telegraphic Bureau

阜隆

Fou-loong.
Roberts, John P., Marine Surveyor 2,
Yangtze Road

榮生

Lee-chang.
Robins M., exchange office for foreign coins
and notes, 30, Kian-se Road
M. Robins

樂皮生

Lo-be-sung.
Robinson, A., solicitor, Yuen Ming Yuen
Buildings

阿化威

Ah-hwo way.
Rodewald & Co., merchants, 4, Hongkong
Road

J. F. Rodewald
J. M. Young
F. Huchting

和順洋行

Ho-zung yan-hong.
Rosenbaum & Co., stationers, and dealers
in cigars and smokers' goods
J. Rosenbaum

旗昌

Ke-chong.
Russell & Co., merchants, The Bund
H. de C. Forbes
F. D. Hitch (absent)
J. A. Ballard

C. G. Beebe
 P. Brunat
 L. Gouilloud
 F. J. Green
 A. C. Hunter
 L. A. Lubeck
 R. G. Ogle
 P. da Silva
 N. Simoes
 E. Stone
 J. D. Thorburn
 G. H. Wheeler
 V. D'O. Wintle

泰順永

Yoong-zung-t'a.

Russell, D. A., commission agent, Quai des Ramparts

孫沙

So-sung.

Sassoon, Sons & Co., David, merchants, The Bund

E. M. Moses
 R. A. Gubbay
 J. S. Ezekiel
 J. R. Michael
 Marcus A. Sopher
 A. J. Rahamim
 R. S. Judah
 J. A. Sopher

孫沙新

Sing-so-sung.

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants, 17, Foochow Road

E. A. Solomon
 N. I. Silas
 J. Moosa
 Y. A. Gubbay
 S. S. Joseph
 E. A. Cotton
 A. E. Meyer
 M. Nissim

館象泰森

Sung-t'a Zeang-kwoay.

Saunders' Photographic Studio, 3, Wang-poo Road

W. Saunders
 R. Millard

司公厘些

Say-le-koong-sz.

Sayle & Co., linen drapers, silk mercers, tailors, &c., Nanking and Szechuen Roads

Robt. Sayle (England)
 E. H. Spring (absent)
 T. W. Wright, manager
 T. H. Sayle
 E. Wheen
 E. H. Latty
 C. Kirby
 T. Boyd
 W. E. Bousfield
 T. Jeffrey
 J. B. Neilson
 F. S. Smith
 H. Buck
 G. McKa'e
 Mrs. Wheen
 Mrs. T. H. Sayle

亨元

Neuen-hang.

Schellhass & Co., Eduard, merchants, French Bund

Eduard Schellhass (Hamburg)
 Ludwig Beyer (Hongkong)
 R. Buschmann (Europe)
 G. Harling
 R. Abesser
 J. Baesler
 J. S. Gonsalvez

行洋泰匯

Way-l'a-yang-hong.

Schmidt, J. Meinhard, public accountant and bill collector, 16, Rue du Consulat, opposite French Consulate General

生載新

Sin Tsay-sung.

Schmidt & Co, merchants, 4, Rue Colbert

Charles Schmidt
 Ed. Burmeister (absent)
 Emil Burmeister
 Arnold Ellert
 F. Körner

昌泰新

Si-ta tsang.

Schönhard & Co., 5, Kiangse Road

G. Schönhard (absent)
 A. Nachtrieb
 F. Fournel

昌德*Té-chang.*

Schroers, Albert, merchant & silk inspector,
2, Hongkong Road

生醫補*Poo-e-sang.*

Shanghai Dispensary, 1, Canton Road
Wm. Wallis
O. Holstins

飛龍*Loong-fe.*

Shanghai Horse Bazaar, Race Course
Sewjee & Symons, proprietors
T. Sewjee
H. Symons

行洋瑚麻*Ma-woo-yeong hong.*

Shanghai Horse Repository, Carriage and
Harness Factory, Soochow and Hong-
kong Roads
F. Mawhood, proprietor
A. Pawley

記德老*Loa-ti-ke.*

Shanghai Medical Hall, 1, Nanking Road
J. Llewellyn & Co.
J. Bradfield
F. M. Stickler
G. Glass
C. R. Riley

匯文*Wen-wei.*

"Shanghai Mercury," evening newspaper,
3, Canton Road
C. Rivington, } proprietors
J. D. Clark, manager, }
W. Macfarlane, assistant editor and
reporter
W. T. Milley, printing office ma-
nager
F. Kennelly, accountant
W. A. Miller, foreman
M. E. Grogan
V. P. M. de Portaria
B. da Silva
A. Pereira
F. P. Xavier
G. G. da Costa
L. Rozario

E. Wallace

F. Seuna

豐天*Tein-foong.*

Shanghai Washing Company
Wilmer Harris, acting secretary
Szung Nicu, 1-ssee

和申*Shun-wo.*

Shun-wo, Foreign Refinery, Chapoo Road
Ernest Major, proprietor

館報申*Shun-pau-kwan.*

"Shun-pau" (Chinese Daily News), 197,
Shantung road
Ernest Major, general manager
H. A. Pereira, acting manager
Tsien Hing-peh, editor
Shun Pau-chau, do.
Ho Kuei-sing, do.
Two Reporters
Chan Yih-jon, accountant

昌時*Tai-tsang.*

Sieber-Waser, 1A, Hankow Road
A. Baumann
F. Keller
A. Souza

臣禪*Zay-zung.*

Siemssen & Co., merchants, The Bund
P. G. Hübbe
A. Gultzow
A. Wasserfall
P. A. W. Ottomeier
A. Siemssen
L. Mottet
J. F. Möller
R. Wartmann

行洋昌義*Nee-chang-yang-hong.*

Skeggs & Co., C. J., public silk inspectors
and commission agents, Nanking Road
C. J. Skeggs
J. Xavier

Sloan, Dr., 1, The Bund

和廣*Kwang-ho.*Smith & Co., Geo., wine, spirit, and beer
merchants, 7, Foochow Road

George Smith

A. A. E. Farrar

T. F. Rae

J. W. Gande

Branches: Hongkong, Queen's Road C'l.

Kobe, 14, Concession

London, 21, Gt. St. Helen's

Agencies: Chinkiang, Gearing & Co.

Hankow, Alexr. Price

Foochow, Newman & Co.

Amoy, R. B. Fen'ou

Nagasaki, Holme, Ringer, & Co.

Yokohama, Alexr. W. Glennie

行洋福祥*Sing-fuh-yang-hong.*Snethlage, H., general broker and auc-
tioneer, 20, Yangtze Road**榮康***Yong-kong.*Solomon Bros., merchants, 24, Szechuen
Road

R. J. Solomon

S. J. Solomon

Steinmetz, A., merchant, 37, Szechuen Road

J. E. Jansen

生華*Hwo-sung.*Stewart & Osborne, tailor, drapers and out-
fitters, 4, Kiukiang Road

J. A. Stewart

J. H. Osborne

J. W. Anderson

H. W. Alston

C. J. Frischling, tailoring dept.

Mrs. J. A. Stewart, millinery dept.

Miss Colman, dressmaking dept.

Smidt, C., furniture dealer and store keeper,
22, Kiangse Road"Sweetmeat Castle," Patisserie Française,
27, Nanking Road

Lucien Poitevin, proprietor

興庚*Kang-hsing.*Tata & Co., merchants, 6, Szechuen Road
S. C. Tata (Bombay)

C. Burjorjee Tata

K. M. Tata

豐廣*Kwang-foong.*

Taumeyer & Co., merchants, corner

Kiangse and Foochow Roads

Ernst Taumeyer

Carl Paasch

J. Nolting

來泰*T'a-lay.*

Telge, B., merchant, French Bund

B. Telge (absent)

O. Foek

P. Lieder

H. Mandl

行洋茂義*Ne-mow-yang-hong*Thurburn, A., share broker, 8, Hankow
Road**齋石點***Tienshiichai.*Tien Shih Chai, photo-lithographic publish-
ing works, corner of Peking and Che-
kiang Roads

Ernest Major, proprietor

泰祥*Zeang-t'a.*Turnbull, Howie & Co., merchants, 18,
Kiukiang Road

Wm. A. Turnbull (absent)

Wm. Howie

J. W. Harding

J. L. Scott

H. A. Johnston

記華*Wha-kee.*

Turner & Co., merchants, 7A, The Bund

J. F. Cheetham

A. Shewan

J. L. Placé

A. R. Greaves (Hankow)

茂松*Soong-mow.*Twigg, Mrs. P. O'B., undertaker, 32, Sze-
chuen Road

Vela, Signor and Signora, teachers of music, 9, Miller Road

行洋源天

Tin-yuen yeong hong.

Vogel & Co., merchants, 4, Honan Road
Heinrich Kuechhoff
M. Slevogt
J. P. Marques

利達亨

Hang-dah-le.

Vrad & Co., L., storekeepers and watch-makers, 2, Kiangse Road
H. Sillem
A. Laidrich
R. Pfaff
A. Grandguillaume
E. Vaucher

托華哈

Hah wo-t'oh.

Wainwright, R. E., solicitor, 3, Balfour Buildings
R. E. Wainwright
E. J. O. Rowland
Cha Gno-kee

房藥大

Ta-yah-yong.

Watson, & Co., A. S., Shanghai Pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemists, 24, Nanking Road
J. D. Humphreys (Hongkong)
John Davey, manager
Jas. Jones

行洋 韋克姚

Wee kee.

Weeks & Co., T., drapers, outfitters, and dry goods importers, Thorne's Buildings, 31 Kiangse Road
G. E. York
W. C. J. York
T. W. Barkham

茂

Sing-mow.

Well, Daniel, general broker and auctioneer, 2, The Bund

豐宜

Nee-foong.

Wennmohs & Co., tailors and outfitters, 28 Nanking Road
E. Wennmohs

H. Petz
V. Birck

豐德會

Wa-tuh-foong.

Wheelock & Co., coal, ship and freight brokers, French Bund
T. R. Wheelock
John Sharp
Drummond Hay
T. Pemberton
F. Gove

庸中

Tsoong-yoong.

White & Miller, bill and bullion brokers, 32, Nanking Road
Aug. White
J. I. Miller
W. Pak-chee

泰謙

Him-tye.

White & Welch, public tea inspectors and general commission merchants
William White
Joseph Welch
Ed. Bois

W. V. Sentance

Wilck & Mielenhausen, tailors and outfitters, 26, Nanking Road
C. Wilck
J. W. Mielenhausen

和信

Sing-oo.

Wilkinson & Co., 3, Peking Road
F. Stokes
A. F. Thompson
A. J. Bury
T. d'Aquino

生醫牙

Nga E-sung.

Winn, H. H., D.D.S., dental surgeon, 2, The Bund
Hall, J. Ward, D.D.S., do. do.

Wisner & Co., merchants
J. H. Wisner
J. F. Seaman
Edward Davis
M. B. Botelho

Wolf, Marcus, bill broker, address, The Club

行洋昌啟*Khee-chang.*

Wong & Co., C. T., commission agents
and importers of general merchandise,
French Bund
Wong Chin-tuan
Kwok Fai-ting

行船駁泰榮*Yoong-t'a-poh-zayn-ong.*

Yang-Tye Cargo Boat Company, Szechuen
and Hankow Roads
L. Some-hai, manager

廠冰記驛*Yuh-ke ping-ts'ang.*

Yuk-Kee & Co.'s Ice Stores, at Soochow
Creek, Chue-hoong-pang
Yuk-kee & Co., agents

生醫厘架則*Tsa-ka-lee E-sang.*

Zachariae, V., M.D., physician to German
Consulate, and medical attendant to
Customs, 34, Szechuen Road

Zedelius, C., M.D., 12, Kiangse Road

Receiving Ships.**記順***Zung-ke.*

"Ariel," British ship, Cawasjee Pallanjee
& Co., owners
R. W. Croal, commander
L. A. Xavier, purser

源信*Sing-neuen.*

"Emily Jane," British ship, E. D. Sassoon
& Co.
W. C. Law, commander
C. Anderson, chief officer
S. P. de Castillo, purser
C. Roberts, assistant purser

"Wellington," British ship, D. Sassoon,
Sons & Co.
J. H. P. Parker, commander
E. A. Roberts, chief officer
F. V. Fonseca, purser

發源*Yuen-fah.*

"Yuen-fah," Jardine, Matheson & Co.
W. Dobie, commander
U. Vieira, purser

海 SHANGHAI. 上
ROADS IN THE BRITISH SETTLEMENT.
NORTH AND SOUTH.

EAST END.

Yangtsze Road (The Bund)
Lower Yuen-ming-yuen Road
Upper Yuen-ming-yuen Road.....
Szechuen Road
Kiangse Road
Honan Road
Shantung Road.....
Shanse Road
Chilibi Road
Fohkien Road
Hoopeli Road
Chekiang Road
Lower Quangse Road
Upper Quangse Road
Yunnan Road
Lloyd Road
Thibet Road (Defence Creek).....

洋下上
 路園明路
 路園明路
 路川西
 路幸河
 路東山
 路西山
 路隸直
 路建福
 路北湖
 路江浙
 路西廣
 路西甯
 路南雲
 路合勞
 路藏西

WEST END.

EAST AND WEST.

SOUTH END.

Sung-keang Road (Yang King Pang)
King-loong-ka (or Woo woo Road)
Canton Road
Seking Road
Foochow Road
Hankow Road
Kiukiang Road
Nanking Road (upper portion known as The Maloo).....
Tientsin Road
Taiwan Road.....
Ningpo Road.....
Woo-sieh Road
Chefoo Road
Peking Road
Hongkong Road
Amoy Road
Soochow Road

松金
 路隆東
 路東涇
 路州福
 路漢口
 路江九
 路京南
 路津天
 路灣臺
 路波寧
 路錫無
 路府之
 路京北
 路港香
 路門厦
 路州蘇

NORTH END.

ROADS IN FRENCH SETTLEMENT.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Quai du Wampou } (The Bund) ...	沿南橋宮 城面後源 主天外門 街安永 街星祥 街隆達	Rue du Marché } Français.....	街興寶 街來紫 街門北老 街當恒 街坊磨輪 街橋木家陳 街橋新馬西 街行火來自 街西行火來自 路橋里八
Quai de France.. }		Rue Discry.....	
Quai des R'parts }		Rue de la Porte } du Nord.....	
Rue de la Guerre...		Rue Protêt.....	
Rue Montauban. }		Rue de l'Administ'n.	
Rue de la Mission...		Rue du Moulin.....	
Rue Petit.....		Rue Touranne.....	
Rue Durun.....		Rue Hué.....	
		Rue des Pères.....	
		Rue de Saigon.....	
	Rue Palikao		

EAST AND WEST.

Quais du Yang-king- } pang et Confucius...	路濱涇洋 橋宮后天 濱河城 路馬館公	Rue Colbert	東街安永 路西甯 街馬波寧
Quais de la Pagode, } des Fossés, et de la } Brèche		Rue du Weikwé	
Rue du Consulat		Rue de Ningpo	

ROADS IN AMERICAN SETTLEMENT (HONGKIEW).

NORTH AND SOUTH.

WEST END.			
North Honan Road	路北南河 路北西江 路北川四 路浦乍 路路淞吳 路匯老百 路查禮 路昌武 路行閱 路潯南	Tsingpoo Road	路浦青 路師監文 路路倫斐 路路威思狄 路路平昌太 路路芳元 路路豐兆 路路順寶 路路平公
North Kiangse Road ...		Boone Road	
North Szechuen Road ...		Fearon Road	
Chapoo Road.....		Dixwell Road	
Woosung Road.....		Taiping Road	
Broadway (part runs } East & West)		Kee-cheong Road	
Astor Road		Yuen-fong Road	
Woochang Road		Chaou-foong Road	
Ming-hong Road		Dent Road.....	
Nanzing Road		Kung-ping Road	
		EAST END.	

EAST AND WEST.

SOUTH END.			
North Yangtze Road ...	路北子洋 路浦黃 路匯老百	Seward Road.....	路德華西 路路潼天 路路勒密 路路禮壁漢
Whang-poo Road.....		Tiendong Road.....	
Broadway (part runs } North & South).....		Miller Road	
		Hanbury Road	
		NORTH END.	

CHINKIANG.

The port of Chinkiang (or Chên-kiang-fu), which was declared open to foreign trade by the Treaty of Tientsin, is situated on the Yangtze, about 150 miles from its mouth, and at the point where the Grand Canal enters the river.

The history of Chinkiang possesses but few features of interest. The position of the town, as a translation of its name implies ("River Guard"), was at one time of considerable importance from a military point of view, when all the rice-tribute from the south of China was transported to Peking by the interior route. The British forces captured the place in July, 1842, and as the cutting off of supplies always produces a powerful effect, the commanding situation thus secured was not long in producing the desired result upon the Central Government, for the Treaty of Nanking was signed a month afterwards. The Taiping rebels entered the town in April, 1853, and continued to occupy it till 1857, when they had to evacuate it from the same cause which had made the Government yield ten years before.

The city lies between one of the mouths of the Grand Canal and the right bank of the Yangtze. Most of the houses are built on level ground, but the surrounding hills lend a pleasant appearance to the locality, which is enhanced considerably by the bluff scenery of the island of Ts'io-shan. When the city was abandoned by the rebel forces, its destruction was very nearly complete, and it has not yet altogether recovered its former prosperous aspect. The foreign settlement occupies a tract of land extending from the mouth of the Canal along the bank of the river. The population of Chinkiang is estimated at 130,000.

Considerable commercial importance was attached to the port when it was first opened. The largest vessels can approach it, and hopes were high as to the position it would occupy in the development of inland trade with China. But, like the hopes entertained respecting several of the other Chinese ports, they have proved delusive, and the trade on the Yangtze seems to have centred at Hankow, farther up the river. The net importation of Opium into Chinkiang in 1880 was 10,292 piculs, against 11,097 piculs in 1879. The net value of the foreign imports for 1880 was Tls. 8,903,265. The total value of the trade of the port for 1880 amounted to Tls. 14,297,319, and in 1879 it was Tls. 13,674,598.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

BRITISH.

大英領事衙門

Ta-ying-ling-sze-ya-mun.

Consul—H. B. Bristow

Constable—Charles Nunn

UNITED STATES.

大美國領事官

Ta-mei-kwoh-ling-shih-kwan.

Consul—E. J. Smithers

Vice-Consul and Interpreter—D. A. Emery

FRENCH.

Consul—H. B. Bristow

GERMAN.

Consul—H. B. Bristow

DANISH.

大丹領事衙門

Ta-tan-ling-sze-ya-mun.

Consul—H. B. Bristow

NETHERLANDS.

Vice-Consul—J. G. W. Gearing

Imperial Maritime Customs.

鎮江關

Chin-kiang-kwan.

Commissioner—R. B. Moorhead

Assistants—Pascal Martin, R. S. Yorke, F.

Clayson, J. H. Fongerat

Medical Officer—R. G. White

Tide Surveyor and Harbour Master—J. H.

C. Gunther

Boat Officer—G. Nutter

WUHU.

This port was opened to foreign trade, by the *Ch'foo* Convention, on the 1st April, 1877. It is situated on the river Yangtze, in the province of An-hwei, and is a half-way port between Chinkiang and Kiukiang, though nearer to the former. It has the appearance of a thriving and busy town, and is admirably located for trade. This is mainly owing to the excellence of its water communication with the interior. A large canal, with a depth of five to six feet of water in the winter and ten to twelve feet in the summer, connects the port with the important city of Ning-kuoh-fu, in southern An-hwei, fifty miles distant. Another canal runs inland for over eight miles in a south-westerly direction to Taiping-hsien, an extensive tea district. This canal, which is only navigable in the summer, passes through Nan-ling and King-hsien, where the cultivation of silk is carried on and may some day be of importance. Boats carrying from 200 to 300 piculs of tea can come from Tai-ping-hsien to Wuhu in the summer and autumn, but in the winter the creek is partially dry, and navigation rendered impossible. The silk districts of Nan-ling and King-hsien are situated within fifty miles of Wuhu. Besides the canals leading to Ning-kuoh fu and Tai-ping-hsien, there are two others communicating with Su-an and Tung-pó. The Su-an canal is navigable for small boats in summer for nearly one hundred miles, and passes through some silk producing country; while that leading to Tung-pó can be traversed by native craft of considerable size, for about seventy miles. On the northern side of the Yangtze a fine broad canal, navigable in summer for vessels drawing ten to twelve feet of water, connects Wuhu with Lü-chow-fu, the chief mercantile depôt for central An-hwei.

It will be seen, from the above enumeration of the facilities for water carriage from Wuhu, that it is calculated to prove an emporium for commerce. A very fair import trade has sprung up, and both that and the export trade are steadily growing. The total net value of the foreign imports for the year 1880 was Tls. 2,374,575, compared with Tls. 2,372,504 in 1879. 3,432 piculs of Opium were imported in 1880, as compared with 3,141 piculs in 1879. The total value of the trade of the port for 1880 was Tls. 3,934,144 as against Tls. 3,563,573 in 1879.

The town is fairly well built, with rather broader streets than most Chinese cities possess, and is tolerably paved. Its population is estimated at 40,000 inhabitants. The anchorage is good and resembles that of Chinkiang.

DIRECTORY.

大英領事府

Tai-yi-g-ling-ze-foo.

BRITISH CONSULATE.

Acting Consul—W. S. Ayrton

Constable—G. Perkins

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

蕪湖海關

Wuhu Hai-kw n.

Commissioner—J. Lloyd E. Palm

Assistants—J. W. Innocent, A. S. Deane

Medical Officer—A. Sharp Deane, L.K. & Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I. & L.M.

Tide-Surveyor and Harbour Master—H. C. Müller

Examiner—W. Stebbins

Assistant Examiner—J. G. Rylander

Tidewaiters—A. Ramasse, C. A. Swanstrom

Chinese Clerk—Sung A. Seu

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Manager—Lau Kit Lok

Hulk-keeper—Out U-won

Clerk—Chan Yuk-ting

Hulks "Szechuen" and "Geo. Washington."

MERCHANTS.

都易

Tu-e.

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants

D. H. Silas

M. S. Kelly

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants

M. S. Perry

A. E. Meyer

Hung Chang.

Verril, Ed., commissioner

E. Verril

Chong Chock-foo

MISSIONARY.

Rev. Père J. Seckinger, Society of Jesus

KIUKIANG.

Kiukiang is situated on the river Yangtze, near the outlet of the Poyang Lake, and is a prefectural city of the province of Kiang-si. It is distant about 137 geographical miles from Hankow and 445 miles from Shanghai.

Kiukiang was at one time a busy and populous city; but it was occupied by the Taiping rebels in 1853, and before it was given up to the Imperial troops it was utterly destroyed, presenting one of those melancholy spectacles which these hordes of usurpers left so often behind them. A gentleman (Mr. Laurence Olliphant) who visited it in 1858 speaks of the desolation of the city in the following terms:—"We found it to the last degree deplorable. A single dilapidated street, composed only of a few mean shops, was all that existed of this once thriving and populous city; the remainder of the vast area comprised within its walls, five or six miles in circumference, contained nothing but ruins, weeds, and kitchen gardens." When the foreign settlement was established there, however, the population soon returned, and it has continued to increase rapidly: it is now estimated at 48,000.

The city is built close to the river, the walls running along the banks of it for some 500 yards. Their circumference is about five miles, but a considerable portion of the space enclosed is not occupied. The city contains no features of interest. There are several large lakes to the north and west of it, and beyond the principal suburb lies the foreign settlement. On the opening of the port considerable trouble was experienced in securing the land on which to build the foreign residences, the Chinese demanding extortionate prices for it. Indeed, so bitter was the opposition manifested that before the ground could be cleared some of the native houses had to be forcibly demolished.

The idea which led to the opening of Kiukiang was, no doubt, its situation as regards communication by water with the districts where the Green Tea is produced. But the hopes entertained respecting Kiukiang have never been realised. The total quantity of Tea exported in 1880 was 261,495 piculs, of which 57,015 piculs were Green, the export for 1879 being 249,531 piculs. Opium was imported to the extent of 2,290 piculs in 1880, and 2,153 piculs in 1879. The total annual value of the trade of the port for 1880 was Tls. 12,741,616, and for 1879, Tls. 11,254,458.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英領事官

Ta-ying Ling Shih Kuan.

BRITISH CONSULATE.

Consul—George Jamieson

Constable—Charles Rowe

法領事官

Ta-fa Ling Shih Kuan.

FRENCH CONSULATE.

Consul—F. Scherzer (Hankow)

大美國領事官

Ta-mei-kwok-ling-shih-kwan.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

Consul—I. F. Shepard, residing at Hankow

大荷蘭國領事官

Ta-ho-lan-kwoh-ling-shih-kwan.

NETHERLANDS CONSULATE.

Vice-consul—J. H. Anderson

大澳領事官

Ta Ao Ling-shih-kwan.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE.

Consul—George Jamieson

大丹國領事官

Ta-tan Ling-shih-kwan.

DANISH CONSULATE.

Consul—George Jamieson

Imperial Maritime Customs.

九江新關

Kiu-kiang-hsin-kwan.

Commissioner—G. B. Glover

Assistants—S. Campbell, L. von Erics, H. de la Bestide

Harbour Master and Tide Surveyor—J. Armour

Examiner—T. G. Lant

Assistant Examiners—J. Mesney, C. V. Bono, E. V. Dalver

Tide-waiters—W. J. Mason, J. F. Isaacson,
B. J. Sandström, C. A. Meyer, H. C.
Russell

Municipal Council.

大英工部

Ta-ying-kung poo.

Geo. B. Glover, chairman
B. J. Bousfield, hon. treasurer
Wallace J. Tucker, hon. secretary
One European constable
Six native policemen

Insurances.

Anderson & Co., R., agents—
Canton Insurance Office
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company
Chinese Insurance Co.
China Fire Insurance Co.
Marine Insurance Company
Yangtze Insurance Company

Campbell, Alexr., agent—
North China Insurance Company

Drysdale, Ringer & Co., agents—
China Traders' Insurance Company
British and Foreign Marine Insu-
rance Company
North British and Mercantile Insu-
rance Company

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.
Drysdale, Ringer & Co., agents
Hulk *Sultan*—J. Kofod, in charge

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
Anderson & Co., R., agents—

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.
Alexr. Campbell, agent—

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

怡和

E-wo.

Anderson & Co., R., merchants
Robert Anderson (absent)
J. H. Anderson (do.)
E. W. Tritton (do.)

W. J. Tucker
P. McGregor Grant (Shanghai)
A. E. Allen

天裕

Teen-ou.

Campbell, Alexander, merchant, and agent
steamers *Hanyang* and *W. Cores de Vries*
Alexr. Campbell
Alexr. McInnes

德興

Tuck-hing.

Drysdale, Ringer & Co., merchants
B. J. Bousfield, tea inspector

順豐

Shoon-foong.

Fokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co., merchants
T. N. Lavrentieff

Underwood, Geo. R., M. B. Edinr. &c.,
medical practitioner

Missionaries.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSIONS
Rev. Virgil C. Hart
Rev. T. C. Carter
Rev. J. R. Hykes
Rev. W. Kepter
B. Bagnall

WOMEN'S FOREIGN MISSION, M.E. CHURCH
Miss Gertrude Howe
Miss Delia Howe
Miss Kate Bushnell, M.D.
Miss Ella Gilchrist, M.D.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY
John Thorne, agent

INLAND MISSION.
J. E. Cardwell, Ta-ku-Tang

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.
Kiangsi Septentrional (North Kiangsi.)
Bishop—Bray
Pères—Anot, Sassi, Portes, Moloney, Le-
febvre, Rougé, Vic, Ciceri, Dauverchain,
Boscat, Bossu
Kiangsi Méridional (South Kiangsi.)
Apostolic Provicar—Rouger
Pères—Boscat, Lagarde

HANKOW.

Hankow is situated on the river Han at the point where it enters the Yangtze, and is in lat. 30 deg. 32 min. 51 sec. N., and long. 114 deg. 19 min. 55 sec. E. The natives look upon Hankow as only a suburb of Hanyang, which it immediately adjoins, and which is a district city of the province of Hupeh. These two towns lie immediately facing the city of Wuchang-fu, the capital of the province, which is built upon the south bank of the Yangtze. Hankow is distant from Shanghai about 600 miles.

Lord Elgin visited Hankow in 1858, and must have been one of the first foreigners who ever entered this inland city. Attention was first drawn to it as a place of trade by Huc, a French missionary, whose writings on China are less popular now than they used to be, but it is generally believed that this reverend father had never been within many miles of the place, and had drawn largely on his fertile imagination for his details. Sir James Hope and Sir Harry Parkes were in Hankow in 1861, when the port was opened.

Captain Blakiston, in his work "The Yangtze," gives the following description of the place and its surroundings:—"Hankow is situated just where an irregular range of semi-detached low hills crosses a particularly level country on both sides of the main river in an east and west direction. Stationed on Pagoda Hill, a spectator looks down on almost as much water as land even when the rivers are low. At his feet sweeps the magnificent Yangtze, nearly a mile in width; from the west and skirting the northern edge of the range of hills already mentioned, comes the river Han, narrow and canal like, to add its quota, and serving as one of the highways of the country; and to the north-west and north is an extensive treeless flat, so little elevated above the river that the scattered hamlets which dot its surface are without exception raised on mounds, probably artificial works of a now distant age. A stream or two traverse its farther part and flow into the main river. Carrying his eye to the right bank of the Yangtze one sees enormous lakes and lagoons both to the north-west and south-east sides of the hills beyond the provincial city."

When the port was opened the natives, as at several other new ports, put many difficulties in the way of fixing a site for the British Settlement. They demanded excessive prices for the lots marked off for occupation, and it was not till the port had been open for some time, and many residents had temporarily taken up an abode on the Hanyang shore, that an arrangement was arrived at. The site chosen is very bad, both from a sanitary and commercial point of view. A French Settlement was also fixed upon, but it has never been occupied. The population of Hankow is estimated at 600,000.

Great expectations as regards trade were entertained respecting the opening of Hankow. Foreign commerce would, it was thought, be brought into immediate contact with the large internal populations of China, and a port established in the locality of the great tea producing districts. These expectations, however, have been but partially realised. Tea is, of course, the staple export, and it is at Hankow that the first steamers for home take in their cargoes. The total export of Tea from Hankow (including re-exports from Kiukiang) amounted in 1880 to 617,229 piculs, as compared with 541,212 piculs shipped in 1879. In 1880 Opium was imported to the extent of 2,554 piculs as against 3,294 piculs in 1879. The total value of the trade of the port in 1880 amounted to Tls. 42,285,209, and in 1879 to Tls. 36,194,494.

D I R E C T O R Y .

Consulates.

大英領事府

Ta-ying-ling-sze-foo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—Chaloner Alabaster

Assistant—H. F. Brady

Post office Agent—H. F. Brady

Constable—T. Stevens

大法領事官

Ta-fa-ling-sze-kwoon.

FRANCE.

Acting Consul—F. Scherzer

大美領事官

Ta-mi-ling-sze-kwoon.

UNITED STATES.

Consul—General Isaac F. Shepard

Vice-consul—

Interpreter—M. A. Jenkins

Marshal—J. Brown

大奧國領事府

Ta-o-kwok-Ling-sze-foo.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Consul—Chaloner Alabaster

大俄國領事官

Ta-ngo-kwok-ling-sze-kwoon.

RUSSIA.

Vice-consul—P. A. Ponomareff

大 洋 領 事 公 館

Ta-sai-yeung-ling-sze-kung-kwoon.

PORTUGAL.

Consul—

大丹國領事府

Ta-tan-kwok-ling-sze-foo.

DENMARK.

Consul—Chaloner Alabaster

大荷蘭國領事公館

Ta-ho-lan-kwok-ling-sze-kung-kwoon.

NETHERLANDS.

Vice-consul—W. Walter

Imperial Maritime Customs.

江漢關

Kiang-han kwan.

Commissioner—Francis W. White

Deputy Commissioner—J. Twincem

1st Assistant—W. N. Morehouse

3rd do. —T. A. W. Hance

4th Assists.—F. A. Scherzer, P. Tanner

Medical Officer—Chas. Begg, M.B., (officiating)

Tide-surveyor & Harbour Master—T. Moorhead

Assist. Tide-surveyor—J. Land

Chief Examiner—T. D. Burrows

Examiner—J. Morgan

Assistant Examiners—A. W. Kindblad, E.

Brandon, L. Liedske, J. F. Large

Tide-waiters—T. J. Scott, F. G. Becke,

W. Creck, G. A. Meyer, T. H. S. Wade,

J. T. Green

Municipal Council.

E. T. Blair, chairman; A. E. Abraham, M. F. Piatkoff, W. Walter, W. F. Sharp, secretary

Municipal Police.

Superintendent—Sergt. Olsen

Two Ningpo sergeants and eighteen Chinese constables

LOCAL POST OFFICE.

Postmaster—Anders Olsen

Insurance Companies.

Adamson, Bell & Co., agents—

Commercial Union Assurance Company

Anderson & Co., Robt, agents—

Lloyds'

Scottish Imperial Insurance Co.

Canton Insurance Office

Drysdale, Ringer & Co., agents—

Queen Insurance Company

China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited

London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company

British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company

Evans, Pugh & Co., agents—
 Phoenix Fire Insurance Company
 North China Insurance Company
 Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
 Marine Insurance Company

Jerdein & Co., agents—
 Union Insurance Society of Canton
 China Fire Insurance Co., Limited
 Imperial Fire Insurance Company

Gordon Bros., agents—
 Swiss Lloyds' Insurance Company
 North British and Mercantile Insurance
 Company

Ramsay, H. F., agent—
 Universal Marine Insurance Com-
 pany, Limited
 Royal Insurance Company, (Fire)

Russell & Co., agents—
 Yangtze Insurance Company

Turner & Co., agents—
 Northern Assurance Company

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
 Evans, Pugh & Co., agents

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
 Gordon Brothers, agents

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY.
 Drysdale, Ringer & Co., agents

YANGTZE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
 Robt. Anderson & Co., agents—

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET SOCIETY.
 P. A. Ponomareff & Co., agents

HANKOW GENERAL CHAMBER OF
 COMMERCE.
 Alexander Price, secretary

HANKOW CLUB.
 波樓
Po-lau.
 Alexander Price, secretary

ST. JOHN'S ENGLISH CHURCH.
 Rev. Arnold Foster, B.A., minister

Banks.
 AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
 H. F. Ramsay, agent

密架釐
Ma-ka-lee.
 CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA
 AND CHINA.
 Drysdale, Ringer & Co., agents

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF
 INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
 Robt. Anderson & Co., agents

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
 Russell & Co., agents

匯豐
Wei-jung.
 HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
 CORPORATION.
 W. G. Greig, agent
 G. R. Johnston, acting agent

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
 Turner & Co., agents

麗如
Lee-zu.
 ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
 Jerdein & Co., agents

Professions, Trades, &c.
 天祥
Tien-chang.
 Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants

怡和
E-wo.
 Anderson & Co., Robt., merchants, agents
 for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 Robt. Anderson
 J. H. Anderson
 E. W. Tritton
 E. T. Blair
 W. J. Tucker
 P. McGregor Grant (Shanghai)
 F. E. Nichol (Kiukiang)
 Jas. T. McEwen
 A. E. Allen

明利
Ming-lee.
 Ballance & Co., merchants
 T. F. Ballance

太古*Tai-ko*

Butterfield & Swire, merchants

德興*Tuk-king*

Drysdale, Ringer & Co., merchants

J. M. Ringer (Shanghai)

Thos. Wood

B. J. Bousfield, tea inspector, (Kiu-kiang)

A. L. Robertson

D. A. Miller

T. Weatherstone, hulk-keeper

寶順*Po-shun*

Evans, Pugh & Co., merchants, and agents for P. & O. S. N. Co.

J. H. Evans (absent)

W. Pugh do.

J. A. Hawes (Shanghai)

W. Walter

Fisher, E., bill and bullion broker

隆泰*Loong-tai*

Gordon Bros., commission agents

W. G. Gordon

Grosclaude, E. & U., watchmakers, &c.

E. Grosclaude

U. Grosclaude (Hiogo)

*ta**Wan-sung*

Hankow Printing Office

M. A. Jenkins

公泰*Kung-tai*

Jenkins, M. A.

仁記*Jin-kee*

Jerdein & Co., merchants

F. Jerdein

A. F. dos Remedios

信和*Sin-ho*

Major & Co., merchants

F. Major

阜昌*Fow-cheong*

Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co., merchants

M. F. Piatkoff

J. M. Molchanoff

S. W. Letvinoff

N. N. Titoushkin

J. K. Panoff

N. K. Basoormanoff

P. A. Sobennikoff

T. Richards

S. J. Speshiloff (Foochow)

F. J. Nemchinoff do.

A. P. Moskaleff do.

W. M. Koonsnetzoff do.

P. N. Cherdoff do.

S. A. Chirkoff do.

A. A. Belogolovy, agent (Tientsin)

恒順*Heng-shun*

Ponomareff & Co., P. A., merchants

P. A. Ponomareff

G. L. Hummel

N. J. Lihacheff

N. N. Brianskih

J. P. Ignatieff

Price, Alexander, bill and bullion broker

太平*Tai-ping*Ramsay, Hugh F., merchant, and agent steamers *Hanyang* and *W. Cores de Vries*

Reid & Begg, medical practitioners

A. G. Reid, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.

C. Begg, M.B., C.M.

阿化威*Ho-hwa-way*

Rodewald & Co., merchants

恒昌*Hung-ch'ang*

Rodionoff & Co., A. L., merchants

J. R. Lebedeff

L. P. Shirkoonoff

N. R. Lebedeff

C. W. Gordon

W. Lebedeff

旗昌

*Kee-cheong.*Russell & Co., merchants
R. G. Ogle

沙遜

*Sa-soon.*Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants
E. J. Aaron, agent
S. S. A. Benjamin

普

*Poo-ho.*Sharp, W. F., bill, bullion, and general
broker and agent

順豐

*Shun-feng.*Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co., merchants
J. F. Tokmakoff (Kiachta)
O. J. Molotkoff
A. D. Startzeff (Tientsiu)
N. A. Nölting
S. Marsh
T. N. Lavrentieff (Kiukiang)
A. P. Malegin (Foochow)
J. E. Shoostoff do.
M. S. Overin do.

華記

*Hu-Ke.*Turner & Co., merchants
A. R. Greaves

Receiving Ships.

Princess of Wales—C. M. S. N. Co.
Formosa, and *Lancefield*—Drysdale, Ringer
& Co., (T. Weatherstone, in charge)

Missionaries.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. Griffith John
Rev. E. Bryant (absent)
Rev. Thomas Bryson (Wuchang)
Rev. Wm. Owen
Rev. W. G. Mawbey, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. David Hill (absent)
Rev. Wm. Scarborough
Rev. John W. Brewer
Rev. Arthur W. Nightingale (absent)
Rev. William S. Tomlinson, Wuchang
Rev. Thomas Bramfitt, Wu Sueh
Rev. J. S. Fordham, do.

ICHANG.

This is one of the four ports opened to foreign trade on the 1st April, 1877, according to the provisions of Clause I. of Section III. of the Chefoo Convention. Ichang is a prefectural city, of considerable official importance, in the province of Hupeh. It is situated on the river Yangtze, about 363 miles from Hankow. The navigation of the river up to this port is easy for vessels of light draught, but the minimum depth of water at Ichang is only seven or eight feet. There is good anchorage at and near the city. Few cities in China are more strikingly situated; none can surpass it for uncleanness. The port is the centre of a fairly rich country. Besides the common productions of the great plain of Hupeh, the cultivation of the tungtze tree, from which the tung oil is expressed, begins on the hills near Ichang and extends westward into Szechuen. Opium is grown in considerable quantities in the district and greatly interferes with the import of the foreign drug. Ichang is conveniently situated as a mart for the tea districts of Hoh-fung-chow, the produce of which might, it is thought, be made suitable for foreign use. It was generally supposed that, as Ichang is situated at the head of steamer navigation on the Yangtze and occupies a good position for trade, the port would speedily become an important commercial centre. For the first three years these anticipations appeared little likely to be realised: the port cut a miserable figure the first year of its existence as a treaty port. The returns for 1880 show, however, that Ichang is becoming a considerable distributing centre, and its inward transit trade is now only second to that of Hankow. The total value of the trade for 1880 amounted to Tls. 2,093,780, as compared with Tls. 612,508 in 1879, and Tls. 71,014 in 1878. Scarcely any foreign Opium is imported at this port, the native drug being generally used. The estimated population of the port is 33,569.

 DIRECTORY.

 British Consulate.

英國領事館

Tu-ying-ling-shih-shu.

 Consul—Donald Spence (absent)

 Imperial Maritime Customs.

Acting Commissioner—F. A. Morgan

Assistant Examiner—L. Le Breton

Medical Officer—E. P. McFarlane, M.D.

Tide-waiter—W. F. Kahler

 Chinese Clerk—An Kai Ting

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Rev. George Cockburn, M.A., and Mrs. Cockburn

Rev. Andrew Dowsley, B.A., and Mrs. Dowsley

 Peter and Mrs. Wood, colporteurs

 CHUNGKING.

Chungking, one of the most important places in the large inland province of Szechuen, is situated in lat. 29 deg. 33 min. 50 sec. N., and long. 107 deg. 2 min. E., and occupies a rocky peninsula at the junction of the river Kia-ling-kiang with the Upper Yangtze, some 1,250 miles from the mouth of that great river. It is enclosed by somewhat low but strong walls, about five miles in circumference, which enclose the entire peninsula, and have seventeen gates, only nine of which open. The walls were rebuilt in 1761 by the then Viceroy. The city is closely built, every available bit of ground being covered with buildings. The population is estimated at 250,000, which includes that of Kiang-pek Ting, a suburb on the opposite side of the Kia-ling, wrongly described by Blakiston as Li-min.

The city is the headquarters of a large and thriving trade, and from its situation must naturally be a very important mart, but its capabilities and trade have been over-estimated, as also have the resources of the province of Szechuen, of which it is the commercial capital, and it will probably be some time before foreigners will ask for it to be opened to trade. Under the provisions of the Chefoo Convention, a British Consular Agent is allowed to reside in Chungking to watch the conditions of British trade in Szechuen, but no attempt has yet been made to make the ascent of the Yangtze to that point in steamers. A considerable quantity of British and foreign manufactured goods, however, find their way to Chungking in native craft suited for the navigation of the rapids. The Yangtze is about 800 yards wide at Chungking, but it is navigable for boats of light draught as far as Cheng-ta. From Chungking to this city the Yangtze is properly called the Min-kiang. The Kia-ling is a river of some importance, and a considerable traffic is done on it. Chungking, like most Chinese cities, though pleasingly and picture-quely situated, is dirty and repulsive upon close inspection.

 DIRECTORY.

 BRITISH CONSULATE.

英國領事館

Tu-ying-ling-shih-shu.

 Consular Agent—Alexr. Hosie

CHINA INLAND MISSION.

S. R. Clarke (Chungking)

J. R. Riley do.

G. W. and Mrs. Clarke (Kweiyang)

J. F. and Mrs. Brouton do.

Frank Tomch (Kweiyang)

Mrs. McCarthy do.

Miss Kidd (Kweiyang)

G. O. and Mrs. Parker (Faucheng)

Mr. Pruett do.

Mr. Hunt do.

Geo. and Mrs. King (Hanchung)

Miss Wilson do.

Miss Fawcett do.

 G. F. Easton (Chincheo, Kansuh)

NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

 John Wilson, agent

CHEFOO.

Chefoo is situated on the northern side of the Shantung Promontory, in lat. 37 deg. 35 min. 56 sec. N., and long. 124 deg. 22 min. 33 sec. E. The designation by which it is generally known among foreigners is a misnomer, as the town of Yentai is really the port to which the name has come to be applied. Chefoo is a harbour in the locality of Yentai, but has no connection with it.

When the town was first occupied by the merchants of other nations, it was in the possession of a number of French troops, and no definite foreign settlement was then marked out. The consequence is that no plan has ever been adopted in the arrangement of the houses, and many of them have been in time surrounded by native buildings. The Chinese town is squalid and uninteresting. It is built on the shore, and possesses a fine sandy beach. The surrounding country is gently undulated for some little distance from the town, and beyond that the hills rise to a considerable height and lend to the landscape an interesting and varied aspect.

Chefoo of late years has become the resort of many foreign residents in China in consequence of its very salubrious climate. It is said to be the healthiest port in China. In winter, when the Pei-ho is frozen, merchandise and mails for Tientsin and some of the more northern cities are landed at this port and conveyed to their destinations overland. The harbour is commodious and possesses sufficient depth of water for vessels of considerable draught, but it is exposed to strong gales which prevail at certain seasons of the year. Chefoo will be henceforth noted as the place where Sir Thomas Wade and Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang concluded the "Chefoo Convention" in September, 1876, and thus brought to a termination the negotiations which had been pending so long respecting the reparation demanded by the British Government for the murder of Mr. A. R. Margary in Yunnan. The population of Chefoo is estimated at 35,000.

The trade of Chefoo, like that of Newchwang, is principally in Beancake and Beans, of which large quantities are annually exported to the southern ports of China. In 1880, the net export of Beancake amounted to 967,717 piculs and of Beans to 189,873 piculs as against 1,184,534 piculs of the former and 193,601 piculs of the latter in 1879. The quantity of Opium imported in 1880 amounted to 2,402 piculs as compared with 3,536 piculs in 1879. This import steadily declined for several years, owing partly to the increased cultivation of the poppy in Shantung and partly to the dreadful famines which have desolated the province, but revived again in 1878 and 1879, probably on account of a decreased production of the native drug; last year it showed a large decline, owing to the poppy being again extensively cultivated. The total value of the trade of the port for 1880 was Tls. 9,905,815, and for 1879 to Tls. 10,963,498.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英領事署

Ta-ying-ling-shi-shu.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—H. P. McClatchie

Constable—W. Van Ess

大法領事署

Ta-fa-ling-shi-shu.

FRANCE.

Vice-consul—H. P. McClatchie

比利時領事署

Pi-li-shih-ling-shi-shu.

BELGIUM.

Consul—T. T. Fergusson

大美領事署

Ta-mei-ling-shi-shu.

UNITED STATES.

Consular Agent—A. M. Eckford

德意志領事署*Tay-eh-chu-ling-shi-shu.*

GERMANY.

*Vice-consul—C. Hagen***布林晏領事署***Poo-lin-yen-ling-shi-shu.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

*Acting Consul—H. P. McClatchie***俄領事署***Ta-h'oy-ling-shi-shu-kwoh.*

RUSSIA.

*Vice-consul—T. T. Fergusson***瑞瑞領事署***Suy-naou-ling-shi-shu.*

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

*Vice-consul—A. M. Eckford***丹國領事署***Tan-kwoh-ling-shi-shu.*

DENMARK.

*Vice-consul—W. J. Clarke***大荷蘭領事署***Ta-ho-lan-ling-shi-shu.*

NETHERLANDS.

*Acting Consul—A. M. Eckford***意大利領事署***E-ta-lee-ling-shi-shu.*

ITALY.

*Consular Agent—A. Balabio***大日本領事署***Ta-jih-pen-ling-shi-shu.*

JAPAN.

*Consular Agent—G. F. Maclean***東海關***Tung Hai-kwan.***Imperial Maritime Customs.***Commissioner—George Hughes**Assistants—F. S. Unwin, C. A. Pennington, R. de Nully, H. C. Wadman**Chinese Clerk—Ho Pin Wên**Medical Officer—J. G. Brereton, L.R.C.S.I.**Tide-surveyor and Harbour Master—T. C. Jennings**Boat Officer—Thos. Cubbins**Examiner—P. H. Purcell**Assistant Examiner—T. M. Campbell**Tide-waiters—W. H. Williams, G. Roberts**J. H. Wills, H. E. Taubert, H. H. Montell***LIGHTHOUSES.***Chefoo Light—D. Wisas (light-keeper in charge)**Shantung Light—C. G. Amy (light-keeper in charge), C. Scilinthin (light-keepers)**Houki Light— (light-keeper in charge), J. Anderson***"LING FENG" REVENUE STEAMER.***Commander—J. Farrow**First Officer—G. Hext**Second Officer—G. Rome (absent)**First Engineer—R. W. Wolfenden (acting)**Second Engineer—Armstrong (absent) do. — R. W. Wolfenden**Gunner—J. Phillips**Quartermaster—W. H. Legg***Insurance Offices.**

Clarke, Head & Co., agents—

Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Imperial Fire Insurance Company

Cornabé & Co., agents—

Germanic Lloyds'
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool
(Fire and Life)

Canton Insurance Office

Yangtze Insurance Association

Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

Crasemann and Hagen, agents—

Oosterling Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia

Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia

Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia

Berlin and Cologne Fire Insurance Co.

Bremen Underwriters

Hamburg Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company

Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

E Shun & Co., agents—

China Merchants' Insurance Co.

On tai Insurance Company, Limited

Fergusson & Co., agents—

Lloyds'

North China Insurance Company

North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Company

China Fire Insurance Company

Merchants Shipping and Underwriters' Association of Melbourne

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Maclean, Geo. F., agent—
 Union Insurance Society of Canton
 China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited
 Scottish Imperial Insurance Company

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. Co.
 Fergusson & Co., agents

CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION
 COMPANY.
 Fergusson & Co., agents

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY.
 Crasemann & Hagen, agents

烟台輪船招商局
 CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION
 COMPANY.
 E Shun & Co., agents

MITSU BISHI MAIL Co.
 G. F. Maclean, agent

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.
 Fergusson & Co., agents

Merchants, Professions, and Trades,

Brereton, J. G., L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I.,
 L.M., Medical Officer to I.M. Customs

Chefoo Filanda
 Crasemann & Hagen, agents
 A. Balabio, manager

Clarke, Head & Co., merchants
 W. J. Clarke
 R. L. Head

Consterdine & Co., H., navy contractors and
 storekeepers
 W. R. Fuller
 B. J. Price
 J. L. gg

和記
 Ho kee.
 Cornabé & Co., merchants
 W. A. Cornabé (absent)
 A. M. Eckford
 A. R. Donnelly
 J. C. Thomson
 A. P. Seth
 L. Allin

寶興

Po-hing.

Crasemann & Hagen, merchants
 E. Crasemann (absent)
 C. Hagen
 G. Gipperich
 A. Balabio, silk inspector
 F. Irens

怡順

E Shun.

E Shun & Co., merchants
 Chan U Ting
 Chan King Ting

滋大

Tseu-ta.

Fergusson & Co., merchants
 T. T. Fergusson
 F. du Jardin
 E. A. Thimm

傅利

Foo-lee.

Fuller, W. R., architect and builder

Gardner & Co., bakers and provisioners
 Mrs. F. E. Gardner

Lyell, Thomas, marine surveyor

寶順

Pow-zun.

Maclean, Geo. F., merchant

Platt, A.R., M.D., medical practitioner

老沙遜

Lau-sa-soon.

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants
 R. M. Moses
 E. S. Kelly

新沙遜

Sun-sa-soon.

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants
 A. J. David, manager
 A. E. Moses

哈利

Ha-lee.

Wicks & Co., H., naval contractors and
 storekeepers
 J. C. Biehl

Ad. Hansen
 H. A. Hansen
 J. Block

Smith & Co., J., storekeepers and com-
 pradores
 J. Smith
 J. Hesse

Yentai Butchery, Park Lane
 W. Knight, proprietor

Hotels.

"Chefoo Family Hotel," Tungslun, on
 beach
 E. Newman, proprietor and manager

"Sea View House Hotel"
 W. R. Fuller

"Beach Hotel"
 Mrs. N. P. Schütt, proprietrix

"Glenvue House"
 Mrs. F. E. Gardner

Missionaries.

ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSION.
 Rev. A. G. Jones (Tsing-chow-foo)
 Rev. John Tate Kitts do.
 Rev. Arthur Sowerby
 Rev. J. Whitewright

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION
 Rt. Rev. Chas. P. Scott, Bishop in North
 China
 Rev. Miles Greenwood, M.A.
 Rev. C. J. Corfe
 A. Capel

W. Hildesley
 H. Topp
 J. R. Vincent

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
 Rev. John L. Nevius, D.D. (absent)
 Rev. Hunter Corbett
 Rev. J. A. Lyenberger
 Miss C. B. Downing
 Miss Jennie Anderson

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF
 SCOTLAND MISSION AND NATIONAL
 BIBLE SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.
 Rev. Alex. Williamson, B.A., LL.D.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.
 Rev. N. Jourdan
 Rev. John Liu

不 明 焉

AMERICAN SOUTHERN BAPTIST MISSION.
 Rev. T. P. Crawford, D.D.
 Mrs. T. P. Crawford (absent)
 Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch
 Mrs. J. L. Holmes (absent)
 Miss Lottie Moon

AT TSINAN-FOO.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
 Rev. S. A. Hunter, M.D.
 Rev. J. Murray

AT TUNG-CHOW-FOO.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
 Rev. C. R. Mills
 Rev. C. W. Mateer
 Mrs. E. F. Capp
 Mrs. J. M. Shaw
 Miss A. de M. H. Kelsie, M.D.

TAKU.

This village is situated at the mouth of the Pei-ho, on the southern side of the river, about sixty-seven miles from Tientsin. The land is so flat at Taku that it is difficult for a stranger to detect the entrance to the river. There are two anchorages, an outer and inner. The former extends from the Customs Junks to three miles outside the Bar, seaward; the latter from Liang-kia-yuan on the south to the Customs Jetty, T'z'chu-lin, on the north. The village is a poor one, possessing few shops, no buildings of interest except the forts, and the only foreign residents are the Customs employés, some pilots, and the members of the Vice-Consular establishment. A British Vice-Consul is stationed at Taku and receives the papers of all British sailing vessels bound for Tientsin as well as Taku; steamers retain theirs until arrival at Tientsin. A line of telegraph was constructed in the early part of 1879 from Taku to Tientsin by the Provincial Authorities, and is now regularly worked by them.

Taku is memorable on account of the engagements that have taken place between its forts and the British and French naval forces. The first attack was made on the 20th March, 1858, by the British squadron under Sir Michael Seymour, when the forts were passed and Lord Elgin proceeded to Tientsin, where on the 26th June he signed the famous Treaty of Tientsin. The second attack, which was fatally unsuccessful, was made by the British forces in June, 1859. The third took place on the 21st August, 1860, when the forts were captured, the booms placed across the river destroyed, and the British ships sailed triumphantly up to Tientsin. From the description of the place in "The Treaty Ports of China," we gather that the water on the bar ranges from about two to fourteen feet at the Spring tides. The Chinese name of the bar is Lau-kiang-sha. At certain states of the tide, steamers are obliged to anchor outside until there is sufficient water to cross, but they are seldom detained very long. Towards the end of autumn it sometimes happens that the river is so low that vessels drawing over seven feet of water are unable to get up to Tientsin, but this is by no means a common occurrence. The river and the northern edge of the gulf are generally frozen in about the 9th December, and few vessels attempt an entry after the end of November. The ice breaks up, as a rule, about the second week in March.

DIRECTORY.

Imperial Maritime Customs.

Assistant Tide-surveyor—W. F. Stevenson
Tide waiter—W. French
Signalman—H. A. Behnke

Lightship *Taku*.

Captain—Jas Sloane
Mate—L. O. Mediens
Light Keeper—W. Kuyght

IMPERIAL NAVAL YARD.

Directors—G. Detring and Mah, Taotai
Secretary—W. F. Stevenson
Superintendent Shipwright—W. Grant
do. Engineer—L. Andersen
Clerk—W. Boad, Jr.

TAKU PILOT COMPANY.

A. G. Baxter	W. Blanchard
W. Boad	W. Grant
J. Young	H. Crowlie
G. Mitchell	C. B. Sherman
J. C. Hill	Jas. Watts, secretary
G. W. Hicks	C. Parker, clerk

TAKU TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY.

James Watts, secretary
 C. Parker, clerk

TOW BOATS.

Pathfinder, J. M. Nisbet, engineer
Peiho, Wm. Wells, do.
Orphan, Elijah Wells, do.
Insolent,

TIENTSIN.

Tientsin is situated at the junction of the Grand Canal with the Peiho river in lat. 39 deg. 3 min. 55 sec. N. and long. 117 deg. 3 min. 55 sec. E. It is distant from Peking by river about 80 miles. It was formerly only a military station, but towards the close of the 17th century it became a place of some importance. The walled portion is small compared with the suburbs, the circumference of the walls being only a little over three miles. The principal trade is carried on in the suburbs. The purely native city has the reputation of being exceptionally dirty, and the stench from open drains in and about the city is said to be the cause of a high rate of mortality there. There are a number of soap-boiling works in the neighbourhood, and the smell that arises from them is most disagreeable.

A number of foreigners live in the suburbs of the native city, but the concession, which is situated about a mile and a half farther down on the south bank of the river, has been largely taken up during the last few years, and is now pretty well covered with buildings.

Tientsin will always be famous for the Treaty signed by Lord Elgin in a temple since called the Treaty Temple, or Elgin's Joss-house, on the 26th June, 1858,

and known as the Treaty of Tientsin. The port is also infamously notorious for the massacre of the French Sisters of Charity and other foreigners on the 21st June, 1870, by a Chinese mob, under circumstances of shocking brutality. A small daily paper called the *Northern Post* was started on the 1st December last. Tientsin is now connected with Shanghai by telegraph, a line having been constructed overland last year and opened to traffic on the 28th December. The population of Tientsin is estimated at 930,000.

There is a fair foreign trade done at Tientsin compared with the other open ports. When the port was first opened, it is said that money was picked up very quickly by the few merchants then on the scene. In course of time, however, the Chinese began to make headway, and they have the trade now pretty well in their own hands. A recent Customs' report speaks of one great advantage that natives here have over foreign competitors. The former "purchase their stocks in Shanghai when there is a favourable market, rarely if ever insure their goods, and by selling in small quantities, and constituting themselves their own salesmen, at once procure ready buyers, and save the standing commission to which the compradores of foreigners are entitled." The export trade of Tientsin is very small compared with the import. Cotton is cultivated in the locality, and some years ago great expectations were entertained concerning it. Coal, it is believed, will shortly be exported in large quantities when the coal mines are in full working order. The Tea exported goes principally to Russia and Siberia, *via* Kiachta. In 1880, 296,869 piculs were exported by this route, compared with 400,004 piculs in 1879. Opium to the extent of 3,219 piculs was imported in 1880, as compared with 5,181 piculs in 1879. The total value of the trade of the port in 1880 was Tls. 21,668,434 as compared with Tls. 24,365,442 in 1879.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

(For Tientsin and Peking.)

Acting Consul—T. L. Bullock

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PEKING.

The present capital of China was formerly the Northern capital only, as its name denotes, but it is now really *the* metropolis of the Central Kingdom. Peking is situated on a sandy plain 13 miles S.W. of the Pei-ho river, and about 110 miles from its mouth, in latitude 39 deg. 54 min. N. and longitude 116 deg. 27 min. E. or nearly on the parallel of Naples. A canal connects the city with the Pei-ho. Peking is ill adapted by situation to be the capital of a great Empire, nor is it in a position to become a great manufacturing or industrial centre. The products of all parts of China naturally find their way to the seat of Government, but it gives little save bullion in return.

From Dr. Dennys's description of Peking we quote the following brief historical sketch:—"The city formerly existing on the site of the southern portion of Peking was the capital of the Kingdom of *Yan*. About 222 B.C., this kingdom was overthrown by the *Chin* dynasty and the seat of Government was removed elsewhere. Taken from the *Chins* by the *Khaitans* about 936 A.D., it was some two years afterwards made the southern capital of that people. The *Kin* dynasty subduing the *Khaitans*, in their turn took possession of the capital calling it the 'Western Residence.' About A.D. 1151, the fourth sovereign of the *Kins* transferred the court thither, and named it the Central Residence. In 1215, it was captured by Genghis Khan. In 1264, Kublai Khan fixed his residence there, giving it the title of *Chung-tu*, or Central Residence, the people at large generally calling it *Shun-t'ien-fu*. In 1267 A.D., the city was transferred 3 *li* (one mile) to the North of its then site, and it was then called *Ta-tu*—"the Great Residence." The old portion became what is now known as the 'Chinese city' and the terms 'Northern' and 'Southern' city, or more commonly *nei-cheng* (within the wall) and *wai-cheng* (without the wall) came into use. The native Emperors who succeeded the Mongol dynasty did not, however, continue to make Peking the seat of Government. The court was shortly afterwards removed to Nanking, which was considered the chief city of the Empire until, in 1421, Yung Lo, the third Emperor of the Ming dynasty, again held his court at Peking, since which date it has remained the capital of China."

The present city of Peking is divided into two portions, the Northern or Tartar city and the Southern or Chinese. The former is being gradually encroached upon by the Chinese, and the purely Manchu section of the capital will soon be very limited. The southern city is almost exclusively occupied by Chinese. The general shape of Peking may be roughly represented by a square placed upon an oblong, the former standing for the Tartar and the latter for the Chinese city. The whole of the capital is, of course, walled. The walls of the Tartar city are the strongest. They average 50 feet in height and 40 in width, and are buttressed at intervals of about 60 yards. The parapets are loop-holed and crenelated. They are faced on both sides with brick, the space between being filled with earth and concrete. Each of the gateways is surmounted by a three-storied dagoda. The walls of the Chinese city are about 30 feet in height, 25 feet thick at the base, and 15 feet wide on the terre plein. The total circumference of the walls round the two cities slightly exceeds twenty miles.

The Tartar city consists (Dr. Williams tell us) of three enclosures, one within the other, each surrounded by its own wall. The innermost, called *Kin-ching* or Prohibited City, contains the Imperial Palace and its surrounding buildings; the second is occupied by the several offices appertaining to the Government and by private residences of officials; while the outer consists of dwelling-houses, with shops in the chief avenues. The Chinese city is the business portion of Peking, but it presents few features of interest to the sight-seer, while the enclosure known as the

Prohibited City is, as its title denotes, forbidden to all foreign visitors. The numerous temples, the walls, the Imperial Observatory, the Foreign Legations, and the curio shops are the chief attractions to the tourist. The streets of the Chinese metropolis are kept in a most disgraceful condition. In the dry season the pedestrian sinks deep in noxious dust, and in wet weather he is liable to be drowned in the torrents that rush along the thoroughfares, where the constant traffic has worn away the soil. There is an air of decay about Peking, which extends even to the finest of the temples. The population of Peking is not accurately known, but according to a Chinese estimate, which is probably slightly in excess, it is 1,300,000, of whom 900,000 reside in the Tartar and 400,000 in the Chinese city: There is no direct foreign trade with Peking, and the small foreign population is made up of the members of the various Legations, the Maritime Customs establishment, the professors at the College of Peking, and the missionary body.

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NEWCHWANG.

Newchwang is the most northerly port in China open to foreign trade. It is situated in the province of Shing-king, in Manchuria. It is called by the natives Ying-tz, and lies about thirteen miles from the mouth of the river Liao, which falls into the Gulf of Liao-tung, a continuation of the Gulf of Pechili.

Before the port was opened, comparatively little was known of this part of the Central Kingdom. Situated in a wild region, the greater part of which was a few years since little else but a wilderness, it was never visited by outsiders. Manchuria is now, however, being rapidly colonised by the Chinese, who already outnumber the natives. The word Ying-tz means military station, and that was the only use formerly made of the place. Between the years 1858 and 1860, the British fleet assembled in Ta lienwan Bay, and early in 1861 the foreign settlement was established. The town of Newchwang itself is distant from Ying-tz about thirty miles, and is a sparsely populated and unimportant place.

The country about the port of Newchwang is bare and desolate, and in sailing up the river one encounters anything but a pleasant prospect. Ying-tz is surrounded by dreary marshes, and the land under cultivation produces principally Beans. The river is closed by ice for more than three months every year, during which period the residents are entirely cut off from the outer world. The climate, however, is healthy and bracing. The population of the place is estimated at 60,000.

The chief articles of trade of the port are Beans and Bean-cake, 2,120,819 piculs of the former and 1,350,918 piculs of the latter being exported in 1880 as against 1,858,444 piculs and 1,800,523 piculs respectively in 1879. The trade in Beans and Bean-cake has shown a pretty steady increase during the last thirteen years. The net quantity of Opium imported in 1880 was 1,186 piculs as against 2,453 piculs in 1879. The quantity of Opium imported has fluctuated a good deal during the last few years, but generally speaking the decline has been constant, the poppy being largely and successfully cultivated in Manchuria. The total value of the trade of the port for 1880 amounted to Tls. 6,725,036 as against Tls. 8,214,614 in 1879.

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J. J. F. Bandinel

遠來*Yün-lae.*

Bush Brothers, merchants and commission agents
Henry E. Bush
Fred. P. Cooper

*if 埠***Ker-li.**

Clyatt & Co., storekeepers, auctioneers, commission agents, and coal merchants
W. B. Clyatt

Cousins & Co., merchants
E. Cousins

Davies & Co., T., shipchandlers and storekeepers
T. Davies

Heuckendorff, J. J., surveyor for Lloyds' agents, German Lloyds' and local offices'

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants
Bush Brothers, agents

Schultze & Co., F. A., storekeepers, shipchandlers, auctioneers, commission agents and shipbrokers
J. J. Heuckendorff
J. Elberg
E. Pfankuchen

Union Inn
H. Kempf, proprietor

Watson, James, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., physician

IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MISSION.

J. Hunter, L.R.C.P. Edin
Rev. J. Carson

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION.

Rev. John Ross
Rev. J. MacIntyre

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Monseigneur Dubail, vicar apostolic of Manchuria
Rev. N. Emonet procureur

PENSION DE LA STE. PROVIDENCE.

Sœur Ste. Croix, superintendent, and ten Sisters

Pilots.

H. McThorn, B. F. Blackford, G. C. Richards, A. F. Fredricksen, J. Plunkett, L. Sandberg, A. L. R. Smith, B. Carlos, J. Jörgensen, W. S. Banker, J. E. Place, A. Jörgensen

JAPAN.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The system of government of the Japanese Empire is that of an absolute monarchy. It was adopted in the year 1868, when the now ruling sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the Shogun, together with that of the Daimios, or feudal nobles, who on the 25th June, 1869, resigned their lands, revenues, and retainers to the Mikado, by whom they were permitted to retain one-tenth of their original incomes, but ordered to reside in the capital in future. The sovereign bears the name of Supreme Lord, or Emperor; but the appellation by which he is generally known in foreign countries is the ancient title of Mikado.

Mutsu-hito, the reigning monarch, was born at Kioto, on September 22nd, 1852; succeeded his father, Komei Tenno, 1867; married December 28th, 1868, to Princess Haru-ko, born April 17th, 1859, daughter of Prince Itchijo. The reigning Emperor is the 123rd of an unbroken dynasty, which was founded 666 B.C. By the ancient and regular law of succession the crown devolves upon the eldest son, and, failing male issue, upon the eldest daughter of the sovereign. This law has often been disregarded in consequence of the partiality of the monarch or the ambition of powerful ministers, which was one of the principal causes that culminated in the dual system of Government in Japan. The old law of succession has, however, been restored during the present reign. The Throne has frequently been occupied by a female.

The power of the Mikado is really absolute, but its exercise is controlled to some extent by custom and public opinion. The Emperor himself, in 1875, when the Senate and Supreme Judicial Tribunal were founded, solemnly declared his earnest desire to have a constitutional system of government. Since that time any legislative measure, before becoming law, must go before the Senate for discussion and pass that assembly by a majority of votes. The Mikado has long been regarded as the spiritual as well as the temporal head of the Empire, but although the present sovereign is favourable to the Shinto faith, he does not actively interfere in religious matters, and all religions are tolerated in Japan. The Ecclesiastical Department was in 1877 reduced to a simple bureau under the control of the Minister of the Interior. The Mikado acts through an Executive Ministry divided into ten departments, namely:—The Kunai Sho (Imperial Household), Gai Mu Sho (Foreign Affairs), Nai Mu Sho (Interior), O Kura Sho (Finance), Ko Bu Sho (Public Works), Kai Gun Sho (Navy), Riku Gun Sho (Army), Shi Ho Sho (Justice), Mom Bu Sho (Education) and Kai Taku Shi (Colonization Department), which latter administers the affairs of the Island of Yesso. The Government has been re-organized during the last few years. The Sun, or Left, was abolished in 1875, and the Shoin, or Centre, in 1877. In place of these the Gen Ro In (the Senate), and the Daishin In (the Supreme Judicial Tribunal) have been established, and, united with the Dai-jo-kwan (Imperial Council of State), form the Administrative Authority. The Dai Jo Kwan, the centre of the Executive power, consists of the Prime Minister, Vice-Minister, and the Sungi or Councillors. The Council is presided over by the Mikado. The ministers decide ordinary questions, only measures of Imperial importance being submitted for the decision of the Mikado. The Gen Ro In discusses and elaborates or modifies all laws prepared by the Dai Jo Kwan for enactment. The Daishin In has the power of reviewing and annulling the decrees of inferior courts. In September, 1881, in a proclamation the Mikado announced his intention of granting a constitution and representative Government to Japan in the year 1890.

The Empire is divided for administrative purposes into three *Fu*, or cities (Tokio, Kioto, and Osaka), and thirty-seven *Ken*, or districts, including the Loochoo Islands, which have recently been converted into a *ken*. These *fu* and *ken* are governed by prefects. The prefects of the three cities are of higher rank and have more extensive powers than those of the *kens*. The latter are all on an equal footing, are under control of the Nai Mu Sho, and have limited powers, being required to submit every matter, unless there is a precedent for it, to the Minister of the Interior. Nor have they any concern in judicial proceedings since the establishment

of the twenty-three local Courts and the four Supreme Courts at Tokio, Sendai, Nagasaki, and Osaka, over which the Daishin In presides at Tokio.

Previous to the last change of Government, which restored the ancient Imperial régime, the administrative authority rested with the Shogun (Military Commander) whom foreigners were at first led to recognise as the temporal sovereign, and with whom they negotiated treaties of peace and commerce. The Shogunate was founded in 1184 by Yoritomo, a general of great powers and ability, and was continued through several dynasties until 1869, when the Tokugawa family were dispossessed of the usurped authority. Under the Shogun two hundred and fifty Daimios (feudal princes) shared the administrative power, being practically supreme in their respective domains, conditionally upon their loyalty to the Shogun; and the Mikado's power was thus reduced to a shadow. A list of Daimios, published at Yedo (now Tokio) in 1862, stated their incomes to vary from 10,000 koku of rice to 1,000,000, while that of the Shogun is said to have amounted to 8,000,000 koku. All these princes, after the overthrow of the Shogunate, surrendered at will their estates and every attribute of authority to the Mikado, and are now ranked as *kuazoku* (noblemen), quietly living in Tokio.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The estimated total revenue of Japan for the year 1881-82 was given in official returns at \$68,573,995, and the total expenditure at the same amount. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were as follow:—

REVENUE.	
Customs Duty and Miscellaneous Incomes connected therewith	\$ 2,600,330
Land Tax	42,561,914
Mining Tax	14,165
Tax on Productions of the Northern Provinces	757,398
Tax on Alcoholic Liquors, &c.	10,500,766
Tax on Tobacco	343,674
Stamp Tax on Legal Documents	695,876
Postage Stamps	1,660,210
Various Taxes and License Fees	1,102,242
Income derived from Mines	483,543
Income derived from Railways and Telegraphs	1,115,608
Income derived from Mint under Finance Department	427,500
Income derived from Various Manufactures, etc.	141,750
Income derived from Government Property	807,140
Miscellaneous Receipts	4,721,400
Repayment of Debts due to Government	335,646
Total Estimated Revenue	\$68,573,995

EXPENDITURE.	
Reduction of National Debt	\$12,022,681
Interest on National Debt	15,449,168
Civil List and Appanages of Imperial Princes	1,156,785
Various Pensions and Gratuities	510,812
Council of State (Dai Jo Kwan)	580,000
Senate (Gen Ro In)	190,000
Foreign Department (Gai Mu Sho)	195,210
Home Department (Nai Mu Sho)	718,219
Finance Department (O Kura Sho)	1,272,541
War Department (Riku Gun Sho)	8,189,104
Navy Department (Kai Gun Sho)	2,983,850
Educational Department (Mom Bu Sho)	914,601
Public Works Department (Ko Bu Sho)	468,294
Total	\$44,655,265

	Brought forward	\$44,655,265
Judicial Department (Shi Ho Sho)		1,785,000
Imperial Household (Ku Nai Sho)		354,000
Colonization Department (Kai Taku Sho)		1,407,559
Agriculture and Commerce Department		1,039,814
Post Office		1,471,007
Cost of establishing Industrial Undertakings		1,243,702
Repairs and Constructions, &c.		495,011
Administration of Cities and Prefectures... ..		3,372,796
Police Expenditure		2,217,946
Shrines and Temples		142,550
Capital Funds for several Departments		4,575,000
Diplomatic and Consular Services		457,000
Relief Fund for Agricultural Distress		1,200,000
Miscellaneous Expenditure... ..		2,655,345
Contingent		1,500,000

Total Estimated Expenditure..... \$68,573,995

The domestic debt of Japan in 1881 was, inclusive of paper money in circulation, Capitalized Pension Bonds, &c., &c., \$342,255,631. This also includes an Internal Loan of \$12,500,000 raised by public subscription in 1878. The Foreign debt of Japan was:—

Bearing interest 9 per cent.....	\$ 488,000
Bearing interest 7 per cent.....	9,685,336
	—————\$10,173,336

ARMY AND NAVY.

The armed force of Japan is divided into the Standing Army, the Reserve, and the Militia, and the troops into five classes. The Standing Army comprises 40 battalions of Infantry, and one of Cavalry, 18 companies Artillery, 10 companies Engineers, 6 companies of Transport Corps, and 9 companies Marine Artillery. When on a peace footing the Army numbers about 32,300 men, and on a war footing 50,000 men. They are stationed in various parts of the Empire, which is divided into six military districts, having headquarters at Tokio, Nagoya, Sendai, Osaka, Hiroshima, and Kumamoto. Camps are established in 37 places. Not included in the above are the Imperial Guard, composed of about 3,700 picked troops, which bring up the strength of the regular army, in time of peace, to some 36,000. The army has been organised on the French system by officers specially selected by the French Government.

The navy of Japan consists of one ironclad frigate, three ironclad corvettes, one ironclad gunboat, five wooden corvettes, ten gunboats, six despatch vessels, and five training ships, all steamers. The largest of these ships, the ironclad frigate *Fu-so*, was built by Messrs. Samuda, Brothers, at Poplar, London, and despatched to Japan in March, 1878. The *Fu-so* has a burthen of 3,700 tons displacement, with engines of 3,500 horse-power. The armour is from 7 inches to 9 inches in thickness, while the armament consists of four 15½-ton and two 5½-ton steel breechloaders by Krupp, so arranged as to command every point of the horizon. The second largest ship of the navy is an ironclad corvette, called the *Kon-go*, constructed at Earle's shipbuilding yard, Hull, after the design of Sir E. J. Reed, and which arrived in Japan in 1878. The *Kon-go* has a burthen of 2,800 tons displacement, with engines of 2,500 horse-power, and has a belt of armour 4½ inches thick. The armament consists of 12 Krupp guns, capable of throwing steel shells of 142 pounds. The *Hi-yei*, a sister ship to the *Kon-go*, was also built at Hull, and arrived in Japan in 1878. The navy is manned by 4,241 officers and men, and carries 146 guns.

POPULATION, TRADE, AND INDUSTRY.

The total area of Japan is estimated at 156,604 square miles, with a population of 35,768,584, namely, 18,140,857 males and 17,627,727 females, according to official reports of the year 1879. The empire is geographically divided into the four islands, **Hondo**, the central and most important territory; **Kiushiu**, "the nine provinces,"

the south-western island; Sikoku, "the four states," the southern island; and Yesso, the most northerly and least developed. The former three islands are sub-divided into eight large roads, containing sixty-six provinces, and the latter (Yesso) is divided into eleven provinces. Administratively, as before mentioned, the Empire is divided into fu and ken, each ken containing more than one province.

Education is very general in Japan, and is making greater progress than before the revolution which made Japan a monarchy. In 1871, the Mikado appointed a Board of Public Instruction, which is reported to be very active. The number of elementary schools in 1880 was 25,459, of which 24,281 were public schools and 1,178 private schools. Of Middle Schools there are 31 public and 358 private establishments. There are 98 Normal Schools; and Colleges for special studies, such as Law, Medicine, Mining, Agriculture, and Foreign Languages, have been established, and are carefully fostered by the Government. In order to facilitate the acquirement of foreign languages, the Government of the Mikado engaged many European professors, and also sent, at the public expense, a large number of students to America and Europe.

The total value of the foreign trade of Japan was, according to consular reports, as follows in each of the nine years 1872 to 1880:—

YEARS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
1872	\$26,188,441	\$24,294,532
1873	27,444,068	20,660,991
1874	24,223,629	20,001,637
1875	29,467,067	18,014,890
1876	24,087,515	27,669,466
1877	25,900,54	21,692,121
1878	33,334,392	26,794,9
1879	32,603,838	27,372,976
1880	36,622,243	27,419,629

The following table shows the imports and exports of each port for the years 1879 and 1880:—

PORTS.	1879.		1880.	
	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Kanagawa	\$23,326,010	\$18,880,272	\$26,343,108	\$18,577,913
Hiogo	7,051,154	5,466,990	7,847,866	5,323,697
Osaka	547,563	351,172	931,499	471,167
Nagasaki	1,674,652	1,982,027	1,278,066	2,297,591
Niigata	Nil.	Nil.	No returns.	No returns.
Hakodate	4,459	692,515	221,704	749,261
	\$32,603,838	\$27,372,976	\$36,622,243	\$27,419,629

The two staple articles of import into Japan, in the year 1880 were cotton and woollen fabrics, the former of the value of \$13,433,808, and the latter of the value of \$4,212,377; the value of mixed cotton and woollen goods was \$1,881,770. The two staple articles of export in the year 1879 were raw silk, of the value of \$9,962,879, and tea, of the value of \$7,497,922. The commercial intercourse of Japan is carried on mainly with two countries, namely, Great Britain and the United States of America, the former absorbing more than two-thirds of the whole.

By treaties made with a number of foreign Governments—with the United States in March, 1854; with Great Britain in October, 1854; with Russia and the Netherlands in 1855; with France, in 1858; with Portugal, in 1860; with Prussia and the German Zollverein, in 1861; with Switzerland, in 1864; with Italy and Belgium, in 1866; with Denmark in 1867; with Sweden and Norway and Spain in 1868; with Austria in 1867; and with China in 1871—the Japanese ports of Kanagawa (Yokohama), Nagasaki, Hiogo, Hakodate, Niigata, and the cities of Tokio (formerly called Yedo)

and Osaka were thrown open to foreign commerce. A revision of the treaties is desired by the Japanese Government, and will probably be carried out during the current year.

The first line of railway, from Yokohama to Tokio, 18 miles long, was opened for traffic on the 12th of June, 1872; a line was also opened from Hiogo to Osaka, was extended in 1877 to the city of Kioto, and thence to Lake Biwa, and is now being continued to the north-west coast of Japan. Several extensive schemes for the connection of the principal cities of the Empire by rail have been projected, some of which will shortly be undertaken.

The ports of Yokohama, Hiogo, Osaka, Nagasaki, and Hakodate are connected with each other, and with Europe, by lines of telegraph, and the telegraph system has lately been extended to all the important towns of the Empire. Japan has joined the Universal Postal Union, and for the past twelve months has conducted the international as well as domestic postal service.

NAGASAKI.

Nagasaki is a city of great antiquity, and in the early days of European intercourse with the Far East was the most important seat of the foreign trade with Japan. It is admirably situated on the south-western coast of the island of Kiushiu. A melancholy interest attaches to the neighbourhood as the scene of the extinction of Christianity in the kingdom and the extermination of the professors of that religion in 1637. Near the harbour lies the celebrated island of Pappenberg, where thousands of Christian martyrs were thrown over the high cliff rather than go through the form of trampling on the cross. Not far from Nagasaki is also the village of Mogibay, where 37,000 Christians suffered death in defending themselves against the forces sent to subdue them. When the Christian religion was crushed and the foreigners expelled, to the Dutch alone was extended the privilege of trading with Japan, and they were confined to a small patch of ground at Nagasaki called Desima, the monotony of their life being broken only by the yearly arrival and departure of the one or two ships in which the trade between Japan and the West was at that time carried on. By the treaty of 1858, Nagasaki was one of the ports opened to British trade on the 1st July in the following year. On entering the harbour of Nagasaki no stranger can fail to be struck with the admirable situation of the town and the beautiful panorama of hilly scenery opened to his view. The harbour is a landlocked inlet deeply indented with small bays, about three miles long with a width varying from half a mile to a mile. The native town is on the eastern side of the harbour, and is about two miles long by about three-quarters of a mile in extreme width. The foreign settlement adjoins the native town on the south side. The chief mercantile houses are situated on the bund facing the harbour, behind which are a few streets running parallel with it, and there are a number of private residences on the hill side. There are English and Roman Catholic churches and a commodious club. The climate of Nagasaki is mild and salubrious, but in summer it is hot during the day by reason of its geographical position in a hollow surrounded by hills.

After the opening of the port the trade for several years steadily developed, but the Consular reports for the last few years show a continuous decline. Mr. Consul Flowers in his report for 1876 speaks of good roads as being the great requirement to connect the port with the traffic of the neighbouring districts, but, he says, the want of roads, although it might account for a slow development, or even for a stationary condition of traffic, can scarcely be accepted as a reason for the continual and lamentable falling off which has been shown of late years. This decline he ascribes to the impoverishment caused by a too severe drain of funds towards the central Government. The country people in this portion of Japan, though pretty well off, so far as actual necessities are concerned, are not rich, having little profitable outlet for their surplus productions; their available funds are, therefore, soon absorbed, and the heavy land tax imposed upon the population is much felt, and more so, doubtless,

since its collection in money instead of in kind, as formerly. Latterly there has been some slight improvement in the export trade of the port.

The chief articles of import are cotton and woollen manufactures. The principal articles of exports are coal, tea, camphor, river, vegetable wax, tobacco, and dried fish. There are several productive coal mines on the islands near Nagasaki, of which the Takasima mine, which is under European management, is the most important. Mr. Consul Flowers says the probabilities are that one vast coal-field exists under the sea running from the peninsula of Nomo towards Matsushima and Hirado, and when this field is entered by safe means, through the overlaying islands, an enormous extent of coal will be available. The Miike coal mines come next to the Takasima in importance; the output from these in 1880 was 159,822 tons.

The value of the foreign import trade of Nagasaki during the year 1880 was \$1,278,066 as compared with \$1,674,652 in 1879, and that of the foreign export trade, \$2,297,591 as against \$1,982,027 in 1879. Coal is the staple article of export.

The population of Nagasaki in 1876 was 47,412. The number of foreign residents, as given in the Consular report for 1880, was 777, of whom 522 were Chinese, 103 British, 34 American, and the rest of various nationalities. A small foreign weekly paper entitled the *Rising Sun* is published in the port.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—James Troup
Assistant—H. A. C. Bonar
Constable—S. F. Lawrence

FRANCE.

H.B.M.'s Consul in charge of French interests—James Troup

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Acting Consul—James Troup

SPAIN.

H.B.M.'s Consul in charge of Spanish interests—James Troup

UNITED STATES.

Consul—Gen. A. C. Jones
Hon. Vice-consul—W. G. Furber
Marshal—Rodney H. Powers

RUSSIA.

Consul—P. Rumine

PORTUGAL.

Consul—T. B. Glover

DENMARK.

Consul—H. M. Fleischer

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Consul—A. Reddelien

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—A. Reddelien

GERMANY.

Consul—H. Iwersen

ITALY.

Acting Consul—P. Rumine

BELGIUM.

Acting Consul—H. Iwersen

CHINA.

Consul—U Tsing
Interpreter—Leong Dean Hiun
Japanese Interpreter—Choy Zun Tak

Government Departments.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE DOCKYARD.

W. Lang, superintendent

IMPERIAL JAPANESE ENGINE WORKS

F. R. Storie, superintendent
J. Dickson, assistant superintendent

IMPERIAL JAPANESE POST OFFICE.

M. Kato, postmaster
Y. Yamada, assistant

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS.

W. B. Mason, clerk in charge

Insurance Companies.

Boeddinghaus, C. E., agent—
Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company
Hamburg and Bremen Underwriters
Hanseatic Fire Insurance Co., Hamburg

Fleischer, H. M., agent—
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited

Basler Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft
Staffordshire Fire Insurance Company Limited

Hellyer & Co., agents—
Commercial Union Assurance Company

Holme, Ringer & Co., agent —
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.
Yangtze Insurance Association

Hunt & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
North-China Insurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company
The Underwriting and Agency Association

Iwersen, H., agent—
Imperial Fire Insurance Company

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.
Canton Insurance Office

Reddellen & Co., A., agents—
Northern Assurance Company
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company
German Lloyd's

GLEN LINE OF STEAMERS.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
Holme, Ringer & Co., agents

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Holme, Ringer & Co., agents

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
H. M. Fleischer, agent

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
W. Jamieson, agent
J. Davison
T. A. Christensen, barge keeper

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED.
H. M. Fleischer, agent

U. S. NAVAL DEPOT.
W. W. Barry, Paymaster U.S.N., in charge
J. H. Barry, clerk

Banks.

Chartered Mercantile Bank
A. Reddellen & Co., agents

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

Merchants, Professions, and Trades

Adams & Co., M. C., butchers and compradors
G. Sutton

"Albion Inn"
W. Thomas

Anderson, John, storekeeper

"Army and Navy Inn"
Horowitz and Tobias

"Belle Vue Hotel"
Mrs. J. R. Mancini

Boeddinghaus, C. E., merchant

"Britannia Hotel"
I. Steinback

"British Queen" Tavern
M. Goldman

China and Japan Trading Company, Limited
Edward Rogers, manager
F. G. Stone
R. M. Scott

"City of Hamburg" Tavern
H. Goldenberg

Couder, J. C., French Bakery

Doel, P., police inspector

"Eureka Hotel"
Mrs. E. Felman

Fleischer, H. M., merchant

Ford, R. A., stevedore and ballast contractor

"Falcon Hotel"
H. Mills

"Germania Bowling Saloon"
B. Felman, proprietor

- Ginsburg, M., merchant
- "Globe Tavern"
J. J. Johnson
- Great Northern Telegraph Company
F. Kolvig, superintendent (absent)
J. V. Petersen, acting superintendent
V. Müller, electrician
H. Muradzumi
M. Ikuta
K. Watanabe
K. Takenouchi
- Gower, E. H. M., civil engineer
- Goldman, S., storekeeper
- Gordes & G., photographers
- Gribble & Co., Henry, merchants, in liquidation
E. Rogers, trustee
- Hellyer & Co., merchants
F. Hellyer
T. W. Hellyer
W. L. Hellyer
- Holme, Ringer & Co., merchants
F. Ringer
J. C. Smith
R. M. Smith
A. B. Glover
A. Drewell
A. M. d'Almeida
- Hunt & Co., merchants
H. J. Hunt (Hiogo)
A. Wright
G. Bozier
- "Imperial Hotel"
W. Brown
J. Williams
- "International Hotel"
J. S. Massie
- Iwersen, H., merchant
- Jack, W.
- Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants
R. Holme, agent
Alex. Glover
- Lake & Co., Geo. W., shipchandlers, &c.
G. W. Lake (absent)
Edward Lake
T. Scott
- "London Tavern"
H. Mills
- Macpherson, A., ship carpenter
- "Medical Hall"
W. Hooper, proprietor
- Mitchell & Co., J. F., shipbuilders, carpenters and blacksmiths
J. F. Mitchell
- Nagasaki Club
W. Jamieson, hon. sec.
S. R. de Souza, steward
- "Oriental Tavern"
Greenberg
- Pignatel & Co., storekeepers
Victor Pignatel
C. Pignatel (absent)
- Potter, F. A., mining engineer, Miike Mines
- Powers & Co., R. H., shiphandlers, ship brokers, commission merchants and auctioneers
R. H. Powers
E. W. H. Smith
E. Saute
- Reddelien & Co., A., merchants
A. Reddelien
- Renwick, W., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., &c.
- "Restaurant l'Union"
J. Briffow
- "Rising Sun Nagasaki Express" printing office
C. Sutton, proprietor
A. Norman, manager
- San & Co., De, merchants
E. de San (Hiogo)
H. Kniffler
- Smith, Capt. J. U., surveyor to the local insurance offices

Sidi Hotel

J. J. Smith

E. S. Smith

Sutton, C., contractor and tow-boat proprietor

"Universal Saloon"

J. Crevich

TAKASIMA COALIERY OFFICE.
Nagasaki

Kawada Koichero

T. B. Glover

Wuriu Furuh

Shimamura Sheiske

Akiba Shizuka

M. B. Haskell

Takasima.

Yamanaki Masakatsu

J. M. Stoddart, mining engineer

T. J. Waters, mechanical engineer

D. Robertson, assistant mechanical engineer

Tomida Hideo

Hashigawa Yosinosuke } underground
Nambu Kingo } viewers

Kishigawa Kinpei, superintdt. No. 1 Pit

Matsubayashi Kojiro, superintdt. No. 2 Pit

W. Wake

R. Abraham } overseers

J. Stewart

Kuga Katstaro, captain of tug steamer

Missionaries.

REFORMED CHURCH OF AMERICA.

Rev. H. Stout

Rev. E. S. Booth (absent)

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF
AMERICA.

Rev. J. C. Davison

Rev. C. S. Long

Miss J. M. Gheer

Miss E. Russell

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. H. Maundrell

Rev. W. Andrews

Miss E. Goodall

Miss F. J. Shaw

FRENCH ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Right Rev. B. T. Petitjean, Bishop of Myriophyte, vicar apostolic of Nagasaki

Rev. M. M. de Rotz

Rev. M. A. Salmon

Rev. A. C. A. Pélou

Rev. T. P. Fraineau

Rev. J. F. A. Bourelle

Rev. J. M. Corre

Rev. J. F. Marmand

Rev. E. Raguét

Rev. M. Sauret

Rev. F. Bonne

Rev. E. Puthod

Rev. J. B. Ferrie

Rev. J. E. Bœhrer

Rev. J. Charnaux

Rev. R. J. Matrat

CONVENT DES SŒURS DE LA SAINTE
ENFANT JESUS.

Sœur St. Elie, supérieur

" St. Mary

" St. Zacharie

" St. Suzanne

Pilots.

J. Breen

J. U. Smith

J. White

M. Banks

O. Smith

W. Lees

W. Harper

J. F. Allen

C. A. Fletcher, General Coast and Inland
Sea

A. Topping, Gulf of Tokio to Idzuminada

KOBE (HIOGO).

Kobe is the foreign port of the adjacent city of Hiogo and was opened for foreign trade in 1868. It is finely situated at the gate of the far-famed Inland Sea. The harbour is good and affords safe anchorage for vessels of almost any size. The town, which is in the province of Settsu, is distant only sixteen miles from Osaka, with which city it is connected by rail. This line, which has been extended to Kioto (the ancient capital of Japan), a distance of 27 miles from Osaka, was formally opened to traffic along its whole length by the Mikado on the 5th February, 1877, and has since been worked with freedom and regularity. A further extension from Kioto to Lake Biwa is now open, and this is now being carried on to the north-west coast. The connection of Osaka with Hiogo by rail has naturally tended to centralise trade at the port of shipment. Among the exports, tea, tobacco, camphor, copper, vegetable wax, and fans take the lead. The value of the foreign import trade for 1880 was \$7,847,866; that of the exports \$5,323,697. In 1879, the value of the imports was \$7,051,154, and that of the exports \$5,466,990. The quantity of tea shipped from Hiogo in the season 1880-81 was 15,426,662 lbs., compared with 13,710,439 lbs. in 1879-80, and 9,723,186 lbs. in 1878-79. The whole of this went to the United States of America and Canada. The population of Hiogo, as given by the last census, was 204,000. The foreign residents in Kobe in 1880 numbered 889, of whom 516 were Chinese, 216 British, 50 German, and 49 American. A foreign daily newspaper, styled the *Hiogo News*, is published at this port.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.—9.

Acting Consul—W. G. Aston
Assistant and Interpreter—J. H. Longford
Constable—H. A. Miles

CHINA.—Native Bund.

Consul—Liao Sik Ngan
Secretary and Interpreter—Cheung C. Leung

BELGIUM.—118.

Acting Consul—J. K. Cunningham

SWITZERLAND.—5.

Consul—Dr. H. Stannius, Junr.

HOLLAND.—91.

Acting Consul—C. Braess

SPAIN.—9.

Acting Consul—W. G. Aston

FRANCE.—9.

Acting Vice Consul—J. H. Longford

DENMARK.—91.

Consul—Chas Braess

HAWAII.—7.

Vice-consul—S. Endicott

ITALY.—5.

Acting Consul—Dr. H. Stannius, Junr.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—9.

Acting Consul—W. G. Aston

GERMAN EMPIRE.—5.

Consul—Dr. H. Stannius, Junr.
Interpreter—A. von Knobloch
Secretary—H. Gutbrod
Amtsdiener—R. Bernhardt

UNITED STATES.—15

Consul—J. Stahel
Marshal—F. J. H. Nienstead
Interpreter—Terumiel i Uyeno

PORTUGAL.—50.

Acting Consul—J. A. Ailion

RUSSIA.—5.

Acting Consul—Dr. H. Stannius, Junr.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—91.

Consul—Chas. Braess

Municipal Council.

The Governor of Hiogo—Morioka Masazumi
 The Consular Body

T. Lenz
H. St. J. Browne
A. C. Sim
H. Trotzig, superintendent

POLICE.

W. Toms (sergt.), J. Green, W. Rae, 2
Chinese, 9 Japanese

**Hiogo and Osaka General Chamber
of Commerce.**

Committee—L. Hughes, (chairman); T.
Lenz, Carl Rasch, F. S. Goodison
Secretary—

CLUB CONCORDIA.

Manager—E. Bouger

Imperial Government.

CUSTOMS.

Superintendent—S. K. Takahashi
Appraiser—F. Upton
Chief Inspector—K. Ogata

POST OFFICE—Sakai Machi.

H. Midzashima

KOBE & OSAKA RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(See *Yokohama List*.)

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPHS.

(See *Yokohama List*.)

KOBE KORITSU (GENERAL) HOSPITAL.
Dr. W. van der Heyden

**AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.**

Ed. Fischer & Co., agents

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.**

Scheuten, H. A., agent

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., agents

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Fearon, Low & Co., agents—

REUTER'S TELEGRAM CO.

J. J. Cann, agent

Insurances.

Ahrens & Co., H., agents—
Staffordshire Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Browne & Co., agents—
Union Insurance Society of Canton
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited
British & Foreign Marine Insurance
Company, Limited
Marine Insurance Company of London

China and Japan Trading Co., Limited,
agents—
Yangtze Insurance Association of
Shanghai

Cornes & Co., agents—
Lancashire Insurance Company
Royal Exchange Assurance Corpora-
tion (Marine)

Delacamp, Macgregor & Co., agents—
Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

Faber & Voigt, agents—
Hamburg and Bremen Underwriters
Norddeutsche Feuer Versicherung
Gesellschaft, Hamburg
Consolidated Marine Insurance Co.
of Berlin and Dresden, London

Fearon, Low & Co., agents—
Boston Board of Underwriters
London and Lancashire Fire Insur-
ance Company

Fischer & Co., Ed., agents—
Canton Insurance Office
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company,
Limited

Gillingham & Co., Jno., sub-agents—
Scottish Union National Fire In-
surance Company

Hagart & Co., Agents—
Swiss Lloyds Marine Insurance Co.

Hecht, Lilienthal & Co., sub agents—
Phoenix Assurance Company, London
London Assurance Corporation
Compagnie Lyonnaise

Heinemann & Co., P., agents—
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited
Imperial Fire Insurance Company

- Hellyer & Co., agents—**
City of London Fire Insurance Co.
- Hughes & Co., agents—**
Commercial Union Fire Insurance Co.
The Queen Insurance Co. of Liverpool
and London
Royal Fire & Life Insurance Co.
Universal Marine Insurance Co.
- Illies & Co., C., agents—**
Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs
Actien Gesellschaft of Hamburg
Scottish Imperial Insurance Co., Fire
and Life
- Langgaard, Kleinwort & Co., agents--**
North British and Mercantile In-
surance Company
Berlin Koelnische Feuer Versicherungs
Actien Gesellschaft
Hamburg Magdeburger Feuer Ver-
sicherungs Gesellschaft
Globe Marine Insurance Company,
Limited
- Meyer & Co., agents—**
Manchester Fire Insurance Co.
Lutec Fire Insurance Company
North German Lloyds'
- Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., agents—**
North China Insurance Company
Northern Assurance Co., (Fire & Life)
- Rasch & Ruyter, agents—**
Hanseatische Feuer Versicherungs
Gesellschaft in Hamburg
The Fire Insurance Association Li-
mited, London
- Scheuten H. A., agent—**
Union Board of Underwriters of
Amsterdam
- Simon, Evers & Co., agents—**
Helvetia Swiss Fire Insurance Com-
pany of St. Galls
Helvetia Marine Insurance Company
of St. Galls
Prussian National Fire Insurance Co.,
Stettin
- Smith, Baker & Co., agents—**
Guardian Fire & Life Assurance Co.,
London
- Stucken, Edmund, agent—**
Mannheim Insurance Co., Limited
- Walsh, Hall & Co., agents—**
Lion Fire Insurance Co., Limited
- Watson, E. B., agent—**
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
- Wilkin & Robison, agents—**
Lloyds'
Sun Fire Office
- Professions and Trades.**
- Abell, Jno. C., bill & bullion broker—29**
- Ahrens, H. & Co.—10**
H. Ahrens
Th. Hake
G. B. Mosle
B. Faichtmann
- American Clock and Brass Co.—46**
W. D. Townsend, agent
- Badge, Geo., draper—18**
- Beer, de A.—18 Bund**
- Bergeu, Mrs., milliner and dressmaker—21**
- Blackmore, J., merchant—59**
- Board, W. K., undertaker, &c.—Native
Bund**
- Bolens, W., merchant—55, Native Bund**
- Bonger, W. C., architect and surveyor—
2 Yama**
- Browne, J. R., M.D.—Yama**
- Browne & Co., merchants—26**
H. St. John Browne
M. T. B. Macpherson
Eugene H. Gill
C. Rickerby
- "Brunswick" Hotel—6**
A. S. Arnold, proprietor
- Byrne, Ed., bill & bullion broker and
marine surveyor—83**
- Cabeldu & Co., P. S., tailors and general
outfitters—16**
P. S. Cabeldu

- Cran, J. J., auctioneer—36, Division St.
 Carroll & Co., J. D., shipehandlers—38
 Carroll's Block
 F. C. Spooner (Yokohama)
 C. Wiggins
 H. Titjen
 Carroll, J. D.—Yama
 Caswell, S. J., engineer—Sakai Machi
 Chartered Mercantile Bank of India
 London and China
 Cornes & Co., agents
 China and Japan Trading Company, Li-
 mited—4, Native Bund
 T. F. McGrath, agent
 W. R. Eastlack
 H. Ziegfeld
 Cornes & Co., merchants
 Fred. Cornes (London)
 W. H. Taylor (Yokohama)
 Arthur Winstanley (New York)
 F. S. Goodison
 Saml. Endicott
 Cosmopolitan Tavern—33 Native Town
 T. Cunwell
 Creagh, J., solicitor—1 Native Town
 Crosby, J., school teacher—Native Town
 Crutchly F., law agent—91
 De Ath & Co., A., Hiogo Auction Mart—36
 A. De Ath
 A. Morris
 Delacamp, Macgregor & Co.—121
 H. Delacamp
 H. Macgregor
 H. J. Hawkins
 F. Schlueter
 De San & Co., E.—70
 E. de San
 Domoney Geo.—81 Yama.
 Durlam, H. G., commission merchant—86
 Ellerton, J.—2 Ikuta Road
 Faber & Voigt, merchants—25
 H. Faber
 T. Lenz
 Fearon, Low & Co., merchants—118
 J. K. Cunningham
 W. Fearon
 Fischer & Co., Ed., merchants—20
 Ed. Fischer (Yokohama)
 J. Mackrill Smith
 H. E. Reynell
 Foss, Rev. H. J.—13
 Gillingham & Co., Jno., merchants—109,
 Concession
 Jno. Gillingham
 H. Gillingham
 Green Geo.—11 Ikuta Baba
 Grosclaude, E. & U., chronometer, clock
 and watchmakers—35
 E. Grosclaude
 Hagart & Co., merchants—112
 H. W. Hagart (London)
 Hansen, A., stevedore—Yama
 Hecht, Lilienthal & Co., merchants—22
 H. Bröschen
 Heinemann & Co., P., merchants,—8
 P. Heinemann (Yokohama)
 Otto Reimers
 M. Pors
 S. G. McKenzie
 S. da Luz
 Hellyer & Co., merchants—112
 F. Hellyer
 T. W. Hellyer (Nagasaki)
 N. Gutterres
 W. L. Hellyer
 Hiogo Dispensary, 55A, Native Bund
 H. W. Tabor
 "Hiogo News" Office, F. Walsh & Co.
 —1, Native Town
 F. Walsh
 W. G. Johnson
 J. Creagh, editor
 J. M. V. Ribeiro
 "Hiogo Hotel," 38, Carroll's Block
 J. F. Gorham, manager

Hiogo Gas Company—Ohno
 Browne & Co., general agents and
 secretaries
 E. Byrne, chairman
 H. St. J. Browne }
 R. Maclagan } Directors
 A. Oestmann }
 R. Paton, engineer

Holme & Co.—81
 G. Sale (Yokohama)
 W. H. Lea

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
 poration—2
 J. M. Grigor, agent
 G. W. Butt, cashier
 S. Rangel
 R. A. dos Remedios

“Hotel des Colonies”—56.
 M. Bandon

Hudson & Co., merchants—80
 John Hudson (absent)
 E. F. Kilby

Hughes & Co., merchants—53
 Robt. Hughes
 H. Hort
 W. Yeoman, Jr.

Hunt & Co.—62
 H. J. Hunt
 E. Hunt
 A. Wright (Nagasaki)
 J. R. Elliott
 H. Schoening

Hunter & Co., merchants, agents Osaka
 Iron works, Osaka—29
 E. H. Hunter
 J. C. May

Illies & Co., C.—12
 C. Illies (Yokohama)
 V. Roehr
 A. Thuemena

Imperial Government Works,—Shenden
 J. Lang, superintendent engineer
 J. M. Hannah, shipwright
 J. H. Wignall, engineer

International Hospital of Hiogo—Ikula-
 baba
 W. G. Aston }
 H. Busch } Trustees
 H. Macgregor }
 R. Hughes }

A. W. Gillingham, hon. sec. & treasurer
 T. C. Thornicroft, medical director
 A. Aarestrup, steward

Isaacs and Bros., R.—50
 J. A. Ailion

Kirby, E. C.—13a

Kobe Paper Mill
 Walsh, Hall & Co., proprietors
 R. G. Walsh, mill manager
 M. F. Onodera, Japanese superin-
 tendent
 J. J. Laing, machine tender
 Geo. Wilson, beat-er engineer

Kobe Hair Dressing Saloon
 F. da Canha

Kobe Iron Works
 E. C. Kirby & Co., proprietors
 E. C. Kirby
 Alfred Kirby
 Richard J. Kirby
 J. J. Cowderoy
 J. H. Heck
 Thos. E. Beatty
 J. Patterson
 J. Harris
 A. Frazer
 Pedro Akita
 Pedro Gomes
 L. P. Fernandez, storekeeper

Kobe Billiard Saloon—63 Division street
 F. Braga, proprietor

Kobe Club—Ohno
 Jno. Marshall, honorary secretary

Kobe Regatta and Athletic Club
 D. Frazer, hon. secretary & treasurer
 A. C. Sim, captain

Kobe Ice Co.—Ohno
 C. Rasch, J. Chambers, O. Riemers,
 H. St. J. Browne, Ed. Byrne, direc-
 tors
 Browne & Co., secretaries
 J. J. Cann, agent

Kobe Fire Brigade
 A. C. Sim, superintendent
 J. Marshall, hon. secretary

Kuhardt, E. H M, storekeeper—31

- Langgaard, Kleinwort & Co., merchants—82
 Th. Langgaard (absent)
 Otto A. Kleinwort
 G. Kleinwort
 H. Luther
- Lang J.,—93a
- Lucas & Co., H., merchants—21
 Henry Lucas
- MacArthur, J.—24
- Mahnz, H.—18
- Malcolm, J. W.—26
- Marshall, J.—93
- Mascarenbas, J. S., storekeeper—45
- Medical Hall—18
 A. C. Sim
 T. Shaw
- Meyer & Co., merchants—91
 A. A. Meyer
 Chas. Braess
- Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Co.
 F. Plate, agent
 Chas. Esdale
 H. Legue, barge master
 G. H. Dunbar do.
- Mollison, Fraser & Co., merchants—53
 H. J. Bramwell
- Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., merchants—1
 Walter Mourilyan (absent)
 Chas. A. Heimann (Yokohama)
 Arthur H. Groom
 W. J. Cruickshank
 A. W. Gillingham
 W. H. Willoughby
 F. Guterres
- Muller, C., Eureka Hotel—18
- Nicolle & Co.,—1 Ikuta Road
 P. A. Nicolle
- Nickel, C. T. M., coal merchant—18
- Oriental Bank Corporation—11
 G. W. Thomson, agent
 D. Fraser, accountant
- Oriental Inn
 A. C. Pinto
- Olson, John, stevedore, Benten-no-hama
- Phillips, C., ship carpenter—Ohno
- Pilots,
 O. Smith, W. Harper, W. Lees, Inland Sea and Coast
 A. Topping, Yokohama to Kobe
- Prince of Wales' Inn—86
 L. Horsley
- Rasch & Ruyter, merchants—28
 C. Rasch (Yokohama)
 J. L. Ruyter
 Johannes Ruyter
- Reid & Oastler, engineers, ship-builders, blacksmiths, iron and brass founders, coppersmiths and general contractors—Shinden
 J. Reid
 W. Oastler
 Juadzu
- Richter & Co., commission merchants—70
 H. A. Richter
- Scheuten, H. A., merchant—87
- Schoning, H.—68
- Scott, W.—Ikuta Road
- Simon, Evers Co.,—101
 Jul. Simon (Hamburg)
 Aug. Evers
 M. Burchardt (Yokohama)
 H. Busch
 E. Kruss
- Skipworth, Hammond & Co., tailors—3
 Division street
 W. G. Skipworth
- Smith, Baker & Co., merchants—3
 W. H. Morse
 E. R. Smith
 R. B. Smith
 D. B. Taylor
 G. H. Prichard
 S. Yokoyama
 S. Tanaka

Smith & Co., Geo., wine merchants—20
 H. E. Reynell
 J. W. Malcolm

Star Tavern—35, Native Town
 J. Brown

Stucken, Edmund, merchant—66, Foreign
 Concession

Tabor & Co., H. W., compradores, con-
 tractors, and wholesale chemists
 H. W. Tabor
 H. P. Tabor
 Y. Tomoson

Thornicraft, T. C., L.R.C.P. Ed., L.M.,
 M.R.C.S.E., medical practitioner

Tiljin, H.—46

Tillson & Co., D. H., compradores, &c.,
 —18, Native Town
 D. H. Tillson

Travellers' Billiard Room and Bowling
 Alley—31B
 J. Dutronquoy, proprietor

Van der Vlies & Co., G., merchants—79
 G. Van der Vlies
 E. Bonger

Variety Store—43, Native Town
 L. Gottlinger

Walsh, Hall & Co., merchants—2
 John G. Walsh
 Thomas Walsh (Yokohama)
 Arthur O. Gay do.
 C. P. Hall

Warburton, W., lunting and shipping
 agent—97, Native Bund.

Watson, E. B.—112
 E. B. Watson (Yokohama)
 G. Wauchope do.

Weton, E.—Yama

Wilkin & Robison, merchants—26
 H. St. J. Browne

Wilkinson, J. C.—91

Whymark & Co., Geo., butchers, bakers,
 compradores, general storekeepers, and
 agents Japan Gazette, 81, Division St.
 Geo. Whymark

M. Voysey
 H. Xavier
 Lycemoon

Wolff, Rev. C. H. H., principal of private
 academy

Young, George, storekeeper—43

UNION PROTESTANT CHURCH.
 Rev. H. J. Foss
 Walter F. Page, trustee
 De Witt C. Jencks do.

Missionaries.

CATHOLIC MISSION.
Notre Dame des sept douleurs, 37.
 L'Abbe Jules Chatron, mission. apost.
 L'Abbe Anselme M. C. Luneau

SISTERS OF CHARITY.—41.
Orphelinat des Sœurs du St. Enfant Jesus.
 Rév. Mère Justine, Sup. (Osaka)
 Sœur Bernardine (Osaka)
 Sœur Borgia
 Sœur Anne
 Sœur Thérèse
 Sœur Andre
 Sœur Morbert

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE
 GOSPEL MISSION.
 73, Concession
 Rev. H. J. Foss
 Rev. E. C. Hopper
 H. Hughes

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.
 at Kobe
 Rev. O. H. Gulick (absent)
 Rev. J. L. Atkinson
 Rev. R. H. Davis
 De Witt C. Jencks
 Rev. J. T. Gulick
 Miss J. E. Gulick
 Miss J. E. Dudley
 Miss Davis
 Miss V. A. Clarkson
 Miss M. A. Barrows
 at Okayama.
 J. C. Berry, M.D.
 Rev. J. H. Pettee
 Rev. O. Cary, Junr.
 Miss E. Talcott

Masonic.

RISEING SUN LODGE, No. 1401, E.C.
Worshipful Master—Bro. J. Gillingham
I. Past Master—Bro. T. R. Snervinton
Senior Warden—Bro. W. Pitts
Junior Warden—Bro. T. Bellamy
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer—Bro. T. C. Throni-
 craft, P.M.
Senior Deacon—Bro. G. W. Butt
Junior Deacon—Bro. J. Reid
Inner Guard—
Tyler—Bro. W. K. Board

HIOGO & OSAKA LODGE, No. 408, S.C.
 Officers for 1882.

Right Worshipful Master—Bro. J. F. Gor-
 ham
Deputy Master—Bro. G. Nankivell
Senior Warden—Bro. W. Warburton
Junior Warden—Bro. E. Bonger
Treasurer—Bro. H. W. Taber
Secretary—Bro. H. A. Miles, P.M.
Senior Deacon—Bro. W. Hall
Junior Deacon—Bro. A. Aarestrup
Master of Ceremonies—Bro. J. Hall
Inner Guard—Bro. D. Reynolds.
Tyler—Bro. W. K. Board

OSAKA.

Osaka is the second city in Japan in point of size and commercial importance, and has not inaptly been termed the Venice of the Far East, owing to the manner in which it is intersected by canals. It is situated in the province of Settsu, and is built on the banks of the river Ajikawa, about five miles from the sea. The river is only navigable for small vessels, and on the opening of the railway to Hiogo the foreign trade of Osaka commenced to decline. Almost all the foreign firms in the latter city have removed to Hiogo, and there is now not a single British firm in Osaka. The most imposing and at the same time the most interesting object to be seen in Osaka is the Castle, erected in 1583 by one of the Shoguns, the famous Tai-ko-Sama. Though less extensive than that of Tokio, it is a much grander and more striking edifice, and is indeed, on the whole, the first among the many hundreds of castles in Japan. It is now occupied by the Osaka garrison, and forms the headquarters of one of the six great military districts. The city is the seat of the provincial government, which is called Fucho, in contradistinction to the other provincial governments, which are termed Kencho. Osaka is the seat of numerous industries, and the Imperial Mint is located there. In 1876 coins to the value of \$6,613,405 were struck at this Mint, in 1877 to the value of \$5,701,555, in 1878 to the value of \$4,615,676, in 1880 to the value of \$6,899,084, and a continuous supply of yen (dollars) is issued from the establishment, which are of similar weight and fineness to the Mexican dollar, but owing to Chinese combination they only obtain currency in China and Hongkong at a discount. The population of the city is given as 549,210; the number of foreign residents in 1880 was 177, of whom 133 were Chinese. The value of the imports for 1880 was 931,499, compared with 547,563 in 1879, and that of the exports \$471,167 as against \$351,172 in 1879.

DIRECTORY.**Consulates.****SWITZERLAND.**

Consul—Dr. H. Stannius, Junr.

BELGIUM.

Consular Agent—L. Du Bois

Government Departments.

OSAKA SUPERIOR COURT.

Albert Beinck, counsellor-at-law

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT MINT.

Kawasaki.

(Foreign Staff).

Wm. Gowland, F.C.S., technical adviser
 chemist and assayer
 R. MacLagan, M.I.M.E., engineer

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

(See *Yokohama List*).

OSAKA ARSENAL.

D. Munster

DOBUKU RIYO.

(Construction Section)

J. de Ryke, 14, Concession

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

C. H. H. Wolf

Dr. Frazer

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The Governor of Osaka

The Consular Body

Rev. C. F. Warren

Rev. H. Heitkimper

Rev. A. D. Hail, secretary

T. George, superintendent

Professions & Trades.

Billiard Saloon, 25, Concession

G. Battcke

China and Japan Trading Company, Limited

F. Kawaguchi, in charge

Favre-Brandt, C. & J., watch and clock importers—10

C. Favre-Brandt (absent)

J. Favre-Brandt (Yokohama)

L. Du Bois

Jonas, F. M., 16, Concession

Kawasaki Glass Works

E. Skidmore, potter

Kirby & Co., E. C., 17, Concession

Osaka Iron Works

E. H. Hunter & Co., agents

J. F. Calder, managing engineer

J. W. Barry, supdt. shipwright

Osaka Ice Works

J. D. Carroll & Co.

J. A. Weed, manager

Penn, H., Doshin Machi

Reser, P., Honden

Missionaries.**CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**

Rev. C. F. and Mrs. Warren

Rev. H. Evington, M.A.

Rev. G. H. Pole, B.A.

Mrs. H. Evington

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

Rev. J. B. Hail

Rev. A. D. Hail

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA, 17, CONCESSION.

Rev. A. and Mrs. Halmhuber

AMERICAN EPISCOPAL MISSION.

Rev. A. R. Morris, Yoreki Machi

Rev. J. McKim, 14, Concession

Mrs. J. McKim, do.

Miss B. T. Michie, 6, Concession

Miss M. Mead do

H. Lanning, M.D.

Rev. T. S. Tyng, 14, Concession

Mrs. T. S. Tyng, do.

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.

Rev. J. H. De Forest

Rev. Wallace Taylor, M.D.

Rev. W. W. Curtis

Miss F. H. Gardner

Miss Colby

Miss Kellogg

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING FEMALE EDUCATION IN THE EAST.

Miss Oxlad, 4, Concession

FRENCH CATHOLIC MISSION.

Furukawa Bachi.

Mgr. Laucaigne, Bishop of Appolonia

L'Abbé J. Cousin, pro-vicar apostolic

L'Abbé M. P. J. Ple. sis

do. H. Vasselon

do. Paurientis

do. J. C. Combaz

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Rev. Mère Justine, superieure

Sœur Bernardine

Sœur Norbert

Sœur André

KIOTO.

Rev. M. L. Gordon, M D.

Mrs Gordon

Rev. J. D. and Mrs. Davis

Rev. D. W. and Mrs. Learned

R. Lehmann

Miss H. F. Parmalee

Miss A. J. Starkweather

C. H. Baldwin

Dr. G. Wagner

L'Abbe Aimé Villion, mission. apost.

Roman Catholic Mission

YOKOHAMA.

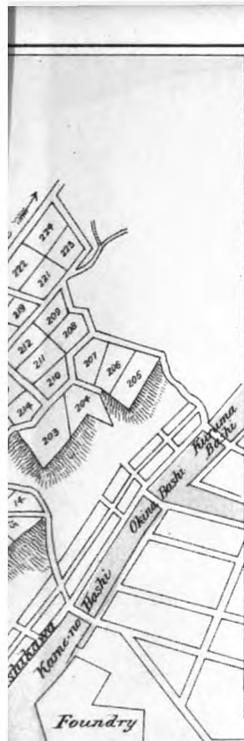
Yokohama is the principal Treaty port of Japan, and was opened to foreign trade in July, 1859. It is situated on the Bay of Yokohama, a small bay on the Western side of the Gulf of Yedo, in lat. 35 deg. 26 min. 11 sec. N., and long. 139 deg. 39 min. 20 sec., in the island of Hondo, and is distant about eighteen miles from the capital, with which it is connected by a line of railway. The settlement stands on what was originally a swamp, and—the town having sprung up only since the site was selected for a treaty port instead of the little town of Kanagawa—possesses few attractions for the visitor. The scenery around, however, is hilly and pleasing, and on a clear day the snow-crowned summit of Fusi-yama, a volcanic mountain 15,000 feet high—celebrated in Japanese literature and depicted on so many native works of art—is clearly visible. Yokohama is compactly built of low houses with tiled roofs. The town is divided into two nearly equal parts, the western half being occupied by the foreign settlement. Beyond the plain on which the town is built rises a sort of semicircle of low hills called "The Bluff," which is thickly dotted with handsome villas and dwelling-houses in various styles of architecture, all standing in pretty gardens. From these dwellings charming prospects are obtainable. Along the water-front of the foreign settlement runs a fine broad street called the Bund, on which, facing the water, stand many of the principal houses and hotels. The streets in the foreign settlement are well paved, kerbed, and drained. There are Anglican, French Catholic, Union Protestant, and native Mission Churches in the settlement. Yokohama has greatly increased in importance of late years, but the export trade does not make satisfactory progress. There are three English daily papers published in the port, namely, the *Japan Gazette*, the *Japan Herald*, and the *Japan Daily Mail*; the latter has also a weekly edition. In addition to these there are two French papers, *L'Echo du Japon* and the *Courrier du Japon*.

The entire population of Yokohama was, according to a census taken in 1879, 67,499. The number of foreign residents in 1880 was 3,871, of whom 2,505 were Chinese, 567 British, 250 American, 200 German, 102 French, 51 Dutch, 45 Portuguese, 42 Russian, and the remainder of various nationalities.

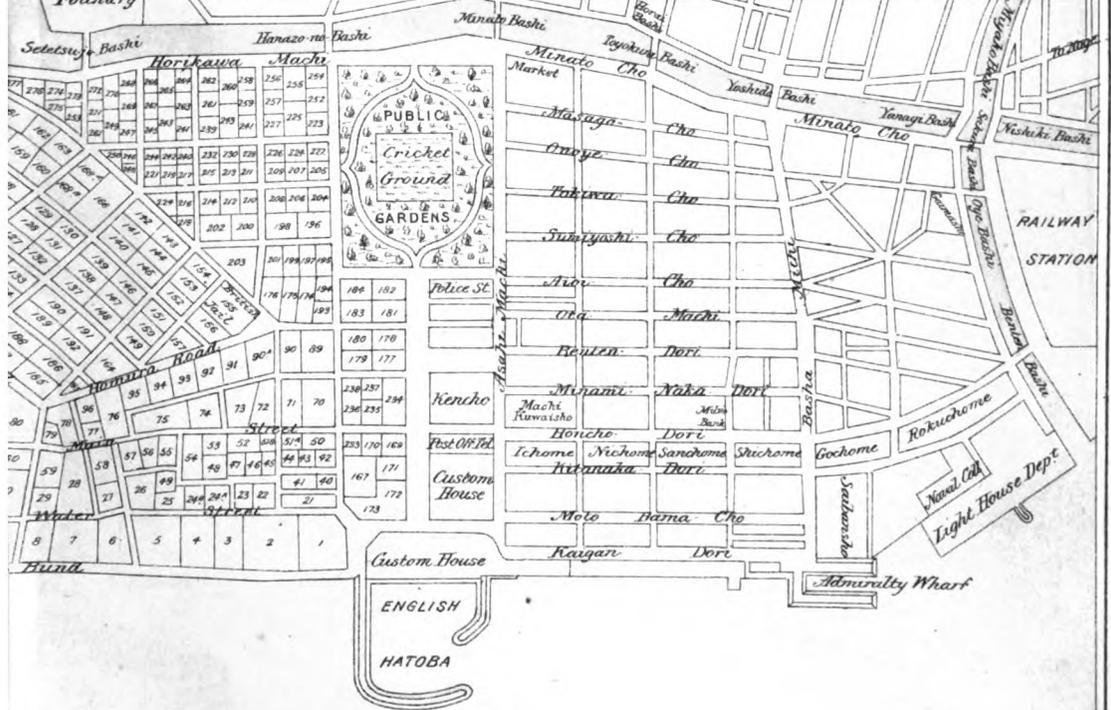
The imports into Yokohama consist chiefly of cotton and woollen goods. In 1880, according to the British Consul's report, the value of the different classes of imports was as follows:—Cotton manufactures, \$11,200,918; woollen manufactures, \$2,307,784; mixed cotton and woollen, \$1,326,517; metals, \$1,191,327; arms and ammunition, \$187,399; miscellaneous foreign, \$6,608,481; miscellaneous local, \$3,520,682; total 26,348,108. The total value of the exports was \$18,577,913. Silk is the most valuable of the exports, being set down at \$9,962,872. The value of the tea exported was \$4,725,961. The total export of raw silk during the season from 1st July, 1880, to same date 1881, only half of which period is covered by the Consular returns, was, according to the returns of the Chamber of Commerce, 21,812 bales, of which 4,481 were for England, 12,387 for France, 5,376 for America, and 95 for other countries. The export of tea during the season from 1st May, 1880, to same date 1881, was 24,410,118 lbs., all for America, with the exception of 191,108 lbs. for England.

PLAN OF YOKOHAMA





CONSULATES		BANKS		NEWSPAPERS	
<i>Austro Hungarian</i>	172	<i>Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris</i>	2	<i>Courrier du Japon</i>	16
<i>Belgian</i>	Bluff 39	<i>Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Cor</i>	62	<i>Echo du Japon</i>	183
<i>British</i>	172	<i>Oriental Banking Cor.</i>	11	<i>Japan Gazette</i>	70
<i>Chinese</i>	145	STEAMSHIP COMPANIES		<i>Japan Mail</i>	16
<i>Danish</i>	76	<i>Compagnie Mess. Mar</i>	9	<i>Japan Herald</i>	28
<i>French</i>	74	<i>Glen Line</i>	1	<i>Tokio Times Agency</i>	16
<i>German</i>	81	<i>Mitsu Bishi Kaigan-dori</i>		CHURCHES	
<i>Hawaiian</i>	86	<i>Ocean Steamship Co.</i>	7	<i>Christ Church</i>	105
<i>Italian</i>	Bluff 18	<i>Oriental & Occidental S.S.Co</i>	13	<i>Roman Catholic</i>	80
<i>Netherlands</i>	5	<i>Pacific Mail S.S.Co</i>	4	<i>Union Church</i>	167
<i>Peruvian</i>	12	<i>Peninsular & Oriental S.S.Co</i>	15	MISCELLANEOUS	
<i>Portuguese</i>	.1	HOTELS		<i>Chamber of Commerce</i>	60
<i>Russian</i>	79	<i>Central Hotel</i>	61	<i>Club Germania</i>	235
<i>Spanish</i>	Bluff 35	<i>Footes Hotel</i>	87	<i>Gaiety Theatre</i>	68
<i>Swedish & Norwegian</i>	5	<i>Grand Hotel</i>	20	<i>Masonic Hall</i>	170
<i>Swiss</i>	90	<i>International Hotel</i>	18	<i>Temperance Hall</i>	86
<i>United States</i>	234	<i>Payre Freres</i>	84	<i>Yokohama Fire Brigade</i>	238
				<i>Yokohama United Club</i>	5





DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Minister Resident—Chevalier Ho^{er} von Hoffenfeldt
Secretary—H. von Siebold
Acting Consul—J. J. Enslie

BELGIUM.

Legation, 179, Bluff, Yokohama.
Ministre Résident—Ch. de Grootte
Consul—E. G. Scribe

DENMARK.

Representative Diplomatique—J. J. Van der Pot
Consul General—Ed. T. de Bavier

CHINA.

Legation, Tokio.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Ho Ju-chang
Vice do. —Chay Sz-kwei
Secretary—Hwang Chun-hiang

Consulate, 145, Yokohama.

Consul—Fan Shi-pau
Secretary—Loo Quan
English Interpreter—Choy Chew
Japanese Interpreter—Low Bo Sum

FRANCE.

Legation, Nagata-cho Ni-chome, Tokio.

Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire—Gillaume de Roquette
1er Secrétaire—Tony Conte
2me do. —Cte. de Diesbach
Attaché—Bon. Benoit Mechain
Attaché—de Lapayrere
Attaché Militaire—Lieut. Bougoisin
Acting Interpreter—R. P. Evrard
1er Interprète—Capt. Du Boisquet
2me Interprète—de Biélke

Consulate, No. 74.

Consul—Jules Jouslain
Chancelier—P. Larrouy
1er Commis.—E. Frandon
2me Commis.—L. Samie
Interprète Adjoint—A. Mellottée
Interprète—C. Oueda
Interprète Auxiliaire—I. Bastide

GERMAN EMPIRE.

Legation, Tokio.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—K. von Eisendecker
Sect. of Legation—Baron von Zedtwitz
Interprete—F. Krien
Student Interpreter—L. von der Osten
Messenger—J. Hagenah

Consulate, No. 81.

Consul—Ed. Zappe
Interpreter—R. Gebauer
Assistant Interpreter—Horikoshi
Secretary—J. Puetz
Constables—C. H. Schmidt

GREAT BRITAIN.

*Koji-machi.**Legation, Tokio.*

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General—Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B. **G.M.C.**
Sec. of Legation—W. J. Smijth
2nd. do. —G. W. Buchanan
Japanese Secretary—Ernest M. Satow
Acting Vice-Consul and Chancellor.—J. H. Longford
Student Interpreters—F. W. Playfair, W. J. Kenny, R. de B. Lavard
Medical Officer in charge—Wm. Willis, M.D.
Chaplain—Rev. A. C. Shaw, M.A.
Linguist—Ogita Masaichi

Consulate.

Consul—Russell B. Robertson (absent)
Acting Consul—J. J. Enslie
2nd Assistant—L. W. Küchler
Gaoler—H. Vincent
Constable—F. E. White
Turnkey—J. S. Roberts

H. B. M.'s Court for Japan.

Judge—R. T. Remmi
Assistant Judge—Russell B. Robertson
Acting Assistant Judge—J. J. Enslie
Acting Registrar and Crown Prosecutor—J. J. Enslie
Acting Interpreter—L. W. Küchler
Acting Chief Clerk—C. D. Moss
Acting Court Usher—G. Hodges

ITALY.

*Legation, Tokio.**Chargé d' Affaires*—Cav. Eugenio Martin-Lanciareze*Consul*—S. Careans

NETHERLANDS.

*Legation.**Minister Resident*—J. J. van der Pot*Secrétaire Interprète*—L. van de Polder

PERU.

Consul—Carl Rohde (absent)*In Charge of Consulate General*—E. von der Heyde

PORTUGAL.

Vice-Consul—F. Pereira*Acting Consul*—E. de Bavier

RUSSIA.

*Legation, Tokio.**Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*—C. de Struvé*Secretary*—Baron R. Rosen*Interpreter*—A. Malende*Student Interpreter*—B. Kostileff*Consulate, 171**Consul*—A. Pelikan

SPAIN

*Legation.**Chargé d' Affaires*—Luis del Castillo y Triqueros*2nd Secretary in Charge of Consular Affairs*—José Rica y Calvo (absent)*3rd Secretary*—Manuel Ma de Aranguraz*Interpreter*—Mitani Nobuyoshi

SWITZERLAND.

*Consulate.**Consul General*—A. Wolff*Chancellor*—C. Haenni

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

*Legation, Tokio.**Minister Resident*—J. J. van der Pot*Secretary Interpreter*—L. van de Polder

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Legation, Tokio.**Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*—Hon. John A. Bingham*Secretary of Legation*—D. W. Stevens*Interpreter*—D. Thompson*Consulate-General.**Consul General*—General T. B. van Buren*Vice do.*—Geo. E. Rice*Marshal*—H. S. van Buren*Consular Clerk*—Geo. H. Scidmore*Deputy Marshal*—Chas. Salmon*Office Clerk*—Miura Rikitaro**Imperial Government.****IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.***Principal Japanese Officials.**Chief Commissioner*—Inouye Masaru*Assistant Commissioner*—Noda Masuharu*Do. do.*—Sugi Saninobu*Do. do.*—Takeda Harukaze*Do. do.*—Iida Toshinori*Principal Foreign Officials.*

(Construction and Maintenance.)

Principal Engineer (Kobe)—E. J. Hoctham, M.I.C.E.*Resident Engineer (Tokio)*—J. Chambers,*Locomotive Superintendent (Kobe)*—B. F. Wright, A.I.C.E.

(Traffic.)

Agent and Traffic Manager—W. F. Page
Kobé

(Locomotive Department.)

Locomotive Supt.—B. F. Wright, A.I.C.E.*Inspector of Locomotives (Kioto)*—R. R. Horn*Asst. do.*—F. H. Trevithick, (Tokio)*Engine Drivers, Fitters, &c.*—T. Belamy, H. Foster, M. Smith, J. Hall, J. Gray, R. Hosking, G. Nankivell, T. Pollock, W. Pitts, G. Impey, C. Ferris,

R. Ward, A. Callan, J. Anderson

(General.)

Sec. to Director and Chief Accountant—A. S. Aldrich*Clerk*—R. W. Thorp*Consulting Engineer*—W. Pole, F.I.S. (in London)*London Agents*—Malcolm, Brunke & Co.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

Japanese Officials, at Tokio.

Director General—T. Ishii
Assistant do.—S. Fukuda
Chief Assistant—W. H. Stone
English and French Teacher—G. E. Gregory
Clerks in charge—W. B. Mason, Nagasaki;
 W. S. Robertson, Kobe; J. Stewart,
 Yokohama

LIGHTHOUSE SECTION, BENTEN.

1st Commissioner—Hara Takayoshi
Assist. do.—Funakoshi Hirōshi
Engineer in Chief—K. Fugucura

LIGHTHOUSE TENDER S.S. "MEIJI MARU."

Captain—R. H. Peters
Chief Officer—F. J. Brown
Chief Engineer—W. G. Cameron
2nd do.—J. Douglass

THE SAIBANSHO—JUDICIAL COURT OF
KANAGAWA.

President—Nakamura Motoyoshi

THE KENCHO.

Governor—Oki Morikata
Secretary—Isogai Seizo
do.—T. Umagi Kensuke
Superintendent of Police—Kawai Hisayoshi
Foreign Secretary—Percival Osborn

IMPERIAL POST OFFICE.

Postmaster General—Y. Nomura
Director of Foreign Mails—S. M. Bryan
Clerk—W. L. Merriman

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS.

Superintendent—Montono Morimichi
do.—Ashiware Kiyokazé
Chief Clerk—J. Watanaba
Chief Inspector and Appraiser—A. Tomita
Chief Accountant—H. Kikuna
Assistant Tidewriter—K. Nakamura
Chief Statistic Office—K. Yamaguchi
Statistical Counsel—J. F. Lowder
Appraiser—H. M. Miller
Interpreter of English, French, and Japanese
 —L. Wertheimer

THE YOKOHAMA GAS COMPANY.

(Works at Noge.)

Japanese Director—M. Asada

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

Municipal Director—P. Osborn

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

European.

Sergeant—W. Loxton
Constable—G. Schultz

H. B. M. NAVAL VICTUALLING YARD.
117, Bluff.

Paymaster in charge and Naval Accountant
 —G. W. Muir, R.N.
Clerk—Chas. Ed. Stephens

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL.

115, Bluff.

Staff Surgeon in Charge—Robert Nelson,
 R.N.
Surgeon—J. Dudley, M.B.
Steward—R. Warren
Assistant Stewards—Wm. Hooper, J. Reader

U. S. NAVAL HOSPITAL.

99, Bluff.

Medical Inspector—N. L. Bates, U.S.N.
Apothecary—E. Eaglin

JAPANESE HOSPITAL,

Noge.

Director and Surgeon in Charge—T. W.
 Beukema, M.D.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Committee—A. J. Wilkin, H. Grauert, J.
 Ph. von Hemert, J. J. Enslie, A. O. Gay,
 G. Blakeway, L. C. Masfen, H. Ahrens
Physicians—S. Eldridge, M.D., E. Wheeler,
 M.D.
Steward—J. Lee Thompson
Assist. Steward—J. Miller
Nurse—S. Kauppe

CEMETERY.

Committee—G. Blakeway, H. Grauert
Superintendent—J. J. Jarmain

YOKOHAMA JOCKEY CLUB.

Committee—J. Walter, J. Wolf, Henry R.
 Smith, L. von der Osten, A. W. Glen-
 nie, H. M. Perkins

Missionaries.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.
 Rev. N. Brown, D.D., 67, Bluff; Rev.
 A. A. Bennett, 67, Bluff, Rev. T. P.
 Poate, 75, Bluff, Miss. C. A. Sands,
 75, Bluff; Rev. H. H. Rhodes, 30, Tsu-
 kiji, Tokio, Rev. F. A. Dobbins, Tokio,
 Miss A. H. Kidder, Tsurugadai, Tokio

NEWTON MISSION.

Rev. J. Goble, 75, Bluff

AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH MISSION.

Rev. R. S. Maclay (absent)
 Rev. I. H. Correll (absent)
 Rev. Julius Soper, 222A, Bluff
 Rev. M. S. Vail, 221, Bluff
 Rev. G. F. Draper, 222B, Bluff
 Mrs. Julius Soper
 Mrs. G. F. Draper
 Miss Jennie S. Vail

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

J. C. Hepburn, M.D., LL.D. (absent)
 J. C. Ballagh, 39, Tokio
 Rev. G. W. Knox, do.

AMERICAN REFORMED CHURCH
MISSION.

Rev. J. H. Bullagh, 49, Bluff; Rev. G. S.
 Booth, 178, Bluff; Mr. M. N. Wyckoff,
 48, Bluff; Mrs. M. N. Wyckoff, 48,
 Bluff; Miss H. L. Winn, 178, Bluff

WOMAN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY
OF AMERICA, 212, Bluff.

Miss Julia N. Crosby, L. H. Pierson, Mrs.
 A. Veile, Miss Nannie Fletcher

SEAMEN'S MISSION.

In Union with the "Mission to Seamen
 Society," of London, and the "Ameri-
 can Seamen's Friend Society" of New
 York; Royal Naval Scripture Readers'
 Society of London
Missionary—W. T. Austen

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, 42.

Henry Loomis, agent
 Geo. Elmer

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

H. G. Mgr. Osout, Pierre Marie, bishop of
 Arsinoë, i.p.i., and vicar apostolic of
 Northern Japan

L'Abbé Felix Evard, missionnaire apostolic
 „ Jean Marie Lemaréchal „
 „ Louis Sutter, „
 „ Julien Langlais, „
 „ Urbain Faurie, „
 „ Honeste Balanche „
 „ Ernest Tulpin „
 „ Jos. Guenin „
 „ Felix Ligneul „
 „ Dosithée Lecomte „

(Yokohama.)

L'Abbé Félix Midon, pro-vicar apostolic
 „ Léger G. Testevuide, missionnaire
 apostolic
 „ Pierre Mugabure, missionnaire
 apostolic

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Pensionnat du St. Enfant Jesus.)
 Révérende Mère S. Mathilde, supérieure ;
 Sœur St. Hubert }
 „ St. Gelase } Tokio
 „ St. Emmanuel }
 „ St. Grégoire }
 „ St. Philippe } Yokohama
 „ Ste. Martine }
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 „ St. Epirem }
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 „ Louise }

CHRIST CHURCH.

Rev. E. C. Irwine, M.A., incumbent
 A. J. Wilkin }
 J. J. Enslie } Committee
 Montague Kirkwood }
 A. H. C. Haselwood, treasurer }

PARSONAGE SCHOOL.

S. C. Pass, teacher

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

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 Burchard, F. D'Iffanger
Secretary—G. K. Dinsdale

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Vice-President—F. Lowder
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Committee—M. Engert, A. Milne

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Steward—J. A. Repenn

CRICKET CLUB.

Secretary—Alex. Milne

YOKOHAMA FOOT BALL ASSOCIATION.
Hon. Secretary—A. H. Dare

YOKOHAMA AMATEUR ROWING CLUB.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—G. W. F. Playfair

SWISS RIFLE CLUB.
President—
Secretary—G. Hurliman
Assessor—J. R. Merian

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.
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Corresponding Secretary—Ernest Satow
Treasurer—T. W. Hellyer
Recording Sec.—J. A. Ewing (Tokio)
Librarian—Rev. C. T. Blanchet

NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.
Agent—R. Lilley (absent)

YOKOHAMA FIRE BRIGADE.
Committee—G. W. F. Playfair, T. Brewer, J. Dodds, James Walter
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer—W. J. S. Shand

VICTORIA VOLUNTEER STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY.
Foreman—James Walter
Right-Hose—J. D. Hutchison
Left-Hose—A. Milne
Sec. and Treasurer—C. Grant

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAPAN.
R. W. D. G. M.—C. H. Dallas
D. D. G. M.—F. W. Sutton
D. G. S. W.—C. A. Heimann
D. G. J. W.—H. Moss
D. G. Chaplain—E. C. Irwine
D. G. Treasurer—F. Prowse
P. G. Registrar—T. C. Thornicraft
P. of D. B. of G. P.—E. J. Geoghegan
D. G. Secretary—W. H. Stone
D. G. S. D.—A. Meier
D. G. J. D.—T. R. Shervinton
D. G. S. of W.—A. Christensen
D. G. D. C.—I. W. Beauchamp
D. G. S. B.—J. Gillingham
D. G. Organist—C. E. de Bavier
D. G. P.—Jesse W. Gray
D. G. Stewards—J. J. Gray, C. E. Fenner, R. M. Gebauer

YOKOHAMA CHAPTER, No. 1,092.
Z.—A. Langfeldt
H.—E. Fischtr
J.—C. J. Strone
E.—J. Douglas
P. S.—H. Moss
Treasurer—C. H. Dallas
P. Z.—C. H. Dallas, C. A. Heimann, A. Mitchell, F. W. Sutton, W. H. Stone, A. S. Fobes

YOKOHAMA LODGE—1,092, E.C.
Worshipful Master—I. W. Beauchamp
Senior Warden—M. Kirkwood
Junior Warden—T. H. Tripler
Treasurer—J. Hunt
Secretary—A. T. Watson
Senior Deacon—R. M. Gebauer
Junior Deacon—E. C. Fenner
Inner Guard—R. N. St. John
Tyler—A. Hearne
Past Master.—C. H. Dallas, W. Bourne, E. J. Geoghegan, F. W. Sutton, Drummond Hay, T. R. H. McClatchie, J. J. Enslie, Win. Gordon

OTENTOSAMA LODGE—1,263, E.C.
Worshipful Master—H. Moss
Senior Warden—J. J. Gray
Junior Warden—G. Booth
Secretary—Jesse W. Gray
Treasurer—J. J. Gray
Senior Deacon—W. Hooper
Junior Deacon—E. Jacot
Director of Ceremonies—I. W. Beauchamp
Stewards.—B. Spain, C. E. Stephen
Inner Guard—A. Davies
Tyler—A. Hearne
Past Masters—C. H. Dallas, A. Langfeldt, H. Moss, A. Meier, J. Douglas.

Public Companies, &c.

INSURANCES.

Abbott, Edgar, agent—
 Queen Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool
 Queen Life Insurance Company of Liverpool
 Adamson, Bell & Co., agents—
 Globe Marine Insurance Co., Limited
 Union Insurance Society of Canton
 Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Co., Limited
 London and Provincial Marine Insurance Co., Limited

- Bavier & Co., agents—**
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society
- Butterfield & Swire, agents—**
Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation
(Marine)
- Cornes & Co., agents—**
Lloyds'
Lancashire Fire Insurance Company
Royal Exchange (Marine)
Underwriting Agency Association of
Lloyds'
Mannheimer Versicherung Ges. Ill-
schalt Assicurazioni Generali in
Trieste
- Findlay, Richardson & Co., agents—**
North British and Mercantile Insurance
Company (Fire and Life)
- Fraser, Farley & Co., agents—**
Boston Board of Underwriters
Standard Life Assurance Company
Scottish Union and National Fire and
Life Insurance Company
- Glennie, A. W., agent—**
Commercial Union Assurance Co.,
(Fire)
Universal Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.
- Grauert, H., agent—**
North German Fire Insurance Co.
Hamburg
- Grosser & Co., agents—**
The Fire Assurance Association, Ltd.
Bremen Board of Underwriters
- Hecht, Lilienthal & Co., agents—**
La Fonciere (Compagnie Lyonnaise
d'Assurance Maritimes Réunie)
London Assurance Corporation
- Heinemann & Co., Paul, agents—**
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited
- Hemert, J. Ph. von, agent—**
Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insu-
rance Company of Batavia
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
of Batavia
- Illies & Co., C., agents—**
Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs
Actien. Gesellschaft, in Hamburg
Scottish Imperial, Fire and Life
- Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—**
Canton Insurance Office, Limited
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
- Kingdon, Schwabe & Co., agents—**
Phoenix Fire Insurance, London
Manchester Fire Insurance Company
The Union Marine Insurance Co.
- Lo Long Hing, agent—**
China Merchants Insurance Company
- Macpherson, A. J., agent—**
Imperial Fire Insurance Company
- Mollison, Fraser & Co., agents—**
Thames and Mersey Marine Insu-
rance Company
Imperial Life Insurance Company
Liverpool Underwriters Association
- Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., agents—**
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited
- North China Insurance Company**
W. G. Bayne, agent (absent)
W. H. Percival, acting agent
- Rhode & Co., Carl, agents—**
Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Co.
Board of Hamburg Underwriters
Consolidated Marine Insurance Co.
of Berlin and Dresden, London
- Rickett, John, agent—**
The Marine Insurance Company
- Schultze, Adolph, agent—**
German Lloyds'
Royal Insurance Company
- Shand, W. J. S., agent—**
The London and Staffordshire Fire
Insurance Co., Limited
City of London Fire Insurance Co.,
Limited
Provident Clerks Mutual Life Assur-
ance Association
- Siber & Brennwald, agents—**
Helvetia Marine Insurance Company
Helvetia Swiss Fire Insurance Co.
Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance
Company
- Simon, Evers & Co., agents—**
Hanseatic Fire Insurance Co., Ham-
burg
Prussian National Insurance Co.,
Stettin

Smith, Baker & Co., agents—
Guardian Fire and Life Assurance
Company, London

Strachan & Thomas, agents—
Northern Assurance Co., Fire and Life

Strome, C. J., agent—
Star Life Assurance Society (of Lon-
don)

Valmale, Schöne and Milson, agents—
Schweiz Marine Insurance Company,
of Zurich

Walsh, Hall & Co., agents—
Yangtze Insurance Association
Merchant Marine Insurance and Co.,
Limited London

Watson, E. B., agent—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Wilkin & Robison, agents—
Sun Fire Office

Ziegler & Co., agents—
Swiss Lloyds' Marine Insurance Com-
pany, Winterthur

REUTER'S TELEGRAM CO.
John Haffendon, agent—

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA,
AND CHINA—7
E. G. Moberly, acting agent

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,
LONDON & CHINA—78
L. C. Masfen, manager
C. Cottell, sub accountant

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COR-
PORATION—62

John Walter, Manager
A. H. C. Haselwood, accountant
A. H. Dare, assistant accountant
E. J. Pereira, do.
R. N. St. John, do.
W. B. Thomson, do.
G. Gower Robinson, do.
H. H. Vacher, do.
U. F. Gordo, clerk
G. F. Gordo, do.
J. Watanabe, do.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION—11
L. Cameron, agent
G. W. Thompson, accountant
G. W. F. Playfair, acting accountant
R. J. Rhode, assistant accountant
H. A. Herbert, do.

Steam Transit Companies, &c.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY—15

J. Rickett, agent
J. S. Wong
W. Hood

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES—9.

A. Conil, principal agent
E. Blanc
H. Juéry
Kataoka
A. Thomas
P. Jourdan, coal dépôt
Y. Long, compradore

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—4A

F. E. Foster, general agent in China
and Japan (Hongkong)
C. D. Harman
E. H. R. Manley
J. S. Van Buren
E. Howard, supt. of coal yard

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY—13

Geo. B. Emory, general agent
H. N. Tileston
G. W. Baffey
E. Perretuo

MITSU BISHI MAIL S.S. Co.

Yeend Duer, agent
J. H. Curtis
E. Pallster
C. Pope

CHINA MERCHANT'S STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY—190

Lo Long Hing, agent

GERMAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
(Hamburg)—25

Simon, Evers & Co., agents

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS—33
Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., agents

WHEATLEY & Co.'s GLOBE PARCELS
EXPRESS, 85 & 45
Captain D. Scott, receiver

- Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.**
- Abbott, Edgar, bill, bullion & ship broker, 28
- Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants—36
 F. D'Iffanger, manager
 E. Wex
 G. J. Melhuish
 A. J. Correa
- Ahrens & Co., H.—10
 H. Ahrens
 J. Winkler
 H. Sengstack
 A. Greppi (Kobe)
 R. Fach'man do.
- Allcock, Geo. H., silk inspector—33
- American Clock & Brass Co.—28
- Bristol Brass and Clock Co.
 Jas. R. Morse, atty.
 C. W. Dimock
 Drummond Anderson
- Anderson, W., carpenter, shipwright, &c. 277
- Annand & Co.—55
 J. Annand
- Aymonin & Co., V., merchants—
 V. Aymonin
 A. Devèze
- Bank Exchange—37
- Bavier & Co., merchants—76
 Ed. de Bavier
 A. de Bavier (absent)
 Ernest de Bavier (absent)
 O. Francke
 C. Eymard
 A. Joehnke
 E. Meregalli
 V. de Bavier
 S. Severim
- Bay View House Academy—241, Bluff
 Mde. X. Salabelle
 Mons. X. Salabelle
 Miss A. Salabelle
- Beato, F., merchant—24
 F. Beato
 H. Engelhardt
- Bennett, W. R., bill and bullion broker—32
- Berger, E.—234, Bluff
- Berrick Brothers, stationers, &c.—56
 G. B. Berrick
 J. Berrick
- Bisset & Co., J., merchants—78
 J. Bisset (absent)
 H. Pryer
 J. M. dos Remedios
- Bland, C. S., bill broker—78
- Bolmida, G., merchant—202
 G. Bolmida
 G. Triulzi
- Bourne & Co., public tea inspectors, commis-
 sion agents, and auctioneers—70 and 71
 Wm. Bourne
 F. W. Templemore
- Bouvet & Co. H.,—95
 Henri Bouvet
- Boyes & Co.—153
 Fred. Boyes
 Richard Reiff
 J. Naudin (absent)
- Busch, Schraub & Co.—92
 E. Schraub
- Butterfield & Swire, merchants—7
 James Dodds
 E. J. Geoghegan
 F. Walker
- Carroll & Co., J. D., comm'n agents—50
 F. C. Spooner
 Charles Wiggins
 H. M. Roberts
 C. E. Churchill
 A. W. Curtis
 H. Titjen (Hiogo)
- Carst, Captain Jan, Moto Benten, and 98,
 Bluff
- Caudrelier, L., storekeeper and contrac-
 tor—77
 L. Caudrelier
 E. Andries
- Cave du Medoc—51
 A. Michel, manager

- China & Japan Trading Company, Limited; importers of, and dealers in, general merchandise, commission agents—89
 A. S. Fobes, manager (absent)
 Wm. Posch, acting manager
 T. J. Morris
 F. V. Samuels
 T. L. Brower
- China & Japan Trading Company, Tea Department—99
 Marshall Bazing, manager
- Clarke, Robert, bread and biscuit baker—129
- Cliff Dairy—124
 J. Helm, manager
- Cobb & Co., carriage builders and livery stable keepers—37
 J. W. Sutherland
 W. H. Henriques
 T. Hing
- Cocking & Co., merchants—75
 Samuel Cocking, Jr.
 A. Morton
- Collyer, J. F., Exchange Market—42
- Colomb & Co., J., merchants—10
 Jules Colomb
 Paul Colomb
- Commercial, The—31
 R. B. Cuthbertson
- Cook, Mrs. D., milliner, and dealer in fancy goods—72
- Cook, Henry, shipbuilder—115
- Cook, H. L., news agent—72
- Cope, F. A., merchant and auctioneer—51 and 52
- Copeland & Co., 123, Bluff
 W. Copeland
 J. L. O. Eyton
- Cornes & Co., merchants—34 and 35
 Frederick Cornes (London)
 W. H. Taylor
 A. Winstanley (absent)
 R. A. Wylie
 J. T. Griffin, silk inspector
- M. Lovell, Junr.
 J. B. Maxwell
 W. W. Till
- Culty Frères, hairdressers—51
 A. Culty
- Curnow & Co., storekeepers—83
 A. Mitchell
 M. Russell
- Cuthbertson, R. B., pianoforte tuner—31
- Davis, Lewis, general trader—108
- Davis, Mrs. E., millinery rooms—66
- Deschanel & Co., A., "Hotel et Restaurant des Colonies"—52
 A. Deschanel
- De Jong, Dr. C. G.—177
- Dell'Oro & Co., merchants—91
 Isidoro Dell'Oro (absent)
 F. Biagioni
 L. Colombo
 R. Chauvin, silk inspector
- Dickens, Fred. Victor, barrister-at-law (absent)—32
 H. Bellasis, solicitor
- Domoney & Co., G., butchers, ship compradores and storekeepers—17
 G. Domoney
 A. K. Noble
 J. O. Prior
 Ah Yeong
- Durand & Co., saddlers—77
 U. Durand
- Edwards, James, storekeeper—89
 J. Edwards
 F. Dumont
 H. Dumont
- Echo du Japon* Office—183
 L. Levy, } proprietors
 Mons. Salabelle }
 F. Placé, compositor
- Eldridge, Stuart, M.D.—67

Favre Brandt, C. & J., watch and clock im-
po. —175

C. Favre Brandt

J. Favre Brandt

C. Huot, signs per pro.

A. Bail

L. Du Bois, signs per pro. (Osaka)

C. Du Bois

Findlay, Richardson & Co., merchants—6

Robert Johnstone

C. G. Dunlop (absent)

Matthew Brown, Jr.

C. B. Bernard

J. W. Gray

Fischer & Co., Edward, merchants—14

Edward Fischer

H. W. Livingston (Hiogo)

D. Anderson

A. C. Barradas

Fraser, Farley & Co., merchants—143

Gustavus Farley, Jr.

J. A. Fraser

F. S. James

J. W. Doheny

Gabaretta, R., "The Relief Fire Brigade"
—228

Gargar, J.—88

Geffency, C. H., hairdresser—60

Gillett, B., merchant—24B

Glennie, A. W., merchant and public tea
inspector—96

A. W. Glennie

J. Eaton

"Golden Gate" Livery Stable—277

A. Jaffray

Gorman & Co, H. J., furniture dealers—86

Goudareau, G., wine merchant—166F

Grand Hotel—20

Grauert, H., merchant—75A

H. Grauert

Robt. Bleifus

Grosser & Co., merchants—180

E. Grosser (absent)

F. Grosser

Johs. Jantzu

G. Natermann

Joseph Ishi

Hall, J. W., account. and general agent—58

Harding & Co., steam and rated water manu-
factory—88

H. Harding

Hecht, Lilienthal & Co., merchants—8

F. von Fischer

J. Völs

F. Schaal

J. Gilbert

H. Geslien (Hiogo)

H. Broeschen (do.)

H. Orth

Heinemann & Co., Paul, merchants—198

Paul Heinemann

Otto Reimers (Kobe)

W. E. Drummon

W. C. Gasper

Martin Pors (Kobe)

Spencer McKenzie (Kobe)

J. M. de Sa Silva

P. F. da Silva

S. da Luz (Kobe)

Hemert, J. Ph. von, merchant—25

M. F. Hagemann

R. A. Mees

Hepburn, J. C., M.D.—149, Bluff

Hotel et Café de l'Univers—168 and 187

Hudson & Co., merchants—70A

John Hudson (absent)

Cardross Grant

E. F. Kilby (Hiogo)

J. H. Thompson

T. L. Boag

T. M. Isaka

Illics & Co., C., merchants—54

C. Illics

V. Roehr (Hiogo)

J. Wukoki

C. Oestman

C. Koepke

C. Falck, godown man

A. Thümena (Hiogo)

Isaacs & Brother, R., gen. merchants—71

Israel Isaacs

R. Isaacs (absent)

E. H. Tuska

Ishikawa Dock & Engine Works.
Archibald King, manager

Jacot & Co., E.—52
E. Jacot

James & Wilson, dairymen—98
T. Herring, dairyman

Japan Dispensary—83
W. R. Brett
A. T. Watson
W. Davies

Japan Photographic Association—17
H. Andersen
J. Douglas
D. Welsh

Japan Gazette Office—70
W. H. Talbot } proprietors
J. R. Anglin }
Alfred J. Clode
W. Vawdrey
J. M. Santos

Japan Herald Office—28
J. H. Brooke, proprietor and editor
J. F. Pinn, manager
J. A. Brooke, Junr., reporter
J. Viney, foreman
B. Long, compositor

Japan Mail Office—16, Bund
A. H. L. Cole, manager
S. Cope
H. Collins, foreman
F. Placé, compositor

Japan Punch
C. Wirgman, proprietor

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants—1
W. B. Walter
C. F. Hooper
G. L. Montgomery
H. J. Moyes
C. F. Reimers
A. C. Read

Jarmain, J. J., merchant—96, Bluff

Jubin & Co., merchants—17
E. Jubin (absent)
G. Blakeway
C. Jubin

Keily & Co., booksellers, stationers, news
agents, tobacconists, &c.—28
J. B. S. Brinkworth
G. Charlesworth

Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.—89A
N. P. Kingdon, 16 & 17, Bluff
R. S. Schwabe, 19, Bluff
T. F. Talbot

Kingsell & Co., F., printers, stationers, and
bookbinders—53
F. Kingsell

Kirby & Co., E. C.,—59
E. C. Kirby
B. A. Valentine
E. Powys
J. B. Coulson
W. Sullivan
F. V. C. Ribeiro

Kirkwood, Montague, barrister-at-law—
24A
M. Kirkwood
J. J. Rodrigues

Kniffler & Co., L., merchants, in liquidation
C. Illies & Co..

Knoblauch & Co., F., commission mer-
chants—121
Ludwig Wolf

Lane, Crawford & Co., storekeepers and
commission merchants, auctioneers and
compradores, tailors and outfitters—59
David R. Crawford (H'kong)
John S. Cox (do.)
Frederic Townley
G. Booth, manager tailoring and out-
fitting department
F. O. Eustace
T. G. Richmond
H. Lotz

Langfieldt & Mayers, storekeepers—73
A. Langfieldt
S. Mayers (San Francisco)
Jos. Deidenbach
Jos. L. Mayers

Lichtenstein, L.—28

Litchfield, H. C., barrister-at-law—32

Lohmann & Co., tailors, &c.—53

J. Peltzer
H. Lohmann

Ludwig & Co., H., merchants—166

H. Ludwig
R. Trub

Macarthur & Co., H., ship and freight brokers—70

H. Macarthur
R. Abbey
Tom Abbey

Macpherson, A. J., merchant

Maigre R., engineer—31

R. Maigre
L. Maigre

Malcolm & Co., merchants—73

W. A. Malcolm (absent)
C. H. Dallas

Mantelin, Madame—174

Marcus & Co., S., general importers—56

S. Marcus
A. Marcus
E. Marcus

Martin & Co., coal merchants—105

J. Martin
J. Martin, jun.
T. Burrell

McDonald Wm., bill, lullion, and ship broker—32, Water street

W. McDonald, Govt. surveyor, &c.

Meiklejohn & Co., R., printers—16

Merriman, J.

Mollison, Fraser & Co., merchants—48

James P. Mollison
Evan J. Fraser (absent)
George Hamilton
E. D. Murray
J. Hunt
H. N. Bramwell (Hiogo)

Morf & Co., H. C., merchants—176

F. Grunwald
H. C. Morf (absent)
E. R. Feyrabend

C. Weinberger
F. Schiff

Moss, E. J., Yokohama Furniture Repository—86 and 87

Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., merchants—33

Walter Mourilyan (absent)
Chas. A. Heimann
Arthur H. Groom (Hiogo)
W. J. Cruickshank (absent)
A. W. Gillingham (Hiogo)
A. Bellamy
M. H. R. Harris
J. J. Skinner
C. E. Fenner
W. H. Willoughby (Hiogo)
P. F. Guterres do.
J. P. P. Collaço

"New York Saloon"—179

E. Vollhardt

North, Thompson & Co., Medical Hall and Dispensary—61

E. C. Kirby
J. North
W. Rae

Owston, Snow & Co., importers—179

Alan Owston
H. J. Snow

Pass, S. C., accountant—184, Bluff

Pequignot & Co., French Livery Stables—137

M. Pequignot
E. Pineau

Perkins, Dr. H. M., dental surgeon—75A

Pestonjee, J., merchant and commission agent—87B

"Peyre Frères' Hotel"—84

Samuel Peyre
Eugene Peyre
M. Bonafous

Pillon, F., carpenter—162

Pohl Frères & Co.—67

John Pohl
H. Pohl
S. Pohl

- Pratt, Bird and Co., haberdashers and drapers
E. A. Bird
- Reiss & Co., merchants—30
C. Stiebel
G. Hurlimann, silk inspector
C. V. Marques
- Retz, F., jeweller, watch and clock maker, and general importer—214
F. Retz
- Reynaud, Z.—157
- Rhode & Co., C., merchants—12
Carl Rhode (absent)
E. von der Heyde
H. Baehr
M. Ostermayer
- Roretz, A. von, M.D., Nagoya
- Rose & Co., T., engineers, &c.—113
Thos. Rose
- Ruel, J., wine merchant—138
- Salvéry, A., baker—186
- Sargent, Farsari & Co., news agents, booksellers and stationers—80, Main Street
E. A. Sargent
A. Farsari
- Schinne & Francke, merchants—154
Otto Schinne
H. Francke (absent)
R. Walstab
- Schultze, Adolph, merchant—24
- Scott, Capt. D., broker, Customs agent, &c.
- Shand, W. J. S., merchant—32
- Siber & Brennwald, merchants—90
H. Siber (absent)
C. Brennwald (absent)
A. Wolff
J. Walter
C. Haenni
A. Dumelin
H. Abegg
- Simon, Evers & Co., merchants—25
J. Simon (absent)
A. Evers (do.)
M. Burchard
Otto Münch
M. Kaufman
- Smith, Baker & Co., merchants—178
W. H. Morse
E. R. Smith
R. B. Smith (absent)
N. F. Smith
A. T. Prichard
F. H. Olmsted
J. H. Richard
F. S. Morse
- “Snug Saloon.”—41A
J. B. Gibbs, proprietor
- Spahn & Co., R., wine and beer depôt—52
R. Spahn
- Spring Valley Brewery—122
W. Copeland
J. L. O. Eyton
- Spring Valley Beer Gardens—121, Bluff
- Stibolt & Co., undertakers—88
Mrs. N. Stibolt
- Strachan & Co., merchants—63
W. M. Strachan (absent)
J. D. Hutchison
J. P. Reid
G. Duff
T. Brewer
J. A. da Fonseca
- Strome, C. J., merchant—28
J. W. Beauchamp
- Valmale, Schoene & Milsom, merchants—177
F. Schoene
Ad. Milsom (absent)
A. Mottu
- Van Lissa Brothers, instrument makers and armourers
A. M. van Lissa
- Vincent, Mrs. E. A., milliner and draper—85
Mrs. E. A. Vincent

Miss E. Martyn	Whitfield & Dowson, engineers, &c.
Mrs. J. H. Curtis	Yokohama Iron Works—69
Miss H. A. Vincent	George Whitfield
	Jules P. Darbier
Waggott, public bill collector and commis-	W. Mann
sion agent—88	J. Deniaud
	F. Frischling
Walsh, Hall & Co., merchants—2	Wilkin & Robison, merchants—3
John G. Walsh	Alfred John Wilkin
Thomas Walsh	Richard Durant Robison (absent)
A. O. Gay	John Leckie
Arthur Brent	F. T. dos Remedios
A. Milne	J. T. Esdale
C. P. Hall (Kobe)	F. J. dos Remedios
M. Engert	
A. Harmand	Winstanley, J., auctioneer and commission
R. M. Varnum	agent—70
R. J. Tilford	
R. G. Walsh (Kobé)	Yokohama Butchery—73
	Langfeldt & Mayers, general store-
Watson, E. B.—46	keepers
E. B. Watson	Yokohama Drayage Company—124
George Wauchope	Julius Helm
W. H. Smith	
	Ziegler & Co., merchants—47
Weigert, P., truck and drayman—122	Chas. Ziegler
	J. R. Merian
	P. Stingelin
Wheeler, Dr. E.—Bluff	A. Alioth

TOKIO.

The capital of Japan [until the Restoration called Yedo] is situated at the north of the Bay of Yedo, has a circumference of 24 miles, and covers a surface of nearly 36 square miles. The Sumida, or Great River, runs through the city, dividing Tokio proper from the districts on the east side called Honjo and Fukagawa.

Tokio as viewed from the bay is a charming city, being well situated on undulating ground, and possessing abundant foliage. The city is divided into fifteen grand divisions, each of which is again subdivided into smaller sections. The houses, and even the public offices, are all numbered, which method is adopted in every town and village throughout Japan. The Castle of Tokio occupies a commanding position on a hill a little to the westward of the centre of the city. It is enclosed in double walls, and surrounded by a moat. Within the Castle formerly stood the Imperial Palace and several public offices, but the destructive fire of the 3rd of April, 1872, levelled these ancient and magnificent buildings, leaving only the surrounding lofty turrets and walls. Since this great disaster, by which more than 5,000 houses were destroyed, the Mikado has taken up his residence temporarily in one of the Daimios' palaces at Akasaka, while the public offices are now located in new brick or stone buildings in various places near the Castle. The Imperial Garden called Fukiage is situated within the enclosure of the Castle. It is tastefully laid out in the pure native style, and contains fine forest trees, rare and beautiful plants of all kinds, a large pond, cascades, &c., and is most carefully kept. This fine garden well repays inspection, and admission can readily be obtained by visitors.

Between the Castle and the outer walls, a large area was until recently occupied by the numerous palaces of the Daimios, but nearly all these feudal erections have now given place to smart brick or stone buildings, used as Public Offices, Barracks, Government Schools, &c., so that at the present time hardly any of the Daimios' palaces remain to illustrate what old Yedo was like in the time of the Shogunate. They were, however, large plain long buildings of a single high storey, ordinarily whitewashed, and without any pretensions to architecture.

The remaining portion of the city outside the walls is very densely inhabited, and may be called the commercial district of Tokio. It has a circumference of 24 miles and covers an area of about 29 square miles. The most important part of the business quarter is on the east of the Castle, and is traversed by a main street running from the north to the south-west under different names. A considerable length of this thoroughfare, which is called Guinza, is lined with newly built brick buildings in the European style; the road is wide and well paved, and planted with trees on either side. As it is in close contiguity to the railway station, it is always very animated and thronged with vehicles and foot passengers.

The north end of the main street leads to the new public park or garden named Uyeno, which was formerly occupied by the magnificent Temple founded and maintained by the Shoguns, and which was destroyed by fire during the revolution in July, 1868. In these grounds the Industrial Exhibition of 1877 was erected, when the gardens were at great expense converted into a public pleasure resort by the Government. The second exhibition was held on the same site, in March last, under the superintendence of a prince of the Imperial family. It is proposed to hold one of these exhibitions every four years. It was in the Uyeno Garden that the Mikado and General Grant were entertained by the citizens of Tokio in the summer of 1879 on a scale of magnificence unprecedented in the annals of the city.

Among the places much resorted to by visitors is the ancient temple of Quannon, at Asakusa, not far from Uyeno, one of the most beautiful, most venerated, and most frequented temples in Japan. The temple is elevated about 20 feet from the ground. A grand flight of steps gives access to the interior. There is a chief altar at the extreme end of the temple, with side chapels at its right and left, containing a great number of wooden images, which with the "glory" round their heads, resemble the images of Catholic saints. The interior of the temple is not very large, and is not so conspicuous for cleanliness as most of the public buildings in Japan. At the right of the temple there is a fine old Pagoda, and near it two colossal stone statues. A new park was also opened close to the temple, about the same time as that of Uyeno. Thus, with Shiba in the South West, where are to be seen some of the splendid shrines of the Shoguns, there are three large public gardens within the city. The buildings which are called the Temple of Confucius were formerly the University of Tokio, but this has been superseded since the Restoration by the Tokio Dai-gaku-kō (Tokio University), and other schools in which Foreign instructors are employed. There were altogether 1,275 temples in Tokio in 1830, some of which are fine edifices.

The districts of Honjo and Fukagawa form the quiet portion of the capital. This quarter is connected with Tokio proper by five great bridges, some of which are constructed of stone and some of wood. They are called, commencing on the north, Adsumi Bashi, Umaya Bashi, Riogoku Bashi, Ohashi, and Yeitai Bashi respectively. The quay on the banks of the Sumida forms a spacious and handsome street, and may be especially recommended to a traveller who has only a few days to spend in Tokio. In passing along the quay, he will see across the stream several fine temples and great buildings, which stand on the western bank of the Great River, and he may get at the same time a very good idea of the animated river-life of the Sumida, whose waters are always covered with junks and boats of all descriptions.

A great part of the remaining area forming the district North of the Castle is covered by paddy fields, in the midst of which rise picturesquely situated houses. There are also extensive pleasure gardens, such as Aska-yama, and neat little villages. The surface covered by paddy fields and pleasure gardens may be estimated at $4\frac{3}{4}$ square miles. The part West of the Castle contains fifty temples, and a number

of nobles' palaces. The district on the South of the Castle, with an average surface of $17\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, contains about sixty temples. The most remarkable among them is the Tera of Meguro. In this part of Tokio is situated the Mausoleum of the Shoguns, surrounded by several temples.

Several great fires have during the last few years swept Tokio, more especially that of April, 1872, which led to great improvements and the widening of the streets. Rows of fine houses in brick and stone, and new bridges, in many cases of iron or stone, have been built, and the city has in many portions been thoroughly modernised. The main streets and those adjacent to them are lighted with gas. Lines of telegraph, amounting in all to 200 miles, connect the various parts of the city with one another, and with the country lines. A terrific fire occurred on the 26th December, 1879, when upwards of 11,000 houses were destroyed. This was followed on the 4th February, 1880, by another fire, involving the destruction of 2,500 buildings. Several great fires occurred early in 1881. The streets are generally broad and well kept, and improvements attend the work of reconstruction after each conflagration. But as the city is in a transition state, it necessarily presents many strange anomalies. Side by side with lofty stone buildings stand rows of rude wooden houses. As with the buildings so with the people; while the mass still wear the native dress, numbers appear in European costume, and the soldiers are dressed in uniform on the Western model. The environs of Tokio are very picturesque and offer a great variety of pleasant walks or rides. Foreigners cannot do better than spend their leisure hours in rambling over the country. The finest scenery is at the northern and western sides of the city, where the country is surrounded by beautiful hills, from which there is a distant view of the noble mountains of Hakone, while beyond rises in solitary grandeur the towering peak of Fusi-yama, covered with snow throughout the year. The population of Tokio was, according to the census of 1879, 1,161,496. The foreign residents numbered 565 in 1879, 449 of whom were in the public employ; they have since decreased.

The native Press is represented by about forty newspapers, several of which are dailies. Among them the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the *Hochi Shimbun*, the *Choya Shimbun*, and the *Akibono Shimbun* take the lead. Several others are class organs, and two journals, the *Yomiuri Shimbun* and *Kanayomy Shimbun*, are the advocates of woman's rights. There are also several comic journals, and one illustrated paper called the *Yeiri Shimbun*. There are 830 schools of different classes, including one university, having an aggregate attendance of both sexes of from sixty to seventy thousand.

DIRECTORY.

Legations.

BRITISH.

Koji-machi.

Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General
 W. J. Smijth, secretary
 G. W. Buchanan, 2nd secretary
 Ernest M. Satow, Japanese secretary
 J. H. Longford, acting vice-consul and chancelier
 F. W. Playfair, W. J. Kenny, R. de B. Layard, student interpreters
 W. Willis, medical officer
 Rev. A. C. Shaw, M.A., chaplain
 Ogita Masaichi, linguist

Consulate.

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179 Bluff, Yokohama.

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NIIGATA.

Niigata is situated on the west coast of Japan, and in the southern part of the province of Echigo, at the mouth of the river Shinano-gawa. Though well located for trade it has yielded the most disappointing results of all the Treaty ports of Japan. Foreign goods find their way to Niigata in considerable quantities, but since the opening of the port no direct foreign trade has been developed there. Even the small coast trade carried on for a time in foreign bottoms has ceased, and is now conducted in native steamers and other craft. Trade might, however, be attracted if the port could be rendered practicable for the admission of foreign steamers.

The town, which is one of the cleanest and best laid-out in Japan, has been materially improved within the last few years by the widening of the canals and streets, the latter of which are now lighted with petroleum obtained in the district. New Law Courts, Post-office, and Schools have been built, and the town is connected by telegraph with Tokio and other cities of the Empire. A Government Hospital, attended by a European doctor, and a large English school under English and American masters, have been established here. A steam rice mill has been started and some fresh industries have been commenced. Niigata is still famed for the number and beauty of its women. The town covers an area of rather more than one square mile, and contains 9,816 houses. The population of the town is 36,000. The number of foreign residents in 1878 was 16, of whom 7 were British, and there has been no increase since that date.

The value of the exports for 1878 was \$524,167, compared with \$24,000 in 1877. No returns are given for 1879 or 1880 in the Consular reports. There were no imports in foreign bottoms. As stated above, the whole of the trade is carried on in native craft.

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Berlin-Cologne Fire Insurance Joint
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Lloyd's

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Miola, Pietro

Visscher, A., merchant

HAKODATE.

This, the most northerly of the treaty ports of Japan, is situated in the south of Yesso on the Straits of Tsugar, which divide that island from Hondo. The port lies in latitude 41 deg. 47 min. 8 sec. N., and longitude 140 deg. 45 min. 34 sec. E., and the harbour is nearly land-locked. The surrounding country is hilly, volcanic, and striking, but the town itself formerly possessed few attractions, and consisted mainly of one long street of single-storied houses, the distinguishing feature of which was the roof, made of thin wood shingle kept on by quantities of flat stones. The greater part of the town was destroyed by a terrible fire in December, 1879. That disaster was, however, productive of great improvements, leading to the substitution of tiled for wooden roofs, and to the adoption of substantial walls of brick, stone, or other fire-proof materials in the buildings, while the streets have all been widened. The foreign concession has never been built upon, the few foreign residents in the port having taken up their quarters in Japanese buildings. A row of five temples, with lofty picturesque roofs, occupying higher ground than the rest of the town, are the most conspicuous buildings. The climate of Hakodate is healthy and bracing. The hottest month is August, but the thermometer then rarely rises above 90 degrees Fahr.: in the winter it sometimes sinks to 18 degrees. The mean temperature throughout the year is about 48 degrees.

The foreign trade of the port is small and has never been important. The foreign shipping is annually decreasing and the direct imports have fallen off largely. The imports for 1877 and 1878 were *nil*, for 1879 they only amounted to \$4,459, and for 1880 were *nil*, compared with \$27,308 in 1876. The exports for 1880 amounted to \$749,261 compared with \$692,515 in 1879, \$688,940 in 1878, and \$441,657 in 1877. The agricultural resources of Yesso have been to some extent developed under the auspices of the Kaitakushi or Colonization Department. The rich pasture lands are well adapted for breeding cattle. In the valuable and extensive fisheries on the coasts, however, the chief exports of the future from Hakodate are to be looked for. Increasing quantities of dried fish and seaweed are exported annually, mostly to China. The mineral resources of Yesso, said to be large, may also some day yield a valuable addition to the exports of this port. Hakodate is connected with the capital by telegraph. A railway from Otarunai to Sapporo, 22 miles long, was completed in the autumn of 1880, and was opened to public traffic on the 28th November. The population of Hakodate is about 11,000. The number of foreign residents in 1878 was 63, of whom 40 were Chinese, 23 British, and the remainder German, Russian, American, French, and Danish.

DIRECTORY.

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FRANCE.

Acting Consul—John J. Quin

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Consul—John J. Quin

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WLADIWOSTOCK.

This port, on some charts still called *Port May*, lies in latitude 43 deg. 7 min. N. and longitude 131 deg. 54 min. E., at the southern end of a long peninsula reaching into Peter the Great Bay. Of all the Russian ports on the sea of Japan in the maritime province of East Siberia, it is by far the most important, both as a military and commercial centre. It is a free port except for the importation of alcohol, which is subject to duty. Wladiwostock is one of the most magnificent harbours in the East. From its peculiar long and narrow shape and the once supposed hidden treasures in the slightly auriferous soil of its surrounding hills, it has not inappropriately been called the *Golden Horn*. The entrances to the harbour are hidden by the large Russian Island, still better known as Dundas Island, which divides the fairway into two narrow passages, an eastern and a western one. This fine sheet of water first runs for about half a mile in a northern direction and then suddenly bends to the east for a distance of about one mile. On all sides it is surrounded by hills, low on the southern and higher on the northern shore, and which slope sharply down to the water's edge. These hills, once verdant with foliage, have been completely denuded of trees by reckless felling. The harbour, capable of accommodating an almost unlimited number of vessels of deep draught and large capacity, affords a safe anchorage. It is usually closed by ice from about Christmas till the beginning of April, but even then ships may safely approach the entrance by making either for Diomed Bay or some of the numerous sheltered anchorages along the eastern shore of Dundas Island. The transit of cargo is then effected to Vladivostock over the ice.

This port, now the chief Naval station of Russia on the Pacific, is governed by an Admiral appointed from home, but whose jurisdiction does not extend beyond the peninsula. The Governor is independent of the Governor-General of the province or of the Government of Irkutsk, receiving his instructions direct from St. Petersburg. He is aided by a staff of naval and military officers, as well as by a Mayor and Town Council elected by and from among the Russian civil community. The town is built on the southern slope of the hills running along the northern shore of the harbour. The entire area, with the exception of many unoccupied lots intervening here and there, is covered by buildings. Most conspicuous among these are the Government Offices, the Barracks, and the Governor's residence, which is surrounded by a Public Garden, while the houses of the more affluent merchants are well and substantially built. In the Public Garden the pleasing strains of a town-band may be heard twice a week during summer time. There is a Naval Club, to which civilians are admitted as non-voting members; two or three hotels; a Gymnasium, or School for boys; an Institute for young ladies; and a General Hospital.

On the whole, the first impression of Wladiwostock, as seen from the harbour, is a pleasing one. It has all the appearance of a rising city, though of course it cannot compare with either Shanghai or Hongkong. Not more than eighteen years ago the site of Wladiwostock was little better than a wilderness, where wild beasts disputed the possession of the soil with man. There was then but one merchant and a detachment of about one hundred soldiers in the settlement; the city now contains some 10,000 souls, most of whom are of European extraction.

DIRECTORY.

Local Government.

Governor—H.E. Admiral Feldhausen
Staff—Capt. Naoumoff
 Capt. Papoff
 Nilson Götzl (secretary)
Store Department—J. Makoffsky, chief
 commissioner
Naval Department—Capt. Paléolock, chief
Government Treasury—E. Sidnikoff, chief
Port Captain—Capt.-Lieut. Lawroff
Chief Medical Adviser—Dr. Siebert

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

Mayor—M. Fedoroff
Chief of Police, ad. int.—Capt. Landskay
Superintendent of Revenues—A. Schiloff
Assistant do.—E. Willberg

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

A. Diener, chief
 A. Wittenburg
 G. Lubbe
 J. Kuhlmann
 T. Heitmann
 E. Sologub
 E. Nielsen
 J. J. Krafzeff

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

J. Mazsing, teacher
 J. Martinoff

Consulate.

JAPAN.

K. Matsudaira, consul
 Terami, interpreter

Public Companies, &c.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.
 Th. Russell, agent
 O. Meyer
 Lieut. F. Irminger, R.D.A.
 E. Paulsen
 I. Russell

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER FLEET.
 N. Akimoff, agent

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
 T. Sakaki, agent

GOVERNMENT IRON WORKS.

William Lenny, manager

SIDIMI COAL MINE.

Sam. J. Morris, C.E.
 Kunst & Albers, agents

J. KUSTER'S ASKOLT GOLD MINE.

J. Kuster

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

R.v. Rumpeter, pastor

HOTEL GALETZKI.

M. Galetzki, proprietor

MARINE INSURANCES OFFICES.

Kunst & Albers, agents—
 Chinese Insurance Company, Ltd.
 Oesterreich Versicherungs Gesell-
 schaft "Danau"

Merchants and General Storekeepers.

De Vries, merchant
 C. De Vries

Dolakewich, Paul, stevedore

Fabre, A., proprietor of Rasdolny Steam
 Saw Mill
 A. Fabre
 A. Moncet

Fedoroff, M. proprietor of Richnoy Steam
 Saw Mill
 Fedoroff
 Obs. Juvelius

Goldenstädt, C., horticulturist and navy
 supplier
 C. Goldenstädt
 A. Marnowich

Hagemeyer, C. H., merchant
 C. H. Hagemeyer
 J. Iwanoff

Harada & Co., Japanese storekeepers
 Harada
 Tanoski

Körner, Theo., merchant
 Theo. Körner (absent)

O. Spengler	Manacoff, storekeeper
A. Rick	Manacoff
J. Goldenbaum	Gramberg
—, Bush	
Kunst & Albers, merchants	Ménard, A., baker and biscuit manufacturer
G. Kunst	
G. Albers (Hamburg)	Schultz, Carl, photographer and watchmaker
A. Dattan	
G. J. Hansen	Semionoff, J. L., merchant
A. Nilsen	J. L. Semionoff
D. Donandt	
W. Rohde	Skolnicoff, storekeeper
M. Timitrief	
J. Gordoff	Smith, O., merchant
J. Bulopoküdoiff	Oscar Smith
T. Popoff	
J. J. Panamoroff	Steinbach, G., merchant
Lango, J. photographer	G. Steinbach
Langelütje, J. H., merchant	E. Sarnigbausen
J. H. Langelütje	W. König
G. Kemna	
H. Stein	Tschuren & Co., storekeepers
G. Alberts	Tschuren (absent)
Lindholm & Co., merchants, proprietors	Inatieff, manager
of Flour Mill	
O. W. Lindholm (absent)	Wladivostock Brewery
A. Waldeen	G. Steinbach
G. Brolin	E. Statinsky, brewer
D. Claus	

THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippines are a rich group of islands, situate between lat. 5 and 22 N., and long. 123 and 133 E., and held by Spain under military occupation. The islands are over five hundred in number and contain an area of 52,647 English square miles, with a population, in 1876, of 6,173,632 souls. They are divided into twenty-seven provinces, thirteen of which are on the Isle of Luzon, four on the Isle of Negros, three on Panay, and three on the Isle of Mindanao.

Early in the sixteenth century the celebrated navigator Magellan unfolded to the King of Spain his brilliant project of reaching the Spice Islands by rounding the southern extremity of the American continent, and, having been furnished with men and ships, he set sail. Having passed through the straits which bear his name, he reached the islands, to which the name of the Philippines was afterwards given, in the spring of 1521, after a troublesome voyage of over eighteen months. The foundation of Spanish authority in the archipelago was then laid, but the illustrious navigator who first took possession in the name of his Royal Master lost his life in an attack upon one of the islands a month later, and the expedition, reduced to one ship, returned. Other expeditions were dispatched, some of which proved fruitless, but in 1565 the islands were formally annexed to the Crown of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila, which has been the capital ever since, was founded.

The early history of the Philippines is a record of continual trouble. Conflicts between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities led to internal contentions, while both Portugal and the Netherlands coveted these rich possessions and harassed the Spaniards. Attacks were also made at different points by powerful Chinese piratical fleets. In 1762 the capital was taken by the English, but was restored to Spain two years afterwards for a ransom of £1,000,000. The ransom, however, has never been exacted.

After the discovery of the islands ecclesiastics flocked to them in large numbers, and, undisturbed by the attacks on Spanish authority, the work of converting the natives was carried on with great vigour. The clergy at the present time number 1,962, and most of the natives brought under subjection profess the Roman Catholic religion. In the Philippines there has been little of that cruelty to the aboriginal population which so often characterises the process of colonization, and the natives are in general contented and well conducted, the priests exercising the almost unbounded influence they possess with great effect in the preservation of order. In the inaccessible mountainous parts of the islands there are still tribes of unsubdued savages, but their number is comparatively small and the authority of the Government is being rapidly extended over them. In the last census returns the number of natives not subject to the civil government and paying no tribute is given as 602,853, while the number of natives paying tribute is returned as 5,570,779. There is a considerable number of *mestizos* or half-castes, some of whom are the children of Spanish fathers by native mothers and some the children of Chinese fathers. The following is the latest (1876) census return:—

Natives paying tribute	5,501,356
Clergy	1,962
Civilians and dependent	5,332
Spaniards, and Filippinos born in the Philippine islands from } Spanish parents	13,265
Pagans, independent	602,853
Chinese	30,797
Foreigners	378
Army	14,545
Navy	2,924
Total	6,173,632

The foreigners are divided as follows:—Americans 42, Austrians 7, Belgians 5 British 176, Dane 1, French 30, Germans 109, and Italians 8. The native population is rapidly increasing, the increase during the last twenty-five years being given as 1,785,115.

The chief articles of produce are sugar, hemp, and tobacco, the exports of which in 1880 were valued as follows:—Hemp, \$5,481,087; sugar, \$11,408,966; tobacco, \$2,476,577. The value of piece goods imported was as follows:—Cotton, \$7,843,104 woollen, \$280,121; silk, \$445,227; and other fabrics, \$456,786. The total value of the imports was \$25,493,319, and that of the exports \$23,450,285, against imports \$18,031,547 and exports \$18,813,452 in 1879. The total amount of customs dues collected in 1880 was \$2,019,833. There entered the different ports with cargoes 371 vessels of 301,288 tons (Spanish), and 171 vessels of 148,649 tons in ballast; and left with cargoes 488 vessels of 421,092 tons, and 37 vessels of 38,320 tons in ballast. The returns of the carrying trade show the curious fact of the carrying of imports being nearly monopolised by the flag of one nation, while that of the exports is tolerably equally distributed. This is accounted for by the nature of the arrangements made by the Government with certain subsidised steamship lines. The vessels which carry the exports arrive for the most part in ballast from Hongkong or other ports in the East where they have discharged a cargo. The following is a summary of the value of the trade, taken from the Customs Returns for 1880:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Spain	\$ 833,171	\$1,114,030
Spanish Possessions	738	99
England	6,377,877	6,070,800
English Possessions	16,349,399	5,099,301
China	768,005	39,563
United States	491,258	10,417,491
French Possessions	182,360	409,954
Dutch Possessions	89,464	48,384
Germany	284,968	60,503
Australia	31,888	185,625
Japan	50,682	4,505
Jolo	33,509	—

The subjoined statistics show the distribution of the carrying trade:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Spanish flag	\$15,721,97	\$5,900,085
English flag	8,337,501	5,911,615
American flag	231,596	7,667,678
German flag	342,849	3,334,864
Dutch flag	4,351	85,763
French flag	45,502	49,295
Italian flag	10,080	171,469
Danish flag	7,528	65,000
Norwegian flag	2,150	—
Russian flag	—	132,045
Belgian flag	222,665	46,387
Hawaiian flag	—	87,084

A Royal decree, dated the 26th June, 1881, abolished the Government monopoly in the growing of the tobacco leaf and manufacture of cigars, and from the 1st July, 1882, the cultivation of the tobacco plant and manufacture of cigars will be free throughout the Philippines. To cover the anticipated deficit in the revenue from this cause an export duty not exceeding 10 per cent. per quintal of leaf tobacco and cigars will be imposed. Companies are being formed to engage extensively in the tobacco and cigar production and manufacture.

The climate of the Philippines varies little from that of other places in the same latitude. The range of the thermometer during the year is from a little over sixty degrees to about ninety. The rainy season usually lasts six months, and during this time inundations of rivers are frequent and travelling in the interior almost impossible. Long continued droughts, however, sometimes occur, when the ground becomes parched and the crops are utterly destroyed. Husbandry also suffers from the ravages of locusts, which will sometimes almost entirely denude a whole province of herbage. The principal part of the group comes within the range of the typhoons, and terrific storms are of frequent occurrence. The islands are also the centre of

great volcanic action. "The destructive ravages and changes produced by earthquakes," says Sir John Bowring, writing in 1859, "are nowhere more remarkable than in the Philippines. They have overturned mountains, they have filled up valleys, they have desolated extensive plains; they have opened passages from the sea into the interior, and from the lake into the sea. There are many traditional stories of these territorial revolutions, but of late disasters the records are trustworthy. That of 1796 was sadly calamitous. In 1824 many churches in Manila were destroyed, together with the principal bridge, the barracks, great numbers of private houses; and a chasm opened of nearly four miles in length. The inhabitants all fled into the fields, and six vessels in the port were wrecked. The number of victims was never ascertained. In 1828, during another earthquake, the vibration of the lamps was found to describe an arch of four and a half feet; the huge corner stones of the principal gate of the city were displaced; the great bells were set ringing. It lasted between two and three minutes, rent the walls of several churches and other buildings, but was not accompanied by subterranean noises, as is usually the case." In 1863 also a very disastrous earthquake occurred, and another fraught with disaster made 1879 memorable in the annals of Manila.

Persons visiting the Philippines are required to obtain a passport from their own Government, and have it viséd at the Spanish Consulate at the port of embarkation.

MANILA.

Manila, the capital of the Philippines, is situated in the island of Luzon, at the mouth of the river Pasig, which empties itself into the Bay of Manila. The city was founded in 1571. In 1645 it was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, in which upwards of three hundred lives were lost. In 1863 a great part of the city was again destroyed from the same cause, and in July, 1879 another terrible upheaval again made wreck of a great portion of it: the inhabitants are naturally in constant fear of these visitations. The dwelling-houses are built with especial reference to safety under such circumstances, and, although large, possess few pretensions to architectural beauty. The streets, also, are narrow and but small attention has been devoted to securing shade by the growth of trees. There are several ancient churches which are worthy of notice. The cathedral, founded originally in 1578, has been several times destroyed by earthquakes and did not escape in 1863. It has been since rebuilt, but again sustained considerable damage in 1880, when the tower was so much shattered that it had to be pulled down. The city and its suburbs contain a population of nearly 300,000 and are the seat of a considerable and yearly increasing commerce. The principal articles of export are hemp, sugar, tobacco, cigars, coffee, and indigo, while of the imports cotton goods form the chief item. Only a small portion of the present city is enclosed within the walls. The anchorage is distant some three miles from the shores. The river presents a scene of great animation, being crowded with native craft interspersed with vessels of foreign build. The passport system is in force and no one can enter or leave without previously obtaining a pass. Before landing passengers are obliged to pull alongside a Custom-house guard boat stationed near the landing place to prevent smuggling. The garrison of Manila consists of one European and several native regiments. The police of the city is also under military discipline and is composed of natives. A very low average of crime is said to exist, but the native classes are much addicted to gambling, an offence punishable by law, although the Government reaps a large portion of its revenue from the sale of lottery tickets. A race meeting is held in the spring and usually good sport is afforded. The chief standing amusement is the opera, very good companies being induced to visit the islands by the liberal patronage they receive. The orchestra is usually composed of natives, who possess a remarkably good ear for music. The principal theatre was burnt down on the 13th October,

1878, and has not yet been rebuilt. There are three daily papers, *El Diario de Manila* and *La Oceania Española*, published in the morning, and *El Comercio*, which appears in the evening. The hot season commences in March and continues until July, when the rains commence and continue to December, during which time the roads and streets get into a very bad condition. The maximum annual rainfall recorded is 114 inches and the minimum 84 inches. The maximum of the thermometer is about 92, with a range of ten degrees during the twenty-four hours, a cool sea breeze setting in at night and reducing the heat to an endurable temperature for sleeping. According to the census of 1873 there were residing in Manila 250 foreigners of European origin, 4,189 European Spaniards, 15,157 Chinese, 46,066 Chinese mestizos (or half-breeds), 3,849 Spanish mestizos, and 160,896 pure natives. In 1880 there entered the port of Manila with cargoes 300 vessels of 253,984 tons, and in ballast 96 vessels of 92,163 tons; and cleared with cargoes 356 vessels of 308,777 tons, and in ballast 29 vessels of 34,217 tons. The value of the imports was \$24,046,767, and that of the exports \$17,457,725.

DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

CAPITANIA GENERAL.

Capitan General—S. E. Fernando P. de Rivera, Marques de Estella
Ayudantes de S. E.—E. Leyba, C. Aymerieth, D. Martinez

ESTADO MAYOR.

Gefe—Sabino Gamir
Coronel—J. J. Moreno
Teniente Coronel—A. Olleros
Comandantes—M. Moxo, N. Pastor, J. Marina, G. Ruiz

SECCION DE ARCHIVO.

Capitan—M. Penado
Tenientes—J. Sanchez, I. Lladó
Alfereces—M. Escribano

JUZGADO DE GUERRA.

Presidente—Capitan General
Asesor—E. Euciso
Fiscal—M. Conejos
Escribano—A. G. Gavierrez

SUBINSPECCION GENERAL DEL EJERCITO.

Subinspector—A. M. del Villar
Secretario—J. Rato
Ayudante de S. E.—M. Segura

ESCUELA DE CADETES DEL ARMA DE INFANTERIA.

Plaza de la Fuerza de Santiago.

Director Coronel—A. Pazos
Gefe de Estudios—J. D'Harcourt
Profesores—E. Sanchez, M. Reguera, F. Celis

PLANA MAYOR FACULTATIVA DE ARTILLERIA.

Subinspector—Brigadier L. Moro (ausente)
2o. Gefe Coronel—B. Valdes
Secretario Capitan—B. Reina

MAESTRANZA DE ARTILLERIA.

Director Coronel—A. Pantoja
Capitanes—M. Caetelló, J. Brull

PLANA MAYOR FACULTATIVA DE INGENIEROS.

Director Subinspector—F. Lacorte
Coronel—vacante
Teniente Coronel—F. Caballero

ESTAD MAYOR DE LA PLAZA.

Sargento Mayor—J. Sequera
Capitan—P. Serano
Ayudantes—D. Olva, M. Vida, E. Domingo

ADMINISTRACION MILITAR.

Intendente Militar de Division—R. Montessoro
Sub-intendente Militar—A. Ibarra
Comisarios de guerra de 2a. clase—F. Estranch, B. Sallana, J. Sisson, B. Toda

GEFES Y OFICIALES DEL CUERPO DE SANIDAD MILITAR.

Director Subinspector—M. Lopez
Subinspector, Medico de 1a.—R. P. Torrejon
Subinspector, Medico de 2a.—A. Toixido
Medicos Mayores—F. Villalba, F. Farinos, M. Gomez, P. Martin, R. Millan, A. Sancho, A. Planter, E. Bach, J. Franco

Medicos Primeros—A. L. de Guevara, E. Solis, J. Lacruz, M. Rabadan, C. Cano, P. Saura, F. Vizcaino, J. Fuentes, S. Naranjo, C. L. Brea, J. Dominguez, A. Suarez, J. Gonzalez, V. Romillo, P. Cruz

Farmacéutico Mayor—J. G. y Gigó
Farmacéuticos Primeros—A. Barbera, D. Botet, E. Perez, J. Pelaoz
Secretario de la Direccion-Subinspeccion—J. Franco.

INTENDENCIA GENERAL DE HACIENDA.

Intendente General—J. Chinchilla
Sub-Intendente—E. de la Guardia
Inspectores—B. G. Bello, M. del Busto, J. A. Guillen, M. Lahora
Gefe Letrado—L. de la Puente y Olca

TRIBUNAL DE CUENTAS.

Presidente—D. de las Heras
Fiscal—M. G. Junquittu
Secretario Grat.—F. A. Santiesteban
Seccion Corriente
Ministro Letrado—F. Rovira
Id. —H. Fernandez
Contador Decano—V. Perez Bustillos
Contador de la clase—P. Pavés y Sanchez de Teba

Id. —A. Camacho (absent)

Id. —internio—J. Lopes

Cantadores de 2a clase—J. F. Barbeito, L. Bardoloto, F. Agnolo

Cantadores de 3a clase—R. Bernete, A. Fors, P. S. Llanos, L. Pertierra, F. de P. Martinez, J. Ruiz, C. Collada

Auxiliares—M. Santallana, J. G. Carbajal, V. de Alva, J. Mojica, M. Ruiz de Arana, R. Rocha, M. Jerrar, V. Gutierrez, G. Fernandez, Anluaga (interino)

Seccion de Abrasos

Ministro—A. Augmta
Contador 1o—G. Viano
Contadores 2o—F. B. Calderon, P. Luceño
Contador 3o—M. Sardá y Llavera
Contador 4o—D. Rodriguez
Auxiliares—M. Reina y Lopez, A. Matibran, J. Rivera, J. Marin y Roldan

ORDENACION GENERAL DE PAGOS.

Ordenador—M. de Mirasol
Interventor—E. Linares

CONTADURIA GENERAL DE HACIENDA.

Contador Gefe—S. G. Luna
Gefes de Negociado—M. F. Cano, A. Romea y Diez, F. Correa, P. Luceño y Bulgarini, J. O. de Solorzana, A. Dominguez

Oficiales—F. Muñoz, S. Olives, L. Ortiz, E. Fajardo, E. R. Arellano J. Tijon, J. M. Matuto, A. Vazquez, L. Martinez, E. del Pam, F. M. Perez

TESORERIA CENTRAL.

Tesorero—M. S. de Vizmanos
Gefe de Negociado—T. Pacheco

ADMINISTRACION CENTRAL DE IMPUESTOS.

Administrador—A. Capua (ausente)
Interventor—N. Dominguez

ADMINISTRACION CENTRAL DE RENTAS ESTANCADAS.

Administrador Central Gefe—F. Calvo Muñoz

Interventor—F. Montyo y Robledo
Oficiales—L. R. Moreno (interino)—J. Guijarro, A. España, F. Moreno (interino), F. Gonzalez, F. Bueno, S. Santamaria, E. Chaves, M. Garrido, J. Galcerran.

Almacenes Generales.

Almacenero—F. Coll
Interventor—M. Suarer
Oficial—R. M. Alonso

ADMINISTRACION CENTRAL DE COLECCIONES Y LABORES.

Administrador—R. del Val
Interventor—M. Sarton

Almacenes Generales.

Almacenero—J. Bird
Interventor—J. Beltran
Fábrica de Tabacos del Fortin.

Inspector—G. M. Ubago
Contador—M. Piñeiro
Fábrica de Tabacos de Mcisic.

Inspector—M. Serraller
Contador—E. Puig
Fábrica de Tabacos de la Princesa,

Inspector—E. Garcia
Contador—J. Jimeno
Fábrica de Tabacos de Arroceros,

Inspector—R. Cascarosa
Contador—B. Romeo
Intervencion de Aforo.

Interventor Gefe—I. Laguna

ADMINISTRACION CENTRAL DE ADUANAS

Administrador—M. Cuartero
Contador—F. A. Moreno
Vistas—N. Monteverde, S. Saavedra, F. Giroute, M. Medina
Auxiliares—J. Fozo, L. Llavera, F. La puerta

Oficiales—A. Marquerie, J. Sahagun, A. Monasterio
 Marchamador—A. España
 Alcaide-Almacenero—J. Cordova
 Interventor de Almacenes—L. V. Arche
 Guarda-Almacen—B. Perdiguero
 Recaudador—A. Cubero

— — —
JUNTA DE ARANCELES.

Vocales Natos—Intendente General del Hacienda, Presidente; Sub-Intendente General, Vice-presidente; Contador General de Hacienda Publica, Administrador Central de Aduanas, Vice-presidente de la Sociedad Economía de Amigos del País, un Vocal facultativo de la Junta de Sanidad y el Vice-presidente de la Junta Agricultura, Industria y Comercio, Administrador de Estancadas y el de Colecciones y Labores

Vocales Electivos—A. Enriquez, G. G. Esquivel, B. A. Barreto, J. F. del Pan, Z. Y. de Aldecoa, M. Puig y Llagostera, F. Muñoz, R. de Vera, A. O. de Zarate, E. Vidal, J. Ynchausti

Secretario—Contador de la Aduana Central

— — —
JUNTA DE VALORACIONES.

Presidente—El Administrador Central de Aduanas

Vocales.

Sec. central—Andrés O. de Zarate, Nonito Plandolit, Evaristo Batlle

1a. sec.: Viveres y ganados de todas clases—Vicente Milla, J. B. Gomez Gaztembide, Telesforo Sertuch, Ildefonso Quesada

2a. sec.: Cueros, pieles, peletería atalages y análogos—Angel Garchitorea, Juan N. C. Reyes, Miguel Borri, Antonio Olona, Cayetano Alenaz

3a. sec.: Mercadería, baratillo, bisutería, quincalla y metales finos—Juan Muñoz, Leopoldo Varlomont, Manuel Ullmann

4a. sec.: Ferreteria, maquinaria, armas, maderas, piedras y barro—Daniel Earnshaw, Mariano Bertoluci, Vicente Sainz

5a. sec.: Materias textiles y tejidos de todas clases—José Cambrano, Juan Banco, Baltasar Marti, Eduardo Keller

6a. sec.: Drogas y análogos—Rafael Fernandez, Gustavo Gruppe, Carlos Sartorius, Pablo Schuster

7a. sec.: Exportación de frutos del país—Zoilo I. de Aldecoa, Emilio Sackermann

CASA DE MONEDA DE MANILA.

Director—J. R. de Arellano
 Contador—L. Sagües
 Tesorero—J. Pereira
 Oficiales—A. Sn. Juan, J. Arendaza
 Guarda-Almacen—L. Campos
 Ensayadores—F. Lafont, A. M. Ramos
 Juez de Balanza—J. Prats
 Fiel de Moneda—R. Roldan
 Guarda-Cuños—A. Pasagali
 Grabadores—J. Sancho, A. Estruch, A. Garcia, M. Peña
 Tornero-limador—J. Dizon

— — —
ADMINISTRACION DE HACIENDA PUBLICA.

Administrador—J. P. de Rivera
 Interventor—L. R. de Elizalde (interino)

— — —
CUERPO DE CARABINEROS MILITARES DE FILIPINAS.

1a. Comandancia que comprende las Provincias de Manila, Zamboanga, Laguna, Cavite y Bulacan.
 Plana Mayor.

Teniente Coronel 1o. Gefe—Enrique G. Marvar

Comandante 2o. Gefe—F. Villa-Alsile
 Capitan Habilitado—P. Deleito
 Teniente Ayudante—J. S. Llano

2a. Comandancia que comprende las Provincias de la Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan, Ylocos Sur y Zambales.
 Plana Mayor.

Comandante 1o. Gefe—J. Ostman
 Teniente Ayudante—M. Marines y Mas

3a. Comandancia que comprende las Provincias de Butangas, Mindoro, Tayabas, Camarines Sur y Albay.
 Plana Mayor.

Comandante 1o. Gefe—T. Rodriguez
 Teniente Ayudante—M. P. Moreno

4a. Comandancia que comprende las Provincias de Cebu, Leyte, Samar, Iloilo, Capiz, Ysla de Negros y Antique.
 Plana Mayor.

Comandante 1o. Gefe—E. de la Vega y Palma

Teniente Ayudante—M. G. Soleno

— — —
GOBIERNO GENERAL.

Gobernador General—S. E. F. P. de Rivera
 Junta de Autoridades.

Presidente—Gobernador General
 Secretario—El del Gobierno General

Secretaria del Gobierno General.

Secretario—F. Goicoechea y Echavarria
 Gefe de Negociado—E. S. Orozco
 Oficiales—A. de Vicente, J. Luis Maury,
 T. Oca, J. F. Pareja
 Interpretes de Lenguas—R. Blanco, P. Or-
 tuoste

Seccion de Orden Publico.

Oficiales—E. Martinez Mesa, F. Boada, J.
 Ruiz Rivera
 Escribano—F. Dujua

CONSEJO DE ADMINISTRACION.

Gobernador General, presidente; Coman-
 dante General de Marina, Arzobispo,
 cuatro Obispos sufraganeos, Presidente
 de la Real Audiencia, Director general de
 Hacienda, Director general de Adminis-
 tracion Civil, Fiscal de S. M., Presidente
 del Tribunal de Cuentas (ausente), J. M.
 Mourin, E. Guerero, F. Gil, F. Muñoz,
 L. Calvo, J. J. de Ynchausti, Y. de Ycaza,
 A. P. Casal, F. Govantes, A. O. de Zarate,
 J. Rocha

Secretaria.

Secretario—J. M. Laredo
 Oficial 1o. Letrado—P. G. Marin
 Oficial 2o. Letrado—J. Molino
 Oficial 3o. Letrado—M. Diaz de Liaño

DIRECCION GENERAL DE ADMINISTRA-
CION CIVIL.

Director—Daniel de Moraza
 Sub-Director—L. C. de Oglou
 Contadores—R. de Vargas, Macfuerca
 Lefes de Seccion—M. de Villaba, M. J. de
 la Romera
 Gefes de Negociado—J. del Alcazar, J. M.
 Ulloa, J. G. Al'Degnier

GOBIERNO CIVIL.

Gobernador—M. Enriquez, Marqués de
 Villa-Cartell
 Secretario—F. Robles y Marquez
 Gefe de Negociado de 3a. clase—G. Ret. r-
 tillo (ausente)
 Oficial 1o. Depositario—F. R. Savedra
 Oficiales—C. R. de Reina (ausente), A.
 Cubero, R. de Pino
 Medicos de Neves—J. Graóp, M. Sotelo
 Medico Titular—Dr José Antelo
 Auxiliares de Fomento—M. Ibarra, F. de
 P. Entrala, J. Alouso, J. Peña
 Vacunador General—T. Espinosa

ADMINISTRACION GENERAL DE CORREOS.

Administrador General—J. Pereira(interino)
 Interventor—R. Diaz

PRESIDIO DE MANILA.

Comandante—C. Fournell
 Mayor—G. Lopez
 Ayudante—J. Perez
 Capellan—C. del Rosario
 Gefe del detall de las Companias disciplinarias
 —Miguel Creus
 Medico—Carlos Nalda

OBRAS PUBLICAS.

Inspector General—M. Ramirez
 Ingenieros—J. Garcia Morón, J. Rius, R.
 Ortuzar, M. Lopez Bayo, E. Trompetas,
 A. de la Cámara
 Ayudantes—R. L. Hermosa, R. Guirao, L.
 M. Illescas, L. Freart, F. Garcia, J. M.
 Fuentes, M. de Cámara, J. Echevarria, V.
 Rodrigo, R. Escriña, D. Fálces, L. Pereira,
 M. Hernandez, J. Soriano, A. de Más, A.
 Cuadrado, L. Cifuentes, R. Ruiz
 Arquitecto—L. Céspedes
 Secretario de la Inspeccion—F. Casademunt
 Oficiales—R. Romero, C. Coton
 Pagadores—L. Avecilla, J. M. Vallejo, E.
 Martinez
 Maestro de Obras—R. Janin

SERVICIO PARTICULAR DE LA CONSTRU-
CION DEL PUERTO DE MANILA.*Junta.*

Presidente—M. Enriquez
 Vocales—J. J. de Inchausti, J. Garcia Mo-
 rón, A. de Churruarín, F. Caballero, M.
 Cuartero, E. Lopez Navarro, H. N. Pal-
 mer, G. Tuason, N. Plandolit, R. Pozas,
 J. de la Pena, L. Louga
 Secretario Contador—F. Casademunt
 Pagador—J. Guijarra
 Oficiales—L. Vecin, C. Compagni, E. T. de
 Andrade
 Tenedor de Libros—L. R. de Elizalde
Direccion Facultativa de las Obras.
 Ingeniero Gefe Director—E. Lopez Navar-
 ro
 Ayudante—F. Caballero

SERVICIO PARTICULAR DEL ABASTECI-
MIENTO DE AGUAS POTABLES A MANILA.

Ingeniero Gefe Director—G. Palacios
 Ayudantes—S. Jové, F. Vara
 Pagador—R. Romero

GOBIERNO ECLESIASTICO.

Arzobispo Metropolitano—I. P. Payo

CLERO CATEDRAL.

Secretaria de Camara y Gobierno.
 Secretario—Luis Remedios

Vice-Secretario—(vacante)
 Archivero—M. M. Perez
Juzgado Provisorial.
 Provisor—F. Paja
 Promotor Fiscal—P. F. Martinez
 Notario Mayor—V. Cuyugan
 do. Receptor—M. M. Perez

CABILDO ECLESIASTICO.
Dignidades.

Dean—(vacante)
 Arcediano—T. Beamont
 Chantre—M. Clemente
 Maestro Escuela—J. Moreno
 Tesorero—J. S. Padilla
Canonigos.
 Doctoral—S. Ramirez
 Canonigo de Gracia 1o.—F. R. de Valdivia
 Canonigo de Gracia 2o.—R. Delgado
 Magistral—F. S. de Luna
 Penitenciario—V. Garcia, interino
Prebendados.
 Racioneros—P. F. Martinez, L. Remedios,
 Cesar Anaya
 Media-Racioneros—F. Revilla, J. de Dios
 Adriano, B. del Rosario, J. Richard
 Maestro de Ceremonias—Mariano Bar-
 tolome
 Padre Sacristan—J. Layco
 Capellanes de Coro—F. Sanchez, J. Daniel,
 P. Dandan, L. Ygnacio, N. Pabalan, V.
 Ocampo
 Sochantre—P. Dandau
 Primer Cura del Sagrario—P. Zamora
 Segundo do. —V. Alcuas
 Padre Sacristan—M. Marco

REAL AUDIENCIA DE FILIPINAS.

Presidente—M. J. de Adriaensens
 Presidentes de Sala—M. Sauz, J. F. Bus-
 tillo
 Magistrados—C. G. Encinas, T. A. de Mena,
 J. Pulido y Arroyo, L. O. de Faranco,
 C. Villarragut, R. Castellote, J. A.
 Guerra (ausente)
 Suplentes—M. Asensi, F. F. Mensayas, F.
 G. Gavieres
 Fiscal—P. Suball
 Teniente Fiscal—E. Vidal y Sabates
 Abogados Fiscales—J. de la Cruz Cisneros,
 E. Barrera, M. Garcia, J. M. Lacalle
 Secretario—A. V. del Rosario
 Relatores—F. T. Santos, N. Arandlo, Q.
 Zalvidea, B. Alcuas (interino)
 Escribanos de Camara—R. Monroy, J. Reyes
 y Gabriel

Escribano de Bienes de Difuntos—A. G.
 Gavieres

Jueces de la Capital.

Tondo—D. R. Pinzon (electo)
 Quiapo—A. Cosin y Martin
 Intramuros—E. M. Cardenal
 Binondo—J. F. Giner

CUERPO GENERAL DE LA ARMADA.
Comandancia General del Apo tauero.

Comandante General—J. Maymo (interino)
 2o. Gefe—J. Maymo
 Mayor General—V. Montojo
 Secretario 1o.—F. Vila
 id. 2o.—J. R. Irujillo
 Ayudante de la Mayoría General—M. For-
 rontegui
 Ayudantes de S. E.—J. D. Rodriguez, R.
 D. Rodriguez

Arsenal.

Comandante General—J. Maymo
 Secretario—J. Iturralde
 Ayudante Mayor—J. Ibanez
 Gefe de Armamentos—J. Warleta
 Comandante de Ingenieros—J. Pirla
 Comandante de Artillería—F. Santalo
Capitania del Puerto de Manila y Cavite.
 Capitan del Puerto—A. Terry
 Ayudantes—N. Vallarino, J. Cano-Manuel
 Medico del Puerto—V. Grau, J. Sotelo

Cuerpo Juridico.

Auditor—J. G. Cuesta
 Fiscal—J. Vergara
 Secretario de Causas—B. Rossello
Cuerpo de Administracion de la Armada
 Ordenador—J. Negrin
 Secretario—E. Nogueira
 Interventor—L. Saralegui
 Habilitado de la Plana Mayor—N. Onrubia
Sanidad de la Armada.
 Subinspector de Sanidad—A. G. Trimiño
 Medico del personal en Manila—M. Cuad-
 rado

**CUERPO ADMINISTRATIVO DEL EJERCITO
 FILIPINAS.**

Intendente—
 Sub-Intendente—A. Ibarra
 Comisario de 1a.—F. Joribio
 Comisarios de 2a.—R. Rioja, F. Stracho,
 B. Toda, M. Herranz, F. L. Loseido,
 12 Oficiales 1os., 16 Oficiales 2os.

SANIDAD.

Junta Superior de Sanidad.
 Presidente—Gobernador General
 Vice Presidente—Alcalde de 1a. Election

Vocales—Capitan del Puerto, Regidor
Sir. 1.º, Regidor Decano, Medico titular
de la Provincia, R. Burke medico), Co-
mandante del Resguardo

Secretario—Medico de Navas

Junta Central de Vacuna.

Presidente—Gobernador General

Arzobispo

Vice Presidente—Alcalde de la. eleccion
Provinciales de S. Agustin, de S. Fran-
cisco, de P. P. Dominicis, de P. P. Re-
colectos

1er Facultativo—E. Lazcanotegui

2o. id. —J. Cap lo

Secretario Facultativo—R. Ginard

Subdelegaciones.

De Medicina y Cirujia—J. Antelo

De Farmacia—G. Grupe

Medicos Cirujanos Civiles—C. Nalda, P.

Nalda, M. Pina, J. A. Candelas, H. Fer-
nandez, J. Blanco, F. Zamora, R. Burke,
P. Parmentier, F. S. Magalhaes, J. Gon-
zales, Q. Meynet, J. V. Vila, E. Lazca-
notegui, J. Antelo, J. Burke, J. Capelo, C.
L. Arenosa, E. F. Fernandez, M. Cuad-
rado, A. S. Roca, A. Reyes, C. Gonzalez,
J. M. Martin, R. Ginard, M. Calvo, P.
Grau, B. Rosello, M. Forrija

Farmacuticos Civiles—G. Grupe, A. Scha-
denberg, R. Friedrich, C. Platt, R. Fer-
nandez, R. Boye, P. Shuster, T. Torres,
R. Sotelo, A. Merenguel, J. Ludewig,
I. Madrigal, F. Benites, U. Rodriguez,
E. Puigdollers, R. Garcia, N. Miret, V.
Javega

SOCIEDAD DE FIANZAS MUTUAS DE
EMPLEADOS.

Directores—J. Pereyra, J. A. Guillen, G.
M. Ubago

Secretario—R. Cascarosa

Delegado del Gobierno—L. Pertierra

AYUNTAMIENTO DE MANILA (1881.)

Presidente—Gobernador General

Corregidor Vice-Presidente—M. Enriquez

Alcaldes de la. eleccion—M. Rosado

id. 2a. id. —P. P. Roxas

Regidores—A. G. Vildosola, M. Fernandez,
M. Bertoluci, F. de P. Rodoreda, V.
Milla, B. Sainz, R. Aenlle, J. Orlanio, J.
Lago

Regidor Secretario—B. Mazzano

Secretaria.

Oficiales—J. A. Aenlle, G. Moreno, J. Gue-
vara, M. Sarlabus

Contaduria.

Contador—A. de Gorostiza

Auxiliar—J. Corrales

Tesoreria.

Tesorero—J. Franco

Auxiliar—M. Gonzales

Abogado Consultor—Dr. M. Marzano

Direccion de Obras.

Arquitecto y Comandante del Cuerpo de
Peones Bomberos—A. Ulloa

Maestros de Obras—V. Villanueva, G. de
Ybarburu

Sobrestante Mayor—J. Abreu

3 Sobrestantes, 9 Capitans, y 80 Peones
Bomberos

INSPECCION DE MINAS.

Inspector—J. Centeno

INSPECCION GENERAL DE MONTES

Insp.ctor General—R. Jordana y Morera

Inge'ro Gefe de 2a clase—P. Bellido y Bona
id. id. —G. L. Olivias

DIVISION FORESTAL DEL ARCHIPIELAGO.

Primer Distrito, Sur de Luzon.

Ingeniero Gefe—P. Bellido y Bona

1er. Subdistrito, Manila, Cavite y Cala-
mianes—Ayudante M. Jordana, Manila

1a. Comarca—Damian Sanchez, Manila

2a. Comarca—A. Hernandez, Tambobon

2o. Subdistrito, Laguna y Distrito de Mo-
rong—Rogelio A. del Olmo, Pagsanjan

3a. Comarca (vacante)

3er. Subdistrito, Batangas y Tayabas—
Genaro Valera, Unisan

4a. Comarca—Ceferino Anastasio, Unisan

4o. Subdistrito, Albay, Camarines, Burias
y Masbate—Ayudante F. Dias, Daraga

5a. Comarca—Agapito Leño, Daraga

6a. Comarca—A. de la Cuadra, Masbate

2o. Distrito, Norte de Luzon.

Ingeniero Gefe—Gabriel Lopez Olivias

1er. Subdistrito, Ylocos, Abra, Lepanto,
Tiagan y Bon'oc—Ayudante Vicente
Bernis, Vigan

7a. Comarca—Alejo Rodriguez, Vigan

2o. Subdistrito, Pangasinan, Union y Ben-
guet—Ayudante Juan G. Alonzo, Lin-
gayen

8a. Comarca—Alcantara de San Leandro,
Lingayen

3er. Subdistrito, Bulacan, Pampanga, Tar-
lac, Bataan y Zambales—Ayudante Fe-
liciano Garcia, Calumpit

9a. Comarca—Cipriano Pinzon, Arayat

10a. Comarca—Cristino Alvarez, Orani
4o. Subdistrito, Nueva Ecija, Principe y
Ynfanta—Ayudante Leon Bizcarra, San
Ysidro

3o. *Distrito, Visayas.*

Gefe Interino—Francisco Cabañas, Yloilo,
Mer. Subdistrito, Yloilo, Capiz, Antique,
Concepcion, Balabac, Paragua y Min-
dano—Ayudante Francisco Cabañas,
Yloilo

11a. Comarca—Teodoro Yamzon, Magaba

12a. Comarca—Baldomeo de la Concep-
tion, Concepcion

13a. Comarca—Martin Garcia, Yloilo

2o. Subdistrito, Negros—Segundo Lopez,
Bacolod

3o. Subdistrito, Cebu, Bohol, Samar y
Leyte—Manuel S. Moreno, Cebu

14a. Comarca—Miguel Sanchez, Cebu

4o. Subdistrito, Mindoro y Romblon—
Ayudante Justo Gallardo, Calapan

15a. Comarca—Enrique de Jesus, Gazan

16a. Comarca—Juan Alvarran, Romblon

COMISION DE LA FLORA Y ESTADISTICA
FORESTAL.

Ingeniero Gefe—Sebastian Vidal y Soler
Ingeniero de 2a. 2o. Gefe—S. Ugaldezu-
biar

Ayudantes—R. Garcia y Basa, J. F. Bu-
gallo

Preparador Conservador—Hugo Navarro

Dibujantes—F. Domingo, E. Garcia

Escribientes—B. Arecheta, I. Gutierrez

Ayudantes Afectos a la Inspeccion.

Ayudante 2o. Habilidad—Isidro G. Jimenez

Ayudantes 4o.—F. Cabalen, S. Bona, A.
S. Herren

Guarda al servicio de la Inpeccion—A. M.
del Castillo, H. B. y Gomez

Guarda Capitan interino del Jardin Bota-
tanico—B. G. del Rosario

JARDIN BOTANICO.

Director—Inspector General

Ingeniero—S. Vidal y Soler

Encargado de Siembas y Plantios—R.
Garcia

Capataz—V. Fernandez

GUARDIA CIVIL VETERANA.

Comandante, Gefe lo.—A. Diar Eranqueza

Capitan-Tenientes—A. Ferrer, V. Prieto,
T. Martinez, F. Lopez, A. Hops, A. de
la Esperanza

Alfereces—F. Cabrera, F. Martinez, M.
Portella, J. Pujaule, P. Carreiras, F.
Muga

TELEGRAPH EMPLOYES FOR THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Inspector General—José Batlle, (absent)

Clerks—Jose Costa, Emilio Buil, Victor
Cirer, Marcelino Callicó, J. G. Rivera,
Francisco Vigil

Officials First Division—Jose Perez Marin,
Federico Tapia, Rafael Caro

Officials Second Division—Joaquin G.
Cantillo, E. Rosada, A. Gregorio, V.
Crespo

Secretary—Ricardo Regidor

SOCIEDAD ECONOMICA DE AMIGOS
DEL PAIS.

Protector—Gobernador General
Junta Directiva.

Director—F. de la Córte

Vice-Director—C. Fournell

Censor—L. Cespedes

Vice-Censor—J. Cisneros

Secretario—F. Moreno Perez

Vice-Secretario—F. Gonzalez

Tesorero—B. G. Bello

Consiliario de Ciencias—S. Vidal

Consiliario de Agricultura—M. del Busto

Consiliario de Artes—L. Rocha

Consiliario de Comercio—C. Labhart

Letrado—T. de Velasco

Apoderado General—E. Nubla

Revisores de Cuentas—A. Rocha, V. Bus-
tillos

UNIVERSIDAD DE FILIPINAS.

Rector—P. Perez

Vice-Rector—J. Cueto

Secretario—Dr. A. Estrada

Profesores de Teologia—J. Vila, S. Payá,
J. M. Garcia

Profesor de Derecho Canonico—J. Cueto

Profesor de Disiplina Eclesiastica—B. Noza-
leda

Profesores de Derecho Civil—Dr. J. de Ar-
rieta, Dr. M. Marzano, Dr. F. de Mar-
caida, J. Cardell, J. A. Gomez

Profesores de Notariado—Dr. T. de Velasco,
B. Hazañas

Profesores de Medicina—M. Pina, J. Martin,
C. Nalda, Q. Meynet, R. Ginard, J. Franco
F. Capelo, J. Antelo, J. Vila, M. Cuad-
rado

Profesores de Farmacia—I. Madrigal, F. Benites, J. Gort, T. Torres, V. Javega
 Profesores de Filosofía—G. Buitrago, N. del Prad, M. Gomez
 Profesores de Estudio de Aplicacion—E. Arias, C. Elera
 Profesor de Dibujo—F. Roxas

COLLEGIO DE SAN JUAN DE LETRAM
 Presidente—Ruperto Alarcon
 Vice-Rector—José A. Cienfuegos
 Profesores de 2a. Ensenanza—J. Cienfuegos, S. Fernandez, P. Vidal, J. Andreu

HOSPICIO DE SAN J. SE.
Junta Directiva.

Presidente—M. J. Adriaensen
 Vice-Presidente—J. M. Moreno
 Vocales—J. M. Lago, M. Bertuluci, J. P. Casal, J. Reyes, E. Balbas, P. P. Roxas, F. de P. Rodoreda
 Apoderado General—A. de Gorostira
 Tesorero—F. Muñiz
 Contador—L. Pertierra

Empleados en el Establecimiento.

Director—J. M. Sineriz
 Capellán—V. D. del Moral
 Medico—Q. Meynet
 Mestre de Escuela—M. Floresca
 Superiora—S. r J. Rivas
 Hermanas—Sor P. Echavarria, Sor M. Garin, Sor S. L. Heras, Sor V. Yglesias, Sor J. Seminario, Sor M. R. Monholi, Sor V. Gonzalez, Sor J. Errasquin, Sor I. Gonzalez, Sor C. Cañanque, Sor M. F. Mary, Sor Dolores Alberdi, Sor F. Jugo

JUNTA YNSPECTORA DEL HOSPITAL DE S. JUAN DE DIOS DE MANILA.

Presidente—Regente de la Audiencia
 Vocales—A. O. de Zarate, inspector del Hospital; F. Muñoz, tesorero é inspector de obras; M. Asensi; M. Marzano; J. G. Rocha

Sindico-Apoderado, Secretario de la Junta y Administrador general del Hospital; F. de P. Pavés

Abogado Consultor—F. Godinez
 Director de Obras—R. L. Hermosa

SOCIEDAD DE SEGUROS MARITIMOS MUTUOS DE MANILA.

Junta Directiva.

Directores—I. Z. Y. de Aldecoa, J. M. Lago
 Consiliarios—R. Aenlle, J. G. Guerrero, A. Goyenchea

Suplentes—M. Rosado, M. Franco
 Secretario—F. Domingo Otells

MANILA JOCKEY CLUB.

President—A. O. de Zarate
 Vice-President—E. Sackermann
 Secretary—E. H. Warner
 Treasurer—F. C. Parker
 Clerk of the Course—J. Simeon Barlow
 Stewards—C. J. Barnes, J. A. Guillen, O. von Suhn, Geo. Armstrong, P. W. Mein

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Acting Consul—G. K. Honey
 Surgeon—John Burke, M.D.

UNITED STATES.

Consul—Edward A. Youngs
 Clerk—José Apostol

FRANCE.

Consul—Ernest Crampon
 Chancelier—A. Brejard

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Consul—R. A. Lane
 Secretary—J. Carvajal

RUSSIA.

Vice-Consul—J. Heymann

GERMANY.

Consul—P. Kempe
 Secretary—G. Ronsch
 Surgeon—R. Koeniger, M.D.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Consul—J. C. Labhart
 Secretary—M. Buck
 Surgeon—R. Koeniger, M.D.

ITALY.

Consul—E. M. Barretto

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—John Ph. Hens

BELGIUM.

Consul—John Ph. Hens

DENMARK.

Consul—Geo. Mackenzie

PORTUGAL.

Consul—A. Hidalgo

BRAZIL.

Consul—M. Henry

SWITZERLAND.

Consul—E. A. Keller

Chancelier—C. Schmid

Insurances.

Aldecoa & Co., agents—

Compania Seguras Maritimes Mutual

Baer Senior & Co., agents—

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

Globe Marine Insurance Co., Limited

La Confiance, Compagnie d'Assurances
contre l'Incendie, Paris

Baer & Suhm, agents—

Norddeutsche Feuer Versicherungs
Gesellschaft, Hamburg

Barretto, E. M., agent—

Canton Insurance Office

Findlay, Richardson & Co., agents—

The Northern Assurance Company

Lancashire Insurance Co.

North British and Mercantile Ins. Co.

Forbes, Munn & Co., agents—

Lancashire Insurance Company

The Maritime Insurance Company,
Limited, Liverpool

Guichard et Fils, agents—

Société Française de Prêts à la grosse
de Paris

Heinszen & Co., agents—

Hanseatic Fire Insurance Company,
of Hamburg

Transatlantic Marine Insurance Co.,
Limited

Holliday, Wise & Co., agents—

Liverpool and London and Globe Fire
Insurance Company

North China Insurance Company

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company,
Limited

Ker & Co., agents—

Lloyds'

Lloyd Andaluz

Italian Lloyds'

Liverpool Underwriters' Association

Merchant Shipping and Underwriters

Association of Melbourne

Sun Fire Office

British and Foreign Marine Insurance
Company, Limited

Union Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

Klöpfer & Co., E., agents—

Berlin-Kolnische Feuer Versicherungs
Actien Gesellschaft

Labhart & Co., agents—

Germanic Lloyds'

The Transatlantic Fire Insurance
Company of Hamburg, Limited

Hamburg Magdeburg Fire Insurance
Company of Hamburg

Lutz & Co., C., agents—

Rheinisch Westphäl Lloyd

Schweiz Transport Versicherungs Ge-
sellschaft, Zurich

Rhenania Transport Versicherungs
Gesellschaft, Coln

Helvetia General Insurance Co., St.
Gallen

Magdeburger Allgemeine Versiche-
rungs Gesellschaft, Magdeburg

Helvetia Swiss Fire Insurance Com-
pany, St. Gall

Aachen Leipziger Versicherungs Actien
Gesellschaft in Aachen

Vaterländische Transport Versiche-
rungs Actien Gesellschaft, Elber-
feld

"Neuchâteloise," Société Suisse d'As-
surance des risques de Transport,
Neuchâtel

The Fire Insurance Association Ltd.,
London.

Macleod & Co., agents

Underwriting and Agency Associa-
tion (Lloyds')

Martin, Dyce & Co., agents—

Merchants' Marine Insurance Com-
pany, Limited

China Traders' Insurance Company,
Limited

Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

London Assurance Corporation

London and Lancashire Fire Insurance
Company

Peele, Hubbell & Co., agents—
 Queen Insurance Company (Fire) of
 Liverpool and London
 China Fire Insurance Co.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton
 Yangtze Insurance Association of
 Shanghai
 Marine Board of Underwriters of San
 Francisco
 New York Board of Underwriters

Petel & Co., G. van Polanen, agents—
 Oosterling Sea and Fire Insurance

Smith, Bell & Co., agents—
 Netherlands India Sea and Fire In-
 surance Company
 Commercial Union Assurance Com-
 pany, (Fire and Marine)
 Imperial Fire Office
 Chinese Insurance Co., Limited

Stevenson, Walter F., agent—
 Union Insurance Society of Canton
 Marine Insurance Company, Limited
 Scottish Imperial Insurance Company
 Norwich Union Insurance Society

Sulzer & Co., agents—
 Swiss Lloyd Transport Insurance
 Company, Winterthur
 La Baloise Transport Insurance Co.,
 Basle
 Deutsche Transport Versicherungs,
 Berlin
 Frankfurter Transport und Glas Ver-
 sicherungs Actien Gesellschaft

Tillson, Herrmann & Co., agents—
 Guardian Fire and Life Insurance Office
 Royal Insurance Co., Fire & Life
 Phoenix Assurance Company
 German Lloyds
 Fortuna Insurance Co.

Tuason & Co., J. M., agents—
 Lübecker Feuer Versicherungs Gesell-
 schaft of Lübeck
 North British and Mercantile In-
 surance Co.
 La Union y El Fénia Español, Madrid,
 (Marine Insurance Company.)

Steam-ship Agencies.

"Panay," Spanish str., J. Reyes, agent
 "Mariveles," Spanish str., J. Reyes, agent

"Emuy," Spanish str., Inchausti & Co.,
 agents
 "Esmeralda," British str., Peele, Hubbell
 & Co., agents
 "Diamante," British str., Peele, Hubbell
 & Co., agents
 "Brutus," British Steamer, Inchausti &
 Co., agents
 "Paz," Spanish str., Z. I. de Aldecoa,
 agent
 "Cebu," Spanish str., M. L. Bernard,
 agent
 "Butuan," Spanish str., Macleod & Co.
 agents
 "Romulus," Spanish str., Macleod & Co.
 agents
 "Æolus," Spanish steamer, Macleod & Co.,
 agents
 "Mindanao," Spanish str., Macleod & Co.
 agents
 "Pasig," Spanish str., J. Reyes, agent
 "Salvadora," J. Reyes, agent
 "Francisco Reyes," Spanish str., J. Reyes,
 agent
 "España," Spanish str., J. Reyes, agent
 "Mendez Nuñez," Spanish str., R. Do-
 minguez & Co., agents
 "Oriana," Spanish str., C. Buenaventura
 & Co.

INTERIOR DE BAHIA.

"Julieta," Spanish str., J. Peña & Co.,
 agents
 "Romeo," Spanish str., J. Peña & Co.,
 agents
 "Sevantes," Spanish str., J. Peña & Co.,
 agents
 "Ordonez," Spanish str., J. Peña & Co.,
 agents
 "Sorsogon," Spanish str., Smith, Bell &
 Co., agents
 "Camiguin," Spanish str., Smith, Bell
 & Co., agents
 "Bacolod," Spanish str., Inchausti & Co.,
 owners
 "Isabel 1a.," Spanish str., R. Dominguez
 & Co., agents
 "Isabel 2a.," Spanish str., R. Dominguez
 & Co., agents
 "Filipino," Spanish str., Inchausti & Co.,
 agents
 "Manila," Spanish str., Inchausti & Co.,
 agents
 "Mariposa," Spanish steam tug, Inchausti
 & Co., owners

"Felisa," Spanish steamer, Inchausti & Co., owners

MANILA AND LAGUNA.

"Antipolo," Spanish str., R. Pozas, agent

"Bulacan," Spanish str., R. Pozas, agent

"Lipa," Spanish str., R. Pozas, agent

"Binan," Spanish steamer

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Walter F. Stevenson, agent

COMPAGNIE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
M. Henry, agent

R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

Baer Senior & Co., agents

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Tillson, Herrmann & Co., agents

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S.

Baer Senior & Co., agents

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. Co., LIMITED.

Smith, Bell & Co., agents

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
Peele, Hubbell & Co., agents

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

Peele, Hubbell & Co., agents

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Martin, Dyce & Co., agents

LUZON SUGAR REFINERY.

4, Calle Real, San Miguel

W. McGregor Smith, manager

SOCIEDAD MINERA CARBONIFERA.

Aldecoa & Co., agents

Banks.

BANCO ESPAÑOL FILIPINO.

Directores—J. J. de Inchausti, J. Rocha

Sindico Oficial—E. del S. Orozco

Sindico de Eleccion—I. Laguna

Consiliarios—J. Balbas, J. Rato, A. la

Puente, R. Arlegui, Z. J. de Aldecoa, A.

Casal

Secretario Consultor—B. S. de Vizmanos

Tenedor de Libros—J. de Barrios

Cajero—R. Summers

Auxiliar del Secretario—M. S. de Vizmanos y Lecaros

Auxiliar del Contador—J. Varela

Auxiliar del Cajero—J. V. de Velasco

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Plaza de San Gabriel.

P. W. Mein, agent

F. W. Marshall, accountant

Walter H. Young, sub-accountant

A. S. Harper

E. R. Cordeiro

L. Medina

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Martin, Dyce & Co., agents

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORP.

Plaza de San Gabriel, 7

C. I. Barnes, agent

John MacNab, accountant

J. S. Edger, accountant (absent)

F. W. Barff

D. Crescini

J. Webb

Merchants, Professions, and Trades.

Aldecoa & Co., merchants, Barraca

Z. I. de Aldecoa

F. Gonzalez

Amigos del Pais, printing office

Ando F. Hidalgo, regent

Andrews & Co., H. J., merchants, Rosario, 24

H. J. Andrews (absent)

C. A. Röttschke do.

J. M. Ede

T. J. Broome

N. J. Robinson

H. Y. Dean

B. Woodhouse

N. Larcina

Ayala & Co., merchants

R. M. Abarca

J. de las Cagigas

Baer & Suhm, merchants, Escolta, 37

G. A. Baer

- O. von Willemoes Suhl
Ed. Zietz
P. M. Gardertz
- Baer Senior & Co.,** merchants, Augusto, 10
Sally Baer (absent)
J. Heymann
A. Fabian (absent)
R. Teusch
L. Gimpel
J. H. Sedertz
G. Roesing
L. Prieto
O. Fischer (Isabela)
- Balbas y Co., Hijos de,** merchants, Cabildo
Manila, 22
J. Balbas y Ageo
V. Balbas y Ageo
- Balut Rope Factory**
Inchausti & Co., owners
- Barlow & Wilson,** consulting engineers and
engineering agents
J. Simeon Barlow. M.S.E.
Frederic Wilson (Iloilo)
J. C. Grant Wilson
Jules Sachenal
Eusebio Estanislao
- Barretto & Co.,** Enrique M., foundry,
San Miguel
E. M. Barretto
V. Garcia, engineer & machinist
N. Santos
- Barretto & Co., E. M.,** merchants, San Miguel
E. M. Barretto
M. de las Reyes
M. Heras
R. Alburu
- Battle Hermanos & Co.,** merchants and
bankers, Calle Real, 27
Evaristo Battle
Geronimo Martinez, cashier
C. Manotoc, accountant
- "El Bazar Espanol,"** Escolta, 14
Aenlle Reyes & Co.
- "Bazar Filipino,"** Escolta, 37
L. Warlomont
P. Warlomont
H. Warlomont
- Brown, Henry G.,** timber merchant,
Laguimanoc and Pitogo, Tayabas
H. G. Brown
F. Lozano
- Calero, Federico,** commission agent, auc-
tioneer and store-keeper, Plaza de Sta
Cruz
- "La Casa de Berlin,"** Calle Nueva
R. Boll
W. Caswell (Iloilo)
A. Krüger
- "Los Catalanes,"** Escolta, 9
M. Millat
B. Marti
E. T. Echevarria
- "La Ciudad de Peking,"** Escolta
J. S. Tiaoqui
- Dürr & Co.,** merchants, Anloague, 17
Oscar Dürr
Edward Dürr
Walter Dürr
B. del Rozario
- Earnshaw & Co.,** engineers, boat-builders
machinists, founders, &c., Jaboneros, 3
Daniel Earnshaw, A.I.C.E.
R. M. Robertson
Juan Felizardo, clerk
H. Almario do.
F. Magno, moulder
Ayu, boilermaker
- Elzinger Brothers,** watchmakers, Escolta, 8
- "Establecimiento de Tejidos,"** Crespo, 3
Felipa Herrera
Trinidad Herrera
- "La Estrella del Norte,"** Escolta
A. C. Leny
- Eugster & Co., L.,** merchants, Anloague, 15
J. Eugster
E. Eugster
J. Munz
F. Eugster
- Findlay, Richardson & Co.,** merchants
James Sloan (absent)
Robert Wright
J. D. McGavin
George Collingwood
W. Urquhart
L. A. Barretto

Flores, S. S. weaving manufacturer of
Jute and S. S. San Sebastian, 69

S. S. Flores
V. Flores
D. Flores
V. L. Flores
S. Flores
C. Flores
P. Flores

Focks & Co., commission agents, San Gabriel, 3

Forbes, Munn & Co., merchants

D. M. Forbes
D. Munn
J. N. Husband
R. F. Cullen
Andres de Guzman

Franco & Co., A., merchants, in liquidation
S. Gabriel, 6

A. Ortiz

Fressel & Co., C., merchants, Calle Nueva, 35

Carl Fressel
Ad. Wusinowski
G. Wieneke

Galian, M. G., pawubroking agency, Jolo
No. 17

M. J. Galian
R. Gonzalez
R. Saavedra
L. de Leon

Garchitorena y Hijo, E. carriage makers
Escolta, 30

Angel M. Garchitorena
J. C. de Garchitorena
D. Bautao
J. Buenaventura

Genato & Co., auctioneers and commission
agents, Escolta, 30

M. Genato
Vte. A. Genato
T. Tuason
Juan Reyes
E. M. Martinez
V. San Juan
E. Pabalan
L. Cuejilo
G. Geronimo
A. Nieto

Guerra, F., shipchandler, Anloague, 16

Guichard et Fils, merchants, S. Jacinto, 42

Auguste Guichard (Paris)
Eugène Guichard (Madrid)
Fr. Guignard (Paris)
Victor Cherest do.
L. Génu
E. Aussenac, signs per pro.
M. Jacinto
N. Nieto
L. Eguia

Heinszen & Co., C., merchants, Anloague, 4

Conrad Heinszen (Hamburg)
Nicolaus Heinszen (do.)
Theodor Struckmann (absent)
C. Westendorf, signs per pro.
H. Bollhorst
W. Waeger
E. Stulz

Holliday, Wise & Co., merchants

J. B. McCulloch
A. Grundy
H. Ashton
L. P. Andrews
A. R. Thistlethwaite
J. M. Ysasi
M. Carrion
Y. Diaz Argüelles

Inchausti & Co., merchants, S. Fernando

J. J. de Inchausti
J. M. Elizalde
V. Téus
J. M. Yrisarry
M. T. Yrisarry
R. C. Inchausti
F. Guevara
V. Gloria

Ker & Co., merchants, Collejon de S. Gabriel, 11

Thos. Worthington
F. Bolton
R. C. Smith
J. Cembrano
C. J. Martin
W. Collard
J. H. Grindrod
J. B. Arce
J. Ogilvie
R. J. Patterson (Iloilo)
R. Turner do.
J. P. Fischer do.
C. M. Chiene do.
F. Eseribano do.

- Klöpfer & Co., E., merchants, 8, Calle Anloague**
 E. Klöpfer
 A. Groth
 Kock
 A. Möckel
 O. Sternberg
- Labhart & Co., merchants, Escolta, 6**
 J. C. Labhart
 J. Ruppañer
 T. Ott
 H. Rothdauscher
 M. Buck
- Laine, Silva, watchmaker, Escolta, 9**
- Larrinaga & Co., merchants, Barraca**
 E. de Olano
 N. Longa
- Liberia Española, Calle Real, 37**
 Eduardo Pineda
- Loyzaga & Co., Viuda de, printers; proprietors of "Mercantile Review," "El Comercio," afternoon paper, Vivac, 3**
 Carmen Ago de Loyzaga
 Francisco Diaz y Puertas
 P. B. Ibañez
 F. B. Ibañez
 M. Calvo
 L. S. Jozé
- Lutz & Co., C., merchants**
 C. Lutz (absent)
 Eduard A. Keller
 Emil Springli
 Carl Schindl
 Werner Wecllin
 J. G. Brunner
 W. Meyer
- Macleod & Co., merchants, Carenero and Muelle del Rey**
 N. Macleod (Cebu)
 Alex. S. Macleod
 F. H. Hepper (Cebu)
 Wm. Colquhoun do.
 J. F. Macleod
 A. H. Macleod
 J. B. Macleod
 J. Fawcett
 S. A. dos Remedios
 D. Saracho
- Marcaida, de, pawnbroking agency, S. Jacinto, 47**
- Marqueti, Manuel Perez, merchant, Anloague, 6**
 Manuel Perez Marqueti
 Manuel Perez, hijo
 J. Velasco
 D. Serrano
- Martin, Dyce & Co., merchants, Isla de Romero, 6**
 W. Johnston, signs per pro.
 R. N. H. Gore-Booth, do.
 L. Stuart
 A. Buchanan
 G. C. Pakenham
 J. N. Sidebottom
 T. D. Ogilvie
 F. R. Fabie
 M. de la Fuente
 Ramon Heras
- Matti and Sons, F., watchmakers, Escolta, 16**
 F. Matti
 F. G. Matti
 J. M. Matti
- Mayer, R., photographer, Escolta, 9**
- Meyer E., tailor, Escolta, 21**
 E. Meyer
- Morris, Samuel J., ship and general broker**
- Muñoz, Juan, proprietor "Bazar Oriental," S. Juan de Lebran, 3**
- Paterno de Mora, Establecimiento de Bordados**
- Paterno de Calleja, Jelo, 21**
- Peele, Hubbell & Co., merchants, Carenero, 1**
 Ogden E. Edwards
 R. D. Tucker
 R. A. Lane
 H. N. Palmer
 F. C. Parker
 G. M. Curtis
 E. A. Youngs
 E. H. Warner
 W. A. Daldad
 J. Carvajal
 P. Jorge
 W. E. Blodgett
 C. Claus
 F. W. R. Souza
 V. Versoza
 M. Zubeldia (Legaspi)

- F. O. Reyes
C. Rosa
H. J. Workman (Calbayog)
M. Gueve do.
- Peña & Co., J., agents for the Marquis de Campo's Spanish Royal Mail and Coasting Steamers
Marqués de Campo (Madrid)
José de la Peña
Wm. A. Gardiner
Joaq. Armada
Isid. Armada
José Braga
José Vileta
Antonio L. Rocha, marine inspector
- Perez, Manuel, lithographer, S. Jacinto, 42
J. Oppel
Chr. Seitz
Gustavo Bergmann
G. Boerner
- Petel & Co., G. Van Polanen, merchants and commission agents, David, 1
John Ph. Hens
Cr. Roensch
J. Carballo
B. Domingo
D. Enriquez
- "El Progreso," Real, 16
J. Varela
- "La Puerta del Sol," Escolta, 11
J. F. Ramirez
C. S. de Alcauz
J. P. Carballo
J. Estiarte
E. Somoza
C. Alcauz
- Ramirez & Giraudier, printers, lithographers, newsagents, and proprietors "El Diario de Manila," Magallanes, 3
B. Giraudier
A. Galiano
L. Giraudier
- Reyes & Co., shiphandlers, Callejon de S. Gabriel, 8
José M. Reyes
José M. Lago
J. Reyes
J. Preysler
E. Reyes
J. Reyes y Mijares
M. Romero y R.
- Reyes, C., naval effects manufacturer, Vivac, 4
Chisanto Reyes
M. Reyes
- Reyes, J. N. C., carriage builder, 7 Teatro, Viejo Street
- Reynolds, T. J., bill, ship and general broker
- Richter, Adolfo, hat manufacturer, Escolta, 15
Adolfo Richter (memcher)
Bruno Richter
Reinhold Richter
- Rocha, Antonio, L., professor of mathematics and navigation, marine surveyor-average stater, marine inspector for Marquis de Campo's mail steamers &c., Solano, 11
- Roensch, A., hat and military effects manufacturer, Escolta, 21, and Iloilo
A. Roensch (absent)
O. Roensch
C. Staude
E. Quade
M. Betz
R. Crescini
J. Hagemann (Iloilo)
- Roxas, J. B., merchant, Solano, 40, S. Miguel
José B. Roxas
Pedro P. Roxas
Joaquin V. Fernandez
Gregorio Granados
Pedro Francisco
Tadeo Viz Trinidad
Vicente Fernandez
Juan Granado
S. Iodil
- Roxas, Reyes & Co., merchants, agents Singer Manufacturing Company
F. L. Roxas
M. de los Reyes
P. Javier y Rodriguez
R. S. Javier Martinez
J. de las Cajigas
J. Mijares
F. Reyes
- Sainz, Vicente, pawnbroking agency, Jolo, 11
Vicente Sainz
Bonificio Sainz
Benito Sainz
P. Salamanca

Santa Mesa Rope Factory
 Peele, Hubbell & Co., agents
 C. Klinck, engineer

Sartorius, Pablo, chemist and druggist,
 Escolta, 25

G. Moerike (absent)
 R. Boie
 R. Friedrich
 O. Siegert
 K. Sartorius
 M. G. Mendieta
 H. V. Fabrice (Iloilo)
 J. M. Riu (Davao)
 G. Escarrer (Lipa)
 L. Ballarini (San Fernando)

Sawyer, Frederic H., consulting engineer
 and importer of machinery and iron work,
 Calle Real de S. Miguel, 18; London
 Office, 4 Cullum St., E.C., W. J. Rusby,
 agent

Schneer y hermano, Simon, dealers in
 diamonds, jewellery and watches, Es-
 colta, 9

Simon Schneer
 Mayer Schneer

Schüren, Henry, photographer, Escolta, 9

Secker & Co., M., hat manufacturers, Es-
 colta, 35

Engelbert Secker (absent)
 Carl Moritz, manager
 J. Secker
 A. Secker

Sequera, M., camisero, Carriedo (Sta. Cruz)

Smith, Bell & Co., merchants

R. P. Wood (Liverpool)
 G. B. Cadell do.
 G. R. Young (London)
 D. A. Smith do.
 G. Mackenzie
 G. A. K. Honey
 J. M. Wood
 G. E. A. Cadell (absent)
 A. B. Whyte
 C. S. Walker
 A. J. R. Cadell
 E. G. Crummack
 E. F. Birchal
 H. H. Todd

R. H. Wood
 H. C. Hoskyn (Gubat)
 C. R. B. Pickford (Cebu)
 J. F. Stüben do.
 E. V. Renny do.
 F. S. Jones do.
 H. P. Gray (Iloilo)
 G. Shelmerline do.
 W. S. Fyfe do.

Spring & Co., drapers, mercers, and gene-
 ral outfitters, 23, Escolta

C. A. Spring
 Miss Spring

Stevenson, Walter F., merchant, 52, Isla del
 Romero

W. F. Stevenson
 F. M. Heriot
 Wm. Stevenson
 Edwin Sutcliffe
 Geo. D. Mackay
 F. E. Coney
 Juan B. Tuason
 C. Tuason
 Isidoro Francisco

Sulzer & Co., merchants, Calle Nueva, 55

Oscar Sulzer (St. Gall)
 Arnold Germann do.
 O. Tobler, signs per pro.
 D. Halder
 W. Lichtensteiger
 H. Hieras

Tanduay Distillery

Inchausti & Co., proprietors

Tillson, Herrmann & Co., merchants, Anlo-
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Edward Parr (London)
 Moritz A. Herrmann (Hamburg)
 Richard B. Parr
 E. Sackermann
 Edwd. Herrmann
 Wm. Harrison
 H. Rampendahl
 J. Javier
 A. Bustamante

Tuason & Co., J. M., merchants and
 bankers, Plaza S. Gabriel, 2

G. Tuason
 J. P. Tuason

- T. P. Legarda
 V. Tuason
 E. Tuason
 A. Morelos
 F. Paez
 N. Morelos
 M. Villena
 J. Leon
 L. Aguirre
 C. Morelos
 J. P. Santos
 J. Morelos
- _____
- Tutuban Rope Factory
 Eugster & Co., L., agents
 Matias Feliciano, manager
 B. Feliciano
- _____
- Ullmann, Felix, Importador de Alhajas,
 Anloague, 7
 F. Ullmann, (Europe)
 Emanuel Ullmann
 B. Ullmann
 S. Glotz
- _____
- Valdezco, Catalino, watchmaker, Real, 23
 C. Valdezco
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- _____
- Vara, R. de la, merchants
 R. de la Vara
 M. L. de Arenosa
 R. de Celis
 José de Celis
- _____
- "La Villa de Paris," Real, 37
 Castillo Brothers
- _____
- Watson & Co., A. S., chemists and druggists,
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 J. D. Humphreys (absent)
 Alexr. Anderson
 R. Garcia
 G. Garcia
 M. Rozario
- _____
- Witte, Julius, ice manufacturer and distiller
 of essential oils, engineer and steam
 launch builder, Barraca, 32
 Julius Witte
 J. Wilson
 H. Schwenger
 E. de Mery
- _____
- Zobel, J., chemist and druggist, Calle
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 J. Zobel (Europe)
- G. Grupe, Subdelegado de Farmacia
 Th. Meyer, sigus per pro
 C. Boix
 A. Krapfenbauer
 H. Lindener
 L. Vega
 H. Grupe, perfumery department
 E. Grupe, do.
 J. Ludewig (Binondo)
 H. Wiechmann do
 M. Ponce Leon (Tondo)
 Fr. Benavent (Iloilo)
 J. Knoop do.
 Fr. Cacho do.
 E. Fischer (Capiz)
 V. Marti (Guagua)
 A. Salamanca (Cavite)
 G. Salamanca (Laguna)
 R. Malantic (Batangas)
 C. Seneca (Daraga)
 P. Santamaria (Zamboanga)
- _____
- COMERCIANTES CHINOS.
- Ildefonso Son Tua, Escolta
 José S. Tiao Qui, id.
 Francico Cembrano Conkay, Anloague
 Manuel Conling, id.
 Ygracio Buncan, Teatro Viejo
 Sy Faico, Sto. Cristo
 Vicente Sy Quia, id.
 Joaquin Fan Janeiro, id.
 Joaquin Barrera Lim Jap, Anloague
 Carlos Palama, Rosario
 Cirilo Cue Pin, id.
 Juan Guidote, id.
 M. Velasco, Calle Nueva
 Wong Ponkin, Anloague
 Fan Joco, Jolo
 Chau Bioco
 Domingo Ayala
- _____
- AGENCIAS.
- "Agencia Maritima," Murallon
 Jimenez & Co.
- _____
- "Agencia Maritima," de A. Olona & Co.,
 Murallon
 A. Olona, agent
- _____
- MARMOLISTAS.
- Eizmendi, S., Calle de Crupos, 12 (Quiapo)
- _____
- Fabian, N. C., Calle de S. Marcelino (Paco)
- _____
- Rodoreda, F de P., Plaza de Santa Cruz 5,

PINTOR ESCENOGRÁFO.

Alberoni, C., Quiapo

IMPRESAS TIPOGRÁFICAS.

Balbas, E., printer, proprietor of "Nueva Imprenta," Calle de Cabildo

Chofré & Co., printers, proprietors of "La Comercial," Calle Real de Intramuros

Hidalgo Federico, printer, proprietor of "Los Amigos del País," Calle de Anda

"La Oceania Española," Calle de S. Juan de Letran, esquina alá de Real
J. F. del Pan, director
J. Lafort, administrator

Loyzaga & Co., Viuda de, printers, proprietors of "La Revista Mercantil," Vivac, 3

Perez, Junr., M., printers, Anloague, 6
M. Perez, Junr.

Plana & Co., printers, proprietors of "La Ciudad Condal," San Gabriel

Ramirez y Giraudier, printers, proprietors of "El Diario de Manila," Calle de Magallanes

Relogero de Catalino Valdezco, Real, 23

BOTICAS Y FABRICAS DE AGUAS GASEOSAS.

Jacobó Zobel, Real, 13

Mariano Kühnell, Cabildo, 14

Jorge Ludewig, Plaza de Binondo

Romualdo Boie, Sto. Cristo, 8

Aniceto Merenguel, Tondo

Pablo Sartorius, Escolta, 25

Carlos Plitt, Escolta, 9

Rafael Fernandez, Escolta, 37

Pablo Schuster, Plaza de Sta. Cruz

Antonio Romeu, Plaza de Quiapo

Tomás Torres, Plaza de San Gabriel

A. S. Watson & Co, Escolta, 14

Ulfrano Rodriguez, Camedo, 27

M. G. Mendieta, S. Fernando, 63

E. Pingdollers, S. Sebastian

Vicente Javaga, Escolta, 9

CIRUJANOS DENTISTAS.

José Arevalo, Plaza de Quiapo, 6

Andrés Cereso, Calle de Legaspi

Bonifacio Arevalo, Villalobos, 5

RESTAURANT.

El Fenix Filipino, Restaurañ Espejos,
Calle de S. Roque (Sta. Cruz)N. A. M. Pateño
J. ReyesALMACENES DE BEBIDAS Y COMESTIBLES
DE EUROPA.El Luzero, Plaza de Sta. Cruz, 5
M. FernandezEl Luzon, Plaza de Vivac, 6
A. Ortiz
R. FrancoEl Vivac, Plaza de Vivac, 7
V. MillaLa Bilbaina, Escolta, 39, 40 .
Fernandez & Co.La Castellana, Escolta
A. AnguloLa Malagueña, S. Jacinto
J. B. GomezLa Sevilla, Puente de Binondo, 3
T. SantiagoLa Vascongada, Plaza de S. Gabriel, 5
Labedan y SartuchaLa Villa de Burdeos, Real, 17
C. AlonzoLos dos Hermanos, Beaterio, 10
P. GutierrezSucursales de La Amistad, Escolta y Plaza
de Quiapo
A. de la PuenteDe San Vicente, S. Vicente, 3 .
F. Jorñales & Co.El Zaragozano, Escolta
B. PastorLa Francesa, Barraca, 37
Lala Ari

La Esperanza, Real

M. G. Mendieta	Fonda "Francesa de Lala Ari," Barraca
Hotel de Madrid, Magull nes, 36	Fonda "El Zaragozano," Parage de la Paz
Juan Frapaga	Fonda "Hotel de Madrid," Manila, Magul- lenes, 36
La Perla del Oceano, Calle de Caniedo (Quiapo)	CAFES
M. de Ocampo	Cafe "El Singo," Plaza de Anda en Sta. Cruz
FONDAS Ú HOTILES.	
Fonda "La Catalana," Calle del Beaterio	Cafe "La Esperanza," Real, 21
Fonda "El Viuresso," Calle de Palacis, 12	

ILOILO.

This port, which is the chief town of the populous province of the same name in the island of Panay, is situated in lat. 10 deg. 48 min. W., near the south-eastern extremity of the island, close to the sea, on the border of the narrow channel formed by the opposite island of Guimaras. The town is built principally on low marshy ground, partly fronting the sea, and partly along the left bank of a creek, or inlet, which runs towards Jaro, and after describing a semicircle again meets the sea near Iloilo. Although the principal seaport and seat of the government of the province, Iloilo is much smaller than many towns in its vicinity. The harbour is well protected and the anchorage good, the island of Guimaras forming a sheltered passage. The depth of water on the bar at the entrance to the creek or river Iloilo is about five fathoms at low water, but at a short distance within it decreases to fifteen feet and then deepens again. At spring tides the whole town is covered with water, but notwithstanding this it is a very healthy place. The high ground of Guimaras forms a kind of funnel with the Panay shore, and the result is that a calm is of rare occurrence, there being almost always a breeze of some kind. The N. E. breeze blows very strongly. It is much cooler in Iloilo than in Manila. Although ships are charged light dues, &c., there is not a single light or buoy near the port. A light-house was built at the entrance to the river some six years ago, but, as the cost of the oil has not yet been provided for in the estimates, it has never been lighted.

The better class of houses in Iloilo are built on strong wooden posts, two or three feet in diameter, that reach to the roof, stone walls to the first floor, with wooden windows above and iron roof. The poorer class of dwellings are flimsy structures of nipa, built on four stout posts. The roads and bridges are in a deplorable condition, and quite impassable in the rainy season.

The principal manufacture in Iloilo for local consumption and export to Manila is that of piña, a cloth very finely made from the fibre of the pineapple leaf. Another cloth called jusi is woven from silk, and is made in white and colours. The Government have recently very heavily taxed all kinds of industry, which tax is severely felt, as hitherto there had been comparative freedom from such imposts. Each native above the age of 14 pays tribute—the men \$4.03, and the women \$1.03 per annum.

The country round Iloilo is very fertile and is extensively cultivated. The annual crop of sugar is estimated at about a million piculs. Tobacco is also largely cultivated, but having hitherto been a Government monopoly which must be sold at a fixed price, it has been greatly neglected and is of poor quality. Improvement in the cultivation may now be expected as the monopoly is to be abolished this year. Rice is grown on a considerable scale, but locusts are very plentiful in the island and often do great damage to the cane and paddy.

Typhoons visit the port about once a year and frequently work great havoc. Earthquakes, however, seldom occur. Iloilo is about 254 miles distant from Manila.

Iloilo has greatly increased in importance of late years. The chief articles of export are sugar, tobacco, sapanwood, and hides. The principal traders are Chinese mestizos, who are very numerous in the port. There is a tradition that the town of Iloilo was once peopled by Chinese, and many of the inhabitants bear Chinese names. In 1880 there entered with cargoes 15 vessels of 6,999 tons, and in ballast 38 vessels of 37,415 tons, and there cleared with cargoes 55 vessels of 48,009 tons, and in ballast 7 vessels of 4,103 tons. The value of the imports was \$549,419, and that of the exports \$468,679, sugar accounting for \$4,051,411 of the total.

The island of Negros is extremely fertile and contributes three-fourths of the sugar shipped from Iloilo, the quality of which is improving very much every year.

DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

GOBIERNO POLITICO Y MILITAR.

Gobernador—Miguel Rodriguez Aguilar
Auxiliares de Fomento—V. Gay, F. Gomez,
E. Morinigo

ALCALDIAS MAYORES.

Juez—J. M. Llaser	} Iloilo
Promotor Fiscal—M. Torres	
Notario—M. G. Medina	
Juez—V. Para	} Pototan
Promotor Fiscal—F. Lamas	
Escribano—M. F. Mata	

ADUANA Y ADMINISTRACION DE HACIENDA PUBLICA.

Administrador—José Pastors
Interventor—J. R. de Romero
Oficial 5o—R. Telles
Almacenero—A. Saliro
Vista de la Aduana—J. M. Jalon
Auxiliar de Vista—P. E. Lopez

GEFATURA DE OBRAS PUBLICAS.

Ingeniero Jefe—E. Trompeta
Ayudantes—M. de Camara, V. Rodrigo

JUNTA DE SANIDAD.

El Gobernador del Distrito
El Capitan del Puerto
El Administrador de la Aduana
El Medico Titular

CAPITANIA DEL PUERTO.

Capitan del Puerto—A. M. de Oiy
Ayudante—

INSPECCION DE ACOPIOS DE TABACO.

Inspector—D. F. Valina

Interventores de Aforo—E. Ayllon, L. Costosa

Almacenero—S. Ordaz

SEMINARIO CONCILIAR DE JARO.

Rector—S. Servallonga
Vice Rector—J. Miralda
Procurador—J. Jaime
Catedraticos—F. Saez, J. San Andreu

ABOGADOS.

C. Pineda, V. Massa, E. Valenciano, D. Romero

JUNTA DE INSTRUCCION PUBLICA

El Gobernador de la Provincia
El Juez de 1a. Instancia
El R. Cara Parroco
El Administrador de Hacienda

JUNTA DE ALMONEDAS.

El Gobernador de la Provincia
El Juez de 1a. Instancia
El Administrador de Hacienda Publica
Secretario—El Interventor de Hacienda

PARROQUIA DE ILOILO.

Cura Parroco—Fr. M. Blanco
Coadjutor—C. Ledesma

MEDICOS.

Titular y Subdelegado de Medicina—J. Gomez
Particulares—S. Ordaz, J. Donclan, M Laberdure, E. Brias

INFERNERIA MILITAR.

Medico Mayor Gradua—C. L. Brea

SUBDELEGACION DE FARMACIA DE LAS ISLAS DE PANAY Y NEGROS.

Subdelegado—F. Cacho

OFICINAS DE FARMACIA.

Iloilo—F. Cacho, F. Benavent
 Jaro—E. Fabrice

SUBDELEGACION DE VETERINARIA.

Subdelegado—Z. Robles

ADMINISTRACION DE CORREOS.

Administrador—S. Sierra
 Interventor—G. Arevalo

GOBIERNO ECLESIASTICO DE STA. YSABEL
DE JARO.

Obispo—M. Cuartero
 Provisor—S. Magdalena
 Secretario—J. M. Climent
 Notario—N. Molina

COMANDANCIA DE CARABINEROS DEL
DISTRITO DE VISAYAS.

Comandante—E. de la Vega
 Capitan—A. Gonzales
 Teniente Habilitado—A. Gonzales
 Comandante de Bahía—A. Jimenez

GUARDIA CIVIL.

Comandante—M. Castellon
 Capitan—M. Garcia

VAPORES.

“Cabanbanan,” Capitan E. Inchaustieta
 ; “Lola,” Capitan, A. Sesma
 ; “Aquila,” Capitan, F. Echavarria

IMPRENTA.

E. G., viuda de Escassi, propietaria

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Vice-consul—H. P. Gray

GERMANY.

Vice-consul—F. Luchsinger (absent)
Acting Vice-consul—J. R. Steger

UNITED STATES.

Acting Vice-Consul—J. C. Tyler, Jr.

ITALY.

Consular Agent—H. P. Gray

PORTUGAL.

Consul—Claudio Lopez

Insurances.

Austen & Co., agents—
 London Assurance Corporation

Ker & Co., agents—
 London and Lancashire Fire Insurance
 Company
 Union Marine Insurance Co., Limited

Loney, Robert, agent—
 Lloyds'

Luchsinger & Co., agents—
 Java Sea & Fire Insurance Company
 Queen Insurance Company
 Hamburg Magdeburg Fire Insurance
 Company

Macgibbon, Thos., agent—
 Berlin-Cologne Fire Insurance Co.
 Royal Fire and Life Insurance Co.
 Guardian Fire & Life Assurance Co.
 Phoenix Assurance Co.
 German Lloyd
 Fortuna Marine Insurance Co.

Martin, Dyce & Co., agents—
 China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited
 Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
 Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
 London and Lancashire Fire Insurance
 Company

Smith, Bell & Co., agents—
 Netherlands India Sea & Fire Insur-
 ance Co.
 Chinese Insurance Co., Limited
 Imperial Fire Office
 Commercial Union Assurance Co.

Merchants, &c.

Aldagaser, M., carriage keeper

Aldegner & Sons, merchants
 M. Aldegner

Aldon, A., billiard room proprietor

Anderson, T., engineer

Araneta, H., trader

Araneta, A., trader

Arroja, T., trader

Astorga, L., trader

Austen & Co., merchants
 George Austen (absent)

- Joseph C. Tyler, Jr.
E. A. Bellamy
Frederic Blumer
Felix Vital
- Badal, J., trader
- Barlow & Wilson, consulting engineers
and engineering agents
Frederic Wilson
J. C. G. Wilson, signs per pro.
- Balea, J., chemist and druggist
- Bautista, A. J., carriage keeper
- Benedicto, J., trader
- Benedicto, E., trader
- Bermejo, V. M., timber merchant
- Bischoff & Co., J. J., merchants, watch-
makers, &c.
J. J. Bischoff
J. S. Bischoff
- Boll, R., hosier and outfitter
- Bono, J. F., trader
- Britanico, L., rice merchant
- Cacho, F., chemist and druggist
- Capdevila, M. A., hotel keeper
- Cortega, C., trader
- Cousing, V., trader
- Devesa, M., trader
- Diaz Fernandez, C., solicitor
- Donelan, Joseph, medical practitioner
- Fabrice, E., chemist and druggist
- Gerona, B., trader
- Gomez, José, physician
- Gonsalez, L., photographer
- Gonsalez, A., trader
- Habana, M., trader
- Hernandez, J., trader
- Higgin, Jos. L. B., timber merchant
J. L. B. Higgin
- Hilado, C., trader
- Hoskyn, R. F., merchant
R. F. Hoskyn
G. Medhurst Saul
H. Dalton-Hawkins
- Innes & Keyser, merchants
T. Innes
A. Keyser
A. Downie
J. Cadenas
- Jalandoni, M., trader
- Jesena, D., trader
- Ker & Co., merchants
R. J. Patterson
R. Turner
J. P. Fischer
F. Escribano
C. M. Chiene
- La Iloz, H., merchant
- Ledesena, P., merchant
- Ledesma, F., trader
- Lizarraga, T., merchant
- Loney & Co., merchants, in liquidation
Ker & Co., liquidators
- Luchsinger & Co., merchants
Federico Luchsinger (absent)
J. R. Steger
Henry Streiff
R. Luchsinger
C. Hoelsli
- Macgibbon, Thomas, merchant
- Mahometano, D., timber merchant
- Mañano, Ruperto, medical practitioner
- Mapa, V., solicitor
- Marin, P., sugar manufacturer
- Martin, Dyce & Co., merchants
J. T. Cassels, signs per pro.
J. Hutton Balfour
C. E. Cassels
- Melliza, C., auctioneer

Navegaute, M., engineer and boilermaker	Reyna, J., foundry
Oppen, E. G., trader	J. Reyna
Ordax, Sabino, medical practitioner	J. Anderson, engineer
Orozco, P., hatmaker	J. Withayn
Ortin, F., carriage builder	Robles, Z., milliner
Ortiz, J., trader	Robles, Z., veterinary surgeon
Panadé, F., timber merchant	Rodrigues, A., trader
Panez, S., trader	Roensch, A., hatmaker
Peccio, M., trader	J. Hagemann, manager
Pineda, C., solicitor	Russell & Sturgis (in liquidation)
Perez & Acha, commission agents and general storekeepers, agents for Messrs. Larrinaga & Co.	Perez & Acha, liquidators
Pedro J. Perez	Saez, T., trader
Marcos de Acha	San Augustine, J., carriage builder
A. de Acha	Servando, S., trader
Preciado, T., wine merchant	Sitchon, M., trader
"La Puerta del Sol"	Sitchon, S., trader
J. F. Ramirez	Smith, Bell, & Co., merchants
R. Olaguer	H. P. Gray
M. Cruz	W. S. Fyfe
T. Belan	G. Shebeckline
Ramirez & Co., F., merchants	Andres Maldinez
F. Ramirez	Withome, W., engineer
Ramos, C., sugar manufacturer	Yulo, T., trader
Regalado, J., trader	Zaroga, Y., sugar manufacturer
	Zulueta, C., trader

CEBU.

This is an important port and city of the Philippines. It is the capital of the island of Cebu, and ranks next to Iloilo among the ports of the Philippines. It was at one time the seat of the administration of revenue for the whole of the Bisayas, but this was removed to Manila in 1849. Cebu is a well built town and possesses fine roads, but the people are devoid of commercial enterprise. The trade of Cebu consists principally in hemp and sugar. On account of the low price ruling for hemp during the last few years Cebu made no progress, but matters have improved during the last twelve months, the exports showing an increase of more than one-third. The neighbouring islands of Leyte, Mindanao, and Camiguin possess extensive hemp plantations, a large proportion of the produce of which finds its way to Cebu for shipment. The following figures show the trade of Cebu:—In 1880 there entered the port with cargoes 10 vessels of 11,729 tons, and in ballast 24 vessels of 18,761 tons, and there cleared with cargoes 23 vessels of 23,992 tons. The value of the imports was \$22,889, and that of the exports, \$1,923,881. There are some very valuable and extensive coal deposits in the island of Cebu, but the mines have not as yet been worked with any enterprise.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Vice-Consul—C. R. B. Pickford

GERMANY.

Vice-Consul—

UNITED STATES.

Consular Agent—C. R. B. Pickford

ITALY.

Consular Agent—C. R. B. Pickford

PORTUGAL.

Vice-Consul—G. Velozo

UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA.

Consul—G. Velozo

Insurances.

MacLeod & Co., agents—

- Royal Fire & Life Insurance Company
- Guardian Assurance Company
- Union Insurance Society of Canton
- Yangtze Insurance Association
- London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company
- German Lloyds'
- Fortuna Marine Insurance Co.

Smith, Bell & Co., agents—

- Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company
- British & Foreign Marine Insurance Company
- Imperial Fire Office
- Chinese Insurance Co., Limited

COAL MINES, THE "HOPE" AND "CHARITY."
(Compostela Village.)

Isaac Conui, proprietor
Pedro Pascual

Merchants, &c.

Bania, Serafin del, proprietor "Ciudad de Cebú"

Burger, Oscar, chemist and druggist

Escondrillas, D., architect

Ferral y Mateo, F., medical practitioner

Gonzalez, Victor, perfume and essence dealer

Jahrling, Valerio, naval storekeeper

MacLeod & Co., merchants

- N. MacLeod
- F. H. Hepper
- W. Colquhoun
- A. H. Macleod
- V. Manuel

Ocampo, Valentin de, wine merchant

L. Quintanilla, clerk

Osmeña, Rita & Co., hosiers, &c.

- Tomas Osmeña
- Victoriano Osmeña

Rothdauscher, Henry, apothecary, chemist and druggist

- H. Rothdauscher
- A. Rothdauscher

Smith, Bell & Co., merchants

- C. R. B. Pickford
- E. V. Fenny
- C. T. St. Clere Vaisey
- F. S. Jones
- J. Vaño
- E. Ferral

Smith, James, commission agent

L. Espanol

Vaño & Reyes, merchants and auctioneers,

34, Lutaos Street

- Bernabé Reyes
- José Ballori
- B. Flores, storekeeper
- J. Borres, clerk
- F. Rollen, godown keeper

Velozo, G., merchant

- G. Velozo
- R. Velozo
- S. W. Monalits

PORAC PAMPANGA.

Petel, A. & A., sugar estate owners

- A. Petel, senior
- A. Petel, junior

BOHOL.

Pelicer, Eugenio, merchant and agriculturist

Reyes, J. J., merchant

- Juan José Reyes
- S. Simon, bookkeeper
- E. Circulado, godown keeper

COCHIN-CHINA.

SAIGON.

Saigon, the capital of French Cochin China, is situated on the Saigon river, a branch of the Donnai, in latitude 10 deg. 50 min. N., and longitude 104 deg. 22 min. E. Saigon was conquered by the Franco-Spanish fleet on the 17th February, 1859, but Lower Cochin China, (comprising the provinces of Giadinh, Bienhoa, and Mytho, and the Islands of Pulo Condor), was not definitely occupied until 1862, when it was formally surrendered by treaty; in 1867, three more provinces were conquered by the French and added to their possessions, viz., Chandoc, Hatien, and Vinhlong. The actual boundaries of French Cochin China now are: on the North the kingdoms of Annam and Cambodia, on the East and South, the China Sea, on the West the Gulf of Siam and the kingdom of Cambodia.

French Cochin China is divided into six large provinces comprising in all nineteen Inspections. Besides Saigon, which is the capital of Cochin China and at the same time of the province of Giadinh, the other chief towns bear the names of their respective provinces, Bienhoa, Mytho, Chandoc, Vinhlong, and Hatien. The colony measures in breadth about 80 leagues and in length an average of 50 leagues; its population amounts to 1,500,000 inhabitants. The European population, exclusive of the official element, is very small. The country resembles a vast plain with small hills on the West and some mountains on the East and North; the three highest are Batlen 884 metres, Baria 493 metres, and the Moi mountains 550 and 600 metres in height. The principal rivers are the two Vaico, the Saigon River, and the Bienhoa or Donnai river. The lower parts of French Cochin China are wrinkled with small creeks or *arroyos*, giving easy and rapid communication to all parts of the country. Of late numerous canals have been opened. The magnificent river Meikong, which descends from the Thibetan mountains, after running through different territories crosses Cambodia, enters the lower provinces of French Cochin China by two branches, and empties itself into the China Sea by five large outlets called respectively Cua Tieu, Cua Balai, Cua Cochien, Cua Dinh-an, and Cua Batac.

The principal product of French Cochin China is rice. It is planted in almost every province except some of the Northern districts. At the present time the country can produce from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 piculs yearly, and a little over 5,000,000 piculs is annually exported. After this important grain the principal products

are:—sugar cane, mulberry tree, pepper, betel-nut, cotton, tobacco, and maize; china grass, sesamun, palma-christi, indigo, saffron, gum-lac, sapan (dye-wood), and cinchona also exist in pretty large quantities, with several other minor productions. The principal salt pits are in the province of Baria. The forests contain large quantities of fine timber and abound with game of nearly every description, amongst which may be named elephants, rhinoceros, tigers, deer, wild boars, and elands, while amongst the feathered game the peacock, partridge, snipe, woodcock, jungle fowl or wild-cock, pheasant, &c., may be mentioned. The rivers and creeks swarm with fish of every description, and alligators abound in some.

In the chief towns of each province there is a citadel sufficiently garrisoned, and numerous military posts in the interior maintain and watch over the security of the inhabitants. The Annamese are a race devoted principally to agriculture; they are not so industrious as the Chinese and are indifferent traders. The Chinese hold the largest proportion of the trade in their hands. The budget of the colony for 1881 was put at 20,000,000 francs, and the reserve fund in the treasury is 6,500,000 francs. The two principal sources of revenue are opium and spirits.

Saigon is situated about 40 miles from Cape St. James and is accessible to the largest vessels. Since its occupation by the French the climate has undergone a very favourable change, owing to different sanitary works in the town, such as drains, the filling up of pools, marshes, &c. The town presents a fine appearance, the roads and thoroughfares being broad and regular. Amongst the public buildings Government House is the most remarkable; several millions of francs have been spent upon its construction and decoration. The other prominent public buildings are the new "Direction de l'Interieur," the Treasury, the Post Office, the Land Office, Public Works Department, the Schools, and the Supreme Court. The Military Hospital is a fine and handsome iron building, as are also the Arsenal, Barracks, and Artillery parc. A stately new gothic Cathedral, of large proportions, was opened on the 11th April, 1881. Saigon has two public gardens, the "Jardin de la Ville," which is maintained at the expense of the municipality, and the Botanical Garden. There is one large rice-mill in Saigon belonging to a European firm and two more in the town of Cholen, one of which belongs to a Chinese company. There are also two steam brick-yards, one in each town. Cholen is the granary of the colony and its commercial activity is enormous. Sugar-cane planting has been commenced in several provinces and steam sugar mills are in course of erection, but the success of this undertaking is as yet problematical. There is an iron floating dock and a new one was completed at the Arsenal in August, 1881, but sunk on the 1st September while being lowered to take in the transport *Mytho*. The population of Saigon may be estimated at about 40,000 inhabitants, chiefly Annamese and Chinese. The town of Cholen, principally inhabited by Chinese traders, is three miles distant from Saigon, and its population may be set down at 70,000. It has recently been connected with Saigon by a tramway.

The M. M. steamers call twice a month at Saigon on their homeward and outward trips, and another line of steamers from Marseilles will be run this year to Saigon and the Far East. Easy communication is afforded with the principal towns of the interior by subsidized mail steamers. All the principal towns of French Cochin China possess telegraphic communication, and a sub-marine cable unites the colony with Singapore, Hongkong, &c. The postal organization of the colony is very complete and efficient. Correspondence can be sent daily to almost all parts of the country. The *Journal Officiel*, which is also the Government Gazette, is published twice a week, and there is a weekly paper called *L'Ere Nouvelle*. There is also an Annamese paper called *Gia-Sinh-Bao*, published weekly.

In 1880 the arrivals of foreign vessels numbered 273, aggregating 207,793 tons register, shewing a decrease in the number of vessels of 150 and in the tonnage of 172,771. The total export of rice amounted to 4,774,479 piculs, being a falling off of 1,285,909 piculs from the export in 1879. The export from 1st January to 24th December, 1881, was 4,450,908 piculs.

DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

Governor—His Excellency Le Myre de Vilers
Aides-de-Camp—Picard, navy lieutenant
Assist. do. —Boninai, captain
Officer of Ordnance—Louvel

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

Chief of the Cabinet—
Assist. do. —Cozics
Clerks—Jacquemin, Grégoire
Secretary Interpreter for the Annamite Language—Pottiaux (on leave), Bonet
Secretary of Embassy—Trant
Clerk—Burguet

PRIVY COUNCIL.

President—H. E. the Governor
Official Members—Alleyron, Sergeant, H. Rivière, Béliard, Bert
Ordinary Members—G. Vinson, G. Jame, A. Denis
Secretary—A. Darracq
Clerks—Martinet, Bitschner

COLONIAL COUNCIL.

President—Jules Blancsubé
Members—Viénot, Dus-soutour, Carli, Roque, Reynaud, Blanchy, Pillet, Cao-van-sanh, Do-kien-phuc, Phan-cong-thanh, Nuyen-thanh-trung, G. Vinson, G. Jame, A. Denis, K. Schroeder
Secretary—Ban-lier
Interpreters—Pottiaux, Bonet, Bollon

DIRECTION OF THE INTERIOR.

Director—E. Béliard
Secretary-General—S. Morin
First Clerk—P. Sselègue
Clerk—Liger

First Office.

Chief—Desmier
Sub-Chief—E. Morin
First Clerk—
Clerks—Lucan, Igonel, Mahou, Arnier, Martin, Chaumonot, Rocca, Jauniret, Feraud

Second Office.

Chief—De Lannau
Sub-Chief—Pascal
First Clerk—H. Lebrun
Clerks—Pruche, Hédouin, Bay, Arnaud, Geffroy, Blanchard, de Parceval, Bourville

Third Office.

Chief—Chavassieux
Sub-Chief—Torcapel
First Clerk—M. rlet
Clerks—Rombert, Gréterin, Chenieux, Houdayer, de Gaillande, Perez de Casteras
English Interpreter—Frank Cowie
Secretary Interpreter for the Annamite language—Huc
Com. of Archives and Library—P. Clerc

Fourth Office.

Chief—Moisy
Sub-Chief—Lacocq
First Clerk—André
Clerks—Neyr t, Bocquet, Campagne, Guismar, Lepoux, Sabattier, Bourdin, Steinam

Immigration Office.

Chief—
Sub-chief—Caffort
Clerks—Grémouin, Vitaïs

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Commander of the Troops—Général Alleyron
Colonel—Laurent
Lieut.-Col.—Ortus
Director of the Marine Arsenal—H. Rivière
Director of the Engineers—Derbès
Director of the Marine Artillery—Bernard
Director of the Gendarmerie—Rott
Director of Botanical Gardens—J. B. Pierre (absent), Corroy, acting

COMMISSION D'ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE.

The Attorney-General, The Mayor of Saigon, The Chief of the third Office, The Curate of Saigon, A. Denis, merchant, and a surgeon

CONSEIL DE DEFENCE.

President—His Excellency the Governor
Members—The General Commanding the Troops, Commandant of Marine, Chief Commissioner of Marine, Director of the Interior, Director of Artillery, Director of Engineers

ADMINISTRATION OF MARINE.

Commissioner—Sergent, chief of the Administrative service
Commissioner—Littayé

SECRETARIAT.

Guilliod, sub-commissioner

REVUES.

De Guillaude, chief commissioner
Crémoux, assistant sub-commissioner

FONDS.

Jouannet, sub-commissioner

MARINE HOSPITAL.

Desvallons, chief commissioner
Marbot, Ballès, assistant commissioners

MARINE EQUIPMENT OFFICE.

Vacant

SUBSISTANCES.

Augier de Maitebon, commissioner
Grassin, Prudhomme, assistant commis-
sioners

APPROVISIONNEMENTS.

Véron, chief commissioner
Rougé, assist. commissioner

TREASURY.

Frotier, treasurer
Genouilhac, assistant treasurer and chief
accountant
Séguy, Thiéry, Bonnel, Massé, assistant
treasurers
Loubens de Verdalle, Costa, Branquart,
De Custine, Arnauld, Richard, Wattez,
Brun, Poignant, Desray, Pariset, Tren-
ty, La Rivière, Fernier, Sanmartin,
Walch, Dupeux, Vic, Morand, de Giar-
feri, Augrain, Brouard, Genoux Pra-
chè, Bouveret, clerks

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

A. Bert, procuror-général
Delort, first deputy do.
Munchina, second deputy
Gaigneron de Marolles, do.

FIRST COURT OF APPEAL.

Esquer, president (absent)
Mirande, vice president
Lasserre, Maisonneuve-Lacoste, Charrie-
r, Dussol, Bougeault, Poymiro, Bazangeon,
Leplore Sargence, counsellors

TRIBUNAL OF FIRST INSTANCE.

Boussion, president
Bosse, second judge (on leave)
Cabanne, deputy judge

BAR OF FIRST INSTANCE.

Vuillez, attorney-general (absent)
Sicé, deputy attorney-general
Stéphan Portret, second deputy do.

**REGISTRAR OF THE COURT OF APPEAL
AND OF FIRST INSTANCE.**

Cleonie, registrar in chief
Marius Sicard, Canal, Ribière, Filatriau,
Baptiste, clerks

REGISTRAR OF ARCHIVES.

Brellier, registrar
Silva, Reilhac, Oudin, clerks

POLICE.

Girard, inspector at Saigon
Pouillon, inspector of 2nd class at Saigon
Albertini, inspector of 2nd class at Saigon
Pouillon, inspector at Cholon

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Elie, justice of the peace
Asse, registrar

ADMINISTRATION OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Inspectors—Rheinart, de Champeaux, Ey-
raud-Rapine, Labussière, Silvestre,
Nouët

Administrators of 1st class—Villard, Par-
reau, Moty, Aymonier, H. de Verne-
ville, Pourquier, Hector, Henry, Ba-
taille, Nansot, Brière, Nicolai, de Saint-
tare, Ganger, Graner, Renaud, Sau-
dret, Drochet, Gaillard

Administrators of 2nd class—Escombet,
Rougéot, Humel, Bougeault, Navelle,
Bertin, d'Avesnes, Marquis, Rossignoux,
Ponchon, Chauseaux, Bonnal, Dussol,
Landes, Jouve, Forestier, Fouès

Administrators of 2nd class—Marquant,
Lucciani, Tirant, Lebrun, Bocquillon,
Langens, Liotard, Ducos, Ducamp,
Morand, Marielère, Bertin, de Barbe,
Merlande Léchelle, Billy, Lacote,
Thonin, Mass, Bès d'Albaret, Boyer,
Bacquet, Lamotte de Carrier, Genevix,
Dessy, Faure

FRENCH INTERPRETERS.

Pottiaux, secretary-interpreter for the An-
namite language
Bonne, secretary interpreter do.
Bollon, Hue, 1st class do.
Frank Cowie, interpreter for the English
language

REGISTRY OF LANDS.

Boilloux, chief registrar
Gers des Rivière, Marchal, Courriere, re-
ceivers

SURVEY OFFICE.

Bataille, chief surveyor
Bertaud, acting do.

NAVAL DIVISION OF COCHIN-CHINA.
"TILSITT."

Commander—H. Rivière
Second do. —de la Bonnilière de Beaumont

VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

"L'HAMELIN" S.

Commander—Escudier
Lieutenant—Fieschi
Nav. Sub-Lieutenants—Escande, Loyer, Thomine

Paymaster—Lepreux

Surgeon—Combe

"LE PARCEVAL" S.

Commander—Pontillon
Lieutenant—de Taubournet
Sub-Lieuts.—Dartige du Journet, Deman, Chapelle

Paymaster—Lourtis

Surgeon—Sauvaget

"ANTILOPE" S.

Commander—de Verlinac de St. Maux
Sub-Lieuts.—Fargues, Simon, Reynaud
Surgeon—Reynaud

"LE DRAC" S.

Commander—Rivière de la Mure
Lieutenant—Porte
Nav. Sub-Lieuts.—Sourd, Gouts, Bladou
Paymaster—Serres
Surgeon—Randon

RIVER GUN-BOATS.

"HARPON," Ortolan, commander
"MOUSQUETON," Bauer, commander
"SAGAI," Kerleto du Crano, commander
"HACH," Lacroix, commander
"YATAKAN," Terlier, commander
"JAVELINE," Chassin de Kergommeaux, commander

RIVER GUNBOATS IN TONQUIN.

"LA SURPRISE."

Pronteaux, commander
Maestracci, de Gantès, Moreau, nav. sub-lieutenant
Nicolas, surgeon

"MASSUE," Thomazi, commander
"CARABINE," Douzans, commander

OPIUM FARM.

Director—Boyer
Inspector—Silvestre

POSTS HELD BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT.
Chôlen, Gocong, Tanan, Taynhinh, Mytho, Bienhoa, Baria, Thudaumot, Vinhlong, Travinh, Bentré, Chaudoc, Sadec, Soc-trang, Longxuyen, Cantho, Hatien, Rachgia

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Ropers, harbour master
J. Nartus, port master

POST OFFICE.

Ménétré, postmaster
Stibio, Richard, clerks
Geandley (absent), Perrin, Tran-Phuoc, distributors

C. L.

Chief Gaoler—David

IMPRIMEIRE NATIONALE.

Government Printing Office; office of Journal officiel de la Cochinchina française

Courthez, director

Municipal Department.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Acting Mayor—E. Coruu
1st Adjutant—J. B. Coustel
2nd do. —A. Lacaze
Members—Foulioux, Houdinet, Mirande, Michelot, Cazaux, Caste, Cardi, Mayer, Truong Minh Ky, Le Van Van, Le Van Thong, Nguyen Van Bich

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Chief Secretary—J. Révilliod
First Clerk and Accountant—H. Veaux
Assistants—H. Justin, accountant, Sèrre, keeper of records, E. Veaux, clerk

PUBLIC ROADS.

Inspector—Bergé
Accountant—
Clerk—P. Luong
Overseer—T. Evénot
Overseer of Quays, &c.—Lousteau
Cemetery Superintendent—Vieux
Slaughter House Foreman—Mauss
Storekeeper—Reuchlin
Supt. of Public Gardens—Moreau
Forester—Mougeol

POLICE FORCE.

Inspector General—Girard
Deputy Inspector—Bouillon
do. —Albertini

Inspector, Cholen—Tourillon
Sergeants—Ten
Under Sergeants—Eight
European Constables—Thirty five
Native Do. —One hundred and
 seventy-eight
Interpreters—Four

BOYS' PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Directo.—Carlier
Professors—Folliot, Van, Tai, Nanh

GIRLS' PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mistress—Mme. Dussutour (on leave)
Acting do.—Mme. Richard
Sub-Mistress—Mme. Bouteiller

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDING
 DEPARTMENT.

Thévenet, engineer in chief of public works
Section of Bridges and Roads.

Pavillier, engineer
 Dautony, Chanavat, assistant engineers
 Reymond, Henry (père), Créancier, Polak,
 Châlons, Charict, Carteron, Clervoy,
 Joret, Roze, Hérant, Lecocq, Gussset,
 Pollet, Couëtoux, Henry (fils), conduc-
 tors

Barry, overseer

Section of Civil Buildings.

Foulhoux, architect in chief of buildings
 Fabre, architect
 Milhan, Maréchal, Sambet, Langlade, Gar-
 dts, Roché, Brohard, Hérissiez, Jourdain,
 conductors

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Demars, chief of the service in Cochinchina

Lourme, sub- do. do.

Brou, chief of Saigon office

Commissaires.

Saigon—Vallance, Lemuet, Brien, 2nd
 class; Alzas, Eychenne, Combaluzier,
 Lalance, Marcaillou, Désormeaux, Le-
 cot, 3rd class; Delprat, Paulic, 4th
 class

Baria—Pollin, 3rd class

Bentre—Gratias, 4th class

Bienhoa—Saint-noy, 3rd class

Cantho—Vinet, 3rd class

Cap St. Jacques—Bourrel, 1st class;
 Lommé, 4th class

Chaudoc—Launey, 3rd class

Cholen—Bellier, 3rd class

Gocong—Hamon, 4th class
 Hatien—Lacouture, 4th class
 Longxuyen—Bissey, 2nd class
 Mytho—Soneix, 2nd class
 Pnum-Penh—Pavie, 2nd class
 Rachgia—Demars, 4th class
 Sadec—Rouchaud, 3rd class
 Soctrang—Pesseau, 4th class
 Tanan—Paviot, 4th class
 Tayniuh—Michel, 2nd class
 Thudaumot—Mme. Aubeaud
 Travinh—Le Clerc de Fresne, 4th class
 Vinh-Long—Estorges, 2nd class
 Bourgon, Pignat, Lombard, chief overseers
 Ormelise, store keeper

Consulates.

BELGIUM.

Consul—F. W. Speidel

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—C. F. Tremlett

DENMARK.

Consul—F. W. Speidel

GERMANY.

Consul—E. Saltzkorn

ITALY.

Consul—A. Bauermeister

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—T. Speidel

PORTUGAL.

Vice Consul—J. C. Opstelten

SPAIN.

Acting Consul—Manuel de Contreras

AUSTRIA.

Consul—J. C. Opstelten

Public Institutions.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

President—A. Denis

Secretary—K. Schröder

Members—Jouvet, Tang Keng-ho, Hy. Ro-
 que, E. Cornu, Michelot, Blutstein, Ops-
 telten, Bauermeister, Apau

Archiviste—E. Grémouin

RACE CLUB.

Hon. President—H. E. The Governor
Hon. Members—The King of Cambodia,
 the Director of the Interior, the Mayor of
 Saigon, the General Commanding the
 Troops
President—A. Denis
Vice President—Vienot
Treasurer—Dantony
Secretaries—A. Cornu, A. K. Schroeder
Committee—Blanchy, Roque, Gremouin,
 Tang Keng-ho, Phu Phuong

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

(Société Philharmonique de Saigon).
President—J. A. Rivière
Secretary—Coste
Treasurer—A. Perrin

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF GENERAL
KNOWLEDGE.

(Ligne d'Enseignement).
President—Eymard Rapine
Vice Presidents—Foulhoux, Frottier
Secretaries—Mirande, Roneoules
Treasurer—Lacan

MASONIC LODGE.

"Loge Réveil de l'Orient," Rue d'Espagne
 Foulhoux, vénérable
 Mirande, 1^r surveillant
 Fenaillon, 2^e do.
 Eymard Rapine, orateur
 Jules Doustin, secrétaire

Public Companies.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Agent—Martin des Pallières
Assistant—Audibert
Clerk—Annoi
Storekeepers—Haeghens
Purveyor—Laurant
Attendant—Rouet

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Behre & Co., agents

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS.

Behre & Co., agents

COMPAGNIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
Denis Frères, agents—SOCIÉTÉ AGRICOLE ET INDUSTRIELLE
DE LA COCHIN CHINE, DU CAMBODGE
ET DE L'ANNAM.

1, Rue Lafayette, Paris.
Acting Agent—A. Minard

COMPAGNIE POUR LE DECORTICAGE ET
BLANCHISSAGE DU RIZ.

Administrator—A. Cahuzac (Paris)
Directors—A. Spooner, Ed. Cornu
Manager—A. Cornu, signs per pro.
Accountant—C. Devenet
Chief Engineer—Pignet
Engineer—Surel
do.—Teysier

CHOLEN RICE MILL.

Agents—A. Spooner, Ed. Renard & Co.
Manager—A. Cornu, signs per pro.
Mechanics—Basse, Barret

EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND
CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Office: Cape Saint James
 J. E. Hawes, superintendent
 J. P. Collier
 W. C. Langdon
 C. Forbes
 E. C. Cox-Smith
 H. K. C. Fisher
 W. G. Hale & Co., agents, Saigon

SAIGON ICE WORKS.

Rue Nationale.
 Reynaud & Co., proprietors
 Larne, engineer

TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY,
LIMITED, SINGAPORE.

Hale & Co., W. G., agents—

Insurance Agencies.

Behre & Co., agents—
 North China Insurance Company
 Canton Insurance Office
 Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
 Deutsch-Transport-Versicherungs-
 Gesellschaft
 Dusseldorfer Allgemeine Versiche-
 rungs-Gesellschaft, für See,
 Fluss und Landtransport
 Germanic Lloyds'
 American Lloyds'
 Registro Italiano
 Verein Hamburger Assuradeure
 Verein Bremer Assuradeure
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
 Transatlantic Fire Insurance Com-
 pany of Hamburg, Limited
 Scottish Imperial Insurance Co.

Catoire, Amédée, agent—
 Assurance Coloniale

Denis Frères, agents—
 Maritime Insurance Companies of
 Bordeaux, Paris, Marseilles, and
 Havre
 Le Cercle Transport River and
 Marine Insurance
 Fire Insurance Company, "Confiance"
 Registre Maritime

Hale & Co., W. G., agents—
 Lloyds', London
 Western Clubs, Topsham
 China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton
 Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
 China Fire Insurance Co., Limited
 Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
 North British and Mercantile Insu-
 rance Company, London
 Societa "Italia," Genoa
 General Insurance Co., Trieste
 Oosterling Insurance Co., Batavia
 The Underwriting and Agency Asso-
 ciation, London
 United Insurance Company, Lloyd
 Austriace, Trieste

Engler & Co., F., agents—
 Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
 Sun Fire Office
 Austrian Insurance Company, "Don-
 au" of Vienna

Speidel & Co., agents—
 Yangtze Insurance Association
 Zutphen and Netherlanden Fire In-
 surance Companies
 Transatlantische Gueterversicherungs
 Gesellschaft
 Queen Fire Insurance Company
 Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance
 Company
 Lubeck Fire Insurance Company

Banks.

Banque de l'Indo-Chine
 L. Michelot, manager
 L. Diex, sub-manager
 S. A. Huteau, cashier
 Pinçon, clerk
 Lauré, do.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, Lon-
 don, and China—
 W. G. Hale & Co., agents

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and
 China—
 Bhere & Co., agen

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
 poration—
 R. Horne Cook, acting agent
 A. Perrin, clerk

Oriental Bank Corporation—
 Speidel & Co., agents

Professions, Trades, &c.

Angelucci, grocer and coffee-house keeper,
 Rue Catinat

Baud & Co., E., contractors, lightfitters,
 plumbers, &c., Rue Catinat
 Em. Baud
 Dagregoris
 Baudier, assistant
 Estable do.

Bandran and Fargeot, Mesdames, dress
 makers and milliners, Rue Catinat

Behre & Co., merchants, Rue d'Adran
 G. Niederberger (Europe)
 E. Saltzkorn (do.)
 A. Bauernmeister
 G. Nissle (Europe)
 B. Röver, signs per pro. (Cholen)
 H. Schmidt
 Wm. Mathisen
 Wm. Gravenhorst
 E. Geyer (Cholen)
 Th. Edwards

Bénézech, Antoine, tavern keeper, Rue
 de Batavia

Benoist, P., storekeeper, Rue Catinat

Blanchy, Paul, timber and stone mer-
 chant and contractor, Bienhoa

Blancsubé, Jules, lawyer, Rue d'Adran

Boin, E., tavern keeper, Rue Chasseloup
 Laubat

Bonneford, B., timber merchant and con-
 tractor, Rue MacMahon

Bourard, L. J., architect and contractor,
 Rue Thabert

Bourard, Henri L., contractor, Rue Tha-
 bert

- Branzell, A., contractor, Rue Nationale
 Brun & Chauvin, farriers, and harness makers, Rue Rigault de Genouilly
 Hippolyte Brun
 Chauvin
 Buisson, farrier, Rue Pellerin
 "Cafe Catinat," Rue Catinat
 E. Bory, proprietor
 "Café de la Rotonde," Quai du Commerce
 Mlle. Moraly } proprietors
 Mlle. Desbois }
 "Café de la Musique," Rue Rigault de Genouilly
 Angelucci, proprietor
 Cardi, J., medical practitioner, Rue Catinat
 Catoire, A., timber merchant, Rue Rigault de Genouilly
 Cazaux and Bertrand frères, retail dealers, &c., Rue Odievie
 Clerc, baker, pastry cook, diningrooms
 Rue Catinat
 Colas, carpenter, Rue Nationale
 Colombier, horticultural gardener, Rue Chasseloup Laubat
 Cornand, Jules, plumber and lightfitter, Rue Catinat
 Cotel, J. B., contractor, Rue Rigault de Genouilly
 Cretier, François, bookseller, stationer, circulating library, Rue Catinat
 V. Poirier, clerk
 David and Son, blacksmiths, Rue Mac Mahon
 Degoul, H., law agent, Cholen
 Denis Frères, merchants, Rue Catinat
 Emile Denis (Bordeaux)
 Gustave Denis do.
 Alphonse Denis
 J. A. Rivière
 A. Fonsales
 G. Lataste
 E. Laplace
 D. Vincens
 Devise, hair dresser, Rue Catinat
 Doriani Bouillac, Madame, milliner, Rue Catinat
 Drell, contractor, Rue du Cap St. Jacques
 Dussol, H., contractor, Quai de l'Arroyo Chinois
 Dussutour, A., auctioneer, Rue Charner
 Engler & Co., F., merchants
 Frederic Engler (Europe)
 J. C. Opstelten
 A. Engler, signs per pro.
 C. Luge, do.
 A. Lüders
 "Ere Nouvelle," weekly newspaper
 J. Blancsubé, editor
 J. C. Mathiez, manager
 Farinole, J. B., discount office, bureau d'encaissement, Rue Ollivier
 Fave, E., boarding house, Rue Catinat
 Férand, harness maker, Rue Ollivier
 Fleith, Bernard, auctioneer and broker, Rue Catinat
 Gaillard, L., hair dresser and dealer in perfumery, Rue Catinat
 Gassier, tavernkeeper, Rue Nationale
 Gendre, Em., contractor, Rue Tabard
 Hainard, watchmaker, Rue Catinat
 Hale & Co., W. G., merchants
 C. F. Tremlett
 W. Detmering
 A. Bernard
 P. Young
 Hotel de l'Europe, Quai du Commerce
 Mme. E. Journet-Chabanit, proprietor
 "Hôtel de l'Univers," Rue Vannier
 Olliver, proprietor
 "Hotel Fave," Rue Catinat
 Laval, proprietor
 Hubert & Fünfgeld, merchants, Rue Catinat
 Joseph Hubert (Europe)
 Ernest Fünfgeld

Imbert, discount office, Rue Catinat

"Imprimerie Commerciale," printing
and bookbinding office, Rue d'Adran

C. Guillard, } proprietors
C. Martinon, }
C. Mathiéz, foreman
H. de Silva, compositor
M. da Cruz, do.
R. Zuzarte, do.
Mello, do.
Rouchlin, do.

Isidore, Henri, bill collector

Jame, G., notary public, Rue Rigault de
Genouilly

Jordan, Ch, lawyer, Rue Rigault de
Genouilly

Jouvet, A., commission agent and public
accountant, Rue Rigault de Genouilly
A. Jouvet, junr., clerk

Lacaze, A., storekeeper, Rue Catinat
Antoine Lacaze
G. Lacaze

Lamache, P., surgeon dentist, Quai de
l'Arroyo Chinois

Loiseleur, contractor, Rue Thuduc

Mayer, A., contractor and timber mer-
chant, Rue MacMahon

Métayer, architect and contractor, Rue
Taberd

Mont de Piété, Quai de l'Arroyo Chinois
P. Lamache, clerk

Morice & Co., storekeepers, Rue Catinat

Niobey, E., lawyer, Rue Catinat

Ogliastro and Blutstein, Tamhoi
Oligastro (Europe)
Blutstein
Du Crouzet

Paté, Mme., milliner, Rue Catinat

Pelissier & Démolis, timber merchants
and contractors, Rue Lagrandiere (and
at Tayninh)
Pelissier, V. (Europe)
Démolis, J. M. (Tayninh)

Charton, J. signs per pro.
Bolliet, J. accountant

Pelissier, M. dealer in provisions, Rue
Catinat

Péré, H. painter and contractor, Rue
Rigault de Genouilly
H. Péré
Gardes
Lelievre

Pharmacie Normale, Rue Catinat
Guerin, proprietor
Coste

Planche baker, Rue Olliver

Raynal, hair dresser, and dealer in per-
fumery, Rue Catinat

Reynaud, N., pharmacien-drogiste, Rue
Catinat

Rhiel, butcher, grocer, dining rooms, Rue
Charner

Ricard, A., medical practitioner

Richard, Madame, dressmaker, Rue Ca-
tinat

Rivault, E., Rue Catinat

Roque, V., merchant, commission agent,
engineer, boiler-maker, copper-smith
V. Roque (Europe)

H. Roque, manager
V. Candau, signs per pro.
J. Roze, ship's husband
J. Jameson, sup. engineer
F. Ozoux, agent at Phompenh
L. Gourg, accountant
E. Gatnot
L. Combes
M. Toutain

Roussier and Silvin, contractors, Quai de
l'Arroyo Chinois

Salin, E. photographer, Rue Rigault de
Genouilly

Sansserean, contractor, Rue Taberd

Schroeder Frères, contractors and pro-
prietors Steam Saw Mills at Kanhoi
K. Schroeder
A. Schroeder

Serviat, painter, Rue Catinat

Solier, P., tavern keeper, and sodawater
manufacturer, Rue Nationale

Speidel & Co., merchants

F. W. Speidel

T. Speidel (absent)

E. Rayot

H. Schnakenburg

F. Woelz

H. Kurz

C. Molt, agent in Pnom-pent
(Cambodia)

C. G. Rogge do.

Spooner, A., Ed. Renard & Co., mer-
chants, and proprietors Cholon Steam
Rice Mill

A. Spooner (Europe)

Ed. Renard (Europe)

Ed. Cornu

H. Renard (Europe)

A. Cornu, signs per pro.

Tang Keng Ho, merchant, Quai de l'Arroyo
Chinois

Tassin, G., boarding house, Quai du Com-
merce

Toussaint, Madame Eugenie, milliner, Rue
Catinat

Tournier, J. tailor and storekeeper, Rue
Catinat

Vergonjeanne, blacksmith, Rue Vannier

Viénot, H., lawyer, Rue Vannier, and Rue
Pellerdu

Vinson, G., lawyer, Rue Charner

Vuillermoz, watchmaker, Rue Catinat

Waterson, Captain D., surveyor to Ger-
manic Lloyd's and Local Insurance
Companies, Rue Lefebvre

Willis, brewer, Rue Nationale

RIVER PILOTS.

Arduzer, Duzac, Marin, Pallas, Gavini,
Luperne, Roux, Castera, Carles, Denne-
mont, Michel, Guédon, Fischer, Dolo,
de Lachevrotière, Bonnet, Grégoire,
Pollet

SAIGON CATHEDRAL.

H. Le Mée, curate of Saigon

L. Thinselin, chaplain to the military hos-
pital

MISSIONS.

Monseigneur Colombert, bishop of Samo-
rate and vicar apostolic of the Mission
of Cochin-China.

C. J. Gernot, provicar general

F. Thiriet, provicar general

Prodhomme, secretary to the bi-hop.

SAIGON SEMINARY.

J. Thiriet, superior

J. A. Dumas, professor

Pugnet do.

F. Humbert do.

L. Mossard do.

A. Abonnuel do.

J. M. Dépierre do.

M. A. Verney do.

P. Duoc do.

TAN-DINH SCHOOL.

P. M. La'llemant, director

A. Tho, profes-or

TABERD SCHOOL.

A. J. Joubert, director

P. Provost, professor

D'ADREAN SCHOOL.

Brother Louis, director

CAMBODIA.

Cambodia, or the Kingdom of the Khmer, as it called by the natives, extends from 101 deg. 30 min. to 104 deg. 30 min. longitude, and from 10 deg. 30 min. to 14 deg. latitude. It was reduced to its present proportions in 1860 by the annexation of its two richest provinces, Angkor and Battambang, to Siam. Its area is about 62,000 square miles. It is bounded on the south-west by the Gulf of Siam, on the south-east by French Cochin China, on the north by the Laos, and on the north-west and west by Battambang and Angkor. The noble river Meikong flows through the kingdom, and after passing through French Cochin China, empties itself, by a number of mouths, into the sea. The Meikong is the grand waterway of Cambodia, and, like the Nile in Egypt, lays the greater part of the country under water annually, greatly increasing its fertility. There are some other navigable rivers in the country, but none that compare with this "Great Father of Waters." The soil of Cambodia is rich and productive, and rice, pepper, indigo, cotton, tobacco, sugar, maize, and cardamoms are cultivated. Coffee and spices of all sorts could be grown. Among woods, ebony, rose, sapan, pine, iron, and other valuable sorts exist, no less than eighty different kinds of timber being found in the forests. Iron of good quality has been discovered and it is affirmed that there are gold, silver, and lead mines in the mountains.

Animal life is abundant. Among others, the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, buffalo, deer of many species, wild boar, and the monkey may be mentioned. Reptiles of every kind are to be found, from the alligator to the lizard. Winged game of all sorts, including snipe, woodcock, pheasants, peafowl, teal, partridges, and wild ducks swarm. Hares and rabbits are to be found everywhere. The fisheries of Cambodia are very productive, and salt fish forms one chief article of export.

Cambodia was once an extensive and powerful state, and proofs that it possessed a much higher civilisation than now prevails are to be found in the architectural remnants of former grandeur. The noble ruins of the ancient city of Angkor are monuments of a people much superior to the feeble race which now inhabits Cambodia. The Cambodians differ entirely from their neighbours the Annamese, both in features and customs. Polygamy is practised among them. The prevailing religion is Buddhism. The people are apathetic and indolent, and allow the trade to fall into the hands of Chinese, of whom there are about 100,000 in the country. The entire population of the kingdom is a little over 1,000,000.

The Government of Cambodia is an absolute monarchy, under French protection. The present King, Soudach Pra Maha Norodom, is forty-five years of age and succeeded his father King Ang Duong, who died in 1860. As in Siam, there is a Second King, Maha Oberak, brother to the King, but his title is purely nominal and his power equally so. King Norodom I. is intelligent and amiable, but wanting in resolution. He has adopted European habits and mode of living, and is always ready to lend his countenance to improvements and enterprises calculated to promote the prosperity of the country.

Phnom-penh, the present capital of Cambodia and seat of the Government, is situated on the river Meikong, nearly in the heart of the kingdom. The King's palace is a large building, and the portion devoted to his use built and furnished in European style. It contains some fine apartments. Attached to the Palace, and inside the Palace walls, are the Hall of Justice, Audience Rooms, Treasury, Armoury, and some steam workshops and magazines. The King possesses three small steamers, and several steam launches. His workshops are superintended by European engineers and a European has charge of the public works. Phnom-penh is improving under the present rule. Good roads are being made, brick houses are gradually super-

seding less durable structures. There is a strong iron bridge, and a telegraph office. Barracks are in course of construction. The French Representative resides in the city and occupies a handsome building. The European firms have erected substantial and commodious premises. The population of the Phnom-penh is estimated at 35,000.

Trade at present is limited, and the country generally is entirely undeveloped. It is practically shut out from foreign commerce, and has no seaports properly speaking. The port of Kompot can only be frequented by small coasting native vessels from Siam and by Chinese junks. A railway from Saigon to Phnom-penh is projected. It is probable that Cambodia will eventually become a province of French Cochin-China.

DIRECTORY.

Supreme King—H. M. Soudach Pra Maha Norodom Tippudey Kampouchia
Second King—H. R. H. Soudach Pra Maha Obbarack

MINISTERS AND PRIVY COUNCIL.

Prime Minister, Chief Treasurer and Minister of the Palace—Louk Prea Ouang
Minister of War and of Marine—Louk Pisalok (The Kralahom)
Minister of the Interior—Prince Presor Sorivong
Minister of Justice—Prea Joumeraich
Governor of Campong Soay—Look Dit Chiou
Gov. of Bap-Num—Louk Pra Bayok
Gov. of Pursat—Louk Sou Kloop
Gov. of Sroc Trang—Louk Sikloop

EUROPEANS IN H.M.'s EMPLOYMENT.

Fricart, chief engineer in charge of workshop, and H.M.'s steamers, with 3 other European assistants
Muller, farrier
Bonface Ferrer, interpreter

FRENCH PROTECTORATE.

Fourès, acting representative
Garrien, secretary
Morand, administrator adjoint
Roux, physician
Dyle, surveyor public works
Pavie, telegraph
Garnaille, surveyor do.
Tangon Liep, 1st interpreter
Bergier, schoolmaster
De Coulgeans, clerk, telegraph office, Kampot

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Rev. Father Cordier (Pnom-penh)
Rev. Father Lavastre do.
Rev. Father Mismar (Cherouy Chongua)
Rev. Father Combes (Ba-num)
Rev. Father Lazare (Mot-Kasar)

CIVIL INHABITANTS (PNOMPENH.)

Andrieu, contractor
Blanc, cattle dealer
Cadet, E., hotel keeper
Caraman, F. T., tobacco planter
Garcerie, A., timber merchant and proprietor steam saw mill
Guerin, hotel keeper
Hunter R., planter, Takéo (Pnom-penh)
Marrot, Vve., storekeeper
Marrot, Jr.
Brass
Margotin, lime-kiln (Pnom-cau-long)
Molt, C., agent for Speidel & Co. (Saigon)
Roque, V., merchant, contractor for Steam Navigation &c.
F. Ozoux, agent
Rüssell & Co., storekeepers
H. Rüssell
E. Kirchhoff
OPIUM FARM.
Vaudelet
Dussutour

HAIPHONG.

This is the shipping port for Hanoi, Hai Duong, and Namdinh, the commercial centres of Tonquin. It is situated in lat. 20 deg. 51 min. N., and long. 106 deg. 42 min. E., on the river Cua Cam, a branch of that great river connecting Yunnan with the Tonquin Gulf, called the Song-koi, about sixteen and a-half miles from the light-house. The light-house at the entrance of the river, on the island of Hon-Dar, is visible at a distance of about six miles. The entrance to the port is obstructed by two bars; the outer one sand, the inner one mud. Haiphong is accessible, however, by vessels drawing from 19 to 20 feet. There is plenty of water in the river. Vessels anchor about a quarter of a mile from the shore in from 40 to 60 feet of water abreast of a creek communicating with the Song-koi. The banks of the river are low and consist of alluvial mud, from which the French Settlement and the town have with great labour and expense been reclaimed.

Haiphong proper is situated on both sides of the creek. The streets are narrow, repulsive, and dirty, and show no improvement under the French supervision. The native buildings are wretchedly constructed of mud, bamboo, and matting. The only decent buildings are those occupied by foreigners and Chinese. There are one hundred French troops stationed here, beside two river gunboats, and there is generally a man-of-war in port. The bulk of the foreign residents are French. There is a French representative stationed here. The Custom House is under French supervision, similar to that in the Treaty ports of China. The population of Haiphong is difficult to estimate, but certainly does not exceed 6,000. There are about 1,000 foreigners and Chinese.

Haiphong is distant from Hanoi, the former capital of Tonquin, about sixty miles as the crow flies, but by the main river (the Song-koi) the route is about 150 miles, and by the Cua Cam about 90 miles. There are six river steamers plying regularly between Hanoi and Haiphong.

The port of Haiphong was opened in 1875, and for the first three years trade largely increased, but latterly has been less progressive. The nominal value of the imports in 1880 was 5,467,315 fr. and of the exports 7,507,528 fr. making a total of 12,974,838 fr., but this amount is far from representing the real volume of business. The duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* is calculated on a scale of prices considerably below the real one, and 25 per cent. may added on this amount. If to the sum thus obtained 2,000,000 fr. be added for specie imported, and 1,500,000 fr. for opium, which is not taken cognisance of by the Mixed Customs, 20,000,000 fr. may be taken as representing the real movement of the port for 1880. This result is a sensible improvement on that of 1879, but this is solely owing to the export of grain, which was strictly prohibited in 1879 on account of scarcity. Of the imports English cotton goods and yarn account for 34 per cent. of the total value. Of the exports, rice accounts for 39 per cent., and raw silk and silk piece goods for 21 per cent. The value of the German trade, import and export, was about 4,000,000 fr.

During the year 1880 there entered and cleared 253 European vessels with a total tonnage of 114,197 tons, and 205 Chinese junks of 9,616 tons, the grand total being 123,813 tons, an increase of 4,500 tons on the preceding year. Nearly all the European vessels were steamers, with an average tonnage of 450. The trade was divided between the different flags as follows:—British, 35 per cent. of the total; American, 20 per cent.; Chinese (vessels of foreign build, excluding junks), 23½ per cent.; German, 11 per cent.; Dutch, 5½ per cent.; French, 5 per cent. The carrying trade is almost entirely with Hongkong.

The following vessels entered in 1881 here up to date of the 1st December last:—Steamers—British, 46; German, 25; American, 23; Chinese, 20; French, 13. Sailing vessels, *nil*.

 DIRECTORY.

Government Offices.

FRENCH CONSULATE.

Consul—L. Palasne de Champeaux •
Chancelier—A. F. Fleuriot de Langle
Garde-meuble—Giraud

CUSTOMS.

Chief Commissioner—De Rocca Serra
Chief Clerk—Vidal
Second Clerk—De Montagniac
Assistant—Amy
Tide-Surveyors—Regagnon, Augias, Fleary
 de Ferry, Gavinni

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

Harbour Master and Supdt. Native Police—
 A. Legrand
Pilots—Vlavianos, Georges, J. Crochet,
 Bertaud, P. Carrique, Hervé, Lecoq
Lighthouse Keeper—Gervais

SERVICE ADMINISTRATIF DU TONQUIN.

Chef du Service Administratif—Boucard,
 sous commissaire de la marine
Garde Magasin—Colombani, commis. aux
 écritures
Commis. aux Ecritures—Claude
Commis. aux Vices—Pharot
Agent du Matériel—Decosta

POST OFFICE AND TREASURY.

Postmaster and Treasurer—H. Massé
Clerk—J. M. B. Sens-olive

SERVICE DU GENIE.

Chargé du Service—Muro

HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Engineer—Favet

SPANISH MISSION.

Salvador Masso, prêtre

Agencies.

Schriever & Co., agents
 North China Insurance Company
 Union Insurance Society of Canton
 Transatlantic Fire Insurance Com-
 pany, of Hamburg
 German Steamship Company, of
 Hamburg

RIVER STEAMERS

“Tonquin,” B. Costa, captain
 “Hanoi,” Chytriac, captain

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

Bleume, photographer

Clément, restaurant keeper

Crestin, baker and butcher
 Bellaux

Delmas, hotel keeper

Demetri, hotel and café restaurant

Landstein & Co., merchants
 E. Constantin

Martin, “Hotel-Restaurant du Tonquin”

Marty, A. R., storekeeper and commis-
 sion agent
 A. R. Marty (Hongkong)
 P. Marty

Merandini

Milienowitz, G., contractor

Pagés, mécanicien

Peretti, storekeeper

Samuel, storekeeper

Schriever & Co., merchants and commission
 agents
 W. Schriever
 O. von der Heyde (Hanoi)
 J. F. Schriever

Zelowich, coffee rooms

MILITARY.

Com. of the Troops—Captain Charrier
First Lieutenant—Martin
Second do.—Musquert
Surgeon—Bremaux

NAVAL FORCE.

“HAMELIN,” Cruiser of 3rd class, 6 guns.
Commandant—Escudier
Lieutenant—Fiaschi
Ensigns—Escande, Tomine, Loyer

Surgeons—Comme, Legrand
Officier d'Administration—Lepreux

“PARSEVAL,” Cruiser of 3rd class, 4 guns.

Commandant—P. Antillon

Lieutenant—De Faubournet de Mont-
ferraud

Ensigns—Dartige du Fournet, Chapelle,
Deman

Surgeons—Sauvaget

Officier d'Administration—Lourtis

“SURPRISE,” Gunboat of 2nd class,
2 guns.

Captain—E. Prouteaux

Ensigns—De Gantes, Moreau, Maestracchi

Surgeon—Nicolas

“MASSUE,” River Gunboat, 1 gun.

Captain—Thomasi

“CARABINE,” River Gunboat, 1 gun.

Captain—Dauzans

HANOI.

Hanoi, the capital of Tonquin, once an independent kingdom, but since 1802 a province of Annam, is situated on the Song-koi, or Red River, 110 miles from its mouth. The city is built close on the river, here about a mile in width, and, being embowered in trees, presents a pleasing appearance on being approached by water. The citadel occupies the highest site, and is surrounded by a brick wall twelve feet high and a moat. Five gates give access to it, and in front of each is a redan strongly defended and manned by troops. The Government buildings and barracks are all inside the citadel. The city is situated between the citadel and the river, and extends beyond the former in a westerly direction. The principal streets occupied by Chinese are wide and the houses well built of brick, but in the other quarters of the city the shops and houses are mud erections. The streets, with the exception of the Chinese quarter, are unpaved, and in wet weather are simply impassable on account of the mud. There is plenty of life and business in Hanoi, and the shops and markets are well supplied with native goods and produce. The Chinese number more than 3,000. The French Settlement is separate from the city proper, and is formed on reclaimed land. The buildings in the French Concession are of a very neat appearance and well constructed. There are 200 French soldiers stationed in the city. Hanoi would be an important centre of commerce under an enlightened Government. The population of the city may be estimated at from 60,000 to 80,000, but anything like accuracy in numbers is difficult to arrive at.

The Song-koi is navigable for ships of very light draught as far as Mung-hao, a considerable trading city in Yunnan, some 300 miles above Hanoi, but the disturbed condition of the frontier has hitherto prevented any systematic attempt to open communication by this route with Western China. The French Government have given no encouragement to merchants to try and establish trade in this direction thus far, but it is believed that the prospects would be very favourable and measures are about to be taken to open up the route, by force if necessary. The Tonquinese are indolent and apathetic, averse to any exertion, and totally devoid of enterprise owing to the oppression they have so long suffered under mandarin rule.

DIRECTORY.

FRENCH CONSULATE.

Consul—Comte de Kergaradec
Chancelier—Aumette

CUSTOMS.

Chief Commissioner—Lalande
Commis.—Messier, Larozière
Tide-Surveyor—Roché

SERVICE DES VIVRES

Chargé du Service—Felaunau

AGENCIES.

Schriever & Co., agents—
 North China Insurance Company
 Union Insurance Society of Canton
 Transatlantic Fire Insurance Com-
 pany of Hamburg

FRENCH MISSION.

Père Laudais, prêtre

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

De Beire, café-restaurant
 Gatty
 Perrin, restaurateur
 Sautucci
 Schriever & Co., merchants and commis-
 sion agents
 W. Schriever. (Haiphong)
 O. von der Heyde
 J. F. Schriever, (Haiphong)

MILITARY.

Commander of Troops—Berthe de Villers
Captains—Bouchet, Guillotau
Lieutenants—Raybaud, Petitjean Roget
Sub-Lieutenants—L'Hermith, D'H. rald de
 Brésis
Paymaster—Bomis
Surgeon—Hamou

H U E .

Hué, the capital of the kingdom of Annam, is situated on a small scarcely navigable river called by the French the Hué river, which debouches on the coast in about lat. 16 deg. 29 min. N., and long. 107 deg. 38 min. E. Hué is a walled city and possesses an arsenal. It has no imposing buildings such as distinguish most Oriental capitals, and the streets are mean and dirty. There are no European residents in this place, except the Roman Catholic missionaries and the French Minister and attachés.

T U R O N .

Turon, situated about 40 miles south-east of Hué, is the sea port for the capital. Turon has a fine harbour capable of giving shelter to any amount of shipping. The trade of the port is entirely in the hands of the Chinese. As no French Custom House exists, statistics are difficult to gather. The exports consist mostly of sugar, silk, betelnuts, and oil; the imports of rice, piece goods, &c. The trade is chiefly with Hongkong. Rice is imported from Haiphong, Hai Duong, and Namdinh. Turon is not, strictly speaking, an open port, but practically it is and has been so regarded for some time. Coal mines have been opened here, but the quality proved rather disappointing, though it is believed that deeper workings would yield better mineral.

QUINHON.

Quinhon was opened to foreign trade upon the conclusion of the treaty between France and Annam, signed in March, 1874. It is situated on the coast of Annam in about lat. 13 deg. 54 min. N., long. 109 deg. 02 min. E. The entrance to the port is obstructed by a bar, which may be crossed, however, by any vessel with a draught not exceeding 16 to 16½ feet. The chief article of export is salt. The population and country being very poor, the commercial prospects of the port are not very brilliant. What little trade exists is chiefly with Hongkong and is at present all in the hands of the Chinese. There are no European merchants established in Quinhon. A French Consul and a body of troops are stationed there. The imports for the first three-quarters of the year 1880 amounted to Tls. 82,093; the exports to Tls. 52,592.

DIRECTORY.

A. Hüyn de Vernéville, consul de France	Millet, sous lieutenant
Osmont, chancelier	Brière, commissaire chargé du service
Amauric, capitaine commandant la com-	administratif
pagnie	Magglioli, médecin
Garcin, lieutenant	_____, directeur des douanes

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

The kingdom of Siam, of which Bangkok is the capital, extends from the latitude of about 23 deg. north to the Gulf called after itself. It is bounded on the west by Burmah and the Bay of Bengal, and on the east by the Lai Mountains. The kingdom proper lies in the valley of the Menam, the country of the true Siamese. The boundaries of Siam on the Bay of Bengal reach from the possessions of Great Britain in Burmah in a southerly line to the boundary between Perak and Queeah in the Malayan Peninsula in the latitude of 5 deg. south. The Island of Junk Salong, containing enormous deposits of tin ore, is included in the territories of Siam. The boundary line runs nearly east from Perak across the Peninsula in about the same latitude between the provinces of Trigano and Pa'ang to the China Sea, thence north to the head of the Gulf of Siam. The kingdom also comprises the greater part of the ancient domain of Laos and the rich and valuable possession of Battambang, once a part of the kingdom of Cambodia. The various dependencies and outskirts are peopled by a variety of races, some *sui generis*, others illustrating every form and shade of the transition between the original race and the Annamese on the east, and the Malay and Burmese on the south and east. The former capital of Siam was Ayuthia, situated on the Menam river (literally the "Mother of Waters"), about 90 miles from its mouth. In 1767 a series of bloody and desperate combats between the Siamese and the Burmese culminated in the capture and destruction of that city by the victorious Burman General and the consequent exodus of the conquered. They moved down the river about 60 miles and there founded the present populous and flourishing city of Bangkok. The Chief of the Siamese Army rallied the scattered troops and, building a walled city at Boutaboree, declared himself King under the title of Pya Tak. In 1782 the reins of empire were seized by one of his most distinguished generals named Yart Fa, who founded the present dynasty, of which His Majesty the present King [the 40th reigning monarch in Siam of whom we have any record] is the fifth in regular descent. The revenue of Siam is very large, and if properly collected would be enormous, but the inertness of the nobility and the frauds practised with the utmost boldness and impunity, have very seriously impaired it. Of the Custom revenue probably not one-eighth of the legitimate amount is ever collected. The general revenue is farmed out to Chinese, and a triennial tax is also imposed upon all foreigners unrepresented by a Consul, such as Chinese, Annamese, &c. The Courts of Justice are hotbeds of corruption, and the whole system of jurisprudence is rotten to the core. In the hands of a civilized nation, Siam would ultimately develop into one of the richest and most flourishing countries in the East.

The native population of Siam, with Laos, Tavoyans, Peguans, and Burmese, excluding those under Consular protection, is variously estimated at from six to ten millions. No census has ever been taken until last year. This is in course of operation, and will probably soon be completed. The number of Chinese in the kingdom is believed to be not less than one million three hundred thousand.

The city of Bangkok is situated on both sides of the Menam, about thirty miles from where this magnificent stream empties itself into the Gulf. On the east bank of the river are the palaces of the two Kings, the foreign legations, the Consulates, the principal rice mills, and most of the Public Offices. The latter is principally occupied by the Chinese and Mohamedan residents, though the Foreign Office and the Yachens of the Prime Minister and his father, the ex-Regent, are situated on canals leading from it. The bulk of the business is, however, transacted on the east. Here a very fair road, the Chaw n Krung, extends from the palace wall to Paklat, at the mouth of the river, and a telegraph line connects the mouth of the river with the business portion of the city. This line is now in progress of extension by cable to the outer bar beyond the Light House. The principal trade of Bangkok, and the foundation on which not only its prosperity but its actual existence mainly rests, is rice. This article is drawn in immense quantities, not only from the

innumerable fields which line the fertile valley of the Menam, but from the adjacent rivers which flow into the Gulf from the enormous watershed of the mountain crescent which fringes the northern extremity of the kingdom. The output of this grain in favourable years is scarcely to be calculated. It not only furnishes support to the native population of Siam and the Peninsula, but supplies China, Manila, the Straits, and even Java and Sumatra. There is also a large and flourishing trade in teak wood and ivory, with very many other minor articles of native produce which are exported to China and the Straits. There is a regular line of steamers, five in number, to Hongkong, under the English flag, besides special boats only running during the rice season; while nine connect the kingdom with the Straits Settlements, one of which is Siamese, one German, the others British. These steamers run at stated intervals all the year round, and are only removed from the line for repairs or in case of any sudden emergency. The sailing craft of every flag, rig, and denomination were innumerable, but are now much reduced. Of public institutions for foreign use, Bangkok can only boast an Episcopal Chapel and a Protestant Cemetery. There is also a Ladies' Library, in a flourishing condition. An American Bowling Alley and two Hotels are now the only buildings devoted to amusement and refreshment. The native palaces, temples, and public buildings are magnificent and on a large scale. The architecture is of a kind peculiar to the country, and there is more of novelty and interest to be witnessed by passing travellers in Bangkok in a few hours than can be found in China in many weeks. There are three newspapers published in the city, two in the English language and one in the native tongue. The first is a daily sheet containing merely the arrivals and departures of vessels and advertisements, the second is a weekly, and both are conducted by a missionary. The native journal is also a weekly, published by authority of the Government and fulfilling the function of a *Gazette*.

The imports during the year 1880, as reported by the Custom House, amounted to \$6,341,519 as compared with \$6,489,817 in 1879; the exports to \$9,704,318 as compared with \$10,807,445 in 1879; but the actual amount of both was probably much in excess of this value.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

PORTUGUESE CONSULATE GENERAL.

(Established 1820.)

Consul for Siam and Straits Settlements—

O Commendador Henrique Prostes

Secretary and Chancellor—F. de S. B. Xavier

Interpreter and Clerk—A. F. da Luz

Messenger—Abdoolah

Gaolers—Uang and Dih

CONSULATE GENERAL OF U. S. AMERICA.

(Established May 29th, 1856.)

Consul General—Gen. John A. Halderman (absent)

Vice-consul—Rev. N. A. McDonald

Clerk of Consular Court—J. W. Torrey

Chaplain—Rev. W. Dean, D.D.

BRITISH AGENCY AND CONSULATE GENERAL.

(Established June 14th, 1856.)

Political Agent & Con. General—W. Gifford Palgrave

Vice-consul—W. H. Newman

1st Assistant—E. B. Gould

2nd Assistant—E. H. French

Acting Assistant—E. Cording

Medical Attendant—G. Stevenson Smith

Constables—H. A. Gardner and natives

FRENCH CONSULATE.

(Established July, 1856.)

Commissioner and Consul—

Chancellor-Interprète—E. Lorgeou

Native Interpreter—P. Niu

Clerk—P. Chin

European Constable—Mato Grbsich

DANISH CONSULATE.

(Established 1858.)

Consul—F. S. Clarke

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LEGATION AND CONSULATE.

(Established March, 1866.)

Consul—J. J. Riechmann

SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE.

Consul—W. Müller

NETHERLANDS CONSULATE GENERAL.
Consul General—P. S. Hamel
Acting Secretary—P. B. Smith
Special Interpreter—S. J. Smith
Interpreter—J. Chuey

CONSULATE FOR THE GERMAN EMPIRE.
Consul—C. von Bassewitz
Secretary—O. Breuer
Interpreter—R. Hendriks
Second do.—Bua

ITALIAN CONSULATE.
Consul—A. Jucker

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
Harbour Master & Master Attendant—Capt. John Bush
Clerk—Swee Seong
Interpreters—Nai Yem, Thomas Wan
Bar Lighthouse Keeper—H. Warnken
Lightship Keeper—Solomon
Ghaut Sirang—Suloyman

NAVAL DEPARTMENT.
Superintendent Engineer—A. Balfour

“REGENT,” S. S.
Captain—W. Trail, (senior captain)
Chief Engineer—Connell
Second Engineer—Trail

“SIAM SUPPORTER,” S. S.
Captain—G. Avegno
Second Engineer—McKinban

“IMPREGNABLE,” S. S.
Second Engineer—Clemintine

“CORONATION,” S. S.
Captain—W. Paulsen
Lieutenant—James

“SIAMESE CROWN,” S. S.
Captain—G. P. Sleigh
Second Engineer—Melbye

“VESATRI,” H. M.'s YACHT.
Captain—A. de Richelieu
Chief Engineer—Johnson

“APOLLO,” H. G. THE EX-REGENT'S YACHT.
Lieutenant—Lang
Chief Engineer—Milne

H. E. THE KROMAHTAH'S YACHT.
Captain—Leyser
Chief Engineer—Wilson

CUSTOMS SERVICE.
Commissioner for Imports—J. T. da Costa
Commissioner for Exports—A. Leyser
Clerk—Nai Priem
Tide-waiter—W. Kerr (Paknam)

POLICE DEPARTMENT.
 (Established April, 1862.)
Chief Police Magistrate and Acting Lord Mayor—H.R.H. Prince Krum Mun
Bhriddhars Dhamrong Sakli
Assistant Magistrates—Phya Cheduk Racha Setti, Phya Rat Rong Muang, Phya Phison Sombat Bawriboon
Chief Clerks of the Court—Luang Surawat Nakaret, Khoon N. kon Khate Ka sem si, Khoon Charu Nakou, Khoon Rart Pricha, Khoon Akhi Phinart
Interpreter of the Court—Poh Mooie
Superintendent of Police Force—Luang Ratthiyak Tiban Bancha, (S. J. Bird Ames)

26 Malayan Officers } doing duty in the foreign
 248 Constables } quarters and out stations
District Inspector—F. Solomon } doing duty
 5 Siamese Officers } in the vicinity
 80 Constables } of the
 Wang Na

Insurance Companies.
 Borneo Company, Limited, agents—
 Lloyds'
 North China Insurance Co.
 Northern Assurance Co., Fire and Life
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company

De Bay, Götte & Co., agents—
 Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance
 Company of Hamburg
 Magdeburg General Insurance Com-
 pany, Limited

Malherbe, Jullien & Co., agents—
 North British and Mercantile In-
 surance Company
 Universal Marine Insurance Com-
 pany, Limited
 Swiss Lloyd Transport Insurance
 Company, of Winterthur

Markwald & Co., A., agents—
 Hamburg, Dresden and Bremen Un-
 derwriters
 Canton Insurance Office

Germanic Lloyds'—with power for classing ships
 German Transatlantic Transport Insurance Company, of Berlin
 Westphalia Lloyds Insurance Company "Iakor," of Moscau
 Hanseatic Fire Insurance Company, of Hamburg
 Rhenania Insurance Co., of Cologne
 German Lloyd Transport Insurance Company, of Berlin
 London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
 Transport Insurance Co., of Basel
 "Schweiz" Transport Insurance Co., of Zurich
 Aachen Leipziger Fire Insurance Co., of Aachen
 Düsseldorf General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport
 Transatlantic Insurance Co. of Berlin
 Pickenpack, Thies & Co., agents—
 Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
 China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited
 Yangtze Insurance Association
 Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company, of Hamburg, Limited
 Windsor, Redlich & Co., agents—
 Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
 Union Insurance Society of Canton
 Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
 Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Public Companies.

BANGKOK DOCK COMPANY.

(Established 1865.)

Managing Director—John Bush
Assistant—John H. Douglas
Dock Superintendent—Capt. T. Benedictsen
Engineer in Charge—Thos. Duncan
Clerks—Swee Soong, and Nai Tee
Foremen—J. Chapman, and A'Pow

BANGKOK SAW MILL.

Ed. Bonneville, proprietor
 R. Finck, signs per pro.
 S. L. Shaw, assistant
 F. Chalant, clerk
 C. Simon, engineer
 Geo. Hay, superintendent
 James Chivers, do. upper yard
 Nai Poon, Chune, and Ah Lye
 clerks, and 250 natives
 Poon, clerk

CLYDE STEAM SAW MILLS AND TIMBER YARD.

Borneo Company, Limited, proprietors
Engineer—A. Black
Clerk—A. Maclean

AMERICAN STEAM RICE MILL.
 Pickenpack, Thies & Co., proprietors
Miller and Millwright—Alonzo Moore

BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, STEAM RICE MILL.
Engineer—J. Thomson

A. MARKWALD & CO.'S STEAM RICE MILL.
Engineer—A. Carl
Assistant—O. Swecmoh

PATREW STEAM RICE MILL Co.
 L. J. Sin, manager, Bangkok
 John Cairns, chief engineer
 Th. Wagner, assistant
 H. W. Fricker, do.

POH CHIN SOO'S STEAM RICE MILLS.
 Poh Chin Soo, proprietor
 J. K. Black, engineer, Bangkok Mill
 H. Lewis, engineer, Patrew Mill

CHIN TONG BEE, STEAM RICE MILL.
 Tan Hok Poo, proprietor

LIANG ANN'S STEAM RICE MILL.
 Lio Liang Ann, proprietor
Engineer—E. T. Derrick

POH HEE'S STEAM RICE MILL
Engineer—Leholinus

WINDSOR, REDLICH & Co.'S STEAM RICE MILL.
 W. Dunlop, engineer
 Kroon Naa, assistant

KIM CHENG STEAM RICE MILL.
 Tan Sian Kay, manager
 H. L. Asmus, engineer

SAMSEN RICE MILL COMPANY.
 Malherbe, Jullien & Co. } proprietors
 W. Sinclair }
 W. Webb, engineer

STEAMERS TO SINGAPORE.
 "BANGKOK."

Captain—A. Hochreuter
Agent and Owner—Pohkien
 "PAKNAM."

Captain—Stratton
 "BAN YONG SENG."
Captain—W. P. Hyde

"KONGSEE."

Captain—Uldall
Agents—A. Markwald & Co.,

"RANEE."

Captain—Burgoine

"MARTABAN."

Captain—Moore

STEAMERS TO HONGKONG.

A. Markwald & Co., agents

"ASHINGTON."

Captain—Allason

"SURY WONGSE."

Captain—Rademaker

GERMAN STEAMSHIP Co., HAMBURG,
Pickenpack, Thies & Co., agents

HANDYSIDE STEAMSHIP LINE.
Windsor, Redlich & Co., agents

"DANUBE."

Captain—A. Clanchy

Chief Officer—J. Jordan

Second do. —R. Murray

Chief Engineer—T. Patterson

Second do. —J. Brownhill

Third do. —J. Leslie

"RAJANATTIANUHAR."

Captain—G. T. Hopkins

Chief Officer—

Second do. —

Chief Engineer—William Ramsay

Second do. —C. Heck

Third do. —

"DALE."

Captain—P. H. Loff

Chief Officer—J. Mayne

Second do. —A. McIntosh

Chief Engineer—J. Plage

Second do. —A. Crawford

Third do. —J. Hunter

"CONSOLATION."

Captain—R. Young

Chief Officer—W. B. Lindsay

Second do. —J. McNaughton

Chief Engineer—R. Livingstone

Second do. —D. Todd

Third do. —J. Muirhead

"PRINZ HEINRICH."

Captain—K. A. Ho'mann

"NORMANDY," Bangkok and Singapore.

Captain—W. Cutcliffe

SIAM STEAM TOWING AND NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Borneo Company, managing owners

"Sanspareil,"

Captain—J. L. Main

Engineer—

"Cape Clear,"

Captain—J. Jessen

Engineer—J. Syme

BANQUE DE L'INDO CHINE.

Malherbe, Jullien & Co., agents

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Malherbe, Jullien & Co., agents

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA,
AND CHINA.

A. Markwald & Co., agents

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Pickenpack, Thies & Co., agents

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

Pickenpack, Thies & Co., agents

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Borneo Company, Limited, agents

Merchants and Traders.

Alloin & Co., merchants

J. M. Alloin

Baskes, Pedro H., general storekeeper,
commission agent and auctioneer

Bjurling & Co., A., general storekeepers,
commission agents, and importers of
European and American goods; agents
for "Hongkong Daily Press"

A. Bjurling

A. Demianoff

Borneo Company, Limited, merchants and
owners of Steam Tugs & Steam Rice and
Timber Mills

F. S. Clarke, manager

F. R. N. Roger

Charles Leckie

A. L. Murray

Ohit & Son, F., photographers

Deutzer, S., M.D., medical practitioner

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 Nai Pau
 Nai Tai
 Nai Ain
- “Globe Hotel”
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- Graham, G. G., schoolmaster
- Grassi & Brother, J., architects, contractors, sculptors, decorators, and teak timber merchants, West side of the river
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 A. Grassi
 G. Grassi
 W. F. Kemp
 G. Geiringer
 L. da Silva
- Grimm & Co., B., dispensary, inside City walls
 B. Grimm
 E. Müller
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- Hicks, F. G., marine surveyor
- Jesus & Co., F. de, storekeepers and commission agents.
 F. M. de Jesus
 F. V. de Jesus
- Kim Ching & Co., merchants and commission agents
 Tan Kim Ching (Singapore)
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 Tay Keng Joo
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 W. Warnken, keeper Regent light-house
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 E. Lamache's heirs
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 F. Masius, signs per pro.
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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The town of Singapore, situated on the southern shore of an island of the same name in lat. 1 deg. 16 min. N. and long. 103 deg. 35 min. E., is the seat of government of the colony known as the Straits Settlements, consisting of Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley, the Dindings, and a small strip of land opposite Pulo Dinding.

The Island of Singapore is about 27 miles long by 14 wide, and is separated by a narrow strait about one to two miles wide from the territory of Johore, which occupies the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Originally taken possession of in 1819 by Sir Stamford Raffles, it was, until 1823, subordinate to our then settlement in Sumatra. In that year it became an appanage of the Indian Government, in which condition it remained until 1867, when it was placed under the Colonial Office in conjunction with the other Settlements above mentioned.

The town proper extends for about four miles along the south-eastern shore of the Island, spreading inland for a distance varying from half to three-quarters of a mile, though the majority of the residences of the upper class Europeans lie, as a rule, much further back, within a circle with a radius of three-and-a-half miles from the Cathedral. This portion of the settlement is almost entirely level, the highest hill in the island, indeed, about six miles from the south coast only rising to a height of 500 feet. The country roads are well kept, and, thanks to the luxuriance of tropical vegetation, abound in shade. The town streets, on the other hand, though wide and well metalled, are, as regards architectural matters, drains, and gutters, no great credit to the Municipality which has them in charge. Filth and obstructions of all sorts distinguish the native portion of the town, while as compared with nearly every other Eastern city in European hands, the buildings of the business quarters are singularly shabby and mediocre. The Government Offices and City Hall, however, are fine buildings, while the settlement possesses a new and handsome Club, which compares favourably with any in the East.

The population of Singapore by the census taken in April, 1881 is 139,208, of whom 86,766 were Chinese and 22,114 Malays. The Klings, with a very few Parsees, Arabs, &c., forming perhaps a sixtieth part of the whole population—are as a rule peaceful and unambitious, and give but little trouble. The European community consists in the main of English and Germans, and numbers, with 783 military, a total of 2,768. A large half-caste or Eurasian population, numbering 2,094, occupies the place elsewhere taken by the Asio-Portuguese.

The principal business quarter of Singapore is the Raffles Square with its adjacent quays and streets. The foreign stores are few in number, but are fairly well supplied with necessaries, few of the luxuries, however, which are so prominent in Hongkong or Shanghai establishments finding place. A general want of enterprise, owing probably to the climate, is indeed a distinctive feature of Singapore life.

Singapore possesses a handsome though small Protestant Cathedral (its name having been recently added to the title of the see of Labuan), a neat Presbyterian Chapel, and several Catholic churches of roomy proportions. The principal schools are those of the Raffles Institute and the Christian Brothers, a Convent also providing for the education of girls of the Roman Catholic persuasion. There is a country Club with a well built bungalow situated some three miles out of town, at which

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3rd do. —A. Bulmer
4th do. —F. R. Frois
5th do. —Martin Vierra
6th do. —G. Palmer
Temporary do. —G. D. McIntyre

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Clerk to Puisne Judge—Reginald D. W.
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Do. do. —A. A. Mayer
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Assistant do. —E. Karl, Penang
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Do. do. —Lee Cheng Keat
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OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

Consul—Syed Junied bin Omar Al Junied,
in charge

PORTUGAL.

Consul in Straits Settlements and Siam—

Henrique Prostes

Acting Consul—M. Ribeiro

RUSSIA.

Vice-Consul—Daniel Hooglandt

SIAM.

Consul & Commissioner—Tam Kim Ching
Assistants—Tan Soon Toh, Tan Swee-hong.

Clerk—Wee Bian Siew

SPAIN.

Consul—A. Baldasari y Topete

Vice-Consul—R. R. Diez

Chancellor—F. Lobato de Faria

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Consul—R. B. Read

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Consul—Major A. G. Studer

Vice-Consul—Alex. Gentle

Clerk—M. J. de Souza

GOVERNMENT OF LABUAN.

Borneo Company, agents

SARAWAK GOVERNMENT.

Johnston & Co., agents

JOHORE GOVERNMENT.

Peterson, Simons & Co., agents

Public Companies.

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Office: 4, Collyer Quay.

Directors—Thos. Scott, chairman; H. Herwig, G. J. Mansfield, R. G. Stiven, J. Brussel, T. Cuthbertson, James Miller

Managing Department—John Blair, acting manager; G. Drummond, accountant, A. Stephenson, sub-accountant

Town Office—A. Desker, S. R. de Souza, F. A. C. Pestana, J. F. E. Stawaria, P. Lazaros, Qua Tiang Ho, Bokar bin Shaban, J. D. d'Souza, B. Frois, clerks, Soh Hong Soon, cashier

Dock Department—A. C. Peterson, G. George, shipwrights; P. da Silva, clerk

Store Department—C. J. Green, store-keeper; L. de Silva, W. McIntyre, N. Jeremiah, F. A. Hendricks, clerks

Wharf Department—J. Fletcher, Graham Wells, wharfingers

Warehouse—T. W. Siddons, warehouseman, G. Andrews, assistant

Police—J. Foley, inspector

Engineers' Department—Jackson Millar, superintendent; James McInnes, fore-

man of shop; W. Collins, L. McLean, boilermakers; R. Hamilton, copper-smith; H. R. Howat, A. Loudon, R. Murdoch, R. Scott, R. E. Thomson, A. R. Polland, A. Crichton, T. H. Fletcher, G. W. Gomes, John Arrais-turners and fitters; J. C. Holden, time-keeper

Steam Tugs—"Pilot Fish" and "Sunda"

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Peterson, Simons & Co., agents

Charles Wishart, manager

A. Buvors, foreman shipwright

J. McHardy, assist. do.

W. Ronaldson, chief engineer

George Sinclair, assist. do.

J. Milne, do. do.

G. Greig, do. do.

R. Dougall, do. do.

M. Hamilton, do. do.

P. Stormouth, do. do.

R. Carswell, do. do.

F. Reid, boilermaker

A. Taylor, do.

William Grant, blacksmith

John Skene, coppersmith

R. Muir, do.

J. Leatham, moulder

W. E. Bird, clerk in town

J. R. Barclay, clerk at dock

E. A. Pereira, do.

J. R. Klyne, do.

P. R. Owen, do.

J. D'Cruze, storekeeper

Baboo, overseer

EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Offices: 5 and 6, Princes Street.

Bennett Pell, general manager

R. W. Bernard, superintendent (absent)

C. J. Cole, acting superintendent

J. C. D. Jones, electrician

J. M. Donovan, assist. electrician

J. C. Cuff, do. do.

R. Hodsoll, operator

K. A. Stevens, do.

W. Burridge, do.

A. R. Herman, do.

A. Y. Gahagan, do.

J. A. McKinnon, do.

F. Duberly, do.

A. C. M. Weaver, do.

S. Dick operator
 F. W. Edwards do.
 G. E. Cole do.
 J. C. Hendry do.
 A. Butler do.
 L. Shorrocks do.
 H. Dennys do.
 A. Horgan do.
 R. De Cotta, clerk
 J. de Souza do.
 H. Clipperton, clerk in charge check office
 J. Monis, clerk, check office
 C. Pereira do.
 C. J. de Conceição do.
 J. Rodriguez do.
 Maintenance Steamer *Sherard Osborn*—
 F. Worsley, commander
 C. A. F. Powell, chief officer
 G. Derrick, chief engineer
 J. Coghlan, cable splicer
 J. Reid, cable jointer
 Maintenance Steamer *Agnes*—
 Robert S. Mackenzie, commander
 E. C. Mackenzie, chief officer
 T. E. Watson, chief engineer
 J. Hockaday, cable splicer
 T. Fish, cable jointer
 Storeship *Southern Ocean*—
 J. M. Miller, electrician in charge
 S. Hancock, engineer
 G. Gardner, cable foreman
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SINGAPORE GAS COMPANY.
 E. J. Wells, engineer, manager and secretary
 W. Wells, assistant engineer and manager

ORIENTAL COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.
 Hamilton, Gray & Co., agents

REUTER'S TELEGRAM CO., LIMITED.
 H. W. Geiger, agent

SINGAPORE STEAM SAW MILLS.
 G. Orton
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BULLI COAL CO.
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JOHORE STEAM SAW MILLS CO.
 James Meldrum, partner and manager
 Jas. Cumming, assistant
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ICE MANUFACTORY.
 (River Valley Road.)
 Riley, Hargreaves & Co., proprietors
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 NAVIGATION COMPANY.
 Office, 1, Collyer Quay.

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 F. G. Davidson, chief assistant
 Sang Hoot Kiam, cashier
 J. M. Rodrigues, clerk
 N. A. Keun do.
 H. Crockford, pilot
 W. I. J. Marcus, godown clerk

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
 MARITIMES.

Paul Brasier, agent
 A. de Saaveira, assistant
 P. C. Anchant, clerk
 G. W. Reutens, do.
 Mathieu & Co., agents, Penang

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 LIMITED.
 Guthrie & Co., agents

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY.
 Gilfillan, Wood & Co., agents

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S.S. Co.
 Gilfillan, Wood & Co., agents

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 Mansfield & Co., W., agents

GLEN LINE OF STEAMERS.
 Martin, Dyce & Co., agents

BRITISH INDIA S. N. Co., LIMITED.
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NETH. INDIA S. N. Co., LIMITED.
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APCAR & Co's CALCUTTA & CHINA
 STEAMERS.
 Sarkies & Moses, agents

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's CALCUTTA
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 W. R. Scott & Co., agents

CHINA MERCHANTS' S. N. COMPANY.
Kim Ching & Co., agents

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Maack & Co., agents

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Guthrie & Co., agents, Singapore

RED CROSS MUTUAL S.S. ASSOCIATION.
Guthrie & Co., agents

BURMA S.S. COMPANY, LIMITED.
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Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co., agents

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E. & H. Hinnekindt, agents

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Boustead & Co., agents

COMPAGNIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
Boustead & Co., agents

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
D. Brandt & Co., agents

MARQUES DE CAMPO'S ROYAL SPANISH MAIL STEAMERS.
Borneo Company, agents

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.
Borneo Company, agents

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H. B. Woodford
Jos. M. Cazala, manager

PENANG SUGAR ESTATES COMPANY, LIMITED.
Boustead & Co., agents

JOHORE COFFEE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Paterson, Simons & Co., agents

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Maclaine, Fraser & Co., proprietor-
and agents
Walter Knaggs, proprietor and manager

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D. Brandt & Co., agents
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Teban and Tempenis District 600 acres.
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Adam Brutto, manager

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R. Little, manager

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Bukit Timah Road.
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Emile Chasseriau, assistant
Leopold Chasseriau, do.
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R. Jamie and others, proprietors

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Established 23rd February, 1876.

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Lloyds' "Andaluz," Spain, and Registro Italian

Behn, Meyer & Co., agents—

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Agrippina of Cologne

Nieder Rheinsche Gueter Assecuranz Gesellschaft

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Rhenania Ins. Coy. at Cologne

Allgemeine Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft at Vienna

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American Shipmasters' Association

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General Assurance Company

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Fire Branch

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North China Insurance Company

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.

Standard Life Assurance Company

"Cassa Marittima" of Genoa

Registro Italiano of Genoa

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China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.

Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, Limited

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool (Fire and Life)

Caledonian Insurance Co.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company

Brandt & Co., agents—

Hanseatic Fire Insurance Company, Hamburg

- Cameron, Dunlop & Co., agents—**
 Scottish Imperial Fire and Life Assurance Company
 Lancashire Insurance Co., Fire and Life
 Newcastle A.I Insurance Association
 Imperial Marine Insurance Co.
 Dundee Underwriters' Association
 New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited
- Geiger, H. W. agent—**
 Marine Insurance Company of London
- Gilfillan, Wood & Co., agents—**
 Commercial Union Assurance Co.
 British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
 China Fire Insurance Company
 Yangtze Insurance Association
- Guthrie & Co., agents—**
 London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company
 Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited
 Triton Insurance Company
 London Assurance Corporation
 Chinese Insurance Company
- Hamilton, Gray & Co., agents—**
 North British and Mercantile Fire and Life Insurance Company
 Ocean Marine Insurance Company
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 Zutphen Fire Insurance Company
 Nederlands Fire Insurance Company
 Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
 East India Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
 Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
 Dutch Lloyds'
 French Underwriters
 Queen Insurance Company
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 Providencia Insurance Company
- Katz Brothers, agents—**
 F. R. Priv. Austrian Insurance Company, "Donau," of Vienna
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 China Merchants' Insurance Company, Limited
- Kümpers & Co., agents—**
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- Maclaine, Fraser & Co., agents—**
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 Sovereign Life Assurance Co.
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- Martin, Dyce & Co., agents—**
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 Sun Fire Office
- Paterson, Simons & Co., agents—**
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 Guardian Life Assurance Company
 Globe Marine Insurance Company
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- Powell & Co., agents—**
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- Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co., agents—**
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 Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company, Limited, of Hamburg
 Schweiz Marine Insurance Company, of Zurich
 Swiss Lloyd Reinsurance Company, of Winterthur
- Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co., agents—**
 Bremen Underwriters
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Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
General Insurance Company, Helvetia
Helvetia Swiss Fire Insurance Com-
pany in St. Gall
Berlin Cologne Fire Insurance Joint
Stock Company, Berlin
Schweiz Transport Insurance Com-
pany in Zurich
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pany in Berlin
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fort

Sarkies & Moses, agents—
Amicable Insurance Office
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Scott & Co., W. R., agents—
Canton Insurance office
Imperial Fire Insurance Company
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Swiss Lloyd Transport Insurance Co.
Baloise Insurance Company
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Union Marine Insurance Co., Limited
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ing Association, Melbourne
General Insurance Co. of Venice
Lloyd Austriaco, Trieste

Banks.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and
China

Thomas Neave, manager
Thos. H. Whitehead, accountant
J. R. Parsons, sub-accountant
James McDonald do.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, Lon-
don and China

F. C. Bishop, manager
G. S. Murray, accountant
C. H. E. Robertson, sub-accountant
E. J. Coxon, assistant accountant
J. M. Angus
J. L. Scheerder
Ph. A. Reutens

C. Lowe
N. E. Melson
Alphonso de Souza
Seck Choo
Khim Seng
Cheng Koon
Chia Leong Chuan, head shroff

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration

J. J. Winton, acting agent
R. T. Permewan, accountant
D. B. Grant, assist. accountant
J. Anderson
A. M. Fernandes
H. J. H. Joseph

London & Westminster Bank
Bank of Montreal
Hamilton, Gray & Co., agents

National Bank of India, Limited
Borneo Co., agents

National Bank of New Zealand
W. R. Scott & Co., agents

Oriental Bank Corporation
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H. P. Lawrence, acting accountant
M. C. Kirkpatrick, assistant do.
P. Henderson, do. do.
Chas. F. Keun
Frank Bateman
Ong Eng Tuan
Choa Yap Lee, head shroff
Maclaine, Watson & Co., agents, Ba-
tavia

Savings Bank
Noel Trotter, secretary

The Merchants' Banking Co., London
Gilfillan, Wood & Co., agents

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Farquhar & Co.; Dcnnell, Lawson
& Co. of New York
Guthrie & Co., agents

Deutsche Bank, Berlin
Deutsche National Bank, Bremen
Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co., agents

Bank of Rotterdam
Netherlands India Discount Company
Hooglaudt & Co., agents

Brown, Shipley & Co.
Syme & Co., agents

Banque de l'Etat St. Petersburg
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris
Banque de l'Indo-Chine
Franco Egyptienne Banque
Johnston & Co., A. L., agents

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farrier, Horse Repository, Brass Bassa
Road

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Alexandra Gunpowder Magazine, Tanah
Murah; Office, 1, Bridge Road
Seah Cheo Seng, proprietor
John Monteiro, keeper of magazine
F. H. Marcus, clerk in town

Almeida, E. d', merchant, Bonham street
E. d'Almeida
H. Denholm
Chy Hun

Almeida, José d' J. P., commission agent
and broker, 8, Commercial Square

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Syed Mahomed bin A. A. Sagoff
Khoo Tiong Poh
Cuiong Ann Bee
Lim Eng Keng
Gwee Chan Seng
F. Monteiro
Lim Joon
Tay Yam Kang
Yeo Bah Seng

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Raffles place
C. Baumgarten
H. W. Bristow
Yeo Bun Seng
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John Baxter

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Street and Collyer Quay

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J. Brussel
J. Lütjens
A. Cadonau
O. Mühry
W. Edelmann
H. Eggers
Ed. Lorenz Meyer
W. Huber
E. T. Becker
J. P. Doral
Chien Swee Leong
Tang Eng Yeow

Bernard & Son, bill, bullion and stock
brokers, Raffles' Place
F. G. Bernard

Bing, A. C., marine surveyor and pilot

Bond, Isaac Swinburne, M.L.C., barrister-
at-law, advocate, solicitor, proctor, and
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I. S. Bond
A. H. Drew
Tan Kong Wee
F. N. Pereira

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agents for H.M.'s Government of La-
buan, No. 1, Malacca Street

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"Neidpath"
W. A. Cadell, residence "Neid-
path"
E. Festa, residence Monte Rosa,
River Valley Road
W. A. Harvey, residence "Neid-
path"
Claud Sugden, do. do.
A. W. Neubronner, residence
"Langlands," River Valley Road
J. L. Neubronner, residence "Spring
Cottage," Sirangoon Road
M. Beins
W. H. Rose, wharf supdt.
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Quay

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 A. M. Aitken (Penang)
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 H. Brinckmann
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 Ignazius Hiltermann
 Theodor Hiltermann
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 Wilhelm Krohn, signs per pro.
 Bernhard Gildemeister do.
 Gustav Friedrich
 J. B. Robertson
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 G. H. Brown
 Mohomed Ibrahim
- Bun Hin Hong, merchants, Malacca Street
 Khoo Tiong Poh
 Quah Beng Hong, sign per pro.
 Khoo Phee Tiat
 Tan Thian Quan
 Lim Hin
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- Steamers.—*Cheang Hock Kian, Carisbrooke, Pearl, Petrel*
- Burjorjee Khodadad & Co., merchants
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 Percjshaw Pestonjee
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 Mustan
- Buyers & Robb, shipwrights and proprietors Bon Accord Dock
 J. C. Buyers
 D. Robb
- Cameron, Dunlop & Co., merchants, 32, Raffles Place, and 11, Collyer's Quay
 Alex. Duff, signs per pro.
 D. F. Rozario
 J. H. Klassen
 Tan Choon Eng
 Tan Kim Leong
 Chin Bee
- Carapiet, M. J., merchant and commission agent, Raffles Place
 M. J. Carapiet
 G. G. Moses
- Cazalas & Son, J. M., civil and mechanical engineers, and contractors, iron and brass founders, &c., Victoria Street
 R. M. Cazalas, proprietrix
 H. C. Hogan, manager
 E. L. M. de Souza
 Anthony de Dier, foreman
 Joseph Mills
 J. Gasper, turner
 Edgar Mills, fitter
- Cheang Hong Lim, Chop "Wanseng" merchant, 116, Havelock Road
 Cheong Hong Lim, manager
 Low Jim Yin, assist. manager, signs per pro.
 Lim Kwee Eng
 Low Thuan Loeke
 Lim Thean Geow
 Cheong Hong Liap
 Choe Sin Seang
 Mamatsah
 Khoo Tin Chang, English clerk
 Loe Thean Teat, Chinese book-keeper
 Lim Heng Chwan, Chinese clerk
 Loe Boon San, Chinese clerk
- Clarke & Co., F., livery and bait stables, 37, North Bridge Road
 F. Clarke
 P. H. Gandart
 Quak Yan Tin
 Kuan Tek San
 Kong Tuan
 Hadje Hassan
 Boosahman
 25 coachmen, 30 grooms

- Colonial Aerated Water Works, 360,
Queen Street, office, New Dispensary
H. B. Woodford, proprietor
- Colonial Press, 12, Raffles Place
D. Zuzarte, proprietor
L. L. Hendricks, compositor
H. Monteiro do.
- Colonial Dispensary
R. A. Miles, proprietor
R. A. Miles, Jr.
- Commercial Press, Queen Street
F. J. Hansen, proprietor
T. J. G. Hansen, manager
Abdulkadir, lithographer
- Cork, T. F., conveyancer, and notary
public, Woodsville House, Serangoon
Road
- Crane, Bros., auctioneers, estate and com-
mission agents, and agents Globe parcel
Express
C. E. Crane
L. H. Percival
L. M. Cordeiro
Cheang Kiat
Ong Su Kiat
Tay Yam Long
- Davies, D., sailmaker
- De Cotta, Jozé L., pianoforte instructor,
tuner, and repairer, 576, Victoria Street
- Desker & Co., butchers, Serangoon Road
H. F. Desker
- Dispensary, The, 50, Commercial Square
J. H. Robertson, M.D., Edinr., pro-
prietor, residence, Lonie Cottage
Tanglin
A. Mackay, manager
Wee Kim Chuan
Tan Cheng Liap
- Donaldson and Burkinshaw, advocates,
solicitors, proctors and notaries public
A. L. Donaldson
J. Burkinshaw
J. G. R. d'Almeida
B. M. Sheriff
Arthur P. Pennefather
Frederick W. Scott
- Drummond, Gaggino & Co., shi el-andlers
Maurice Drummond (Europe)
G. Gaggino, Coleman St.
S. C. Hodges, Institution Hill
A. Konitz, Sophia Road
— Anderson
W. Specht
Tan Ching Gum
Bachee
D. Nicolls
Hajee Elias
- Eastern Dispensary, 586, North Bridge
Road
R. M. Keun, proprietor and manager
- Edgar & Co., merchants, Raffles Place
Galastan Edgar
J. S. Sarkies (Batavia)
M. M. Zorab (Sourabaya)
J. A. Mesrope do.
M. Marcar do.
P. A. Seth, signs per pro.
John Edgar
- Emmerson's tiffin, billiard and reading
rooms, Cavanagh Bridge
C. Emmerson, proprietor
- Emmerson's Hotel, facing the harbour,
next to Raffles' Institution Buildings
C. Emmerson, proprietor
- Everett, E. E., wine and spirit merchant,
Battery Road
- Fezoolabhoi Abdoolali, merchant, 24, Bat-
tery Road
Allibhoi Adumjee manager
Nuzurali Fuzulali
- Fisher, John, rice merchant, proprietor
Singapore Rice Mills, Magazine Street,
Campong, Malacca, and distiller and
essential oil manufacturer, Persever-
ance Estate, Gaylong
John Fisher
C. M. Allen, manager
- Fraser, John,, bill broker and agent, 1,
Exchange Building
- Geok Teat & Co., Battery Road
Tay Geok Teat
Tay Lim Tee, signs per pro
Goh Chin Tye
Geok Seong
Hadjee Abdol Ganny

- Gilfillan, Wood & Co., merchants
 S. Gilfillan (Europe)
 W. Adamson (Europe)
 H. W. Wood (Europe)
 James Miller
 James Sword
 T. E. Earle
 G. P. Owen
 R. T. Peake
 J. Donough
 J. Joakim
 W. Strugnell
 L. F. Rodrigues
 T. R. Richards
 M. D. Nahapiet
-
- Graham, J., chronometer, watch and
 clock maker, jeweller, optician, &c.,
 25, Battery Road
-
- Grunberg Brothers, merchants
 Marcus Grünberg, (Europe)
 Friedrich Grünberg
-
- Gubbay Brothers, 10, Raffles Place
 R. A. Gubbay
 D. A. Gubbay, (Calcutta)
 E. A. Solomon
-
- Gunn, Alexander James, broker and
 public accountant, 13, Raffles Place
-
- Guthrie & Co., merchants
 Thos. Scott
 Louis R. Glass (Europe)
 John Anderson, signs per pro.
 Alex. Johnston, do.
 R. M. Salmon
 Henry G. Millar
 John S. Sturrock
 Theo. C. Barclay
 S. Aroozoo
 Kho Tiang Bee
 Wee Lim Gwan
 Tan Boon Chin
 J. Nonis
 Teo Boon Hee
 London House—Scott & Co., 8 Idol,
 Lane, Gt. Tower St.
-
- Hakimjee Rajbhoy & Co., merchants,
 19, Raffles Place
 Allybhoy Adamjee
 A. M. Mohomadally
-
- Hamilton, Gray & Co., merchants, Boat
 Quay and Battery Road
-
- C. H. H. Wilsone (Glasgow)
 J. R. MacArthur, agent, London
 R. G. Stiven, signs per pro.
 A. W. Stiven
 E. Tessensohn
 A. B. Carlos
 E. Desker
 A. de Souza
 Cheong Aun Jean
 Yeo Hock Chuan
-
- Harris, Goodwin & Co., importers of
 hardware, &c.
 Wm. Menke, agent
-
- Hartwig & Co., shipchandlers, sailmakers,
 and auctioneers
 F. von Hartwig
 H. C. Verloop
 H. Rohlk
-
- Hieber & Co., G., merchants, commis-
 sion agents and warehousemen
 H. Frank
 W. Koger
-
- Hinnekindt, E. & H., merchants
 Henri Hinnekindt
 W. R. Leisk
 H. Hinnekindt, Jun., signs per pro.
 E. Hinnekindt
 Abdool Rahman
-
- Hoon Keat & Co., merchants
 Tan Hoon Keat
 Lim Gook Swee
 Tock Choon Gwan
 Lim Pit Seng
 Tan Gin Hock
 Tan Gwan Keng
-
- Hormusjee Pestonjee, merchant and com-
 mission agent, 11, Raffles Place
-
- Hock Mow & Co., merchants, 16, Teluk
 Ayer Street
 Low Jim Yim
 Ko Pit Thok, manager
 Yeo Gwan Chai
 Yeo Chiu To, assistant manager
 Wee Boon Chwan
 Choa Geok Hoe, Thang Yean, Ko
 Thean Seong, clerks
-
- Ho Ah Chong, shipwright, Sandy Point
 S. Stubbs, manager
 F. Montario

Hooglandt & Co., merchants, Boat Quay

J. D. Hooglandt (Europe)
 L. D. M. A. Hooglandt
 W. H. Diethelm
 W. Stiefel
 J. Hoynek van Papendrecht
 A. Overhoff
 R. Moss
 R. l'Angellier
 Branch House; Hooglandt & Riedt-
 man, Amsterdam

"Hotel de la Paix," 4, Coleman St.

J. D. Loff, proprietor
 Thos. Francisco

"Hotel de l'Europe," Esplanade

Albert Recker
 W. H. L. Siegfried
 G. A. Faesy
 J. F. de Conceição

**Howarth, Erskine & Co., "River Valley
Engine Works," River Valley Road**

S. Erskine
 R. Anderson
 M. Madden, clerk
 H. Oehlers, foreman
 Keng You
 Yek Lin

**Imprimerie Commerciale, Limited, Com-
mercial Square, above Messrs. John**

Little & Co.'s Stores
 H. da Silva, foreman
 A. Danker, compositor
 E. Monteiro do.
 W. Munjoot do.

**Joaquim, Parsick Joaquim, 36, Raffles
Place**

P. J. Joaquim, barrister-at-Law
 T. de M. Lee Braddell, barrister-at-
 Law
 John P. Joaquim
 John W. Ganno
 H. S. D. Burnett
 J. G. Symons
 F. R. K. Frois
 Tan Chin Tye
 Khoo Boon Chnan
 T. V. Dureisamy, Tamil interpreter
 Kho Keng Sind, Chinese interpreter

**Johnston & Co., A. L., merchants, Collyer
Quay**

William Henry Macleod Read

R. Barclay Read

W. E. Hooper
 T. Davidson
 R. S. Jambu
 A. E. de Souza

Kaltenbach, Fischer & Co., merchants

G. Kaltenbach (Paris)
 H. Fischer (Europe)
 H. Huber
 G. Bueler, signs per pro.
 G. Hedding
 R. Dill

**Katz Brothers, merchants, storekeepers,
and general warehousemen, commission
agents &c., Commercial Square**

H. Katz (Europe)
 A. Hüttenbach do.
 Max Behr
 L. Hüttenbach
 Meyer Behr, signs per pro.
 J. Heim
 C. Riegler
 F. Lederer
 E. Rein
 A. W. Minjoot
 B. Buanseng

**Kim Ching & Co., merchants and com-
mission agents, 26, Boat Quay**

Tan Kim Ching
 Tan Soon Toh
 Tan Kek Giang
 Bok Kim Tian
 Tan Kim Chuan

Kim Seng & Co., merchants, 8, Boat Quay

Tan Beng Swee
 Tan Beng Gum
 Tan Beng Guat
 Tan Jiak Kim, signs per pro.
 Lee Cheng Wee
 Yeo Chin Cheang
 Quek Siew Soon
 Choo Chin Koon
 Yap Giang San

**Koek, Edwin, advocate, solicitor, and
notary public, De Souza's Buildings**

E. Koek, advocate and solicitor
 J. W. Cashin
 D. J. Hendriks
 H. A. Koek
 B. S. Frois
 J. A. Varella

- Tan Eng Guan
 Tan Kong Lee
 Tan Tek Chy
 Madarsah
- Kugelmann, Gustav, farrier, horsebreaker,
 and livery stable keeper
- Kumpers & Co., merchants
 E. N. Kumpers (Europe)
 Victor Sergel, manager
 M. von der Mohlen
 Robert Sick
- Lambert Brothers, coach builders, Singa-
 pore Carriage Works and Livery
 Stables, Orchard Road
 R. Lambert
 E. Lambert
 B. Ramdans
 Lin Bah Chick
 Ong Seng Whatt
 Cho Hun Kiang
- Lambert & Co., G. R., photographers
 J. C. van Es.
 J. F. Charles
 Yakob Mahomad Taher
 Abdullah Rachmat
 Mahomad Tayeb
- Little & Co., John, warehousemen and
 commission agents, Raffles Place; Lon-
 don Branch, 26, Cannon St.
 J. M. Little (London)
 M. Little do.
 A. M. Martin
 C. J. F. Banister
 S. R. Carr
 W. Hutton
 E. S. Russell
 Daniel Maw
 Geo. Clarke
 F. Pooles
 F. W. Banks
 W. Blunn
 W. Downie
 C. B. Hall
 C. H. Keun
- Lyons & Co., J. M., engineers, millwrights,
 ironfounders, and contractors; Albion
 Engine Works
 J. M. Lyon
 G. Stewart, manager
 T. Scott, foreman
- T. Josephs, clerk
 T. Schelkis, storekeeper
- Maack & Co., merchants, Collyer Quay
 H. F. Maack
 C. Swee Tiong
- McAlister & Co., ship brokers, chandlers,
 general merchants and commission
 agents
 E. McAlister (Europe)
 C. C. N. Glass
 J. S. Neave
 J. M. L. Cornelius
 J. Grant
 W. Cann
 J. Fletcher
 C. Whye Teck
 A. Mahomed
- Mackertoom & Co., commission agents,
 Raffles Place
 J. G. Mackertoom
 Zechariah Petrus
- Maclaine, Fraser & Co., merchants, Boat
 Quay and Battery Road
 L. J. Fraser
 G. J. Fraser (London)
 J. P. Campbell, signs per pro.
 G. Hewitt
 P. A. Reutens
 J. Minjoot
 J. B. Dahim
- Manasseh, Aaron & Co., merchants
 S. Manasseh
 A. N. Aaron (Calcutta)
 E. Joseph
- Mansfield & Co. W., merchants
 G. J. Mansfield
 T. C. Bogaardt (Penang)
 J. W. Middleton
 A. P. Adams
 S. Burgess
 Wee Choon Lim
- Martin, Dyce & Co., merchants
 T. H. Campbell (Glasgow)
 J. M. Martin do.
 R. M. Wenley do.
 R. Campbell
 A. Maccoll (Java)
 G. Martin, Junr., (Manila)

C. H. Campbell (Glasgow)
 J. Y. Kennedy, signs per pro.
 E. J. Robertson
 G. A. Derrick

McKerrow & Co., merchants
 Wm. McKerrow
 R. C. McKerrow
 C. B. Hawkshaw
 Aung Tek Leong
 Yeo Kong Hee

Medical Hall, Collyer Quay, opposite Exchange
 Ch. Trebing, M.D., A.O. & Ch.D.
 H. Perkins, manager

Mercantile Press, Raffles Place
 B. H. Especkerman, proprietor
 R. Francisco, manager

Moses & Co., watchmakers and jewellers,
 Battery Road
 M. C. Moses
 M. Baker

Moses & Co., photographers, Stamford Road
 M. C. Moses

Motion, James, watch and chronometer maker and jeweller, Flint Street
 Jas. Motion (Europe)
 Wm. Lawson, manager

Netherlands Trading Society
 J. Martens, agent
 D. Sybrandi
 R. O. Norris
 H. S. Baptist

Nethersole & Co., Singapore aerated water manufactory, 26, High Street
 H. Nethersole

New Dispensary, Kling Street
 H. B. Woodford
 J. C. Scheerder

Nuy, P., architect and contractor, Commercial Square
 P. Nuy
 A. J. Monteiro
 Vicente J St. Maria
 J. B. Pereira
 Gen Chiang

Old Singapore Hotel, Hill St.
 T. Scott, proprietor
 F. W. R. Scott, manager

Opium and Spirit Farms, 12, South Canal Road, and 67, Kling Street
 Koh Cheng Hooi, manager
 Khoo Teong Poh, do.
 Tan Keng Swee, do.
 Koh Seang Tat, (Penang)
 Tan Kim Fuan
 Ong Beng Tek, (Penang)
 Lim Quee Eng
 Khoo Thean Poh, (Penang)
 Lim Eng Bee, asst. and cashier of opium farm
 Choa Boon Oh, asst. and cashier of spirit farm
 Koh T. cam Siew, agent of farmer
 Khoo Thye Saw, opium tester
 Quah Beng Chin
 Wooi Boon Chan
 Oan Thean Kuan
 Chan Hong Teng
 Khoo Boon Chuan
 Neo Sean Tye
 Tan Hoe Sam
 Tan Im Seng, chief revenue officer
 Tan Ah Ah, do.
 Seah Ah Sye, do.
 Yeo Teang Kee, do.
 Tan Eng Ann, do.

Paterson, Simons & Co., merchants, and agents for Johore Government
 W. Paterson (London)
 H. M. Simons do.
 T. Shelbourn, M.L.C.
 W. G. Gulland (London)
 A. T. Gray
 C. Stringer
 F. Warrack
 A. Eber
 G. Hendricks
 Ong Whatt
 Tan Saik Cheow

Pilot Club, office Tanjong Pagar.
 H. Clapperton
 W. Burrows
 G. L. Harrison
 M. H. John
 J. C. Davies
 A. C. Bing
 A. H. Tilly
 H. Crockford
 F. M. Darke

Powell & Co., auctioneers, house and estate agents, valuers, and proprietors "Singapore Auction Gazette"

John Lloyd
Charles Dunlop
W. H. Derrick
C. P. Derrick
Tan Ting Choon
Tan Keng Siong
Tan Chow Keat

Purvis, J. M., broker and commission agent, Raffles Place

Puttfarcken, Rbeiner & Co.

O. Puttfarcken (Hamburg)
E. Ritter (Europe)
Th. Sohst
J. H. Trachsler, signs per pro.
C. Th. Eilers
C. A. Schmitz
A. Seiler
Chr. Friedrichsen
Kim Toon
A. Denker

Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co., merchants, Malacca St.

F. Küstermann (Hamburg)
C. Sturzenegger (Schaffhaus)
M. Suhl (Hamburg)
H. Herwig
R. Klünder (Penang)
R. Breuner
A. Behneke, signs per pro.
H. Jürgensen
C. Meyer
C. A. Rauch
H. Ruegg
J. von Bargaen

Riley, Hargreaves & Co., engineers and iron founders, Merchants' Road

E. J. Wells
P. A. Fulton
J. R. Allan
E. Rose, clerk
W. Jardine, foreman, shop
W. Heard, outdoor foreman ;
A. Murray, moulder
L. Rozario, turner
S. Hølemberg do.

Robinson & Co., drapers, milliners, dress-makers and tailors, Johnston's Pier
P. Robinson (London)

T. Loveridge
S. R. Robinson
H. Herron
W. R. Fox
Alex. Fox
Miss A. Lowther

Rodyk and Davidson, advocates and solicitors

Bernard Rodyk
Jas. Guthrie Davidson
C. B. Buckley
E. J. Nanson

Low Cheng Chuan
H. A. Chopard
P. J. Woodford
J. L. Eber
J. Borgonah
G. C. de Souza
Leow Boon Seang
Suliman Daud
Lee Kee Cheong
M. Pallunjee
C. S. A. A. Gaphoor
Supramany
Kho Wan Tye

Ross, John D., Boat Quay and Battery Road, owner of steam ships *Borneo Cleator*, and *Far East*

John D. Ross, Junior
E. Moisello
H. B. Dunlop
S. Especkerman
B. G. d'Souza
Koh Say Keat
Koh Say Liu

Branch house—Roos and Carpenter, Amboina

Sarkies & Moses, merchants, Raffles Place

C. Moses
A. C. Moses
N. C. Moses

Sayle & Co., merchants and warehousemen; agents for "Hongkong Daily Press," and "China Mail," Commercial Square and Kling St.

Robert Sayle (England)
Robert Liddelow
F. H. Elliott (absent)
J. E. Polglase
G. Scaife
T. H. Denton

- G. Murray
 F. Jackson
 W. Henderson
 B. Eichhorn
 Miss Rickard
 Chong Yee Loong
 Too Kim Boon
 F. H. Elliott (Penang)
 C. Bean do.
- Scott & Co., W. R., merchants, Collyer Quay
 W. R. Scott
 T. S. Thomson, signs per pro.
 Chas. Bernard
- Singapore and Straits Printing Office
 J. Fraser and D. C. Neave, proptors.
 D. C. Neave, manager
 —. Chisholm, overseer
 J. B. Arozoo, foreman
 N. Tiam Joon
- Singapore Dispensary
 R. Little, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.
 Thos. S. Kerr, M.B., C.M., Edinr.
 R. Jamie, managing partner
- Singapore Rice Mills, Kampong Malacca
 John Fisher, proprietor
- Smith, William Buchanan, bill and share broker, 15, Raffles' Place
- Soon Chong & Co., Rice Mill Kampong Glam, Beach Road
 Goh Ah Nee
- Stachelin & Stahlknecht, merchants, 12, Collyer's Quay
 C. G. Stahlknecht (Bremen)
 Egmont Hagedorn
 J. B. Müller, signs per pro.
 A. Hagens
 Johs. V. Leesen
 F. Tobler
 Lim Hup Kiat
 Chye Seng
 Aun Lock
 Tan Chew Siang
 Branch House; Stahlnecht & Co., Bremen
- Straits Dispensary, 17, Battery Road
 G. H. Stephenson, pharm. chemist, manager
- "Straits Times" Office, 10, Collyer Quay,
Daily Times published every evening;
Weekly Straits Times, every Saturday;
Overland Journal weekly, for despatch by each Messageries and P. & O. mail
 Alexr. Duff, editor
 C. H. Westlake, sub-editor and superintendent
 B. M. A. Cornelius, clerk
 André Frois, foreman
- Streiff & Co., undertakers, Orchard Road
 E. J. Streiff
- Syme & Co., merchants, Collyer's Quay
 J. C. Bolton (Glasgow)
 Wm. Ker do.
 G. McMicking (London)
 R. Jardine do.
 J. Ross (Glasgow)
 James Graham
 J. F. Nicholson
 L. de S. Place
 H. H. Edwards
 J. H. Wallace
 H. Dannenberg
- Tay Eng Koe, Chop "Bee Guan Chan,"
 commission agent, 25, Malacca Street
- Trebing, Ch., M.D. oculist, aurist, &c.
- Union Hotel, High Street
 J. Lowell, proprietor
- United Service Hotel, High Street
 G. Buchanan, proprietor
- Valtriny & Co., V. Ch.
- Vaughan, J. D., barrister-at-law and notary public, solicitor of Supreme Court, Grange Road
 J. D. Vaughan
 Khoo Bom Lim
 V. A. Fernandez
 Ong Kim Chie
 Eu Kim Choon
 S. K. Sooparayeloo
 M. S. Moottoo
 M. A. Doorasamy
 Kadierajah
- Wells, E. W., C. E., M. Inst. M.E., engineer and architect

Whampoa & Co., commission agents,
warehousemen and general merchants,
Boat Quay and Bonham Street
Cheah Hee Lin, proprietress
Hoo Ah Yip Wh'poa., signs per pro.
Tchun Chun Fook do.
Kannoo Pillay
Tchun Wing Fook
Lee Chee Woon

Churches, Mission, &c.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.

Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak—Rt. Rev.
G. F. Hose

Archdeacon of Singapore—

Registrar of the Diocese—

Colonial Chaplain—Rev. — Meredith

Curate—Rev. J. Holland

Organist and Choir Master—E. Salzmunn

Clerk—W. McFarlane

Trustees—The Colonial Chaplain, chair-
man, The Colonial Secretary, The
Colonial Engineer, Hon. T. Shelford

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. W. Aitken, M.A.

Finance Committee—J. D. Ross, John
Anderson

Secretary and Treasurer—J. D. Ross

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH MISSION.

Committee—The Trustees of the Cathedral,
if subscribers, Rev. W. H. Gomes, J.
Cooper, A. Gentle

President—Hon. C. C. Smith, C.M.G.

Hon. Secretary—The Colonial Chaplain

Treasurer—A. Gentle

Superintendent—Rev. W. H. Gomes

ST. ANDREW'S SEAMEN'S MISSION.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—G. Mans-
field

ARMENIAN CHURCH OF ST. GREGORY.

Hill Street

Vicar—Rev. D. S. Nahapiet

Warden—P. A. Seth

Treasurers—G. Edgar, C. Jacob

FRENCH ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Rt. Rev. Dr. E. Gasnier, bishop of Eucar-
pia

Very Rev. P. Paris, pro vicar

Rev. L. A. Daguin

Rev. L. Pogue

Rev. C. Salielles (Bukeh Timah)

Rev. L. Page

Rev. T. J. V. Cesbron

Rev. J. Damais

Rev. H. C. Letessier

FRENCH PROCURATION OF THE MISSIONS ETRANGERES.

Rev. L. J. Holhaun

Rev. N. J. Couvreur

FRENCH CATHOLIC MISSION, LABOOT. Rev. C. Mazery

PORTUGUESE MISSION.

CHURCH OF "ST JOSEPH."

Victoria Street.

Vicar and Superior of the Mission—Rev.
Nicolau I. T. Pinto

Coadjutor—Rev. Joze P. St. Anna da
Cunha

Organist—M. A. Baretto

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE "MAGAIN ABOTH." Waterloo Street.

Rabbi—Rev. Abdoolah Zahya, (officiating)

Trustees—D. A. Gubbay, R. Meyer, S.
Manasseh, E. A. Solomon, J. R. Joshua

Treasurer—Abraham Solomon

Secretary—Jos. J. Nathan

"BETHESDA" CHRISTIAN MEETING HOUSE Brass Bassa Road.

Minister—Alex. Grant, M.A.

Trustees—Philip Robinson, William Mac-
donald

SINGAPORE BIBLE SOCIETY

Brass Bassa Road.

Tamil Catechist in charge of Depository—
Peter Tychicus

MISSION TO THE CHINESE.

Missionary—Alexander Grant, M.A.

do. —Philip Hocquard

CHINESE GOSPEL HOUSE.

North Bridge Road.

Pastor—Tan See Boo

Masonic Lodges.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

D. G. M.—W. Bro. W. H. Read

D. D. G. M.—W. Bro. Major S. Dunlop

D. G. S. W.—W. Bro. J. D. Vaughan

D. G. J. W.—W. Bro. Cargill

D. G. Treas—Bro. R. O. Norris
D. G. Secy—Bro. T. C. Loveridge
D. G. S. D.—W. Bro. G. Lavino
D. G. J. D.—W. Bro. N. B. Dennys
D. G. S. of W.—Bro.
D. G. D. of C.—Bro. H. Clipperton
D. G. S. B.—Bro. E. C. Billows
D. G. Pursuivt—Bro. J. Polglase
D. G. Steward—Bro. D. Harrington
do.—Bro. W. Thompson
D. G. Tyler—Bro. W. Thompson

MASONIC HALL BUILDING FUND.

Trustees—W. Bro. J. D. Vaughan, W.
 Bro. T. Cargill, W. Bro. S. Dunlop,
 Bro. J. P. Joaquim, Bro. D. Harrington
Treasurer—W. Bro. T. Cargill
Hon. Secretary—Bro. J. P. Joaquim
Auditors—Bro. C. Dunlop, Bro. C. Polgase

DALHOUSIE ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER,
 No. 508.

MOUNT CALVARY CHAPTER, D.D.

LODGE ST. GEORGE, No. 1,152.
W. M.—N. B. Dennys
S. W.—C. Dunlop
J. W.—J. P. Joaquim
Treasurer—J. D. Vaughan
Secretary—H. Cousins
Organist—G. S. Gottlieb
S. D.—
J. D.—J. P. Joaquim, Jr.
I. G.—C. Emmerson
Tyler—R. O. Norris

LODGE "ZETLAND IN THE EAST, No. 508.
W. M.—J. P. Joaquim
S. W.—J. P. Beal
J. W.—John P. Joaquim
Treasurer—J. D. Vaughan
Secretary—C. B. Hall
Organist—
S. D.—S. M. Moses
J. D.—J. Gray
D. C.—
Steward—
I. G.—A. M. de Fontaine
Tyler—W. Woodworth

MALACCA.

The settlement of Malacca excites more interest from a historical point of view than either of its sister towns, but has so completely fallen to the rear since the establishment of Penang and Singapore as to merit but brief notice in this compilation. Seldom visited by foreigners except for relaxation, its white population, including the troops stationed there, seldom reaches fifty individuals, the actual residents numbering only six or seven. Originally settled by the Portuguese in 1511, it retained its importance as the one foreign *entrepot* in the East until the founding of Penang, when its fortunes rapidly declined. At the present moment it is the least European of all our Settlements in the East, though the facts that it has given its name to the Peninsula and that it was the cradle of Anglo-Chinese study attest its former importance. Its area is embraced by boundaries some 42 miles in length, with a breadth of from 8 to 25 miles. It is governed by a Resident Councillor in subordination to Singapore.

Its one point of interest is its location as a natural history centre, the majority of its casual visitors being attracted thither for sport or science. Beyond this it possesses no points of interest except to those who like to visit scenes famous in the annals of discovery for the bloody fights they have witnessed between the natives and the European nations who contended for their possession. Its population in 1881 amounted to 93,579 individuals, of whom 52,059 were males and 41,250 females, an increase since 1871 of 15,823.

D I R E C T O R Y .

Colonial Government.

RESIDENT COUNCILLOR'S OFFICE.

Resident Councillor—Hon. C. J. Irving
Chief clerk—L. H. Velge
Second clerk—C. J. da Silva
Office keeper—A. J. Sta. Maria
Guardian of Stadt House—J. do Rozario
Malay writer—Abdollah bin Harun

COLONIAL TREASURY.

Officer in charge—J. K. Birch
Chief clerk—F. de Souza
2nd do.—F. A. de Souza

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Officer in charge—E. Hayward
Chief clerk—A. A. Rodrigues
Second do.—J. W. Minjoot
Boarding officer—J. A. Hendorff
Tyndal—Haji Serat

Steam Launch.

Engineer—Vacant
Serang—A. Spykerman
Stoker—P. Sequeira

Signal Station and Pulau Undan Light-house.

Senior Light keeper—H. Gomes
2nd do.—I. J. Astrock

Cape Rachado and Screw Pile Light-house.

Senior Light keeper—R. Taylor
2nd do.—T. W. Warwick
3rd do.—D. do Rozario

SUPREME COURT.

Registry.
Registrar—W. Rodyk
Senior sworn clerk—N. J. Rozells
Second clerk—Moham at Syed bin Hoosain
Tamil Interpreter—Sarnamootoo Chitty
Malay Interpreter—A. Neubronner

MAGISTRACY.

Magistrate and Commissioner of the Court of Requests—James Kortright Birch
Clerk Court of Requests—J. A. Rodyk
Clerk to Magistrate—A. W. Hendriks
Chinese Interpreter—Tan Quan Cheek
Tamil do.—Sarna Mootoo
Malay do.—Md. Yusope

CORONER'S DEPARTMENT.

Coroner—E. Hayward

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonial Surgeon—W. T. B. Falls
General Hospital.

Apothecary—W. R. Angus

Dresser—John Bachelor

Pauper Hospital.

Dresser—Floriano Nunis

do.—J. Nunis

Apprentice—Edward Thezeira

Guardian Leper Hospital—M. J. Nunis

Lock Hospital.

Apothecary—W. R. Angus

Matron—Minah

Public Vaccinator—Theophilus de Souza

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent—E. Hayward

Inspector—R. W. Herne

do.—A. Fraser

do. acting—C. Scott

Sergeant major—Dollah

do.—Mohamat

Sergeants—Four

Corporals—Twenty-nine

1st Class constables—Thirty-five

2nd do.—Eighty

3rd do.—One hundred & twenty-five

Chief clerk—S. P. de Souza

2nd Clerk and Interpreter—Yap Soon Guan

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Registrar—E. Hayward

Clerk—F. C. Klyne

Inspector C. D. O.—J. H. Vieira

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Chief clerk—Bernard Gostelow, Bandar Ilir
Second clerk—A. C. Velge, Bandar Ilir
Third clerk—Richard Nonis, Bandar Ilir
Fourth clerk—John C. Velge, Bandar Ilir
Fifth clerk—R. N. P. do Rozario, Trankira
Forest Ranger—P. J. Holmberg, Bandar Ilir
do. —John J. Dias, Bandar Ilir
Bailiff—Kechot bin Ali, Bungaraya
Malay writer—David C. St. Catharina, Bandar Ilir

PRISON DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent and Gaoler—W. Boyd
Warder—W. Morris
Sub warder—F. F. Nunis
Native warders—Six
Matron—E. Nunis
Clerk—A. W. de Wit

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Supt. of Works & Survey—R. C. Sheppard
Draftsman and computer—R. H. Young
Surveyor 1st class—Wee Eujeau
Do. 2nd do. —D. E. L'asslar
Do. 2nd do. —M. Pereira
Field assistant—Hoosman bin Oomar
Apprentice—A. E. Jansen
Overseer—K. C. Fernandez
Do. —M. Ismail
Acting chief Clerk—J. D. do Rozario
Do. 2nd do. —J. Nonis
Third clerk—W. J. Nonis

POST OFFICE.

Officer in charge—J. K. Birch
Clerk—A. A. Rodrigues

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT.

Sheriff—J. E. Westerhout
Bailiff—R. J. Shepherdson

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Chaplain—Rev. L. C. Biggs, M.A.
Clerk—A. Neubronner

MUNICIPALITY.

Commissioners—Hon. C. J. Irving, president, H. D. Richards, Chau Teck Cheang, Tan Teck Guan, J. E. Westerhout
Secretary—James Rodyk
Clerk—T. M. Beins
Inspr. of Nuisances—G. C. Sharnhorst

Professions and Trades.

Baumgarten, H. A., advocate and solicitor at the Supreme Court
 H. A. Baumgarten
 Paul do Rozario
 Charles do Rozario
 Nio Ong Yew
 Abraham Jozé Gomes

DeWind & Co., planters
 A. A. DeWind
 Ed. Neubronner

Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Co., Limited, The Fort
 A. J. Collier, superintendent
 E. Atkinson

Lee Keng Liat, opium and spirit farmer
 Bennett de Broins, agent
 Tay Quan Hin, manager, opium farm
 Lee Keng Chee, manager, spirit farm
 Seow Pee Boh, clerk

Neubronner & Co., commission agents and agents for B. I. S. N. Co.'s strs. The Fort

Tan Chin Hoon, land owner, Fort Road

Tan Choon Bock & Co., planters, and agents for s.s. *Benmore* and *Japan*, Heeren Street

Tan Hoon Guan & Co., planters, and owners of s.s. *Louisa III.*, owners of rice mill and ice machine, and agents for s.s. *Mayflower*, Bukit China

Tan Teck Guan, landowner and planter
 Tan Teck Guan
 Neo Ong Tew
 Tay Seng Way, agent Singapore

Tan Kim Seng & Co., agents for s.s. *Rainbow*, Blacksmith St.

Tan Tek Yen, agents for s.s. *Pyah Pekhet*, and for Burmah Steamship Company, Limited, River Side
 Tan Tek Yew
 Tan Yang Tee
 J. de Wit

J. H. Velge, Fort Road

Woods, L. H., advocate and solicitor,
Fort Street, River Side, 75
L. H. Wood
Martinho P. do Rozario
John C. Esbran
Phillipe Jansen
Sangra P. T. Pillay
Jose Gomes

HIGH SCHOOL.

Alex. Armstrong, B.A., head master
J. L. Green, assistant master
C. Drury, do.
E. Neubronner do.

ST., FRANCIS SCHOOL.

Manager—Rev. E. F. Délouette, mis. apos.
1st Teacher—Rev. M. de Souza
2nd do. —Justinian de Souza

3rd Teacher—André Nonis
4th do. —Francis Sta. Maria

THE CONVENT.

Rev. Mother St. Marcianne
Sœur St. Denis
Sœur Philomena

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Very Rev. Vicente de Sta. Catharina,
vicar general and superior of mission
Rev. R. L. de Souza, president of committee
P. do Rozario, secretary
L. Lazaroo, treasurer

ST. FRANCIS CHURCH.

Vicar—Rev. E. F. Délouette, mis. apos.
Assistant—Rev. M. de Souza

PENANG.

Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island (the latter name having only been officially abandoned within the last few years) is an island situated on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula in 5 deg. North latitude and with a strip of land on the opposite coast known as Province Wellesley, from which it is separated by a strait varying from 2 to 10 miles in width, constitutes the second in importance of the three governments known as the "Straits Settlements." The island contains an area of about 107 square miles, being 15 miles long and 9 broad at its widest portions, while Province Wellesley extends for a distance of 45 miles along the coast, and has an average width of 8 miles. The chief town of Penang is George Town, but the name of the island (which signifies "Betel nut island") has become so identified with the town that the specific designation has almost dropped out of use.

Penang was ceded to the now famous Captain Light for the East India Company in the year 1785 for an annual payment of \$10,000 to the Rajah of Quetta, a step which was followed 13 years later by the cession of Province Wellesley. In the year 1806, Penang was elevated to the rank of a presidency, its rising fortunes even then bidding fair to eclipse those of Malacca, while Singapore was as yet unknown as a settlement. In 1825 Singapore and Malacca were incorporated with Penang, and the three were designated by the title they still retain. But as the fortunes of Singapore brightened, those of Penang declined, until the former quite overshadowed her older sister, and in 1832 the principal seat of Government was transferred to Singapore.

The settlement of Penang is nominally governed by a Lieut.-Governor (future occupants of the post are to be termed Resident Councillors), but is in effect an appanage of Singapore, a resident merchant representing it in the Singapore Council. An important department of its trade lies in the business transacted with the Dutch settlements in Sumatra, and much excitement was caused during the Acheen war, by what its merchants deemed the undue restrictions placed on their trade by the Dutch authorities. Penang will always remain of certain importance, although it is not likely to again assume the position in the commercial world it formerly held. It is much looked to as an emigration centre for the labour required by the Dutch planters at Acheen and elsewhere. It is a convenient coaling and man-of-war station, and is of yet greater necessity as the virtual seat of government as regards Province Wellesley, which when the Peninsula is placed under British protection, as it must, sooner or later, be, will be an important centre of British influence. George Town is built on a plain, at the back of which rises the hill which, as Penangites declare, renders life on the island endurable. The shops, chiefly kept by Babas, or native-born Chinese, are fairly well supplied with necessaries. The census of 1881 gave 190,597 as the population, in which return, however, were included the population of Province Wellesley and the Dindings.

DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Lieut.-Governor—Major General A. E. H. Anson, C.M.G. (absent)
Acting Governor—Major J. F. A. McNair, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk—W. Dragon
Second do.—S. F. Aeria
Third do.—J. A. Thomas
Fourth do.—Kader Imaï
Fifth do.—W. McK. Young
Malay Writer—Mohamed Hashim

SUPREME COURT.

Judge—T. L. Wood
Clerk—R. D. W. Hall
Registrar—Walter Clutton
Deputy Registrar—J. W. N. Kyshe
Senior Clerk—Conolly Stewart
2nd do.—Jno. Joseph Jambu
3rd do.—Palmer
Tamil Interpreter—John Henry Lincoln
1st Malay Intpr.—William Balhetchet
2nd do.—Charles Nelligan
Chinese do.—Lee Ayoon

COURT OF REQUESTS.

Senior Commissioner—F. H. Gottlieb
Second do.—H. A. O'Brien
Acting Third do.—E. C. Hill

Chief Clerk—J. Gawthorne
Second do.—P. A. Gregory
Third do.—R. R. Robless
Tamil Interpreter—Mahd. Hashim
Chinese do.—Oh Chin Seng
Bailiff—R. P. Jeremiah
Under Bailiffs—Meah Khan, Mahomed Ally
Process Servers—Kader Puckir, Abdul Kader

POLICE COURT.

Senior Magistrate—C. W. Sneyd Kynnersley
Second do.—H. A. O'Brien
Magistrate Province Wellesley—E. S. Isemonger
Chief Clerk—S. Leicester
Second do.—A. A. Surin
Third do.—
Fourth do.—A. Divinada Pillay
Fifth do.—A. C. Thomas
Sixth do.—Jerome Reutens
Seventh do.—A. Jambu
Malay Interpreter—Che Mat
Tamil Interpreters—Shaik Meydin, Kather Meydin
Chinese Interpreters—Oh Koon Choou, Chan Lye Seng

INDIAN IMMIGRATION DEPT.

PROTECTOR'S OFFICE.

Protector—A. M. Macgregor
Inspector—H. Evans
Clerk—A. C. Thomas
Tamil Interpreter—J. Adder Kalanaden

PROTECTORATE OF CHINESE.

Protector of Chinese—E. Karl
First Chinese Clerk—Lim Kok Cheng
Boarding Officer—John A. Perkins

POST OFFICE.

Postmaster—A. J. G. Anson
Chief Clerk—J. Miles
Second do.—A. W. Hendriks
Third do.—*Y. Hean Eng
Fourth do.—L. S. Aeria
Butterworth—Sub Postmaster, F. Felix
Bukit Tamboon—Sub Postmaster, J. E. V. Jeremiah
Niebong Tabal—P. Moothia

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Registrar—R. W. Maxwell
Deputy Inspector—J. R. McFarlane
Clerk—E. J. Gregory
do.—R. G. Woodford
Interpreter—Cheong Kim Quee

LAND OFFICE.

Collector of Land Revenue—F. G. Penney
Chief Clerk—(Vacant)
Second do.—H. J. Thomas
Third do.—Mohamed Sheriff
Fourth do.—S. H. Badruddeen
Forest Ranger—P. W.—F. Nicholas
do. Penang—A. M. Cassim Ally
Bailiff, P. W.—E. Scully
do., Penang—Mohamed Hoosain
Temporary Clerks—M. Rozells, S. S. Aeria,
 P. M. Andrews, B. C. Doral

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Harbour Master, Marine Magistrate, and Registrar of Imports and Exports—Lieut. T. A. Fox, R.N.R.
Chief Clerk—M. Thomas
Second do.—Z. C. Aeria
Third do.—J. W. Jeremiah
Fourth do.—H. Loureiro
Fifth do.—A. Fletcher
Sixth do.—Mahomed Issa
Seventh do.—J. L. Woodford

PUBLIC WORKS AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Col. Engineer and Surveyor General in charge—Capt. H. E. McCallum, R.E.
In Charge Province Wellesley—
Clerk of Works—J. Fright
Draftsman—D. Nathaniel
Draftsman and Computer—Ah Chong
District Surveyor—J. A. St. John
Do.—B. Rudyerd
Overseer 1st class—T. Krishnasamy
Do. 2nd do.—Soon Seow Kee
Do. 2nd do.—Mahomed Zein
Field Assistant—H. C. J. Bacon
Storekeeper—Neow Taih Wee
Chief Clerk—Yeow Sew Beow
Second do.—Koh Choon Teat
Third do.—V. A. Ramdass Naidoo
Fourth do.—Mahomed Kassim
Temporary Draftsman and Overseer—W. H. Sledge

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Medical Officer—F. K. Hampshire
Apothecaries—F. A. Baptiste, M. E. Scriven
Dressers—M. Emuang, J. Francis, L. Hendriks, W. A. Aeria
Apprentices—C. S. Scully, Teo Tai Hoon, H. G. Shepherdson, T. J. Rodrigues, J. G. Dragon
Clerk—J. J. Monteiro
Vaccinator—J. T. Albuquerque
Province Wellesley.
Colonial Surgeon—J. H. McCloskey
Apothecaries—J. R. Forsyth, S. A. O'Keeffe, J. R. Bruce, J. J. D'Vaz
Apprentices—Soondrum Pillay, F. Nicholas
Clerk—R. Moodlier

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent—E. C. Hill

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent—R. W. Maxwell
Assistant Superintendent—H. J. H. Riccard
Chief Inspector—E. H. Bell, Central Station
do.—E. Hogge
Inspectors—J. Smith, Pitt Street Station; E. Mustan, Prangin Station; C. C. Newland, Ralau Station; R. C. Falkner and G. Ruscoe, Central Station
Sub-Inspectors—J. G. Bailey, Central Station; J. W. Carter, Marine Station; S. M. Peralta, Chowrusta Station; J. Watkins, Chowrusta Station

Province Wellesley.

Inspectors—C. H. Ord, (absent), Penaga Station; Acting, P. B. Thorpe, Penaga Station; J. T. Timmins, Permatang Pow Station; E. Holmyard, Bukit Tambun Station

Sub-Inspector—R. Bartlett, Butterworth Station

Chief Clerk—R. H. Mitchell

Second do.—J. Aeria

Third do.—Mahomed Ismail

Fourth Clerk and Chinese Interpreter—Oh Koon Pek

Fifth Clerk and Chinese Interpreter—Mahomed

GAOL DEPARTMENT.

Gaoler—T. H. Lamb

Chief Warder—J. F. McCarthy

Warders—W. Penegr, J. H. Lamb, T. Harman, T. Guild, J. Cardwell, G. Acton, W. Brewer, J. Loughlin, J. Williams, C. Oates

MILITARY.

Major—C. J. Hamilton, The Buffs

Captain—N. Newnham-Davis, do.

Lieut.—G. H. Chippendall, do.

do.—H. R. Knight, do.

do.—V. T. Bunbury, do.

Dpty. Asst. Commissary General—E. S. McMurray

Surgeon—W. P. Bridges

Consulates.

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—Geo. Lavino

Chief Clerk—J. J. M. Fleury

Clerk—Chong Moh

UNITED STATES.

Consular Agent—Andrew Muir Watson

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Consul—R. Klunder

DENMARK.

Vice-Consul—V. Krieger

FRANCE.

Consular Agent—T. C. Bogaardt

GERMANY.

Consul—R. Klunder

ITALY.

Consular Agent—Fritz Hirzel.

Institutions.

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Hon. Treasurer—W. E. Smith

Hon. Secretary—E. W. Presgrave

Clerk—W. A. Dragon

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Hon. Secretary & Treasurer—Lim Hoe Lip

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Chaplain—Rev. J. Walker, M.A.

Organist—E. Halifax

Clerk—H. Loureiro

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President—Hon. Major-General A. F. H. Anson, C.M.G.

Managing Committee—Rev. J. Walker, Captain Fox, Shaik Eusoof, Foo Tye Sin, E. Karl, F. H. Gottlieb, D. C. Brown, J. Budd, A. Neubronner, Ong Boon Tek, Koh Seang Tat

Treasurer—Chew Sin Jong

Secretary—A. J. G. Anson

Auditors—Shaik Eusooff, Koh Seang Tat

Head Master—George Griffin

Assistant Masters—J. B. Quays, R. L. Henderson, W. Donough, R. Peterson, J. B. Doral, J. Surin, Lim Teang Gim, A. Rozario, V. Rozario

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Assistants—E. Wallays, J. J. Gerard, M. C. Laumondais, J. Teurtrie, F. Gueneau

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G. A. Surin, counter clerk
Ismail do.

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Dresden Insurance Company
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 Allgemeine Transport Versicherungs
 Gesellschaft in Wien
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 cherungs Gesellschaft, St. Gallen
 Sjö Assurans Foredningen in Finland
 Elementar Versicherungs Actien Bank
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 rungs Actien Gesellschaft
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 Street

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Ban Aik & Co., merchants, 52, Beach St.

Lee Chin Thuare
 Tau Kim Kung
 Lim Poh Chuan
 Neoh Chu Chye
 Lock Soo Tean
 Ooi Yeow Kee
 Cheang Eng Hin
 Chew Choo Heang
 Tan Cheng Chye
 Tan Khay Teong
 Lee Chin Soon

Blaze, Rudel & Co., chemists and drug-
 gists, Beach Street

D. S. Blaze
 R Rudel
 C. Abrams

Boon Eng & Co., merchants, 25, Beach
 Street

Lye Nhu Quee
 Boey Teang Beng
 Lim Hoe Lip
 Khoo Guan Bee
 Lee Phu Chuan
 Ung Theam Kheng
 Kiam Seong Khay
 Joo Moin Nan
 Teoh Soon Tun
 Cheah Theam Hock
 Eoh Cheng Seong
 Lim Toh Be
 Khoo Khok Sin

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 agents for the Deli and Langkat Cigar
 and Cigarette Co., Limited
 Khoo Aing Hong

Boustead & Co., merchants, 11, Beach
 Street

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 Jasper Young do.
 I. Henderson do.
 T. Cuthbertson (Singapore)
 J. R. Cuthbertson do.
 A. M. Nitken
 J. Finlayson (Europe)
 H. W. Gunn
 H. Y. Macdonald
 H. Lesslar
 J. F. de Melo

- J. da Silva
E. Jeremiah
Lim Sa Kung
Lim Eu Sean
London House, E. Boustead & Co.,
34, Leadenhall St., E.C.
- Cheng Hooi & Co., merchants, 15, Beach
Street
Koh Cheng Hooi
Koh Cheng Keat
Koh Cheng Sean
Koh Khay Beng
Song Joo Teng
Song Joo Wah
Oh Nan Soon
Ung Boon Hean
- DeMello & Kudus, brokers and general
agents, 34, Beach Street
L. T. DeMello
H. Kudus
Hajee Abdullah
Hossain
Abdul Cawder
Shaik Choonoo
- Duke, F. W., barrister-at-law, advocate,
and solicitor of the Supreme Court, 7,
Beach Street
Francis Worge Duke
Mahomed Hashim
Mahomed Slaymun
- Friederichs & Co., merchant
Victor Krieger
A. H. Friederichs, signs per pro.
Edward Bollhalder
W. Rutimeyer
F. Rieniets
- Hall & Co., W., merchants
A. C. Padday (Europe)
R. Padday
C. S. Tennent
David Comrie
W. H. Thomas
Ed. E. Lesslar
H. H. Peterson, Jr.
E. Bain
- Hampshire, F. K., M.B., colonial surgeon,
Northam Road
- Logan & Ross, advocates and solicitors of
the Supreme Court, 2, Union Street,
George Town
- D. Logan, barrister-at-law, soli i or-
general
Frederick J. C. Ross, barrister-at-law
T. H. Kershaw, do.
J. P. de Murat, managing clerk
P. B. Pereira
Chua Khee Fong
Hassan Nuddin
Hussain
Oy Kun
Shaik Ahamad Miah
- Manfield, Bogaardt & Co., merchants
T. Cornelis Bogaardt
G. J. Mansfield (Singapore)
A. P. Power
E. H. Russell
M. Sultan Merican
Mahomed Hashim
- Mathieu & Co., merchants and commis-
sion agents, Beach Street
Caspar Conrad Wiget
Fritz Hizzel
G. Juchler
V. C. de Oliveiro
J. P. Martin
J. Brandts (Olehleh, Acheen)
G. Merican bin Kakersha
Chiah Teck Swee
Rowten
Shaik Mahomed
- Maynard, H. R., chemist and druggist,
Penang Dispensary
- "Penang Gazette," Union Street
W. A. B. Cullin, proprietor
Matthew Gregory, publisher
- Robinson & Co., drapers, milliners, dress-
makers and tailors
P. Robinson (London)
T. Loveridge (Singapore)
J. Spurgin
A. Sinclair
Mrs. Croucher
A. Langlan
- Sandilands, Buttery & Co., merchants, 1,
Beach St.
John Buttery (London)
G. M. Sandilands do.
John Allan
Jas. Gibson

- | | |
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| <p>Tan Choo Kay
G. B. Thomas
E. F. Soutly
Tan Ching Seng
Tan Seng Key
Oh Paik Sun
Teoh Ching Yean
Mahomed Noordin</p> <hr/> <p>Schmidt, Kus ermann & Co., merchants
Franz Kustermann (Hamburg)
C. Sturzenegger (Schaffhausen)
Martin Suhl (Hamburg)
H. Herwig (Singapore)
R. Klünder (Penang)
R. Brenner (Singapore)
H. Jebsen
H. Gröngroft
R. Morstadt
Edward Rozario
Ho Tek Jew
Ho Tek Cheong
Lin Geok Lee
Cheah Choo Kin
Hussain</p> <hr/> <p>Smith & Co., Henry, merchants, ship
brokers, and commission agents, 33,
Beach Street
Henry L. Smith
Soon Yew
Mydin</p> | <p>Thomas, E. F., advocate and solicitor,
34, Beach Street
Edward F. Thomas
L. T. de Mello, managing clerk
Koon Tuck Choon
Paul McIntyre
Gph Aik Boo</p> <hr/> <p>Van Someren & Anthony, advocates and
solicitors, 1, Union St.
R. G. van Someren
G. Anthony
Leow Kim Leong
B. P. Pereira
Shak Yin Fook</p> <hr/> <p>Watson, A. M., merchant and commission
agent
Andrew Muir Watson
Goh Tuan Leam
Lam Pehek Chuan
M. Cassim
M. Hussain</p> <hr/> <p>FRENCH CATHOLIC MISSION.
Rev. M. J. F. Allard (Pulo Tikus)
Rev. L. C. Manissol
Rev. P. Sorin (Province Wellesley)
Rev. L. J. Galmel (Balek Pulao)
Rev. C. A. C. Grenier
Rev. R. M. M. Fee</p> |
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THE CHINA AND JAPAN ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1881.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction in relation to Her Majesty's subjects and others in the dominions of the Emperor of China and the dominions of the Mikado of Japan.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878, or otherwise, in Her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

Preliminary.

1.—This order may be cited as the China and Japan Order in Council, 1881.

2.—This Order shall, except as otherwise expressed, commence and take effect from and immediately after the 31st day of December, 1881, which time is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.

3.—In this Order—

“China” means the dominions of the Emperor of China:

“Japan” means the dominions of the Mikado of Japan:

“Minister” means superior Diplomatic Representative, whether Ambassador, Envoy, Minister Plenipotentiary, or Chargé d'Affaires:

“Consular Officer” includes every officer in Her Majesty's Consular Service, whether Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent, or person authorised to act in any such capacity in China or in Japan:

“British subject” means a subject of Her Majesty, whether by birth or by naturalisation:

“Foreigner” means a subject of the Emperor of China or of the Mikado of Japan, or a subject or citizen of any other State in amity with Her Majesty:

“Treaty” includes Convention, and any Agreement, Regulations, Rules, Articles, Tariff, or other instrument annexed to a Treaty, or agreed on in pursuance of any stipulation thereof:

“Month” means calendar month:

Words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, or more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to females (as the case may require).

Repeal.

4.—Subject to the provisions of this Order, Articles Eighty-five to Ninety-one, inclusive, of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, authorising the making of Regulations for the purposes and by the authority therein mentioned, and the Regulations made thereunder, dated respectively 11 July, 1866, and 16 November, 1866, relating to mortgages, bills of sale, and proceedings against partnerships or partners or agents thereof, and Rule 252 of the Rules of the Supreme Court and other Courts in China and Japan of 4 May, 1855, relating to proceedings by or against partnerships, and Articles One hundred and seventeen and One hundred and eighteen of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, relating to foreigners

and foreign tribunals, are hereby repealed, as from the commencement of this Order; but this repeal does not affect any right, title, obligation, or liability acquired or accrued before the commencement of this Order.

Confirmation of Regulations not Repealed.

5.—Such Regulations as are described in the Schedule to this Order, being Regulations made or expressed or intended to be made under or in execution of the powers conferred by Articles Eighty-five to Ninety-one of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, and all other Regulations made or expressed or intended to be so made and having been approved, or, in case of urgency, not disapproved, under that Order, before the commencement of this Order, except the Regulations expressed to be repealed by this Order, are hereby confirmed, as from the passing of this Order, and the same, as far as they are now in force, shall be in force, and shall be deemed to have always been of the like validity and effect as if they had been originally made by Order in Council.

Authority for further Regulations.

6.—Her Majesty's Minister in China may from time to time, subject and according to the provisions of this Order, make such Regulations as to him seem fit for the peace, order, and good government of British subjects, resident in or resorting to China.

7.—The power aforesaid extends to the making of Regulations for securing observance of the stipulations of Treaties between Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and the Emperor of China, and for maintaining friendly relations between British subjects and Chinese subjects and authorities.

8.—Her Majesty's Minister in China may, as he thinks fit, make any Regulation under this Order extend either throughout China, or to some one or more only of the Consular districts in China.

9.—Her Majesty's Minister in China, in the exercise of the powers aforesaid, may, if he thinks fit, join with the Ministers of any foreign Powers in amity with Her Majesty in making or adopting Regulations with like objects as the Regulations described in the Schedule to this Order, commonly called the Shanghai Land Regulations, or any other Regulations for the municipal government of any foreign concession or settlement in China; and, as regards British subjects, joint Regulations so made shall be as valid and binding as if they related to British subjects only.

10.—Her Majesty's Minister in China may, by any Regulation made under this Order, repeal or alter any Regulation made under the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, or under any prior like authority.

11.—(a) Regulations made under this Order shall not have effect unless and until they are approved by Her Majesty the Queen, that approval being signified through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State,—save that, in case of urgency declared in any such Regulations, the same shall take effect before that approval, and shall continue to have effect unless and until they are disapproved by Her Majesty the Queen, that disapproval being signified through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and until notification of that disapproval has been received and published by Her Majesty's Minister in China.

(b). That approval, where given, shall be conclusive, and the validity or regularity of any Regulations so approved shall not be called in question in any legal proceeding whatever.

12.—Any Regulations made under this Order may, if Her Majesty's Minister in China thinks fit, impose penalties for offences against the same.

13.—Penalties so imposed shall not exceed the following, namely:—For any offence imprisonment for three months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine of \$500, or a fine of \$500 without imprisonment,—with or without a further fine for a continuing offence of \$25 for each day during which the offence continues after the original fine is incurred.

14.—Regulations imposing penalties shall be so framed as to allow in every case of part only of the highest penalty being inflicted.

15.—All Regulations made under this Order, whether imposing penalties or not, shall be printed, and a printed copy thereof shall be affixed, and be at all times kept exhibited conspicuously, in the public office of each Consulate in China.

16.—Printed copies of the Regulations shall be kept on sale at such reasonable price as Her Majesty's Minister in China from time to time directs.

17.—Where a Regulation imposes a penalty, the same shall not be enforceable in any Consular district until a printed copy of the Regulation has been affixed in the public office of the Consulate for that district, and has been kept exhibited conspicuously there during one month.

18.—A charge of an offence against a Regulation made under this Order, imposing a penalty, shall be inquired of, heard, and determined as an ordinary criminal charge under the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, except that (notwithstanding anything in that Order) where the Regulation is one for securing observance of the stipulations of a Treaty, the charge shall be heard and determined in a summary way, and (where the proceeding is before a Provincial Court) without Assessors.

19.—A printed copy of a Regulation, purporting to be made under this Order, and to be certified under the hand of Her Majesty's Minister in China, or under the hand and Consular seal of one of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China, shall be conclusive evidence of the due making of the Regulation, and of its contents.

20.—The foregoing provisions authorising Regulations for China are hereby extended to Japan, with the substitution of Japan for China, and of the Mikado of Japan for the Emperor of China, and of Her Majesty's Minister in Japan for Her Majesty's Minister in China, and of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in Japan for Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China.

Prison Regulations.

21.—The respective powers aforesaid extend to the making of Regulations for the governance, visitation, care, and superintendence of prisons in China or in Japan, and for the infliction of corporal or other punishment on prisoners committing offences against the rules or discipline of a prison; but the provisions of this Order respecting penalties, and respecting the printing, affixing, exhibiting, and sale of Regulations, and the mode of trial of charges of offences against Regulations do not apply to Regulations respecting prisons and offences of prisoners.

Mortgages.

22.—A deed or other instrument of mortgage, legal or equitable, of lands or houses in China or in Japan, executed by a British subject, may be registered at any time after its execution at the Consulate of the Consular district wherein the property mortgaged is situate.

23.—Registration is made as follows:—The original and a copy of the deed or other instrument of mortgage, and an affidavit verifying the execution and place of execution thereof, and verifying the copy, are brought into the Consulate; and the copy and affidavit are left there.

24.—If a deed or other instrument of mortgage is not registered at the Consulate aforesaid within the respective time following (namely):

(i). Within fourteen days after its execution, where it is executed in the Consular district wherein the property mortgaged is situate:

(ii). Within two months after its execution, where it is executed in China or Japan, elsewhere than in that Consular district, or in Hongkong:

(iii). Within six months after the execution, where it is executed elsewhere than in China, Japan, or Hongkong:

then, and in every such case, the mortgage debt secured by the deed or other instrument, and the interest thereon, shall not have priority over judgment, or simple contract debts contracted before the registration of that deed or other instrument.

25.—Registered deeds or other instruments of mortgage, legal or equitable, of the same lands or houses have, as among themselves, priority in order of registration.

26.—(a). The provisions of this Order do not apply to a deed or other instrument of mortgage executed before the commencement of this Order.

(b). As regards a deed or other instrument of mortgage executed before the commencement of this Order, the Regulations repealed by this Order shall, notwithstanding that repeal, be in force, and shall be deemed to have always been of the like validity and effect as if they had originally been made by Order in Council.

27.—The power conferred on the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for China and Japan by Article 127 of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, of framing Rules from time to time, is hereby extended to the framing of Rules for prescribing and regulating the making and keeping of indexes, and of a general index, to the register of mortgages, and searches in those indexes, and other particulars connected with the making, keeping, and using of those registers and indexes, and for authorising and regulating the unregistering of any deed or other instrument of mortgage, or the registering of any release or satisfaction in respect thereof.

Bills of Sale.

28.—The provisions of this Order relating to bills of sale—

(i.) Apply only to such bills of sale executed by British subjects as are intended to affect chattels in China or in Japan:

(ii.) Do not apply to bills of sale given by sheriffs or others under or in execution of process authorising seizure of chattels.

29.—(a.) Every bill of sale must conform with the following rules (namely):

(1.) It must state truly the name, description, and address of grantor.

(2.) It must state truly the consideration for which it is granted.

(3.) It must have annexed thereto or written thereunder an inventory of the chattels intended to be comprised therein.

(4.) Any defeasance, condition, or declaration of trust affecting the bill not contained in the body of the bill must be written on the same paper as the bill.

(5.) The execution of the bill must be attested by a credible witness, with his address and description.

(b.) Otherwise, the bill is void in China and in Japan to the extent following, but not further (that is to say):

(i.) In the case of failure to conform with the rule respecting an inventory, as far as regards chattels omitted from the inventory; and

(ii.) In any other case, wholly.

(c.) The inventory, and any defeasance, condition, or declaration as aforesaid, respectively, is for all purposes deemed part of the bill.

30.—A bill of sale conforming, or appearing to conform, with the foregoing rules, may be registered, if it is intended to affect chattels in China, at the Supreme Court; and if it is intended to affect chattels in Japan, at the Court for Japan; or in either case at the Consulate of the Consular district wherein the chattels are; within the respective time following and not afterwards (namely):

(i.) Within fourteen days after its execution, where it is executed in the Consular district wherein the chattels are:

(ii.) Within two months after its execution, where it is executed in China or in Japan, elsewhere than in that Consular district, or in Hongkong:

(iii.) Within six months after its execution, where it is executed elsewhere than in China, Japan, or Hongkong.

31.—Registration is made as follows: The original and a copy of the bill of sale, and an affidavit verifying the execution, and the time and place of execution, and the attestation thereof, and verifying the copy, are brought into the proper office of the Court or the Consulate; and the copy and affidavit are left there.

32.—If a bill of sale is not registered at a place and within the time by this Order appointed and allowed for registration thereof, it is, from and after the expiration of that time, void in China or in Japan, according as that place is in China or in Japan, to the extent following, but not further (that is to say):

(i.) As against trustees or assignees of the estate of the grantor, in or under bankruptcy, liquidation, or assignment for benefit of creditors; and

(ii.) As against all sheriffs and others seizing chattels under process of any Court, and any person on whose behalf the seizure is made; but only

(iii.) As regards the property in, or right to, the possession of such chattels comprised in the bill as, at or after the filing of the petition for bankruptcy or liquidation, or the execution of the assignment, or the seizure, are in the grantor's possession, or apparent possession.

33.—Registered bills of sale affecting the same chattels have as among themselves priority in order of registration.

34.—Chattels comprised in a registered bill of sale are not in the possession, order, or disposition of the grantor within the law of bankruptcy.

35.—If in any case there is an unregistered bill of sale, and within or on the expiration of the time by this Order allowed for registration thereof, a subsequent bill of sale is granted affecting the same or some of the same chattels, for the same or part of the same debt, then the subsequent bill is, to the extent to which it comprises the same chattels and is for the same debt, absolutely void, unless the Supreme Court for China and Japan, or the Court for Japan, as the case may require, is satisfied that the subsequent bill is granted in good faith for the purpose of correcting some material error in the prior bill, and not for the purpose of unlawfully evading the operation of this Order.

36.—The registration of a bill of sale must be renewed once at least every five years.

37.—Renewal of registration is made as follows:—An affidavit stating the date of and parties to the bill of sale, and the date of the original registration, and of the last renewal, and that the bill is still a subsisting security, is brought in to the proper office of the Court or the Consulate of original registration, and is left there.

38.—If the registration of a bill of sale is not so renewed in any period of five years, then on and from the expiration of that period the bill is deemed to be unregistered.

39.—The provisions of this Order relating to renewal apply to bills of sale registered under the Regulations repealed by this Order.

40.—A transfer or assignment of a registered bill of sale need not be registered; and renewal of registration is not necessary by reason only of such a transfer or assignment.

41.—Where the time for registration or renewal of registration of a bill of sale expires on a Sunday, or other day on which the office for registration is closed, the registration or renewal is valid if made on the first subsequent day on which the office is open.

42.—If in any case the Supreme Court for China and Japan, or the Court for Japan, as the case may require, is satisfied that failure to register or to renew the registration of a bill of sale in due time, or any omission or misstatement connected with registration or renewal, was accidental or inadvertent, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the failure, omission, or misstatement to be rectified in such manner, and on such terms, if any, respecting security, notice by advertisement or otherwise, or any other matter, as the Court thinks fit.

43.—(a.) The provisions of this Order, except as regards renewal of registration, do not apply to a bill of sale executed before the commencement of this Order.

(b.) As regards a bill of sale executed before the commencement of this Order, the Regulations repealed by this Order shall, notwithstanding that repeal, be in force, and shall be deemed to have always been of the like validity and effect as if they had originally been made by Order in Council.

44.—The power conferred on the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for China and Japan by Article 127 of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, of framing Rules from time to time, is hereby extended to the framing of Rules for prescribing and regulating the making and keeping of indexes, and of a general index, to the registers of bills of sale, and searches in those indexes, and other particulars connected with the making, keeping, and using of those registers and indexes, and for authorising and regulating the unregistering of any bill of sale, or the registering of any release or satisfaction in respect thereof.

Suits by or against Partners.

45.—(a.) The following are Rules of Procedure of Her Majesty's Courts in China and in Japan, under the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865:

(1.) Persons claiming or being liable as partners may sue or be sued in the firm name, if any.

(2.) Where partners sue in the firm name, they must, on demand in writing on behalf of any defendant, forthwith declare the names and addresses of the partners.

(3.) Otherwise, all proceedings in the suit may, on application, be stayed on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

(4.) When the names of the partners are so declared, the suit proceeds in the same manner, and the same consequences in all respects follow, as if they had been named as the plaintiffs in the petition.

(5.) All subsequent proceedings, nevertheless, continue in the firm name.

(6.) Where partners are sued in the firm name, the petition must be served either on one or more of the partners within the jurisdiction, or at the principal place of the partnership business within the jurisdiction on some person having then and there control or management of the partnership business.

(7.) Where one person, carrying on business in the name of a firm apparently representing more persons than one, is sued in the firm name, the petition may be served at the principal place of the business within the jurisdiction on some person having then and there control or management of the business.

(8.) Where partners are sued in the firm name, they must appear individually in their own names.

(9.) All subsequent proceedings, nevertheless, continue in the firm name.

(10.) Where a person, carrying on business in the name of a firm apparently representing more persons than one, is sued in the firm name he must appear in his own name.

(11.) All subsequent proceedings nevertheless continue in the firm name.

(12.) In any case not hereinbefore provided for, where persons claiming or being liable as partners sue or are sued in the firm name, any party to the suit may, on application to the Court, obtain a statement of the names of the persons who are partners in the firm, to be furnished and verified on oath or otherwise, as the Court thinks fit.

(13.)—Where a judgment is against partners in the firm name, execution may issue—

(i.)—Against any property of the partners as such; and

(ii.)—Against any person who has admitted in the suit that he is a partner, or who has been adjudged to be a partner; and

(iii.) Against any person who has been served in the suit as a partner, and has failed to appear.

(14.) If the party who has obtained judgment claims to be entitled to issue execution against any other person, as being a partner, he may apply to the Court for leave so to do; and the Court, if the liability is not disputed, may give such leave, or if it is disputed may order that the question of the liability be tried and determined as a question in the suit, in such manner as the Court thinks fit.

(b.) The foregoing Rules may be from time to time varied by Rules of Procedure made under the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865.

(c.) Printed copies of the foregoing Rules must be exhibited conspicuously in each Court and Consulate in China and Japan, with the other Rules of Procedure for the time being in force under the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, and be sold at such reasonable price as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from time to time directs.

(d.) A printed copy of the foregoing Rules purporting to be certified under the hand of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the seal of that Court is for all purposes conclusive evidence thereof.

46.—(a.) The provisions of this Order do not apply to proceedings instituted by

or against partnerships or partners or agents thereof, before the commencement of this Order.

(b.) As regards proceedings instituted by or against partnerships or partners or agents thereof before the commencement of this Order, the Regulations repealed by this Order shall, notwithstanding that repeal, be in force, and shall be deemed to have always been of the like validity and effect as if they had been Rules of Procedure made under the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865; and, as regards the same proceedings, the Rule of Procedure (252) repealed by this Order shall continue to have effect, notwithstanding that repeal, subject always to the operation of the Regulations repealed by this Order.

Suits by or against Foreigners.

47.—(a.) Where a foreigner desires to institute or take a suit or proceeding of a civil nature against a British subject, or a British subject desires to institute or take a suit or proceeding of a civil nature against a foreigner, the Supreme Court for China and Japan, and the Court for Japan, and a Provincial Court, according to the respective jurisdiction of the Court, may entertain the suit or proceeding and hear and determine it; and, if all parties desire, or the Court directs, a trial with a jury or assessors, then, with a jury or assessors, at a place where such a trial might be had if all parties were British subjects, but in all other respects according to the ordinary course of the Court.

(b.) Provided, that the foreigner first obtains and files in the Court the consent in writing of the competent authority of his own nation to his submitting, and that he does submit, to the jurisdiction of the Court, and, if required by the Court, gives security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such reasonable amount as the Court directs, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, damages, costs and expenses, and abide by and perform the decision to be given either by the Court or on appeal.

(c.) A counter-claim or cross-suit cannot be brought or instituted in the Court against a plaintiff, being a foreigner, who has submitted to the jurisdiction, by a defendant, except by leave of the Court first obtained.

(d.) The Court, before giving leave, requires proof from the defendant that his claim arises out of the matter in dispute, and that there is reasonable ground for it, and that it is not made for vexation or delay.

(e.) Nothing in this provision prevents the defendant from instituting or taking in the Court against the foreigner, after the termination of the suit or proceeding in which the foreigner is plaintiff, any suit or proceeding that the defendant might have instituted or taken in the Court against the foreigner if no provision restraining counter-claims or cross-suits had been inserted in this Order.

(f.) Where a foreigner obtains in the Court an order against a defendant being a British subject, and in another suit that defendant is plaintiff and the foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subject, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit.

(g.) Where a plaintiff, being a foreigner, obtains in the Court an order against two or more defendants being British subjects, jointly, and in another suit one of them is plaintiff and the foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subject, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit, without prejudice to the right of the British subject to require contribution from his co-defendants under the joint liability.

(h.) Where a foreigner is co-plaintiff in a suit with a British subject who is within the particular jurisdiction, it is not necessary for the foreigner to make deposit or give security for costs, unless the Court so directs; but the co-plaintiff British subject is responsible for all fees and costs.

Chinese, Japanese, or Foreign Tribunals.

48.—(a.) Where it is shown to the Supreme or other Court that the attendance

of a British subject to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required in a Chinese or Japanese Court, or before a Chinese or Japanese judicial officer or in a Court, or before a judicial officer of any State in amity with Her Majesty, the Supreme or other Court may, if it thinks fit, in a case and in circumstances in which it would require his attendance before itself, order that he do attend as so required.

(b.) A Provincial Court, however, cannot so order attendance at any place beyond its particular jurisdiction.

(c.) If the person ordered to attend, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Supreme or other Court, he is, independently of any other liability, guilty of an offence against this Order, and for every such offence, on conviction thereof, by summary trial, is liable to a fine not exceeding \$500, or to imprisonment for not exceeding one month, in the discretion of the Court.

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Order in Council refers.

I.—Regulations made by Sir Rutherford Alcock, while Her Majesty's Minister in China, intituled or designated as Land Regulations, Regulations, and Bye-Laws annexed to the Land Regulations, and the foreign quarter of Shanghai north of the Yang-King-Pang, and commonly called the Shanghai Land Regulations.

II.—Port, Consular, Customs, and Harbour Regulations applicable to all the Treaty ports in China, dated 31st May, 1869.

ORDER OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN COUNCIL,
FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF HER MAJESTY'S
SUBJECTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 9TH DAY OF MARCH, 1865.

PRESENT:—

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS an Act of Parliament was passed in the Session of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign (chapter eighty) "for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China": ^{Preamble.} 6 & 7 Vict. c. 80.

And whereas, by that Act it was enacted (among other things) that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order or Orders made with the advice of Her Privy Council, to ordain for the government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being wit in any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, any law or ordinance which to Her Majesty in Council might seem meet, as fully and effectually as any such law or ordinance could be made by Her Majesty in Council for the government of Her Majesty's subjects being within Her Majesty's Island of Hongkong:

And whereas, another Act of Parliament was passed in the same Session (chapter ninety-four) "to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual" (to which Act the expression The Foreign Jurisdiction Act when hereafter used in this Order refers): 6 & 7 Vict. c. 84.

And whereas, by The Foreign Jurisdiction Act it was enacted (among other things) that it was and should be lawful for Her Majesty to hold, exercise, and enjoy any power or jurisdiction which Her Majesty then had, or might at any time thereafter have, within any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the same and as ample a manner as if Her Majesty had acquired such power or jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory:

And whereas, Her Majesty has had and now has power and jurisdiction in the dominions of the Emperor of China, and in the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan:

And whereas, Her Majesty was pleased from time to time, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, by Orders in Council of the

several dates in the Schedule to this Order specified, to ordain laws and ordinances for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within certain ships or vessels at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, and to make provision for the exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction aforesaid in the dominions of the Emperor of China and of the Tycoon of Japan respectively :

And whereas, it has seemed to Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to be expedient at the present time to revise the provisions of the said Orders, and to ordain further and other laws and ordinances for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within such ships or vessels as aforesaid, and to make further and other provision for the due exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction aforesaid and particularly for the more regular and efficient administration of justice among Her Majesty's subjects resident in or resorting to the dominions of the Emperor of China or of the Tycoon of Japan :

And whereas, under the authority of provisions in that behalf in the first-recited Act contained, ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within certain ships or vessels at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, have been from time to time made by the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China (such Superintendent being also the Governor of Hongkong), with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, which ordinances are known as Consular Ordinances :

And whereas, such of those Consular Ordinances as are described in the Schedule to this Order are now in force, wholly or in part, but they are liable to repeal by order of Her Majesty in Council, and it is expedient that they be repealed, such of their provisions as are not intended to be abrogated being consolidated with this Order :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the first recited Act and The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, or either of them, or otherwise in Her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited at The China and Japan Order in Council, 1865.

Interpretation.

2. In this Order—

The term "China" means the dominions of the Emperor of China :

The term "Japan" means the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan :

The term "Minister" means the superior diplomatic representative of Her Majesty for the time being, whether Ambassador, Envoy, Minister Plenipotentiary, or Chargé d'Affaires.

The term "Chief Superintendent of Trade" means the Superintendent of the trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China for the time being, or any person for the time being authorized to act as such :

The term "Consular Officer" includes every officer in Her Majesty's Consular Service, whether Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent, or person authorized to act in any such capacity in China or Japan :

The term "British vessels" includes every vessel being a British ship within the meaning of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or any other Act of Parliament for the time being in force for the regulation of merchant shipping,—and any vessel owned wholly or in part by any person entitled to be the owner of a British ship in the sense aforesaid,—and any vessel provided with sailing-letters from the Governor or Officer administering the Government of Hongkong, or from the Chief Superintendent of Trade:—

The term "Treaty" includes Convention, and any Agreement, Regulations, Rules, Articles, Tariff, or other instrument annexed to a Treaty, or agreed on in pursuance of any stipulation thereof:

The term "month" means calendar month:

Words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing or more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to females (as the case may require).

3. The provisions of this Order relating to British subjects apply to all subjects of Her Majesty, whether by birth or by naturalization.

The provisions of this Order relating to foreigners apply to subjects of the Emperor of China and of the Tycoon of Japan respectively, and subjects or citizens of any State other than China or Japan (not being enemies of Her Majesty).

II.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RESPECTING HER MAJESTY'S JURISDICTION.

4. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction exerciseable in China or in Japan for the judicial hearing and determination of matters in difference between British subjects, or between foreigners and British subjects,—or for the administration or control of the property or persons of British subjects,—or for the repression or punishment of crimes or offences committed by British subjects,—or for the maintenance of order among British subjects,—shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, and not otherwise.

5. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the civil and criminal jurisdiction aforesaid shall, as far as circumstances admit, be exercised upon the principles of and in conformity with the Common Law, the Rules of Equity, the Statute Law, and other Law for the time being in force in and for England, and with the powers vested in and according to the course of procedure and practice observed by and before Courts of Justice and Justices of the Peace in England, according to their respective jurisdictions and authorities.

6. Except as to offences made or declared such by this Order, or by any Regulation or Rule made under it—

Any act other than an act that would by a Court of Justice having criminal jurisdiction in England be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing such act liable to punishment in England, shall not, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order, be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing such act liable to punishment.

III.—CONSTITUTION OF HER MAJESTY'S COURT.

I.—*The Supreme Court at Shanghai.*

7. There shall be a Court styled Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan.

The Supreme Court shall have a seal bearing its styles and such

	device as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time directs.
Place of sitting.	8. The Supreme Court shall hold its ordinary sittings at Shanghai, or, on emergency, at any other place within the district of the Consulate of Shanghai; but may at any time transfer its ordinary sittings to any such place in China as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State or Her Majesty's Minister in China approves.
Judge.	9. There shall be one Judge of the Supreme Court.
Appointment.	He shall be appointed by Her Majesty, by warrant under Her Royal sign manual.
Qualification.	He shall be a subject of Her Majesty (by birth or naturalization) who at the time of his appointment is a member of the bar of England, Scotland, or Ireland, of not less than seven years' standing, or has filled the office of Assistant Judge or Law Secretary in the Supreme Court, or the office of Judge or Legal Vice-Consul or Law Secretary in Her Majesty's Consular Service.
Deputy of Judge.	10. The Judge may from time to time, in case of his absence or intended absence from the district of the Consulate of Shanghai, either in the discharge of his duty or with permission of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or in case of illness, appoint, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, a fit person to be his deputy for the time therein mentioned; but every such appointment shall be revocable, at pleasure, by the Judge, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court.
Acting Judge.	The person so appointed shall, during the continuance of his appointment, have all the like power and authority as the Judge. 11. During a vacancy in the office of Judge, or on emergency, a fit person approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or (in the absence of notice to Her Majesty's Minister in China of any such approval) by Her Majesty's Minister in China, may temporarily be and act as Acting Judge, with all the powers and authority of the Judge.
Assistant Judge, Law Secretary, Officers, and Clerks.	12. There shall be attached to the Supreme Court— (1.) An Assistant Judge. (2.) A Law Secretary. (3.) So many officers and clerks as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may from time to time think fit.
Appointment of Assistant Judge.	13. The Assistant Judge shall be appointed by Her Majesty, by warrant under Her Royal sign manual.
Duties of Assistant Judge in civil cases.	14. The Assistant Judge shall hear and determine such matters and questions arising in suits and proceedings of a civil nature, originally instituted in the Supreme Court, as are from time to time especially referred to him by the Judge; but in every such case any party to the suit or proceeding shall be entitled as of course to a re-hearing before the Judge.
In criminal cases.	15. The Assistant Judge shall hear and determine in summary way such criminal charges originally brought before the Supreme Court as may be lawfully so heard and determined, and as are from time to time referred to him by the Judge.
Acting Assistant Judge.	16. In case of the absence or illness of the Assistant Judge, or during a vacancy in the office of Assistant Judge, or during the temporary employment of the Assistant Judge in any other capacity, or on emergency, the Judge may, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, appoint the Law Secretary, or any fit person approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or by Her Majesty's Minister in China, to act as Assistant

Judge for the time therein mentioned; but every such appointment shall be revocable, at pleasure, by the Judge, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court.

The Law Secretary, or other person so appointed, shall, during the continuance of his appointment, have all the power and authorities of the Assistant Judge.

17. The Law Secretary shall be appointed by Her Majesty by warrant under Her Royal sign manual. Appointment of Law Secretary.

18. The Law Secretary shall be the Registrar of the Court. Law Secretary to be Registrar.

19. The Law Secretary shall hear and determine such matters and questions arising in suits and proceedings of a civil nature originally instituted in the Supreme Court as the Judge from time to time for the despatch of urgent business thinks fit to refer especially to him, but in every such case any party to the suit or proceeding shall be entitled, as of course, to a rehearing before the Judge. Duties of Law Secretary in civil cases.

20. The Law Secretary shall discharge such duties in connexion with the conduct of criminal prosecutions as the Judge from time to time directs. In criminal prosecutions.

21. The Law Secretary shall hear and determine in a summary way such criminal charges originally brought before the Supreme Court as may be lawfully so heard and determined, and as the Judge from time to time for the despatch of urgent business thinks fit to refer specially to him. In hearing criminal cases.

22. In case of the absence or illness of the Law Secretary, or during a vacancy in the office of Law Secretary, or during the temporary employment of the Law Secretary in any other capacity, or on emergency, the Judge may, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, appoint any fit person approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or by Her Majesty's Minister in China, to act as Law Secretary for the time therein mentioned; but every such appointment shall be revocable, at pleasure, by the Judge, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court. Acting Law Secretary.

The person so appointed shall, during the continuance of his appointment, have all the power and authority of the Law Secretary.

23. The Judge, Assistant Judge, and Law Secretary shall hold office during the pleasure of Her Majesty, but any warrant of appointment to the office of Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary shall not be vacated by reason only of a demise of the Crown. Tenure of office of Judge, Assistant Judge, and Law Secretary.

In case at any time Her Majesty thinks fit by warrant under Her Royal sign manual to revoke the warrant appointing any person to be Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary,—or while there is a Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary in office, thinks fit by warrant under Her Royal sign manual to appoint another person to be Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary (as the case may be),—then and in every such case, until the warrant of revocation or of new appointment is notified by Her Majesty's Minister in China to the person holding office, all powers and authorities vested in that person shall continue and be deemed to have continued in as full force,—and he shall continue and be deemed to have continued entitled to all the privileges and emoluments of the office as fully, and all things done by him shall be and be deemed to have been as valid in law,—as if such warrant of revocation or new appointment had not been made.

24. One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may, and Her Majesty's Ministers in China and Japan respectively, with the approval of the Judge of the Supreme Court in each instance first Consular officers temporarily attached.

obtained, may from time to time temporarily attach to the Supreme Court any persons holding appointments as Consuls or Vice-Consuls.

Every person so attached shall discharge such duties in connexion with the Court as the Judge from time to time, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, directs, and shall have the like power and authority as the Assistant Judge or Law Secretary has, according as in each case the nature of the duties directed to be discharged by the person so attached may require.

II.—*The Provincial Courts.*

Provincial Courts to be held by Consuls or Vice-Consuls (commissioned), or by Acting Consuls or Vice-Consuls.

25. Each of Her Majesty's Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls (holding a commission as such from Her Majesty), resident in China or in Japan (with the exception of Her Majesty's Consuls at Shanghai, and with such other exceptions as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State at any time thinks fit to make),—or any person acting temporarily, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State or of Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan, as and for a Consul-General, Consul, or Vice Consul, so commissioned as aforesaid,—shall for and in his own Consular district, hold and form a Court styled Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton or as the case may be*], hereafter in this Order called a Provincial Court.

Seal.

Each Provincial Court shall have a seal bearing its style and such device as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time directs.

IV.—*JURIES.—ASSESSORS.*

Qualifications of jurors.

26. Every male British subject resident in China or in Japan,—being of the age of 21 years or upwards,—being able to speak and read English,—having or earning a gross income at the rate of not less than 250 dollars a year,—not having been attainted of treason or felony, or convicted of any crime that is infamous (unless he has obtained a free pardon), and not being under outlawry,—shall be qualified to serve on a jury.

Exemptions.

27. All persons so qualified shall be liable so to serve, except the following:—

Persons in Her Majesty's Diplomatic, Consular, or other Civil service in actual employment.

Officers, clerks, keepers of prisons, messengers, and other persons attached to or in the service of any of Her Majesty's Courts;

Officers and others on full pay in Her Majesty's Navy or Army, or in actual employment in the service of any Department connected therewith;

Persons holding appointments in the Civil service, and Commissioned Officers in the Naval or Military service of the Emperor of China or of the Tycoon of Japan.

Clergymen and ministers in the actual discharge of professional duties;

Advocates and attorneys in actual practice;

Physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries in actual practice;

And except persons disabled by mental or bodily infirmity.

Making of jury list.

28. On or before the 14th day of September, in the year 1865, and on or before the 14th day of January in every subsequent year, each Court shall make out a list of the persons so qualified and liable, resident within its district.

The list shall, on or before the 21st day of the same respective month, be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court, and shall be there exhibited until the end of that month, with a notice annexed

that on a day specified, not being sooner than the 7th or later than the 14th day of the then next month, the Court will hold a special sitting for the revision of the list.

The Court shall hold such special sitting accordingly, and at such sitting, or at some adjournment thereof (of which public notice shall be given), shall revise the list by striking out the name of any person appearing to be not qualified or not liable to serve, and by inserting the name of any person omitted and appearing to be so qualified and liable, either on the application of the person omitted, or on such notice to him as the Court thinks fit.

The list shall be finally revised and settled not later than the 21st day of October in the year 1865, and not later than the 21st day of February in every subsequent year, and when settled shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court, and be there exhibited during not less than two months.

Such list, as settled, shall be brought into use in the year 1865, on the 1st day of November, and in every subsequent year on the 1st day of March, and in every case shall be used as the jury list of the Court until the 1st day of March next after the time of its being brought into use.

29. Where, in pursuance of this Order, a jury is ordered, the Court shall summon so many of the persons comprised in the jury list, not fewer than fifteen, as seem requisite. Summoning and attendance of jurors.

Any person failing to attend according to such summons shall be liable to such fine, not exceeding 50 dollars, as the Court thinks fit to impose. Penalty.

Any such fine shall not be levied until after the expiration of 14 days. The proper officer of the Court shall forthwith give to the person fined notice in writing of the imposition of the fine, and require him within six days after receipt of the notice to file an affidavit excusing his non-attendance (if he desires to do so). The Court shall consider the affidavit, and may, if it deems proper, remit the fine.

30. A jury shall consist of five jurors.

Number of jury.
Challenges.

31. In civil and in criminal cases the like challenges shall be allowed as in England, with this addition,—that in civil cases each party may challenge three jurors preemptorily.

32. A jury shall be required to give an unanimous verdict.

Unanimity.

33. Where a Provincial Court proceeds, in pursuance of this Order, to hear and determine any case, civil or criminal, with Assessors, the Court shall nominate and summon as Assessors not less than two and not more than four indifferent British subjects of good repute, resident in the district of the Court. Provincial Consular Court,—Assessors, their number; qualifications;

Where, however, by reason of local circumstances, the Court is able to obtain the presence of one fit person only as Assessor, the Court may sit with him alone as Assessor; and where for like reason the Court is not able to obtain the presence of any fit person as Assessor, the Court may (notwithstanding anything in this Order) sit without an Assessor; but in every such case the Court shall record in the minutes of proceedings its reasons for sitting with one Assessor only, or without an Assessor.

34. An Assessor shall not have voice or vote in the decision of the Court in any case, civil or criminal; but an Assessor dissenting in a civil case from any decision of the Court, or in a criminal case from any decision of the Court, or the conviction, or the amount of punishment awarded, may record in the minutes of proceedings his and functions.

dissent and the grounds thereof; and an Assessor dissenting shall be entitled to receive gratis a certified copy of the minutes.

V.—JURISDICTION AND AUTHORITIES OF HER MAJESTY'S COURTS.
I.—*In General.*

Ordinary original jurisdiction of Supreme Court.

35. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, exercisable in China, shall, for and within the district of the Consulate of Shanghai, be vested exclusively in the Supreme Court as its ordinary original jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction of Provincial Court.

36. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, exercisable in China, beyond the district of the Consulate of Shanghai and not under this Order vested exclusively in the Supreme Court,—and all Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, exercisable in Japan and not under this Order vested exclusively in the Supreme Court,—shall, to the extent and in the manner provided by this Order, be vested in the Provincial Court, each for and within its own district.

Concurrent jurisdiction of Supreme with Provincial Courts.

37. The Supreme Court shall have, in all matters civil and criminal, an extraordinary original jurisdiction throughout China and Japan, concurrent with the jurisdiction of the several Provincial Courts, such extraordinary jurisdiction to be exercised subject and according to the provisions of this order.

Visits to Provincial Courts.

38. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, from time to time, visit in a magisterial or judicial capacity any Provincial Court, and there inquire of, or hear and determine, any case, civil or criminal, pending in that Court, or arising within its district,—or, from time to time, may appoint the Assistant Judge or the Law Secretary of the Supreme Court to visit in the like capacity and for the like purpose any Provincial Court.

Reference of case by Provincial to Supreme Court.

39. A Provincial Court may, of its own motion, or on the application of any person concerned, report to the Supreme Court the pendency of any case, civil or criminal, which appears to the Provincial Court fit to be heard and determined by the Supreme Court.

Courts of Record.

The Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the same shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

Barristers, attorneys, and solicitors.

40. Every Court shall, in the exercise of every part of its respective jurisdiction, be a Court of Record.

41. The Judge of the Supreme Court may from time to time admit fit persons to practice in the Supreme Court as barristers, attorneys, and solicitors, or in any of those capacities.

Consul at Shanghai to be Sheriff.

The Judge of the Supreme Court may, from time to time, subject to the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, make Rules for regulating the admission of persons to practice as aforesaid in Provincial Courts.

42. Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai shall have all the powers and authorities of the Sheriff of a county in England, with all the privileges and immunities of the office, and as such Sheriff shall be charged with the execution of all decrees, orders, and sentences made and passed by the Supreme Court, on the requisition in that behalf of the Supreme Court.

Execution by Provincial Court of writs, &c., from Supreme Court.

43. Each Provincial Court shall execute any writ, order, or warrant issuing from the Supreme Court and directed to the Provincial Court,—and may take security from any persons named therein for his appearance personally or by attorney, according to the writ, order, or warrant; or may cause such person to be taken

in custody or otherwise, to the Supreme Court, or elsewhere in China or Japan, according to the writ, order, or warrant.

44. Any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or in Japan may execute any writ, order, or warrant issuing from the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and accompanied by a request for such execution in writing under the seal of that Court; and may take security from any person named in any such writ, order, or warrant for his appearance personally, or by attorney, at Hongkong; or may cause any such person to be taken in custody or otherwise, to Hongkong, according to the writ, order, or warrant.

Execution of writs, &c., from Hongkong.

45. Any of Her Majesty's Judicial or Consular Officers shall not be liable to action for the escape of any person taken under any writ, order, or warrant of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

Protection of Consular Officers.

46. Her Majesty's several Courts in China and Japan shall be auxiliary to one another in all particulars relative to the administration of justice, civil or criminal.

Courts to be auxiliary.

47. Each Provincial Court shall every six months furnish to the Supreme Court for China and Japan a report respecting every case, civil and criminal, brought before it, in such form as the Judge of the Supreme Court from time to time directs.

Report by Provincial to Supreme Court.

II.—*In Civil Matters.*

RECONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

48. Every Court may promote reconciliation, and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way of any suit or proceeding pending before it.

Settlement of litigation.

49. A Court may, with the consent of the parties, refer to arbitration the final determination of any suit or proceeding pending before it, or of all matters in difference between the parties, on such terms and with such directions as to appointment of an arbitrator and other things as may seem fit, and may if it think fit, take from the parties, or any of them, security to abide by the result of the reference.

Reference to arbitration by Court.

In any such case the award shall be final and conclusive.

On the application of any party a decree of the Court may be entered in conformity with the award, and such decree shall not be open to any appeal or re-hearing whatever.

50. Every agreement for reference to arbitration, or submission to arbitration, by consent may, on the application of any party, be made a rule of a Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the reference or submission, which Court shall thereupon have power and authority to enforce the agreement or submission and the award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award in such manner and on such terms as may be just.

Reference to arbitration made rule of Court.

General Authorities of Courts.

51. The Supreme and every other Court shall be a Court of Law and Equity.

Special Authorities of Courts.

52. The Supreme and every other Court shall be a Court of Bankruptcy, and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have (as to a Provincial Court, for and within its own district), with respect to British subjects and to their debtors and creditors, being either British subjects or foreigners submitting to the jurisdiction of the Court, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to the Court of Bankruptcy and the County Courts in England, or to any other judicial authority having for the time being jurisdiction in Bankruptcy in England.

Bankruptcy.

Coroner.

53. The Supreme and every other Court shall (as to a Provincial Court, for and within its own district) have and discharge all the powers, rights, and duties appertaining to the office of Coroner in England,—summoning when necessary a jury of not less than three persons comprised in the jury list of the Court.

Any person failing to attend according to such summons shall be liable to the like fine, to be levied in the like manner, as in this Order provided with reference to juries in civil and criminal proceedings.

Admiralty.

54. The Supreme Court shall be a Vice-Admiralty Court, and as such shall, for the within China and Japan, and for vessels and persons coming to and within China or Japan, have all such jurisdiction as for the time being ordinarily belongs to Vice-Admiralty Courts in Her Majesty's possessions abroad.

Lunacy.

55. The Supreme Court shall, as far as circumstances admit, have in itself exclusively, for and within China and Japan, with respect to British subjects, all such jurisdiction relative to the custody and management of the persons and estates of persons of unsound mind, as for the time being belongs to the Lord Chancellor or other person or persons in England intrusted by virtue of Her Majesty's sign manual with the care and commitment of the custody of the persons and estates of persons found by inquisition in England, idiot, lunatic, or of unsound mind.

Matrimonial Causes.

56. The Supreme Court shall be a Court for Matrimonial Causes, and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have in itself exclusively, for and within China and Japan, with respect to British subjects, all such jurisdiction, except the jurisdiction relative to dissolution or nullity or factitation of marriage, as for the time being belongs to the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England.

Probate and Administration.

57. The Supreme Court shall be a Court of Probate, and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have for and within China and Japan, with respect to the property of British subjects having at the time of death their fixed places of abode in China or Japan, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England.

A Provincial Court shall, however, also have power to grant probate or administrations, where there is no contention respecting the right to the grant, and it is proved on oath that the deceased had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Court.

Probate or administration granted by a Provincial Court shall have effect over all the property of the deceased within China and Japan, and shall effectually discharge persons dealing with an executor or administrator thereunder, and that, notwithstanding any defect afterwards appears in the grant.

Such a grant shall not be impeachable by reason only that the deceased had not at the time of his death his fixed place of abode within the particular jurisdiction.

Testamentary papers to be deposited in Court.

58. Any person having in his possession or under his control any paper or writing of a deceased British subject, being or purporting to be testamentary, shall forthwith bring the original to the Court within the district whereof such person is at the time of his first knowledge of the death of the deceased, and deposit it there.

Penalty.

Any person neglecting to do so for fourteen days after having knowledge of the death of the deceased, shall be liable to such penalty, not exceeding 250 dollars, as the Court thinks fit to impose.

59. From the death of a British subject, having at the time of death his fixed place of abode in China or Japan, intestate, until administration is granted, his personal property within China and Japan shall be vested in the Judge of the Supreme Court, as the personal property of an intestate in England is vested in the Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Probate there.

Property of intestate until administration.

60. If any person, other than one of Her Majesty's Consular Officers, takes possession of and in any manner administers any part of the personal property of any person deceased, without obtaining probate or administration within three months after the death of the deceased,—or within one month after the termination of any suit or dispute respecting probate or administration (if there is any such which is not ended within two months after the death of the deceased), he shall be liable to such penalty not exceeding 500 dollars as the Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the property of the deceased thinks fit to impose; and in every such case the same fees shall be payable by the person so administering as would have been payable by him if he had obtained probate or administration.

Penalty on administering without probate.

61. Where a British subject, not having at the time of death his fixed place of abode in China or Japan, dies there, the Court within whose district he dies shall, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, forthwith on the death of the deceased, or as soon after as may be, take possession of his personal property within the particular jurisdiction, or put it under the seal of the Court (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstance so require, making an inventory) and so keep the property until it can be dealt with according to law.

Taking possession of property of deceased.

Trial with a Jury.

62. Where a suit originally instituted in the Supreme Court relates to money, goods, or other property, or any matter at issue of the amount or value of 1,500 dollars or upwards,—or is brought for recovery of damages of the amount of 1,500 dollars or upwards,—the suit shall, on the demand of either party, be, under order of the Court, tried with a jury.

Cases for trial with jury.

In any case (except where, according to the Rules of the Court, the suit is to be heard and determined in summary way) a suit so instituted may be tried with a jury, if the Court of its own motion or on the application of either party, thinks fit so to order.

One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may, by order under his hand, extend the present provision to any Provincial Court, where it appears to him there is a sufficient Jury list.

Trial with Assessors.

63. Where a suit instituted in a Provincial Court relates to money, goods, or other property of a less amount or value than 1,500 dollars,—or does not relate to or involve, directly or indirectly, a question respecting any matter at issue of the amount or value of 1,500 dollars or upwards,—or is brought for recovery of damages of a less amount than 1,500 dollars,—the Court may hear and determine the case without Assessors.

Provincial Consular Court,—cases for Assessors.

In all other cases the Court (subject to the provisions of this Order respecting inability to obtain an Assessor) shall hear and determine the case with Assessors.

III.—*In Criminal Matters.*

64. Every Court may cause to be apprehended and brought before it any British subject being within the district of the Court and charged with having committed a crime or offence in China or in

Power of apprehension over British subjects.

Japan, and may deal with the accused according to the jurisdiction of the Court and in conformity with the provisions of this Order;— or where the crime or offence is triable, and is to be tried, in Her Majesty's dominions, may take the preliminary examination, and commit the accused for trial, and cause or allow him to be taken to the place of intended trial.

Accused escaping to another district.

65. Where a person charged with having committed a crime or offence in the district of one Court escapes or removes from that district, and is found within the district of another Court, the Court within the district of which he is found may proceed in the case to examination, indictment, trial, and punishment, or in a summary way (as the case may require) in the same manner as if the crime or offence had been committed in its own district;—or may, on the requisition or with the consent of the Court of the district in which the crime or offence is charged to have been committed send him in custody to that Court, or require him to give security for his surrender to that Court, there to answer the charge, and be dealt with according to law.

Where any person is to be so sent in custody, a warrant shall be issued by the Court within the district of which he is found, and such warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and carry him to and deliver him up to the Court of the district within which the crime or offence was committed according to the warrant.

Backing of warrant issued in British dominions.

66. Where a warrant or order of arrest is issued by a competent authority in Her Majesty's dominions for the apprehension of a British subject, who is charged with having committed a crime or offence within the jurisdiction of the authority issuing the warrant or order, and who is, or is supposed to be, in China or Japan, and the warrant or order is produced to any Court, the Court may back the warrant or order; and the same, when so backed, shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom the warrant or order was originally directed and also to any constable or other officer of the Court by which it is backed, to apprehend the accused at any place where the Court by which the warrant or order is backed has jurisdiction, and to carry him to and deliver him up in Her Majesty's dominions according to the warrant or order.

Sending of prisoner to Hongkong for trial.

67. Where any person is charged with the commission of a crime or offence, the cognizance whereof appertains to any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan, and it is expedient that the crime or offence be enquired of, tried, determined, and punished within Her Majesty's dominions, the accused may (under The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, section 4), be sent for trial to Hongkong.

The Judge of the Supreme Court may, where it appears expedient by warrant under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, cause the accused to be taken for trial to Hongkong accordingly.

Where any person is to be so taken to Hongkong, the Court before which he is charged shall take the preliminary examination, and shall send the deposition to Hongkong, and (if it seems necessary or proper) may bind over such of the proper witnesses as are British subjects in their own recognizances to appear and give evidence on the trial.

Supreme Court.—Jury.

68. All crimes which in England are Capital shall be tried by the judge of the Supreme Court with a jury.

Other crimes and offences above the degree of misdemeanour, tried before the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of the Supreme Court, and not heard and determined in a summary way, shall be tried with a jury.

Any crime or offence tried before the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of the Supreme Court, may be tried with a jury, where the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary so directs.

Subject to the foregoing provision, such classes of criminal cases Summary jurisdiction. tried before the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of Supreme Court, as the Judge, having regard to the law and practice existing in England, from time to time directs, shall be heard and determined in a summary way.

69. Where any person is sentenced to suffer the punishment of Sentence of death. death, the Judge of the Supreme Court shall forthwith send a report of the sentence, with a copy of the minutes of proceedings and notice of evidence in the case, and with any observations the Judge thinks fit, to Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan, according as the crime is committed in China or in Japan.

The sentence shall not be carried into execution without the direction of Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan (as the case may be) in writing under his hand.

In any such case, if Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan (as the case may be) does not direct that the sentence of death be carried into execution, he shall direct what punishment in lieu of the punishment of death is to be inflicted on the person convicted, and the person convicted shall be liable to be so punished accordingly.

70. Where the crime or offence with which any person is charged Provincial Consular Court,—Procedure, before a Provincial Court is any crime or offence other than assault, endangering life, cutting, maiming, arson, or house-breaking, and appears to the Court to be such that, if proved, it would be adequately punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months, or by a fine not exceeding 200 dollars, the Court shall hear and determine the case in a summary way, and without Assessors.

In other cases the Court shall hear and determine the case on indictment and with Assessors (subject to the provisions of this Order respecting inability to obtain an Assessor).

71. A Provincial Court may impose the punishment of imprisonment Extent of Punishment. for any term not exceeding twelve months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars, or the punishment of a fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars without imprisonment.

72. Where the crime or offence with which any person is charged Reservation of case by Provincial for Supreme Court. before a Provincial Court appears to the Court to be such that, if proved, it would not be adequately punished by such punishment as the Court has power to impose, and the accused is not to be sent for trial to Her Majesty's dominions, the Court shall reserve the case to be heard and determined by or under the special authority of the Supreme Court.

The Provincial Court shall take the depositions, and forthwith send them, with a minute of other evidence, if any, and a report on the case, to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court shall direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the same shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

73. Every Court and authority in imposing and inflicting Punishment in England to be regarded. punishments, and Her Majesty's Ministers in China and in Japan in directing what punishment is to be inflicted in lieu of the punishment of death, shall have regard as far as circumstances admit, and subject to the other provisions of this Order, to the punishments imposed by the law of England in like cases, and to the mode in which the same are inflicted in England.

Payment of expenses by offender;

74. Any Court (but, in the case of a Provincial Court, subject to the approval of the Supreme Court), may order any person convicted before it of any crime or offence to pay all or any part of the expenses of, or preliminary to, his trial, and of his imprisonment or other punishment.

or by accuser

75. Where it appears to any Court that any charge made before it is malicious, or is frivolous and vexatious, the Court may order all or any part of the expenses of the prosecution to be paid by the person making the charge.

Recovery of expenses.

76. In either of the two last-mentioned cases, the amount ordered to be paid shall be deemed a debt due to the Crown, and may, by virtue of the order, without further proceedings, be levied on the property of the person convicted or making the charge, as the case may be.

Mitigation or remission of punishment.

77. Where any punishment has been awarded by the Supreme or any other Court, then, if the circumstances of the case make it just or expedient, the Judge of the Supreme Court may at any time, and from time to time, report to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or to Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan (according as the crime or offence was committed in China or Japan), recommending a mitigation or remission of the punishment; and on such recommendation any such punishment may be mitigated or remitted by direction of the authority to whom the report is made.

But no such recommendation shall be made with respect to any punishment awarded by a Provincial Court, except on the recommendation of that Court, or on the dissent of an Assessor (if any) from the conviction, or from the amount of punishment awarded.

Place of imprisonment in China or Japan.

78. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, where it seems expedient, by warrant under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, cause any offender convicted before any Court and sentenced to imprisonment, to be taken to and imprisoned at any place in China or in Japan, from time to time approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State as a place of imprisonment for offenders.

A warrant of the Supreme Court shall be sufficient authority to the Governor or keeper of such place of imprisonment, or other person to whom it is directed, to receive and detain there the person therein named, according to the warrant.

Imprisonment in British dominions.

79. Where any offender convicted before a Court in China or in Japan is sentenced to suffer imprisonment in respect of the crime or offence of which he is convicted, and it is expedient that the sentence be carried into effect within Her Majesty's dominions, the offender may (under The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, section 5) be sent for imprisonment to Hongkong.

The Judge of the Supreme Court may, where it seems expedient, by warrant under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, cause the offender to be taken to Hongkong, in order that the sentence passed on him may be there carried into effect accordingly.

In criminal cases, reports to Secretary of State.

80. The Judge of the Supreme Court shall, when required by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, send the Secretary of State a report of the sentence passed by the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of the Court in every case not heard and determined in a summary way, with a copy of the minutes of proceedings and notes of evidence, and the Judge may send with such report any observations he thinks fit.

Every Provincial Court shall forthwith send to the Judge of the Supreme Court a report of the sentence passed by it in every case not heard and determined in a summary way, with a copy of the minutes of proceedings and notes of evidence, and with any observations the

Court thinks fit. The Judge of the Supreme Court shall, when required by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, transmit the same to the Secretary of State, and may send therewith any observations he thinks fit.

VI.—WAR, INSURRECTION, OR REBELLION.

81. If any British subject commits any of the following offences, Punishment for levying war, &c.
that is to say,—

- (1.) In China, while Her Majesty is at peace with the Emperor of China, levies war or takes part in any operation of war against the Emperor of China, or aids or abets any person in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against the Emperor of China.
- (2.) In Japan, while Her Majesty is at peace with the Tycoon of Japan, levies war or takes part in any operation of war against the Tycoon of Japan, or aids or abets any person in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion, against the Tycoon of Japan; every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction thereof shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to be punished by imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars, or by a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars without imprisonment.

In addition to such punishment every such conviction shall of itself, and without further proceedings, make the person convicted liable to deportation; and the Court before which he is convicted may order that he be deported from China or Japan to such place as the Court directs.

82. If any British subject, without the licence of Her Majesty Punishment for serving with Forces of Emperor of China without licence. (proof whereof shall lie on the party accused) takes part in any operation of war in the service of the Emperor of China against any persons engaged in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against the Emperor of China, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction thereof shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to be punished by imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars, or by a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars without imprisonment.

83. If the Court before which any person charged with having Report by Provincial Court. committed such a misdemeanour as in the two last preceding Articles mentioned is brought is a Provincial Court, the Court shall report to the Judge of the Supreme Court the pendency of the case.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

VII.—TREATIES AND REGULATIONS.

84. If any British subject in China or in Japan violates or fails Penalties for violation of Treaties. to observe any stipulation of any Treaty between Her Majesty, her heirs, or successors, and the Emperor of China, or the Tycoon of Japan, for the time being in force, in respect of the violation whereof any penalty is stipulated for in the Treaty, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Treaty, and on conviction thereof under this Order shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the penalty stipulated for in the Treaty.

85. Her Majesty's Minister in China may from time to time Regulations for China. make such Regulations as seem fit for the peace, order, and good

Government of British subjects resident in or resorting to China, and for the observance of the stipulations of Treaties between Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, and the Emperor of China, and for the maintenance of friendly relations between British subjects and Chinese subjects and authorities, and may make any such regulations apply either throughout China or to some one or more of the Consular districts in China, and may by any such Regulations repeal or alter any Regulations made for any such purpose as aforesaid before the commencement of this Order.

Any such Regulations shall not have effect unless and until they are approved by Her Majesty, such approval being signified through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State,—save that in case of urgency, declared in any such Regulation, the same shall have effect unless and until they are disapproved by Her Majesty, such disapproval being signified through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and notification of such disapproval is received and published by Her Majesty's Minister in China.

Penalties.

86. Such Regulations may impose penalties for offences against the same, as follows; namely,—for each offence imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or a fine not exceeding 500 dollars without imprisonment,—and with or without further fine for continuing offences not exceeding in any case 25 dollars for each day during which the offence continues after the original fine is incurred,—but so that all such Regulations be so framed as to allow in every case of part only of the maximum penalty being inflicted.

Publication.

87. All such Regulations shall be printed, and a printed copy thereof shall be affixed and at all times kept exhibited conspicuously in the public office of each Consular Officer in China, to whose district the Regulations apply.

Printed copies of the Regulations applicable to each district shall be provided and sold therein at such reasonable prices as Her Majesty's Minister in China from time to time directs.

**When penalties enforce-
able.**

88. No penalty shall be enforced in any Consular district for any offence against any such Regulation until the Regulation has been so affixed and kept exhibited in the public office of the Consular officer for that district during one month.

Proof of Regulations.

89. For the purpose of convicting any person committing an offence against any such Regulation and for all other purposes, a printed copy of the Regulation, purporting to be certified under the hand of Her Majesty's Minister in China, or under the hand and Consular seal of one of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China, shall be conclusive evidence of the Regulation; and no proof of the hand-writing or seal purporting to certify same shall be required.

Regulations for Japan.

90. The foregoing provisions relative to the making, printing, publication, enforcement, and proof of Regulations in and for China shall extend and apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the making, printing, publication, enforcement, and proof of Regulations in and for Japan, with the substitution only of Japan for China, and of the Tycoon of Japan for the Emperor of China, and of Her Majesty's Minister in Japan for Her Majesty's Minister in China, and of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in Japan for Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China.

Trial of offences.

91. Any charge under this order of an offence against any Treaty or against any such Regulation as aforesaid, shall be enquired of, heard, and determined in like manner in all respects as any ordinary

criminal charge may be inquired of, heard, and determined under this Order, subject only to this qualification,—that (notwithstanding anything in this Order) every charge of an offence against any Treaty or against any Regulation for the observance of the stipulations of any Treaty shall be heard and determined in a summary way, and (where the proceeding is before a Provincial Court) without Assessors.

VIII.—UNLAWFUL TRADE WITH JAPAN.

92. All trade of British subjects in, to, or from any part of Japan, except such ports and towns as are for the time being opened to British subjects by Treaty between Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, and the Tycoon of Japan, is hereby declared unlawful. Trade except to open ports unlawful.

If any person engages in such trade as a principal, agent, ship-owner, ship-master, or supercargo, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to be punished (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) by imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 10,000 dollars without imprisonment.

93. If the Court before which any person charged with having committed such a misdemeanour is brought is a Provincial Court, the Court shall report to the Judge of the Supreme Court the pendency of the case. Report of Provincial Court.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

94. The officer commanding any of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or any of Her Majesty's Naval Officers authorised in this behalf by the Officer having the Command of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in Japan, by writing under his hand, may seize any British vessel engaged or reasonably suspected of being or having been engaged in any trade by this Order declared unlawful, and may either detain the vessel, with the master, officers, supercargo, crew, and other persons engaged in navigating the vessel, or any of them, or take or cause to be taken the vessel, and the master, officers, supercargo, crew, and other persons aforesaid, or any of them, to any port or place in Japan or elsewhere, convenient for the prosecution of a charge for the misdemeanour alleged to have been committed. Seizure of vessel, &c.

Any such vessel, master, officers, supercargo, crew, and persons may lawfully be detained at the place of seizure, or at the port or place to which the vessel is so taken, under the authority of any such officer, or of any of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China or Japan, until the conclusion of any proceedings taken in respect of such misdemeanour.

IX.—JAPANESE WATERS.

94. When and as often as it appears to Her Majesty's Minister in Japan that the unrestricted entrance of British vessels into, or the unrestricted passage of British vessels through, any straits or other water in Japan may lead to acts of disturbance or violence, or may otherwise endanger the maintenance of peaceful relations and intercourse between Her Majesty's subjects and the subjects of the Tycoon of Japan, Her Majesty's Minister may make any regulation for prohibiting or for restricting, in such manner as seems expedient, the entrance or passage of any British vessel (other than a vessel Regulations as to entering waters, &c.

of war of Her Majesty) into or through any such strait or other water as aforesaid, as defined in the Regulation.

Her Majesty's Minister may from time to time revoke or alter any such Regulation.

Penalties and proceedings.

96. The foregoing provisions of this Order relative to the making, printing, publication, enforcement, and proof of Regulations to be made by Her Majesty's Minister in Japan, and to the mode of proceeding in respect of any charge for an offence against any such Regulations, shall extend and apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to any Regulation made by Her Majesty's Minister in Japan, as last aforesaid.

Seizure of vessel.

97. If any person navigating a British vessel wilfully violates, or wilfully attempts to violate, any such Regulation, the officer commanding any vessel of war of Her Majesty, or in charge of any boat belonging to such vessel of war, may use force for the purpose of compelling him to desist from the violation or attempted violation of the Regulation, and if it appears necessary or expedient may seize the vessel, and such Commanding Officer may either detain her at the place of seizure, or take her, or cause her to be taken to any port or place in Japan or elsewhere where the offender may be more conveniently prosecuted for such offence.

Any such vessel may lawfully be detained at the place of seizure, or at the port or place to which she is so taken, under the authority of any such Commanding Officer, or of any of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in Japan, until the conclusion of any proceedings taken in respect of the offence.

X.—PIRACY.

Jurisdiction as to piracy.

98. Any British subject being in China or in Japan may be proceeded against, tried, and punished under this Order for the crime of piracy wherever committed.

Report by Provincial Court.

99. If the Court before which a British subject charged with the crime of piracy is brought is a Provincial Court, the Court shall report to the Judge of the Supreme Court the pendency of the case.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

XI.—OFFENCES AGAINST RELIGION.

Punishment in summary way for public insult to religion or religious institutions.

100. If any British subject is guilty of publicly deriding, mocking, or insulting any religion established or observed in China or in Japan—or of publicly offering any insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in any part of China or in Japan, or to any place for worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any such religion, or to the ministers or professors thereof,—or of wilfully committing any act tending to bring any such religion or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace,—he shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or to a fine not exceeding 500 dollars without imprisonment.

Notwithstanding anything in this Order, every charge against a British subject of having committed any such offence shall be heard and determined in a summary way, and any Provincial Court shall have power to impose the punishment aforesaid.

Her Majesty's Consular Officers shall take such precautionary measures as seem to them proper and expedient for the prevention of such offences.

XII.—AUTHORITY WITHIN 100 MILES OF THE COAST OF CHINA.

101. Where a British subject, being after the commencement of this Order in China or in Japan, is charged with having committed, either before or after the commencement of this Order, any crime or offence within a British vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China,—or within a Chinese or Japanese vessel at such a distance as aforesaid,—or within a vessel not lawfully entitled to claim the protection of the flag of any State, at such a distance as aforesaid,—any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or in Japan within the Jurisdiction whereof he is found may cause him to be apprehended, and brought before it, and may take the preliminary examination and commit him for trial.

Jurisdiction of Courts in China and Japan.

102. If the Court before which the accused is brought is a Provincial Court the Court shall report to the Judge of Supreme Court the pendency of the case.

Report by Provincial Court.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

103. The provisions of this Order relative to crimes and offences, and proceeding in criminal matters, shall in all respects, as far as may be, extend and apply to every such case, in like manner as if the crime or offence had been committed in China or Japan.

Application of other provisions.

104. Where a British subject, being after the commencement of this Order in Hongkong, is charged with having committed, either before or after the commencement of this Order, any crime or offence within any British, Chinese, Japanese, or other such vessels at such a distance as aforesaid, the Supreme Court at Hongkong shall have and may exercise authority and jurisdiction with respect to the crime or offence as fully as if it had been committed in Hongkong.

Jurisdiction at Hongkong.

105. Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan, the Judge or Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, and any of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China or in Japan, or the Governor or person administering the Government of Hongkong, on receiving satisfactory information that any soldier, sailor, marine, or other person belonging to any of Her Majesty's Military or Naval forces, has deserted therefrom, and has concealed himself in any British, Chinese, Japanese, or other such vessel at such a distance as aforesaid, may, in pursuance of such information, issue his warrant for a search after and apprehension of such deserter, and on being satisfied on investigation that any person so apprehended is such a deserter, shall cause him to be with all convenient speed taken and delivered over to the nearest military station of Her Majesty's forces or to the officer in command of a vessel of war of Her Majesty serving in China or Japan, as the case may require.

Military and Naval Deserters.

XIII.—DEPORTATION.

106. (i.) When it is shown on oath, to the satisfaction of any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or in Japan that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that any British subject in China or in Japan is about to commit a breach of the public peace,—or that the acts or conduct of any British subject in China or in Japan are or is likely to produce or excite to a breach of the public peace,—the Court within the jurisdiction whereof he happens to be may cause him to

Deportation in what cases.

be brought before it, and require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court, to keep the peace, or for his future good behaviour, as the case may require.

(ii.) Where any British subject is convicted, under this Order, of any crime or offence the Court within the jurisdiction whereof he happens to be may require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour.

In either of the cases, if the person required to give security fails to do so, the Court may order that he be deported from China or Japan to such place as the Court directs.

Place of Deportation.

107. In any case where an order of deportation is made under this Order the Court shall not, without the consent of the person to be deported, direct the deportation of any person to any place other than Hongkong or England.

Report by Provincial Court.

108. A Provincial Court shall forthwith report to the Judge of the Supreme Court any order of deportation made by it, and the grounds thereof.

The Judge of the Supreme Court may reverse the order, or may confirm it with or without variation, and in case of confirmation, shall direct it to be carried into effect.

Time of deportation.

109. The person to be deported shall be detained in custody until a fit time and opportunity for his deportation arrive.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall then (and in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence or while it is in course of execution), by warrant cause him to be taken to the place of deportation.

Order for expenses.

110. The Judge of the Supreme Court may order that the person to be deported do pay all or any part of the expenses of, or preliminary to, his deportation.

Report of deportation.

111. The Judge of the Supreme Court shall forthwith report to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State any order of deportation made or confirmed by him, and the grounds thereof, and shall also inform Her Majesty's Ministers in China and Japan of the same.

Deportation to and from Hongkong.

112. Where any person is deported to Hongkong, he shall on his arrival there be delivered, with the warrant under which he is deported, into the custody of the Chief Magistrate of Police of Hongkong, or other officer of Her Majesty there lawfully acting as such, who, on receipt of the person deported, with the warrant, shall detain him and shall forthwith report the case to the Governor or person administering the Government of Hongkong, who shall either by warrant (if the circumstances of the case appear to him to make it expedient) cause the person so deported to be taken to England, and in the meantime to be detained in custody (so that the period of such detention do not exceed three months), or else shall discharge him from custody.

Punishment for returning.

113. If any person deported returns to China or Japan without the permission of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in writing under his hand (which permission the Secretary of State may give) he shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall be liable on conviction thereof to punishment (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) by imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 200 dollars, or by a fine not exceeding 200 dollars, without imprisonment, and also to be forthwith again deported in manner hereinbefore provided.

XIV.—REGISTRATION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

114. Every British subject resident in China or Japan,—being of the age of 21 years or upwards, or being married, or a widower or widow, though under that age,—shall, in the month of January in the year 1866, and every subsequent year, register himself or herself in a register to be kept at the Consulate of the Consular district within which he or she resides,—subject to this qualification, that the registration of a man shall be deemed to include the registration of his wife (unless she is living apart from him), and that the registration of the head of the family, whether male or female, shall be deemed to include the registration of all females, being relatives of the head of the family (in whatever degree of relationship) living under the same roof with the head of the family at the time of his or her registration.

Annual registration of residents.

Every British subject not so resident arriving at any place in China or Japan where a Consular Officer is maintained, unless borne on the muster-roll of a British vessel there arriving, shall, within one month after his or her arrival, register himself or herself in a register to be kept at the Consular Office, but so that no such person shall be required to register himself or herself more than once in any year, reckoned from the 1st day of January.

Registration of non-residents.

Any person failing so to register himself or herself, and not excusing his or her failure to the satisfaction of the Consular Officer, shall not be entitled to be recognized or protected as a British subject in China or Japan, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars for each instance of such failure.

Penalty.

115. Every person shall on every registration of himself or herself pay a fee of such amount as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time by order under his hand appoints, such amount either to be uniform for all persons, or to vary according to the circumstances of different classes, as the Secretary of State from time to time by such order directs.

Fee.

116. The Consular Officer shall issue to every person so registered a certificate of registration under his hand and Consular seal; and the name of a wife (unless she is living apart from her husband) shall be indorsed on her husband's certificate; and the names and descriptions of females whose registration is included in that of the head of the family shall be indorsed on the certificate of the head of the family.

Certificate.

XV.—FOREIGNERS. FOREIGN TRIBUNALS.

117. Where a foreigner desires to institute or take any suit or proceeding of a civil nature against a British subject, the Supreme or other Court according to its jurisdiction, may entertain the same, and where any such suit or proceeding is entertained shall hear and determine it according to the provision of this Order, and of the Rules made under it applicable in the case,—either by the Judge, Assistant Judge, Law Secretary, or proper Consular Officer sitting alone (or with Assessors when the case so requires), or, if (in any case where a trial with a jury may be had under this Order) all parties desire, or the Court thinks fit to direct, a trial with a jury, then, but not otherwise, by the Judge, Assistant Judge, Law Secretary, or proper Consular officer, with a jury.

Suits by foreigners against British subjects.

118. Where it is shown to any of Her Majesty's Courts that the attendance of a British subject to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required in a Chinese or Japanese Court, or before a Chinese or Japanese judicial

Compulsory attendance of British subjects before foreign tribunals.

officer, or in a Court or before a judicial officer in China or Japan of any State in amity with Her Majesty, the Court may, in cases and under circumstances which would require the attendance of that British subject before one of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan, and if it seems to the Court just and expedient so to do, make an order for the attendance of the British subject in such Court or before such judicial officer and for such purpose as aforesaid,—but so that a Provincial Court shall not have power to make an order for such attendance of a British subject at any place beyond the particular jurisdiction of the Court.

Any British subject, duly served with such an order, and with reasonable notice of the time and place at which his attendance is required, failing to attend accordingly and not excusing his failure to the satisfaction of the Court making the order, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, in the discretion of the Court.

XVI.—APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT.

I.—*In Civil Cases.*

Leave to appeal to be obtained.

119. Where any decision of a Provincial Court sitting with or without Assessors, is given in a civil case in respect of a sum or matter at issue of the amount or value of 250 dollars or upwards, or determines, directly or indirectly, any claim or question respecting property of the amount or value of 250 dollars or upwards,—any party aggrieved by the decision may apply to the Provincial Court for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court, and shall be entitled to leave on the terms prescribed by the Rules made under this Order, and subject to any restrictions and exceptions therein contained.

In any other case the Provincial Court may, if it seems just and expedient, give leave to appeal on like terms.

In any case the Supreme Court may give leave to appeal on such terms as seem just.

II.—*In Criminal Cases.*

On conviction on indictment, question of law may be reserved.

120. Where any person is convicted otherwise than in a summary way of a crime or offence the Court or officer trying the case may, if it seems fit, reserve for the consideration of the Supreme Court any question of law arising on trial.

The Court or Officer shall then state a special case, setting out the question reserved, with the facts and circumstances on which it arose, and shall send the case to the Supreme Court.

On summary conviction appeal on point of law to lie.

121. Where any person is convicted in a summary way of a crime or offence, and is dissatisfied with the conviction as being erroneous in point of law, the Court or Officer trying the case may, on his application in writing, and on compliance by him with any terms prescribed by the Rules made under this Order, state a special case, setting out the facts and the grounds of the conviction, for the opinion of the Supreme Court, and send it to that Court.

Postponement of judgment or execution.

122. Where a special case is stated, the Court or Officer stating it shall, as seems fit, either postpone judgment on the conviction, or respite execution of the judgment, and either commit the person convicted to prison, or take proper security for him to appear and receive judgment or render himself in execution (as the case may require, at an appointed time and place.

Authority of Supreme Court.

123. The Supreme Court shall hear and determine the matter, and thereupon shall reverse, affirm, or amend, the judgment, conviction, or sentence in question,—or set aside the same, and order an entry to

be made in the minutes of proceedings to the effect that in the judgment of the Supreme Court the person convicted ought not to have been convicted,—or arrest the judgment, or order judgment to be given at a subsequent sitting of the Court or Officers stating the case,—or make such other order as justice requires—and shall also give all necessary and proper consequential directions.

124. The judgment of the Supreme Court shall be delivered in open Court after the public hearing of any argument offered on behalf of the prosecution or of the person convicted.

Proceedings to be public.

125. Before delivering judgment the Supreme Court may, if necessary, cause the special case to be amended by the Court or Officer stating it.

Amendment of special case.

126. If on an application for a special case, on a summary conviction, it seems to the Court or Officer that the application is merely frivolous, but not otherwise, the Court or Officer may refuse to state a case.

Refusal to state special case on summary conviction.

A Court or Officer so refusing shall forthwith send to the Supreme Court a report of the sentence, with a copy of the minutes of proceeding and notes of evidence, and any observation the Court or Officer thinks fit, and with a copy of the application for a special case.

The Supreme Court shall examine the report and documents so sent, and, unless the Supreme Court is of opinion that the application was merely frivolous, shall on the application in that behalf of the appellant, if made within one month after the refusal of a special case, proceed to hear and determine the matter according to the foregoing provisions as nearly as may be as if a special case had been stated.

XVII.—RULES OF PROCEDURE.

127. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, from time to time, frame Rules for any purpose for which it is before in this Order expressed or implied that Rules of procedure or practice are to be made, and also for the regulation of procedure and pleading, forms or writs, and other proceedings, expenses of witnesses and prosecutions, costs and fees, in civil and in criminal cases, in the Supreme Court and other Courts, including the regulation of cross-suits and the admission of counter-claims, and the regulation of proceedings thereon and for the regulation of appeals to the Supreme Court from the other Courts in civil and in criminal cases, and of re-hearings before the Judge of the Supreme Court, and may thereby impose reasonable penalties.

Rules to be framed by Judge of Supreme Court.

Rules affecting the conduct of civil suits shall be so framed as to secure, as far as may be, that cases shall be decided on their merits according to substantial justice, without excessive regard to technicalities of pleading or procedure, and without unnecessary delay.

Rules framed by the Judge shall not have effect unless and until they are approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State,—save that in case of urgency declared in any Rules framed by the Judge, with the approval of Her Majesty's Minister in China, the same shall have effect, unless and until they are disapproved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and notification of such disapproval is received and published by the Judge.

128. A Copy of the Rules for the time being in force shall be kept exhibited conspicuously in each Court and Consulate in China and Japan.

Publication of Rules.

Printed copies shall be provided and sold at such reasonable price as the Judge of the Supreme Court from time to time directs.

No penalties shall be enforced in any Court for the breach of any Rule until the Rule has been so exhibited in the Court for one month.

- Evidence of Rules.** 129. A printed copy of any Rule, purporting to be certified under the hand of the Judge of the Supreme Court and the seal of that Court shall be for all purposes conclusive evidence of the due framing, approval, and publication of the contents thereof.
- Revocation of existing Rules.** 130. From and after the commencement of any Rules made by the Judge of the Supreme Court under this Order, all Rules and Regulations theretofore made by the Chief Superintendent of Trade in China, or by Her Majesty's Consul-General in Japan, in respect of any matter in respect whereof the Judge of the Supreme Court is by this Order authorised to make Rules shall cease to operate.
- XVIII.—APPEAL TO HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.**
- Appeal on question of law from Supreme Court in Civil cases involving 2,500 dollars or upwards.** 131. Where any final decree or order of the Supreme Court is made in a civil case in respect of a sum or matter at issue of the amount or value of 2,500 dollars or upwards,—or determines directly or indirectly any claim or question respecting property of the amount or value of 2,500 dollars or upwards,—any party aggrieved by the decree or order may, within fifteen days after the same is made, apply by motion to the Supreme Court for leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council.
- Execution or suspension.** 132. If leave to appeal is applied for by a party adjudged to pay money or perform a duty, the Supreme Court shall direct either that the decree or order appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended, pending the appeal, as the Court considers to be in accordance with substantial justice.
- Security on execution.** 133. If the Court directs the decree or order to be carried into execution, the party in whose favour it is made shall, before the execution of it, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the due performance of such order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.
- Security on suspension.** 134. If the Court directs the execution of the decree or order to be suspended pending the appeal, the party against whom the decree is made, shall, before any order for suspension of execution, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the due performance of such order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.
- Security on appeal.** 135. In all cases security shall also be given by the appellant to the satisfaction of the Court to an amount not exceeding 2,500 dollars for the prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent by Her Majesty in Council, or by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.
- Leave to appeal.** 136. If the last-mentioned security is given within one month from the filing of motion paper for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the Supreme Court shall give leave to appeal.
- Leave in other cases.** 137. In any case other than the cases heretofore described, the Supreme Court may give leave to appeal on the terms and in the manner aforesaid if it considers it just or expedient to do so.
- Liberty to appeal accordingly.** 138. In every case where leave to appeal is given as aforesaid, the appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and present his appeal to Her Majesty in Council according to the rules for the time being in force respecting appeals to Her Majesty in Council from Her colonies, or such other rules as Her Majesty in Council from time to time thinks fit to make concerning appeals from the Supreme Court.
- Saving for other rights of appeal.** 139. Nothing in this Order shall affect the right of Her Majesty at any time, on the humble petition of a party aggrieved by a decision of the Supreme Court in a civil case, to admit his appeal thereon on such terms and such manner as Her Majesty in Council

may think fit, and to deal with the decision appealed from in such manner as may be just.

140. Where any judgment, order, or sentence of the Supreme Court is given, made, or passed in the exercise, of either original or appellate criminal jurisdiction, the party charged with the crime or offence, if he considers the judgment, order, or sentence to be erroneous in point of law, may appeal therefrom to Her Majesty in Council, provided that the Supreme Court declares the case to be a fit one for such appeal, and that the appellant complies with such conditions as the Supreme Court establishes or requires, subject always to such rules as from time to time Her Majesty in Council thinks fit to make in that behalf.

Appeal on question of law from Supreme Court in criminal cases.

XIX.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

141. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect Her Majesty's prerogative of pardon.

Saving for prerogative of pardon.

142. Except as in this Order expressly provided, nothing in this Order shall preclude any of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China or in Japan from performing any act not of a judicial character, that Her Majesty's Consular Officers there might by law or by virtue of usage or sufferance, or otherwise, have performed if this Order had not been made.

Saving for general Consular powers.

143. Every of Her Majesty's Consular Officers shall, as far as there is proper opportunity, promote reconciliation, and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way, and without recourse to litigation, of matters in difference between British subjects in China or in Japan.

Reconciliation before litigation.

144. Every signature or seal affixed to any instrument purporting to be the signature of the Judge of the Supreme Court, or of any officer or person acting under this Order, or to be the seal of any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or in Japan, shall for all purposes under this Order, without any proof thereof, be presumed to be genuine, and shall be taken as genuine until the contrary is proved.

Presumption as to signatures and seals.

145. In every case, civil or criminal, heard in any Court, proper minutes of the proceedings shall be drawn up, and shall be signed by the Judge or Officer before whom the proceedings are taken, and sealed with the seal of the Court, and shall where Assessors are present, be open for their inspection, and for their signature if concurred in by them.

Minutes of proceedings.

The minutes, with depositions of witnesses and notes of evidence taken at the trial, by the Judge or Officer, shall be preserved in the public office of the Court.

146. In a civil case any Court may order such cost or costs, charges, and expenses, as to the Court seem reasonable, to be paid by any party to the proceedings, or out of any fund to which the proceeding relates.

Costs in civil cases.

147. Any Court, either of its own motion, or, in civil cases, on the application of any party to any suit or proceeding or reference, may summon as a witness any British subject in China or in Japan,—but so that a Provincial Court shall have power so to summon British subjects in its own district only.

Witnesses: British subjects.

Any British subject, duly served with such a summons, and with reasonable notice of the time and place at which his attendance is required, failing to attend accordingly and not excusing his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, shall, over and above any other liability to which he may be subject, be liable to a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, in the discretion of the Court.

**Expenses of witnesses
in Civil cases.**

148. In civil cases any Court may, where the circumstances appear to justify it, order that the expenses of a witness, on his appearing to give evidence, shall be defrayed by the parties or any of them.

Examination on oath.

149. Any person appearing before a Court to give evidence in any case, civil or criminal, may be examined or give evidence on oath in the form or with the ceremony that he declares to be binding on his conscience.

Perjury.

150. Any British subject wilfully giving false evidence in any suit or proceeding, civil or criminal, or on any reference, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

**Enforcing payment of
costs, penalties, and
other moneys.**

151. All costs and all charges and expenses of witnesses, prosecutions, punishments, and deportations, and other charges and expenses, and all fees, fines, forfeitures, and pecuniary penalties payable under this Order, may be levied by distress and seizure and sale of ships, goods, and lands; and no bill of sale, or mortgage, or transfer of property, made with a view to security in regard to crimes or offences committed, or to be committed, shall be of any avail to defeat any provisions of this Order.

**Application of fees and
other moneys.**

152. All fees, fines, forfeitures, confiscations, and pecuniary penalties levied under this Order, except confiscations and pecuniary penalties by treaty appropriated or payable to the Government of China, or to that of the Tycoon of Japan, shall be carried to the public accounts, and be applied in diminution of the public expenditure on account of Her Majesty's Courts in China and Japan; but if the Government of China or that of the Tycoon of Japan declines to receive any confiscation or pecuniary penalty by treaty appropriated or payable to it, the same shall be applied as other confiscations and pecuniary penalties are applicable.

**Mode of removal of
prisoners, &c.**

153. Whenever under this Order any person is to be taken in custody or otherwise, for trial or imprisonment, or by way of deportation, or for any other purpose, to the Supreme Court or elsewhere, in China or Japan or to Hongkong, England, or elsewhere, the Court or other authority by this Order authorized to cause him to be so taken, may for that purpose (if necessary) cause him to be embarked on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or if there is no such vessel available, then on board any British or other fit vessel, at any port or place whether within or beyond the particular jurisdiction or district of that Court or authority, and in order to such embarkment may (if necessary) cause him to be taken, in custody or otherwise, by land or by water, from any place to the port or place of embarkment.

The writ, order, or warrant of the Supreme Court for China and Japan, or of a Provincial Court in China or Japan, or of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, or the warrant of the Governor or person administering the government of Hongkong (as the case may be), by virtue whereof any person is to be so taken, shall be sufficient authority to every constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and to the commander or master of any vessel of war, or other vessel (whether the constable, officer, or other person, or the vessel or the commander or master thereof, is named therein or not), to receive, detain, take, and deliver up such person, according to the writ, order, or warrant.

Where the writ, order, or warrant is executed under the immediate direction of the Court or authority issuing it, the writ, order, or warrant shall be delivered to the constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and a duplicate thereof shall be delivered to the commander or master of any vessel in which the person to whom the writ, order, or warrant relates is embarked.

Where the writ, order, or warrant issues from the Supreme Court for China and Japan, and is executed by a Provincial Court in China or Japan,—and where the writ, order, or warrant issues from the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and is executed by any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan,—a copy thereof, certified under the seal of the Court executing the same, shall be delivered to the constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and to the commander or master of any vessel in which the person taken is embarked; and any such copy shall be for all purposes conclusive evidence of the Order of which it purports to be a copy.

154. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, all expenses of removal of prisoners and other from or to any place in China or Japan, or from or to Hongkong, and the expenses of deportation and of the sending of any person to England, shall be defrayed as the expenses relating to distressed British subjects are defrayed or in such other manner as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time directs. Expenses of removal of prisoners, &c.

155. If any British subject wilfully obstructs, by act or threat, an officer of a Court in the performance of his duty,— Punishment for obstructions or disturbance of Court

Or within or close to the room or place where a Court is sitting wilfully behaves in a violent, threatening, or disrespectful manner, to the disturbance of the Court, or the terror of the suitors or others resorting thereto,—

Or wilfully insults the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of the Supreme Court, or any Consular Officer, or any Juror or Assessor, or any clerk or officer of a Court during his sitting or attendance in Court or in going to or returning from Court,—

He shall be liable to be immediately apprehended by order of the Court, and to be detained until the rising of the Court, and further, on due inquiry and consideration, to be punished with a fine not exceeding 25 dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding seven days, at the discretion of the Court, according to the nature and circumstances of the case.

A minute shall be made and kept of every such case of punishment, recording the facts of the offence and the extent of the punishment, and in the case of a Provincial Court, a copy of such minute shall be forthwith sent to the Supreme Court.

156. If any clerk or officer of a Court acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court is charged with extortion, or with not duly paying any money levied, or with other misconduct, the Court may (without prejudice to any other liability or punishment to which the clerk or officer would in the absence of the present provision be liable), inquire into the charge in a summary way, and for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons in like manner as the attendance of witnesses and others may be enforced in a suit, and may make such order thereupon for the payment of any money extorted or for the due payment of any money levied, and for the payment of such damages and costs as the Court thinks just; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, impose such fine upon the clerk or officer, not exceeding 50 dollars for each offence, as seems just. Misconduct of office of Court. Order for re-payment. Fine.

157. Any suit or proceeding shall not be commenced in any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan or in any Court of Hongkong, against any person for anything done or omitted in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Order, or of any Regulation or Rule made under it, unless notice in writing is given by the Suits for things done under Order.

intending plaintiff or prosecutor to the intended defendant one month at least before the commencement of the suit or proceeding, nor unless it is commenced within three months next after the act or omission complained of, or, in case of a continuation of damages, within three months next after the doing of such damage has ceased.

The plaintiff in any such suit shall not succeed if tender of sufficient amends is made by the defendant before the commencement thereof; and if no tender is made, the defendant may, by leave of the Court, at any time pay into Court such sum of money as he thinks fit, whereupon such proceeding and order shall be had and made in and by the Court as may be had and made on the payment of money into Court in an ordinary suit.

XX.—HONGKONG.

Backing of warrant or order.

158. Where a warrant or order of arrest issued by any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan for the apprehension of a British subject, who is charged with having committed a crime or offence within the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the warrant or order: and who is or is supposed to be in Hongkong, and the warrant or order is produced to any of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for Hongkong, such Justice may back the warrant or order, and the same when so backed shall be sufficient authority to the person to whom the warrant or order was originally directed, and also to any constable or other peace officer in and for Hongkong, to apprehend the accused in Hongkong, and to carry him to and deliver him up within the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the warrant or order, according to the warrant or order.

Jurisdiction at Macao.

159. The Supreme Court of Hongkong may take cognizance of offences committed by British subjects within the peninsula of Macao, and of suits originating there, when the party offending or the party sued comes or is found within the jurisdiction of that Court; but that Court shall not have power to issue any warrant or writ to be executed or served within that peninsula.

Abolition of jurisdiction of Court in China and Japan.

160. Save as expressly provided by this order, all jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Supreme Court of Hongkong exercisable in relation to British subjects resident in or resorting to China or Japan, shall, from the commencement of this Order, absolutely cease.

XXI.—REPEALS.

Order and Ordinances repealed.

161. From and immediately after the commencement of this Order, the orders in Council or any Consular Ordinances described in the Schedule to this Order shall be repealed; but this repeal shall not affect the past operation of any such Order or Ordinance, or any appointment made or thing done, or right, title, obligation, or liability acquired or accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order.

XXII.—PENDING PROCEEDINGS.

Saving for pending proceedings.

162. Nothing in this Order, or in any Rules made under it, shall apply to or in any manner affect any suit or proceeding, either of a civil or of a criminal nature pending at the commencement of this Order, either with reference to the original proceedings therein or with reference to any appeal therein, or otherwise, subject nevertheless, to the following provisions and qualifications:—

- (1.) All suits and proceedings, whether of a civil or of a criminal nature, instituted or taken before the commencement of this Order in the district of the Consulate of Shanghai, and pending at the commencement of this Order, are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the Supreme

Court, and the same may be carried on and shall be tried, heard, and determined in and by the Supreme Court in like manner as nearly as may be in all respects as if the same had been instituted or taken in the district of the Consulate of Shanghai after the commencement of this Order.

- (2.) In any suit or proceeding, whether of a civil or of a criminal nature, the Court before which the same is pending at the commencement of this Order, after hearing the parties either of its own motion, or on the application of either party, or by consent may, if it sees fit, from time to time direct that the procedure and practice prescribed by this Order, or by any Rule made under it, be followed in any respect.

163. Nothing in this Order shall take away any right of appeal of any suit of a civil nature pending at the commencement of this Order,—or interfere with the bringing or prosecution of any appeal in any such suit that might have been brought or prosecuted if this Order had not been made,—or take away or abridge any jurisdiction, power, or authority of any Court, Judge, Officer, or person in relation to any appeal in any such suit, or to the execution or enforcement of any judgment, decree, or order made before or after the commencement of this Order, in or respecting any appeal in any such suit; and notwithstanding this Order, any appeal in any such suit shall lie and may be brought and prosecuted, and any such judgment, decree, or order may be made, executed, and enforced in like manner and with the like effect and consequences in all respects as if this Order had not been made, subject only to this qualification: that in case of any appeal, which, if this Order had not been made, would have lain or been heard and determined by the Chief Superintendent, or to or by Her Majesty's Consul-General in Japan, the same shall lie to and be heard and determined by the Supreme Court in a like course of procedure as nearly as may be in all respects as if this Order had not been made.

XXIII.—COMMENCEMENT AND PUBLICATION OF ORDER.

164. This Order shall commence and have effect as follows: Times of commencement

- (1.) As to the making of any warrant or appointment under this Order, immediately from and after the making of this Order:
- (2.) As to the framing of Rules by the Judge of the Supreme Court, and the approval thereof by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, immediately from and after the first appointment under this Order of a Judge of the Supreme Court:
- (3.) As to all other matters and provisions comprised and contained in this Order, immediately from and after the expiration of one month after this Order is first exhibited in the public office of Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai; for which purpose Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai is hereby required forthwith, on receipt by him of a copy of this Order, to affix and exhibit the same conspicuously in his public office, and he is also hereby required to keep the same so affixed and exhibited during one month from the first exhibition thereof; and of the time of such first exhibition notice shall, as soon thereafter as practicable, be published in every Consular District in China and Japan, in such manner as Her Majesty's Ministers there respectively direct.

And, notwithstanding anything in this Order, the time of the expiration of the said month shall be deemed to be the time of the commencement of this Order.

Proclamation of Order.

165. A copy of this Order shall be kept exhibited conspicuously in each Court and Consulate in China and in Japan.

Printed copies shall be provided and sold at such reasonable price as Her Majesty's Minister in China directs.

And the Right Honourable the Earl Russell, and the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed,) EDMUND HARRISON.

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Order refers.

Orders in Council Repealed.

CHINA.	JAPAN.
9 DECEMBER, 1833 (Two Orders.)	23 JANUARY, 1860
4 JANUARY, 1843	4 FEBRUARY, 1861
24 FEBRUARY, 1843	12 SEPTEMBER, 1863
2 OCTOBER, 1843	7 JANUARY, 1864
17 APRIL, 1844	
13 JUNE, 1853	
2 FEBRUARY, 1857	
3 MARCH, 1859	
12 SEPTEMBER, 1863	
9 JULY, 1864	

Consular Ordinances Repealed.

No. 1.—19 JANUARY, 1854.	Deserters.
No. 2.—31 MARCH, 1855.	Lunatics; Coroner.
No. 1.—17 JANUARY, 1855.	Neutrality.
No. 1.—5 MARCH, 1856.	Insolvents.
No. 2.—29 MAY, 1856.	Removal of Prisoners, &c.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1877.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 30TH DAY
OF APRIL, 1877.

PRESENT :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by The China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, Her Majesty the Queen was pleased, by the advice of Her Privy Council, to make provision for the exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction over Her Majesty's subjects resident in or resorting to China or Japan :

And whereas in China and Japan additional ports may be from time to time opened to foreign trade, and it is expedient to provide for the exercise at those ports of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction before the establishment there of Commissioned Consular Officers :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1875, and by the Act of the Session of the Sixth and Seventh years of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter eighty, "for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China," or otherwise, in Her Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1.—The provisions of Article 25 of The China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, and all provisions of that Order consequent thereon or relative thereto, shall extend and apply to every person (not holding a Consular Commission from Her Majesty) from time to time appointed by Her Majesty's Minister in China or Japan to be Acting Consul, and to be resident at a port in China or Japan, which is for the time being open to foreign trade, and at which no Commissioned Consular Officer of Her Majesty is resident.

2.—For the purposes and within the meaning of the said Order, every person so appointed as an Acting Consul shall be deemed a Consular Officer, and the district for which he is appointed to act shall be deemed a Consular District, and the Court held by him shall be deemed a Provincial Court.

3.—Words in this Order have the same meaning as in the said Order.

C. L. PEEL.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1878.

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT, THE 14TH DAY
OF AUGUST, 1878.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction over Her Majesty's subjects resident in or resorting to China and Japan:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1875, and by the Act of Parliament of the session of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign (chapter 80), "for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China," or otherwise, in Her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

Preliminary.

- 1.—This Order may be cited as "The China and Japan Order in Council, 1878."
- 2.—This Order shall commence and have effect as follows:—
 - (a.) As to the making of any warrant or appointment under this Order, immediately from and after the making of this Order.
 - (b.) As to all other matters and provisions comprised and contained in this Order, immediately from and after the expiration of one month after this Order is first exhibited in the public office of Her Majesty's Consul-General for the district of the Consulate of Shanghai; for which purpose Her Majesty's Consul-General or other principal Consular Officer for the time being for that district is hereby required forthwith, on receipt by him from Her Majesty's Minister in China of a copy of this Order, with instructions in this behalf, to affix and exhibit this Order conspicuously in that public office, and to keep the same so affixed and exhibited during one month thereafter; of the time of which first exhibition notice shall be published as soon thereafter as practicable in each Consular district in China and Japan, in such manner as Her Majesty's Ministers there respectively direct; and the time of the expiration of that month shall be deemed the time of the commencement of this Order.
- 3.—(1.) Articles 9 to 22, both inclusive, of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, are hereby revoked.
 - (2.) Articles 26 and 27 of that Order are hereby revoked as regards Japan only.
 - (3.) In this Order "The Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
 - (4.) Subject to the foregoing provisions, this Order shall be read as one with the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865.
 - (5.) A copy of this Order shall be kept exhibited conspicuously in each Court and Consulate in China and in Japan.
 - (6.) Printed copies thereof shall be provided, and shall be sold at such reasonable price as Her Majesty's Ministers there respectively direct.

Supreme Court for China and Japan.

4.—(1.) There shall be a Chief Justice and an Assistant-Judge of the Supreme Court for China and Japan.

(2.) The Assistant-Judge shall be the Registrar of the Supreme Court; and the office of Law Secretary of the Supreme Court is hereby abolished.

(3.) The Assistant-Judge shall hear and determine such causes and matters, civil and criminal, and transact such other part of the business of the Supreme Court, as the Chief Justice from time to time by general order, or otherwise, directs; and for that purpose the Assistant-Judge shall have all the like jurisdiction, power, and authority as the Chief Justice.

(4.) Any party to a suit or proceeding wherein any matter or question is heard and determined by the Assistant Judge shall be entitled, as of course, to a rehearing before the Chief Justice, sitting with the Assistant-Judge, or, in the unavoidable absence of the Assistant-Judge, alone.

(5.) If, on any such rehearing, there is a difference of opinion between the Chief Justice and the Assistant-Judge, the opinion of the Chief Justice shall prevail.

(6.) Throughout the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, and the Rules made thereunder, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall, as regards China, be deemed to be therein substituted for the Judge of the Supreme Court.

(7.) There shall be attached to the Supreme Court a Chief Clerk, and so many officers and clerks as the Secretary of State from time to time thinks fit.

Court for Japan.

5.—(1.) There shall be in and for Japan a Court styled Her Britannic Majesty's Court for Japan.

(2.) The Court for Japan shall have a seal, bearing its style and such device as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

(3.) The Court for Japan shall hold its ordinary sittings at Kanagawa, or, on emergency, at any other place within the district of the Consulate of Kanagawa, but may at any time transfer its ordinary sittings to any place in Japan approved by the Secretary of State or by Her Majesty's Minister in Japan.

(4.) There shall be a Judge and an Assistant-Judge of the Court for Japan.

(5.) The Assistant Judge shall hear and determine such causes and matters, civil and criminal, and transact such other part of the business of the Court, as the Judge from time to time by general order, or otherwise, directs; and for that purpose the Assistant-Judge shall have all the like jurisdiction, power, and authority as the Judge.

(6.) Any party to a suit or proceeding wherein any matter or question is heard and determined by the Assistant-Judge shall be entitled, as of course, to a rehearing before the Judge, sitting with the Assistant-Judge, or, in the unavoidable absence of the Assistant-Judge, alone.

(7.) If, on any such rehearing, there is a difference of opinion between the Judge and the Assistant Judge, the opinion of the Judge shall prevail.

(8.) In Japan, persons accused of crimes which in England are capital shall be tried by the Judge of the Court for Japan, with a jury, and not otherwise.

(9.) There shall be attached to the Court for Japan a Chief Clerk, and so many officers and clerks as the Secretary of State from time to time thinks fit.

Jurisdiction in Japan.

6.—(1.) Her Majesty's Consul for the district of the Consulate of Kanagawa shall cease to hold and form a Provincial Court.

(2.) Unless and until the Secretary of State otherwise directs, Her Majesty's Consul for the time being for the district of the Consulate of Kanagawa shall be the Assistant-Judge of the Court for Japan.

(3.) All Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, exercisable in Japan shall, for and within the district of the Consulate of Kanagawa, be vested in the Court for Japan as its ordinary original jurisdiction.

(4.) All Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, exercisable in Japan beyond the district of the Consulate of Kanagawa, and not under this Order vested

in the Court for Japan, shall, to the extent and in the manner provided by the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, as modified by this Order, be vested in the Provincial Courts in Japan, each for and within its own district.

(5) The Court for Japan shall have, in all matters, civil and criminal, an extraordinary original jurisdiction throughout Japan, concurrent with the jurisdiction of the several Provincial Courts in Japan, the same to be exercised subject and according to the provisions of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, as modified by this Order.

7.—(1.) Subject to the provisions of this Order, the provisions of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, and the Rules in force in the Supreme Court and other Courts in China and Japan made under that Order, shall extend and apply to the Court for Japan, as if the same were a Court (not a Provincial Court) established under that Order.

(2.) For the purpose of the application thereof to the Court of Japan, in Articles 23, 24, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 47, 54 to 57, 59, 61, 62, 67, 68, 69, 72, 74, 77 to 80, 83, 93, 99, 102, 105, 108 to 111, 117, 119, 120 to 126, 144, 153, 155, all inclusive, of that Order, and throughout those Rules, there shall, as regards Japan, be deemed to be substituted Japan for China or for China and Japan, Kanagawa for Shanghai, the Court for Japan for the Supreme Court for China and Japan, and the Judge and Assistant-Judge of the Court for Japan for the Judge and Assistant-Judge of the Supreme Court; but not so as to affect those Articles or Rules as regards operation thereof in and for China.

8.—(1.) Article 119 of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, relative to appeals in civil cases to the Supreme Court for China and Japan, shall extend and apply to appeals from decisions of the Court for Japan, as if the same were a Provincial Court within that article; and that Article, and the Rules therein referred to, shall accordingly, notwithstanding anything in this Order, apply to appeals from the Court for Japan to the Supreme Court for China and Japan; but the last mentioned appeals shall not be heard except by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, sitting with the Assistant-Judge of that Court, or, in the unavoidable absence of the Assistant-Judge, alone.

(2.) If, on any such appeal, there is a difference of opinion between the Chief Justice and the Assistant-Judge, the opinion of the Chief Justice shall prevail.

(3.) Articles 120 to 126, both inclusive, of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, relative to appeals to the Supreme Court for China and Japan in criminal cases, shall extend and apply to appeals to that Court in criminal cases from decisions of the Court for Japan, both in cases originally tried in the Court for Japan and in cases brought by virtue of this Order before that Court, under those Articles, by way of appeal from any Court or Officer in Japan; and, for the purposes of this Article, the Court for Japan shall, in cases so brought before it by way of appeal, be deemed to be the Court trying the case.

Judges in China and Japan.

9.—(1.) The Chief Justice and Assistant-Judge of the Supreme Court and the Judge and Assistant-Judge of the Court for Japan shall each be appointed by Her Majesty by warrant under her Royal Sign Manual, subject and according to Article 23 of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865.

(2.) The Chief Justice and the Judge shall each be a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, who, at the time of his appointment, is a member of the Bar of England, Scotland, or Ireland, of not less than seven years' standing.

10.—(1.) In case of the death or illness, or the absence or intended absence from the district of the Consulate of Shanghai, of the Chief Justice or of the Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, Her Majesty's Minister in China may appoint a fit person to be the Acting Chief Justice or to be the Acting Assistant-Judge (as the case may require); but, unless in any case the Secretary of State otherwise directs, the Assistant-Judge, if present and able to act, shall always be appointed to be Acting Chief Justice.

(2.) In case of the death or illness, or the absence or intended absence from the district of the Consulate of Kanagawa, of the Judge or of the Assistant-Judge of the

Court for Japan, Her Majesty's Minister in Japan may appoint a fit person to be the Acting Judge or to be the Acting Assistant-Judge (as the case may require).

Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

11.—Any proceeding taken in China or Japan against one of Her Majesty's vessels, or the officer commanding the same, as such, in respect of any claim cognisable in a Court of Vice-Admiralty, shall be taken only in the Supreme Court or in the Court for Japan, under the Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction thereof respectively.

Pending Proceedings.

12.—Nothing in this Order shall affect any suit or proceedings, civil or criminal, pending at the commencement of this Order, with reference either to the original proceedings therein, or to any appeal therein, or otherwise; save that all suits and proceedings, civil or criminal, instituted or taken in the district of the Consulate of Kanagawa before and pending at the commencement of this Order are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the Court for Japan; and the same may be carried on and shall be tried, heard, and determined, in and by the Court for Japan, as nearly as may be, as if the same had been instituted or taken in the district of the Consulate of Kanagawa after the commencement of this Order.

And the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Right Honourable Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, Baronet, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. L. PEEL.

THE FOREIGN JURISDICTION ACT, 1878.

41 AND 42 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 67.

AN ACT FOR EXTENDING AND AMENDING THE FOREIGN
JURISDICTION ACTS [16TH AUGUST, 1878].

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: (that is to say),—

Construction of Act and short titles.
6 and 7 Vict. c. 94.
28 and 29 Vict., c. 116.
29 and 30 Vict., c. 87.
35 and 39 Vict., c. 85.

1.—(1.) This Act shall be construed as one with the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts 1843 to 1875, and these Acts together with this Act, may be cited as Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878, and this Act may be cited separately as the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1878.

(2.) The Acts whereof the titles are given in the First Schedule of this Act may be cited by the respective short titles given in that Schedule.

Repeal of enactments in Second Schedule.

2.—The Acts mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent in the third column of that Schedule mentioned; provided that,—

(1.) Any Order in Council, commission, or instructions made or issued in pursuance of any enactment hereby repealed, and in force at the passing of this Act, shall continue in force until altered or revoked by Her Majesty; and

(2.) This repeal shall not affect anything done or suffered, or any right accrued or liability incurred before the passing of this Act; and

(3.) Any action, suit, or other proceeding affected by any enactment hereby repealed may be carried on in like manner as if this Act had not been passed.

Power for Queen in Council to extend enactments in First Schedule.
6 and 7 Vict., c. 94.

3.—(1.) It shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen in Council, if it seems fit, from time to time, by Order, to direct that all or any of the enactments described in the First Schedule to this Act, or any enactments for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, shall extend, with or without any exceptions, adaptations, or modifications in the Order mentioned, to any country or place to which for the time being the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843, applies.

(2.) Thereupon those enactments shall operate as if that country or place were one of Her Majesty's Colonies, and as if Her Majesty in Council were the Legislature of that Colony.

4.—An Order in Council purporting to be made in pursuance of the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878, or any of them, shall be deemed a Colonial law within the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, that is to say, the Act of the session of the twenty-eighth and twenty ninth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter sixty-three, “to remove doubts as to the validity of colonial laws;” and any country, or place to which any such Order extends shall be deemed a colony within that Act.

Validity of orders made under Foreign Jurisdiction Acts. 6 and 7 Vict., c. 94. 28 and 29 Vict., c. 116. 29 and 30 Vict., c. 87. 38 and 39 Vict., c. 85.

5.—In any country or place out of Her Majesty’s dominions, in or to which any of Her Majesty’s subjects are for the time being resident or resorting, and which is not subject to any government from whom Her Majesty might obtain power and jurisdiction by treaty or any of the other means mentioned in the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843, Her Majesty shall by virtue of this Act have power and jurisdiction over Her Majesty’s subjects for the time being resident in or resorting to that country or place, and the same shall be deemed power and jurisdiction had by Her Majesty therein within the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843.

Extension of Foreign Jurisdiction Acts over Her Majesty’s subjects residing in Countries without regular governments. 6 and 7 Vict., c. 94.

6.—It shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen in Council, from time to time, by Order, to make, for the government of Her Majesty’s subjects being in any vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China or of Japan, any law that to Her Majesty in Council may seem meet, as fully and effectually as any such law might be made by Her Majesty in Council for the government of Her Majesty’s subjects being in China or in Japan.

Jurisdiction over ships in Eastern Seas.

7.—Every Order in Council made in pursuance of the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878, or any of them, shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament forthwith after it is made if Parliament be then in session, and if not, forthwith after the commencement of the then next session of Parliament.

Orders in Council to be laid before Parliament. 6 and 7 Vict., c. 94. 28 and 29 Vict., c. 116. 29 and 30 Vict., c. 87. 38 and 39 Vict., c. 85.

8.—(1.) An action, suit, prosecution, or proceeding against any person for any act done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878, or any of them, or of any Order in Council made under the same, or of any such power or jurisdiction of Her Majesty as is mentioned in the said Acts or any of them, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of the said Acts or any of them, or of any such Order in Council, power, or jurisdiction as aforesaid, shall not lie or be instituted—

Provisions for protection of persons acting under Foreign Jurisdiction Acts. 6 and 7 Vict., c. 94. 28 and 29 Vict., c. 116. 29 and 30 Vict., c. 87. 38 and 39 Vict., c. 85.

- (a.) In any Court within Her Majesty’s dominions, unless it is commenced within six months next after the act, neglect, or default complained of, or in case of a continuance of injury or damage, within six months next after the ceasing thereof, or where the cause of action arose out of Her Majesty’s dominions, within six months after the parties to such action, suit, prosecution, or proceeding have been within the jurisdiction of the Court in which the same is instituted;
- (b.) Nor in any of Her Majesty’s Courts without Her Majesty’s dominions, unless the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction of that Court, and the action is commenced within six months next after the act, neglect, or default complained of, or, in case of a continuance of injury or damage, within six months next after the ceasing thereof.

(2.) In any such action, suit, or proceeding, tender of amends before the same was commenced may be pleaded in lieu of or in addition to any other plea. If the action, suit, or proceeding was commenced after such tender, or is proceeded with after payment into Court of any money in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, and the plaintiff does not recover more than the sum tendered or paid, he shall not recover any costs incurred after such tender or payment, and the defendant shall be entitled to costs, to be taxed as between solicitor and client, as from the time of such tender or payment; but this provision shall not affect costs on any injunction in the action, suit, or proceeding.

(3.) So far as regards any action, suit, prosecution, or proceeding instituted after the passing of this Act, the provisions of this Section shall supersede any provision for a like purpose which is contained in any Order in Council under the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878, and is in force at the passing of this Act, and such provision shall cease to have any effect.

6 and 7 Vict., c. 94.
25 and 29 Vict., c. 116.
29 and 30 Vict., c. 87.
38 and 39 Vict., c. 85.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE (Sections 1 and 3).

ENACTMENTS REFERRED TO.

SESSION AND CHAPTER.	TITLE.	SHORT TITLE.
6 and 7 Vict., c. 34.	An Act for the better apprehension of certain offenders.	Fugitive Offenders Act, 1843.
12 and 13 Vict., c. 96.	An Act to provide for the Prosecution and Trial in Her Majesty's Colonies of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty.	Admiralty Offences Colonial Act, 1849.
14 and 15 Vict., c. 99. Sections ten and eleven.	An Act to amend the law of evidence.	Evidence Act, 1851.
17 and 18 Vict., c. 104. Part X.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.	
19 and 20 Vict., c. 113.	An Act to provide for taking evidence in Her Majesty's dominions in relation to civil and commercial matters pending before Foreign Tribunals.	Foreign Tribunals Evidence Act, 1856.
22 Vict., c. 20.	An Act to provide for taking evidence in Suits and Proceedings pending before Tribunals in Her Majesty's Dominions, in places out of the jurisdiction of such Tribunals.	Evidence by Commission Act, 1859.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REFERRED TO.

SESSION AND CHAPTER.	TITLE.	SHORT TITLE.
22 and 23 Vict., c. 63.	An Act to afford Facilities for the more certain Ascertainment of the Law administered in one part of Her Majesty's Dominions, when pleaded in the Courts of another part thereof.	British Law Ascertainment Act, 1859.
23 and 24 Vict., c. 122.	An Act to enable the Legislature of Her Majesty's Possessions abroad to make Enactments similar to the Enactment of the Act ninth George the Fourth, Chapter thirty-one, Section eight.	Admiralty Offences Colonial Act, 1860.
24 and 25 Vict., c. 11.	An Act to afford facilities for the better ascertainment of the Law of Foreign Countries when pleaded in Courts within Her Majesty's Dominions.	Foreign Law Ascertainment Act, 1861.
30 and 31 Vict., c. 124, Section eleven.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1867.	
37 and 38 Vict., c. 94, Section fifty-one.	The Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874.	

SECOND SCHEDULE. (Section 2).

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

SESSION AND CHAPTER.	TITLE.	EXTENT OF REPEAL.
6 and 7 Vict., c. 80.	An Act for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China.	The Whole Act.
6 and 7 Vict., c. 94.	The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843.	Section Seven.

RULES OF HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT, AND OTHER COURTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

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RULES OF HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME
COURT, AND OTHER COURTS IN CHINA
AND JAPAN.

Framed under the Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 9th day of March, 1865, by the Judge of Her Majesty's Supreme Court, and approved by One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Dated the 4th day of May, 1865.

1.— DECISION OF QUESTIONS WITHOUT FORMAL SUIT.

Questions of Fact.

In what cases this proceeding applicable.

1. Where the parties between whom a suit might be instituted are agreed as to any question of fact to be determined between them, they may by consent and by order of the Supreme Court or other Court on summons,—which order the Court may make on being satisfied that the parties have a real interest in the determination of such question, and that the same is fit to be tried,—proceed to the trial of any question of fact, without any petition presented or other pleading.

Issue.

2. Such question may be stated for trial in an issue (Form 1), and such issue may be set down for trial, and tried accordingly, as if the question stated were to be determined at the hearing of an ordinary suit.

Money payment.

3. The parties may, if they think fit, enter into an agreement in writing, which shall be embodied in an order of the Court, that on the finding of the Court in the affirmative or negative of such issue, a sum of money, fixed in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Court, upon a question inserted in the issue for that purpose, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other, with or without any costs.

On the finding of the Court in any such issue, a decree may be entered for the sum so agreed or ascertained, with or without costs, as the case may be.

Costs.

4. Where no agreement is entered into as to costs, the costs of the whole proceedings shall be in the discretion of the Court.

Effect of decree.

5. The issue and proceedings and decree shall be recorded, and the decree shall have the same effect as a decree in a contested suit.

Questions of Law.

In what cases.

6. Where the parties between whom a suit might be instituted are agreed as to any question of law to be determined between them, they may by consent and by order of the Supreme or other Court on summons,—which order the Court may make on being satisfied that the parties have a real interest in the determination of such question, and that the same is fit to be determined,—state any question of law in a special case for the opinion of the Supreme Court, without any petition presented or other pleading.

When the case is stated under order of a Provincial Court, the Court shall send the case to the Supreme Court; and the Supreme Court may direct the case to be re-stated or to be amended, or may refuse to determine the same if the facts are not sufficiently stated, or if the question thereon is not properly raised, or if the parties cannot agree on an amended case: and may draw inferences of fact from the facts stated in the case.

Special case for Supreme Court.

7. The parties may, if they think fit, enter into an agreement in writing (which shall be embodied in the order for stating the special case or in some subsequent order), that upon the judgment of the Supreme Court being given in the affirmative or negative of the questions of law raised by the special case, a sum of money fixed in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Supreme Court, or in such manner as it may direct, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other, with or without any costs.

Money payment.

On the judgment of the Supreme Court, decree of the Supreme Court or of the Provincial Court under whose order the case was stated (as the case may be), may be entered for the sum to be agreed or ascertained, with or without costs, as the case may be.

8. Where no agreement is entered into as to costs, the costs of the whole proceedings shall be in the discretion of the Supreme Court.

Costs.

9. The special case and proceedings and decree shall be recorded, and the decree shall have the same effect as a decree in a contested suit.

Decree.

II.—SUMMARY PROCEDURE FOR CLAIMS UNDER 100 DOLLARS.

10. Where the claim which any person desires to enforce by proceedings in the Court relates to money, goods, or other property, or any matter at issue of a less amount of value than 100 dollars,—or is for the recovery of damages of a less amount than 100 dollars,—proceedings shall be commenced by summons (Form 2), and the suit shall be heard and determined in a summary way.

In what cases.

11. The summons shall issue without application in writing.

Courts of procedure.

It shall be addressed to the defendant or defendants against whom the claim is made.

It shall state briefly and clearly the nature and particulars of the claim, and the amount sought to be recovered.

It shall be served on the defendant or defendants within the time and in the manner directed by the Court.

A defendant shall not be bound to attend personally to answer the summons, unless required expressly by the summons so to do, but he must attend personally if summoned as a witness.

The provisions of these Rules, relative to suits for sums of 100 dollars and upwards, shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis* to suits for sums of less than 100 dollars, and shall be so applied accordingly (except as far as the Court may in any case for the avoiding of delay and furtherance of substantial justice think fit otherwise to direct), particularly as to the matters following:—

The service of summons, notices, and orders.

The summoning of witnesses.

The taking of evidence.

The postponement or adjournment of the hearing.

The allowance of costs.

The contents and effect of orders, and the enforcement thereof.

The recording of the proceedings.

The mode of appeal.

Power of Court to direct
petition.

12. When, either on the application for a summons or before, or at the hearing thereof, it appears to the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) that the nature and circumstances of the case render it unjust or inexpedient to hear and determine the claim in a summary way, the Court may direct proceedings to be taken and carried on by petition, as in suits for sums of 100 dollars and upwards.

III.—SUMMARY PROCEDURE FOR ADMINISTRATION OF
PROPERTY OF DECEASED PERSONS.

In what cases.

13. Any person claiming to be a creditor or a legatee, or the next of kin, or one of the next of kin, of a deceased person, may apply for and obtain, as of course, without petition filed or other preliminary proceeding, a summons from the Court (Form 3), requiring the executor or administrator (as the case may be) of the deceased to attend before the Court, and show cause why an order for the administration of the property of the deceased should not be made.

Order.

14. On proof of due service of the summons, or on the appearance of the executor or administrator in person, or by counsel or attorney, and on proof of such other things (if any) as the Court requires, the Court may, if in its discretion it thinks fit so to do, make an immediate order for the administration of the property of the deceased, and the order so made shall have the force of a decree to the like effect made on the hearing of a cause between the same parties.

The Court shall have full discretionary power to make or refuse such order, or to give any special directions respecting the carriage or execution of it, and in the case of applications for such an order by two or more different persons or classes of persons, to grant the same to such one or more of the claimants or classes of claimants as the Court thinks fit.

If the Court thinks fit the carriage of the order may subsequently be given to such person and on such terms as the Court directs.

Custody of property.

15. On making such an order, or at any time afterwards, the Court may, if it thinks fit, make any such further or other order as seems expedient for compelling the executor or administrator to bring into Court, for safe custody, all or any part of the money, or securities, or other property of the deceased, from time to time coming to the hands of the executor or administrator, or such other order as seems expedient for the safe keeping of the property of the deceased, or any part thereof, until it can be duly administered under the direction of the Court for the benefit of all persons interested.

Proceedings *ex-officio*.

16. If the extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances of any case appear to the Court so to require, the Court may issue such a summons and make such an order or such orders as aforesaid, and may cause proper proceedings to be taken thereon, of its own motion *ex-officio*, or on the information of any officer of the Court, and without any such application by a creditor or legatee, the next of kin, or one of the next of kin, as is before mentioned.

Minute of reasons.

17. The reasons of the Court for making any order under the present provision shall be recorded in the minutes of proceedings.

IV.—SUMMARY PROCEDURE ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND
PROMISSORY NOTES.

what cases.

18. Suits on bills of exchange or promissory notes, instituted within six months after the same become due and payable, may be

commenced by summons (Form 4), and may be heard and determined in a summary way as hereinafter is provided.

19. The Court shall, on application within seven days from the service of the summons, give the defendant leave to defend the suit on his paying into Court the sum indorsed, or on evidence on oath showing to the satisfaction of the Court a good legal or equitable defence, or such facts as would make it incumbent on the holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as the Court deems sufficient to support the application, and on such terms as to security and other things as to the Court seems fit; and in that case the Court may direct proceedings to be taken and carried on by petition in the ordinary way. Leave to defend, when.

20. If the defendant does not so obtain leave to defend, the plaintiff, on proof of due service of the summons, shall be entitled as of course at any time after the expiration of such seven days, to an immediate absolute decree for any sum not exceeding the sum indorsed on the summons, together with interest at the rate specified (if any) to the date of the decree, and a sum for costs to be fixed by the Court in the decree. Decree.

21. After decree the Court may, under special circumstances, set aside the decree, and may, if necessary, set aside execution, and may give leave to defend the suit, if it appears to the Court reasonable so to do, and on such terms as to the Court may seem just, the reasons for any such order being recorded in the minutes of proceedings. Proceedings after decree.

22. In any proceedings under the present provisions, it shall be competent to the Court to order the bill or note sought to be proceeded on to be forthwith deposited in the Court, and further to order that all proceedings be stayed until the plaintiff gives security for costs. Deposit of bill.
Security for costs.

23. The holder of a dishonoured bill or note shall have the same remedies for recovery of the expenses incurred in the noting of the same for non-acceptance or non-paying, or incurred otherwise by reason of the dishonour, as he has under the present provisions for recovery of the amount of the bill or note. Holder's expenses.

24. The holder of a bill or note may, if he thinks fit, obtain one summons under the present provisions against all or any of the parties to the bill or note; and such summons shall be the commencement of a suit or suits against the parties therein named respectively; and all the subsequent proceedings against such respective parties shall be carried on, as far as may be, as if separate summonses had issued. One summons against all or any of the parties.

But the summons or its indorsement must set forth the claims against the parties respectively, according to their respective alleged liabilities, with sufficient precision and certainty to enable each defendant to set up any defence on which he individually may desire to rely.

25. An appeal from a Provincial Court to the Supreme Court in respect of any decision, decree, or order given or made in any such suit does not lie, except by special leave. Appeal.

V.—SUITS FOR SUMS OF 100 DOLLARS AND UPWARDS.

Petition.

26. Subject to the foregoing provisions, where the claim which any person desires to enforce by proceedings in the Court relates to money, goods, or other property of the amount or value of 100 dollars or upwards,—or relates to or involves directly or indirectly a question respecting any matter at issue, of the amount In what cases.

or value of 100 dollars or upwards—or is for the recovery of damages of the amount of 100 dollars or upwards—proceedings shall be commenced by the filing of a petition (Form 5).

Contents of petition.

27. The petition shall contain a narrative of the material facts, matter, and circumstances on which the plaintiff relies, such narrative being divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively, each paragraph containing, as nearly as may be, a separate and distinct statement or allegation, and shall pray specially for the relief to which the plaintiff may conceive himself entitled, and also for general relief.

The petition must be as brief as may be consistent with a clear statement of the facts on which the prayer is sought to be supported, and with information to the defendant of the nature of the claim set up.

Documents must not be unnecessarily set out in the petition *in hac verba*, but so much only of them as is pertinent and material may be set out, or the effect and substance of so much only of them as is pertinent and material may be given, without needless prolixity.

Dates and sums shall be expressed in figures and not in words.

The petition may not contain any statement of the mere evidence by which the facts alleged are intended to be proved, and may not contain any argument of law.

The facts material to the establishment of the plaintiff's right to recover shall be alleged positively, briefly, and as clearly as may be, so as to enable the defendant by his answer either to admit or deny any one or more of the material allegations, or else to admit the truth of any or all of the allegations, but to set forth some other substance matter in his answer, by reason of which he intends to contend that the right of the plaintiff to recover or to any relief capable of being granted on the petition has not yet accrued, or is released or barred or otherwise gone.

Particulars of Demand.

In what cases.

28. Where the plaintiff's claim is for money payable in respect of any contract, express or implied,—or to recover the possession or the value of any goods wrongfully taken and detained by the defendant from the plaintiff, it shall be sufficient for the plaintiff to state his claim in the petition in a general form, and to annex to the petition a Schedule stating the particulars of his demand, in any form which shall give the defendant reasonably sufficient information as to the details of the claim.

An application for further or better particulars may be made by the defendant before answer on summons.

Effect of particulars.

The plaintiff shall not at the hearing obtain a decree for any sum exceeding that stated in the particulars, except for subsequent interest and the costs of suit, notwithstanding that the sum claimed in the petition for debt or damages exceeds the sum stated in the particulars.

Amendment.

Particulars of demand shall not be amended except by leave of the Court; and the Court may, on any application for leave to amend, grant the same, on its appearing that the defendant will not be prejudiced by amendment. Otherwise the Court may refuse leave or grant the same on such terms as to notice, postponement of trial, or costs, as justice requires.

Variance.

Any variance between the items contained in the particulars and the items proved at the hearing may be amended at the hearing, either at once or on such terms as to notice, adjournment, or costs, as justice requires.

Where particulars are amended by leave of the Court, or where further or better particulars are ordered to be given, the order shall state the time within which the amendment is to be made or the further or better particulars are to be given; and the order for service of the amended or further or better particulars shall state the time which the defendant is to have to put in his answer.

Time.

Papers Annexed.

29. Where the plaintiff seeks (in addition to or without any order for the payment of money by the defendant) to set aside, as against any person, any general or special declaration by the Court of his rights under any contract or instrument,—or to set aside any contract,—or to have any bond, bill, note, or instrument in writing delivered up to be cancelled,—or to restrain any defendant by injunction,—or to have any account taken between himself and any other or others,—and in such other cases as the nature of the circumstances makes it necessary or expedient,—the plaintiff in his petition may refer to and briefly describe any papers or documents on the contents of which he intends to rely, and may annex copies of such papers or documents to the petition, where such papers or documents are brief, or may state any reason for not annexing copies of such papers or documents, or any of them respectively (as to their length, possession of copies by the defendant, loss, inability to procure copies), that he may have to allege. The plaintiff shall, in his petition, offer to allow the defendant to inspect such papers and documents as aforesaid, or such of them as are in his possession or power.

In what cases.

Inspection.

Amendment.

30. Any plaintiff not giving sufficient information to enable the defendant reasonably to understand the nature and particulars of the claim set up against him, may be ordered, on the application of the defendant before answer, to amend his petition.

On application of Defendant.

The plaintiff may be ordered to annex copies of, or produce for inspection such papers or documents in his possession or power as he has referred to in the petition, and as the defendant is entitled to inspect for the purpose of the suit.

The Court may in such cases make such order as to costs as justice requires, and stay proceedings until the order is complied with.

Costs.

31. If any petition contains libellous or needlessly offensive expressions, the Court may, either of its own motion before service thereof, or on the application of the defendant, order the petition to be amended, and make such order as to costs as justice requires.

Libellous or offensive expressions.

32. A petition may be amended at any time before answer by leave of the Court, obtained *ex parte*.

Amendment on application of Plaintiff.

Notice of the amendment shall be given to the defendant within such time and in such manner as the Court directs.

Equity.

33. Every petition is to be taken to imply an offer to do equity in the matter of the suit commenced by it, and to admit of any equitable defence, and, on the other hand, to enable the plaintiff to obtain at the hearing any such equitable relief as he may appear entitled to from the facts stated and proved, though not specifically asked, if it may be granted without hardship to the defendant.

Effect of petition.

Parties.

34. Persons entitled to sue and suing on behalf of others, as guardians, executors, or administrators,—or on behalf of themselves and others, as creditors in a suit for administration,—must state the character in which they sue.

Suit on behalf of others.

Joint cause of suit.

35. All persons having a joint cause of suit against any defendant ought ordinarily to be parties to the suit.

Joint and several demand.

36. Where the plaintiff has a joint and several demand against several persons, either as principals or as sureties, it is not necessary for him to bring before the Court as parties to a suit concerning such demand all the persons liable thereto, but he may proceed against one or more of the persons severally liable.

Non-joinder or mis-joinder.

37. If it appears before or at the hearing that any person not joined as plaintiff or as defendant ought to be so joined,—or that any person joining as plaintiff or as defendant ought not to be so joined,—the Court may order the petition to be amended, with liberty to amend the other pleadings (if any), and on such terms as to time for answering, postponement or adjournment of hearing, and costs, as justice requires.

But no person shall be so joined as plaintiff without satisfactory evidence to the Court of his consent thereto.

Nor shall the name of any plaintiff be struck out unless it appears to the satisfaction of the Court either that he was originally joined as plaintiff without his consent, or that he consents to his name being struck out.

Defendant sued as agent.

38. Where a plaintiff sues any person as agent for some other person, not seeking to fix such agent with any personal liability, the Court, on the fact coming to its knowledge, shall, if the person really sought to be fixed with liability is within the particular jurisdiction, forthwith order his name to be substituted, and stay proceedings until the order is complied with. But if he is not within the particular jurisdiction, shall refuse to proceed further in the matter, unless and until the person sued as agent undertakes, by writing under his hand, to defend the suit, and personally to satisfy any decree or order for debt or damages and costs thereon.

In the latter case the person sued as agent shall further, within such time as the Court orders and before the hearing of the suit, procure and file with the proceedings a sufficient authority in writing from the party on whose behalf such agent is affecting to act, to substitute the name of the principal as defendant for his own, and to defend the suit, or otherwise act in it on behalf of such principal.

Such agent shall not, however, be deemed discharged by such authority and substitution from his personal undertaking and liability to satisfy any decree or order in the suit, such authority and substitution being in all cases strictly required as a protection against collusive decrees which might affect absent persons.

Distinct causes of suit in one petition.

39. In case a petition states two or more distinct causes of suit, by and against the same parties, and in the same rights, the Court may, either before or at the hearing, if it appears inexpedient to try the different causes of suit together, or that different records be made up, make such order as to adjournment and costs as justice requires.

In case a petition states two or more distinct causes of suit, but not by and against the same parties, or by and against the same parties but not in the same rights, the petition may, on the application of any defendant, be dismissed.

In case such application is made within the time for answer, the petition may be dismissed, with substantial costs to be paid by the plaintiff to the defendant making the application; but in case the application is not made within the time for answer, the petition, when the defect is brought to the notice of the Court, may be

dismissed without costs, or on payment of Court fees only, as to the Court seems just.

Defective Petition.

40. Where a petition is defective on the face of it by reason of Staying proceedings. non-compliance with any provision of these Rules, the Court may, either on application by a defendant or of its own motion, make an order to stay proceedings until the defect is remedied.

The Court shall, of its own motion, make an order to stay proceedings on a defective petition, where the defect is patent and serious, and comes to the knowledge of the Court before service of the petition on the defendant.

Copies of Service.

41. Where there is only one defendant, one copy of the petition, Number of copies. and of any schedule thereto, for service, is to be left with the Court, together with the original; where there are two or more defendants, as many copies as there are parties to be served are to be left, together with the original.

Service of Petition.

42. The plaintiff on filing his petition must obtain an order Order for service. for service of it on the defendant.

Every order or service shall specify a reasonable time after service, ordinarily not more than eight days, within which the defendant must put in his answer.

Defence on Ground of Law.

43. Where a defendant conceives that he has a good legal or Motion that petition be dismissed, without any answer being required. equitable defence to the petition, so that even if the allegations of fact in the petition were admitted or clearly established, yet the plaintiff would not be entitled to any decree against him (the defendant), he may raise this defence by a motion that the petition be dismissed without any answer being required from him.

The motion paper shall be filed within the time allowed for putting in an answer.

It must state briefly the grounds of law on which the defendant intends to rely at the hearing of the motion.

The motion shall be heard and disposed of at as early a time as may be.

For the purposes of the motion the defendant shall be taken to admit the truth of the allegations of fact in the petition, and no evidence as to matters of fact or discussion of questions of fact shall be admitted at the hearing of the motion.

On hearing the motion the Court shall either dismiss the Order. petition or order the defendant to put in an answer within a short time, to be named in the order, and may give leave to the plaintiff to amend his petition if it appears requisite, and may impose such terms as justice requires.

Where, on the hearing of the motion, any grounds of law are Costs. urged in support of the motion beyond those stated in the motion paper, and the grounds stated therein are disallowed, the defendant shall be liable to pay the same costs as if the motion were wholly refused, although the grounds of law newly urged are allowed, unless the Court thinks fit in any case to order otherwise.

Answer.

44. The defendant may obtain further time for putting in his Further time to answer answer or summons, stating further time required, and the reason why it is required.

The application when made, unless consented to, must be supported by affidavit or by oral evidence on oath, showing that there is reasonable ground for the application, and that it is not made for the purpose of delay.

Effect of defendant not answering.

45. Where a defendant does not put in any answer he shall not be taken as admitting the allegations of the petition, or the plaintiff's right to the relief sought; and at the hearing (even though such defendant does not appear) the plaintiff must open his case, and adduce evidence in support of it, and take such judgment as to the Court appears just.

Time to answer after time allowed.

46. A defendant neglecting to put in an answer within the time or further time allowed, shall not be at liberty to put in any answer without leave of the Court.

The Court may grant such leave by order on the *ex parte* application of the defendant at any time before the plaintiff has set down the cause, or applied to have it set down for hearing.

Where the cause has been set down or the plaintiff has applied to have it set down for hearing, the Court shall not grant such leave except on return of a summons to the plaintiff, giving notice of the defendant's application, and on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just.

Form and contents of answer.

47. The answer (Form 6) shall show the nature of the defendant's defence to the claim set up by the petition, but may not set forth the evidence by which such defence is intended to be supported.

It should be clear and precise, and not introduce matter irrelevant to the suit, and the rules before laid down respecting the setting out of documents and the contents of a petition generally shall be observed in answer, *mutatis mutandis*.

It must deny all such material allegations in the petition as the defendant intends to deny at the hearing.

Where the answer denies an allegation of fact, it must deny it directly, and not by way of negative pregnant: as (for example) where it is alleged that the defendant has received a sum of money, the answer must deny that he has received that sum or any part thereof, or else set forth what part he has received. And so, where a matter of fact is alleged in the petition with certain circumstances, the answer must not deny it literally as it is alleged, but must answer the point of substance positively and certainly.

The answer must specifically admit such material allegation in the petition as the defendant knows to be true or desires to be taken as admitted. Such admission, if plain and specific, will prevent the plaintiff from obtaining the cost of proving at the hearing any matters of fact so admitted.

All material allegations of fact admitted by a defendant shall be taken as established against him, without proof thereof by the plaintiff at the hearing. But the plaintiff shall be bound to prove as against each defendant all allegations of fact not admitted by him, or not stated by him to be true to his benefit.

The answer must allege any matter of fact not stated in the petition on which the defendant relies in defence,—as establishing, for instance, fraud on the part of the plaintiff, or showing that the plaintiff's right to recover, or to any relief capable of being granted on the petition, has not yet accrued, or is released or barred or otherwise gone.

48. The answer of a defendant shall not debar him at the hearing from disproving any allegation of the petition not admitted by his answer, or from giving evidence in support of a defence not expressly set up by the answer,—except where the defence is such as, in the opinion of the Court, ought to have been expressly set up by the answer—or is inconsistent with the statements of the answer—or is, in the opinion of the Court, likely to take the plaintiff by surprise, and to raise a fresh issue or fresh issues of fact or law not fairly arising out of the pleadings as they stand, and such as the plaintiff ought not to be then called upon to try.

Effect of answer at hearing.

Specific Answer.

49. Where the defendant does not answer, or puts in an answer amounting only to a general denial of the plaintiff's claim, the plaintiff may apply by summons for an order to compel him to answer specifically to the several material allegations in the petition; and the Court, if such allegations are briefly, positively, separately, and distinctly made, and it thinks that justice so requires, may grant such an order.

Summons to compel.

The defendant shall, within the time limited by such order, put in his answer accordingly, and shall therein answer the several material allegations in the petition, either admitting or denying the truth of such allegations *seriatim*, as the truth or falsehood of each is within his knowledge, or (as the case may be) stating as to any one or more of the allegations that he does not know whether such allegation or allegations is or are true or otherwise.

Nature of answer.

The defendant so answering may also set up by such answer any defence to the suit, and may explain away the effect of any admission therein made by any other allegation of facts.

Interrogatories.

50. Where an answer so put in fails substantially to comply with the terms of the order, by reason of any one or more of the material allegations not being either denied or admitted thereby, or not being met by a statement in the answer that the defendant does not know whether such allegation or allegations is or are true or otherwise, the plaintiff may apply to the Court to examine the defendant on written interrogatories; and the Court may, if it sees fit, examine the defendant accordingly on written interrogatories allowed by the Court, and embodying material allegations of the petition in an interrogative form, and may reduce the answers of the defendant to writing.

In what cases.

Such answers shall be taken for the purposes of the suit to be a part of the defendant's answer to the petition.

Oath.

51. The Court may, where the circumstances of the case appear to require it, order the defendant to put in an answer on oath.

Power of Court to require.

Tender.

52. A defence alleging tender by the defendant must be accompanied by payment into Court of the amount alleged to have been tendered.

Payment into Court.

Set-off.

53. A defence of set-off to a claim for money, whether in debt or in damages, must be accompanied by a statement of particulars of set-off; and if pleaded as a sole defence, unless extending to the whole amount of the plaintiff's claim, must also be accompanied by

Particulars.

Payment into Court. payment into Court of the amount to which, on the defendant's showing, the plaintiff is entitled; and in default of such payment the defendant shall be liable to bear the costs of the suit, even if he succeeds in his defence to the extent of the set-off pleaded.

Costs.

Cross suit.

Where a defendant in his answer raises a defence by way of set off, which, in the opinion of the Court, is not admissible as set-off, the Court may either before or at the hearing, on his application, give him liberty to withdraw such defence, and to file a cross petition, and may make such order for the hearing of the suit and cross suit together or otherwise, on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just.

Payment into Court.

Answer. 54. Payment into Court by the defendant must be accompanied by an answer. The answer must state distinctly that the money paid in is paid in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim generally, or (as the case may be) in satisfaction of some specific part of the plaintiff's claim, where the claim is stated in the petition for distinct sums or in respect of distinct matters.

Effect. Payment into Court, whether made in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim generally or in satisfaction of some specific part thereof, operates as an admission of liability to the extent of the amount paid in, and no more, and for no other purpose.

Acceptance by plaintiff. Where the defendant pays money into Court, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to accept the same in full satisfaction and discharge of the cause of suit in respect of which it is paid in; and in that case the plaintiff may forthwith apply by motion for payment of the money out of Court to him; and on the hearing of the motion the Court shall make such order as to stay of further proceedings in the suit, in whole or in part, and as to costs and other matters, as seems just.

Non-acceptance. If the plaintiff does not so apply, he shall be considered as insisting that he has sustained damages to a greater amount,—or (as the case may be) that the defendant was and is indebted to him in a greater amount than the sum paid in; and in that case the Court, in determining the suit and disposing of costs at the hearing, shall have regard to the fact of the payment into Court having been made and not accepted.

Costs.

Counter-claim.

Cross petition in same suit.

55. Where a defendant in his answer raises any specific defence, and it appears to the Court that on such defence being established he may be entitled to relief against the plaintiff in respect of the subject-matter of the suit, the Court may, on the application of the defendant either before or at the hearing, if under the circumstances of any case it thinks fit, give liberty to him to file a counter claim by a cross-petition in the same suit, asking for relief against the plaintiff, and may make such order for the hearing of the suit and counter-claim together or otherwise, and in such manner and on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just, and may, if in any case it seems fit, require the plaintiff to give security to the satisfaction of the Court (by deposit or otherwise) to abide by and perform the decision of the Court on the counter-claim.

Proceedings after Answer.

No pleading after answer.

56. No replication or other pleading after answer is allowed except by special leave of the Court.

57. Where the plaintiff considers the contents of the answer to be such as to render an amendment of the petition necessary or desirable, he may obtain *ex parte* an order to amend the petition, on satisfying the Court that the amendment is not intended for the purpose of delay or vexation, but because it is considered to be material for the plaintiff's case. Amendment of petition after answer.

Notice of the amendment shall be given to the defendant within such time and in such manner as the Court in each case directs.

Settlement of Issues.

58. At any time before or at the hearing the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of any party or of its own motion, proceed to ascertain and determine what are the material questions in controversy between the parties, although the same are not distinctly or properly raised by the pleadings, and may reduce such questions into writing and settle them in the form of issues; which issues when settled may state questions of law on admitted facts, or questions of disputed fact, or questions partly of the one kind and partly of the other. Before or at hearing.

In settling issues the Court may order or allow the striking out or amendment of any pleading or part of a pleading so that the pleadings may finally correspond with the issues settled, and may order or allow the striking out or amendment of any pleading or part of a pleading that appears to be so framed as to prejudice, embarrass, or delay the trial of the cause. Amendment of pleadings.

Where the application to the Court to settle issue is made at any stage of the proceedings, at which all parties are actually present before the Court, either in person or by counsel or attorney, or at the hearing, the application may be made *viva voce*, and may be disposed of at once, otherwise the application must be made and disposed of on summons. Application *viva voce*.
On summons.

Reference of Account.

59. Where it appears to the Court at any time after suit instituted, that the question in dispute relates either wholly or in part to matters of mere account, the Court may, according to the amount of public business pending, either decide such question in a summary way, or order that it be referred either wholly or in part to some person agreed on by the parties, or in case of their non-agreement, appointed by the Court. In what cases.

The referee shall enter into the account and hear evidence, and report on it to the Court, according to the order; and the Court after hearing the parties may adopt the conclusions of the report, either wholly or in part, or may direct a further report to be made by the referee, and may grant any necessary adjournment for that purpose.

Setting down of Cause for Hearing.

60. No cause can be set down for hearing without order of the Court first obtained. Order for setting down.

61. At the expiration of the time allowed for answering, the plaintiff may apply *ex parte* for an order to set down the cause for hearing. When plaintiff may apply.

62. Where the defendant has put in an answer, the plaintiff must carefully consider the answer, and if he finds that upon the answer alone there is sufficient ground for a final decree or order, he must proceed upon the answer without entering into evidence preparatory to or at the hearing. When and how far plaintiff to enter into evidence.

Or, if it is needful to prove a particular point, he must not enter into evidence as to other points that are not necessary to be proved.

In the first case, if he enters into evidence at all, and in the second case, if he enters into evidence as to such other points, he renders himself liable to pay the costs thereof.

Order for setting down on application of defendant.

63. An order to set down the cause may be made on the application of the defendant by summons, if it appears to the Court, having regard to the state of the pleadings, that the cause is ready to be heard, and that there has been delay on the part of the plaintiff in obtaining an order for setting down the cause, for which the plaintiff has no reasonable excuse (as the absence or illness of a material witness), and that the defendant is prejudiced or may reasonably be expected to be prejudiced by such delay.

Dismissal for want of Prosecution.

In what cases.

64. Where the plaintiff does not obtain an order for setting down the cause within three months from the time at which he might first apply for such an order, the defendant may apply by motion for an order to dismiss the petition for want of prosecution.

On such application, the Court may, if it thinks fit, make an order dismissing the petition, or make such other order, or impose such terms as the Court thinks just and reasonable.

Postponement of Hearing.

In what cases.

65. The Court may at any time on a summons taken out by any party postpone the hearing of a cause set down, on being satisfied by evidence on oath that the postponement will have the effect of better ensuring the hearing and determination of the questions between the parties on the merits.

Where such an application is made on the ground of the absence of a witness, the Court shall require to be satisfied that his evidence is material, and that he is likely to return and give evidence within a reasonable time.

Where such an application is made for the purpose of enabling the party applying to obtain the evidence of a witness resident out of the particular jurisdiction, the Court shall require to be satisfied that the evidence of the witness is material, and that he is likely to give evidence, and that he is permanently residing out of the jurisdiction, or does not intend to come within the jurisdiction within a reasonable time. The party making such application must also apply for an order for the examination of such witness out of the jurisdiction, or for leave to use an affidavit to be made by such witness as evidence at the hearing.

Hearing List and Hearing Paper.

To be kept.

66. There shall be kept a General Hearing List for causes and a Hearing Paper.

Order of causes.

67. Where a cause is set down for hearing it shall be placed in the general hearing list, and shall be transferred to the hearing paper strictly in its turn and order, according as the general hearing list becomes exhausted.

The regular order shall in no case be departed from without special direction.

Notice to parties.

68. When a case is about to be transferred from the general hearing list to the hearing paper, notice shall be served on the parties (Form 7); and unless the Court in any particular case directs otherwise, ten days shall be allowed between service of such notice and the day of hearing.

Causes taken out of turn.

69. When any cause or matter has been specially directed by the Court to be heard on a particular day, or out of its ordinary

turn, the name of the cause or matter shall be placed in the hearing paper, with the words "by order" subjoined.

70. In case of any adjournment of the hearing from the day appointed in the hearing paper by reason of the preceding causes in the hearing paper not having been got through, or under any order of the Court made during the sitting on that day, no further notice to either party of the adjournment day shall be requisite; and the adjournment day shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, be the next ordinary Court day. Adjournment.

Sittings of Court.

71. The sittings of the Court for the hearing of causes shall be, where the amount of public business so warrants, held on fixed and stated days. On w. d. days.

The Court may, at its discretion, appoint any other day or days from time to time for the hearing of causes, as circumstances require.

72. The sittings of the Court for the hearing of causes shall ordinarily be public; but the Court may, for a reason to be specified by it on the minutes, hear any particular cause or matter in the presence only of the parties and their legal advisers and the officers of the Court. Publicity.

73. On the application of either party at the commencement of the proceedings, or of its own motion, the Court may order witnesses on both sides to be kept out of Court until they have respectively given their evidence; but this rule does not extend to the parties themselves or to their respective legal advisers, although intended to be called as witnesses. Keeping witnesses out of Court.

74. Subject to special arrangements for any particular day, the business of the day shall be taken, as nearly as circumstances permit, in the following order:— Order of business at sittings.

(i.) At the commencement of the sitting, judgment shall be delivered in matters standing over for that purpose, and appearing for judgment in the paper:

(ii.) *Ex parte* motions and motions by consent shall next be taken, in the order in which the motion papers have been sent in:

(iii.) Opposed motions on notice, and arguments on showing cause against orders returnable on that day, shall then be taken, in the order in which these matters respectively stand in the hearing paper:

(iv.) The causes in the hearing paper shall then be called on, in their order, unless the Court sees fit to vary the order.

Hearing.

75. When a cause in the hearing paper has been called on, if neither party appears, either in person or by counsel or attorney, the Court, on being satisfied that the plaintiff has received notice of the hearing, shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, strike the cause out of the hearing paper. Non-appearance of both parties.

76. If the plaintiff does not appear in person or by counsel or attorney, the Court, on being satisfied that the plaintiff has received notice of the hearing, shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, strike out the cause, and make such orders as to costs in favour of any defendant appearing as seems just. Non-appearance of plaintiff.

77. If the plaintiff appears, but the defendant or any of the defendants do not appear, in person or by counsel or attorney, the Court shall, before bearing the cause, inquire into the service of the petition and of notice of hearing on the absent party or parties. Non-appearance of defendant.

If not satisfied as to the service on every party, the Court shall direct that further service be made as it directs, and adjourn the hearing of the cause for that purpose.

If satisfied that the defendant or the several defendants has or have been duly served with the petition and with notice of the hearing, the Court may proceed to hear the cause, notwithstanding the absence of the defendant or any of the defendants, and may, on the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, give such judgment as appears just. The Court, however, shall not be absolutely bound to do so, but may order the hearing to stand over to a further day, and direct fresh notice to be given to the defendant or defendants, in case justice seems to require an adjournment.

Rehearing for defendant.

78. Where the Court hears a cause and gives judgment in the absence of and against any defendant, it may afterwards, if it thinks fit, on such terms as seem just, set aside the decree and rehear the cause, on its being established by evidence on oath to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant's absence was not wilful, and that he has a defence upon the merits.

Restoration of cause to list for plaintiff.

79. Where a cause is struck out by reason of the absence of the plaintiff, it shall not be restored without leave of the Court, until it has been set down again at the bottom of the general hearing list, and been transferred in its regular turn to the hearing paper.

Non-appearance of plaintiff a second time.

80. Where a cause has been once struck out, and has been a second time set down, and has come into the hearing paper, and on the day fixed for the hearing the plaintiff, having received due notice thereof, fails to appear either in person or by counsel or attorney when the cause is called on, the Court, on the application of the defendant, and if the non-appearance of the plaintiff appears to be wilful and intended to harass the defendant, or to be likely to prejudice the defendant by preventing the hearing and determination of the suit, may make an order on the plaintiff to show cause why a day should not be fixed for the peremptory hearing of the cause; and on the return to that order, if no cause or no sufficient cause be shown, the Court shall fix a day accordingly, upon such notice and other terms as seem just.

In case the plaintiff does not appear on the day so fixed, either in person or by counsel or attorney, the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, dismiss the petition, which dismissal shall have the same effect as a dismissal on the merits at the hearing.

Jury.

Time for demand of or application for jury.

81. Notice of demand of a jury, or of application for a jury must be filed seven days at least before the day of hearing.

Appeal.

82. An appeal does not lie against the refusal of an application for a jury.

Adjournment for jury.

83. Where notice of demand of a jury has not been filed in due time, or if at the hearing both parties desire a jury, the Court may, on such terms as seem just, adjourn the hearing, in order that a jury may be summoned.

Proceeding to the Hearing.

Order of proceeding.

84. The order of proceeding at the hearing of a cause shall be as follows:

The plaintiff shall state the pleadings.

The party on whom the burden of proof is thrown by the nature of the material issues or questions between the parties has the right to begin; he shall address the Court and open his case.

He shall then call his evidence and examine his witnesses in chief.

When the party beginning has concluded his evidence, he shall ask the other party if he intends to call evidence (in which terms is included evidence taken by affidavit or deposition, or under commission, and documentary evidence not already read or taken as read); and if answered in the negative, he shall be entitled to sum up the evidence already given, and comment thereon; but if answered in the affirmative, he shall wait for his general reply.

When the party beginning has concluded his case, the other party shall be at liberty to address the Court, and to call evidence, and to sum up and comment thereon.

If no evidence is called or read by the latter party, the party beginning (saving the right of the Crown) shall have no right to reply, unless he has been prevented from summing up his case by the statement of the other party of his intention to call evidence.

The case on both sides shall then be considered closed.

If the party opposed to the party beginning calls or reads evidence, the party beginning shall be at liberty to reply generally on the whole case, or he may call fresh evidence in reply to the evidence given on the other side, on points material to the determination of the issues, or any of them, but not on collateral matter.

Where evidence in reply is tendered, and allowed to be given, the reply against whom the same has been adduced shall be at liberty to address the Court, and the party beginning shall be entitled to the general reply.

85. Each witness, after examination in chief, shall be subject to cross-examination by the other party, and to re-examination by the party calling him, and after re-examination may be questioned by the Court, and shall not be recalled or further questioned save through and by leave of the Court. Cross-examination and re-examination.

86. The Court shall take a note of the substance of the *viva voce* evidence in a narrative form, but shall put down the terms of any particular question or answer, if there appears any special reason for doing so. Notes of evidence.

No person shall be entitled as of right, at any time or for any purpose, to inspection or a copy of the Court's notes.

87. All objections to evidence must be taken at the time the question objected to is put, or, in case of written evidence, when the same is about to be put in, and must be argued and decided at the time. Objection to evidence.

88. Where a question put to a witness is objected to, the Court, unless the objection appear frivolous, shall take a note of the question and objection, if required by either party, and shall mention on the notes whether the question was allowed to be put or not, and the answer to it, if put. Note of objection.

89. Where any evidence is by affidavit, or has been taken by commission, or on deposition, the party adducing the same may read and comment on it, either immediately after his opening, or after the *viva voce* evidence on his part has been concluded. Evidence by affidavit.

90. The Court may, at its discretion, if the interests of justice appear absolutely so to require (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings), admit an affidavit in evidence, although it is shown that the party against whom the affidavit is offered in evidence had no opportunity of cross-examining the person making the affidavit, on such terms, if any, as seem just. Admission of affidavit although no cross-examination.

91. Documentary evidence must be put in and read, or taken as read by consent. Documentary evidence.

Every document put in evidence shall be marked by the Court at the time, and shall be retained by the Court during the hearing, and returned to the party who put it in, or from whose custody it came, immediately after the judgment, unless it is impounded by order of the Court.

Variance of evidence.

92. Where the evidence adduced at the hearing varies substantially from the allegations of the respective parties in the pleading, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to allow the pleading to be amended.

Amendments.

93. The Court may allow such amendment on such terms as to adjournment, costs, and other things as seem just, so as to avoid surprise and injury to any party; but all amendments necessary for the determination in the existing suit of the real question in controversy between the parties shall be made if duly applied for.

Pleadings prejudicing fair trial.

94. The Court may at the hearing order or allow, on such terms as seem just, the striking out or amendment of any pleading that appears so framed as to prejudice, embarrass, or delay the fair trial of the real questions in controversy between the parties.

*Judgment.***Publicity.**

95. Decisions and judgments shall be delivered or read in open Court, in presence of the parties and their legal advisers.

Summons to hear judgment.

96. If the judgment of the Court is reserved at the hearing, parties to the suit shall be summoned to hear judgment, unless the Court at the hearing states the day on which judgment will be delivered, in which case no summons to hear judgment shall be issued.

Notice to parties of judgment.

97. All parties shall be deemed to have notice of any decision or judgment, if the same is pronounced at the hearing of the application or suit.

All parties duly served with notice to attend and hear judgment shall be deemed to have notice of the judgment when pronounced.

Minute of judgment.

98. A minute of every judgment, whether final or interlocutory, shall be made, on which the decree or order may be drawn up on the application of any of the parties.

*Special Case.***Decision, judgment, or verdict subject to special cases.**

99. Any decision or judgment may be given, or verdict taken subject to a special case to be stated for the opinion of the Supreme Court.

*Rehearing. New Trial.***General power of Court as to rehearing or new trial.**

100. The Court may, in any case, on such terms as seem just, order a rehearing or new trial, with a stop of proceedings.

Time for application for new trial.

101. An application for a new trial may be made and determined on the day of hearing, if all parties are present, or on notice of motion, filed not later than 14 days after the hearing.

Such notice shall not of itself operate as a stay of proceedings; but any money in Court in the suit shall be retained to abide the result of the motion or the further order of the Court.

After the expiration of such 14 days, an application for a new trial shall not be admitted, except by special leave of the Court, on such terms as seem just.

Jury may be demanded on new trial.

102. On an order for rehearing or new trial, either party may demand a jury for the second trial, though the first was not with a jury.

Court may order jury.

103. The Court may, if it thinks fit, make it a condition of granting a rehearing or new trial that the trial shall be with a jury.

On appeal jury may be ordered for second trial.

104. Where the Supreme Court, or appeal from a Court where trial with a jury can be had, thinks fit to direct a rehearing in the Court below, it may direct that the second trial shall be with a jury.

Decrees and Orders.

105. A decree or order shall bear date of the day on which the decision or judgment on which the decree or order is founded is pronounced. Date of decree or order.

106. Decrees and orders shall be drawn up in form only on the application of some party to the suit, and shall then be passed, certified by the seal of the Court, and entered, and shall then form part of the record. Drawing up of decree or order.

No decree or order shall be enforced or appealed from, nor shall any copy thereof be granted, until it has been so drawn up, passed, and entered.

107. Any party to the suit is entitled to obtain a copy of a decree or order, when drawn up, passed, and entered, such copy to be certified under the seal of the Court. Certified copies.

108. Where an order is made *ex parte*, a certified copy of the affidavit or deposition on which the order is granted must be served on the party affected by the order, together with the order. Ex parte orders.

109. Where in any suit or matter a decree or order directs any person to pay money or do any other act, the same or some subsequent decree or order shall state the precise time within which the payment or other act is to be made or done, reckoned from the date or from the service of the decree or order in which the time is stated, or from some other point of time, as seems fit. Statement of time in decree or order.

110. A decree or order may direct the payment to be made, or act to be done, immediately after service of the decree or order, if, under special circumstances, the Court thinks fit so to direct. Immediate payment.

111. Where the decree or order is one directing payment of money, there shall be endorsed on the copy of it served on the person required to obey it, a memorandum in the words, or to the effect, following:— Indorsement on decree or order for money payment;

“If you, the within-named A.B., neglect to obey this decree [or order] by the time therein limited, you will be liable to have a writ of execution issued against your goods; under which they may be seized and sold, and will also be liable to be summoned by the Court, and to be examined as to your ability to make the payment directed by this decree [or order], and to be imprisoned in case of your not answering satisfactorily.”

112. Where the decree or order is one directing some act to be done other than payment of money, there shall be indorsed on the copy of it served on the person required to obey it, a memorandum in the words, or to the effect, following:— or for other act.

“If you, the within-named A.B., neglect to obey this decree [or order] within the time therein limited, you will be liable to be arrested under a warrant to be issued by the Court, and will also be liable to have your property sequestered, for the purpose of compelling you to obey this decree [or order].”

113. A decree or order may direct that money directed to be paid by any person be paid by such instalments as the Court thinks fit. Instalments.

114. All money directed by any decree or order to be paid by any person, shall be paid into Court in the suit or matter, unless the Court otherwise direct. How payment to be made.

115. Every person not being a party in any suit, who obtains an order or in whose favour an order is made, is entitled to enforce obedience thereto by the same process as if he were a party to the suit. Enforcement of order by or against persons not parties to suit.

And every person not being a party to any suit against whom obedience to any order may be enforced, is liable to the same process for enforcing obedience to such order as if he were a party to the suit.

Execution of Decrees and Orders.

Obedience without demand made.

116. A person directed by a decree or order to pay money, or do any other act, is bound to obey the decree or order on being duly served with it, and without any demand for payment or performance.

Execution against goods.

117. Where the decree or order is one directing payment of money, and the person directed to make payment refuses or neglects to do so according to the exigency of the decree or order, the person prosecuting the decree or order shall be entitled to apply to the Court for execution against the goods of the disobedient person.

Installments.

118. Where a decree or order directs payments of money by instalment, execution shall not issue until after default in payment of some instalment according to the order: and execution, or successive executions, may then issue for the whole of the money and costs then remaining unpaid, or for such portion thereof as the Court orders, either at the time of making the original decree or order or at any subsequent time.

Stay of Execution.

Power to stay, pending other suit.

119. The Court may, if under the circumstances of any case it think fit, on the application of a defendant, and on such terms as seem just, stay execution of a decree or order pending a suit in the same or any other Court in which that defendant is plaintiff, and the person who has obtained such decree or order is defendant.

Seizure and Sale of Goods.

Warrant of execution against goods.

120. The Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, on the application of the person prosecuting the decree or order, issue under the seal of the Court a warrant of execution, directed to a proper Officer, who shall be thereby empowered to levy the money ordered to be paid (with the costs of execution) by distress and sale of the goods of the disobedient person, wheresoever found within the particular jurisdiction.

What may be seized.

121. The Officer executing the warrant may by virtue thereof seize any of the goods of the person against whom execution issued (except the wearing apparel and bedding of himself or his family, and the tools and implements of his trade, to the value of 25 dollars, which shall to that extent be protected from seizure), and may also seize any money, bank notes, cheques, bill of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, or securities for money belonging to him.

How bills, notes, and other securities to be dealt with.

122. The Court shall hold any cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, or securities for money so seized, as security for the amount directed to be levied by the execution, or so much thereof as is not otherwise levied, for the benefit of the person prosecuting the decree or order, who may sue in the name of the person against whom execution issues, or in the name of any person in whose name he might have sued, for the recovery of the money secured or made payable thereby when the time of payment arrives.

etc.

123. The sale of goods seized in execution shall be conducted under the order of the Court, and by a person nominated by the Court, but no step shall be taken therein without the demand of the person prosecuting the decree or order, who shall be liable for

any damage that ensues from any irregularity or from any improper or illegal proceeding taken at his instance.

124. The Court shall not order any goods to be sold unless satisfied *prima facie* that they belong to the person against whom execution is issued, and are in a place where the Court has the right to exercise jurisdiction. Adverse claims to goods seized.

Where a claim is made by a third party to goods seized in execution, the same, if made by a British subject, shall be decided by the Court on summons, and in a summary way, as between the claimant and the person prosecuting the decree or order.

If the claim is made by a foreigner, the Court shall either oblige the person prosecuting the decree or order to establish his claim before selling the goods, or allow him to sell the goods and defend any claim, as appears just.

125. A sale of goods seized in execution shall not be made until after the end of five days at least next following the day of seizure, unless the goods are of a perishable nature, or on the request in writing of the person whose goods have been seized; and until sale the goods shall be deposited by the officer in some fit place, or they may remain in the custody of a fit person approved by the Court and put in possession by the officer. When sale to be made. Custody in meantime.

126. Every warrant of execution shall be returned by the officer, who shall certify thereon how it has been executed. Return of warrant.

127. In or on every warrant of execution the Court shall cause to be inserted or indorsed the sum of money and costs adjudged, with the sums allowed as increased costs for the execution of the warrant; if the person against whose goods execution is issued before actual sale of the goods, pays, or causes to be paid into Court, or to the officer holding the warrant, the sum of money and costs adjudged, or such part thereof as the person entitled thereto agrees to accept in full satisfaction thereof, together with all fees, the execution shall be superseded, and the goods seized shall be discharged and set at liberty. Payment before sale.

128. In case any officer of the Court, employed to levy any execution, by neglect, connivance, or omission loses the opportunity of levying the same, then on complaint of the person aggrieved and on the fact alleged being proved on oath to the satisfaction of the Court, the Court may order the officer to pay such damages as the person complaining appears to have sustained there by, not exceeding in any case the sum of money for which the execution issued; and the officer shall be liable thereto; and on demand being made thereof, and on his refusal to pay the same, payment thereof shall be enforced as any decree or order of the Court directing the payment of money. Neglect, connivance, or omission of officers.

Summons to Judgment Debtor.

129. Where decree or order directing payment of money remains wholly or in part unsatisfied (whether a warrant of execution has issued or not), the person prosecuting the decree or order may apply to the Court for a summons, requiring the person by whom payment is directed to be made to appear and be examined respecting his ability to make the payment directed, and the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, issue such a summons. In what cases.

130. On the appearance of the person against whom the summons is issued, he may be examined on oath by or on behalf of the person prosecuting the decree or order, and by the Court respecting his ability to pay the money directed to be paid, and for the discovery Examination.

or property applicable to such payment, and as to the disposal which he may have been made of any property.

He shall be bound to produce, on oath or otherwise, all books, papers, and documents in his possession or power, relating to property applicable to such payment.

He may be examined as to the circumstances under which he contracted the debt or incurred the liability in respect of which the payment money is by the decree or order directed to be made, and as to the means or expectation he then had of paying the debt or discharging the liability.

He shall be bound to sign his examination when reduced into writing.

Whether the person summoned appears or not, the person prosecuting the decree or order, and all other witnesses whom the Court thinks requisite, may be examined on oath or otherwise respecting the matters aforesaid.

The Court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the hearing of the summons from time to time, and require from the person summoned such security for his appearance at the adjourned hearing as seems fit, and in default of his finding security, may, by warrant, commit him to prison, there to remain until the adjourned hearing, unless sooner discharged.

Commitment.

131. In any of the following cases,—

- (i.) If it appears to the Court by the examination of the person summoned or other evidence, that he then has or since the making of the decree or order has had sufficient means to pay the money directed to be paid by him, and he refuses or neglects to pay the same according to the decree or order; or
- (ii.) That, with intent to defraud his creditors, or any of them, he has made or suffered any gift, delivery, or transfer of any property, or changed, removed, or cancelled any property; or
- (iii.) That the debt or liability in question was contracted or incurred by him, by or by reason of fraud or false pretence, or breach of trust, committed by him; or
- (iv.) That forbearance thereof was obtained by him by fraud or false pretence; or
- (v.) That the debt or liability was wilfully contracted or incurred by him without his having had at the same time a reasonable expectation of being able to pay or discharge it; or
- (vi.) Was contracted or incurred by him by reason of any prosecution or proceeding wherein he was found guilty of any crime or offence, or by reason of any proceeding for libel, slander, assault, battery, adultery, seduction, breach of promise of marriage, malicious arrest, malicious or frivolous and vexatious prosecution, malicious trespass, malicious injury, or the malicious filing or prosecution of a petition for adjudication of insolvency or bankruptcy,—

then and in such case the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that the person summoned be committed to prison for any time not exceeding forty days, and may issue a warrant for his commitment accordingly.

Place of imprisonment.

132. In places where there is no British prison, or no other place for the detention of a debtor in custody except the prison of the Chinese or Japanese authorities, the Court shall not commit the debtor, if it appears that the last-mentioned prison is unfit, regard

being had to the requirements of health and decency, for the confinement of a British subject under civil process.

133. The expenses of the debtor's maintenance in prison must be defrayed in the first instance by the person prosecuting the decree or order, and may be recovered by him in such manner as the Court directs. Expenses of maintenance in prison.

Such expenses shall be estimated by the Court, and shall be paid at such time and in such manner as the Court directs.

In default of payment the debtor may be discharged if the Court thinks fit.

134. Imprisonment under such a warrant does not operate as a satisfaction or extinguishment of the debt or liability to which the decree or order relates, or protect the person imprisoned from being anew summoned and imprisoned for any new fraud or other default rendering him liable to be imprisoned, or deprive the person prosecuting the decree or order of any right to have execution against his goods, if there had not been such imprisonment. Effect of imprisonment.

135. Any person so imprisoned, who pays the money by the decree or order directed to be paid, or the instalments thereof payable, and costs remaining due at the time of his commitment, and all subsequent costs and expenses, shall be discharged from custody. Discharge from prison on payment.

136. On the hearing of any such summons as aforesaid, the Court, if it thinks fit, whether it makes any order for the commitment of the person summoned or not, may rescind or alter any decree or order previously made against him for the payment of money by instalment or otherwise, and make any further or other order, either for the payment of the whole thereof forthwith, or by any instalments, or in any other manner as the Court thinks reasonable and just. Rescinding or variation of order for payment.

Execution out of Jurisdiction.

137. Ordinarily a warrant of execution of commitment shall not be executed out of the particular jurisdiction, except under an order made for that purpose, on the request of the Court issuing the warrant, by the Court within whose jurisdiction it is to be executed, which Court may take such steps as if it had originally issued the warrant, but shall ultimately send any money produced by the execution or the person apprehended (as the case may be) to the Court from which the warrant issued, to be there dealt with according to law. Warrant of execution of commitment, where to be executed.

But where the urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court issuing the warrant so to require, the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) may order it to be executed out of the particular jurisdiction, and it may be so executed accordingly.

Arrest.

138. When the decree or order is one directing some act to be done other than payment of money, and the person directed to do the act refuses or neglects to do it according to the exigency of the decree or order, the person prosecuting the decree or order shall be entitled to apply to the Court for a warrant of arrest against the disobedient person. In what cases.

139. The Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, on the application of the person prosecuting the decree or order, issue, under the seal of the Court, a warrant of arrest directed to a proper officer, who shall be thereby empowered to take the body of the disobedient person and detain him in custody until further order. Warrant.

*Sequestration.***In what cases.**

140. In case the person against whom the warrant of arrest issues is not and cannot be found,—or is taken and detained in custody under the warrant without obeying the decree or order,—then the person prosecuting the decree or order shall be entitled to an order of sequestration against his property.

*Commitment for Disobedience.***In what cases.**

141. Where any person over whom the Court has jurisdiction is guilty of wilful disobedience to a decree or order, the person prosecuting the decree or order shall be entitled to apply to the Court for an order on the disobedient person to show cause why he should not be punished for the disobedience. The Court, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, shall on such application make an order accordingly.

The Court shall not grant the order except on evidence on oath establishing such a case as, if uncontradicted and unexplained, would justify the immediate commitment of the disobedient person.

A certified copy of the affidavit or deposition on which the order is granted shall be served on the party to whom the order is directed, together with the order, and he may file counter affidavits.

Warrant.

142. On the return day of the order, if the person to whom it is directed does not attend, and does not establish a sufficient excuse for not attending, and if the Court is satisfied that the order has been duly served,—or if he attends and does not show cause to the satisfaction of the Court why he should not be punished for the disobedience,—the Court may issue a warrant for his commitment to prison.

The Court may enlarge the time for the return to the order, or may, on the return of it, and under circumstances which would strictly justify the immediate commitment of the person guilty of the disobedience, direct that the warrant for his commitment shall issue only after a certain time, and in the event of his continued disobedience at that time to the decree or order in respect of which he has been guilty of disobedience.

Duration of detention.

143. A person committed for disobedience to a decree or order is liable to be detained in custody until he has obeyed the decree or order in all things that are to be immediately performed, and given such security as the Court thinks fit to obey the other parts of the decree or order (if any) at the future times thereby appointed,—or in case of his no longer having the power to obey the decree or order, then until he has been imprisoned for such time or until he has paid such fine as the Court directs.

VI.—INTERLOCUTORY PROCEEDINGS.

Form of interlocutory application.

144. Interlocutory applications may be made at any stage of a suit or proceeding.

They shall be made either by motion or on application for a summons.

*Motion.***Motion-paper.**

145. Motions must be reduced to writing in the terms of the order sought from the Court; and a motion shall not be entertained until the party moving has filed in the Court a written motion paper distinctly stating the terms of the order sought (Form 8).

The motion may in its terms ask for an order directing more than one thing to be done, and may also be an in alternative form, asking that one or another order be made, so only that the whole order sought be therein substantially expressed.

If the motion-paper contains any matter by way of argument or other matter except the proper particulars of the motion itself, the Court shall direct the motion-paper to be amended, and shall make no other order thereon, until it is amended accordingly by the striking out of such argument or other matter.

There shall be filed with the motion-paper all affidavits on Evidence, which the person moving intends to rely.

No other evidence can be used in support of the motion except by leave of the Court.

No paper accompanying the motion-paper other than an affidavit shall be received.

146. The person filing the motion-paper may then either move Motion in Court; the Court while sitting, and on such days and at such times, if any, as are by the regulations of the Court appointed for hearing motions,—or in cases of urgency at any time while the Court is sitting, and not engaged in hearing any other matter,—or send a or by writing. written request to the Court for an order according to the motion-paper, with such argument stated in writing in support of his motion as he thinks fit.

147. All motions shall be made *ex parte* in the first instance, Notice of motion. unless the Court give leave to give a notice of motion for a certain day.

148. On a motion *ex parte* the party moving shall apply for Application *ex parte*. either an immediate absolute order of the Court in the terms of the motion-paper on his own shewing and evidence, or an order to the other party to appear on a certain day and show cause why an order should not be made in the terms of the motion-paper.

Any party moving in Court *ex parte* may support his motion by arguments addressed to the Court on the facts put in evidence by the affidavits filed in support of the motion: and no party to the suit or proceeding, although present, other than the party moving, shall be entitled to be then heard.

149. On a motion coming on, the Court may allow the motion- Order on motion. paper to be amended.

It may allow additional evidence to be produced by affidavit or depositions.

It may direct the motion to stand over.

It may refuse the motion.

It may make an order in terms of the motion.

Where an immediate order absolute is asked, and the right thereto clearly appears, it may grant such order.

It may grant an order to show cause why the order sought should not be made.

It may allow a motion on notice to be made.

If the motion as originally framed, or as amended, is substantially divisible into two or more parts, it may divide the same, and deal in different ways with the separate parts thereof, as the case may require.

If it appears to the Court on the evidence adduced in support of the motion, or on any additional evidence which the Court permits to be adduced in support thereof, that the party moving is entitled to an order absolute, or to show cause different from the order asked, and the party moving is willing to take such different order, the Court may so order accordingly.

If he is not willing to take such different order, the Court shall refuse the motion.

150. Where an order is made on a motion *ex parte*, any party Varying or discharge of order. affected by it may, within seven days after service of it, apply to the

Court by motion to vary or discharge it; and the Court, on notice to the party obtaining the order, either may refuse to vary or discharge it, or may vary or discharge it with or without imposing terms as to costs or security, or other things, as seems just.

Orders to show cause.

Return-day.

151. An order to show cause shall specify a day when cause is to be shown, to be called the return-day to the order, which shall ordinarily be not less than four days after service.

Counter affidavit.

A person served with an order to show cause may, before the return-day, file affidavits in order to contradict the evidence used in obtaining the order, or setting forth other facts on which he relies, to induce the Court to discharge such order.

Proceedings on return-day.

On the return-day, if the persons served do not appear, in person or by counsel or attorney, and it appears to the Court that the service on all proper parties has not been duly effected, the Court may enlarge the time and direct further service, or make such order as seems just.

If the persons served appear, or the Court is satisfied that service on all proper parties has been duly effected, the Court may proceed with the matter.

The Court may either discharge the order, or make the same absolute,—or adjourn the consideration thereof—or permit further affidavits to be filed in support of or against the order,—and may modify the terms of the order so as to meet the merits of the case,—and may make the order so modified absolute,—and may, if the order against which cause is shown is substantially divisible into two or more parts, divide the same, and deal in different ways with the separate parts as seems fit; and the Court, as part of its order, may impose terms as to costs or other things on the parties, or any of them, as seems just.

Summons.

Application for.

152. An interlocutory application for a summons need not be made in writing, but may be made in person either by the applicant himself, or by his counsel or attorney.

Contents of.

If the Court considers that a summons ought to be granted, it may issue a summons ordering the person to whom it is directed to attend at the time and place specified therein, either in person or by counsel or attorney, and briefly but distinctly setting forth the nature of the particular application.

Proceedings on return-day.

The summons shall be headed in the suit or other proceeding. On the return day of the summons, if the person to whom the summons is directed attends, or in his absence on proof of service, the Court may, on the application of the person obtaining the summons, consider and deal with the application in a summary way.

The Court shall take a note of the material evidence, if taken *viva voce*.

The Court may adjourn the hearing of any summons when necessary.

VII.—APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT.

I.—In General.

Ex parte orders.

153. An appeal does not lie from an order made *ex parte*.

Any person aggrieved by such an order must apply to the Court by which it is made to vary or discharge it.

Time for application or *cave*.

154. Application for leave to appeal must be made to the Court whose decision is to be appealed from, by motion, *ex parte*, ordinarily within seven days after the decision to be appealed from is given, afterwards by special leave of the Court.

155. If leave to appeal is applied for by a person directed by a decree or order to pay money, or do any other act, the Court below shall direct either that the decision appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended pending the appeal, as the Court considers to be in accordance with substantial justice. Execution of decree or order pending appeal.

If the Court directs the decision to be carried into execution, the person in whose favour it is given shall, before the execution of it, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the due performance of such order as the Supreme Court may make. Security.

If the Court directs the execution of the decision to be suspended pending the appeal, the person against whom the decision is given shall, before any order for suspension of execution, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the due performance of such order as the Supreme Court may make.

In all cases security shall also be given by the appellant to the satisfaction of the Court, to an amount not exceeding 250 dollars, for the prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of all fees and charges in the Court below and in the Supreme Court, and of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent by the Supreme Court.

If the last-mentioned security is given within fourteen days after motion made for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the Court below shall give leave to appeal, and the appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his appeal accordingly. Leave to appeal, when.

In any case other than the case hereinbefore described, the Court below, if it considers it just or expedient (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceeding) to do so, may give leave to appeal on the terms and in the manner aforesaid.

156. Where there are more plaintiffs than one an appeal cannot be prosecuted except by all the plaintiffs jointly. Appeal by plaintiffs;

Where there are more defendants than one, any one or more of them may prosecute an appeal separately; but defendants severing in appeal do so at the risk of costs if the severance is improper. by defendants.

157. The Supreme Court may require any party to an appeal to appear personally before it on the hearing of the appeal, or on any occasion pending the appeal: otherwise personal appearance shall not be requisite. Personal appearance.

158. It is not open, as of right, to any party to an appeal to adduce new evidence in support of his original case; but a party may allege any facts essential to the issue that have come to his knowledge after the decision of the Court below, and adduce evidence in support of such allegation; and for the furtherance of justice the Supreme Court may, where it thinks fit, allow or require new evidence to be adduced. Evidence.

159. The Court below shall not, except for some special cause, take upon itself the responsibility of the charge or of the transmission to the Supreme Court of original letters or documents produced in evidence in the suit. Original documents.

Such original letters and documents shall be returned to the respective parties producing the same, and only copies thereof duly certified shall be transmitted in the appeal record.

The respective parties must, however, be prepared to produce the originals, if required by the Supreme Court, before or at the hearing of the appeal.

160. After the expiration of six months from the date of a decree or order, leave to appeal against it shall not be given by a Provincial Court. Limitation of time for appeal.

- Application for leave to appeal must in that case be made to the Supreme Court, which shall grant such leave if on consideration of all the circumstances of the case, it appears just and expedient that an appeal should be allowed, but not otherwise, and may impose such terms as to security and other things as seem just.
- Application of foregoing Rules.** 161. The foregoing Rules apply to suits for 250 dollars or upwards, with respect to which a right of appeal is given by the Order in Council under which these Rules are framed, and shall also be applied, as far as may be, *mutatis mutandis*, in cases where special leave to appeal is applied for to a Provincial or the Supreme Court.
- Appeal petition, Motion.** 162. An appeal from a decree or order made at the hearing of a suit shall be made by petition.
Other appeals shall be made by motion.
- II.—From Decrees or Orders at Hearing.*
- Appeal petition; Time for filing.** 163. The appellant must file his petition of appeal in the Court below within fourteen days after leave to appeal is given.
- Contents.** 164. The petition of appeal shall contain an exposition of the appellant's case as supported by evidence already before the Court, and by the record as it stands, and may not refer to any matter of fact not appearing by such record or evidence, or which may not by argument and inference be fairly deduced therefrom.
It shall set forth the grounds of appeal, and the particulars in which the decree or order appealed from is considered by the appellant to be erroneous or defective, and shall pray that the same may be reversed or varied, and that the Court above may make the particular order to which on the record and evidence as it stands the appellant conceives himself entitled, or such other order as the Court thinks just.
It may contain any matter by way of argument in support of the appeal.
- Service.** 165. The petition of appeal shall be served on such persons as the Court directs.
- Respondent's answer.** 166. Any person on whom the petition of appeal has been served may, within fourteen days after service, file in the Court below an answer to the petition of appeal.
The answer shall contain an exposition of the respondent's case as supported by the evidence already before the Court, and by the record as it stands, and may not refer to any matter of fact not appearing by such record or evidence, or not by argument and inference fairly deducible therefrom.
It shall simply conclude with a demand that the appeal be dismissed.
It may contain any matter by way of argument against the appeal.
- Copies furnished.** 167. Copies of the answer shall be furnished by the Court to such persons as it thinks fit.
- Objections in answer.** 168. All matter of objection to any appeal, as being out of time, or on any grounds other than on the merits of the case itself, must be substantially raised by the party desiring to rely thereon, in and by the answer to the petition of appeal, and if not so raised, or where no answer is put in, no such objection shall be permitted to be raised at the hearing of the appeal.
- Effect of not answering.** 169. The absence of an answer shall not preclude any person interested in supporting the decree or order from supporting the same on the merits at the hearing of the appeal.
- Record of appeal.** 170. On the expiration of the time for answering, the Court below shall, without received and further pleading in appeal, make

up the record of appeal, which shall consist of (1) the petition, pleadings, order, and proceedings, and the decree or order in the suit, (2) a copy of all written and documentary evidence admitted, or tendered, and of the notes of the *via voce* evidence, (3) the petition or petitions of appeal, and (4) the answer or answers thereto.

The whole record shall be fastened together, the several pieces shall be numbered, and the whole shall be secured by the seal of the Court below.

171. After the record of appeal has been made up, and until the appeal is disposed of, the Supreme Court shall be deemed in possession of the whole suit as between the parties to the appeal. Power of Supreme Court over suit in which appeal is pending.

Every application in the suit shall be made to the Supreme Court and not to the Court below, but any application may be made through the Court below.

172. The Supreme Court may from time to time make such orders as seem necessary for determining the real questions in controversy between the parties,—and for that purpose may, as between the parties to the appeal, amend any defects or errors in the record of appeal,—and may direct the Court below to inquire into and certify its finding on any question as between such parties, or any of them, which it may be necessary or expedient to determine before final judgment in the appeal—and generally shall, as between the parties to the appeal, have as full and ample jurisdiction over the whole suit as if the same had been instituted and prosecuted in the Supreme Court itself as a Court of first instance, by parties subject to its ordinary original jurisdiction—and may rehear the whole case,—or may remit it to the Court below to be reheard, or to be otherwise dealt with as the Supreme Court directs. Power of Supreme Court to remit the case or otherwise proceed in it.

173. The Supreme Court shall, on receiving the record of appeal, fix a day for the hearing thereof. Day for hearing.

Such day shall be fixed as will allow of the Court giving notice thereof through the Court below to the parties to the appeal, and as will allow of the parties attending either in person or by counsel or attorney, if they or any of them desire to do so.

174. In case all the several parties to an appeal appoint persons at the place of sitting of the Supreme Court to represent them as their respective counsel or attorney in the matter of the appeal, and cause the same to be notified to the Supreme Court, the Court shall allow the appeal to be set down in the general hearing list at once, and shall proceed to dispose of the appeal in its turn without further notice to the parties or any of them; and the respective representatives of the parties shall be bound to watch for and take notice of the day for the hearing of the appeal. Appearance by counsel or attorney.

III.—*Not from Decrees or Orders at Hearing.*

175. The appellant shall file his appeal motion paper in the Court below within seven days after leave to appeal is given. Appeal motion.

He may at the same time file in the Court below any argument he desires to submit to the Supreme Court in support of the appeal.

The motion-paper and the argument (if any) shall be served on such persons as the Court directs.

176. Any person so served may, within seven days after service, file in the Court below any argument he desires to submit to the Supreme Court against the appeal. Respondent's argument.

Copies of such last-mentioned argument (if any) shall be furnished by the Court below to such persons as it thinks fit.

177. On the expiration of the time for filing such last-mentioned argument, the Court below shall make up the record of appeal, which Record of appeal.

shall consist of (1) the petition and such portion of the pleadings, orders, proceedings, and evidence as relate to the particular decision appealed from, with (2) the appeal motion paper and any argument or arguments filed.

The record shall be made up as on appeal from a decree.

Notice to parties.

178. The Court shall not cause notice to be given to the parties of the day when the appeal motion will be disposed of, unless under special circumstances it thinks fit to do so.

But when any party to the appeal motion notifies to the Supreme Court his desire to attend in person, or by counsel or attorney, when the motion is being disposed of, he shall be at liberty to do so, and the Court shall hear him, or his counsel or attorney, before disposing of the motion.

VIII.—SUMMARY ORDERS BEFORE SUIT.

In what cases.

179. Where the extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, the Court may on evidence on oath, without a petition having been previously presented, make *ex parte* an order of injunction, or an order to sequester money or goods,—or to stop a passport,—or the clearance of a ship,—or to hold to bail.

Recognizance.

180. Before making such an order the Court shall require the person applying for it to enter into a recognizance (with or without a surety or sureties as the Court thinks fit), signed by the party applying (and his surety or sureties if any), as a security for his being answerable in damages to the person against whom the order is sought, or to give such other security for that purpose by deposit or otherwise as the Court thinks fit.

Duration of order.

181. Any such order shall not remain in force more than 24 hours, and shall at the end of that time wholly cease to be in force unless within that time a suit is regularly instituted by the person obtaining the order.

Any such order shall be dealt with in the suit as seems just.

Arrest and other proceedings under order to hold to bail.

182. An order to hold to bail shall state the amount (including costs) for which bail is required.

It shall be executed forthwith.

The person arrested under it shall be entitled to be discharged from custody under it on bringing into Court the amount stated in the order, to abide the event of any suit instituted, or on entering into a recognizance (with or without a surety or sureties as the Court thinks fit), signed by him (and his surety or sureties if any), as a security that he will abide by and satisfy any decree or order of the Court in any suit instituted, or on giving such other security for that purpose by deposit or otherwise as the Court thinks fit.

The person arrested shall be liable to be detained in custody under the order for not more than seven days, if not sooner discharged; but the Court may, from time to time, on evidence on oath, renew the order, so, however, that no person be kept in custody under any such order, a renewed order or orders, for a longer time in the whole than thirty days.

IX.—PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

Deposit of Will in Lifetime.

Testator may deposit will.

183. Any British subject may in his lifetime deposit for safe custody in the Supreme or other Court his own Will, sealed up under his own seal and the seal of the Court.

Proceedings on Death.

184. The Supreme Court and every other Court shall endeavour Notice of death. to obtain, as early as may be, information of the death of every British subject dying within the particular jurisdiction, and all such information respecting the affairs of the deceased as may serve to guide the Court with respect to the securing and administration of his property.

On receiving information of the death of a British subject the Court shall put up a notice thereof at the place where its sittings are ordinarily held, and shall keep the same there until probate or administration is granted, or where it appears to the Court that probate or administration will not be applied for, or cannot be granted, for such time as the Court thinks fit.

185. Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Supreme or Compulsory production of testamentary paper. other Court, that any paper purporting to be testamentary is in the possession or under the control of any person, the Court may, in a summary way, whether a suit or proceeding as to probate or administration is pending or not, order him (Form 24) to produce and bring into Court such paper.

Where it appears to the Supreme or other Court that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has knowledge of any paper purporting to be testamentary, (although it is not shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the paper is in his possession or under his control), the Court may, in a summary way,—whether a suit or proceeding for probate or administration is pending or not,—order him to attend for the purpose of being examined respecting the same in open Court, or on interrogatories and after examination to produce the paper and bring it into Court.

Any person failing to attend or to be examined, or to produce and bring in the paper accordingly, shall be liable to the same consequences as he would be liable to if he were a party to a suit in the Court, and had made like default.

186. The Court may of its own motion, or on the application Notice to executor to come in and prove. of any person claiming an interest under a will, give notice to the executor or executors (if any) therein named, to come in and prove the will or to renounce probate: and the executors or executor so named, or some or one of them, must within fourteen days after notice come in and prove or renounce accordingly.

I.—Probate or Administration in General.

187. Probate (Form 13) or letters of administration with Will annexed (Form 14) shall not issue until after the lapse of seven days from the death of the deceased, except under the direction of the Judge of the Supreme Court, or in case of great urgency. Time after death when probate or administration may be granted.

Letters of administration (not with Will annexed) shall not issue (Form 15) until after the lapse of fourteen days from the death of the deceased, except under the direction of the Judge of the Supreme Court, or in case of great urgency.

188. Where probate or administration is, for the first time, Application after three years. applied for after the lapse of three years from the death of the deceased, a grant shall not be made except under the direction of the Judge of the Supreme Court.

189. In any case a grant of probate or administration may be Grants by Supreme on request of Provincial Court. made by the Supreme Court, wheresoever in China or Japan the deceased had at the time of his death his place of abode; but where the deceased had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode in the district of a Provincial Court, the application for the grant shall

not be entertained by the Supreme Court, except on the request of the Provincial Court.

In disputed or doubtful cases, directions of Supreme to Provincial Court.

190. Where any dispute or question arises in relation to the grant or the application for it,—or it appears to the Provincial Court doubtful whether or not the grant should be made,—the Provincial Court shall communicate with the Judge of the Supreme Court, who shall either direct the Provincial Court to proceed in the matter according to such instructions as the Judge thinks fit, or may direct that no further proceeding be taken in the matter by the Provincial Court, but that any party concerned may apply for a grant to the Supreme Court itself.

Evidence to found jurisdiction of Provincial Court.

191. The Provincial Court, before proceeding in the matter of any application, shall take care to ascertain that the deceased had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode in the district of the Court, and shall not for this purpose consider itself bound to rest satisfied with such evidence as is offered by the person applying for the grant.

Identity.

192. The Court shall, where it deems it necessary, require proof, in addition to the oath of the executor or administrator, of the identity of the deceased or of the party applying for the grant.

Value of property.

193. The Court shall take care to ascertain the value of the property of the deceased as correctly as circumstances admit.

Satisfactory answer to Court's inquiries before grant.

194. In no case shall the Court allow probate or letters of administration to issue until all inquiries which it sees fit to institute have been answered to its satisfaction.

The Court shall, however, afford as great facility for the obtaining of probate or administration as is consistent with the due regard to the prevention of error and fraud.

Cases in which Judge of Supreme Court alone may make grant.

195. In the following cases of probate or administration, a grant shall not issue except from the Supreme Court under the immediate direction of the Judge, namely:—

Probate, or administration with will annexed, where the will was executed before the 1st day of January, 1838, and there is no testamentary paper of a later date than the 31st day of December, 1837:

Probate, or administration with will annexed, the will being simply an execution of a special power, or being the will of a married woman made by virtue of a power:

Administration for the use or benefit of a minor or infant, or a lunatic or person of unsound mind:

Administration (with or without will annexed) of the property of a bastard dying a bachelor or spinster, or dying a widower, or widow without issue, or of a person dying without known relative:

Limited administration:

Administration to be granted to a person not resident within China or Japan.

Revocation or alteration of grant.

196. Revocation or alteration of a grant of probate or administration shall not be made except by the Supreme Court, under the immediate direction of the Judge.

Notice to prohibit grant.

197. A notice to prohibit a grant of probate or administration (form 28) may be filed in the Supreme Court, or in any Provincial Court.

Immediately on such a notice being filed in the Supreme Court, a copy thereof shall be sent to the Court of the district (if any) in which it is alleged the deceased had at the time of his death his

fixed place of abode, and to any other Court to which it appears to the Judge of the Supreme Court expedient to send a copy.

Immediately on such a notice being filed in a Provincial Court, the Court shall send a copy thereof to the Supreme Court, and also to the Court of any other district in which it is known or allged the deceased had at the time of his death a place of abode.

Such a notice shall remain in force for three months only from the day of filing: but it may be renewed from time to time.

Any such notice shall not affect any grant made on the day on which the notice is filed, or on which a copy of the notice is received, as the case may be.

The person filing such a notice shall be warned by a warning in writing, under the seal of the Court (Form 29), being delivered at the place mentioned in the notice as the address of the person filing the notice.

After such a notice has been filed in a Provincial Court, or after a copy of such a notice has been received by a Provincial Court (as the case may be), the Provincial Court shall not make a grant of probate or administration, but any grant shall be made only by the Supreme Court, under the immediate direction of the Judge.

198. Notices in the nature of citations shall be given by publication in such newspapers, or in such other manner as the Court, in each case, directs. Notices in nature of citations.

199. Suits respecting probate or administration shall be instituted and conducted as nearly as may be in the same manner as suits for claims of 100 dollars and upwards. Procedure in suits for probate or administration.

200. All original wills, of which probate or administration with will annexed is granted, shall be filed and kept in the public office of the Supreme or other Court from which the grant issues, in such manner as to secure at once the due preservation and the convenient inspection of the same; and no original will shall be delivered out for any purpose without the express and special direction in writing of the Judge of the Supreme Court. Custody of original wills.

An official copy of the whole or of any part of a will, or an official certificate of a grant of administration, may be obtained from the Supreme or other Court where the will has been proved or the administration granted, on payment of the proper fees. Official copies and certificates.

201. On the first day of February, and the first day of August in every year, every Provincial Court shall send to the Supreme Court,— Half-yearly returns from Provincial to Supreme Court.

A list (Form 30) of the grants of probate and administration made by it up to the last preceding first day of January and first day of July respectively, and not included in any previous list.

And, also, a copy, certified by the Provincial Court to be a correct copy, of every will to which any such probate or administration relates.

II.—Probate and Administration with Will Annexed.

202. In the following rules respecting probate and administration the expression "the proper officer" means, as to the Provinces, the Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul holding and forming a Court; as to the Supreme Court, such one of the officers attached thereto as for the time being acts in matters of probate and administration by the authority and under the direction of the Judge. Interpretation of "the proper Officer."

203. On receiving an application for probate or for administration with will annexed, the proper officer must inspect the will, and Examination of will as to mode of execution.

see whether it appears to be signed by the testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction, and subscribed by two witnesses, according to the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 7 Will. 4, & 1 Vict. c. 26 sect. 9,* and 15 & 16 Vict. c. 24 sect. 1, † and in no case may he proceed further if the will does not appear to be so signed and subscribed.

Examination of attestation clause.

204. If the will appears to be signed by or for the testator, and subscribed by two witnesses, the officer must then refer to the attestation clause (if any), and consider whether the wording thereof shows the will to have been in fact executed in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts.

Proof of execution according to Acts of Parliament.

205. If there is no attestation clause to the will,—or if the attestation clause thereto is insufficient,—the officer must require an affidavit (Form 9) from at least one of the subscribing witnesses, if either of them is living, to prove that the will was in fact executed in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts.

The affidavit must be engrossed and form part of the probate, so that the probate may be a complete document on the face of it.

If on perusal of the affidavit it appears that the will was not in fact executed in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, the officer must refuse probate.

If on perusal of the affidavit it appears doubtful whether or not the will was in fact executed in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, the officer must lay a statement of the matter before the Judge of the Supreme Court for his directions.

If both the subscribing witnesses are dead,—or if from other circumstances no affidavit can be obtained from either of them,—resort must be had to other persons (if any) who were present at the execution of the will; but if no affidavit of any such other person can be obtained, evidence on oath must be procured of that fact, and of the handwriting of the deceased and of the subscribing witnesses, and also of any circumstances that may raise a presumption in favour of the due execution of the will.

Will of testator blind, obviously illiterate, or ignorant.

206. The officer shall not allow probate of the will, or administration with the will annexed, of any blind person, or of any obviously illiterate or ignorant person, to issue, unless he has previously satisfied himself, by what appears on the face of the will or

* "And he it further enacted, that no will shall be valid unless it shall be in writing and executed in manner hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say, It shall be signed at the foot or end thereof by the testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction; and such signature shall be made or acknowledged by the testator in the presence of two or more witnesses present at the same time, and such witnesses shall attest and shall subscribe the will in the presence of the testator, but no form of attestation shall be necessary."

† "Whereas by an Act passed in the first years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act for the Amendment of the Laws with respect to WILLS" it is enacted, that no will shall be valid unless it shall be signed at the foot or end thereof by the testator, or by some other person in his presence, and by his direction. They will shall, so far only as regards the position of the signature of the testator, or of the person signing for him as aforesaid, be deemed to be valid within the said enactment as explained by this Act, if the signature shall be so placed at or after, or following, or under, or beside, or opposite to the end of the will that it shall be apparent on the face of the will that the testator intended to give effect by such his signature to the writing signed as his will, and that no such will shall be affected by the circumstance that the signature shall not follow or be immediately after the foot or end of the will, or by the circumstance that a blank space shall intervene between the concluding word of the will and the signature, or by the circumstance that the signature shall be placed among the words of the testamentary clause, or of the clause of attestation, or shall follow or be after or under the clause of attestation, either with or without a blank space intervening, or shall follow or be after or under or beside the name or one of the names of the subscribing witnesses, or by the circumstance that the signature shall be on a side or page or other portion of the paper or papers containing the will when on no clause or paragraph or disposing part of the will shall be written above the signature, or by the circumstance that there shall appear to be sufficient space on or at the bottom of the preceding side or page or other portion of the same paper on which the will is written to contain the signature; and the operation of the above circumstances shall not restrict or diminish the force or effect of the above enactment, but the operation of the said Act shall be operative to give effect to any disposition or direction which is underneath or which follows it, not being intended to affect to any disposition or direction inserted after the signature shall be made."

by evidence on oath, that the will was read over to the deceased before its execution, or that the deceased had at that time knowledge of its contents.

Where this information is not forthcoming, the officer must communicate with the Judge of the Supreme Court.

207. Having satisfied himself that the will was duly executed, the officer must carefully inspect the same to see whether there are any interlineations or alterations or erasures or obliterations appearing in it, and requiring to be accounted for.

Interlineations, alterations, erasures, or obliterations.

Interlineations and alteration are invalid unless they existed in the will at the time of its execution, or,—if made afterwards, unless they have been executed and attested in the mode required by the said Acts of Parliament,—or unless they have been made valid by the re-execution of the will—or by the subsequent execution of some codicil thereto.

Where interlineations or alterations appear in the will (unless duly executed or recited in or otherwise identified by the attestation clause), an affidavit or affidavits in proof of their having existed in the will before its execution, must be filed.

In like manner, erasures and obliterations are not to prevail unless proved to have existed in the will at the time of its execution,—or unless the alterations thereby effected in the will are duly executed and attested,—or unless they have been made valid by the re-execution of the will, or by the subsequent execution of some codicil thereto.

If no satisfactory evidence is adduced as to the time when the erasures or obliterations were made, and the words erased or obliterated are not entirely effaced, and can, on inspection of the paper, be ascertained, they must form part of the probate.

In every case of words having been erased which might have been of importance an affidavit must be required.

If reasonable doubt exists in regard to any interlineation, alteration, erasure, or obliteration, the officer shall, before proceeding further in the matter, communicate with the Judge of the Supreme Court for his directions.

208. Where a will contains a reference to any deed, paper, memorandum, or other document, of such nature as to raise a question whether it ought or ought not to form a constituent part of the will, the production of the deed, paper, memorandum, or other document must be required, with a view to ascertain whether or not it is entitled to probate; and if not produced the non-production of it must be accounted for by evidence on oath.

Deed, paper, or document referred to in a will

Any deed, paper, memorandum, or other document cannot form part of a will or codicil, unless it was in existence at the time when the will or codicil was executed.

If there are any vestiges of sealing wax or wafers or other marks on the testamentary paper, leading to the inference that some paper, memorandum, or other document has been annexed or attached thereto, they must be satisfactorily accounted for by evidence on oath, or the production of such paper, memorandum, or other document must be required; and if not produced, the non-production of it must be accounted for by evidence on oath.

or annexed or attached.

If doubt exists as to whether or not any such deed, paper, memorandum, or other document is entitled to probate as a constituent part of the will, the officer shall, before proceeding further in the matter, communicate with the Judge of the Supreme Court for his directions.

- Codicils.** 209. The foregoing rules respecting wills apply equally to codicils.
- Marking of will or copy sworn to.** 210. Every will or copy of a will, or other testamentary paper to which an executor or an administrator with will annexed is sworn, shall be marked by such executor or administrator and by the person before whom he is sworn.
- Writing of copies.** 211. The officer shall take care that the copies of wills to be annexed to probates or letters of administration are fairly and properly written, and to reject those which are not so.
- Administration not with will annexed.** 212. The duties of the proper officer in granting administration (not with will annexed) are in many respects the same as in cases of probate.
- He shall ascertain the time and place of the deceased's death, and the value of the property to be covered by the administration.
- Executor dying without proving or not appearing.** 213. Where an executor appointed in a will survives the testator, but either dies without having taken probate, or being summoned or called on by the Court to take probate does not appear, his right in respect of the executorship wholly ceases, and the representation to the testator and the administration of his effects without further renunciation go, devolve, and may be committed in like manner as if he had not been appointed executor.
- Notice to next of kin.** 214. Where administration is applied for by one or some of the next of kin only, there being another or other next of kin equally entitled thereto, the proper officer shall require proof by affidavit that notice of the application has been given to the other next of kin.
- Administration bond.** 215. Every person to whom administration is granted shall give bond (Forms 18, 19), with two or more responsible British subjects as sureties, to the Judge of the Supreme Court, to enure in favour of the Judge for the time being, conditioned for duly collecting, getting in, and administering the personal estate of the deceased.
- Where, however, the property is under the value of 250 dollars only one such surety need be taken.
- The bond shall be in a penalty of double the amount under which the personal estate of the deceased is sworn, unless the proper officer in any case thinks it expedient to reduce the amount, for reasons to be forthwith certified by him to the Judge of the Supreme Court.
- The proper officer may also in any case direct that more bonds than one shall be given, so as to limit the liability of any surety to such amount as the officer thinks reasonable.
- Assignment of and suit on bond.** 216. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, on application, in a summary way, and on being satisfied that the condition of any administration bond has been broken, assign the same to some person, who shall thereupon be entitled to sue on the bond in his own name, as if the same had been originally given to him instead of to the Judge of the Supreme Court, and shall be entitled to recover thereon, as trustee for all persons interested, the full amount recoverable in respect of any breach of the condition of the bond.
- X.—ARBITRATION.**
- In what cases these rules apply.** 217. The following rules respecting arbitration apply exclusively to cases where the agreement for reference to arbitration or submission to arbitration by consent is made a rule of Court.
- Time for award** 218. Arbitrators shall make their award within one calendar month after they have entered on the reference, or been called on to act by a notice in writing from any party, unless the document authorizing or making the reference contains a different limit of time.

219. The Court may, if it thinks fit, on reasonable notice to all parties, from time to time enlarge the time for making the award for such time as it thinks fit, the reasons for such enlargement being recorded in the minutes of proceedings. Enlargement of time.

220. An umpire may enter on the reference in lieu of the arbitrators, if the latter have allowed their time or their extended time to expire without making an award, or have filed, in the Court, a notice in writing that they cannot agree. When umpire may enter on reference.

221. The authority of an arbitrator or umpire is not revocable except by the Court. Revocation of authority

222. Where it appears to the arbitrators or umpire that any difficult question of law is involved in, or raised by, the facts as finally ascertained by them or him, they, or he may, if it seems fit, state the award (as to the whole or any part thereof) in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court having jurisdiction in the matter, or of the Supreme Court. Special case.

The Court shall consider and deliver judgment on such case, and shall be at liberty to draw inferences of fact from the facts stated, and to amend the case or remit it for amendment by reason of any irregularity, mistake, or imperfection.

223. The arbitrator or umpire shall have power to award the costs of the reference shall be borne, in the whole or in part; but any award as to costs shall not preclude the party or parties against whom costs are awarded from applying to the Court to tax the costs; and on such application the costs, including the remuneration (if any) of the arbitrators and umpire, or any of them, shall be taxed at a reasonable rate by the Court, and the Court shall make such order regarding the costs of taxation as justice requires. Costs.

224. Every award must be in writing, signed by the arbitrators or umpire making the same. Form and contents of award.

It must contain a conclusive finding, and may not find on the contingency of any matter of fact being afterwards substantiated or deposed to.

It must comprehend a finding on each of the several matters referred.

Arbitrators or an umpire may, however, from time to time make several awards on several parts of a matter or on several matters referred, so as the latest of the awards is made within the time limited.

225. The arbitrators or umpire making an award shall within the time limited deposit the award in the Court, enclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed with the names of the parties to the reference, and the amount claimed by the arbitrators and umpire for remuneration. Deposit of award.

Notice of the award having been deposited shall be given by the Court to the parties, who shall be at liberty to read the award, and to have copies of it on payment of the proper fees. Notice thereof.

226. Any person interested may within seven days after notice of the award apply to the Court by motion to prevent the award, or any specified part of it, being carried into effect. Application against award.

227. If no such motion is made the Court shall proceed, on reasonable notice to all parties, to make such order for carrying into effect the award or any part thereof, and as to costs and other things as seem just. Order of Court.

228. The Court shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to remit the matters referred, or any of them, to the reconsideration and redetermination of the arbitrators or umpire, on such terms as to costs and other things as seem just. Remitting of matters referred.

Irregularity.

229. The Court shall not refrain from carrying an award into effect merely on the ground of irregularity in the submission, or during the reference, where such irregularity has not been substantially prejudicial to the party applying against the award.

XI.—AFFIDAVIT AND OTHER EVIDENCE.

Affidavits.

Language.

230. Every affidavit used in the Court must be either in English, or in the usual and familiar language of the witness swearing it.

An affidavit in any language other than English must be accompanied by a sworn translation into English, procured by and at the expense of the person using the affidavit.

Form.

231. Every affidavit, sworn before any British judicial or Consular officer in China or Japan, in the matter of any suit or other proceeding in Her Majesty's Court in China and Japan, must be headed in the Court, and in the suit or proceeding in which the affidavit is to be used.

It must state the full name, trade or profession, address, and nationality of the witness.

Contents.

It may be in the first or in the third person, and may be divided into convenient paragraphs, numbered consecutively.

232. Every affidavit used in the Court must contain, only a statement of facts and circumstances, to which the witness swears, either on his own personal knowledge, or from information which he believes to be true.

It must not contain any extraneous matter, by way of objection, prayer, or legal argument or conclusion; and every statement must be as brief and positive as may be consistent with proper fullness and with truth.

The matter of fact sworn to, whether in affirmation or denial, if within the knowledge of the witness, must be sworn to positively and certainly.

Where a witness swears to his belief in any matter of fact, such belief arising from any source other than his own personal knowledge, he must set forth explicitly the facts and circumstances forming the ground of his belief.

Where the belief in the truth of the matter of fact sworn to arises from information received from another person, the name of such person must be stated, and such particulars must be given as to the informant, and as to the time, place, and circumstances of the information, as may afford means to other parties to verify or contradict the same.

Erasures, interlineations
alterations, bad writing.

233. Where an affidavit is to be sworn before a British judicial or Consular officer in China or Japan, any erasure, interlineation, or alteration made before the affidavit is sworn, shall be attested by the officer, who shall affix his signature or initials in the margin immediately opposite to the erasure, interlineation, or alteration.

Where there are many erasures, interlineations, or alterations, so that the affidavit proposed to be sworn is illegible, or difficult to read, or is in the judgment of the officer before whom it is proposed to be sworn so written as to give any facility for being added to or in any way fraudulently altered, he may refuse to take the affidavit in its existing form, and may require it to be re-written in a clear and legible and unobjectionable manner.

Before whom affidavits
may be sworn.

234. An affidavit sworn before any British judicial or Consular officer, authorized to take affidavits,—before any Judge, Officer, or other person in the United Kingdom, or in any British colony or possession, authorized to take affidavits, before any Mayor or other

Magistrate in any foreign country authorized to administer an oath, —or in the case of a foreigner in China or Japan before his own proper Consular or other authority,—may be used in the Court.

235. An affidavit may be used, notwithstanding it is defective in form according to these Rules, if the Court is satisfied that it has been sworn before a person duly authorized, and that its form is in accordance with the law and customs of the place where it is sworn. Affidavit defective in form.

236. An affidavit shall not be admitted which is proved to have been sworn before a person on whose behalf the same is offered, or before his attorney, or before a partner or clerk of his attorney. Affidavit sworn before attorney in suit.

237. Every affidavit sworn before a British judicial or Consular officer in China or Japan must be signed by the witness; or in case the witness cannot write his name, his mark must be subscribed; such signature or mark to be made in the presence of the officer. Signature of witness.

238. The jurat should be written without interlineation or erasure, immediately at the foot of the affidavit, and towards the left side of the paper, and must be signed by the judicial or Consular officer before whom the affidavit is sworn, and be sealed with the seal of the Court of which he is an officer, or with his Consular or other official seal (as the case may be). Jurat.

It must state the date of the swearing of the affidavit, and the place where it was sworn.

It must state that the affidavit was sworn before the judicial or Consular officer.

Where the witness is blind or illiterate it must state that fact, and that the affidavit was read over to him in the presence of the officer, and that the witness appeared perfectly to understand it.

Where the witness cannot write his name, and therefore subscribe his mark, the jurat must state those facts, and that the mark was made in the presence of the officer.

Where two or more persons join in making an affidavit, their several names must be written in the jurat, and it must appear by the jurat that each of them has been sworn to the truth of the several matters stated by him in the affidavit.

239. The judicial or Consular officer must not allow an affidavit, when once sworn, to be altered in any manner whatever without being re-sworn. Alteration and re-swearing.

If the jurat has been added and signed, a new jurat must be added if the affidavit is re-sworn; and in the new jurat mention must be made of the alteration.

Any officer before whom an affidavit is proposed to be re-sworn after alteration, may refuse to allow the same to be re-sworn, and may, in lieu thereof, require the witness to make a fresh affidavit.

240. A defective or erroneous affidavit may be amended and re-sworn, by special leave of the Court in which it is to be used, on such terms as to time, costs, and other things, as seem just. Amendment.

241. Where an affidavit used in the Court is not in accordance with these rules, the Court may make such order respecting the costs of, or connected with, the affidavit as seems just. Costs.

242. Before an affidavit is used in the Court, the original affidavit must be filed in the Court; and the original, or an office copy thereof (that is, a copy sealed with the seal of the Court as evidence of its being a correct copy, and either made under the direction of the Court or produced to the Court for examination and sealing), shall alone be recognized for any purpose in the Court. Filing of original. Office copy.

Other Evidence.

Viva voce evidence on interlocutory or other application.

243. On the hearing of any interlocutory or other application in a suit or matter, the Court may, if it thinks it just and expedient, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings, summon a British subject to attend to produce documents before it, or to be examined, or to be cross-examined and re-examined, *viva voce*, by or before it, in like manner as at the hearing of a suit.

Such notice as the Court in each case, according to the circumstances, considers reasonable, shall be given to the person summoned, and to such persons (parties to the suit or proceeding or otherwise interested) as the Court considers entitled to inspect the documents to be produced, or to examine, cross-examine, or re-examine the person summoned, or to be present at his examination, cross-examination, or re-examination, as the case may be.

The evidence of a witness on any such examination, cross-examination, or re-examination shall be taken in like manner as nearly as may be, as evidence at the hearing of a suit.

Viva voce evidence taken as preparatory to hearing.

244. Where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings, the Court may, in like manner, take the evidence of any witness at any time in the course of the proceedings, in any suit or application as preparatory to the hearing of the suit or application, and the evidence so taken may be used at the hearing of the suit or application, saving just exceptions.

The evidence shall be taken in like manner, as nearly as may be, as evidence at the hearing of a suit, and then the note of the evidence shall be read over to the witness and tendered to him for signature; and if he refuse to sign it, the Court shall add a note of his refusal, and the evidence may be used as if he had signed it.

Evidence before suit instituted.

245. Evidence may be taken in like manner on the application of any person, before suit instituted, where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court on oath that the person applying has good reason to apprehend that a suit will be instituted against him in the Court, and that some person, within the particular jurisdiction at the time of application, can give material evidence respecting the subject of the apprehended suit, but that he is about to leave the particular jurisdiction, or that from some other cause the person applying will lose the benefit of his evidence if it be not at once taken.

Witness dead, insane, or not appearing.

Proof of former evidence.

246. Where any person who might give evidence in any suit or matter is dead, or insane, or unavoidably absent at the time his evidence might be taken, or for any reason considered sufficient by the Court cannot appear to give evidence in the suit or matter, the Court may, if it thinks fit, receive proof of any evidence given by him in any former judicial proceeding; provided that the subject matter of such former judicial proceeding was substantially the same as that of the existing suit, and that the parties to the existing suit were parties to it or bound by it, and in it had cross-examined or had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness of whose evidence proof is so to be given.

Oath.

247. On any occasion the Court may, if it thinks it just and expedient, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings, take without oath the evidence of any person objecting on ground of conscience to take an oath,—the fact of the evidence having been so taken without oath being also recorded in the minutes of proceedings.

Admission of Documents.

248. When all parties to a suit are competent to make admissions, any party may call on any other party, by notice filed in the Court, and served under order of the Court, to admit any document, saving just exceptions. Notice to admit.

In case of refusal or neglect to admit, the costs of proof of the document shall be paid by the party refusing or neglecting, whatever be the result of the cause, unless the Court is of opinion that the refusal or neglect to admit was reasonable. Costs.

No costs of proof of any document shall be allowed unless such notice has been given, except in cases where the omission to give the notice has in the opinion of the Court produced a saving of expense.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Attorneys and Agents.

249. Every person doing any act or taking any proceeding in the Court as plaintiff, or otherwise, must do so in his own name and not otherwise, and either by himself, or by his attorney, procurator, or agent thereunto lawfully authorized in writing. In whose name, and how proceedings to be taken.

250. Where such act is done or proceeding taken by an attorney, procurator, or agent, the power of attorney, or instrument constituting the procurator or agent, or an authenticated copy thereof must be filed in the Court before or at the commencement of the proceedings. Filing of power of attorney.

Where the authority is special, and has reference only to the particular proceeding to be taken, the original document itself must be filed.

Where the authority is general, or has reference to other matters in which the attorney, procurator, or agent is empowered to act, an authenticated copy of such document may be filed.

The authority, whether general or special, must be distinct and clear, so as to satisfy the Court that the person professing to act thereon has such authority as he claims to exercise.

251. Any person doing any act or taking any proceeding in the Court in the name or on behalf of another person, not being lawfully authorized thereunto, and knowing himself not to be so authorized, is guilty of a contempt of Court. Person proceeding without authority.

Proceedings by or against Partnerships.

252. Proceedings by or on behalf of or against a partnership, solely or jointly, must be taken in the several names of the partners as individuals, and not in the name of the firm or otherwise. In what names.

Plaintiff out of Jurisdiction.

253. Where a plaintiff, whether suing alone or suing jointly, is out of the jurisdiction of the Particular Court, or is only temporarily resident within it, he must file in the Court, at or before the commencement of proceedings a written statement of a fit place within the jurisdiction where notice or process may be served on him. Place for service.

He must also give security for costs and fees by deposit, or by bond in the penal sum of 500 dollars. Security for costs.

The Court may at any time during the suit or proceeding, either on its own motion or on the application of any defendant, order him to give further or better security for costs and fees, and any direct proceedings to be stayed in the meanwhile.

Service.

How to be made.

254. Service of a petition, notice, summons, decree, order, or other document of which service is required by these Rules, or according to the course of the Court, shall be made by an officer of the Court, unless in any case the Court thinks fit otherwise to direct; and service shall not be valid unless it is made under an order of the Court (in writing under the seal of the Court), which may be either indorsed on or subscribed or annexed to the document to be served.

Personal service.

255. Unless in any case the Court thinks it just and expedient otherwise to direct, service shall be personal,—that is, the document to be served shall, together with the order of service (indorsed, subscribed, or annexed), be delivered into the hands of the person to be served.

Other service.

256. Where it appears to the Court (either with or without any attempt at personal service) that for any reason personal service cannot be conveniently effected, the Court may order that service be effected either—

- (i.) by delivery of the document to be served, together with the order for service, to some adult inmate at the usual or last known place of abode or business within the particular jurisdiction of the person to be served; or
- (ii.) by delivery thereof to some agent within the particular jurisdiction of the person to be served, or to some other person within the particular jurisdiction through whom it appears to the Court there is a reasonable probability that the document and order served will come to the knowledge of the person to be served; or
- (iii.) by advertisement in some newspaper circulating within the particular jurisdiction; or
- (iv.) by notice put up at the Court, or at some other place of public resort within the particular jurisdiction.

Service out of jurisdiction.

257. Ordinarily service shall not be made out of the particular jurisdiction, except under an order for that purpose made by the Court within whose jurisdiction service is to be made, which order may be made on the request of any other Court, and shall in each case direct in which of the modes above-mentioned service is to be effected.

Where, however, the urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to any Court so to require (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings), the Court may order that service be made out of the particular jurisdiction.

Variation of order.

258. Any order for service may be varied from time to time with respect to the mode of service directed by the order, as occasion requires.

Hours for service.

259. Service of a document not required to be served personally must be made before five o'clock in the evening.

If made after that hour on any day but Saturday, it shall be considered as made on the following day.

If made after that hour on Saturday, it shall be considered as made on the following Monday.

Sundays and holy days.

260. No service in a civil suit shall be made on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday.

Absconding Defendant.

Bail.

261. Where the Court is satisfied by evidence on oath that there is good reason to believe that a defendant means to abscond in order to avoid the process of the Court, after suit or other proceeding instituted, the Court may make an order to hold him to bail, and may

require of him such security as seems fit for his remaining within the particular jurisdiction, and abiding by and performing any decree or order to be made in the suit or proceeding, and for costs and fees.

Costs.

262. The costs of the whole suit and of each particular proceeding therein are under the discretion of the Court; but the Court shall not order the successful party in a suit to pay to the unsuccessful party the cost of the suit generally, although the Court may order him, notwithstanding his success in the whole suit, to pay the costs occasioned by any particular proceeding therein. Discretion of Court.

263. The Court may, if in any case it seems fit, require any party to any suit or proceeding, either at the commencement or at any time during the progress thereof, to give security for costs to the satisfaction of the Court by deposit or otherwise. Security for costs.

Paupers.

264. The Court may admit any person to sue *in forma pauperis* on being satisfied of his poverty, and that he has *prima facie* a case proper for some relief in the Court; and may admit any person to defend *in forma pauperis* on being satisfied of his poverty. Pauper plaintiff; defendant.

265. If in any case the Court thinks fit to assign a counsel or attorney to assist a person admitted to sue or defend *in forma pauperis*, the counsel or attorney so assigned may not refuse his assistance, unless he satisfies the Court of some good reason for refusing. Counsel or attorney for pauper.

266. If a pauper gives or agrees to give any fee, profit, recompense, or reward for the despatch of his business in Court, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and he shall also be forthwith dispaupered, and shall not be afterwards admitted again in that suit to sue or defend *in forma pauperis*. Pauper dispaupered for giving fee.

267. A person admitted to sue or defend *in forma pauperis* may be dispaupered, by order of the Court, on its appearing that he was not when admitted, or no longer is, of sufficient poverty, or that he is abusing his privilege by vexatious proceedings. or for insufficient poverty

Computations of Time.

268. Where by these Rules, or any special order or the course of the Court, any limited time from or after any date or event is appointed or allowed for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding, and such time is not limited by hours, the computation of such limited time does not include the day of such date or of the happening of such event, but commences at the beginning of the next following day, and the act or proceeding must be done or taken at the latest on the last day of such limited time according to such computation. Days.

269. Where the limited time so appointed or allowed is less than six days, the following days shall not be reckoned in the computation of such time: namely, Sunday, Good Friday, Monday and Tuesday in Easter week, Christmas Day, and the day before and the day next after Christmas Day. Sundays and holydays, when not reckoned.

270. Where the time for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding expires on one of the days last-mentioned, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if done or taken on the next day afterwards, that is, not one of the last-mentioned days. Time expiring on Sunday or holyday.

271. The day on which an order that a plaintiff do give security for costs is served, and the time thenceforward until and including Time in case of security for costs.

the day on which such security is given, shall not be reckoned in the computation of the time allowed to a defendant for putting in his answer.

Supplemental Statement.

Facts or circumstances occurring after suit.

272. Facts or circumstances occurring after the institution of a suit, may, by leave of the Court, be introduced by way of amendment into the petition or answer (as the case may require) at any stage of the proceedings, and the Court may make such order as seems just respecting the proof of such facts or circumstances, or for affording all parties concerned leave and opportunity to meet the statements so introduced.

Death of Party and other Change.

Change or transmission of interest or liability.

273. Where, pending a suit, any change or transmission of interest or liability occurs in relation to any party to the suit, or any party to the suit dies or (being a woman) marries, or the suit is in any other way rendered defective or incapable of being carried on, any person interested may, on motion *ex parte*, obtain from the Court such order as is requisite for curing the defect, or enabling or compelling proper parties to carry on the proceedings.

But it shall be open to any person served with such an order within such time, not exceeding fourteen days, as the Court in the order directs, to apply to the Court by motion to discharge such order.

Adjournment.

Power of Court.

274. Nothing in these Rules shall affect the power of the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) to defer or adjourn the hearing or determination of any suit, matter, proceeding, or application, for such time and on such terms (if any) as justice requires.

Amendment.

Power of Court.

275. Nothing in these Rules shall affect the power of the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) to order or allow any amendment of any petition, answer, notice, or other document whatever, at any time, on such terms (if any) as justice requires.

Power of Court as to Time.

Enlargement or abridgment.

276. Nothing in these Rules shall affect the power of the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) to enlarge or abridge the time appointed or allowed for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding on such terms (if any) as justice requires.

Further enlargement.

277. Where the Court is by these Rules or otherwise authorised to appoint the time for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding,—or to enlarge the time appointed or allowed for that purpose by these Rules or otherwise,—the Court may further enlarge any time so appointed or enlarged by it on such terms (if any) as seem just, provided that the application for further enlargement is made before the expiration of the time already allowed, and that such further enlargement appears to the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) to be required for the purposes of justice, and not to be sought merely for delay.

Guardian for Purposes of Suit.

In what cases.

278. Where on default made by a defendant in answering or otherwise attending the suit after due service of the petition, it appears to the Court that he is an infant or person of weak or unsound mind (not so found by inquisition), so that he is unable of

himself to defend the suit, the Court may, on the application of the plaintiff or of its own motion, appoint some fit person to be guardian of the defendant for the purpose of the suit, by whom he may defend the same.

But no such order shall be made except on notice, after expiration of the time for answering, and four days at least before the day named in the notice for the hearing of the application, or for the Court proceeding (as the case may be), served on or left at the dwelling-house of the person with whom or under whose care the defendant was at the time of service of the petition, and also, in the case of an infant not residing with or under the care of his father or guardian, served on or left at the dwelling-house of such father or guardian, unless the Court thinks fit in any case to dispense with such last-mentioned service. Notice.

XIII.—CRIMINAL MATTERS.

I.—*In General.*

279. In the following Rules (under the heading "Criminal Matter") as far as they relate to the Supreme Court, the expression "the Court" means or includes (as the case may require) any officer of, or person attached to, the Supreme Court from time to time authorized to exercise or assist in the exercise of any part of the criminal jurisdiction of that Court. Interpretation of "the Court."

280. A person making a criminal charge (Form 31) against another before the Supreme or other Court, must do so in person, or by attorney or counsel, or an agent lawfully thereunto authorized. How charge to be made.

281. In every case, whether the charge is or is not such as must or may be heard and determined in a summary way, the Court shall proceed, if the accused is not already in custody, either by way of summons to him (Form 32) or by way of warrant for his apprehension in the first instance (Form 33), according as the nature and circumstances of the case require. Summons or warrant.

Summons.

282. For the issuing of a summons the charge need not be put in writing or be sworn to, unless the Court so directs. Form of charge.

A summons shall be served by the delivery of it to the person summoned personally, or if he cannot be conveniently met with, then by it being left at his usual or last known place of abode or business within the particular jurisdiction. Service.

The person effecting service must attend at the time and place mentioned in the summons, to prove service if necessary. Proof of service.

Warrant.

283. If the person summoned does not obey the summons, the Court may (after proof on oath of due service of the summons) issue a warrant for his apprehension (Form 34). In what cases.

Notwithstanding the issuing of a summons, a warrant (Form 33) may be issued at any time before or after the time appointed in the summons for the appearance of the accused.

A warrant shall not be issued in the first instance unless the charge is in writing on the oath of the person laying the charge, or of some witness.

A warrant need not be made returnable at any particular time, but may remain in force until executed.

It may be executed by the apprehension of the accused at any place within the particular jurisdiction, and in case of fresh pursuit it may be executed at any place in another Consular district, without any application to the Court of that district. Execution;
In another Consular district, when.

	<i>Search Warrant.</i>
In what cases.	284. Where positive proof or probable suspicion is shown to the Court by evidence on oath that anything on, by, or in respect of which a crime or offence cognizable by the Court has been committed, is in any house or place over which, by reason of the nationality of the occupier thereof, the Court has jurisdiction, the Court may issue a warrant to search the house or place, and if anything searched or is found, to seize it, and apprehend the occupier of the house or place.
Contents.	The warrant shall be directed to some officer by name, who alone shall be entrusted with its execution, but he may be accompanied by any person or persons necessary to assist him in his search. A general warrant to search shall not be granted, but the particular house or place must be indicated in it.
Force.	If the house or place is closed, and the officer is denied admission after demanding admission and disclosing his authority and the object of his visit, it may be forced open.
Day: night.	Where there is probable suspicion only, the warrant must be executed in the day time; where there is positive proof, it may be executed in the night time.
	<i>Witnesses.</i>
Summons.	285. Where it is shown to the Court, on oath, that any British subject within the particular jurisdiction is likely to give material evidence, either for the prosecution or for the defence, and will not voluntarily attend to give evidence at the preliminary examination, or in summary cases at the hearing of the charge, the Court shall issue a summons (Form 35) for his attendance.
Warrant after summons.	286. If any person summoned does not obey the summons, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, then (after proof on oath of the service of the summons) the Court may issue its warrant (Form 36) to compel his attendance.
Warrant in first instance.	287. Where it is shown to the Court, on oath, that any British subject within the particular jurisdiction is likely to give material evidence, either for the prosecution or for the defence, and that it is probable he will not attend to give evidence at the preliminary examination, or in summary cases at the hearing of the charge, unless compelled to do so, then instead of issuing a summons the Court may issue a warrant (Form 37) in the first instance.
Refusal to take oath or to answer.	288. If on the appearance of the person summoned, either in obedience to a summons, or on being brought up by virtue of a warrant, he refuses to take an oath,—or, having taken an oath, to answer any question put to him,—and does not excuse his refusal to the satisfaction of the Court, then the Court may, by warrant, (Form 38) commit him to prison, there to remain for not more than seven days, unless he in the meantime consents to answer duly on oath.
	<i>Issuing, &c., of Warrant on Sunday or Holyday.</i>
In what cases.	289. A warrant for apprehension or commitment or other purpose, or a search warrant, may be issued and may be executed on a Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day, as well as on any other days, where the urgency of the case so requires.
	<i>II.—Proceedings by Preliminary Examination and Indictment.</i>
Extent of following Rules.	290. The following Rules (under the sub-heading "Proceedings by Preliminary Examination and Indictment") apply exclusively to cases where the charge is to be heard and determined not in a summary way, but on indictment.

Preliminary Examination.

291. Where the accused comes before the Court on summons or warrant, or otherwise, the Court before committing him to prison for trial, or admitting him to bail, shall in his presence, take the depositions on oath (Form 39) of those who know the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall put the same in writing. Depositions.

292. The accused shall be at liberty to put questions to any witness produced against him, and the statements of any witness in answer thereto shall form part of that witness's deposition. Questions by accused.

293. The deposition of each witness shall be read over to the witness, and shall be signed by him. Signature of deposition.

294. If on the trial of the accused it is proved on oath that any person whose deposition has been taken is dead, or is so ill as not to be able to travel, and that his deposition was taken in the presence of the accused, and that he or his counsel or attorney cross-examined, or had full opportunity of cross-examining the witness, the deposition may be read as evidence in the prosecution without further proof thereof. Witness dead or ill.

295. No objection at the preliminary examination to any charge, summons, or warrant, for any defect in substance or form, or for any variance between it and the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, shall be allowed: but if any variance appears to the Court to be such that the accused has been thereby deceived or misled, the Court may, on the request of the accused, adjourn the examination, and in the meantime remand the accused or admit him to bail. Variance of evidence.

Statement of Accused.

296. After the examination of all the witnesses on the part of the prosecution is completed, the Court shall, without requiring the attendance of the witnesses, read over to the accused the depositions taken against him, and shall then say to him these words: How to be taken.

“Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so, but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you on your trial. And I give you clearly to understand that you have nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat that may have been held out to you to induce you to make any admission or confession of your guilt; but whatever you now say may be given in evidence against you upon your trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat.”

Whatever the accused then says in answer thereto shall be taken down in writing (Form 40) and shall be read over to him, and shall be kept with the depositions of the witnesses, and afterwards, on the trial of the accused, the same may be given in evidence against him without further proof thereof.

297. Nothing in the foregoing Rules, however, is to prevent the prosecutor from giving in evidence any admission or confession or other statement of the accused made at any time, which would, by law, be admissible as evidence against him. Confession.

Publicity.

298. The room or place in which the preliminary examination is held is not an open or public Court for that purpose; and the Court may, in its discretion, in case it appears to it that the ends of justice will be best answered by so doing, order that no person have access to, or remain in, the room or place without the special permission of the Court. Examination of this kind and public.

Recognizance to Prosecute or give Evidence.

Prosecutor or witnesses
to enter into recog-
nizance.

299. The Court may, at the preliminary examination, bind by recognizance (Form 41) the prosecutor and every witness to appear at the Court at which the accused is to be tried, to prosecute, or to prosecute and give evidence, or to give evidence (as the case may be).

A notice of each recognizance (Form 42) shall at the same time be given to the person bound thereby.

If a witness refuses to enter into a recognizance, the Court may, by warrant (Form 43), commit him to prison, there to remain until after the trial of the accused, unless in the meantime he duly enters into a recognizance.

But if afterwards, from want of sufficient evidence or other cause, the accused is not either committed for trial or held to bail, the witness shall be discharged from custody by direction of the Court.

Remand.

In what cases.

300. If from the absence of witnesses or any other reasonable cause the Court considers it necessary or advisable to defer or adjourn the preliminary examination, the Court may, by warrant (Form 44), from time to time remand the accused for such time as seems reasonable, not exceeding fourteen days, to some prison or other place of security:

Custody during remand.

Or, if the remand is for not more than eight days, the Court may, by word of mouth, order the officer or person in whose custody the accused is, or any other fit officer or person, to continue or keep the accused in his custody, and to bring him up at the time appointed for commencement or continuance of the examination.

During the period of remand the Court may, nevertheless, order the accused to be brought before it.

Instead of detaining the accused in custody during the period of remand the Court may discharge him, on his entering into a recognizance, with or without a surety or sureties, as the Court may think fit (Form 45), for his appearance.

A notice of each recognizance (Form 46) shall at the same time be given to each person bound thereby.

Commitment.

In what cases.

301. When all the evidence adduced at the preliminary examination on the part of the prosecution has been heard, if the Court is of opinion that it is not sufficient to put the accused on his trial, the Court shall forthwith order him, if in custody, to be discharged as to the particular charge in question.

If, on the contrary, the Court is of opinion that the evidence is sufficient to put the accused on his trial, the Court shall either by warrant (Form 47) commit him to prison, there to remain till delivered by due course of law, or admit him to bail.

Bail.

Where discretionary.

302. Where the accused is charged with—

Felony;

Assault with intent to commit felony;

Attempt to commit felony;

Obtaining or attempting to obtain property by false pretences;

Receiving stolen property, or property obtained by false pretences;

Perjury, or subornation of perjury;

Concealing the birth of a child by secret burying or otherwise;

- Wilful and indecent exposure of the person ;
- Riot ;
- Assault on a constable or officer of the Court in the execution of his duty, or any person acting in his aid ;
- Neglect or breach of duty as a constable or officer of the Court ;

it shall be in the discretion of the Court to admit him to bail, either in the first instance, instead of committing him to prison for trial, or at any time after his commitment and before trial.

Where the accused is charged with any indictable misdemeanour other than those herein before described, the Court shall ordinarily admit him to bail. Where ordinarily to be taken.

303. A person charged with murder or treason can be admitted to bail by the Judge of the Supreme Court only. In murder or treason.

304. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, on good grounds, admit any person to bail, although the Provincial Court before which the charge is made does not think fit to do so. Power of Judge of Supreme Court.

305. The accused who is to be admitted to bail is to produce such surety or sureties as, in the opinion of the Court, will be sufficient to ensure his appearance at the time and place when and where he is to be tried, and with such surety or sureties to enter into a recognizance accordingly (Form 45). Form of bail.

A notice of each recognizance (Form 46) is at the same time to be given to each person bound thereby.

Privileges of Accused.

306. At any time after the preliminary examination has been completed, the accused is entitled to have copies of the depositions on which he has been committed for trial, or held to bail, on payment of a reasonable sum, not exceeding sixpence for every one hundred words, or gratis, if the Court so directs. Copies of depositions to accused.

The Court shall, at the time of commitment or of holding to bail, inform the accused of his rights in this respect.

Preparations for Trial.

307. The written charge (if any), the depositions, the statement of the accused, the recognizance of prosecutor and witnesses, and the recognizance of bail (if any) shall be carefully transmitted in proper time to the Court at which the trial is to be held. Transmission of depositions and other documents to Court.

Indictment.

308. A trial before the Judge or an officer of the Supreme Court, with a jury, and the proceedings before and after trial relative thereto, shall be conducted as nearly as may be as a criminal trial before a Judge with a jury and the corresponding proceedings is and are conducted in England. Course of proceedings in trials on indictments.

Other criminal trials, with or without a jury, or with Assessors, and the proceedings before and after trial relative thereto, shall be conducted in like manner, *mutatis mutandis*.

309. In criminal cases to be tried on indictment before the Judge or Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, whether with or without a jury, the depositions when completed shall forthwith be delivered to the Law Secretary, as prosecutor or on behalf of the Crown, who shall thereupon, in person or by some proper representative appointed by him, in any case by writing under his hand, take all proper steps for indicting and bringing to trial the accused, and conduct the prosecution in Court at the trial; and no such prosecution shall be under the direction or conduct of any private prosecutor. Conduct of prosecution before Supreme Court.

Any private prosecutor may, however, retain any member of the English, Irish, or Scottish Bar, or any regular and duly qualified advocate of foreign nationality, to assist in the prosecution; and such barrister or advocate may, with the assent of the prosecutor for the Crown, appear in Court at the trial and take part in the prosecution; but no such prosecution shall be withdrawn or abandoned without the express consent of the Law Secretary, as prosecutor for the Crown, or of his representative, given in open Court.

III.—*Summary Proceedings.*

Extent of following Rules.

310. The following Rules (under the sub-heading "Summary Proceedings") apply exclusively to cases where the charge is to be heard and determined not on indictment, but in a summary way.

Hearing.

Non-appearance of prosecutor.

311. Where the accused comes before the Court on summons, or warrant, or otherwise, either originally or on adjournment, then if the prosecutor, having had due notice of the time and place appointed for the hearing or adjourned hearing of the charge, does not appear in person, or by counsel or attorney, the Court shall dismiss the charge, unless for some reason it thinks proper to adjourn or further adjourn the hearing, with or without imposing any terms.

Custody in case of adjournment.

312. In case of adjournment the Court may commit the accused in the meantime to prison, or to such other custody as it thinks fit, or may discharge him on his entering into a recognizance (Form 45) with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of the Court, for his appearance at the time and place of adjournment.

A notice of each recognizance (Form 46) is at the same time to be given to each person bound thereby.

Both parties appearing.

313. If both parties appear in person, or by counsel or attorney, the Court shall proceed to hear and finally determine the charge.

Conduct of charge.

314. The prosecutor shall be at liberty to conduct the charge, and to have the witnesses examined and cross-examined by counsel or attorney on his behalf.

Of defence.

315. The accused shall be admitted to make his full answer and defence to the charge, and to have the witnesses examined and cross-examined by counsel or attorney on his behalf; and if he does not employ counsel or attorney, he shall, at the close of the examination of each witness for the prosecution, be asked by the Court whether he wishes to put any questions to the witness.

If he puts any question to a witness, the witness may be re-examined for the prosecution.

Publicity.

316. The room or place in which the Court sits to hear and determine the charge is an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access as far as the room or place can conveniently contain them.

Admission of charge by accused.

317. The substance of the charge shall be stated to the accused, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

If he thereupon admits the truth of the charge, and does not show sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Court may convict him accordingly.

Evidence for prosecution.

If he does not admit the truth of the charge, the Court shall proceed to hear the prosecutor and such witnesses as he examines, and such other evidence as he adduces in support of his charge.

Defence.

On the termination of the whole evidence in support of the charge, if it appears to the Court that a *prima facie* case is made out

against the accused, he shall be asked by the Court if he wishes to say anything in answer, or has any witnesses to examine or other evidence to adduce in his defence; and the Court shall then hear the accused and his witnesses and other evidence, if any.

318. If the accused adduces any evidence in his defence the prosecutor may adduce evidence in reply thereto: but the prosecutor shall not in any case be allowed to make any observations by way of reply to the evidence adduced by the accused, nor shall the accused in any case be allowed to make any observations on evidence adduced by the prosecutor in reply. Evidence in reply.

319. A variance between the charge and the evidence adduced in support of it as to the time at which the alleged crime or offence was committed is not material, if it is proved that the charge was in fact made within the time (if any) limited by law for the making thereof. Variance between charge and evidence.

But if any variance between the charge and the evidence appears to the Court to be such that the accused has been thereby deceived or misled, the Court may adjourn the hearing.

Adjournment.

320. At any time before or during the hearing of the charge the Court may, in its discretion, for any good cause recorded in the minutes of proceeding, adjourn the hearing. Hearing may be adjourned in discretion of Court.

An adjournment ordered for any cause shall be made to a certain time and place, to be at the time of the adjournment appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the parties, or their respective counsel or attorneys.

During the period of adjournment the Court may in its discretion, according to the nature and circumstances of each case, either suffer the accused to go at large or commit him by warrant (Form 44) to such prison or other place of security, or to such other safe custody as the Court thinks fit, or may discharge him on his entering into a recognizance (Form 45) with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of the Court, for his appearance at the time and place of adjournment. Custody during adjournment.

A notice of each recognizance (Form 46) is at the same time to be given to each person bound thereby.

If at any time and place of adjournment of a hearing, which has once begun, the accused does not appear in person or by counsel or attorney, the Court may in its discretion proceed with the further hearing as if the accused were present.

Decision.

321. The Court having heard what each party has to say as aforesaid, and the witnesses, and the evidence adduced, shall consider the whole matter and finally determine the same, and shall either convict the accused or dismiss the charge. Conviction or dismissal.

Conviction.

322. In case of conviction a minute thereof shall be made, and the conviction (Form 48, 49) shall afterwards be drawn up in form, to be preserved among the records of the Court. Minute.

Dismissal.

323. In case of dismissal of the charge the Court may, if it thinks fit, on being requested so to do, make an order of dismissal (Form 55) and give the accused a certificate thereof (Form 56), which certificate shall on being produced, without further proof, be a bar to any subsequent charge for the same matter against the same person. Certificate.

Costs.

On conviction.

324. In case of conviction the Court may, in and by the conviction, award and order that the person convicted do pay to the prosecutor such costs as seem just and reasonable, to be specified in the conviction.

On dismissal.

325. In case of dismissal the Court may, in and by the order of dismissal, award and order that the prosecutor do pay to the accused such costs as seem just and reasonable, to be specified in the order of dismissal.

Imprisonment.

Execution of Conviction or Order of Dismissal.

326. Where a conviction does not adjudge the payment of money, but adjudges that the offender be imprisoned, the Court shall issue a warrant of commitment (Form 50) accordingly.

Levying of penalty or other moneys.

327. Where a conviction or order of dismissal adjudges any money to be paid by any person convicted or any prosecutor for penalty, compensation, costs, charges, or otherwise, the money to be paid may be levied on the goods of the person adjudged to pay the same by distress and sale under warrant (Forms 52, 57).

Commitment for want of distress.

328. If the officer having the execution of the warrant returns (Form 53) that he could find no goods or no sufficient goods whereon to levy the money mentioned in the warrant, together with costs, the Court may by warrant (Forms 54, 58) commit the person adjudged to make the payment to prison for not more than two months, unless the money adjudged to be paid, and all costs and charges of the distress, commitment, and conveyance to prison, to be specified in the warrant of commitment, are sooner paid.

Commitment in lieu of distress.

329. Where it appears to the Court that such distress and sale of goods as aforesaid would be ruinous to the person ordered to pay the money and his family, or (by confession of that person or otherwise) that he has no goods whereon a distress may be levied, then the Court, if it thinks fit, may, instead of issuing a warrant of distress, commit him to prison, with or without hard labour, for not more than two months, unless the money adjudged to be paid, and all costs and charges of the commitment and conveyance to prison, to be specified in the warrant of commitment, are sooner paid (Form 51).

Payment or tender before distress.

330. Any person against whom a warrant of distress issues may pay or tender to the officer having the execution of the warrant the sum therein mentioned, together with the amount of the expenses of the distress up to the time of such payment or tender, and thereupon the officer shall cease to execute the same.

Payment after commitment.

331. Any person committed for non-payment may pay the sum mentioned in the warrant of commitment, together with the amount of costs and charges therein mentioned (if any) to the person in whose custody he is, who shall thereupon discharge him, if he is in custody for no other matter.

XIV.—APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Time in summary cases.

332. The application for a special case, or a summary conviction, shall be made within 48 hours after the sentence.

Form of application.

333. The application for a special case shall state shortly the grounds on which the appellant considers the conviction erroneous in point of law, and may contain any argument in support of the appeal, or may include an application that time be allowed for the filing of such an argument, which may be allowed accordingly.

Time for statement.

334. The special case, when granted, shall be stated within ten days after application for the same, or after expiration of the time allowed for filing such argument.

335. A copy of the appellant's application for a special case, and of any argument filed by him in support thereof, shall be annexed to the special case. Copy of application.

336. The appellant shall give security to the satisfaction of the Court, by recognizance, deposit, or otherwise, to prosecute the appeal without delay, and to submit to the judgment of the Supreme Court, and to pay any costs awarded against him. Security.

337. The appellant, if in custody, shall be liberated on his further giving security to the satisfaction of the Court, by recognizance, deposit, or otherwise, to appear and receive judgment at an appointed time and place, unless the conviction is set aside by the Supreme Court. Discharge from custody

338. The prosecutor shall be entitled, on payment of the proper fees, to have a copy of any special case or other documents sent to the Supreme Court on any appeal in a criminal case. Copy of case to prosecutor.

XV.—GENERAL PROVISIONS (CIVIL AND CRIMINAL MATTERS).

339. In all matters not in these Rules expressly provided for, the procedure of the Superior Courts and of Justices of the Peace in England in like cases shall, as far as possible, be followed, save that with respect to matters arising under the Admiralty or other special jurisdiction, the procedure of the Courts having such jurisdiction in England shall, as far as possible, be followed. Observance of procedure of Superior Courts, &c., in England.

340. Notices, summonses, warrants, decrees, orders, and other documents issuing from the Court shall be sealed with the seal of the Court. Sealing of notices, &c.

341. In these Rules the words "oath" and "affidavit," and words referring thereto, or to swearing, include affirmation and declaration and refer thereto, or to the making of an affirmation or declaration, where an affirmation or declaration is admissible in lieu of an oath or affidavit. Interpretation.

Terms used in these Rules have the same meaning as in the Order in Council under which these Rules are framed.

342. The Forms appended to these Rules may be used with such variations as the circumstances of each case require. Forms.

343. The Fees specified in the List appended to these Rules shall be paid. Fees.

The Court may, however, remit any such fee, wholly or in part, if it thinks fit.

344. These Rules shall commence and have effect at the same time as the Order in Council under which they are framed. Commencement.

(Signed) EDMUND HORNBY,

Approved:

Judge.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

FORMS.

Issue for Decision of Questions of Fact without formal Suit.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].
 [Saturday] the [] day of []
 18

Between A.B.
 and
 C.D.

This Court has ordered that the above-named A.B. of [gentleman] and the above-named C.D. of [merchant] may proceed to the trial of the questions of fact to be determined between them without any petition presented or other pleading.

This Court therefore now further orders that the following questions be tried.

1. Whether, &c.
2. Whether, &c.

the said A.B. maintaining the affirmative, and the said C.D. the negative thereof respectively.

(Seal).

2.

Summons in Summary Procedure for Claim under 100 dollars.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].
 [Saturday] the [] day of []
 18

Between A.B. Plaintiff,
 and
 C.D. Defendant,

[or
 In the matter of E.F. an infant]

To C.D. of [gentleman] the above-named Defendant.

You are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to attend this Court at [] on [] the [] day of [] at [] o'clock in the [] noon on the hearing of a claim [or an application] on the part of A.B. of [merchant] the above-named Plaintiff (state the precise nature and particulars of the claim, and the amount sought to be recovered or the precise object of the application, as the case may be)

(Seal).

The following note is to be added to the original summons, and when the time is altered by indorsement, the indorsement is to be referred to as below.

NOTE.—If you do not attend either in person or by counsel or attorney at the time and place above-mentioned [or at the place above-mentioned at the time mentioned in the indorsement hereon], such order will be made and such proceedings taken as the Court may think just and expedient.

3.

Summons to Administrator or Executor for Summary Administration.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].
 [Saturday] the [] day of [] 18
 In the matter of the property of A.B., late of
 deceased.

Between C.D. Plaintiff,
 and
 E.F. Defendant.

To E.F. of the above-named Defendant,
 executor of the above-named A.B.

On the application of C.D. of [], Esq., the above-named Plaintiff, who claims to be a creditor of the said A.B.

You are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name to attend this Court on [] at [] o'clock in the [] noon, and show cause, if you can, why an order for the administration of the property of the said A.B. under the direction of this Court should not be granted.

(Seal).

The following note is to be added to the original summons, and when the time is allowed by indorsement, the indorsement is to be referred to as below.

NOTE.—If you do not attend either in person or by counsel or attorney at the time and place above-mentioned [or at the place above-mentioned at the time mentioned in the indorsement hereon], such order will be made and such proceedings taken as the Court may think just and expedient.

4.

Special Summons on Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note,

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].
 [Thursday] the [] day of [] 18
 Between A.B. Plaintiff,
 and
 C.D. Defendant.

To C.D. of [], the above-named Defendant.

You are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name to attend this Court within seven days after service of this summons on you, inclusive of the day of service, and obtain leave from this Court to defend this suit: otherwise A.B. of [], the above-named Plaintiff, will be entitled, as of course, to an immediate absolute decree against you.

(Seal).

[In indorsement of Summons.]

The Plaintiff claims [] pounds sterling, principal and interest [or balance of principal and interest] due to him as the payee [or indorsee] of a bill of exchange or promissory note, of which the following is a copy:—

[Here copy bill or note and all indorsements on it.]

And if the amount thereof be paid to the Plaintiff within [] days from the service hereof, further proceedings will be stayed.

NOTICE.

If the Defendant does not within seven days after having been served with this summons, inclusive of the day of service, obtain leave from the Court to defend this suit, the Plaintiff will be entitled, as of course, at any time after the expiration of those seven days, to an immediate absolute decree, from which there is no appeal, for any amount not exceeding the sum above claimed, and such sum as may be fixed by the Court for costs.

Leave to defend the suit may be obtained on application *ex parte* to the Court, supported by evidence on oath, showing that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that the Defendant should be allowed to defend the suit: or on payment into Court of the sum hereon indorsed.

5.

Petition.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Between *A.B.* Plaintiff,

and

C.D. and } Defendants.
E.F. }

To *X.Y.*, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at [*Canton*].

The petition of *A.B.* of [*Merchant*], the above-named Plaintiff.

Shows as follows:—

1. (On the 1st day of June, 1859, the Defendant, &c.)
2. (On the next day the Plaintiff wrote and sent a letter to the Defendant, the material parts of which were as follow, &c.)
3.
4.

The Plaintiff therefore prays:—

1. [That an account may be taken of what is due for principal and interest on. &c.]
2. [That the Defendant may be decreed to pay to the Plaintiff the amount which shall be so found due within one calendar month, &c.]
3. [That the Plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require].

The Defendants to this P. tition are,

C.D. of [*merchant*],
E.F. of [*widow*].

or

A.B.
A.B. the Plain'iff,
by *L.M.* his Attorney.

6.

Answer.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Between *A.B.* Plaintiff,

and

C.D. and } Defendants.
E.F. }

The answer of *C.D.*, one of the above-named Defendants, to the petition of the above-named Plaintiff.

In answer to the said petition 1, *C.D.*, say as follows:—

1.
2.
3.

C.D.
[or *C.D.*, the Defendant,
by *N.O.*, his Attorney].

7.

Notice of Transfer of Cause to Hearing Paper.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].
[*Saturday*] the [] day of [] 18
Between *A.B.* Plaintiff,
and
C.D. and } Defendants.
E.F. }

To *A.B.*, the above-named Plaintiff,
[or
To *C.D.*, one of the above-named Defendants].

This case will be transferred from the General Hearing List to the Hearing Paper for the day of 18, and will come on to be heard in its turn on that day, if the business of the Court permits, or otherwise on some adjournment day, of which you will receive no further notice.

You are desired to pay attention to the following directions:—

If the Plaintiff fails to attend in person or by counsel or attorney on the day appointed, the case if called on may be struck out, and the Plaintiff will be liable to pay to the Defendant such costs as may be fixed by the Court. Also, the case must be set down in the General Hearing List afresh, by which the Plaintiff will incur delay and expense.

If the Defendant fails to attend in person or by counsel or attorney on the day appointed, the case if called on may, if the Court so directs, be heard and determined in his absence on the evidence adduced on behalf of the Plaintiff, and the Court will issue execution of the judgment so obtained.

If either party has any application to make to the Court to postpone the hearing, it should be made as soon as possible, on application for a summons for that purpose, and if the application is based on any matter of fact, as the absence of a material witness or the like, the facts relied on must be set out and verified in one or more affidavits or affidavits filed in the Court before such application.

If either party considers that the questions between the parties are not fairly raised or put in issue by the pleadings, or thinks that the questions raised are obscure, and that he is prejudiced thereby, he may apply to the Court on summons to settle issues, and such application should be made at once.

The parties are warned that at the hearing they are required to adduce all the testimony, written and oral, which each of them desires to rely on, in support of his own case and in contradiction of that of his opponent. The proof will be required at the hearing and not on a subsequent day, and parties failing to bring their testimony forward at the proper time may find themselves absolutely precluded from adducing it at all, or at best only allowed to do so on payment of substantial costs to the other side, and on such other terms as the Court thinks fit to impose.

Parties desirous to enforce the attendance of witnesses should apply at once to the Court to issue to or to procure from the national authority of the witness required a summons for attendance.

It is indispensable that the application should be made so as to allow time for a reasonable notice to the witness required.

If the witness is required to bring books or papers, they must be particularized in the summons sufficiently to enable him clearly to understand what is meant.

Any party summoning a witness through the Court, thereby becomes liable to pay such witness a reasonable sum of money to be summarily fixed by the Court for his expenses and loss of time.

The Court will not enforce the attendance of a witness unless such sum has been deposited in the Court.

If either party desires to use in evidence at the hearing any book, paper, or document in the possession or power of the other party, he must give the other party reasonable notice in writing to produce it at the hearing, failing which he will not be allowed to give any secondary evidence of its contents.

No person is excluded from giving evidence by reason of interest or relationship. The parties themselves, their wives, relations, partners, and servants respectively are competent witnesses.

(Seal).

8.

Motion Paper.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

Between *A.B.* Plaintiff,

and

C.D. Defendant.

The Plaintiff [*or as the case may be*] moves,
that [*here state the terms of the motion*].

9.

Affidavit of attesting Witness in proof of the due Execution of a Will or Codicil dated after 31st December, 1873.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

In the matter of *A.B.* deceased.

I, *C.D.* of _____, make oath and say that I am one of the subscribing witnesses to the last Will [*or Codicil, as the case may be,*] of *A.B.*, late of _____, deceased the said Will [*or Codicil*] being now hereto annexed, bearing date _____, and that the testator executed the said Will [*or Codicil*] on the day of the date thereof, by signing his name at the foot or end thereof [*or in the testimonium clause thereof, or in the attestation clause thereto, as the case may be*], as the same now appears thereto, (1) in the presence of me and of the other subscribed witness thereto, both of us being present at the same time, and we thereupon attested and subscribed the said Will [*or Codicil*] in the presence of the testator.

C.D.

Sworn at _____, this _____
day of _____ }
18 _____, before me,
X.Y.

(1) If the signature is in the testimonium clause or attestation clause insert, "intending the same for his final signature to his will."

10.

Oath for Executor.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

In the matter of *A.B.* deceased.

I, *C.D.* of (1) _____, make oath and say that I believe the paper writing [or the paper writings] hereto annexed and marked by me (2) to contain the true and original last Will [or last Will with Codicils] of *A.B.* late of _____, deceased, and that I am the sole executor [or one of the executors] therein named [or executor according to the tenour thereof, executor during life, executrix during widowhood or as the case may be,] and that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the testator by paying his just debts and the legacies given by his Will [or Will and Codicils], so far as his personal property shall extend and the law bind me; that I will exhibit an inventory, and render an account of my executorship, whenever lawfully required; that the testator died at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 18____; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at _____ within the jurisdiction of this Court; and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of _____, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

(1) Insert besides the name, &c., of the deponent, his relationship, any, to the testator.

(2) Each testamentary paper is to be marked by the persons sworn and the person administering the oath.

Where more executors than one are appointed, and all are not sworn, a memorandum should be made in the margin of the oath that power is to be reserved to the other executors or executor, or that they have or he has renounced.

C.D.

Sworn at _____, this }
 day of _____ }
 18____, before me, }
E.F.

11.

Oath for Administrator, Will annexed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

In the matter of *A.B.* deceased.

I, *C.D.* of _____, make oath and say that I believe the paper writing [or the paper writings] hereto annexed, and marked by me (1) to contain the true and original last Will [or last will with Codicils] of *A.B.*, late of _____, deceased: that the executor therein named is dead without having taken probate thereof [or as the fact may be]; that I am the residuary legatee in trust named therein [or as the fact may be, stating the relationship, if any, of the deponent to the testator]: that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the testator, by paying his just debts and the legacies giving by his Will [or Will and Codicils], so far as his personal property shall extend and the law bind me, and distributing the residue of his personal property according to law; that I will exhibit an inventory and render an account of my administration, whenever lawfully required; that the testator died at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 18____; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at _____ within the jurisdiction of this Court; and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of _____, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

(1) Each testamentary paper is to be marked by the persons sworn and the person administering the oath.

C.D.

Sworn at _____, this }
 day of _____ }
 18____, before me, }
E.F.

12.

Oath for Administrator (not with Will annexed).

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

In the matter of *A.B.* deceased.

I, *C.D.* of _____, make oath and say that *A.B.*, late of _____, deceased, died intestate, a bachelor, without parent, brother or sister, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece, and that I am his lawful cousin-german and one of his next of kin [*this must be altered in accordance with the circumstances of the case*]; that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the deceased, by paying his just debts, and distributing the residue of his property according to law; that I will exhibit an inventory and render an account of my administration whenever lawfully required; that the deceased died at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 18____; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at _____ within the jurisdiction of this Court; and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of _____ to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C.D.

Sworn at _____, this _____ day of _____ 18____, before me, _____ *E.F.*

13.

Probate.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

Be it known that on the _____ day of _____ 18____ the last Will [*or the last Will with _____ Codicils*] (a copy whereof is hereto annexed) of *A.B.*, late of _____, deceased, who died on _____ at _____, and who at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode at _____ within the jurisdiction of this Court, was proved and registered in this Court; and that the administration of the personal property of the said deceased was granted by this Court to *C.D.*, the sole executor [*or as the case may be*] named in the said Will, he having been first duly sworn.

X.Y.

H.B.M. Consul at [Canton].

(Seal).

14.

Letters of Administration with Will annexed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

Be it known, that *A.B.*, late of _____, deceased, who died on the _____ day of _____, at _____, and who had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at _____ within the jurisdiction of this Court, made and duly executed his last Will [*or his last Will with _____ Codicils thereto*], and did therein name [*according to the facts*]

And be it further known, that on the _____ day of _____ 18____, Letters of Administration with the said Will [*and Codicils*] annexed of the personal property of the deceased were granted by

To be written } Sworn under }
in margin. } and that the Testator died }
on or about the } 18____ }
day of } day of }

Sworn under } and that the Testator died }
on or about the } 18____ }
day of } day of }

this Court to *C.D.*, [*insert the character in which the grant is taken*], he having been first duly sworn.

X. Y.,
H.B.M. Consul at [*Canton*].
(Seal).

15.

Letters of Administration (not with Will annexed).

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Be it known, that on the _____ day of _____ 18____, Letters of Administration of the personal property of *A.B.*, late of _____, deceased, who died on _____ 18____, at _____, intestate, and who had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at _____ within the jurisdiction of this Court, were granted by this Court to *C.D.* of _____, the widow [*or as the case may be*] of the said intestate, she having been first duly sworn.

Sworn under
and that the Intestate died
on or about the
day of

X. Y.,
H.B.M. Consul at [*Canton*].
(Seal).

16.

Double Probate.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Be it known, that on the _____ day of _____ 18____, the last Will [with _____ Codicils] of *A.B.*, late of _____, deceased, who died on _____, at _____, and who at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode at _____ within the jurisdiction of this Court, was proved and registered in this Court, and that administration of his personal property and any way concerning his Will, was granted by this Court to *C.D.*, one of the executors named in the said Will [*or Codicil*], he having been first duly sworn, power being reserved of making the like grant to *E.F.*, the other executor named in the said Will. And be it further known, that on the _____ day of _____, 18____, the said Will of the said deceased was also proved in this Court, and that the like administration was granted by this Court to the said *E.F.*, he having been first duly sworn.

Sworn under
and that the Testator died
on the
day of

Former grant, Jan. 19
under the same sum.

X. Y.,
H.B.M. Consul at [*Canton*].
(Seal).

17.

Letters of Administration de Bonis non.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Be it known, that *A.B.*, late of _____, deceased, died on _____ 18____, at _____, intestate, and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at _____ within the jurisdiction of this Court, and that since his death, namely, on the _____ day of _____ 18____, Letters of Administration of his personal property were granted by this Court to *C.D.* [*insert the relationship or character of administrator*] (which Letters of Administration now remain on record in this Court) who after taking such administration upon him partly administered

Sworn under
and that the Intestate died
on or about the
day
of

the personal property of the deceased, and afterwards, on
 died leaving part thereof unadministered
 and that on the day of , 18 , Letters
 of Administration of the personal property so left unadministered
 were granted by this Court to , he having
 been first duly sworn.

X. Y.,
 H.B.M. Consul at [Canton].
 (Seal).

18.

Administration Bond.

Know all men by these presents, that we, *A.B.* of
 , *C.D.* of , and *E.F.* of
 are jointly and severally bound unto *G.H.*, the Judge of
 Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and
 Japan, in the sum of
 to be paid to the said *G.H.* or the Judge of the said Court
 for the time being; for which payment we bind ourselves,
 and each of us, for the whole, our and each of our heirs,
 executors and administrators, firmly by these presents.
 Sealed with our seals. Dated the
 day of 18

A.B. (L.S.)
C.D. (L.S.)
E.F. (L.S.)

The condition of the above-written obligation is such, that if
 the above-named *A.B.*, the intended Administrator of the personal
 property of *I.J.*, late of deceased, who died on the
 day of [left unadministered by] do make a true and
 perfect inventory of the personal property of the deceased [so left
 unadministered], which has or shall come into [his] possession, or
 into the possession of any person for [him], and the same so made
 do exhibit into Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court or Her
 Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton], whenever required by law so
 to do; and the same personal property, and all other the personal
 property of the deceased, which shall at any time after the making
 and exhibition of such inventory come into the possession of the
 said *A.B.* or of any person for [him], do well and truly administer
 according to law: (that is to say), to pay the debts which the
 deceased owed at [his] death, and all the residue of the said personal
 property do deliver and pay to such person or persons as shall be
 entitled thereto under the Act of Parliament intitled "*An Act for
 the better settling of Intestates' Estates;*" and further do make a true
 and just account of [his] administration whenever lawfully required;
 and in case it shall hereafter appear that any Will was made by the
 deceased, and the executor or executors therein named do exhibit
 the same for probate, then if the said *A.B.*, being thereunto required,
 to duly render and deliver up the Letters of Administration granted
 to him, then this obligation shall be void, and otherwise shall
 remain in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered before this Court.

(Seal).

19.

Administration Bond for Administrators with Will annexed.

Know all men by these presents, that we, *A.B.*, of
C.D. of _____, and *E.F.* of _____
are jointly and severally bound unto *G.H.*, the Judge
of Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China
and Japan, _____ in the
sum of _____, to be
paid to the said *G.H.* or Judge of the said Court for
the time being, for which payment we bind ourselves
and each of us, for the whole, our and each of our
heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these
presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated the
day of _____ 18 _____

A.B. (L.S.)
C.D. (L.S.)
E.F. (L.S.)

The condition of the above-written obligation is such that if the
above-named *A.B.*, the intended Administrator with Will annexed
of the personal property of *I.J.*, late of _____, deceased, who
died on the _____ day of _____, do make a true and perfect in-
ventory of the personal property of the deceased, left unadministered
by _____ which has or shall come into [his] possession, or
into the possession of any person for [him], and the same so made
do exhibit into Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court or Her
Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*], whenever required by law so
to do, and the same personal property [so left unadministered] and
all other the personal property of the deceased which shall at any
time after the making and exhibition of such inventory come into
the possession of the said *A.B.*, or of any person for [him], do well
and truly administer, (that is to say), to pay the debts which the
deceased owed at [his] death, and then the legacies given by the
said Will annexed to the said Letters of Administration as far as
such personal property will extend, and the law binds [him], and all
the residue of the said personal property shall deliver and pay unto
such person or persons as shall be by law entitled thereto, and
further to make a true and just account of [his] said Administra-
tion whenever lawfully required, then this obligation shall be void,
and otherwise shall remain in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered before this Court.

(Seal).

20.

Declaration of the Personal Property of a Testator or an Intestate.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

A true declaration of all the personal property of *A.B.*, late of
_____, deceased, who died on the _____
day of _____, at _____, and had at the time
of his death his fixed place of abode at _____
within the jurisdiction of this Court, which have at any time since
his death come to the possession, or knowledge of *C.D.*, the admi-
nistrator with the Will annexed of the said *A.B.*, [or administrator,
as the case may be], made and exhibited upon and by virtue of the
oath [or solemn affirmation] of the said *C.D.* as follows:

First, I declare that the deceased was at the time of his death possessed of or entitled to . . .

--	--	--

[The details of the deceased's property must be here inserted, and the value inserted opposite to each particular.]

Lastly, I say that no personal property of the deceased has at any time since his death come to my possession or knowledge, save as is hereinbefore set forth.

C.D.

On the day 18 the said C.D.
 was duly sworn to [or solemnly affirmed] the truth of the
 above-written inventory.
 Before me,
 [person authorized to administer oaths,]

21.

Justification of Sureties.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].
 In the matter of A.B., deceased.

We, C.D. of , and E.F.
 of , severally make oath and say, that we are
 the proposed sureties in the penal sum of
 on behalf of G.H., the intended administrator of the personal
 property of A.B., late of deceased, for his
 faithful administration thereof; and I the said C.D.
 for myself make oath and say, that I am, after payment of all my
 just debts, well and truly worth in money and effects the sum of
 ; and I the said E.F. for
 myself make oath and say, that I am, after payment of all my just
 debts, well and truly worth in money and effects the sum of

Sworn by the deponents, C.D. and } C.D.
 E.F., at } E.F.
 this day of 18 }
 Before me,
 X.Y.

22.

Renunciation of Probate and Administration with Will annexed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].
 In the matter of A.B., deceased.

Whereas A.B., late of , deceased, died
 on the day of 18 , at ,
 having had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at
 within the jurisdiction of this Court; and whereas he made and duly
 executed his last Will, dated the day of 18 (1), and thereof appointed C.D.
 executor and residuary legatee in trust [or as the case may be].

(1) If there are codicils
 their dates should be
 also inserted.

Now I, the said C.D., do hereby declare, that I have not
 intermeddled in the personal property of the deceased, and will not
 hereafter intermeddle therein, with intent to defraud creditors, and
 further do hereby expressly renounce all right to probate of the said
 Will [and Codicils, if any], and to Administration of the said Will
 [and Codicils, if any], annexed, of the personal property of the
 deceased.

In witness where I have hereto set my hand and seal, this
day of _____ 18 _____

C.D. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above named C.D. in the
presence of

G.H.

23.

Renunciation of Administration.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

Whereas A.B., late of _____, deceased, died on the
day of _____ 18 _____, at _____, intestate, a
widower, having had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode
at _____ within the jurisdiction of this Court; and
whereas I, C.D., of _____, am his lawful child, and his
only next of kin [or as the case may be]:

Now, I, the said C.D., _____, do hereby declare that
I have not intermeddled in the personal property of the deceased,
and further do hereby expressly renounce all right to Administration
thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal, this
day of _____ 18 _____

C.D. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said C.D. in the presence
of

G.H.

24.

*Order to a Person to bring in a Paper purporting to be
testamentary.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

The _____ day of _____ 18 _____

To C.D., of _____

Whereas it appears by a certain affidavit filed in the Court on
the _____ day of _____ 18 _____, and made by
_____ of _____, that a certain original
paper, being or purporting to be, testamentary, namely [here describe
the paper], bearing date the _____ day of
18 _____, is now in your possession or under your control:

Now this is to command you, in Her Majesty's name, that within
eight days after service hereof on you, inclusive of the day of such
service, you do bring into and leave in this Court the said original
paper, or in case the said original paper be not in your possession
or under your control, that you, within eight days after the service
hereof on you, inclusive of the day of such service, do file in this
Court an affidavit to that effect, and therein set forth what
knowledge you have of and respecting the said paper.

(Seal).

25.

Affidavit of Handwriting.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

In the matter of C.D., deceased.

I, A.B. of _____, make oath and say, I knew and was
well acquainted with C.D., late of _____

deceased, who died on the _____ day of _____, at _____, for many years before and down to his death, and that during that time I have frequently seen him write and sign his name, whereby I have become well acquainted with his handwriting and signature, and having now with care and attention inspected the paper writing hereunto annexed, purporting to be the last Will of the said *C.D.* beginning thus _____, dated the _____ day of _____ and signed thus, "*C.D.*," I say that I believe [the whole body and contents of the said Will, together with] the signature "*C.D.*" theret, to be of the handwriting of the said *C.D.*, deceased.

A.B.

Sworn at _____, this _____ day of _____, 18____, before me _____ *E.F.*

26.

Affidavit of Finding and Condition of Will.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *E.F.* deceased.

I, *A.B.*, of _____, make oath and say, that I am the sole executor named in the paper writing hereto annexed, purporting to be the Will of *E.F.*, late of _____; deceased, (who died on the _____ day of _____, at _____, and had at his death his fixed place of abode at _____ within the jurisdiction of this Court) the said Will bearing date the _____ day of _____, beginning thus _____, ending thus _____ and being signed thus "*E.F.*," and that [*here describe the finding of the Will, and the various obliterations, interlineations, erasures, and alterations (if any), and the general condition of the Will, and state any other matters requiring to be accounted for, and clearly trace the Will from the possession of the deceased in his lifetime up to the time of the making of this affidavit*]; and I lastly say, that the same paper writing is now in all respects in the same condition as when found [*or as the case may be*].

A.B.

Sworn at _____, this _____ day of _____, 18____, before me _____ *I.J.*

27.

Affidavit of Search.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *C.D.* deceased.

I, *A.B.*, of _____, make oath and say, that I am the sole executor named in the paper writing hereto annexed, purporting to be the last Will of *C.D.*, late of _____; deceased, who died on the _____ day of _____, 18____, at _____, and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at _____, within the jurisdiction of this Court, the said Will beginning thus _____, ending thus _____, "In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this _____ day _____ of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

This form of affidavit is to be used when it is shown by affidavit that neither the subscribing witnesses nor any other person can depose to the precise time of the execution of the will.

“and fifty-four” [or as the case may be], and being signed thus, “C.D.” And referring particularly to the fact that the blank spaces originally left in the said Will for the insertion of the day and the month of the date thereof have never been supplied [or that the said Will is without date, or as the case may be], I further say, that I have made enquiry of [E.F., the solicitor of the said deceased], and that I have also made diligent and careful search in all places where the said deceased usually kept his papers of moment in order to ascertain whether he had or had not left any other Will. And I last say, that I believe the deceased died without having left any Will, Codicil, or Testamentary Paper whatever other than the said Will by me hereinbefore deposed to.

A.B.

Sworn at , this)
 day of)
 18 , before me,)
 G.H.)

28.

Notice to prohibit Grant of Probate or Administration.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

In the matter of A.B., deceased.

Let nothing be done in the matter of A.B., late of deceased, who died on the day of , at , and had at the time his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court, without warning being given to C.D., , [or to E.F., of], the attorney of G.H., of].

Dated this day of 18 .
 (Signed) C.D., of [or E.F. of]
 the attorney of G.H., of []

29.

Warning to Person filing Notice to prohibit Grant.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

In the matter of A.B., late of , deceased.

To C.D., of [or to E.F., of],
 attorney of G.H., of].

You are hereby warned, within six days after the service of this warning upon you inclusive of the day of such service, to come to this Court and file therein an affidavit setting forth your [or your client's] interest in this matter; and in default of your so doing this Court will proceed to all such acts and things as shall be needful to be done in this matter.

NOTE.—The warning is issued at the instance of R.S., of [here state what interest R.S. has, and if under a Will or Codicil state its date].

(Seal).

30.

List of Probate and Administration.

Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

The [1st] day of [August] 18[66].

LIST OF PROBATE and ADMINISTRATIONS granted by this Court up to the 1st day of July, 1866, and not included in any previous List.

Date of Grant.	Name in full of Deceased.	His or Her Business, Profession, or other Description.	Place of his or her Death.	Time of his or her Death.	Name and Description of each Executor or Administrator taking Probate or Administration.	Value of the Personal Property.

(Signed) X. Y.,
J.B.M. Consul at [Canton].
(Seal.)

31.

Charge.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].
 [Thursday] the day of 18 . . .
 C.D. of [labourer] [being first duly sworn] charges
 that [&c., state the offence].

(Seal).

32.

Summons to Accused.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].
 [Thursday] the day of 18 . . .
 To A.B. of [labourer].
 You have this day been charged [on oath] before this Court for
 that you [&c., stating shortly the offence charged].
 Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name,
 to appear before this Court on [Saturday next] the day of
 at [10 o'clock in the forenoon] at
 to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according
 to law.

(Seal).

33.

Warrant in first instance for Apprehension of Accused.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].
 [Thursday] the day of 18 . . .
 To X.Y. Police officer, and other officers of this
 Court.
 A.B. of [labourer] has this day been charged [on
 oath] before this Court for that he [&c., stating shortly the offence
 charged].
 Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name
 forthwith to apprehend the said A.B., and to bring him before this
 Court to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with
 according to law.

(Seal).

34.

*Warrant of Apprehension of Accused where Summons is
 disobeyed.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].
 [Saturday] the day of 18 . . .
 To X.Y. Police officer, and other officers of this Court.
 A.B. of [labourer] was on the day of
 18 , charged [on oath] before this Court for that
 [&c., as in summons].
 And the said A.B. was by summons of this Court commanded to
 appear before this Court on at
 at to answer to the said charge, and to be further
 dealt with according to law.
 And as it has now been proved to this Court, he was duly served
 with the summons. But he has not appeared according to the said
 summons.
 Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name
 forthwith to apprehend the said A.B., and to bring him before this
 Court to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with
 according to law.

(Seal).

35.

Summons of a Witness.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18 .

To E.F. of [labourer]
 A.B. of [labourer] has been charged before this
 Court for that [i.e., as in summons or warrant against the accused].

And it appears to this Court that you are likely to give material
 evidence concerning the said charge.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name
 to appear before this Court on [Saturday next] the
 day of 18 at [10 o'clock in the forenoon]
 at to testify what you shall know concerning the
 said charge.

(Seal).

36.

Warrant where Witness has not obeyed Summons.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18 .

To X. Y. Police Officer, and other officers of this
 Court.

A.B., of [labourer] has been charged before this
 Court for that [i.e., as in summons].

And it appearing to the said Court that E.F. of
 [labourer] is likely to give material evidence concerning the said
 charge, the said E.F. was by summons of this Court
 commanded to appear before this Court on at
 at to testify what he should
 know concerning the said charge.

And (as it has now been proved to this Court) he was duly
 served with the said summons.

But he has not appeared according to the said summons, and
 has not excused his failure to do so to the satisfaction of this Court.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name,
 to bring and have the said E.F. before this Court on
 at [ten o'clock in the forenoon] at to testify what
 he shall know concerning the said charge.

(Seal).

37.

Warrant for Witness in first Instance.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18 .

To X. Y., Police Officer, and other officers of this
 Court.

A.B. of [labourer] has been charged before this
 Court for that [as in summons].

And it appears to this Court that E.F. of [labourer]
 is likely to give material evidence concerning the said charge, and
 that it is probable he will not attend to give evidence unless com-
 pelled to do so.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name,
 to bring and have the said E.F. before this Court on

[Saturday next] the day of 18 at
 [10 o'clock in the forenoon] at to testify what he
 knows concerning the said charge.

(Seal.)

38.

*Warrant of Commitment for Witnesses for refusing to be sworn
 or to give Evidence.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18

To X. Y. Police Officer of this Court, and to the
 keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's] Prison at
 A. B. of [labourer] has been charged before this
 Court for that [&c., as in summons].

And E. F. of [labourer] now being before this Court
 to testify what he knows concerning the said charge in pursuance
 of a summons [or warrant] issued by this Court, and being required
 refuses to take an oath, [or having taken an oath, refuses to answer
 a certain question now put to him concerning the said charge] and
 does not excuse his refusal to the satisfaction of this Court.

Therefore you are her by commanded in Her Majesty's name,
 you the above-named X. Y., to take the said E. F. and convey him
 safely to the above-named prison, and there deliver him to the
 keeper thereof, together with this warrant.

And you, the keeper of the prison, to receive the said E. F. into
 your custody in the said prison, and to keep him there safely for
 [seven] days, unless he in the meantime consents to answer duly on
 oath.

(Seal.)

39.

*Deposition of Witness on Preliminary Examination before
 Indictment.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18

A. B. of [labourer] stands charged before this Court
 for that he [&c., as in summons].

And in the presence and hearing of the said A. B. , C. D.
 of [labourer], and E. F. of [labourer.]
 depose on oath as follows:—

First, the said C. D. says as follows:—[state the deposition of the
 witness as nearly as possible in the very words he uses. When his
 deposition is complete let him sign it].

Secondly, the said E. F. says as follows:—[state his deposition in
 same manner].

(Seal.)

40.

Statement of the Accused on Preliminary Examination.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18

A. B. of [labourer] stands charged before the Court
 for that [&c., as in summons].

And the said charge having been read to the said A. B., C. D.
 and E. F., witnesses for the prosecution, having been severally

examined in his presence and hearing, and their respective depositions having been read over to the said *A.B.*, these words are now said to the said *A.B.* by this Court, namely—

“Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so, but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you on your trial. And I give you clearly to understand that you have nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat, that may have been held out to you to induce you to make any admission or confession of your guilt; but whatever you now say may be given in evidence against you upon your trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat.”

Whereupon the said *A.B.* says as follows:—*[state whatever the accused says, and as nearly as possible in the very words he uses. Get him to sign the statement if he will].*

[*A.B.*]
(Seal).

41.

Recognizance to prosecute or give Evidence.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18

C.D. of [*labourer*] comes personally before this Court and acknowledges himself to owe to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of , to be levied on his goods if he fails in the condition hereon indorsed.

(Signed) *C.D.*
(Seal).

Condition indorsed.

The condition of the within-written recognizance is as follows:—

A.B. of [*labourer*] has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

If, therefore, the within-named *C.D.* appears before this Court on at *and then and there prefers an indictment against the said *A.B.*, for the said offence, and duly prosecutes the same [and gives evidence thereon*], then the said recognizance shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

[*Where the recognizance is only to give evidence, substitute for the words between the asterisks* *the following:—*] and then and there give evidence on an indictment, to be then and there preferred against the said *A.B.* for the said offence.

42.

Notice of Recognizance to be given to Prosecutor and each of his Witnesses.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18

C.D. of [*labourer*].

You are bound in the sum of to appear before this Court on at and then and there to prosecute and give evidence against [*or to prosecute or to give evidence against*] *A.B.* of [*labourer*] and unless you do so, the recognizance entered into by you will be forthwith levied on your goods.

(Seal).

43.

Commitment of Witness for refusing to enter into Recognizance.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton],
 [Thursday] the day of 18
 To X. Y. Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper
 of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at
 A. B. of [labourer] has been charged before this
 Court for that [&c., as in summons].

And E. F. of [labourer] having been now
 examined before this Court concerning the said charge, and being
 required, refuses to enter into a recognizance to give evidence against
 the said A. B.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name,—
 you the above-named X. Y. to take the said E. F., and convey him
 safely to the above-named prison, and there deliver him to the keeper
 thereof, together with this warrant.

And you, the keeper of the said prison, to receive the said E. F.
 into your custody in the said prison, and to keep him there safely until
 after the trial of the said A. B. for the said offence, unless the said E. F.
 in the meantime consents to enter into such recognizance as aforesaid.

(Seal).

44.

*Warrant remanding the Accused, or (in summary cases) committing him
 for safe custody during an adjournment of the hearing, or where the
 hearing is not at once proceeded with.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].
 [Thursday] the day of 18
 To X. Y. Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper
 of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at
 A. B. [labourer] has been charged before
 this Court for that [&c., as in summons].

* And it appears to this Court to be necessary to remand the said
 A. B.*

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name,
 you the above-named X. Y., forthwith to convey the said A. B. to the
 above-mentioned prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof,
 together with this warrant. And you, the keeper of the said prison,
 to receive the said A. B. into your custody in the said prison, and there
 safely keep him until the day of instant,
 and then to have him before this Court at [ten o'clock in the forenoon]
 of the same day at to answer further to the said charge,
 and to be further dealt with according to law.

(Seal).

*In summary cases substitute for the words between the asterisks
 * * the following:—*

And the hearing of the said charge is adjourned [or cannot be at
 once proceeded with], and it is necessary that the said A. B. should
 in the meantime be kept in safe custody.

45.

*Recognizance of Bail instead of remand on an adjournment of preli-
 minary examination, or for surrender for trial, or (in summary cases)
 an adjournment of hearing, or where hearing is not at once proceeded
 with.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].
 [Thursday] the day of 18

We *A.B.*, of [labourer] *L.M.*, of [grocer,] and *N.O.*, of [butcher,] come personally before this Court, and severally acknowledge ourselves to owe to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen the several sums following, namely, the said *A.B.*, the sum of _____, and the said *L.M.* and *N.O.* the sum of _____ each, to be levied on our several goods if the said *A.B.* fails in the condition hereon indorsed.

A.B.
L.M.
N.O. (Seal).

Condition indorsed.

The condition of the within-written recognizance is as follows:—
 The within-bounden *A.B.* has been charged before this Court for that [&c., as in summons].

If therefore the said *A.B.* appears* before this Court on _____, at _____ o'clock, at _____, to answer [further] to the said charge, and to be [further] dealt with according to law,* then the said recognizance shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

Where the recognizance is for surrender for trial, substitute for the words between asterisks* _____, the following:— before _____, on _____, at _____ o'clock at _____, and then and there surrender himself into the custody of the keeper of the _____ prison there, and plead to such indictment as may be preferred against him for the offence aforesaid, and take his trial thereon, and not depart from the Court without leave.

46.

Notice of Recognizance to be given to Accused and each of the Sureties.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton],
 [Thursday], the _____ day of _____ '18,
 To *A.B.*, of [labourer] *L.M.* of [grocer,] and *N.O.*, of [butcher].
 You *A.B.* are bound in the sum of _____, and your sureties, *L.M.* and *N.O.*, in the sum of _____ each, that you *A.B.* appear before* this Court on the day of _____, at _____ o'clock, at _____ to answer [further] to the charge made against you by *C.D.*, and to be [further] dealt with according to law*; and unless you *A.B.* do so, the recognizance entered into by you *A.B.*, *L.M.*, and *N.O.* will be forthwith levied on your respective goods.

(Seal).

Where the recognizance is for surrender for trial, substitute for the words between asterisks* _____, words corresponding to the terms of the condition.

47.

Warrant of Commitment of Accused for trial.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton],
 [Thursday] the _____ day of _____ 18 _____.
 To *X.Y.*, Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at _____
A.B. stands charged before this Court on the oath of *C.D.*, of _____, [labourer] and others for that [&c., as in summons]

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name, —you the above-mentioned X.Y., to convey the said A.B. to the above-mentioned prison, and there to deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you the said keeper of the said prison to receive the said A.B. into your custody in the said prison, and there safely keep him till he is thence delivered in due course of law.

(Seal).

48.

Summary Conviction where the Punishment is Imprisonment and no Penalty.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18 .

A.B. [labourer] is this day convicted before this Court for that [&c., state the offence and the time and place when and where committed].

And this Court adjudges the said A.B. for his said offence to be imprisoned in [Her Majesty's Consular] prison at there to be kept to hard labour for the space of

And this Court also adjudges the said A.B. to pay to the said C.D. the sum of for his costs in this behalf.

And if the same be not paid forthwith [or on or before next] then* this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said A.B.

And in default of sufficient distress* this Court adjudges the said A.B., to be imprisoned in the said prison [to be there kept to hard labour] for the space of to commence at and from the termination of his imprisonment aforesaid, unless the sum for costs be sooner paid.

(Seal).

Where the issuing of a distress warrant would be ruinous to the person convicted and his family, or it appears that he has no goods whereon a distress could be levied, then substitute for the words between the asterisks * the following:—*

Inasmuch as it has now been made to appear to the Court that the issuing of a warrant of distress in this behalf would be ruinous to the said A.B. and his family [or that the said A.B. has no goods whereon the said sum could be levied by distress].

49.

Summary Conviction for a Penalty to be levied by Distress, and in default of sufficient Distress, Imprisonment, or for a Penalty, and in default of Payment Imprisonment.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18 .

A.B. of [labourer] is this day convicted before this Court for that [&c., state the offence, and time and place when and where committed].

And this Court adjudges the said A.B. for his said offence to forfeit and pay the sum of [state the penalty and also the compensation if any] to be paid and applied according to , and also to pay to the said C.D. the sum of for his costs in this behalf.

And if the said sums be not paid forthwith [or on or before next] then* this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said A.B.

And in default of sufficient distress,* this Court adjudges the said A.B. to be imprisoned in [Her Britannic Majesty's] Consular prison at there to be kept [to hard labour] for the space of unless the said sums and all costs and charges† of the said distress [and † of the commitment and conveyance of the said A.B. to the said prison] be sooner paid.

(Seal).

*Where the issuing of a distress warrant would be ruinous to the person convicted and his family, as it appears that he has no goods whereon a distress could be levied, then substitute for the words between the asterisks * * the following:—*

Inasmuch as it has now been made to appear to this Court that the issuing of a warrant of distress would be ruinous to the said A.B. and his family [or that the said A.B. has no goods whereon the said sum can be levied by distress].

*Where the conviction is for a penalty, and in default of payment, imprisonment, omit the words between the asterisks * * and also the words between the marks † †.*

50.

Warrant of Commitment on a Conviction where the Punishment is imprisonment and no penalty.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18 .

To X.Y. Police Officer, of this Court, and to the keeper of prison at

A.B. of [labourer] stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the day of for that [i.e., as in conviction].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said A.B. for his said offence should be imprisoned in the prison at , and there be kept to hard labour for the space of

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, you the above-named X.Y., to take the said A.B., and convey him to the said prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you, the said keeper of the said prison, to receive the said A.B. into your custody in the said prison, and there to imprison him [and keep him to hard labour] for the space of

(Seal).

51.

Warrant (on Conviction for a Penalty) for Commitment of the person convicted in the first Instance without previous Warrant of Distress.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18 .

To X.Y. Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of prison at

A.B. of [labourer] stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the day of for that, [i.e., as in conviction].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said A.B. should for his said offence forfeit and pay [i.e., as in conviction], and should also pay to the said C.D. the sum of for his costs in that behalf.

And that if the said sums should not be paid forthwith [or on or before the day of], the said *A.B.* should be imprisoned in the above mentioned prison [and be there kept to hard labour] unless the same [and the costs and charges of the conveying of the said *A.B.* to the said prison] should be sooner paid.

And the said *A.B.* being required to pay the said sums according to said conviction has not done so.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name, you the above-named *X.Y.*, to take the said *A.B.* and convey him to the said prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you the said keeper of the said prison to receive the said *A.B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there to imprison him [and keep him to hard labour] for the space of unless the said several sums [and the costs and charges of the conveying of him to the said prison amounting to the further sum of] be sooner paid.

(Seal).

52.

Warrant of Distress upon Conviction for a Penalty, or where the Person convicted is to pay Costs but no Penalty.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer of this Court

A.B., of [labourer] stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the day of for that [&c., as in conviction].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said *A.B.* should, * for his said offence, forfeit and pay [&c. as in conviction], and should also * pay to the said *C.D.* the sum of for his costs in that behalf.

And that if the same should not be paid forthwith [or on or before the day of] the same should be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *A.B.*

And the said *A.B.*, although required to pay the same according to the said conviction, has not paid the same.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, that you forthwith make distress of the goods of the said *A.B.*, and if within the space of days next after the making of such distress, the said sums † together with the reasonable charges of the making and keeping of the said distress be not paid, then that you sell the said goods by you distrained, and pay the money arising thereby into this Court, in order that it may be applied according to law, and that the overplus, if any, may be rendered on demand to the said *A.B.*, and that if no such distress can be found, then you certify the same to this Court, in order that further proceedings may be had according to law.

(Seal).

*Where the person convicted is to pay costs but no penalty, omit the words between the asterisks **, and for the word "sums" marked †, substitute "sum."*

53.

Officer's Return, if no sufficient Distress, to be indorsed on Warrant.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18 .

I, X.Y. of _____, Police Officer of this Court, do hereby certify to this Court that by virtue of the within written warrant, I have made diligent search for the goods of the within named A.B., and that I can find no sufficient good of the said A.B., whereon the sums within mentioned can be levied.

X.Y.

54.

Warrant of Commitment for Want of Distress.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the _____ day of _____ 18 _____.

To X.Y., Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of _____ prison at _____

[Proceed as in warrant of distress (Form 52), down to the commencement of the commanding part, and then thus:—]

And on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____, this Court issued a warrant to you, the above-named X.Y., commanding you to levy the said sum of _____ and _____, [or the said sum of _____ for costs] by distress and sale of the goods of the said A.B., and it now appears to this Court, as well by the return of you the said X.Y. to the said warrant as otherwise, that you have made diligent search for the goods of the said A.B., but that no sufficient distress whereon the said sums could be levied could be found.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name, you the said X.Y., to take the said A.B. and convey him safely to the above-mentioned prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you the said keeper of the said prison to receive the said A.B. into your custody in the said prison, and there to imprison him [and keep him to hard labour] for the space of _____ unless the said sums [or sum] and all the costs and charges of the said distress [and of the commitment and conveying to the said prison of the said A.B.] amounting to the further sum of _____ be sooner paid.

(Seal).

55.

Order of Dismissal of Charge.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the _____ day of _____ 18 _____.

A.B. of _____ [labourer] was on the _____ day of _____ charged before this Court for that [&c., as

in summons or warrant].

And now both the said parties appear before this Court in order that it may hear and determine the said charge [or the said A.B. appears before this Court, but said C.D., although duly called, does not appear].

Whereupon, the matter of the said charge being by this Court duly considered,* it manifestly appears to this Court that the said charge is not proved, and* this Court dismisses the same.

And adjudges that the said C.D. do pay to the said A.B. the sum of _____ for his costs in this behalf, and if the same be not paid forthwith [or on or before _____] this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said C.D., and in default of sufficient distress, this Court adjudges the said C.D. to be imprisoned in _____ prison at _____ [and there kept to hard labour] unless the said sum and all costs and charges of the said distress [and of the

commitment and conveying to the said prison of the said *C.D.*] be sooner paid.

(Seal).

*Where the person making the charge does not appear at the hearing the words between the asterisks * * may be omitted.*

56.

Certificate of Dismissal of Charge to be given to Accused.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18

This is to certify that a charge made on the day of
by *C.D.*, of , [*labourer*], against
A.B. of , [*labourer*], for that [*&c.*, as in
summons or warrant] is now considered by this Court, and is by this
Court dismissed [*with costs*].

(Seal).

57.

Warrant of Distress for Costs to be paid by the Person making the Charge, on an Order for Dismissal of the Charge.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18

To *X.Y.*, Police officer of this Court.

A.B., of , [*labourer*] was on the
day of 18 , charged before this Court for that
[*&c.*, as in *summons or warrant*.]

And afterwards, namely on the day of
18 , both parties appeared before this Court in order that it should
hear and determine the said charge [*or the said A.B. appeared before
this Court, but the said C.D., although duly called, did not appear*], and
thereupon the matter of the said charge being duly considered by this
Court,* and it manifestly appearing to this Court that the said
charge was not proved,* this Court did dismiss the same, and
adjudged that the said *C.D.* should pay to the said *A.B.* the sum of
for his costs in that behalf, and that if the said sum should
not be paid forthwith [*or on or before*] then the same
should be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *C.D.*

And the said *C.D.*, although required to pay the same according
to the said order has not paid the same.

Therefore you are hereby commanded—

*Proceed as in the commanding part of Form 52, only substituting
the name of C.D., the prosecutor, for the name of A.B., the accused, and
for the word "sums" at the mark † read "sum."*

(Seal).

58.

Warrant of Commitment for Want of Distress in the last Case.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thur day*] the day of 18

To *X.Y.*, Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of
prison at

*Proceed as in last form down to the commencement of the commanding
part, and then thus:—*

And on the day of 18
this Court issued a warrant to you, the above-named *X.Y.* [*proceed
as in Form 54, only substituting the name of C.D., the prosecutor, for
the name of A.B., the accused*].

(Seal).

F E E S.

For service of summons, petition, motion-paper, notice, warrant, decree, order, or other document (except an answer) on a party, witness, juror, assessor, or other person under any branch of the civil jurisdiction—

	<i>Dollars.</i>
Within one mile (English) of Court	1
Beyond, for every further complete mile	0½
Serving of an answer	0½
<i>Decision of Questions without formal Suit.</i>	
On Summons for issue or special case	7
On issue or special case	5
On hearing	7
<i>Summary Procedure for Administration of Property of Deceased Persons.</i>	
On summons	10
On order	10
<i>Summary Orders before Suit.</i>	
On application for order	5
On recognizance	5
On order	2½
<i>Bankruptcy and Arrangement.</i>	
On petition for adjudication	20
On order of adjudication	10
On appointment of each assignee	5
For every meeting or adjourned meeting	10
For every notice (exclusive of printing expenses)	5
On order of discharge	50
On petition to annul adjudication	10
On order annulling adjudication	20
To Official assignee	{ One per cent. on assets collected.
On trust deed for benefit of creditors or other instrument of arrangement registered	{ One half per cent. on value of estate.
<i>Maritime Cases.</i>	
On application for commission of survey	10
On appointment of commission	5
To each surveyor	} Such sum as the Court (but in the case of a Provincial Court, subject to the appro- val of the Supreme Court) thinks fit and reasonable.
For extension of Report of survey and copies	
On petition for appointment of adjusters	
To each adjuster	
On extending average bond	
To agent or owners of cargo	

Probate and Administration.

Dollars.

On application for probate or administration	5
On oath of every executor, administrator, and surety	3
On probate or letters of administration	} The like sum as is for the time being payable in England for Stamp duty in like cases, with one per cent additional in case of appointment of official administrator.
On filing account ... ..		5
On passing account... ..	10

Ordinary Suits.

In every suit of any kind whatever, other than such as are before specified :—

	<i>Dollars.</i> On Summons or Petition.	<i>Dollars.</i> On Hearing.
Where amount involved is—		
Under 100 dollars	1	1
100 dollars and under 250 dollars	2	2
250 dollars or upwards	{ One per cent. on amount.	One and a half per cent. on amount.
Where judicial relief or assistance is sought, but not the recovery of money	10	10
On every summons, motion, application, or demand, taken out, made, or filed (not particularly charged)		1
On every decree or order (not particularly charged)		1
On motion for new trial after trial with a jury		5
On order for adjournment of hearing rendered necessary by default of either party (to be paid by that party)		3
On every warrant of execution against goods—		
For less than 250 dollars		2
For 250 dollars or upwards		5
For keeping possession, per diem		3

Appeal to Supreme Court.

	<i>Dollars.</i> Where amount involved is 1,250 dollars or upwards.	<i>Dollars.</i> Where amount involved is under 1,250 dollars
On motion for leave to appeal	5	2½
On every security	5	2½
On order for leave to appeal	10	5
	On Petition or Motion.	On Hearing.
On appeal against adjudication of bankruptcy	20	20
On appeal against allowance, suspension, or refusal of order of discharge in bankruptcy	20	20
On appeal where judicial relief or assistance is sought, but not the recovery of money	10	10
On any appeal other than such as are before sp cified	{ Two per cent. on amount involved.	Two per cent. on amount involved.

Appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

On motion for leave to appeal	15
On every security... ..	15
On order for leave to appeal	25
On record of appeal (including expense of transmission)	{ Such sum as the Court directs.

<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>
On deposit of money	{	Two and a half per cent. on amount.
On deposit or registration of bill of sale, will, deed of partnership, or other document		5
On notice of bill of sale filed		5
For taking inventory, per diem		5
For protest of a bill of exchange, and copy		2
For noting same		1
For taking an affidavit		1
For drawing a will	{	Such sum as the Court directs.
For certifying signature or seal		1
For attendance at a sale:		
Where the purchase money is under 500 dollars		1
Where 500 dollars or upwards	{	Two per cent. on amount.
On a reference to the archives... ..		0 $\frac{1}{2}$
For certified copy of document in the archives—		
For first 100 words		1
For every further 100 words		0 $\frac{1}{2}$
For an official certified translation of any document in Chinese, Japanese, or Dutch	}	Such sum as the Court directs.
For an official certified translation of a document in any other language—		
For first 200 words		10
For every further 200 words		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
For communication between two Courts		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
For communication in writing to a foreign Consulate, or to local Chinese or Japanese authority		5
For attendance of any of Her Majesty's officers at Chinese or Japanese office of tribunal:—		
Where amount involved is—		
Under 1,250 dollars		5
1,250 dollars and under 2,500 dollars		10
2,500 dollars and under 5,000 dollars		20
5,000 dollars and upwards		50

II.—CRIMINAL MATTERS.

On every summons or warrant, unless specially directed by the Court to be issued	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
On hearing in summary case	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
On warrant of commitment	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
On recognizance or other security	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
For service of notice on each juror or assessor	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
On trial with a jury	5
On record of sentence on trial with a jury	5
For copies of documents	As in civil cases

Appeal to Supreme Court.

On application for special case on summary conviction	5
On argument filed separately from application	5
On special case on summary conviction	5
On special case on point of law reserved	15
On recognizance or other security	5

Appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

On each step required	{	The like fee as on the corresponding step in civil appeals to Her Majesty in Council.
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RULES OF PROCEDURE TO BE OBSERVED IN HER MAJESTY'S
SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
IN ADMIRALTY.

Whereas it is of urgent necessity that Rules of Procedure in Admiralty causes should be framed for the guidance of suitors, and whereas, by virtue of provisions contained in 26 and 27 Vict., c. 24 ("An Act to facilitate the appointment of Vice-Admiral and Officers in Vice-Admiralty Courts in Her Majesty's possessions abroad," &c., &c.), which provisions are, by the 54th section of the China and Japan Order in Council 1865, extended to the Supreme Court in China and Japan, the said Supreme Court, as a Vice-Admiralty Court, has jurisdiction in (amongst other things) the matters following:—

- (1) Claims for Seamen's wages.
- (2) Claims for Master's wages, and for his disbursements on account of the ship;
- (3) Claims in respect of pilotage;
- (4) Claims in respect of salvage of any ship, or of life or goods therefrom;
- (5) Claims in respect of towage;
- (6) Claims for damage done by any ship;
- (7) Claims in respect of bottomry or respondentia bonds;
- (8) Claims in respect of any mortgage where the ship has been sold by a decree of the Vice-Admiralty Court, and the proceeds are under its control;
- (9) Claims between the owners of any ship registered in the possession in which the Court is established, touching the ownership, possession, employment, or earnings of such ship;
- (10) Claims for necessaries supplied, in the possession in which the Court is established, to any ship of which no owner or part owner is domiciled within the possession at the time of the necessaries being supplied; and
- (11) Claims in respect of the building, equipping, or repairing within any *British* possession of any ship of which no owner or part owner is domiciled within the possession at the time of the work being done:

It is ordered that, for the regulation of the practice and procedure to be observed in the Supreme Court as a Vice-Admiralty Court, the following Rules shall be established:—

1.—All proceedings in Admiralty must be so headed.

NOTE.—Proceedings "in Admiralty" are either *in rem* or *in personam*. Actions *in personam* shall be conducted in the same way as all other actions of a similar nature, according to the Rules of Procedure prevailing in the Supreme Court in matters of Law and Equity. The following outline of procedure will, therefore, be understood to refer only to actions *in rem*, that is against the *Res*. in other words, the subject-matter of the action.

2.—The name and nationality of the ship against which the proceedings are taken must appear, as also that of the master; and when the owners are known, their names and residences should likewise be given.

NOTE.—To give the Court jurisdiction in claims Nos. 10 and 11 (see above), the fact of the owners not being domiciled within the jurisdiction of the Court should be stated.

3.—Any number of persons having a *common interest* may join in one action according to the practice of Admiralty Courts in England; and there may, in accordance with the same practice, be one action against several *Res*.

NOTE.—Such consolidation of separate claims may likewise be ordered on the application of the defendant, or by the Court of its own motion.

4.—Proceedings *in rem* must be commenced by an application for the arrest of the *Res*. This application must state the nature of the debt or claim and the amount

sought to be recovered (which should include the estimated costs of the suit). It must be supported by an affidavit of all the circumstances which justify its being made, and a fee is to be paid on its being granted.

NOTE.—The application must be filed in triplicate,—one copy for service on the vessel, another for the Court, and the third for service on any party who may appear to the action.

(2) It shall be in the discretion of the Court to require and take security from the applicant for the prosecution of the suit, as well as to cover any damages which may be awarded against him, in consequence of the impropriety, frivolity, or maliciousness of the application.

(3) All payments into Court shall be made in such currency and at such exchange as the Court shall direct.

5.—On the application being made in due form, a warrant will issue to the officer of the Court, to arrest the *Res* and cite all persons, having an interest in the subject-matter of the arrest, to appear within a time mentioned in the warrant and answer to the plaintiff in his cause.

6.—The arrest shall be executed by the arresting officer affixing a certified copy of the warrant to the principal mast or to some other conspicuous part of the ship, after having previously read the original warrant to the officer or other person in charge of the vessel.

NOTE.—The warrant extends to the *apparel, appurtenances, &c.* of the ship, although all or part may have been detached from her and sent on shore. If the entire cargo be still on board the vessel, the service on the mast arrests the former as well as the latter, and should the action be against the freight, this latter is considered to be arrested simultaneously with the cargo. But should the cargo have been landed, and deposited in a public or private warehouse, a separate and distinct arrest of it must be made—provided the warehouse be within the jurisdiction of a British Court. In this case, the officer of the Court will affix a certified copy of the warrant on such separate cargo, and do the like if the cargo has been transhipped to a British ship. But if the warehouseman, or person in charge of the cargo, will not permit access to it, the officer will serve him instead of the *Res* with the warrant, by showing to him the original and leaving with him a copy of it.

(2) The fact of arrest is to be certified by endorsement under the hand of the officer making it.

7.—A person nominated by the Court shall be left in charge of the *Res*.

NOTE.—A fee will be charged on each of the three last named steps (5-7), that is to say, for the warrant, the service and arrest, and the expenses connected with and arising out of the custody of the ship, &c.

8.—The fact of the arrest and the citation to appear shall be advertised in the usual way.

9.—At any time before the trial of the case, the owner or Captain or any one interested in the vessel or in the cargo or freight attached, may come in and give an undertaking to appear or to appear and give bail to the action. Such an undertaking shall operate as a stay of all proceedings for twenty-four hours, after which time, or such extended time as the Court may see fit to grant, if no appearance is entered or no bail given, the proceedings shall continue as if no such undertaking had been given.

NOTE.—If bail—which also implies appearance—be given, the *Res* arrested shall be released, and the action proceed.

(2) If only an appearance is entered, the *Res* shall be detained under arrest.

(3) On bail being tendered and an appearance entered, it shall be competent for the Court to require security for costs.

(4) On tender of bail, it shall be competent for the Court to accept the same, or to call on the petitioner to accept the same, or to make an order for justification of the bail.

10.—A petition shall be filed within three days after the arrest is completed, unless a longer time shall on application be allowed by the Court; and such petition shall be served in the same way as the order of arrest, as well as upon any parties who may have appeared in answer to the citation.

11.—The Rules prevailing in the Supreme Court with reference to answers, setting down the cases for hearing, and hearing, shall be applicable to causes in Admiralty.

12.—At any stage of a cause, either party may pray for an appraisalment of the *Res*, and it shall be competent for the Court to order such appraisalment on such terms as to costs and expenses as it sees fit to impose.

13.—All Interlocutory Proceedings and all proceedings before and on the trial of the case, shall, as far as circumstances admit, be conducted in conformity with the General Rules of Procedure in the Supreme Court.

NOTE.—For formalities to be observed in causes of damage, see Appendix A.

14.—On the cause being heard, the Court shall give judgment and decree the release of the *Res* or—in the event of a decision adverse to the ship, and should no bail have been given in the suit, or no satisfaction of the judgment of the Court be offered by the party (if any) who appeared to defend the suit—the sale thereof. The date at which such sale shall take place, and the manner—whether by public auction

or otherwise, as shall seem to the Court most advantageous—shall be specified in the decree of the Court and notified by advertisement.

15.—The proceeds of the sale shall be paid into Court, and therefrom shall the decree or decrees, on a day fixed for the appearance before the Court of the parties interested for the marshalling of their claims, be satisfied; and the surplus shall remain in Court until the person or persons claiming to be entitled thereto shall establish their claim or claims.

NOTE.—It shall be competent for any person, at any period in a suit, to file in Court a petition that he be decreed to share in the proceeds or in the balance thereof; and any proceedings of this description shall be conducted in the same way as such a claim would have been conducted against the Res itself.

16.—It shall be competent for the Court to refer any matter requiring investigation, or having reference to accounts, rate of interest, repairs done to any ship, &c., to the Registrar alone, or to the Registrar assisted by one or two merchants or shipmasters to be appointed by it; and such reference shall take place within ten days from the date of the order therefor. Leave shall, when prayed for by either party, be given to file affidavits and counter-affidavits, provided always that the Judge shall have power to extend the time within which the reference is to take place whenever the filing of affidavits and counter-affidavits necessitates such extension.

Witnesses may be produced before the Registrar, provided four days' notice of an intention to examine them be given; and it shall be optional with the Registrar to permit or refuse to allow the attendance of Counsel or Solicitors at the hearing before him, and no costs shall be allowed for such attendance if the Registrar shall be of opinion that it was unnecessary.

The Report of the Registrar shall be filed within ten days of the hearing before him, and notice of any objection to be made thereto shall be filed by the party making it, within five days of the filing of the Report.

All questions of cost of the reference shall be in the discretion of the Registrar, subject to the decision thereon of the Chief Justice.

17.—In all cases the Court shall apply the English Law as administered in Admiralty Courts in England; and all matters of procedure, not otherwise provided for in these Rules or in the General Rules of Procedure for this Court, shall be governed, as far as may be, by the Rules in force in Her Majesty's High Court of Admiralty.

APPENDIX A.

Causes of Damage.

In causes of damage each party shall, at the time of filing his petition or answer, bring into and deposit in the Registry a sealed packet containing a statement of the following particulars:—

1. The names of the two vessels which came into collision, and the names of their respective masters.
2. The time of the collision as nearly as can be stated.
3. The locality of the collision.
4. The direction of the wind at the time.
5. The state of the weather.
6. The state and force of the tide.
7. The course and speed of the vessel when the other was first seen.
8. The lights, if any, carried by her.
9. The distance and bearing of the other vessel when first seen.
10. The lights, if any, of the other vessel which were first seen.
11. Whether any lights of the other vessel other than those first seen came into view before the collision.
12. What measures were taken, and when, to avoid the collision.
13. The parts of each vessel which first came into contact.

Such packets shall remain sealed and shall not be opened, save by order of the Judge, until the pleadings and proofs are filed; they may be referred to at the hearing of the cause.

APPENDIX B.

Fees to be taken by the Supreme Court sitting in Admiralty.

1. On every præcipe	\$ 5.00
2. On every warrant or citation	15.00
3. On every detainer	15.00
4. On retaining possession of a ship, or of a ship and goods, to include the cost of a ship keep, if required, per day	2.50
5. On every release	5.00
6. On every commission, monition, decree, requisition, attachment, or other instrument for which a fee is not specially provided... ..	15.00
7. On every bail bond	5.00
8. On every affidavit or justification	2.00
9. On every subpoena	2.00
10. On every minute, including the entry of an order, if any... ..	1.00
11. On every summons, including the entry of the Judge's or Registrar's order	2.00
12. On every notice of sale, or notice of proceedings in a cause of possession, [with fee on advertisement]	5.00

13. On every notice of motion, including the entry of the Judge's order	5.00
14. On every petition	1 per cent. <i>on filing</i>
15. On every notice to have a cause placed on the list for hearing, including the entry of the Judge's order, if the cause be by default	\$ 5.00
16. Placing cause on hearing list	1½ per cent.
17. On the examination of any witness <i>viva voce</i> , either in Court or before the Registrar	\$ 1.00
18. On administering an oath, for each deponent	1.00
19. On every document, on the same being filed, save an exhibit or any instrument or document previously issued from the Registry or the Marshal's office	3.00
20. On every exhibit, including the marking thereof	1.00
21. For every office copy of a document in the English language, per sheet, not exceeding 10 folios, including the Registrar's signature	2.00
22. If required to be collated in the Registry, per sheet not exceeding 10 folios, in addition to the above	1.00
23. On a reference to the Registry	25.00
24. If the attendance of one or two merchants is required, to each merchant	25.00
25. In cases of great intricacy and large amount, to the Registry and to each merchant	50.00
26. When the amounts to be investigated do not amount to \$1,500, to the Registry and to each merchant	15 to 25
27. When the accounts to be investigated do not amount to \$500, to the Registry and to each merchant	7 to 15
28. On drawing the Report and Schedule in cases in which the claim exceeds \$500	10.00
29. On drawing the Report and Schedule in cases where the claim does not exceed \$500	5.00
30. On taxing any bill of costs, per sheet not exceeding 10 folios, from each party to the taxation	2.00
31. On taxing any bill of costs, per sheet not exceeding 10 folios if but one party attend the taxation	4.00
32. On every order for payment of money out of the Registry	2.00
33. Poundage on moneys paid out of the Registry in any cause, if the sum does not exceed \$250	1.00
34. Poundage on moneys paid out of the Registry in any cause, if it exceeds \$250 but does not exceed \$500	2.00
35. Poundage on moneys paid out of the Registry in any cause, if it exceeds \$500 but does not exceed \$1,000	5.00
36. For every additional \$500	2.00

Approved,

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
*H.B.M. Envoy Extraordinary and
 Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking.*

(Countersigned)

EDMUND HORNBY,

Chief Judge.

5th June, 1867.

Approved by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in Despatch No. 8 of September 9th, 1867.

• CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG.

—
ORDINANCE No. 13 OF 1873.
—

SIR ARTHUR EDWARD KENNEDY, K.C.M.G., C.B.,
Governor and Commander-in-chief.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the Advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Process, Practice, and Mode of Pleading in the Supreme Court of the Colony, and to provide a Uniform Code of Procedure at Common Law and Equity.
[30th September, 1873.]

—
INTRODUCTION.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Process, Practice, and Mode of Pleading in the Supreme Court of the Colony, and to provide a Uniform Code of Procedure at Common Law and in Equity: Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I.—This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as “The Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure.”

II.—The following terms and expressions shall be understood as hereinafter defined or explained, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such definition or explanation; that is to say:—

“Court” shall mean the Supreme Court, and shall include the Chief Justice and Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, sitting together or separately, in Court or in Chambers.

“Full Court” shall mean the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge sitting together.

“Registrar” shall mean the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

“Sheriff” shall include a Deputy Sheriff, and any person lawfully authorized to execute the process of the Court.

“Code” shall mean the Code of Civil Procedure introduced by this Ordinance.

“Cause of Action” in suits founded on contract shall not necessarily mean the whole Cause of Action, but a cause of action shall be deemed to have arisen within the jurisdiction, if the contract was made therein, though the breach may have occurred elsewhere, and also if the breach occurred within the jurisdiction, though the contract may have been made elsewhere.

“Within the Jurisdiction” shall mean within the Colony, and shall not include the jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court under Article 159 of the Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council of the 9th of March, 1865, for the Government of Her Majesty’s Subjects in China and Japan.

III.—Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be deemed:—

- (a.) To affect the Rights, Privileges, or Remedies of the Crown;
- (b.) To affect the existing Jurisdiction or Powers of the Supreme Court;
- (c.) To affect the Procedure and Practice of the Supreme Court in matters or causes testamentary under Ordinance No. 8 of 1870, nor under “The Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1864,” nor under “The Companies Ordinance, 1856,” nor further nor otherwise than is herein expressly enacted;

- (d.) To affect the Procedure and Practice of the Vice-Admiralty Court of the Colony ;
- (e.) To affect any Suit, Action, or other Proceeding instituted at the time of the commencement of this Ordinance ;

Provided always that in case the parties to any such last-mentioned Suit, Action, or other Proceeding shall desire to carry on and continue the same, so far as may be practicable, under the provisions of this Code, the Court may, in its discretion, permit them so to do upon such terms and conditions as it may think reasonable.

Old Procedure and Practice.

IV.—Except so far as may be otherwise specially provided in this Code, or the enactments contained in any Ordinances of the Colony, or in any Acts or Parts of Acts of the Imperial Parliament in force therein relating to the procedure and practice of the Court in its common law and equity jurisdiction, and all rules and orders of the Supreme Court (including all unwritten rules of practice, and all rules or orders of any Court of law or equity in England, which are now in force in the Colony) shall, from and after the commencement of this Ordinance, and during the continuance thereof, be suspended in their operations, so far as they relate to such procedure and practice, subject to the proviso next hereinafter contained, that is to say: Provided that as regards any matters for which no special provision may have been made by this Code, the said Ordinances, Acts, or Parts of Acts, Rules, or Orders hereby suspended, shall be deemed to remain in force so far as the same shall not conflict, or be inconsistent with, the Code of Procedure introduced by this Ordinance, and can be made auxiliary thereto.

New Procedure and Practice.

V.—From and after the commencement of this Ordinance, the procedure and practice of the Supreme Court in its common law and equity jurisdiction shall be assimilated, and all civil suits shall be instituted and carried on in manner hereinafter prescribed.

PART I.

FROM THE INSTITUTION OF A SUIT TO THE HEARING.

CHAPTER I.—THE INSTITUTION OF SUITS.

Register of Civil Suits.

VI.—The Registrar shall keep a Book called the Register of Civil Suits, which shall be in the form contained in the Schedule to this Code, or as near thereto as circumstances permit, and shall contain the entries specified in the said form, and every suit or proceeding, however instituted under the provisions of this Code, shall be numbered in each year according to the order in which the same shall be commenced.

Attorneys and Agents.

VII.—Every person doing any act, or taking any proceeding in the Court as plaintiff, or otherwise, must do so in his own name, and not otherwise, and either by himself or by his attorney, procurator, or agent thereunto lawfully authorised in writing.

2.—Where such act is done, or proceeding taken by an attorney, procurator, or agent, the Court may order that the power of attorney, or instrument constituting the procurator or agent, or an authenticated copy thereof, be filed in the Court before or at the commencement of, or during the proceedings.

3.—Where the authority is special and has reference only to the particular proceeding to be taken, the original document itself must be filed; but where the authority is general or has reference to other matters in which the attorney, procurator, or agent is empowered to act, an authenticated copy of such document may be filed.

4.—The authority, whether general or special, must be distinct and clear, so as to satisfy the Court that the person professing to act thereon has such authority as he claims to exercise.

5.—Any person doing any act or taking any proceeding in the Court in the name or on behalf of another person, not being lawfully authorised thereunto, and knowing himself not to be so authorised, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court.

Service of Process.

VIII.—No service in a Civil Suit shall be made on Sunday, Christmas day, or Good Friday.

2.—Unless in any case the Court thinks it just and expedient otherwise to direct, service shall be personal, that is, the document to be served shall be delivered into the hands of the person to be served: Provided always, that where the duly authorised attorney of the person to be served shall undertake to accept service on behalf of his client, service upon such attorney shall be equivalent to personal service on the client, and all further service in the suit or proceeding, may be made by delivering the instrument to be served to such attorney, or by leaving the same at his place of business.

3.—Where it appears to the Court that for any reason personal service of a writ, petition, notice, summons, decree, order, or other document of which service is required cannot be conveniently effected, the Court may order that service be effected either:—

- (a.) By delivery of the document to be served, together with the order for service, to some adult inmate at the usual or last known place of abode or business within the Colony of the person so served; or,
- (b.) By delivery thereof to some agent within the Colony of the person to be served, or to some other person within the Colony through whom it appears to the Court there is a reasonable probability that the document and order served will come to the knowledge of the person to be served; or,
- (c.) By advertisement in some newspaper circulating within the Colony; or,
- (d.) By notice put up at the Court-house, or at some other place of public resort, or at the usual or last known place of abode or business of the person to be served, within the Colony.

4.—When the defendant is in the service of the Government the Court may transmit a copy of the document to be served to the head officer of the department in which the defendant is employed, for the purpose of being served on him, if it shall appear to the Court that the document may be most conveniently so served.

5.—When the suit is against a British Corporation, or a Company authorised to sue and be sued in the name of an officer or trustees, the document may be served by giving the same to any director, secretary, or other principal officer, or by leaving it at the office of the Corporation or Company.

6.—When the suit is against a foreign Corporation or Company having an office and carrying on business within the Colony, and such suit is limited to a cause of action which arose within the jurisdiction, the document may be served by giving the same to the principal officer, or by leaving it at the office of such foreign Corporation or Company within the Colony.

7.—When the suit is against a defendant residing out of the jurisdiction, but carrying on business in the Colony in his own name, or under the name of a firm through a duly authorised agent, and such suit is limited to a cause of action which arose within the jurisdiction, the document may be served by giving it to such agent, and such service shall be equivalent to personal service on the defendant.

8.—The Court may direct service to be made out of the jurisdiction in all cases in which the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that the suit is limited to a cause of action which arose within the jurisdiction.

9.—In every case in which the Court shall direct service to be made out of the jurisdiction, it shall be lawful for the Court, in its discretion, to fix the time within which an appearance shall be entered by the defendant and to give any other directions with reference to such service which it may think fit, and to receive any

affidavit or statutory declaration of such service having been effected as *prima facie* evidence thereof.

10.—Any order for service may be varied from time to time with respect to the mode of service directed by the order, as occasion requires.

11.—Whenever the service of Process by the sheriff shall be attended with expenses, he shall not (except by order of the Court) be bound to effect the same, unless the reasonable expenses thereof shall have been previously tendered to him by the party requiring such service; and such expenses shall be costs in the cause.

Suits to be commenced by Writ of Summons.

IX.—Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained as to the institution of special suits and proceedings in certain cases, all suits in the Supreme Court shall be commenced by a general writ of summons to be issued by the Registrar on the filing of a *Præcipe* for the same.

2.—The writ shall be prepared by the plaintiff, or his attorney, and shall specify the name, description, and place of abode of the plaintiff and of the defendant so far as they can be ascertained, the subject matter of the claim, and the relief sought for, and such writ shall be tested in the name of the Chief Justice, and bear date the day whereon the same shall be sued out.

3.—Any alteration in the writ, without leave of the Court, and without being re-sealed before service, shall render the writ void.

4.—In case service of the writ shall not have been effected within six months from the date thereof, the same shall become void: Provided always that the Court may, before the expiration of the then current period, in its discretion, from time to time renew the operation of the writ for a further period not exceeding six months at one time.

5.—Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to apply to proceedings which may now be heard on petition without preliminary service on any party, but all petitions shall be subject to the rules contained in Section XXIV., so far as they are applicable to the subject matter thereof.

Of Summoning the Defendant.

X.—The plaintiff shall cause a copy of the writ of Summons to be served on the defendant, and such copy shall contain a Memorandum endorsed thereon requiring the defendant to enter an appearance to the suit within eight days from the day of such service, or in cases of service out of the jurisdiction, within such time as the Court shall have ordered; and every such writ shall, within eight days after the service thereof, or in cases of service out of the jurisdiction, within such time as the Court shall have ordered, be returned into the Registrar's office with a memorandum endorsed thereon of the date and mode of service.

Appearance.

XI.—The defendant shall within eight days from the day of service upon him of the writ of summons, or in cases of service out of the jurisdiction, within such time as the Court shall have ordered, cause an appearance to the suit to be entered for him in the Supreme Court.

2.—In all cases of service of a writ of summons out of the jurisdiction, the entry of appearance thereto shall specify the name and address of some attorney, agent, or other person within the jurisdiction on whom substituted service of all further process against the defendant in the suit may be effected while the defendant remains out of the jurisdiction, and in default thereof, the Court may proceed with the suit as if no appearance had been entered.

Consequence of Non-Appearance.

XII.—If the defendant shall fail to enter an appearance within the time hereinbefore limited in that behalf, and it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the writ was duly served, the Court may give leave to the plaintiff to proceed with the suit *ex parte*. The plaintiff may thereupon file his petition and apply forthwith to have the cause set down for hearing.

2.—If the defendant enter an appearance at any time before the hearing of the suit, he may, upon such terms as the Court may direct as to the payment of costs

or otherwise, be heard in answer to the suit, in like manner as if he had duly entered an appearance within the time limited as aforesaid.

3.—When the cause has been called on, the Court may proceed to hear the same *ex parte*, and may, on the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, give such judgment as appears just; but it shall not be obligatory on the Court to decide *ex parte* in the absence of the defendant, and it shall be at the discretion of the Court to issue a warrant to arrest him and detain him till another day appointed for the hearing of the cause, and, in the meanwhile, to attach his property.

Writs specially Indorsed.

XIII.—In all cases in which the defendant is within the jurisdiction of the Court, and the claim is for a debt or liquidated demand in money, whether founded on a legal or equitable right, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to make upon the writ of summons and copy thereof, a special endorsement of the particulars and amount of his claim and of any interest payable thereon by law or under any contract expressed or implied, and in default of appearance, he shall be entitled to judgment for any sum not exceeding the sum indorsed on the writ together with interest, if any, payable thereon as aforesaid, to the date of the judgment, and the amount of the taxed costs: Provided always that the Court may, nevertheless, let in the defendant to defend upon an application, supported by satisfactory affidavits accounting for his non-appearance and disclosing a defence upon the merits.

2.—If the defendant has appeared, the plaintiff shall be entitled, upon filing an affidavit verifying the cause of action, and swearing that in his belief there is no defence, to take out a summons to show cause why he should not proceed to judgment and execution, and upon such summons, such order may be made as the justice of the case may require.

3.—In like manner, in cases of ordinary account, as in the case of a partnership, or executorship, or ordinary trust account, where nothing more is required in the first instance than an account, the writ may be specially indorsed, and in default of appearance, or after appearance, unless the defendant shall satisfy the Court that there is really some preliminary question to be tried, an order for the account, with all usual directions, may be forthwith made.

4.—It shall also be lawful for the Court, in such cases, on summary application in Chambers or elsewhere, to direct, if it think fit, any necessary inquiries or accounts, notwithstanding it may appear that there is some special or further relief sought, or some special matter to be tried, as to which it may be proper that the suit proceed in the usual manner.

Proceedings by or against Partnership Firms.

XIV.—Proceedings by or on behalf of or against a partnership, solely, or jointly, must be taken in the several names of the partners as individuals, and not in the name of the firm or otherwise: Provided always that where some of the members of a partnership carrying on business within the Colony are unknown, or are absent from the Colony, every such partnership may be sued in the name of any one or more members thereof within the jurisdiction, and every judgment obtained or order made in any such suit shall have the same effect and operation upon the persons and property, both moveable and immoveable, of such partnership and of the several members thereof, whether such property be joint or separate, as if every member of such co-partnership had been actually, and in fact, a defendant in the action, and had been duly served with process, and every such judgment or order may be enforced, as in ordinary cases, of the like nature.

Guardian for Purpose of Suit.

XV.—Where on default made by a defendant in entering an appearance to the suit after due service of the writ of summons, it appears to the Court that he is an infant, or a person of weak or unsound mind (not so found by inquisition), so that he is unable of himself to defend the suit, the Court may, on the application of the plaintiff, or of its own motion, appoint some fit person to be guardian of the defendant for the purpose of the suit, by whom he may defend the same.

2.—No such order shall be made except on notice, after expiration of the time for appearance, and four days at least before the day named in the notice for the hearing of the application; such notice shall be left at the dwelling-house of the person with whom or under whose care the defendant was at the time of service of the writ of summons, and also, in the case of an infant not residing with or under the care of his father or guardian, served on or left at the dwelling-house of such father or guardian, unless the Court thinks fit in any case to dispense with such last-mentioned service.

CHAPTER II.—ARREST OF ABSCONDING DEFENDANT—INTERIM ATTACHMENT—
INJUNCTIONS—DETENTION OF SHIPS.

Arrest of Absconding Defendant.

XVI.—If in any suit, not being a suit for land or other immoveable property, the defendant is about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or has disposed of or removed from the jurisdiction of the Court his property, or any part thereof, the plaintiff may, either at the institution of the suit, or at any time thereafter until final judgment, make an application to the Court that security be taken for the appearance of the defendant to answer any judgment that may be passed against him in the suit.

2.—If the Court, after making such investigation as it may consider necessary, shall be of opinion that there is probable cause for believing that the defendant is about to leave its jurisdiction, or that he has disposed of or removed from the jurisdiction of the Court his property, or any part thereof, and that in either case, by reason thereof, the execution of any decree which may be made against him is likely to be obstructed or delayed, it shall be lawful for the Court to issue a warrant to the sheriff enjoining him to bring the defendant before the Court that he may show cause why he should not give good and sufficient bail for his appearance.

3.—If the defendant fail to show such cause, the Court shall order him to give bail for his appearance at any time when called upon while the suit is pending, and until execution of satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit; and the surety or sureties shall undertake, in default of such appearance, to pay any sum of money that may be adjudged against the defendant in the suit, with costs.

4.—Should a defendant offer, in lieu of bail for his appearance, to deposit a sum of money, or other valuable property, sufficient to answer the claim against him, with the costs of the suit, the Court may accept such deposit.

5.—In the event of the defendant neither furnishing security nor offering a sufficient deposit, he may be committed to custody until the decision of the suit, or if judgment be given against the defendant, until the execution of the decree, if the Court shall so order.

6.—If it shall appear to the Court that the arrest of the defendant was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if the suit or the plaintiff is dismissed, or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise, and it shall appear to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit, the Court may (on the application of the defendant) award against the plaintiff such amount, not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars, as it may deem a reasonable compensation to the defendant for any injury or loss which he may have sustained by reason of such arrest: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this Section than it is competent to such Court to decree in an action for damages. An award of compensation under this section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such arrest.

Interim Attachment of his Property.

XVII.—If the defendant, with the intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him, is about to dispose of his property, or any part thereof, or to remove any such property from the jurisdiction of the Court, the plaintiff may apply to the Court, either at the time of the institution of the suit or any time thereafter until final judgment, to call upon the defendant to furnish sufficient security to fulfil any decree that may be made against him in the suit, and

on his failing to give such security, to direct that any property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the defendant, shall be attached until the further order of the Court.

2.—The application shall contain a specification of the property required to be attached, and the estimated value thereof, so far as the plaintiff can reasonably ascertain the same; and the plaintiff shall, at the time of making the application, declare that to the best of his information and belief, the defendant is about to dispose of or remove his property with such intent as aforesaid.

3.—If the Court, after making such investigation as it may consider necessary, shall be satisfied that the defendant is about to dispose of or remove his property, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of the decree, it shall be lawful for the Court to issue a warrant to the sheriff, commanding him to call upon the defendant, within a time to be fixed by the Court, either to furnish security in such sum as may be specified in the order, to produce and place at the disposal of the Court when required the said property, or the value of the same, or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to fulfil the decree, or to appear, and show cause why he should not furnish security. The Court may also in the warrant direct the attachment until further order of the whole or any portion of the property specified in the application.

4.—If the defendant fail to show such cause or to furnish the required security within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may direct that the property specified in the application, if not already attached, or such portion thereof as shall be sufficient to fulfil the decree, shall be attached until further order. If the defendant show such cause or furnish the required security, and the property specified in the application, or any portion of it, shall have been attached, the Court shall order the attachment to be withdrawn.

5.—The attachment shall be made according to the nature of the property to be attached, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for the attachment of property in execution of a decree for money.

6.—The attachment shall not affect the rights of persons not parties to the suit, and in the event of any claim being preferred to the property attached before judgment, such claim shall be investigated in the manner hereinafter prescribed for the investigation of claims to property attached in execution of a decree for money.

7.—In all cases of attachment before judgment, the Court shall at any time remove the same, on the defendant furnishing security as above required, together with security for the costs of the attachment.

8.—If it shall appear to the Court that the attachment was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if the suit of the plaintiff is dismissed, or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise, and it shall appear to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit, the Court may (on the application of the defendant) award against the plaintiff such amount, not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars, as it may deem a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury occasioned to him by the attachment of his property: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this section than it is competent to such Court to decree in an action for damages. An award of compensation under this section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such attachment.

Injunctions.

XVIII.—In any suit in which it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Court that any property which is in dispute in the suit is in danger of being wasted, damaged, or alienated by any party to the suit, it shall be lawful for the Court to issue an injunction to such party, commanding him to refrain from doing the particular act complained of, or to give such other order for the purpose of staying and preventing him from wasting, damaging, or alienating the property, as to the Court may seem meet, and all cases in which it may appear to the Court to be necessary for the preservation or the better management or custody of any property which is in dispute in a suit, it shall be lawful for the Court to appoint a receiver or manager of such

property, and if need be, to remove the person in whose possession or custody the property may be from the possession or custody thereof, and to commit the same to the custody of such receiver or manager, and to grant to such receiver or manager all such powers for the management or the preservation and improvement of the property and the collection of the rents and profits thereof, and the application and disposal of such rents and profits, as to the Court may seem proper.

2.—In any suit for restraining the defendant from the committal of any breach of contract or other injury, and whether the same be accompanied by any claim for damages or not, it shall be lawful for the plaintiff, at any time after the commencement of the suit, and whether before or after judgment, to apply to the Court for an injunction to restrain the defendant from the repetition or the continuance of the breach of contract or wrongful act complained of, or the committal of any breach of contract or injury of a like kind arising out of the same contract or relating to the same property or right: and such injunction may be granted by the Court on such terms as to the duration of the injunction, keeping an account, giving security, or otherwise, as to the Court shall seem reasonable and just, and in case of disobedience, such injunction may be enforced by imprisonment in the same manner as a decree for specific performance: Provided always that any order for an injunction may be discharged or varied, or set aside by the Court, on application made thereto by any party dissatisfied with such order.

3.—The Court in every case before granting an injunction may direct such reasonable notice of the application for the same to be given to the opposite party as it shall see fit.

4.—If it shall appear to the Court that the injunction was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if the claim of the plaintiff is dismissed, or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise, and it shall appear to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit, the Court may (on the application of the defendant) award against the plaintiff such sum, not exceeding one thousand dollars, as it may deem a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury occasioned to him by the issue of the injunction: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this section than it is competent to such Court to decree in an action for damages. An award of compensation under this section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of the issue of the injunction.

Detention of Ships.

XIX.—Where the extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, it shall be lawful for the Court, on the application of any plaintiff, or of its own motion, by warrant under the seal of the Court, to stop the clearance or to order the arrest and detention by the sheriff of any ship about to leave the colony (other than a ship enjoying immunity from civil process) and such clearance shall be stopped or the ship arrested and detained accordingly: Provided always that no such warrant shall be issued at the instance of any plaintiff unless the application for the issue thereof shall be supported by an affidavit of the facts.

2.—If it shall appear to the Court that the warrant was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if the suit of the plaintiff is dismissed, or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise, and it shall appear to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit, the Court may award against the plaintiff such amount, not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars, as it may deem a reasonable compensation for the expense or injury occasioned by the issue of the warrant, and such compensation shall be paid to such parties as the Court shall direct: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this section than it is competent to such Court to decree in an action for damages. An award of compensation under this section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such detention of a ship.

3.—The Court may at any time release a ship detained under this section upon such terms as it shall deem reasonable.

CHAPTER III.—RELIEF FROM ADVERSE CLAIMS—DEATH, MARRIAGE,
OR BANKRUPTCY OF PARTIES.

Relief from Adverse Claims.

XX.—Upon application made on behalf of any defendant, and supported by affidavit showing that such defendant does not claim any interest in the subject matter of the suit, but that the right thereto is claimed, or supposed, to belong to some other party who has sued or is expected to sue for the same, and that such defendant does not in any manner collude with such other party, but is ready to bring into Court, or to pay or dispose of the subject matter of the suit in such manner as the Court or any judge thereof may direct, it shall be lawful for the Court in all suits or proceedings whatsoever, and although the titles of the claimants have not a common origin, but are adverse to and independent of one another, to make rules and orders calling upon such other party to appear and to state the nature and particulars of his claim, and maintain or relinquish the same, and if he maintains it, to make himself defendant in the same suit; or with the consent of the plaintiff and such other party, may dispose of the question between them in a summary manner. The sheriff may obtain relief under this section if the adverse claimants have given him notice of their claims, though none of them may have commenced proceedings.

Death of Parties.

XXI.—The death of a plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate if the cause of action survive.

2.—If there be two or more plaintiffs or defendants, and one of them die, and if the cause of action survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, or against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs, and against the surviving defendant or defendants.

3.—If there be two or more plaintiffs, and one of them die, and if the cause of action shall not survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, but shall survive to them and the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff jointly, the Court may, on the application of the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, enter the name of such representative in the register of the suit in the place of such deceased plaintiff, and the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs, and such legal representative of the deceased plaintiff. If no application shall be made to the Court by any person claiming to be the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs; and the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff shall be interested in and shall be bound by the judgment given in the suit, in the same manner as if the suit had proceeded at his instance conjointly with the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs.

4.—In case of the death of a sole plaintiff, or sole surviving plaintiff, the Court may, on the application of the representative of such plaintiff, enter the name of such representative in the place of such plaintiff in the register of the suit, and the suit shall thereupon proceed; if no such application shall be made to the Court within what it may consider a reasonable time by any person claiming to be the legal representative of the deceased sole plaintiff or sole surviving plaintiff, it shall be competent to the Court to make an order that the suit shall abate, and to award to the defendant the reasonable costs which he may have incurred in defending the suit, to be recovered from the estate of the deceased sole plaintiff or surviving plaintiff; or the Court may if it think proper, on the application of the defendant, and upon such terms as to costs as may seem fit, make such other order for bringing in the legal representatives of the deceased sole plaintiff or surviving plaintiff, and for proceeding with the suit in order to a final determination of the matters in dispute, as may appear just and proper in the circumstances of the case.

5.—If any dispute arise as to who is the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, it shall be competent to the Court either to stay the suit until the fact has been duly determined in another suit, or to decide at or before the hearing of the suit who shall be admitted to be such legal representative for the purpose of prosecuting the suit.

6.—If there be two or more defendants, and one of them die, and the cause of action shall not survive against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, and

also in case of the death of a sole defendant, or sole surviving defendant, where the action survives, the plaintiff may make an application to the Court, specifying the name, description, and place of abode of any person whom the plaintiff alleges to be the legal representative of such defendant, and whom he desires to be made the defendant in his stead; and the Court shall thereupon enter the name of such representative in the register of the suit in the place of such defendant, and shall issue an order to him to appear on a day to be therein mentioned to defend the suit; and the case shall thereupon proceed in the same manner as if such representative had originally been made a defendant, and had been a party to the former proceedings in the suit.

Marriages of Parties.

XXII.—The marriage of a female plaintiff, or defendant, shall not cause the suit to abate, but the suit may notwithstanding be proceeded with to judgment, and the decree thereupon may be executed upon the wife alone; and if the case is one in which the husband is by law liable for the debts of his wife, the decree may, by leave of the Court, be executed against the husband also; and in case of judgment for the wife, execution of the decree may, by leave of the Court, be issued upon the application of the husband, where the husband is by law entitled to the money or things which may be the subject of the decree.

Bankruptcy of Parties.

XXIII.—The bankruptcy of the plaintiff in any suit which the assignee might maintain for the benefit of the creditors, shall not be a valid objection to the continuance of such suit, unless the assignee shall decline to continue the suit and to give security for the costs thereof within such reasonable time as the Court may order; if the assignee neglect or refuse to continue the suit, and to give such security within the time limited by the order, the defendant may, within eight days after such neglect or refusal, plead the bankruptcy of the plaintiff as a reason for abating the suit.

CHAPTER IV.—THE PETITION.

Form and Contents.

XXIV.—After the appearance of the defendant to the suit, or in case of non-appearance, then, by leave of the Court, the plaintiff may file in the Supreme Court a petition which shall contain the names, descriptions, and places of abode of the plaintiff and of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained, and shall correspond in those particulars with the writ of summons.

2.—The petition shall then set out by way of narrative the material facts, matters, and circumstances on which the plaintiff relies, such narrative being divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively, and each paragraph containing, as nearly as may be, a separate and distinct statement or allegation. The petition shall pray specifically for the relief to which the plaintiff may conceive himself entitled, and also for general relief.

3.—The petition must be as brief as may be consistent with a clear statement of the facts on which the prayer is sought to be supported, and with information to the defendant of the nature of the claim set up.

4.—Documents must not be unnecessarily set out in the petition *in hæc verba*, but so much only of them as is pertinent and material may be set out, or the effect and substance of so much only of them as is pertinent and material may be given, without needless prolixity.

5.—Dates and sums shall be expressed in figures and not in words.

6.—The petition may not contain any statement of the mere evidence by which the facts alleged are intended to be proved, and may not contain any argument of law.

7.—The facts material to the establishment of the plaintiff's right to recover shall be alleged positively, briefly, and as clearly as may be, so as to enable the defendant by his answer either to admit or deny any one or more of the material allegations, or else to admit the truth of any or all of the allegations, but to set forth some other substantive matter in his answer, by reason of which he intends to contend

that the right of the plaintiff to recover, or to any relief capable of being granted on the petition, has not yet accrued, or is released or barred or otherwise gone.

8.—Subject to any general rule or order relating thereto, the petition must be signed by the plaintiff or his counsel in all cases, unless the plaintiff obtain the leave of the Court to dispense with such signature.

9.—The Court may, where the circumstances of the case appear to require it, order the plaintiff to verify his petition, or any part thereof, on oath or by affidavit.

Particulars of Demand.

XXV.—Where the plaintiff's claim is for money payable in respect of any contract, expressed or implied, or to recover the possession or the value of any goods wrongfully taken and detained, or wrongfully detained by the defendant from the plaintiff, it shall be sufficient for the plaintiff to state his claim in the petition in a general form, and to annex to the petition a schedule stating the particulars of his demand in any form which shall give the defendant reasonably sufficient information as to the details of the claim.

2.—An application for further or better particulars may be made by the defendant before answer, on summons.

3.—The plaintiff shall not at the hearing obtain a judgment for any sum exceeding that stated in the particulars, except for subsequent interest and the cost of suit, notwithstanding that the sum claimed in the petition for debt or damages exceeds the sum stated in the particulars.

4.—Particulars of demand shall not be amended except by leave of the Court; and the Court may, on any application for leave to amend, grant the same on its appearing that the defendant will not be prejudiced by the amendment. Otherwise the Court may refuse leave, or grant the same on such terms as to notice, postponement of trial, or costs, as justice requires.

5.—Any variance between the items contained in the particulars and the items provided at the hearing may be amended at the hearing either at once or on such terms as to notice, adjournment, or costs, as justice requires.

6.—When particulars are amended by leave of the Court, or where further or better particulars are ordered to be given, the order shall state the time within which the amendment is to be made, or the further or better particulars are to be given; and the order for the amended or further or better particulars shall state the time which the defendant is to have to put in this answer.

Papers Annexed.

XXVI.—Where the plaintiff seeks (in addition to or without any order for the payment of money by the defendant) to obtain, as against any person, any general or special declaration by the Court of his rights under any contract or instrument, or to set aside any contract, or to have any bond, bill, note, or instrument in writing delivered up to be cancelled, or to restrain any defendant by injunction, or to have any account taken between himself and any other or others, and in such other cases as the nature of the circumstances makes it necessary or expedient, the plaintiff in his petition may refer to and briefly describe any papers or documents on the contents of which he intends to rely, and may annex copies of such papers or documents to the petition, where such papers or documents are brief, or may state any reason for not annexing copies of such papers or documents, or any of them respectively [as, their length, possession of copies by the defendant, loss, inability to procure copies], that he may have to allege. The plaintiff shall, in his petition, offer to allow the defendant to inspect such papers and documents as aforesaid, or such of them as are in his possession or power.

Equitable Relief and Defence.

XXVII.—Every petition is to be taken to imply an offer to do equity in the matter of the suit and to admit of any equitable defence, and, on the other hand, to enable the plaintiff to obtain at the hearing any such equitable relief as he may appear entitled to from the facts stated and proved, though not specifically asked, if it may be granted without hardship to the defendant.

Parties.

XXVIII.—Persons entitled to sue and suing on behalf of others, as guardians, executors, or administrators, or on behalf of themselves and others as creditors in a suit for administration, must state the characters in which they sue.

2.—All persons having a joint cause of suit against any defendant ought ordinarily to be parties to the suit.

3.—Where the plaintiff has a joint and several demand against several persons, either as principals or as sureties, it shall not be necessary for him to bring before the Court as parties to a suit concerning such demand all the persons liable thereto, but he may proceed against one or more of the persons severally liable.

4.—If it appear to the Court, at or before the hearing of a suit, that all the persons who may be entitled to, or who claim some share or interest in the subject matter of the suit, and who may be likely to be affected by the result, have not been made parties to the suit, the Court may adjourn the hearing of the suit to a future day to be fixed by the Court, and direct that such persons shall be made either plaintiffs or defendants in the suit, as the case may be. In such case, the Court shall issue a notice to such persons in the manner provided in this code for the service of a writ of summons on a defendant, and on proof of due service of such notice, the person so served, whether he shall have appeared or not, shall be bound by all proceedings in the cause.

5.—In case a petition states two or more distinct causes of suit, by and against the same parties, and in the same rights, the Court may, either before or at the hearing, if it appears inexpedient to try the different causes of suit together, order that different orders be made up, and make such order as to adjournment and costs as justice requires.

6.—In case a petition states two or more distinct causes of suit, but not by and against the same parties, or by and against the same parties, but not in the same rights, the petition may, on the application of any defendant, be amended or dismissed.

XXIX.—As soon as practicable after the filing of the petition, the plaintiff shall cause a copy thereof under the seal of the Court to be served upon every defendant to the suit, and such copy shall contain a memorandum endorsed thereon requiring the defendant to file an answer to the petition within ten days from the day of such service, or in cases of service out of the jurisdiction, within such time as the Court shall have ordered: Provided always that no such service of the petition shall be required to be made upon any defendant who has failed to enter an appearance and as against whom the plaintiff has obtained the leave of the Court to proceed with his suit *ex parte*.

2.—Where service of the writ of summons is directed to be made out of the jurisdiction, the Court may order that the petition be filed forthwith, and that a copy thereof under the seal of the Court be served upon the defendant concurrently with the writ.

Staying Proceedings for Defect in Petition.

XXX.—Where a petition is defective on the face of it by reason of non-compliance with any provision of the code, the Court may, either on application by a defendant or of its own motion, make an order to stay proceedings until the defect is remedied.

2.—The Court may, of its own motion, make an order to stay proceedings on a defective petition, where the defect is patent and comes to the knowledge of the Court before service of the petition on the defendant.

Dismissal of Petition on Ground of Law.

XXXI.—Where a defendant conceives that he has a good legal or equitable defence to the petition, so that even if the allegations of fact in the petition were admitted or clearly established, yet the plaintiff would not be entitled to any decree against him (the defendant), he may raise this defence by a motion that the petition be dismissed without any answer being required from him.

Amendment of Petition.

XXXII.—Any plaintiff not giving sufficient information to enable the defendant reasonably to understand the nature and particulars of the claim set up against him, may be ordered, on the application of the defendant before answer, to amend his petition.

2.—The plaintiff may be ordered to annex copies of, or produce for inspection, such papers or documents in his possession or power as he has referred to in the petition, and as the defendant is entitled to inspect for the purposes of the suit.

3.—The Court may, in such cases, make such order as to costs as justice requires, and stay proceedings until the order is complied with.

4.—If any petition contains libellous or needlessly offensive expressions, the Court may, either of its own motion before service thereof, or on the application of the defendant, order the petition to be amended, and make such order as to costs as justice requires.

5.—A petition may be amended at any time before answer by leave of the Court obtained *ex parte*.

6.—Notice of the amendment shall be given to the defendant within such time and in such manner as the Court directs.

CHAPTER V.—THE ANSWER—REPLICATION—INTERROGATORIES—

SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

Form and Contents.

XXXIII.—Unless an answer shall be dispensed with by leave of the Court, or by consent of parties, or in certain cases by any general rule or order of Court, the defendant must file in the Court an answer to the petition within ten days from the date of the service thereof, or in cases of service out of the jurisdiction within such time as the Court shall have ordered: Provided always that he may obtain further time to answer, on summons, stating the further time required and the reasons why it is required.

2.—The application when made, unless consented to, must be supported by affidavit, or if the Court in its discretion shall permit, by oral evidence on oath, showing that there is reasonable ground for the application and that it is not made for the purpose of delay.

3.—Where a defendant does not put in any answer (or such answer is dispensed with in manner aforesaid), he shall not be taken as admitting the allegations of the petition, or the plaintiff's right to the relief sought; and at the hearing (even though such defendant does not appear) the plaintiff must open his case, and adduce evidence in support of it, and take such judgment as to the Court appears just.

4.—A defendant neglecting to put in an answer within the time or further time allowed, shall not be at liberty to put in an answer without leave of the Court, or consent of parties.

5.—The Court may grant such leave by order on the *ex parte* application of the defendant at any time before the plaintiff has set down the cause, or applied to have it set down for hearing.

6.—Where the cause has been set down, or the plaintiff has applied to have it set down for hearing, the Court shall not grant such leave except on return of a summons to the plaintiff giving notice of defendant's application, and on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just.

7.—The answer shall show the nature of the defendant's defence to the claim set up by the petition, but may not set forth the evidence by which such defence is intended to be supported.

8.—It should be clear and precise, and not introduce matters irrelevant to the suit, and the rules before laid down respecting the setting out of the documents and the contents of the petition generally shall be observed in the answer *mutatis mutandis*.

9.—It must deny all such material allegations in the petition as the defendant intends to deny at the hearing.

10.—Where the answer denies an allegation of fact, it must deny directly as (for example) where it is alleged that the defendant has received a sum of money, the answer must deny that he has received that sum, or any part thereof, or else set forth what part he has received. And so, where a matter of fact is alleged in the petition, with certain circumstances, the answer must not deny it literally, as it is alleged, but must answer the point of substance positively and certainly.

11.—The answer must specifically admit such material allegations in the petition as the defendant knows to be true, or desires to be taken as admitted. Such admission, if plain and specific, will prevent the plaintiff from obtaining the cost of proving at the hearing any matters of fact so admitted.

12.—All material allegations of fact admitted by a defendant shall be taken as established against him without proof thereof by the plaintiff at the hearing. But the plaintiff shall be bound to prove as against each defendant all allegations of fact not admitted by him, or not stated by him to be true to his belief.

13.—The answer must allege any matter of fact not stated in the petition on which the defendant relies in defence, as establishing, for instance, fraud on the part of the plaintiff, or showing that the plaintiff's right to recover, or to any relief capable of being granted on the petition, has not yet accrued, or is release, or barred or otherwise gone.

14.—The answer of a defendant shall not debar him at the hearing from disproving any allegation of the petition not admitted by his answer, or from giving evidence in support of a defence not expressly set up by the answer, except where the defence is such as, in the opinion of the Court, ought to have been expressly set up by the answer, or is inconsistent with the statements of the answer, or is, in the opinion of the Court, likely to take the plaintiff by surprise, and to raise a fresh issue or fresh issues of fact or law not fairly arising out of the pleadings as they stand and such as the plaintiff ought not to be then called upon to try.

15.—Subject to any general rule or order relating thereto, the answer must be signed by the defendant or his counsel, unless the defendant obtain the leave of the Court to dispense with such signature.

16.—The Court may, where the circumstances of the case appear to require it, order the defendant to verify his answer, or any part thereof, on oath or by *affiavit*.

Tender.

XXXIV.—A defence alleging tender by the defendant must be accompanied by payment into Court of the amount alleged to have been tendered.

Payment into Court.

XXXV.—Payment into Court by the defendant must be accompanied by an answer. The answer must state distinctly that the money paid in is paid in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim generally, or (as the case may be), in satisfaction of some specific part of the plaintiff's claim, where the claim is stated in the petition for distinct sums or in respect of distinct matters.

2.—Payment into Court, whether made in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim generally, or in satisfaction of some specific part thereof, operates as an admission of liability to the extent of the amount paid in and no more, and for no other purpose.

3.—Where the defendant pays money into Court, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to accept the same in full satisfaction and discharge of the cause of suit in respect of which it is paid in; and in that case, the plaintiff may forthwith apply by summons for payment of the money out of the Court to him; and on the hearing of the summons, the Court shall make such order as to stay further proceedings in the suit, in whole or in part, and as to costs and other matters, as seem just.

4.—If the plaintiff does not so apply, he shall be considered as insisting that he has sustained damages to a greater amount, or (as the case may be), that the defendant was and is indebted to him in a greater amount than the sum paid in; and in that case the Court, in determining the suit and disposing of costs at the

hearing, shall have regard to the fact of the payment into Court having been made and not accepted.

Set-off.

XXXVI.—A defence of set-off to a claim for money, whether in debt or in damages, must be accompanied by a statement of the particulars of the set-off; and if pleaded as a sole defence, unless extending to the whole amount of the plaintiff's claim, must also be accompanied by payment into Court of the amount to which, on the defendant's showing, the plaintiff is entitled; and in default of such payment, the defendant shall be liable to bear the costs of the suit, even if he succeeds in his defence to the extent of the set-off pleaded.

2.—Where a defendant in his answer raises a defence by way of set-off which, in the opinion of the Court, is not admissible as set-off, the Court may either before or at the hearing, on his application, give him liberty to withdraw such defence, and to file a cross-petition, and may make such order for the hearing of the suit and cross-suit, together or otherwise, on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just.

Counter-Claim.

XXXVII.—Where a defendant in his answer raises any specific defence, and it appears to the Court that on such defence being established he may be entitled to relief against the plaintiff in respect of the subject matter of the suit, the Court may, on the application of the defendant, either before or at the hearing, if under the circumstances of any case it thinks fit, give liberty to him to file a counter-claim by a cross-petition in the same suit, asking for relief against the plaintiff, and may make such order for the hearing of the suit and counter-claim, together or otherwise, and in such manner and on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just, and may, if in any case it seems fit, require the plaintiff to give security to the satisfaction of the Court (by deposit or otherwise) to abide by and perform the decision of the Court on the counter-claim.

Specific Answer.

XXXVIII.—Where the defendant does not answer (an answer not being dispensed with in manner aforesaid), or put in an answer amounting only to a general denial of the plaintiff's claim, the plaintiff may apply by summons for an order to compel him to answer specifically to the several material allegations in the petition; and the Court, if such allegations are briefly, positively, separately, and distinctly made, and it thinks that justice so requires, may grant such an order.

2.—The defendant shall, within the time limited by such order, put in his answer accordingly, and shall therein answer the several material allegations in the petition, either admitting or denying the truth of such allegations *seriatim*, as the truth or falsehood of each is within his knowledge, or (as the case may be), stating as to any one or more of the allegations that he does not know whether such allegation or allegations is or are true or otherwise.

3.—The defendant so answering may also set up by such answer any defence to the suit, and may explain away the effect of any admission therein made by any other allegation of facts.

Replication.

XXXIX.—No replication or other pleading after answer shall be allowed, except by special leave of the Court.

2.—Where the plaintiff considers the contents of the answer to be such as to render an amendment of the petition necessary or desirable, he may obtain *ex parte* an order to amend the petition, on satisfying the Court that the amendment is not intended for the purpose of delay or vexation, but because it is considered to be material for the plaintiff's case.

3.—Notice of the amendment shall be given to the defendant within such time and in such manner as the Court in each case directs.

Settlement of Issues.

XL.—At any time before or at the hearing, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of any party, or of its own motion, proceed to ascertain and determine what are the material questions in controversy between the parties, although the

same are not distinctly or properly raised by the pleadings, and may reduce such questions into writing and settle them in the form of issues; which issues, when settled, may state questions of law on admitted facts, or questions of disputed fact, or questions partly of the one kind and partly of the other.

2.—In settling issues, the Court may order or allow the striking out or amendment of any pleading or part of a pleading, so that the pleadings may finally correspond with the issues settled, and may order or allow the striking out or amendment of any pleading, or part of a pleading, that appears to be so framed as to prejudice, embarrass, or delay the trial of the cause.

3.—Where the application to the Court to settle issues is made at any stage of the proceedings at which all parties are actually present before the Court, either in person or by counsel or attorney, or at the hearing, the application may be made *viva voce*, and may be disposed of at once, otherwise the application must be made and disposed of on summons. It shall be in the discretion of the Court to direct which issues shall be first disposed of.

4.—At any time before the decision of the case, the Court may amend the issues or frame additional issues on such terms as to it shall seem fit, and all such amendments as may be necessary for the purpose of determining the real question or controversy between the parties shall be so made.

Interrogatories—Discovery—Unwilling Witness.

XLI.—In all suits, the plaintiff and the defendant, or either of them, may, by order of the Court, deliver to the opposite party or his attorney (provided such party, if not a body corporate, would be liable to be called and examined as a witness upon such matter), interrogatories in writing upon any matter as to which discovery may be sought, and require such party, or in the case of a body corporate, any of the officers of such body corporate, within ten days to answer the questions in writing by affidavit, to be sworn and filed in the ordinary way; and any party or officer omitting, without just cause, sufficiently to answer all questions as to which a discovery may be sought within the above time, or such extended time as the Court shall allow, shall be deemed to have committed a contempt of the Court, and shall be liable to be proceeded against accordingly.

2.—The application for such order shall be made upon an affidavit of the party proposing to interrogate, and his attorney or agent, or in the case of a body corporate, of their attorney or agent, stating that the deponent believes that the party proposing to interrogate, whether plaintiff or defendant, will derive material benefit in the cause from the discovery which he seeks, that there is a good cause of action or defence upon the merits, and if the application be made on the part of the defendant, that the discovery is not sought for the purpose of delay: Provided that where it shall happen, from unavoidable circumstances, that the plaintiff or defendant cannot join in such affidavit, the Court may, if it think fit, upon affidavit of such circumstances by which the party is prevented from so joining therein, allow and order that the interrogatories may be delivered without such affidavit.

3.—In cases of omission, without just cause, to answer sufficiently such written interrogatories, it shall be lawful for the Court, at its discretion, to direct an oral examination of the interrogated party, as to such point as they or he may direct, before the Court or Registrar; and the Court may, by such order, or any subsequent order, command the attendance of such party before the person appointed to take such examination, for the purpose of being orally examined as aforesaid, or the production of any writings or other documents to be mentioned in such order, and may impose therein such terms as to such examination, and the costs of the application, and of the proceedings therein, and otherwise, as to such Court shall seem just.

4.—The Court may, on the application of the party interrogated, strike out or permit to be amended any interrogatory which, in the opinion of the Court, may be exceptionable.

5.—Any party to a suit, or other civil proceeding requiring affidavit of a person who refuses to make an affidavit, may apply by summons for an order to such person to appear and be examined upon oath before the Court or Registrar, to whom

it may be most convenient to refer such examination, as to the matters concerning which he has refused to make an affidavit: and the Court may, if it think fit, make such order for the attendance of such person before the person therein appointed to take such examination, for the purpose of being examined as aforesaid, and for the production of any writings or documents to be mentioned in such order, and may thereupon impose such terms as to such examination, and the costs of the application and proceedings therein, as it shall think just.

6.—Upon the application of either party to any suit or other civil proceeding upon an affidavit of such party of his belief that any document, to the production of which he is entitled for the purpose of discovery or otherwise, is in the possession or power of the opposite party, it shall be lawful for the Court to order that the party against whom such application is made, or if such party is a body corporate, that some officer to be named of such body corporate, shall answer on affidavit, stating what documents he or they has or have in his or their possession or power relating to the matters in dispute, or what he knows as to the custody they or any of them are in, and whether he or they objects or object (and if so on what grounds), to the production of such as are in his or their possession or power; and upon such affidavit being made, the Court may make such further order thereon as shall be just.

7.—All such interrogatories, answers, depositions, and affidavits as aforesaid, shall be filed in Court in the suit or other civil proceeding, and the evidence so taken may be used at the hearing thereof, saving just exceptions.

CHAPTER VI.—INTERLOCUTORY PROCEEDINGS.

Motion and Summons.

XLII.—Interlocutory applications may be made at any stage of a suit or proceeding.

2.—They shall be made either by motion in Court or by summons in chambers, and shall be headed in the suit or other proceeding.

3.—Subject to any general orders, the Court shall, in each case, decide whether the application is a proper one to be made by motion in Court, or by summons in chambers, and may, at or before the hearing, if it shall think fit, remove the same into Court or into chambers, as the case may be.

Motion.

XLIII.—No motion shall be entertained until the party moving has filed in the Court a written motion-paper, distinctly stating the terms of the order sought.

2.—The motion may in its terms ask for an order directing more than one thing to be done, and may also be in an alternative form asking that one or another order be made, so only that the whole order sought be therein substantially expressed.

3.—If the motion-paper contains any matter by way of argument, or other matter except the proper particulars of the motion itself, the Court may direct the motion-paper to be amended, and make no order thereon, until it is amended accordingly by the striking out of such argument or other matter.

4.—There shall be filed with the motion-paper all affidavits on which the person moving intends to rely.

5.—No other evidence can be used in support of the motion, except by leave of the Court.

6.—The person filing the motion-paper may move the Court, in cases of urgency, at any time while the Court is sitting, and not engaged in hearing any other matter.

7.—All motions shall be made *ex parte* in the first instance, unless the Court gives leave to give a notice of motion for a certain day.

8.—On a motion *ex parte*, the party moving shall apply for either an immediate absolute order of the Court in the terms of the motion-paper on his own showing and evidence, or an order to the other party to appear, on a certain day, and show cause why an order should not be made in the terms of the motion-paper.

9.—Any party moving in Court *ex parte* may support his motion by argument addressed to the Court on the facts put in evidence by the affidavits filed in support

of the motion; and no party to the suit or proceeding, although present, other than the party moving, shall, unless by leave of the Court, be entitled to be then heard.

10.—On a motion coming on, the Court may allow the motion-paper to be amended, and additional evidence to be produced by affidavit or declaration, or may direct the motion to stand over.

11.—If it appears to the Court on the evidence adduced in support of the motion, or on any additional evidence which the Court permits to be adduced in support thereof, that the party moving is entitled to an order absolute, or to show cause different from the order asked, and the party moving is willing to take such different order, the Court may so order accordingly.

12.—Where an order is made on a motion *ex parte*, any party affected by it may, within seven days after service of it, or within such further time as the Court shall allow, apply to the Court by motion to vary or discharge it; and the Court on notice to the party obtaining the order, either may refuse to vary or discharge it, or may vary or discharge it with or without imposing terms as to costs, security, or other things, as seems just.

Order to show Cause.

XLIV.—An order to show cause shall specify a day when cause is to be shown, to be called the return-day to the order, which shall ordinarily be not less than four days after service.

2.—A person served with an order to show cause may, before the return-day, file affidavits to contradict the evidence used in obtaining the order, or setting forth other facts on which he relies, to induce the Court to discharge such order.

3.—On the return-day, if the person served do not appear in person or by counsel or attorney, and it appears to the Court that the service on all proper parties has not been duly effected, the Court may enlarge the time, and direct further service, or make such other order as seems just.

4.—If the person served appear, or the Court is satisfied that service on all proper parties has been duly effected, the Court may proceed with the matter.

5.—The Court may either discharge the order or make the same absolute, or adjourn the consideration thereof, or permit further affidavits to be filed in support of, or against the order, and may modify the terms of the order so as to meet the merits of the case.

Summons.

XLV.—Every summons shall be issued out of the Registrar's Office, and, before it can be issued, an application for the same to the Registrar must be made in writing, and signed by the applicant or his attorney, and headed in the suit or other proceeding.

2.—The application for the summons shall distinctly set forth the nature of the particular application.

3.—The Registrar may thereupon issue a summons setting forth the nature of the application, ordering the person to whom it is directed to appear at the time and place directed by the Registrar and specified on the summons.

4.—On the return-day of the summons, if the person to whom the summons is directed appears, or in his absence, on proof of service, the Court may, on the application of the person obtaining the summons, consider and deal with the application in a summary way.

5.—The Court shall take a note of the material evidence, if taken *viva voce*.

6.—The Court may adjourn the hearing of any summons when necessary.

7.—The Court may order any proceedings in chambers to be heard in private.

Evidence in Interlocutory Proceedings.

XLVI.—The evidence at the hearing of any interlocutory or other application in a suit or matter, shall, as a general rule, be by affidavit, but the Court may, if it thinks it expedient, summon any person to attend to produce documents before it, or to be examined, or to be cross-examined *viva voce* by or before it, in like manner as at the hearing of a suit.

2.—Such notice as the Court in each case, according to the circumstances, considers reasonable, shall be given to the person summoned, and to such persons (parties to the suit or proceeding otherwise interested) as the Court considers entitled to inspect the documents to be produced, or to examine the person summoned, or to be present at his examination, as the case may be.

3.—The evidence of a witness on any such examination, shall be taken in like manner as nearly as may be, as at the hearing of a suit.

Stay of Proceedings.

XLVII.—No summons or notice of motion shall operate as a stay of proceedings, except by direction of the Registrar endorsed thereon, and, in such case, it shall so operate from time of the service thereof on the opposite party.

2.—Every order made in chambers shall have the same force and effect as an order of Court, and the Court sitting in chambers shall have the same power to enforce, vary, or deal with any such order, by attachment or otherwise, as if sitting in Court.

PART II.

FROM THE HEARING OF A SUIT TO JUDGMENT AND DECREE.

CHAPTER VII.—PRELIMINARIES OF TRIAL.

Setting down of Cause for Hearing.

XLVIII.—No cause shall be set down for hearing without an order of the Court first obtained on summons.

2.—At the expiration of the time allowed for answering, and whether an answer shall have been filed or not, the Court may, on the application of the plaintiff, order the cause to be set down for hearing.

3.—An order to set down the cause may be made on the application of the defendant by summons, if it appears to the Court, having regard to the state of the pleadings, that the cause is ready to be heard, and that there has been delay on the part of the plaintiff in obtaining an order for setting down the cause, for which the plaintiff has no reasonable excuse (as the absence or illness of a material witness), and that the defendant is prejudiced, or may reasonably be expected to be prejudiced by such delay.

Dismissal for Want of Prosecution.

XLIX.—Where the plaintiff does not obtain an order for setting down the cause within one month from the time at which he might first apply for such an order, the defendant may apply by motion for an order to dismiss the petition for want of prosecution.

2.—On such application, the Court may, if it thinks fit, make an order dismissing the petition, or make such other order, or impose such terms as the Court thinks reasonable.

Postponement of Hearing.

L.—The Court may, at any time, on a summons taken out by any party, postpone the hearing of a cause set down, on being satisfied by evidence on oath that the postponement will have the effect of better ensuring the hearing and determination of the questions between the parties on the merits.

2.—Where such an application is made on the ground of the absence of a witness, the Court shall require to be satisfied that his evidence is material, and that he is likely to return and give evidence within a reasonable time.

3.—Where such an application is made for the purpose of enabling the party applying to obtain the evidence of a witness resident out of the jurisdiction, the Court shall require to be satisfied that the evidence of the witness is material, and that he is permanently residing out of the jurisdiction, or does not intend to come within the jurisdiction within a reasonable time.

Hearing List and Hearing Paper.

LI.—There shall be kept a general hearing list for causes, and a hearing paper

2.—When a cause is set down for hearing it shall be placed in the general hearing list, and shall be transferred to the hearing-paper strictly in its turn and order, according as the general hearing list becomes exhausted.

3.—The regular order shall in no case be departed from without special direction.

4.—When a cause is about to be transferred from the general hearing list to the hearing-paper, notice shall be served on the parties, and, unless the Court in any particular case direct otherwise, ten days shall be allowed between service of such notice and day of hearing.

5.—When any cause or matter has been specially directed by the Court to be heard on a particular day, or out of its ordinary turn, the name of the cause or matter shall be placed in the hearing paper with the words “by order” subjoined.

6.—In the case of any adjournment of the hearing from the day appointed in the hearing paper by reason of the preceding causes in the hearing paper not having been got through, or under any order of the Court made during the sitting on that day, no further notice to either party of the adjournment day shall be requisite, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

Sittings of Court.

LII.—The sittings of Court for the hearing of causes shall be, where the amount of the business so warrants, held on fixed and stated days.

2.—The Court may, at its discretion, appoint any other day or days, from time to time, for hearing of causes, as circumstances require.

3.—The sitting of Court for the hearing of causes shall ordinarily be public; but the Court may hear any particular cause or matter in the presence only of the parties and their legal advisers and the officers of the Court.

4.—Subject to special arrangements, for any particular day, the business of the day shall be taken, as nearly as circumstances permit, in the following order:—

- (a.) At the commencement of the sitting, judgments shall be delivered in matters standing over for that sitting and appearing for judgment in the hearing paper;
- (b.) *Ex parte* motion or motions by consent shall next be taken, in the order in which the motion papers have been sent in;
- (c.) Opposed motions on notice, and arguments on showing cause against orders returnable on that day, shall then be taken, in the order in which these matters respectively stand in the hearing paper;
- (d.) The causes in the hearing-paper shall then be called on, in their order, unless the Court sees fit to vary the order.

Mode of Trial—Juries.

LIII.—The trial of a suit may, according to circumstances, take place in either of the following modes:—

- (a.) By a Judge with or without a Jury.
- (b.) By the Full Court with or without a Jury.

2.—The summons for setting down the cause for hearing shall specify the mode of trial desired by the party making the application.

3.—The Court on the hearing of the summons shall make such order as to the mode of trial as it shall think fit: Provided always that if either party shall desire a trial by jury before one of the two judges, he shall be entitled thereto as of right.

4.—If it shall appear expedient at the hearing of any cause before the Court without a jury that the cause should be tried with a jury, the Court may make such order for the trial of the cause with a jury, and for the adjournment thereof in the meanwhile, on such terms as to costs and otherwise as it shall deem reasonable.

5.—Either party shall be at liberty to apply to the Court for an order for the inspection by the jury, or by himself, or by his witnesses, of any moveable or immoveable property, the inspection of which may be material to the proper determination of the question in dispute, and the Court may make such order upon such terms as it may deem just.

6.—It shall be lawful for the Court to make such rules or orders upon the Sheriff or other person as may be necessary to procure the attendance of a special or common jury for the trial of any cause or matter depending in the Court, at such time and place and in such manner as the Court may think fit.

7.—All the existing laws relating to juries shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect so far as the same may not be inconsistent with any provision of this code.

CHAPTER VIII.—EVIDENCE AT THE HEARING.

Existing Rules—New Provisions.

LIV.—The existing rules of evidence shall continue in full force and effect so far as the same are not modified by any provisions of this code.

2.—The Court shall have power, in its discretion, to permit that the evidence in any case, or as to any particular matter, should be taken by affidavit, or that affidavits of any witnesses be read at the trial: Provided always that every witness making an affidavit so received shall be liable to cross-examination in open Court, unless the Court shall direct the cross-examination to take place in any other manner.

3.—The Court may, in its discretion, if the interests of justice appear absolutely so to require, admit an affidavit in evidence, although it is shown that the party against whom the affidavit is offered in evidence has had or will have no opportunity of cross-examining the person making the affidavit.

4.—No affidavit of any witness shall be read at the trial under the provisions hereinbefore contained, except in pursuance of an order of Court obtained on summons before trial, unless the Court shall think fit under the circumstances otherwise to direct, upon such terms as seem just.

5.—If the Court at any time think it necessary for the ends of justice to examine any person other than a party to the suit, and not named as a witness by a party to the suit, the Court may, of its own accord, cause such person to be summoned as a witness to give evidence, or to produce any document in his possession on a day to be appointed, and may examine such person as a witness.

6.—The following persons only shall be incompetent to testify:—

(a.) Children under seven years of age, unless they shall appear capable of receiving just impressions of the facts respecting which they are examined and of relating them truly:

(b.) Persons of unsound mind, who, at the time of their examination, appear incapable of receiving just impressions of the facts respecting which they are examined or of relating them truly; and no person who is known to be of unsound mind shall be liable to be summoned as a witness, without the consent previously obtained of the Court or person before whom his attendance is required.

7.—If a witness be asked any question relating to a matter not relevant to the suit or proceeding, except in so far as it affects the credit of the witness by injuring his character, the Court shall decide whether or not the witness shall be compelled to answer it, and may, if it think it, warn the witness that he is not obliged to answer it.

8.—No such question shall be asked, unless the person asking it has reasonable grounds for believing that the imputation it conveys is well founded.

9.—The Court may forbid any questions or inquiries which it regards as indecent or scandalous, although such questions or inquiries may have some bearing on the questions before the Court, unless they relate to facts in issue, or to matters necessary to be known in order to determine whether or not the facts in issue existed.

10.—The Court shall forbid any question which appears to it to be intended to insult or annoy, or which, though proper in itself, appears to the Court needlessly offensive in form.

Documentary Evidence.

LV.—Entries in books of account kept in the course of business with such a reasonable degree of regularity as shall be satisfactory to the Court, shall be admissible

in evidence, whenever they refer to a matter into which the Court has to inquire, but shall not alone be sufficient to charge any person with liability.

2.—The *Hongkong Gazette* and any *Government Gazette* of any country, colony, or dependency under the dominion of the British Crown, may be proved by the bare production thereof before the Court.

3.—All proclamations, acts of state, whether legislative or executive, nominations, appointments, and other official communications of the Government, appearing in any such *Gazette*, may be proved by the production of such *Gazette*, and shall be *prima facie* proof of any fact of a public nature which they were intended to notify.

4.—The Court may, on matters of public history, literature, science, or arts, refer, for the purposes of evidence, to such published books, maps, or charts as the Court shall consider to be of authority on the subject to which they relate.

5.—Books printed or published under the authority of the government of a foreign country, and purporting to contain the statutes, code, or other written law of such country, and also printed and published books of reports of decisions of the Courts of such country, and books proved to be commonly admitted in such Courts as evidence of the law of such country, shall be admissible as evidence of the law of such foreign country.

6.—All maps made under the authority of any government, or of any public municipal body, and not made for the purpose of any litigated question, shall *prima facie* be deemed to be correct, and shall be admitted in evidence without further proof.

Affidavits.

LVI.—Every affidavit used in the Court must be in the English language.

2.—It must be in the first person, and must be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively.

3.—Every affidavit used in the Court must contain only a statement of facts and circumstances as to which the witness swears, either on his own personal knowledge, or from information which he believes to be true.

4.—Where the belief in the truth of the matter of fact sworn to arises from information received from another person, the name of such person must be stated.

5.—Where there are many erasures, inter-lineations, or alterations, so that the affidavit proposed to be sworn is illegible or difficult to read, or is, in the judgment of the officer before whom it is proposed to be sworn, so written as to give any facility for being added to, or in any way fraudulently altered, he may refuse to take the affidavit in its existing form, and may require it to be re-written in a clear and legible and unobjectionable manner.

6.—Any affidavit sworn before any judge, officer, or other person in the United Kingdom, or in any British Colony, possession, or settlement, authorized to take affidavits, or before any commissioner duly authorized by the Supreme Court to take affidavits in the United Kingdom or abroad, may be used in the Court in all cases where affidavits are admissible.

7.—Any affidavit sworn in any foreign part out of Her Majesty's dominions before a judge or magistrate, being authenticated by the official seal of the Court to which he is attached or by a public notary, or before a British minister, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent, may be used in the Court in all cases where affidavits are admissible.

8.—The fact that an affidavit purports to have been sworn in manner hereinbefore prescribed by paragraphs 6 and 7 shall be *prima facie* evidence of the seal or signature, as the case may be, of any such court, judge, magistrate, or other officer or person therein mentioned appended or subscribed to any such affidavit, and of the authority of such court, judge, magistrate, or other officer or person to administer oaths.

9.—The Court may permit an affidavit to be used, notwithstanding it is defective in form according to these rules, if the Court is satisfied that it has been sworn before a person duly authorized.

10.—An affidavit shall not be admitted which is proved to have been sworn before a person on whose behalf the same is offered, or before his attorney, or before a partner or clerk of his attorney.

11.—A defective or erroneous affidavit may be amended and re sworn, by special leave of the Court, on such terms as to time, costs, or otherwise as seem reasonable.

12.—Before an affidavit is used, the original must be filed in the Court; and the original, or an office copy thereof, shall alone be recognised for any purpose in the Court.

Evidence de Bene Esse.

LVII.—Where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, the Court may take the evidence of any witness at any time in the course of the proceedings in any suit or application before the hearing of the suit or application, or may direct the Registrar to take such evidence in like manner, and the evidence so taken may be used at the hearing of the suit or application, saving just exceptions.

2.—The evidence shall be taken, as nearly as may be, as evidence at the hearing of a suit, and then the note of the evidence shall be read over to the witness and tendered to him for signature; and if he refuse to sign it, the Court, or the Registrar, as the case may be, shall add a note of his refusal, and the evidence may be used as if he had signed it.

3.—Evidence may be taken in like manner on the application of any person, before suit instituted, where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court on oath that the person applying has good reason to apprehend that a suit will be instituted against him in the Court, and that some person, within the jurisdiction at the time of application, can give material evidence respecting the subject of the apprehended suit, but that he is about to leave the jurisdiction, or that from some other cause the person applying will lose the benefit of his evidence if it be not at once taken: Provided always that the Court may, upon granting such application, impose any terms or conditions with reference to the examination of such witness and the admission of his evidence as to the Court may seem reasonable.

Witness Dead, Insane, or not Appearing.

LVIII.—Where any person who might give evidence in any suit or matter is dead, or insane, or unavoidably absent at the time his evidence might be taken, or for any reason considered sufficient by the Court, cannot appear to give evidence in the suit or matter, the Court may, if it thinks fit, receive proof of any evidence given by him in any former judicial proceeding: Provided that the subject matter of such former judicial proceeding was substantially the same as that of the existing suit, and that the parties to the existing suit were parties to it or bound by it, and in it had cross-examined or had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness of whose evidence proof is to be given.

Admission of Documents and Facts.

LIX.—Where all parties to a suit are competent to make admission, any party may call on any other party, by notice filed in the Court and served under order of the Court, to admit any document, or any fact, saving just exceptions.

2.—In case of refusal or neglect to admit, the costs of proof of the document or fact shall be paid by the party refusing or neglecting, whatever be the result of the cause, unless the Court is of opinion that the refusal or neglect to admit was reasonable.

3.—No costs of proof of any document or fact shall be allowed unless such notice has been given, except in cases where the omission to give the notice has, in the opinion of the Court, produced a saving of expense.

Inspection and Production of Documents.

LX.—The Court may, in its discretion, on the application of any of the parties to any suit or proceeding, compel any other party to allow the applicant to inspect all or any documents in the custody or under the control of such other party relating to such suit or proceeding, and, if necessary, to take examined copies of the same or to procure the same to be duly stamped.

2.—Whenever any of the parties to a suit is desirous that any document, writing, or other thing, which he believes to be in the possession or power of another of the parties thereto, shall be produced at any hearing of the suit, he shall, at the earliest opportunity, serve the party in whose possession or power he believes the document, writing, or other thing to be, with a notice in writing, calling upon him to produce the same.

3.—In case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that there is reasonable ground to believe that such document or thing will not be produced pursuant to such notice, the Court may make an order for the production of the same at the hearing of the suit by the party served with such notice.

4.—A witness, whether a party or not, shall not be bound to produce any document relating to affairs of State, the production of which would be contrary to good policy, nor any document held by him for any other person who would not be bound to produce it if in his own possession.

5.—Any person present in Court, whether a party or not, may be called upon and compelled by the Court to give evidence, and produce any document then and there in his actual possession, or in his power, in the same manner and subject to the same rules as if he had been summoned to attend and give evidence, or to produce such document, and may be punished in like manner for any refusal to obey the order of the Court.

6.—Any person, whether a party to the suit or not, may be summoned to produce a document without being summoned to give evidence, and any person summoned merely to produce a document, shall be deemed to have complied with the summons, if he cause such document to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

CHAPTER IX.—THE HEARING.

Non-attendance of Parties.

LXI.—When a cause in the hearing-paper has been called on, if neither party attend in person or by counsel, the Court, on being satisfied that the plaintiff has received notice of the hearing, shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, strike the cause out of the hearing-paper.

2.—If the plaintiff does not attend in person or by counsel, the Court on being satisfied that the plaintiff has received notice of the hearing, shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, strike out the cause, and make such order as to costs in favour of any defendant appearing as seems just.

3.—If the plaintiff attends, but the defendant or any of the defendants does or do not attend in person or by counsel, the Court shall, before hearing the cause, inquire into service of the writ of summons and petition and of notice of hearing on the absent party or parties.

4.—If not satisfied, as to the service on every party, the Court shall direct such further service to be made as it shall think fit, and adjourn the hearing of the cause for that purpose.

5.—If satisfied that the defendant or the several defendants has or have been duly served with the writ of summons and petition, and with notice of the hearing, the Court may proceed to hear the cause notwithstanding the absence of the defendant, or any of the defendants, and may, on the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, give such judgment as appears just. The Court, however, shall not be bound to do so, but may order the hearing to stand over to a further day, and direct fresh notice to be given to the defendant or defendants, in case justice seems to require an adjournment.

6.—In all cases where the plaintiff has obtained leave to proceed *ex parte* for want of appearance to the writ of summons, and in all other cases where the Court hears a cause and judgment is given in the absence of and against any defendant, the Court may afterwards, if it thinks fit, on such terms as seem just, set aside the judgment and re-hear the cause, on its being established by evidence on oath to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant's absence was not wilful, and that he has a defence upon the merits.

7.—Where a cause is struck out by reason of the absence of the plaintiff, it shall not be restored without leave of the Court, until it has been set down again at the bottom of the general hearing list, and been transferred in its regular turn to the hearing-paper.

8.—Where a cause has been once struck out, and has been a second time set down, and has come into the hearing paper, and on the day fixed for the hearing the plaintiff, having received due notice thereof, fails to attend either in person or by counsel when the case is called on, the Court, on the application of the defendant, and if the non-attendance of the plaintiff appears to be wilful and intended to harass the defendant, or to be likely to prejudice the defendant by preventing the hearing and determination of the suit, may make an order on the plaintiff to show cause why a day should not be fixed for the peremptory hearing of the cause; and on the return to that order, if no cause, or no sufficient cause be shown, the Court shall fix a day accordingly upon such notice and other terms as seem just.

9.—In case the plaintiff does not attend on the day so fixed, either in person or by counsel, the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, order judgment to be entered for the defendant.

Order of Proceeding.

LXII.—The order of proceeding at the hearing of a cause shall be as follows:—

1.—The plaintiff shall state the pleadings.

2.—The party on whom the burden of proof is thrown by the nature of the material issues or questions between the parties has the right to begin: he shall address the Court and open his case.

3.—He shall then produce his evidence and examine his witnesses in chief.

4.—When the party beginning has concluded his evidence, he shall ask the other party if he intends to call evidence (in which term is included evidence taken by affidavit or deposition, or under commission, and documentary evidence not already read or taken as read); and, if answered in the negative, he shall be entitled to sum up the evidence already given and comment thereon; but if answered in the affirmative, he shall wait for his general reply.

5.—When the party beginning has concluded his case, the other party shall be at liberty to address the Court, and to call evidence and to sum up and comment thereon.

6.—If no evidence is called or read by the latter party, the party beginning shall have no right to reply, unless he has been prevented from summing up his case by the statement of the other party of his intention to call evidence.

7.—The case on both sides shall then be considered closed.

8.—If the party opposed to the party beginning calls or reads evidence, the party beginning shall be at liberty to reply generally on the whole case, or he may call fresh evidence in reply to the evidence given on the other side, on points material to the determination of the issues, or any of them, but not on collateral matters.

9.—Where evidence in reply is tendered, and allowed to be given, the party against whom the same has been adduced shall be at liberty to address the Court, and the party beginning shall be entitled to the general reply.

10.—Each witness after examination-in-chief, shall be subject to cross-examination by the other party, and to re-examination by the party calling him, and after re-examination may be questioned by the Court, and shall not be recalled or further questioned save by leave of the Court.

11.—The Court shall take a note of the *intra voce* evidence, and shall put down the terms of any particular question or answer, if there appears any special reason for doing so.

12.—No person shall be entitled as of right, at any time or for any purpose, to inspection or a copy of the Court's notes.

13.—All objections to evidence must be taken at the time the question objected to is put, or, in case of written evidence when the same is about to be put in, and must be argued and decided at the time.

14.—Where a question put to a witness is objected to, the Court, unless the objection appears frivolous, shall take a note of the question and objection, if required by either party, and shall mention on the notes whether the question was allowed to be put or not, and the answer to it, if allowed.

15.—Where any evidence is by affidavit, or has been taken by commission, or on

deposition, the party adducing the same may read and comment on it, either immediately after his opening or after the *viva voce* evidence on his part has been concluded.

16.—Documentary evidence must be put in and read, or taken as read by consent.

17.—Every document put in evidence shall be marked by the officer of the Court at the time, and shall be retained by the Court during the hearing, and returned to the party who put it in, or from whose custody it came, immediately after the judgment, unless it is impounded by order of the Court.

18.—Where the evidence adduced at the hearing varies substantially from the allegations of the respective parties in the pleadings, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to allow the pleadings to be amended.

19.—The Court may allow such amendment on such terms as to adjournment, costs, and other things as seem just, so as to avoid surprise and injury to any party; but all amendments necessary for the determination in the existing suit of the real question in controversy between the parties shall be made if duly applied for.

20.—The Court may, at the hearing, order or allow, on such terms as seem just, the striking out or amendment of any pleading that appears so framed as to prejudice, embarrass, or delay the fair trial of the real questions in controversy between the parties.

Supplemental Statement.

LXIII.—Facts or circumstances, occurring after the institution of a suit, may, by leave of the Court, be introduced by way of amendment into the petition or answer (as the case may require) at any stage of the proceedings, and the Court may make such order as seems just respecting the proof of such facts or circumstances, or for affording all parties concerned leave and opportunity to meet the statements so introduced.

Reference of Account.

LXIV.—In any suit or other judicial proceeding in which an investigation or adjustment of accounts may be necessary, it shall be lawful for the Court, at or before the hearing, to appoint any competent person to be a commissioner for the purpose of making such investigation or adjustment, and to direct that the parties, or their attorneys or counsel, shall attend upon the commissioner during such investigation or adjustment. In all such cases, the Court shall furnish the commissioner with such part of the proceedings and such detailed instructions as may appear necessary for his information and guidance; and the instructions shall distinctly specify whether the commissioner is merely to transmit the proceedings which he may hold on the inquiry, or also to report his own opinion on the point referred for his investigation. The proceedings of the commissioner shall be received in evidence in the case, unless the Court may have reason to be dissatisfied with them, in which case, the Court shall make such further inquiry as may be requisite, and shall pass such ultimate judgment or order as may appear to it to be right and proper in the circumstances of the case.

2.—Whenever a commission is issued for an investigation into accounts, the Court, before issuing the commission, may order such sum as may be thought reasonable for the expenses of the commission to be paid into Court by the party at whose instance or for whose benefit the commission is issued.

Incidental Powers.

LXV.—The Court may at the trial, without consent of parties, direct a nonsuit, or a verdict for the plaintiff or defendant to be entered, or it may reverse any point of law, or direct a verdict subject to a special case to be stated for the opinion of the Court.

2.—Every such point of law so reserved, and every such special case shall be heard before the full Court.

3.—Every such special case shall be settled by the parties, and in case of difference by the full Court.

4.—The Court may order any point of law reserved to be set down for argument without any previous application.

5.—The Court shall, upon motion for a new trial, have power to order a nonsuit or verdict to be entered, although no leave has been reserved at the trial.

Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

LXVI.—If the plaintiff, at any time before final judgment, satisfy the Court that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw from the suit with liberty to bring a fresh suit for the same matter, it shall be competent to the Court to grant such permission on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it may deem proper. In any such fresh suit, the plaintiff shall be bound by the rules for the limitation of actions in the same manner as if the first suit had not been brought. If the plaintiff withdraw from the suit without such permission, he shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit for the same matter.

2.—If a suit shall be adjusted by mutual agreement or compromise, or if the defendant satisfy the plaintiff in respect of the matter of the suit, such agreement, compromise, or satisfaction shall be recorded, and the suit shall be disposed of in accordance therewith.

3.—Notice of such agreement, compromise, or satisfaction shall be given by the plaintiff, or in case an attorney shall be employed, by his attorney to the Registrar, together with such particulars as may be required of him, within one week after the same shall have been made, and in default thereof he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court.

CHAPTER X.—JUDGMENT AND DECREE.

LXVII.—When the cause is tried by the Court with a jury, the verdict shall be recorded and judgment shall be entered up by the Registrar as the Court shall direct; and when the cause is tried by the Court without a jury, the judgment shall be pronounced in open Court, unless the Court shall otherwise direct, or it may be read by the Registrar if so ordered.

2.—If the judgment of the Court is reserved at the hearing, parties to the suit shall be summoned to hear judgment, unless the Court at the hearing states the day on which judgment will be delivered, in which case no summons to hear judgment shall be issued.

3.—All parties shall be deemed to have notice of any judgment, if the same is pronounced at the hearing of the application or suit.

4.—All parties duly served with notice to attend and hear judgment shall be deemed to have notice of the judgment when pronounced.

5.—A minute of every judgment, whether final or interlocutory, shall be made by the Registrar, and every such minute shall be a decree of the Court, and shall have the full force and effect of a formal decree: Provided always that the Court may order a formal decree to be drawn up on the application of either party.

6.—When the suit is for a sum of money due to the plaintiff, the Court may, in the decree, order interest, at such rate as the Court may think proper, to be paid on the principal sum adjudged from the date of the suit to the date of the judgment, in addition to any interest adjudged on such principal sum for any period prior to the date of the suit, with further interest on the aggregate sum so adjudged and on the costs of the suit from the date of the decree to the date of payment.

7.—In all judgments for the payment of money, the Court may, for any sufficient reason, order that the amount shall be paid by instalments with or without interest.

8.—If the defendant shall have been allowed to set-off any demand against the claim of the plaintiff, the judgment shall state what amount is due to the plaintiff, and what amount (if any) is due to the defendant, and shall be for the recovery of any sum which shall appear to be due to either party. The judgment of the Court with respect to any sum awarded to the defendant shall have the same effect and be subject to the same rules as if such sum had been claimed by the defendant in a separate suit against the plaintiff.

9.—A person directed by a decree or order to pay money, or do any other act, is bound to obey the decree or order without any demand for payment or performance.

10.—Whenever the Court shall deliver a written judgment, the original or a copy thereof signed by the judge shall be filed in the suit or other proceeding.

Review of Judgment—Re-hearing—New Trial.

LXVIII.—The Court may in any case, on such terms as seem just, review any judgment, or order a re-hearing or new trial, with or without a stay of proceedings.

2.—Any application for a review of judgment or for a re-hearing or new trial must be made on notice of motion filed not later than fourteen days after such decision or hearing or verdict.

3.—Such notice shall not of itself operate as a stay of proceedings; but any money in Court in the suit shall be retained to abide the result of the motion or the further order of the Court.

4.—After the expiration of such fourteen days, an application for such review, re-hearing, or new trial shall not be admitted, except by special leave of the Court, on such terms as seem just.

5.—On an order for re-hearing or new trial, either party may demand a jury for the second trial, though the first was not with a jury.

6.—The Court may, if it thinks fit, make it a condition of granting a re-hearing or new trial that the trial shall be with a jury.

7.—The discovery of new matter or evidence which was not within the knowledge of the applicant, or could not be adduced by him at the trial, may be a ground for a new trial, but the improper admission or rejection of evidence shall not be a ground of itself for a new trial or reversal of any judgment in any case, if it shall appear to the Court, that, independently of the evidence objected to and admitted, there was sufficient evidence to justify the judgment, or that if the rejected evidence had been received it ought not to have varied the judgment.

8.—When an application for a review of judgment, re-hearing, or new trial is granted, a note thereof shall be made in the register of suits, and the Court shall give such order in regard thereto as it may deem proper in the circumstances of the case.

PART III.

PROCEEDINGS TO ENFORCE THE DECREE.—EXECUTION.

CHAPTER XI.

Investigation as to Property of Judgment Debtor.

LXIX.—Where a decree directing payment of money remains wholly or in part unsatisfied (whether a writ of execution has issued or not), the person prosecuting the decree may apply to the Court for a summons, requiring the person by whom payment is directed to be made to appear and be examined respecting his ability to make the payment directed, and the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, issue such a summons.

2.—On the appearance of the person against whom the summons is issued, he may be examined on oath by or on behalf of the person prosecuting the decree, and by the Court, respecting his ability to pay the money directed to be paid, and for the discovery of property applicable to such payment, and as to the disposal which he may have made of any property.

3.—He shall be bound to produce on oath, or otherwise, all books, papers, and documents in his possession or power relating to property applicable to such payment.

4.—Whether the person summoned appears or not, the person prosecuting the decree, and all other witnesses whom the Court thinks requisite, may be examined on oath, or otherwise, respecting the matters aforesaid.

5.—The Court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the hearing or the summons from time to time, and require from the person summoned such security for his appearance at the adjourned hearing as seems fit, and in default of his finding security, may, by warrant, commit him to prison, there to remain until the adjourned hearing, unless sooner discharged.

6.—The Court may, upon such investigation as aforesaid, make any interim order for the protection of any property applicable or available in discharge of the decree, as it shall think expedient.

Mode of enforcing Decrees.

LXX.—If the decree be for land or other immoveable property, the decree holder shall be put in possession thereof, if necessary, by the Sheriff or other officer executing the decree.

2.—If the decree be for any specific moveable, or for the specific performance of any contract or other particular act, it shall be enforced by the seizure, if practicable, of the specific moveable and the delivery thereof to the party to whom it shall have been adjudged, or by imprisonment of the party against whom the decree is made, or by attaching his property and keeping the same under attachment until further order of the Court, or by both imprisonment and attachment if necessary: or if alternative damages be awarded, by levying such damages in the mode provided for the execution of a decree for money.

3.—If the decree be for money, it shall be enforced by the imprisonment of the party against whom the decree is made, or by the attachment and sale of his property, or by both, if necessary; and if such party be other than a defendant, the decree may be enforced against him in the same manner as a decree may be enforced against a defendant.

4.—If the decree be for the execution of a deed, or for the indorsement of a negotiable instrument, and the party ordered to execute or indorse such deed or negotiable instrument shall neglect or refuse so to do, any party interested in having the same executed or indorsed may prepare a deed or indorsement of the instrument in accordance with the terms of the decree, and tender the same to the Court for execution upon the proper stamp (if any is required by law), and the signature thereof by the Registrar shall have the same effect as the execution or indorsement thereof by the party ordered to execute.

5.—If the decree be against a party as the representative of a deceased person, and such decree be for money to be paid out of the property of the deceased person, it may be executed by the attachment and sale on any such property, or, if no such property can be found and the defendant fail to satisfy the Court that he has duly applied such property of the deceased as shall be proved to have come into his possession, the decree may be executed against the defendant to the extent of the property not duly applied by him in the same manner as if the decree had been against the defendant personally.

6.—Whenever a person has become liable as security for the performance of a decree, or of any part thereof, the decree may be executed against such person to the extent to which he has rendered himself liable, in the same manner as a decree may be enforced against a defendant.

7. The following property is liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree, namely, land, houses, goods, money, bank-notes, cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, government securities, bonds, or other securities for money, debts, shares in the capital or joint stock of any public company or corporation, and all other property whatsoever, moveable, or immoveable, belonging to the defendant, and whether the same be held in his own name or by another person in trust for him or for his behalf.

8.—All moneys payable under a decree shall be paid into Court, unless the Court shall otherwise direct. No adjustment of a decree, in part or in whole, shall be recognised by the Court unless such adjustment be made through the Court, or be certified to the Court by the person in whose favour the decree has been made, or to whom it has been transferred.

Immediate Execution.

LXXI.—The Court may, at the time of making the decree on the verbal application of the party in whose favour the decree is made, order immediate execution thereof, except as to so much as relates to the costs, and that the decree shall be executed as to costs as soon as the amount thereof shall be ascertained by taxation.

Application for Execution in ordinary Cases.

LXXII.—When any party in whose favour a decree has been made is desirous of enforcing the same, he shall apply to the Registrar for execution. Such application

must be in writing, and shall specify the number of the suit or proceeding and the names of the parties.

2.—If there be cross-decrees between the same parties for the payment of money, execution shall be taken out by that party only who shall have obtained a decree for the larger sum and for so much only as shall remain after deducting the smaller sum, and satisfaction for the smaller sum shall be entered on the decree for the larger sum as well as satisfaction on the decree for the smaller sum, and if both sums shall be equal, satisfaction shall be entered upon both decrees.

3.—Whenever a suit shall be pending in the Court against the holder of a previous decree of the Court, by the person against whom the decree was made, the Court may, if it appear just and reasonable to do so, stay execution of the decree either absolutely or on such terms as it may think just, until a decree shall be made in the pending suit.

4.—If any person against whom a decree has been made shall die before execution has been fully had thereon, application for execution thereof may be made against the legal representative, or the estate of the person so dying as aforesaid; and if the Court shall think proper to grant such application, the decree may be executed accordingly.

5.—If the decree be ordered to be executed against the legal representative, it shall be executed in the manner provided in Section LXX., Par. 5, for the execution of a decree for money to be paid out of the property of deceased persons.

6.—The Registrar on receiving any application for execution of a decree, containing the particulars above-mentioned, shall make a note of the application, and the date on which it was made.

7.—The Registrar may, at any time, take the direction of the Court as to any application for execution, and in the meanwhile refuse to issue the writ.

8.—All writs of execution shall be issued in the order of application for the same, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

Measures in certain Cases preliminary to the Issue of Execution.

LXXIII.—If an interval of more than one year shall have elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for its execution, or if the enforcement of the decree be applied for against the representative of an original party to the suit, the Court shall issue a notice to the party against whom execution may be applied for, requiring him to show cause, within a limited period to be fixed by the Court, why the decree should not be executed against him: Provided that no such notice shall be necessary in consequence of an interval of more than one year having elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for execution, if the application be made within one year from the date of the last order obtained on any previous application for execution; and provided further that no such notice shall be necessary in consequence of the application being against such representative, if upon a previous application for execution against the same person, the Court shall have ordered execution to issue against him.

2.—When such notice is issued, if the party shall not appear, or shall not show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court why the decree should not be forthwith executed, the Court shall order it to be executed accordingly. If the party shall appear and shall offer any objection to the enforcement of the decree, the Court shall make such order as in the circumstances of the case may seem to be just and proper.

Issue of the Writ of Execution.

LXXIV.—Upon the application of the decree-holder the Registrar shall, subject to the provisions of the last two preceding sections, issue the proper writ for the execution of the decree.

Execution of Decrees for immovable Property.

LXXV.—If in the execution of a decree for land or other immovable property, the officer executing the same shall be resisted or obstructed by any person, the person in whose favour such decree was made may apply to the Court at any time within one month from the time of such resistance or obstruction. The Court shall fix a day for

investigating the complaint, and shall summon the party against whom the complaint is made to answer the same.

2.—If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the obstruction or resistance was occasioned by the defendant, or by some person at his instigation, on the ground that the land or other immoveable property is not included in the decree, or on any other ground, the Court shall enquire into the matter of the complaint, and make such order as may be proper under the circumstances of the case.

3.—If the Court shall be satisfied, after such investigation of the facts of the case as it may deem proper, that the resistance or obstruction complained of was without any just cause, and that the complainant is still resisted or obstructed in obtaining effectual possession of the property adjudged to him by the decree, by the defendant or some person at his instigation, the Court may, at the instance of the plaintiff, and without prejudice to any proceedings to which such defendant or other person may be liable for such resistance or obstruction, commit the defendant or such other person to prison for such period not exceeding thirty days as may be necessary to prevent the continuance of such obstruction or resistance.

4.—If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the resistance or obstruction to the execution of the decree has been occasioned by any person, other than the defendant, claiming *bonâ fide* to be in possession of the property on his own account or on account of some other person than the defendant, the claim shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the decree-holder as plaintiff and the claimant as defendant, and the Court shall, without prejudice to any proceedings to which the claimant may be liable for such resistance or obstruction, proceed to investigate the claim in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the decree-holder against the claimant under the provisions of this Code, and shall make such order for staying execution of the decree, or executing the same as it may deem proper in the circumstances of the case.

5.—If any person other than the defendant shall be dispossessed of any land or other immoveable property in execution of a decree, and such person shall dispute the right of the decree-holder to dispossess him of such property under the decree, on the ground that the property was *bonâ fide* in his possession on his own account, or on account of some other person than the defendant, and that it was not included in the decree, or if included in the decree, that he was not a party to the suit in which the decree was made, he may apply to the Court within one month from the date of such dispossession; and if, after examining the applicant, it shall appear to the Court that there is probable cause for making the application, the application shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the decree-holder as defendant, and the Court shall proceed to investigate the matter in dispute in the same manner and with the like powers as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the applicant against the decree-holder.

6.—The decision of the Court under the provisions contained in either of the last preceding paragraphs shall be of the same force or effect as a decree in an ordinary suit; and no fresh suit shall be entertained between the same parties or persons claiming under them in respect of the same cause of action.

CHAPTER XII.—EXECUTION OF DECREES FOR MONEY BY ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY.

LXXVI.—If the decree be for money, and the amount thereof is to be levied from the property of the person against whom the same may have been pronounced, the Court shall cause the property to be attached in the manner following:

2.—Where the property shall consist of goods, chattels, or other moveable property in the possession of the defendant, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the Sheriff or other officer shall keep the same in his custody, and shall be responsible for the due custody thereof.

3.—Where the property shall consist of goods, chattels, or other moveable property to which the defendant is entitled subject to a lien or right of some other person to the immediate possession thereof the attachment shall be made by a written

order prohibiting the person in possession from giving over the property to the defendant.

4.—Where the property shall consist of lands, houses, or other immoveable property, or any interest therein either at law or in equity, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting the defendant from alienating the property by sale, gift, or in any other way, and all persons from receiving the same by purchase, gift, or otherwise.

5.—Where the property shall consist of debts not being negotiable instruments, or of shares in any public company or corporation, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting the creditor from receiving the debts, and the debtor from making payment thereof to any person whomsoever, until the further order of the Court, or prohibiting the person in whose name the shares may be standing from making any transfer of the shares or receiving payment of any dividends thereof, and the manager, secretary, or other proper officer of the company or corporation from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment, until such further order.

6.—Property in the custody or under the control of any public officer in his official capacity shall be liable to attachment in execution of a decree with the consent of the Attorney-General, and property *in custodia legis* shall be liable also to attachment by leave of the Court. In such cases, the order of attachment must be served on such public officer, or on the Registrar, as the case may be.

7.—Where the property shall consist of a negotiable instrument, and attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the Sheriff or other officer shall bring the same into Court, and such instrument shall be held subject to the further orders of the Court.

8.—In the case of goods, chattels, or other moveable property not in the possession of the defendant, an office copy of the order shall be delivered to the person in possession of the property. In the case of lands, houses, or other immoveable property, or any interest therein, an office copy of the order shall be registered in the Land Office under Ordinance No. 3 of 1844. In the cases of debts, office copies of the order shall be delivered to or served upon each individual debtor. And in case of shares in the capital or joint-stock of any public company or corporation, an office copy of the order shall be delivered to or served upon the manager, secretary, or other proper officer of the company or corporation.

9.—After any attachment shall have been made by actual seizure, or by written order as aforesaid, and in the case of an attachment by written order, after it shall have been duly intimated and made known in manner aforesaid, any alienation without leave of the Court of the property attached, whether by sale, gift, or otherwise, and any payment of the debt or debts or dividends, or shares to the defendant during the continuance of the attachment, shall be null and void.

10.—In every case in which a debtor shall be prohibited from making payment of his debt to the creditor, he may pay the amount into Court, and such payment shall have the same effect as payment to the party entitled to receive the debt.

11.—In all cases of attachment under this chapter, it shall be competent to the Court, at any time during the attachment, to direct that any part of the property so attached as shall consist of money or bank-notes, or a sufficient part thereof, shall be paid over to the party applying for execution of the decree, or that any part of the property so attached as may not consist of money or bank-notes, so far as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the decree, shall be sold, and that the money which may be realized by such sale, or a sufficient part thereof, shall be paid to such party.

12.—When the property attached shall consist of debts due to the party who may be answerable for the amount of the decree, or of any lands, houses, or other immoveable property, it shall be competent to the Court to appoint a manager of the said property with power to sue for the debts, and to collect the rents or other receipt and profits of the land or other immoveable property, and to execute such deeds or instruments in writing as may be necessary for the purpose, and to pay and apply such rents, profits, or receipts toward the payment of the amount of the decree and costs: or when the property attached shall consist of land, if the judgment debtor

can satisfy the Court that there is reasonable ground to believe that the amount of the judgment may be raised by the mortgage of the land, or by letting it on lease, or by disposing by private sale of a portion of the land, or any other property belonging to the judgment debtor, it shall be competent to the Court, on the application of the judgment debtor, to postpone the sale for such period as it may think proper, to enable the judgment debtor to raise the amount. In any case in which a manager shall be appointed under this section, such manager shall be bound to render due and proper accounts of his receipts and disbursements, from time to time, as the Court may direct.

13.—If the judgment debtor shall be absent from the Colony, and it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the public sale of any of his property which has been attached, consisting of lands, houses, or any interest therein, is objectionable, and that satisfaction of the decree may be made within a reasonable period by a temporary alienation of such property, the Court may, of its own motion, instead of proceeding to a public sale of such property, order that provision be made for the satisfaction of the decree by mortgage thereof, and may authorize the Registrar, if necessary, to execute the mortgage deed in lieu of the judgment debtor, or any other necessary parties, and may make such orders in relation to such mortgage as may be requisite to carry out this provision; and the execution of such mortgage deed by the Registrar shall have the same effect as the execution thereof by the judgment debtor, or other necessary parties.

14.—If the amount decreed with costs and all charges and expenses which may be incurred by the attachment be paid into Court, or if satisfaction of the decree be otherwise made, an order shall be issued for the withdrawal of the attachment; and if the defendant shall desire it, and shall deposit in Court a sum sufficient to cover the expense, the order shall be notified in the same manner as hereinbefore prescribed for the notification of the attachment; and such steps shall be taken as may be necessary for staying farther proceedings in execution of the decree.

Of Claims to Attached Property.

LXXVII.—In the event of any claim being preferred to, or objection offered against, the sale of lands or any other immoveable or moveable property which may have been attached in execution of a decree or under any order for attachment made before judgment, as not liable to be sold in execution of a decree against the defendant, the Court shall, subject to the proviso contained in the next succeeding section, proceed to investigate the same with the like powers as if the claimant had been originally made a defendant to the suit, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the land or other immoveable property was not in the possession of the party against whom execution is sought, or of some person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of persons paying rent to him at the time when the property was attached, or that being in the possession of the party himself at such time, it was so in his possession not on his own account, or as his own property, but on account of, or in trust for, some other person, the Court shall make an order for releasing the said property from attachment. But if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the land or other immoveable or moveable property was in possession of the party against whom execution is sought, as his own property, and not on account of any other person, or was in the possession of some person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of persons paying rent to him at the time when the property was attached, the Court shall disallow the claim. The party against whom the order may be given shall be at liberty to bring a suit to establish his right at any time within one year from the date of the order.

2.—The claim or objection shall be made at the earliest opportunity to the Court; and if the property to which the claim or objection applies shall have been advertised for sale, the sale may (if it appears necessary) be postponed for the purpose of making the investigation mentioned in the last preceding paragraph: Provided that no such investigation shall be made if it appear that the making of the claim or objection was designedly and unnecessarily delayed, with a view to obstruct

the ends of justice, and in such case, the claimant shall be left to prosecute his claim by a regular suit.

Of Sale in Execution of Decrees.

LXXVIII.—Sale in execution of decree shall be made under the direction of the Registrar, and shall be conducted according to such orders, if any, as the Court may make on the application of any parties concerned, and all such sales shall be made by public auction: Provided that it shall be competent to the Court to authorize the sale to be made in such other manner as it may deem advisable.

2.—At any time within ten days from the date of the sale of any immovable property, application may be made to the Court to set aside the sale on the ground of any material irregularity in the conduct of the sale, but no sale shall be set aside on the ground of such irregularity unless the applicant shall prove to the satisfaction of the Court that he has sustained substantial injury by reason of such irregularity.

3.—If no such application as is mentioned in the last preceding paragraph be made, the sale shall be deemed absolute. If such application be made and the objection be disallowed, the Court shall make an order confirming the sale; and in like manner if the objection be allowed, the Court shall make an order setting aside the sale for irregularity.

4.—Whenever a sale of immovable property is set aside, the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back any money deposited or paid by him on account of such sale with or without interest, to be paid by such parties and in such manner as it may appear proper to the Court to direct in each instance.

5.—After a sale of immovable property shall have become absolute in manner aforesaid, the Court shall grant a certificate to the person who may have been declared the purchaser at such sale, to the effect that he has purchased the right, title, and interest of the defendant in the property sold, and such certificate shall be liable to the same stamp duty as an assignment of the same property, and when duly stamped as aforesaid, shall be taken and deemed to be a valid transfer of such right, title, and interest, and may be registered in the Land Office under Ordinance No. 3 of 1844.

6.—Where the property sold shall consist of goods, chattels, or other moveable property in the possession of the defendant, or to the immediate possession of which the defendant is entitled, and of which actual seizure has been made, the property shall be delivered to the purchaser.

7.—Where the property sold shall consist of goods, chattels, or other moveable property to which the defendant is entitled, subject to a lien or right of any person to the immediate possession thereof, the delivery to the purchaser shall, as far as practicable, be made by the Sheriff giving notice to the person in possession prohibiting him from delivering possession of the property to any person except the purchaser thereof.

8.—If the property sold shall consist of a house, land, or other immovable property, in the occupancy of a defendant, or some person on his behalf, or of some person claiming under a title created by the defendant subsequently to the attachment of such property, the Court shall, on the application of the purchaser, order delivery thereof to be made by putting the party to whom the house, land, or other immovable property may have been sold, or any person whom he may appoint to receive delivery on his behalf, in possession thereof, and, if need be, by removing any person who may refuse to vacate the same.

9.—If the property sold shall consist of a house, land, or other immovable property in the occupancy of other persons entitled to occupy the same, the Court shall, on the application of the purchaser, order delivery thereof to be made by affixing a copy of the certificate of sale in some conspicuous place on the house, land, or other immovable property, in the Supreme Court building.

10.—Where the property sold shall consist of debts not being negotiable instruments, or of shares in any public company or corporation, the Court shall, on the application of the purchaser, make an order prohibiting the creditor from receiving the debts and the debtor from making payment thereof to any person or persons except the purchaser, or prohibiting the person in whose name the shares may be standing, from making any transfer of the shares to any person except the purchaser,

or receiving payment of any dividends thereon, and the manager, secretary, or other proper officer of the company or corporation from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment to any person except the purchaser.

11.—Where the property sold shall consist of negotiable securities of which actual seizure has been made, the same shall be delivered to the purchaser thereof.

12.—If the indorsement, transfer, or conveyance of the party in whose name any negotiable security or any share in a public company or corporation is standing, or in whom any mortgage or equity of redemption shall be vested, shall be required to transfer the same, the Registrar may indorse the security or the certificate of the share, or may execute such other document as may be necessary for transferring the same. The indorsement or execution shall be in the following form, or to the like effect:—*“A. B. by C. D., Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong; in a suit by E. F. versus A. B.”* Until the transfer of such security or share, the Court may by order, appoint some person to receive any interest or dividend due thereon, and to sign receipts for the same; and any indorsement made or document executed, or receipts signed, as aforesaid, shall be as valid and effectual for all purposes, as if the same had been made or executed or signed by the party himself.

13.—If the purchaser of any immoveable property sold in execution of a decree shall, notwithstanding the order of the Court, be resisted or obstructed in obtaining possession of the property, the provisions contained in Section LXXV., relating to resistance or obstruction to a party in whose favour a suit has been decreed in obtaining possession of the property adjudged to him, shall be applicable in the case of such resistance or obstruction.

14.—If it shall appear that the resistance or obstruction to the delivery of possession was occasioned by any person other than the defendant, claiming a right to the possession of the property sold as proprietor, mortgagee, lessee, or under any other title, or in the delivery of possession to the purchaser, any such person claiming as aforesaid shall be dispossessed, the Court, on the complaint of the purchaser, or of such person claiming as aforesaid, if made within one month from the date of such resistance or obstruction, or of such dispossession, as the case may be, shall enquire into the matter of the complaint, and make such order as may be proper in the circumstances of the case. The party against whom it is given shall be at liberty to bring a suit to establish his right at any time within one year from the date thereof.

Of the Execution of Decrees by Imprisonment.

LXXIX.—When a defendant is committed to prison in execution of a decree, the Court shall fix whatever monthly allowance it shall think sufficient for his subsistence, not exceeding twenty-five cents per day, which shall be paid by the party at whose instance the decree may have been executed, to the superintendent of the gaol, by monthly payments in advance, before the first day of each month, the first payment to be made for such portion of the current month as may remain unexpired before the defendant is committed to prison.

2.—In case of the serious illness of any defendant imprisoned under a decree for debt, it shall be lawful for the Court, on the certificate of the Colonial Surgeon, to make an order for the removal of the defendant to the Government Civil Hospital, and for his treatment there under custody until further order, and the period of the defendant's stay in hospital shall be counted as part of his term of imprisonment for debt, and his subsistence money shall be paid as if no such order had been made.

3.—A defendant shall be released at any time on the decree being fully satisfied, or at the request of the person at whose instance he may have been imprisoned, or on such person omitting to pay the allowance as above directed. No person shall be imprisoned on account of a decree for a longer period than one year, or for a longer period than six months if the decree be for payment of money not exceeding five hundred dollars, or for a longer period than three months if the decree be for the payment of money not exceeding one hundred dollars.

4.—Sums disbursed by a plaintiff for the subsistence of a defendant in gaol shall be added to the costs of the decree, and shall be recoverable by the attachment and

sale of the property of the defendant; but the defendant shall not be detained in custody or arrested on account of any sums so disbursed.

5.—Any person in confinement under a decree may apply to the Court for his discharge. The application shall contain a full account of all property of whatever nature belonging to the applicant, whether in expectancy or in possession, and whether held exclusively by himself or jointly with others, or by others in trust for him (except the necessary wearing apparel of himself and his family and the necessary implements of his trade), and of the places respectively where such property is to be found; and such application shall be subscribed by the applicant and verified on affidavit.

6.—On such application being made, the Court shall cause the execution creditor to be furnished with a copy of the account of the defendant's property and shall fix a reasonable period within which the execution creditor may cause the whole or any part of such property to be attached and sold, or may make proof that the defendant's inability to satisfy the decree is attributable to unjustifiable extravagance in living, or that the defendant, for the purpose of procuring his discharge without satisfying the decree, has wilfully concealed property, or his right or interest therein, or fraudulently transferred or removed property, or committed any other act of bad faith. If the execution creditor shall fail to make such proof, the Court shall cause the defendant to be set at liberty. If the execution creditor shall within the time specified, or at any subsequent period, make such proof to the satisfaction of the Court, the Court shall retain the defendant in confinement unless he shall have already been in confinement on account of the decree for the full term of his imprisonment.

7.—A defendant once discharged shall not again be imprisoned on account of the same decree, but his property shall continue liable, under the ordinary rules, to attachment and sale until the decree shall be fully satisfied.

8.—All questions regarding the amount of any mesne profits which by the terms of the decree may have been reserved for adjustment in the execution of the decree, or of any mesne profits or interest which may be payable in respect of the subject matter of a suit between the date of the institution of the suit and execution of the decree, as well as questions relating to sums alleged to have been paid in discharge or satisfaction of the decree or the like, and any other questions arising between the parties to the suit in which the decree was made and relating to the execution of the decree, shall be determined by order of the Court.

Enforcement of Orders.

LXXX.—Any order of the Court made in any suit or proceeding may be enforced by leave of the Court, in the manner hereinbefore provided for the enforcement of decrees.

Commitment for Disobedience to a Decree or Order.

LXXXI.—Where any person is guilty of wilful disobedience to a decree or order, the person prosecuting the decree or order shall be entitled to apply to the Court for an order on the person disobeying such decree or order to show cause why he should not be punished for the disobedience. The Court, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, shall, on such application, make an order accordingly.

2.—The Court shall not grant the order except on evidence on oath or affidavit establishing such a case as, if uncontradicted and unexplained, would justify the immediate commitment of the person disobeying the decree or order.

3.—A certified copy of the order and of the affidavit or deposition on which the order is granted shall be served on the party to whom the order is directed.

4.—On the return-day of the order, if the person to whom it is directed does not attend and does not establish a sufficient excuse for not attending, and if the Court is satisfied that the order has been duly served,—or if he attends and does not show cause to the satisfaction of the Court why he should not be punished for the disobedience,—the Court may issue a warrant for his commitment to prison.

5.—The Court may enlarge the time for the return to the order, or may, on the return of it and under circumstances which would strictly justify the immediate commitment of the person guilty of the disobedience, direct that the warrant for his

commitment shall issue only after a certain time, and in the event of his continued disobedience at that time to the decree or order in respect of which he has been guilty of disobedience.

6.—A person committed for disobedience to a decree or order is liable to be detained in custody until he has obeyed the decree or order in all things that are to be immediately performed, and given such security as the Court thinks fit to obey the other parts of the decree or order (if any) at the future times thereby appointed, —or in case of his no longer having the power to obey the decree or order, then until he has been imprisoned for such time or until he has paid such fine as the Court directs.

PART IV.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT AND OTHER SPECIAL SUITS.

CHAPTER XIII.

Foreign Attachment.

LXXXII.—Proceedings by foreign attachment may be taken in manner herein-after prescribed in all suits founded on contract or for detinue or trover, provided that the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction.

2.—Upon the filing in Court by the plaintiff in any such suit of an affidavit to the following effect, that is to say:—

- (a.) That the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction;
- (b.) That the plaintiff has taken out a writ of summons against the defendant, but that the defendant is absent from the Colony, or that there is probable cause to believe that the defendant is concealing himself to evade proceedings;
- (c.) That the defendant is beneficially entitled to lands, or to any interest therein within the jurisdiction, or to any moneys, securities for money, goods, chattels, or other property whatsoever, within the jurisdiction, in the custody, or under the control of any other person within the jurisdiction, or that such other person (hereinafter called the garnishee) is indebted to the defendant;

the Registrar may issue a writ of general attachment against all the property moveable and immoveable of the defendant within the jurisdiction, which shall be called a writ of "foreign attachment" and shall be made returnable not less than fourteen days after the date thereof except by special leave of the Court.

3.—Absence from the Colony shall for the purpose of proceedings by foreign attachment be taken to be absence for the time being, whether the party shall ever have been within the Colony or not.

4.—Before any such writ shall issue, the plaintiff, or some one on his behalf, shall enter into a bond with one or more sufficient sureties to be approved by the Registrar in a penal sum equal to twice the amount of the claim, or in any less sum by special leave of the Court, the condition of which said bond shall be that in case the defendant shall, at any time within the period limited by this Ordinance in that behalf, cause the writ to be set aside, or any judgment which may be given in the suit to be reversed or varied, the plaintiff will pay to the defendant all such sums of money, damages, costs, and charges as the Court may order and award on account of or in relation to the said suit, and the said attachment, or either of them: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of damages than it is competent to decree in an action for damages, and such award shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such attachment.

5.—The bond shall be in such form as the Court may, from time to time, or in any particular case, approve and direct, and shall be entered into before the Registrar and deposited in Court; and whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court, upon affidavit or otherwise, that under the circumstances it is expedient that the writ should issue forthwith and before the bond shall have been entered into

as aforesaid, the Court may order the writ to issue accordingly, upon such terms as it shall think fit, and by the same order shall limit the time, not exceeding seven days from the date of the issue of the writ, within which the bond must be entered into and deposited as aforesaid; and in the case of default of complying with the requirements of such order within the time thereby limited, the Court may dissolve the writ, and thereupon may award costs and damages to the defendant in the manner hereinbefore provided in the case of a writ being set aside or a judgment in the suit being reversed or varied.

6.—All writs of foreign attachment against moveable property shall be executed by the Sheriff.

7.—Where two or more writs of foreign attachment shall issue at the suit of different plaintiffs, they shall take priority respectively according to the date and time at which they reach the hands of the Sheriff for execution. The Sheriff shall indorse upon the writ the date and time of the receipt thereof.

8.—Property in the custody or under the control of any public official in his official capacity shall be liable to attachment with the consent of the Attorney-General; and property *in custodia legis* shall be liable to attachment by leave of the Court. In such cases, the writ of foreign attachment must be served on such public Officer, or on the Registrar, as the case may be.

9.—Where the defendant is beneficially entitled to lands or any interest therein, a memorial containing a copy of the writ of foreign attachment shall be registered in the Land Office establishment under Ordinance No. 3 of 1844 in a special book to be kept for the purpose, and to be called the "Foreign Attachment Book;" and the date and time of such registration shall be duly noted and entered in the said book; and in case such writ of foreign attachment shall be dissolved, or the judgment in the suit shall be satisfied, a certificate to that effect under the hand of the Registrar and the seal of the Court may be filed at the Land Office, and thereupon the memorial shall be deemed to have been cancelled. The fees payable to the Land Office shall be, for the registration of such memorial, one dollar; and for the filing of such certificate, one dollar; and no other fees shall be chargeable by the Land Office in respect thereof.

10.—From the time of the registration in the Land Office of the memorial of a writ of foreign attachment, all lands within the jurisdiction, or any interest therein to which the defendant mentioned in such writ is then beneficially entitled, whether solely or jointly with others, shall, to the extent of his interest therein, and subject to Crown debts and to any *bona fide* prior title thereto, to lien or charge thereon, and to the rights and powers of prior incumbrancers, be attached to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff.

11.—From the time of the service upon the garnishee of a writ of foreign attachment, all property whatsoever, within the jurisdiction, other than lands, or any interest therein to which the defendant mentioned in such writ is then beneficially entitled, whether solely or jointly with others, and which is in the custody or under the control of the garnishee, and all debts then due or accruing due by the garnishee to the defendant, shall, to the extent of the defendant's interest therein, and subject to Crown debts and to any *bona fide* prior title thereto, or lien or charge thereon, and to the rights and powers of prior incumbrancers, be respectively attached in the hands of such garnishee, to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff.

12.—The Court may, at any time before judgment, upon such grounds as it shall deem sufficient, order any property, other than lands, or any interest therein, attached under such writ, to be sold in such manner as it shall direct, and the net proceeds to be paid into Court.

13.—Any garnishee who shall without leave or order of the Court, at any time after the service of the writ and before the attachment shall be dissolved, knowingly and wilfully part with the custody or control of any property attached in his hands, or remove the same out of the jurisdiction of the Court, or sell or dispose of the same, or pay over any debt due by him to the defendant, excepting only to or to the use of the plaintiff, shall pay such damages to the plaintiff as the Court shall award, and he

shall be deemed guilty of contempt of Court: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of damages than it is competent to decree in an action for damages, and such award shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such attachment.

14.—In all cases where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Registrar by affidavit or otherwise that there is reasonable cause to believe that any property attached is in danger of being removed out of the jurisdiction, or of being sold, or otherwise disposed of, the Registrar may, by an order in writing, direct the Sheriff to seize such property and detain the same subject to the order of the Court; and the Sheriff shall thereupon seize and detain such property accordingly.

15.—Notice of the issue of the writ of foreign attachment shall be inserted twice in the *Gazette*, and twice in some local newspaper, unless the Court shall, by reason of the defendant having entered an appearance, or upon any other ground, dispense with the publication of such notice.

16.—In cases where the place of residence of the defendant out of the jurisdiction shall be known, the Court may, if it shall think fit, upon the application of the garnishee, or of any friend or agent of the defendant, or of its own motion, and upon such terms as it may deem reasonable, order that notice of the writ be served upon the defendant out of the jurisdiction, and that further proceedings be stayed until further order, but without prejudice to the attachment under the writ.

17.—After the issue of the writ of foreign attachment (but subject to the provisions of the last preceding paragraph), the plaintiff may forthwith file his petition, and upon such day after the return of the writ as the Court shall appoint, may proceed to establish his claim as in ordinary suits in which there has been due service of the writ of summons and leave has been obtained to proceed *ex parte*.

18.—Upon the hearing of the petition, the Court shall proceed to enquire and determine whether in fact the plaintiff's case is within the provisions herein contained relating to foreign attachment, and whether the plaintiff has established his claim, and shall pronounce judgment accordingly; and if the plaintiff shall obtain a judgment, the Court may, at the same or any subsequent sitting, examine, or permit the plaintiff to examine, the garnishee and any other persons, and determine what property moveable or immovable is subject to attachment under the writ issued.

19.—The Court may, of its own motion or at the instance of any person interested in the enquiry, summon any person whom it may think necessary and examine him in relation to such property, and may require the garnishee, as well as the person summoned as aforesaid, to produce all deeds and documents in his possession or power relating to such property.

20.—If the plaintiff shall obtain judgment, the Court may, at the time of pronouncing the decree in favour of the plaintiff, or at any subsequent sitting, order that execution do issue against all or any of the property attached which the Court shall have declared to be liable to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, and all the provisions of this Code relating to execution of decree in ordinary suits shall apply to execution so ordered against the said property.

21.—If the plaintiff shall fail to obtain judgment, the Court shall thereupon dissolve the writ of foreign attachment issued at his suit.

22.—Whenever there shall be two or more adverse claimants to any goods laden on board of any ship, and such ship shall be attached in a suit against the shipowner for the non-delivery of such goods, the Court may, in its discretion, on the application of the master, or of the agent of the shipowner, stay the proceedings upon such terms as the Court shall deem reasonable, and order such goods to be landed and warehoused *in custodia legis* without prejudice to the master's lien thereon, and may dissolve the attachment against the ship, and may make such orders as may be necessary for the determination of the rights of such adverse claimants upon such terms, as to security and other matters, as may seem just.

23.—Whenever there shall be several claimants of any property attached or to any interest therein, the Court may, in its discretion, summon before it all the claimants and may make such orders for the ascertaining of their respective rights and for the custody of the property in the meanwhile as it shall, in its discretion,

think fit, either under this provision or the provisions of this Code relating to adverse claims and to claims to attached property.

24.—The Court may stay proceedings in any suit commenced against a garnishee in respect of property attached in his hands, upon such terms as it shall think fit.

25.—The Court at any time before judgment, upon being satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that the defendant has a substantial ground of defence, either wholly or in part, to the suit on the merits, may give leave to the defendant to defend the suit, without prejudice to the attachment under the writ.

26.—The defendant, at any time before any property attached in the suit shall have been sold in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, may apply to the Court upon notice of motion for an order to dissolve the attachment under the writ as to the whole or any part of the property attached, upon security being given to answer the plaintiff's claim, and the Court may make such order, either absolutely or upon such terms as it may deem reasonable, and in the meanwhile may stay or postpone any sale.

27.—The defendant may at any time within two years from the date of the judgment, notwithstanding that the property attached, or any part thereof, shall have been sold in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, apply to the Court upon notice of motion for an order to set aside the judgment and for the re-hearing of the suit, and for leave to defend the same; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant had no notice or knowledge of the suit, and could not reasonably have made an earlier application to the Court, and that he had at the time of the obtaining of the judgment and still has a substantial ground of defence, either wholly or in part, to the suit on the merits, it shall be lawful for the Court to grant such order upon such terms as it may deem reasonable.

28.—The reversal or setting aside of a judgment, or the dissolving or setting aside of any writ of foreign attachment, or any subsequent proceedings, shall not affect the title of any *bona fide* purchaser for valuable consideration of any property sold in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim.

CHAPTER XIV.

Claims against the Government.

LXXXIII.—All claims against the Government of the Colony of the same nature as claims within the provisions of "The Petitions of Right Act, 1860," may, with the consent of the Governor, be preferred in the Supreme Court, in a suit instituted by the claimant as plaintiff against "The Attorney-General" as defendant.

2.—It shall not be necessary for the plaintiff to issue a writ of summons, but the suit shall be commenced by the filing and service of the petition upon the Crown Solicitor.

3.—The Crown Solicitor shall transmit the petition to the Government, and in case the Governor shall grant his consent as aforesaid, the suit may proceed and be carried on under the ordinary procedure provided by this Code.

4.—The petition and all other documents, notices, or proceedings, which, in a suit of the same nature between private parties would be required to be served upon the defendant, shall be served upon the Crown Solicitor.

5.—Whenever in any such suit a decree shall be made against the Government, no execution shall issue thereon, but a copy of such decree under the seal of the Court shall be transmitted by the Court to the Government.

CHAPTER XV.

Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

LXXXIV.—Suits on Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, instituted within six months after the same become due and payable, may be heard and determined in a summary way as hereinafter is provided.

2.—The Court shall, on application, within seven days from the service of the writ of summons, give the defendant leave to defend the suit on his paying into Court the sum indorsed, or on evidence on oath showing to the satisfaction of the Court a good, legal, or equitable defence, or such facts as would make it incumbent on the

holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as the Court deems sufficient to support the application and on such terms as to security and other matters, as to the Court seems fit; and in that case, the Court may direct proceedings to be taken and carried on by petition in the ordinary way.

3.—If the defendant does not so obtain leave to defend, the plaintiff, on proof of due service of the writ of summons, shall be entitled as of course at any time after the expiration of such seven days, to an immediate absolute decree for any sum not exceeding the sum indorsed on the writ of summons, together with interest at the rate specified, to the date of the judgment and with costs.

4.—After judgment the Court may, under special circumstances, set aside the judgment, and may stay or set aside execution, and may give leave to defend the suit, if it appears to the Court reasonable so to do, on such terms as to the Court may seem just.

5.—In any proceeding under this section, it shall be competent to the Court to order the bill or note sought to be proceeded on to be forthwith deposited in Court, and further to order that all proceedings be stayed until the plaintiff gives security for costs.

6.—The holder of a dishonoured bill or note shall have the same remedies for the recovery of the expenses incurred in the noting of the same for non-acceptance or non-payment, incurred otherwise by reason of the dishonour, as he has under this section for the recovery of the amount of the bill or note.

7.—The holder of a bill or note may, if he thinks fit, obtain one writ of summons under the present provisions against all or any of the parties to the bill or note; and such writ of summons shall be the commencement of a suit or suits against the parties therein named respectively; and all subsequent proceedings against such respective parties shall be carried on, as far as may be, as if separate writs of summons had issued.

8.—The writ of summons or its indorsement must set forth the claims against the parties respectively, according to their respective alleged liabilities, with sufficient precision and certainty to enable each defendant to set up any defence on which he individually may desire to rely.

CHAPTER XVI.

Mandamus.

LXXXV.—The plaintiff in any action except *Replevin* and *Ejectment*, may indorse upon the writ and copy to be served, a notice that the plaintiff intends to claim a writ of *Mandamus*, and the plaintiff may thereupon claim in the petition either together with any other demand which may now be enforced in such action, or separately, a writ of *Mandamus* commanding the defendant to fulfil any duty in the fulfilment of which the plaintiff is personally interested.

2.—The petition in such action shall set forth sufficient grounds upon which such claim is founded, and shall set forth that the plaintiff is personally interested therein, and that he sustains, or may sustain, damage by the non-performance of such duty and that performance thereof has been demanded by him, and refused, or neglected.

3.—The proceedings in any action in which a writ of *Mandamus* is claimed shall be the same in all respects, as nearly as may be, as in an ordinary action for the recovery of damages.

4.—In case judgment shall be given for the plaintiff that a *Mandamus* do issue, it shall be lawful for the Court, if it shall see fit to issue a peremptory writ of *Mandamus* to the defendant, commanding him forthwith to perform the duty to be enforced, and such writ in case of disobedience may be enforced by attachment.

5.—The writ of *Mandamus* need not contain any recitals, but shall simply command the performance of the duty, and in other respects shall be in the form of an ordinary writ of execution, except that it shall be directed to the party and not to the Sheriff, and returnable forthwith; and no return thereto, except that of compliance, shall be allowed, but time to return it may, upon sufficient grounds, be allowed by the Court, either with or without terms.

6.—The Court may, upon application by the plaintiff, besides or instead of proceeding against the disobedient party by attachment, direct that the act required to be done may be done by the plaintiff, or some other person appointed by the Court, at the expense of the defendant; and upon the act being done, the amount of such expense may be ascertained by the Court itself, or by reference to the Registrar, as the Court may think fit to order; and the Court may order payment of the amount of such expenses and costs, and enforce payment thereof by execution.

CHAPTER XVII.

Suits in Forma Pauperis.

LXXXVI.—Any poor person, before commencing or defending any action or suit in the Court in his own right or becoming poor during the progress thereof, may apply to the Court by petition for leave to sue or defend as a pauper, which petition shall be supported by an affidavit of the petitioner, and of two householders living in his neighbourhood, that he is not possessed of property to the amount of fifty dollars in value, excepting wearing apparel and the matter or thing claimed by him in the action or suit if he be plaintiff, and thereupon it shall be referred to a barrister to consider the case; and upon the petitioner producing a certificate, signed by such barrister, that he has considered the case, and believes him to have a good cause of action or defence, as the case may be, it shall be lawful for the Court to admit the petitioner to sue or defend, as the case may be, *in forma pauperis*; and also to appoint a barrister and attorney to appear for him.

2.—No person shall be admitted to sue *in forma pauperis*, unless he shall have filed in Court an affidavit containing a full statement of all the material facts of the case to the best of his belief.

3.—If in any case the Court thinks fit to assign a counsel or attorney to assist a person admitted to sue or defend *in forma pauperis*, or to consider the case and give such certificate as aforesaid, the counsel or attorney so assigned may not refuse his assistance, unless he satisfies the Court that he has some good reason for refusing.

4.—No fee shall be taken by any barrister or attorney so assigned, nor shall any fees of Court be demanded by any officer of the Court from any person applying or admitted to sue or defend as a pauper; but if he succeed, and the costs should be awarded to be paid by his opponent, then the barrister and the attorney so assigned, shall be entitled to and shall receive all such fees as the Registrar of the Court shall allow to them on taxation, and such Court fees as would, in other cases, be chargeable shall be charged and recovered.

5.—Any person having been admitted to sue or defend as a pauper, and becoming of ability during the progress of the cause, or misbehaving himself therein by any vexatious or improper conduct or proceeding, or wilfully delaying the cause, shall, on the same being shown to the Court, be deprived of all the privileges of such admission.

PART V.

PROCEEDINGS BY AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.—ARBITRATION. —MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Issues by Agreement of Parties.

LXXXVII.—When the parties to a suit are agreed as to the question or questions of fact or of law to be decided between them, they may state the same in the form of an issue, and enter into an agreement in writing, which shall not be subject to any stamp duty, that upon the finding of the Court in the affirmative or the negative of such issue, a sum of money specified in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Court upon a question inserted in the issue for that purpose, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them, or that upon such finding some property specified in the agreement, and in dispute in the suit, shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them, or that upon such finding one or more of the parties shall do or perform some particular act, or shall refrain from doing or performing some particular act, specified in the agreement, and having reference to the matter in dispute.

2.—If the Court shall be satisfied, after an examination of the parties and taking such evidence as it may deem proper, that the agreement was duly executed by the parties, and that the parties have a *bona fide* interest in the decision of such question, and that the same is fit to be tried and decided, it may proceed to try the same, and deliver its finding or opinion thereon in the manner as if the issue had been framed by the Court, and may, upon the finding or decision on such issue give judgment for the sum so agreed on, or so ascertained as aforesaid, or otherwise according to the terms of the agreement; and upon the judgment which shall be so given, decree shall follow and may be executed in the same way as if the judgment had been pronounced in a contested suit.

How Questions may be raised for the Decision of the Court by any persons interested.

LXXXVIII.—Parties interested or claiming to be interested in the decision of any question of fact or law, may enter into an agreement, which shall not be subject to any stamp duty, that upon the finding of the Court in the affirmative or negative of such question of fact or law, a sum of money fixed by the parties, or to be detained by the Court, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them; or that some property, moveable or immovable, specified in the agreement shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them; or that one or more of the parties shall do or perform some particular act or shall refrain from doing or performing some particular act specified in the agreement. Where the agreement is for the delivery of some property, moveable, or immovable, or for the doing or performing or the refraining to do or perform any particular act, the estimated value of the property to be delivered, or to which the act specified may have reference, shall be stated in the agreement.

2.—The agreement shall be filed in Court, and, when so filed, shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the parties interested as plaintiffs and defendants, and all the parties to it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and shall be bound by the statements contained therein.

3.—The case shall be set down for hearing as an ordinary suit; and if the Court shall be satisfied, after hearing the parties and taking such evidence as it may deem proper, that the agreement was duly executed by the parties, and that they have a *bona fide* interest in the question of fact or law stated therein, and that the same is fit to be tried or decided, it shall proceed to try the same, and deliver its finding or opinion thereon in the same way as in an ordinary suit; and shall, upon its finding or deciding upon the question of fact or law, give judgment for the sum fixed by the parties, or so ascertained as aforesaid, or otherwise, according to the terms of the agreement, and upon the judgment which shall be so given, decree shall follow and may be executed in the same way as if the judgment had been pronounced in an ordinary suit.

CHAPTER XIX.

Reference to Arbitration.

LXXXIX.—If the parties to a suit are desirous that the matters in difference between them in the suit, or any of such matters shall be referred to the final decision of one or more arbitrator or arbitrators, they may apply to the Court at any time before final judgment for an order of reference, and such order shall be filed with the proceedings in the suit.

2.—The arbitrators shall be nominated by the parties in such manner as may be agreed upon between them. If the parties cannot agree with respect to the nomination of the arbitrators, or if the persons nominated by them shall refuse to accept the arbitration, and the parties are desirous that the nomination shall be made by the Court, the Court shall appoint the arbitrators.

3.—The Court shall, by an order under its seal, refer to the arbitrators the matters in difference in the suit which they may be required to determine, and shall fix such time as it may think reasonable for the delivery of the award, and the time so fixed shall be specified in the order.

4.—If the reference be to two or more arbitrators, provision shall be made in the order for a difference of opinion among the arbitrators, by the appointment of an umpire, or by declaring that the decision shall be with the majority, or by empowering the arbitrators to appoint an umpire, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon between the parties; or if they cannot agree, as the Court may determine.

5.—When a reference is made to arbitration by an order of Court, the same process to the parties and witnesses whom the arbitrators, or umpire, may desire to have examined, shall issue as in ordinary suits; and persons not attending in compliance with such process, or making any other default, or refusing to give their testimony, or being guilty of any contempt to the arbitrators, or umpire during the investigation of the suit, shall be subject to the like disadvantages, penalties, and punishments, by order of the Court on the representation of the arbitrators or umpire, as they would incur for the same offences in suits tried before the Court.

6.—When the arbitrators shall not have been able to complete the award within the period specified in the order from want of the necessary evidence or information, or other good and sufficient cause, the Court may, from time to time, enlarge the period for delivery of the award, if it shall think proper. In any case in which an umpire shall have been appointed, it shall be lawful for him to enter on the reference in lieu of the arbitrators, if they shall have allowed their time, or their extended time, to expire without making an award or shall have delivered to the Court, or to the umpire, a notice in writing stating that they cannot agree: Provided that an award shall not be liable to be set aside only by reason of its not having been completed within the period allowed by the Court, unless on proof that the delay in completing the award arose from misconduct of the arbitrators, or umpire, or unless the award shall have been made after the issue of an order by the Court superseding the arbitration and recalling the suit.

7.—If, in any case of reference to arbitration by an order of Court, the arbitrator or umpire shall die, or refuse or become incapable to act, it shall be lawful for the Court to appoint a new arbitrator or arbitrators or umpire in the place of the person or persons so dying or refusing or becoming incapable to act. Where the arbitrators are empowered by the terms of the order or reference to appoint an umpire, and do not appoint an umpire, any of the parties may serve the arbitrators with a written notice to appoint an umpire; and if within seven days after such notice shall have been served no umpire be appointed, it shall be lawful for the Court, upon the application of the party having served such notice as aforesaid and upon proof to its satisfaction of such notice having been served, to appoint an umpire. In any case of appointment under this section, the arbitrators or umpire so appointed shall have the like power to act in the reference as if their names had been inserted in the original order of reference.

8.—It shall be lawful for the arbitrators or umpire upon any reference by an order of Court, if they shall think fit, and it is not provided to the contrary, to state their award as to the whole or any part thereof in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court.

9.—The Court may, on the application of either party, modify or correct an award where it appears that a part of the award is upon matters not referred to the arbitrators, provided such part can be separated from the other part and does not affect the decision on the matter referred; or where the award is imperfect in form, or contains any obvious error which can be amended without affecting such decision. The Court may also, on such application, make such order as it thinks just respecting the costs of the arbitration, if any question arise respecting such costs and the award contain no sufficient provision concerning them.

10.—In any of the following cases the Court shall have power to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for reconsideration by the arbitrators or umpire, upon such terms as it may think proper, that is to say:—

- (a.) If the award has left undetermined some of the matters referred to arbitration, or if it has determined matters not referred to arbitration;
- (b.) If the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution;

(c.) If an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of the award.

11.—No award shall be liable to be set aside except on the ground of perverseuess or misconduct of the arbitrator or umpire. Any application to set aside an award shall be made within fifteen days after the publication thereof.

12.—If no application shall have been made to set aside the award, or to remit the same, or any of the matters referred for reconsideration, or if the Court shall have refused any such application, either party may file the award in Court, and the award shall thereupon have the same force and effect for all purposes as a judgment.

13.—When any person shall be an instrument in writing agree that any differences between them, or any of them, shall be referred to the arbitration of any persons named in the agreement, application may be made by the parties thereto, or any of them, that the agreement be filed in Court. On such application being made, the Court shall direct such notice to be given to any of the parties to the agreement, other than the applicants, as it may think necessary, requiring such parties to show cause, within a time to be specified, why the agreement should not be filed. The application shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the parties interested as plaintiffs and defendants. If no sufficient cause be shown against the filing of the agreement, the agreement shall be filed and an order of reference to arbitration shall be made thereon. The several provisions of this chapter, so far as they are not inconsistent with the terms of any agreement so filed, shall be applicable to all proceedings under the order of reference and to the award or arbitration and to enforcement of such award.

14.—When any matter has been referred to arbitration without the intervention of the Court and award has been made, any person interested in the award may, within six months from the date of the award, make application to the Court that the award be filed in Court. The Court shall direct notice to be given to the parties to the arbitration other than the applicant, requiring such parties to show cause, within a time to be specified, why the award should not be filed. The application shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants. If no sufficient cause be shown against the award the award shall be filed, and shall thereupon have the same force and effect for all purposes as a judgment.

CHAPTER XX.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Adjournment.

XCI.—Nothing in the Code shall affect the power of the Court to defer or adjourn the hearing or determination of any suit, matter, proceeding, or application, for such time and on such terms as justice requires.

Amendment.

XCI.—Nothing in this Code shall affect the power of the Court to order or allow any amendment of any writ, petition, answer, notice, or other document whatever, at any time on such terms as justice requires.

Power of Court as to Time.

XCI.—Nothing in the Code shall affect the power of the Court to enlarge or abridge the time appointed or allowed for the doing of any act, or the taking of any proceeding on such terms as justice requires.

2.—Where the Court is by this Code, or otherwise, authorised to appoint the time for the doing of any act, or the taking of any proceedings, or to enlarge the time appointed or allowed for that purpose by this Code, or otherwise, and Court may further enlarge any time so appointed or enlarged by it on such terms as seem just, whether the application for further enlargement be made before or after the expiration of the time already allowed: Provided that no such further enlargement shall be made unless it appears to the Court to be required for the purposes of justice and not solely to rely for delay.

Computation of Time.

XCIH.—Where by this Code, or any special order or the course of the Court, any limited time from or after any date or event is appointed or allowed for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding, and such time is not limited by hours, the computation of such limited time shall not include the day of such date or of the happening of such event, but shall commence at the beginning of the next following day, and the act or proceeding must be done or taken at latest on the last day of such limited time, according to such computation.

2.—Where the limited time so appointed or allowed is less than six days, the following days shall not be reckoned in the computation of such time; namely:—Sunday, Good Friday, Monday and Tuesday in Easter Week, Christmas Day, and the day next before and next after Christmas Day, and any public holiday or day set apart as a fast or thanksgiving day.

3.—Where the time for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding expires on one of the days last-mentioned, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if done or taken on the next day afterwards, that is, not one of the last-mentioned days.

4.—The day on which an order that a plaintiff to give security for costs is served, and the time thenceforward until and including the day on which such security is given, shall be reckoned in the computation of the time allowed to a defendant for putting in his answer.

5.—The period of vacation of the Supreme Court shall not be included in the computation of time except by leave of the Court.

Power of Court as to Costs.

XCIV.—The costs of the whole suit and of each particular proceeding therein, and of every proceeding before the Court, shall be in the discretion of the Court; and the Court shall have full power to award and apportion costs in any manner it may deem proper.

2.—Under the denomination of costs are included the whole of the expenses necessarily incurred by either party on account of the suit, and in enforcing the decree made therein, such as the expense of summoning the parties and witnesses, and of other process, or of procuring copies of documents, law costs, costs of special juries, charges of witnesses, and expenses of commissioners either in taking evidence or in investigating accounts.

3.—Until a new scale of Court fees and fees and costs of counsel and attorney shall have been provided for use under this Ordinance by any general rule or order of the Supreme Court, or otherwise, and so far as any such new scale may be incomplete, all questions relating to the amount of such fees and costs shall be referred to the Registrar, who is hereby empowered to determine the same on taxation, either with or without reference to the existing scale, having regard to the skill, labour, and responsibility involved, subject nevertheless to a review of such determination on summary application to the Court in chambers; and the payment of the costs allowed on such taxation or review may be enforced in the same manner as if the same had been fixed by any general rule or order.

4.—The Court may, if in any case it deems fit, require any party to any suit or proceeding, either at the commencement or at any time during the progress thereof, to give security for costs to the satisfaction of the Court by deposit or otherwise: and in the case of a plaintiff, may stay proceedings until such security be given.

Cross-Action against absent Plaintiffs.

XCV.—Whenever a suit shall be instituted by a plaintiff residing out of the jurisdiction, and it shall be made to appear on oath or affidavit to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has a *bona fide* claim against such plaintiff which can be conveniently tried by the Supreme Court, it shall be lawful for the Court in its discretion to stay proceedings in the suit so instituted by the absent plaintiff until he shall have entered an appearance to any cross-action instituted by the defendant against the absent plaintiff in respect of such claim, upon such terms as justice requires.

Seal of Court.

XCVI.—Every writ, summons, warrant, decree, rule, order, notice and other document issuing from the Court shall be sealed with the seal of the Court, and be returned for the purpose of being filed in Court.

Publication of Notices.

XCVII.—In all cases in which the publication of any notice is required, the same may be made by advertisement in the *Gazette*, unless otherwise provided in any particular case by this Code, or otherwise ordered by the Court.

Forms.

XCVIII.—Until special forms shall be prescribed for use under this Code, by any general rule or order of Court, and so far as the same may be incomplete, all forms at present in use in the Supreme Court, with such variations and additions as may be required to be made therein, may be used for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Code, and shall, as regards the form thereof, be valid and sufficient.

Amendment of Code.

XCIX.—Any amendment in the provisions of this Ordinance, whether by way of repeal, variation, substitution, or addition, may, if deemed expedient, be made by a resolution of the Legislative Council, to be published in the *Gazette*; and every amendment so made and published shall have the same force and effect for all purposes as if the same had been made by Ordinance, and shall in like manner come into immediate operation, subject to disallowance by Her Majesty.

Commencement of Ordinance.

C.—This Ordinance shall commence and take effect on such day as shall hereafter be fixed by proclamation under the hand of the Governor.

STANDING ORDERS AND RULES

FOR

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HONGKONG.

GENERAL RULES.

I.—Two days' notice shall be given of any meeting of Council to each member by the Clerk of Councils; but, in cases of urgency, the Governor may dispense with the necessity of the two days' notice.

Should circumstances occur to render a meeting on any day appointed for the same inconvenient, the Council may be adjourned to such early day as the Governor shall appoint by a notice in writing, to be transmitted to each member by the clerk one day prior to the period which had been appointed.

II.—The hour of meeting, except under special circumstances, shall be at 2.30 P.M.; and if any member shall move that the Council do adjourn, and if such motion be seconded, it shall be put to the vote.

III.—No member shall absent himself from Council, without communicating to the Governor his inability to attend.

IV.—As soon as five members, exclusive of the Governor, shall be present after the hour appointed for the meeting of Council, the Governor shall take the chair, and will direct the clerk to read the minutes of the last meeting, which, having been approved, or corrected if necessary, shall be confirmed by the Governor.

V.—Should a quorum of members not be present at the expiration of fifteen minutes from the time for which the Council shall have been summoned on any particular day, the meeting shall stand adjourned to such time as shall be directed by the Governor. Notice of the said adjournment shall be sent by the clerk to the Members.

VI.—Any member desiring the minutes to be corrected, shall propose such correction immediately after the minutes are read, and such correction shall be forthwith admitted or rejected by the Council.

VII.—No question shall be asked in Council or proposed for debate without notice of at least three days to the Clerk of Councils. All such questions shall be entered in a book called "*The Order Book*" (which shall be kept by the clerk), in the order of priority of time at which the same shall have been transmitted. Measures proceeding originally from the Governor need not be inserted in the Order Book.

VIII.—With the exception of questions of privilege, which shall take precedence of all others, all business shall be taken in the order in which it appears in the Order Book: unless, on motion made by permission of the Governor, and carried, preference be given to any particular subject.

IX.—The Governor shall preserve order, and decide on all disputed points of order.

X.—Every motion or amendment, except for adjournment, must be in writing, and must be seconded before it can be put to the vote.

XI.—No member shall be allowed to read any speech, but may obtain permission to introduce documentary matter.

XII.—Every member in discussing any question shall address the Governor; and should he wish to allude to the speech or opinion of any other member, should avoid employing his name. Official members may be designated by their appointments.

XIII.—If two or more members wish to speak at the same time, the Governor shall call on the one entitled in his opinion to pre-audience.

XIV.—On any question being put, every member present is required to give his vote in the distinct terms “Aye” or “No,” beginning with the junior,—the clerk minuting the vote of each member; after which he shall declare the number of votes for and against the question.

XV.—Any member may protest in writing against any decision of the Council, provided he give notice of his intention immediately after such decision, and that such written protest be delivered to the clerk within seven days after such decision. It shall be competent to the Council to expunge any passage deemed offensive in such protest.

XVI.—The members of Council shall have freedom of speech, and shall not at any time be questioned by Government for anything they have said therein.

XVII.—In the general discussion, no member shall be at liberty to speak more than once, except in explanation, or on the clauses of a Bill in committee, but a reply shall be allowed to a member who has made a substantive motion, not being an amendment.

XVIII.—In the absence of the Governor at any meeting of the Council, the member who shall be first in precedence of those present shall preside and exercise all such powers as may be vested in the Governor by these Standing Orders.

CLERK OF COUNCIL.

XIX.—The Clerk, unless otherwise ordered by the Governor, shall read all matters brought before the Council. He shall keep a journal in which shall be entered, in the order in which they occur, the minutes of the proceedings of the Council.

XX.—All existing and future records and papers, and all papers heretofore or hereafter to be laid before the Council, shall be deposited with the Clerk, who shall be responsible for the safe custody thereof, and shall have all such papers ready to be produced before the Council, whenever the same may be required by any member, and such papers, and the order and journal books, shall be at all reasonable times open to the inspection and perusal of any member.

PETITIONS.

XXI.—Petitions may be presented to the Governor by any member, immediately after the minutes of the previous meeting have been confirmed; and every member presenting a petition shall satisfy himself that the petition is respectful and deserving of presentation.

XXII.—Any member may move that such petition be read, but in so doing he shall state the purport of the petition, with his reasons for wishing it read, and the motion being seconded, the question may be put—“whether the petition shall be read?”

PROGRESS OF BILLS.

XXIII.—On moving the first reading of every Bill, the grounds and reasons upon which it is founded shall be stated, either by the Governor, or by any official member called upon by him for the purpose; but no discussion shall take place thereon.

XXIV.—At the first reading of every Bill, the Clerk shall read the title only, and, immediately after, some day may be appointed for the second reading. Except in cases of emergency, seven days shall elapse between the first and second reading of a Bill.

XXV.—Every Bill presented to the Council shall, after the first reading, unless otherwise ordered, be published in the next issue of the *Government Gazette*; and a printed copy of such Bill shall be furnished to each member with convenient despatch.

XXVI.—An adjournment of the discussion to any question may be moved at any time, and, if seconded, shall forthwith be put to the vote.

XXVII.—Any member may propose an amendment at any time during the progress of a Bill, but no amendment may be proposed upon an amendment which is under discussion.

XXVIII.—No question can be put to the vote during the discussion of a Bill which is substantially the same as one on which the judgment of the Council has already been expressed,—unless for the purpose of correcting an error, and with the consent of the Governor.

XXIX.—Upon the motion for the second reading of a Bill, its general merits and principles shall be discussed, and if such second reading be assented to, the title only of the Bill shall be read, and thereupon the Council shall go into committee immediately on the clauses of such Bill, or shall appoint a future day for that purpose.

XXX.—It shall be competent for the Council, with the consent of the Governor, to appoint a special committee for the purpose of examining into and reporting to the Council on the clauses of any Bill. On the Bill being committed or re-committed, the committee shall discuss its several provisions, and any proposed amendments, and adjourn such discussion from time to time, as occasion may require.

XXXI.—After a Bill has been approved in committee, the question to be put shall be, “That this Bill do pass?” and if the question be carried in the affirmative, the Clerk shall read the title only of the Ordinance.

XXXII.—When any Bill shall be proposed whereby vested rights and interests of property will be unavoidably affected, due notice shall be given to all parties concerned by notification in the *Government Gazette*, one month before the first reading of such Bill; and such notification shall appear at least three times in the said *Gazette*; and before going into committee on the said Bill, the same shall be published three times in the said *Gazette*.

XXXIII.—In cases of emergency, or where no amendments whatever, or only amendments of an unimportant nature, shall be proposed to be made to a Bill, it may be moved that the Standing Rules relative to the reading and commitment of the Bill be suspended; and if adopted by two-thirds of the members present, and sanctioned by the Governor, it may be carried through its several stages at one sitting.

PRIVATE RIGHTS.

XXXIV.—In any case where individual rights or interests of property may be peculiarly affected by any proposed Bill, all parties interested may, on motion made, seconded, and carried, be heard before the Council, or any committee thereof, either in person or by their advocate.

WITNESSES.

XXXV.—When it is intended to examine any witnesses, the member, or the petitioner, requiring such witnesses, shall deliver to the Clerk a list containing the names and residences of such witnesses, at least two days before the day appointed for their examination. The evidence of every such witness shall be taken down by the clerk and be signed by the witness.

XXXVI.—The Standing Rules and Orders of the 12th day of July, 1858, are hereby rescinded.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 2nd day of July, 1873.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,

Clerk of Councils,

TREATIES WITH CHINA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TREATY BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

SIGNED IN THE ENGLISH AND CHINESE LANGUAGES, AT NANKING,
29TH AUGUST, 1842.

Ratifications Exchanged at Hongkong, 26th June, 1843.

Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being desirous of putting an end to the misunderstandings and consequent hostilities which have arisen between the two countries, have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., a Major-General in the service of the East India Company, &c., &c.; and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, the High Commissioners Ke-ying, a Member of the Imperial House, a Guardian of the Crown Prince, and General of the Garrison of Canton: and Hípú, of the Imperial Kindred, graciously permitted to wear the insignia of the first rank, and the distinction of a peacock's feather, lately Minister and Governor-General, &c., and now Lieut.-General commanding at Chápú:—Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I.—There shall henceforward be peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of China, and between their respective subjects, who shall enjoy full security and protection for their persons and property within the dominions of the other.

Art. II.—His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees that British subjects, with their families and establishments, shall be allowed to reside, for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits, without molestation or restraint, at the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai; and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., will appoint superintendents, or consular officers, to reside at each of the above-named cities or towns, to be the medium of communication between the Chinese authorities and the said merchants, and to see that the just duties and other dues of the Chinese Government, as hereafter provided for, are duly discharged by Her Britannic Majesty's subjects.

Art. III.—It being obviously necessary and desirable that British subjects should have some port whereat they may careen and refit their ships when required, and keep stores for that purpose, His Majesty the Emperor of China cedes to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., the Island of Hongkong, to be possessed in perpetuity by Her Britannic Majesty, her heirs and successors, and to be governed by such laws and regulations as Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., shall see fit to direct.

Art. IV.—The Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum of six millions of dollars, as the value of the opium which was delivered up at Canton in the month of March, 1839, and as a ransom for the lives of Her Britannic Majesty's Superintendent and subjects who had been imprisoned and threatened with death by the Chinese high officers—

Art. V.—The Government of China having compelled the British merchants trading at Canton to deal exclusively with certain Chinese merchants, called Hong merchants (or Co-Hong), who had been licensed by the Chinese Government for that purpose, the Emperor of China agrees to abolish that practice in future at all ports where British merchants may reside, and to permit them to carry on their mercantile transactions with whatever persons they please; and His Imperial Majesty further agrees to pay to the British Government the sum of three millions of dollars, on account of debts due to British subjects by some of the said Hong merchants, or Co-Hong, who have become insolvent, and who owe very large sums of money to subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

Art. VI.—The Government of Her Britannic Majesty having been obliged to send out an expedition to demand and obtain redress for the violent and unjust proceedings of the Chinese high authorities towards Her Britannic Majesty's officers and subjects, the Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum of twelve millions of dollars, on account of expenses incurred; and Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary voluntarily agrees, on behalf of Her Majesty, to deduct from the said amount of twelve millions of dollars, any sum which may have been received by Her Majesty's combined forces, as ransom for cities and towns in China, subsequent to the 1st day of August, 1841.

Art. VII.—It is agreed that the total amount of twenty-one millions of dollars, described in the three preceding articles, shall be paid as follows:—

Six millions immediately.

Six millions in 1843; that is, three millions on or before the 30th of June, and three millions on or before the 31st of December.

Five millions in 1844; that is, two millions and-a-half on or before the 30th of June and two millions and-a-half on or before the 31st December.

Four millions in 1845; that is, two millions on or before the 30th of June, and two millions on or before the 31st of December.

And it is further stipulated, that interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, shall be paid by the Government of China on any portion of the above sums that are not punctually discharged at the periods fixed.

Art. VIII.—The Emperor of China agrees to release, unconditionally, all subjects of Her Britannic Majesty (whether natives of Europe or India), who may be in confinement at this moment in any part of the Chinese Empire.

Art. IX.—The Emperor of China agrees to publish and promulgate, under His imperial sign manual and seal, a full and entire amnesty and act of indemnity to all subjects of China, on account of their having resided under, or having had dealings and intercourse with, or having entered the service of Her Britannic Majesty, or of Her Majesty's officers; and His Imperial Majesty further engages to release all Chinese subjects who may be at this moment in confinement for similar reasons.

Art. X.—His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to establish at all the ports which are, by the second article of this treaty, to be thrown open for the resort of British merchants, a fair and regular tariff of export and import customs and other dues, which tariff shall be publicly notified and promulgated for general information; and the Emperor further engages that, when British merchandise shall have once paid at any of the said ports the regulated customs and dues, agreeable to the tariff to be hereafter fixed, such merchandise may be conveyed by the Chinese merchants to any province or city in the interior of the empire of China, on paying a further amount as transit duties, which shall not exceed — per cent. on the tariff value of such goods.

Art. XI.—It is agreed that Her Britannic Majesty's chief high officer in China shall correspond with the Chinese high officers, both at the capital and in the provinces under the term "communication;" the subordinate British officers and Chinese high officers in the provinces under the term "statement," on the part of the former, and on the part of the latter, "declaration," and the subordinates of both countries on a footing of perfect equality: merchants and others not holding official situations, and therefore not included in the above, on both sides to use the term "representation" in all papers addressed to, or intended for, the notice of the respective governments.

Art. XII.—On the assent of the Emperor of China to this treaty being received, and the discharge of the first instalment of money, Her Britannic Majesty's forces will retire from Nanking and the Grand Canal, and will no longer molest or stop the trade of China. The military post at Chinbac will also be withdrawn; but the islands of Koolangsoo, and that of Chusan, will continue to be held by Her Majesty's forces until the money payments, and the arrangements for opening the ports to British merchants, be completed.

Art. XIII.—The ratification of this treaty by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., and His Majesty the Emperor of China, shall be exchanged as soon as the great distance which separates England from China will admit; but, in the meantime, counterpart copies of it, signed and sealed by the plenipotentiaries on behalf of their respective sovereigns, shall be mutually delivered, and all its provisions and arrangements shall take effect.

Done at Nanking, and signed and sealed by the plenipotentiaries on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Cornwallis*, this 29th day of August, 1842; corresponding with Chinese date, twenty-fourth day of seventh month, in the twenty-second year of Taou Kwang.

HENRY POTTINGER,

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

And signed by the seals of four Chinese Commissioners.

CONVENTION AND TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA, 1858-1860.

PROCLAMATION.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B. Her Britannic Majesty's Special Ambassador in China, &c., &c., has much satisfaction in informing Her Majesty's subjects in China that a Convention for re-establishment of Peace between Great Britain and China was concluded, and the Ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin of the Year 1858, duly exchanged at Peking, on the 24th of October, 1860.

The Earl of Elgin now publishes for general information the text of the said Convention and Treaty, together with the text of the tariff and rules which form part of the Treaty, and were agreed to by him and the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of China at Shanghai, on the 8th of November, 1858.

The Earl of Elgin trusts that by a considerate treatment of the natives with whom they may come into contact, and a faithful observance of their obligations towards the Chinese Government, Her Majesty's subjects in China will do what in them lies to reconcile the people and authorities of China to the changes in their relations with foreigners which are about to be introduced under the international compacts herewith promulgated—changes which, if they be carried into effect in such manner as to afford greater scope to the commercial activity of the Chinese people, without doing unnecessary violence to their habits and traditions, will, it may be hoped, prove beneficial to them, and to all who have dealings with them.

Due notice will be given whenever the arrangements for carrying into execution the provisions of this Convention and Treaty, at the Ports thereby opened to British Trade, shall be completed.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated at Tientsin, this twentieth day of November, A.D. 1860.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

**CONVENTION OF PEACE BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND
THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.**

SIGNED AT PEKING, 24TH OCTOBER, 1860.

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, being alike desirous to bring to an end the misunderstanding at present existing between their respective Governments, and to secure their relations against further interruption, have for this purpose appointed Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung; who having met and communicated to each other their full powers, and finding these to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following Convention, in Nine Articles:—

Art. I.—A breach of friendly relations having been occasioned by the act of the Garrison of Taku, which obstructed Her Britannic Majesty's Representative when on his way to Peking, for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Tientsin in the month of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China expresses his deep regret at the misunderstanding so occasioned.

Art. II.—It is further expressly declared, that the arrangement entered into at Shanghai, in the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, between Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and His Imperial Majesty's Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana, regarding the residence of Her Britannic Majesty's Representative in China, is hereby cancelled, and that, in accordance with Article III. of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, Her Britannic Majesty's Representative will henceforward reside permanently or occasionally, at Peking, as Her Britannic Majesty shall be pleased to decide.

Art. III.—It is agreed that the separate Article of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight is hereby annulled, and that in lieu of the amount of indemnity therein specified, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall pay the sum of eight millions of taels, in the following proportions or instalments, namely, —at Tientsin, on or before the 30th day of November, the sum of five hundred thousand taels; at Canton, on or before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, three hundred and thirty-three thousand and thirty-three taels, less the sum which shall have been advanced by the Canton authorities towards the completion of the British Factory site of Shameen; and the remainder at the ports open to foreign trade, in quarterly payments, which shall consist of one-fifth of the gross revenue from Customs there collected; the first of the said payments being due on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, for the quarter terminating on that day.

It is further agreed that these moneys shall be paid into the hands of an officer whom Her Britannic Majesty's Representative shall specially appoint to receive them, and that the accuracy of the amounts shall, before payment, be duly ascertained by British and Chinese officers appointed to discharge this duty.

In order to prevent future discussion it is moreover declared that of the eight millions of taels herein guaranteed, two millions will be appropriated to the indemnification of the British Mercantile Community at Canton, for losses sustained by them; and the remaining six millions to the liquidation of war expenses.

Art. IV.—It is agreed that on the day on which this Convention is signed, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall open the port of Tientsin to trade, and that it shall be thereafter competent to British subjects to reside and trade there, under the same conditions as at any other port of China by Treaty open to trade.

Art. V.—As soon as the ratifications of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall have been exchanged, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of

China, will, by decree, command the high authorities of every province to proclaim throughout their jurisdictions that Chinese, in choosing to take service in British Colonies or other parts beyond sea, are at perfect liberty to enter into engagements with British subjects for that purpose, and to ship themselves and their families on board any British vessels at the open ports of China; also, that the high authorities aforesaid shall, in concert with Her Britannic Majesty's Representative in China, frame such regulations for the protection of Chinese emigrating as above as the circumstances of the different open ports may demand.

Art. VI.—With a view to the maintenance of law and order in and about the harbour of Hongkong, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to cede to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Her heirs and successors, to have and to hold as a dependency of Her Britannic Majesty's Colony of Hongkong, that portion of the township of Kowloon in the province of Kwang-tung, of which a lease was granted in perpetuity to Harry Smith Parkes, Esquire, Companion of the Bath, a Member of the Allied Commission at Canton, on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, by Lau Tsung-kwang, Governor-General of the Two Kwang.

It is further declared that the lease in question is hereby cancelled, that the claims of any Chinese to property on the said portion of Kowloon shall be duly investigated by a mixed Commission of British and Chinese officers, and that compensation shall be awarded by the British Government to any Chinese whose claim shall be by that said Commission established, should his removal be deemed necessary by the British Government.

Art. VII.—It is agreed that the provisions of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, except in so far as these are modified by the present Convention, shall without delay come into operation as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty aforesaid shall have been exchanged. It is further agreed, that no separate ratification of the present Convention shall be necessary, but that it shall take effect from the date of its signature, and be equally binding with the Treaty above mentioned on the high contracting parties.

Art. VIII.—It is agreed that, as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall have been exchanged, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall, by decree, command the high authorities in the capital, and in the provinces, to print and publish the aforesaid Treaty and the present Convention for general information.

Art. IX.—It is agreed that, as soon as the Convention shall have been signed, the ratification of the Treaty of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall have been exchanged, and an Imperial Decree respecting the publication of the said Convention and Treaty shall have been promulgated, as provided for by Article VIII. of this Convention, Chusan shall be evacuated by Her Britannic Majesty's troops there stationed, and Her Britannic Majesty's force now before Peking shall commence its march towards the city of Tientsin, the forts of Taku, the north coast of Shan-tung, and city of Canton, at each or all of which places, it shall be at the option of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, to retain a force, until the indemnity of eight millions of taels, guaranteed in Article III., shall have been paid.

Done at Peking, in the Court of the Board of Ceremonies, on the twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Seal of
Chinese
Plenipotentiary

Signature of
Chinese
Plenipotentiary.

TREATY
OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION,
BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR
OF CHINA.

SIGNED AT TIENTSIN, 26TH JUNE, 1858.

Ratifications Exchanged at Peking, 24th October, 1860.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being desirous to put an end to the existing misunderstanding between the two countries, and to place their relations on a more satisfactory footing in future, have resolved to proceed to a revision and improvement of the Treaties existing between them; and, for that purpose, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, a Peer of the United Kingdom, and Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle;

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, the High Commissioners Kweiliang, a Senior Chief Secretary of State, styled of East Cabinet, Captain-General of the Plain White Banner of the Manchu Banner Force, Superintendent-General of the Administration of Criminal Law; and Hwashana, one of His Imperial Majesty's Expositors of the Classics, Manchu President of the office for the regulation of the Civil Establishment, Captain-General of the Bordered Blue Banner of the Chinese Banner Force, and visitor of the office of Interpretation;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

Art. I.—The Treaty of Peace and Amity between the two nations, signed at Nanking on the twenty ninth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, is hereby renewed and confirmed.

The Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade having been amended and improved, and the substance of their provisions having been incorporated in this Treaty, the said Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade are hereby abrogated.

Art. II.—For the better preservation of harmony in future, Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and His Majesty the Emperor of China mutually agree that, in accordance with the universal practice of great and friendly nations, Her Majesty the Queen may, if she see fit, appoint Ambassadors, Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents to the Court of Peking; and His Majesty the Emperor of China may, in like manner, if he see fit, appoint Ambassadors, Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents to the Court of St. James.

Art. III.—His Majesty the Emperor of China hereby agrees that the Ambassador, Minister, or other Diplomatic Agent, so appointed by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, may reside, with his family and establishment, permanently at the capital, or may visit it occasionally at the option of the British Government. He shall not be called upon to perform any ceremony derogatory to him as representing the Sovereign of an independent nation on a footing of equality with that of China. On the other hand, he shall use the same forms of ceremony and respect to His Majesty the Emperor as are employed by the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Diplomatic Agents of Her Majesty towards the Sovereigns of independent and equal European nations.

It is further agreed, that Her Majesty's Government may acquire at Peking a site for building, or may hire houses for the accommodation of Her Majesty's Mission, and that the Chinese Government will assist it in so doing.

Her Majesty's Representative shall be at liberty to choose his own servants and attendants, who shall not be subjected to any kind of molestation whatever.

Any person guilty of disrespect or violence to Her Majesty's Representative, or to any member of his family or establishment, in deed or word, shall be severely punished.

Art. IV.—It is further agreed that no obstacle or difficulty shall be made to the free movement of Her Majesty's Representative, and that he, and the persons of his suite, may come and go, and travel at their pleasure. He shall, moreover, have full liberty to send and receive his correspondence to and from any point on the sea-coast that he may select; and his letters and effects shall be held sacred and inviolable. He may employ, for their transmission, special couriers who shall meet with the same protection and facilities for travelling as the persons employed in carrying despatches for the Imperial Government; and, generally, he shall enjoy the same privileges as are accorded to officers of the same rank by the usage and consent of Western nations.

All expenses attending the Diplomatic Mission of Great Britain shall be borne by the British Government.

Art. V.—His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to nominate one of the Secretaries of State, or a President of one of the Boards, as the high officer with whom the Ambassador, Minister, or other Diplomatic Agent of Her Majesty the Queen shall transact business, either personally or in writing, on a footing of perfect equality.

Art. VI.—Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain agrees that the privileges hereby secured shall be enjoyed in her dominions by the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Diplomatic Agents of the Emperor of China, accredited to the Court of Her Majesty.

Art. VII.—Her Majesty the Queen may appoint one or more Consuls in the dominions of the Emperor of China; and such Consul or Consuls shall be at liberty to reside in any of the open ports or cities of China, as Her Majesty the Queen may consider most expedient for the interests of British commerce. They shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese authorities, and enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consular Officers of the most favoured nation.

Consuls and Vice-Consuls in charge shall rank with Intendants of Circuit; Vice-Consuls, Acting Vice-Consuls, and Interpreters, with Prefects. They shall have access to the official residences of these officers, communicate with them, either personally or in writing, on a footing of equality, as the interests of the public service may require.

Art. VIII.—The Christian religion, as professed by Protestants or Roman Catholics, inculcates the practice of virtue, and teaches man to do as he would be done by. Persons teaching it or professing it, therefore, shall alike be entitled to the protection of the Chinese authorities, nor shall any such, peaceably pursuing their calling and not offending against the laws, be persecuted or interfered with.

Art. IX.—British subjects are hereby authorised to travel, for their pleasure or for purposes of trade, to all parts of the interior, under passports which will be issued by their Consuls, and countersigned by the local authorities. These passports, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the localities passed through. If the passport be not irregular, the bearer will be allowed to proceed, and no opposition shall be offered to his hiring persons, or hiring vessels for the carriage of his baggage or merchandise. If he be without a passport, or if he commit any offence against the

law, he shall be handed over to the nearest Consul for punishment, but he must not be subjected to any ill-usage in excess of necessary restraint. No passports need be applied for by persons going on excursions from the ports open to trade to a distance not exceeding 100 *li*, and for a period not exceeding five days.

The provisions of this Article do not apply to crews of ships, for the due restraint of whom regulations will be drawn up by the Consul and the local authorities.

To Nanking, and other cities, disturbed by persons in arms against the Government, no pass shall be given, until they shall have been recaptured.

Art. X.—British merchant-ships shall have authority to trade upon the Great River (Yang-tsze). The Upper and Lower Valley of the river being, however, disturbed by outlaws, no port shall be for the present opened to trade, with the exception of Chinkiang, which shall be opened in a year from the date of the signing of this Treaty.

So soon as peace shall have been restored, British vessels shall also be admitted to trade at such ports as far as Hankow, not exceeding three in number, as the British Minister, after consultation with the Chinese Secretary of State, may determine shall be ports of entry and discharge.

Art. XI.—In addition to the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai, opened by the Treaty of Nanking, it is agreed that British subjects may frequent the cities and ports of Newchwang, Tang-Chow (Chefoo) Taiwan (Formosa), Chao-Chow (Swatow), and Kiung-chow (Hainan).

They are permitted to carry on trade with whomsoever they please, and to proceed to and fro at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise.

They shall enjoy the same privileges, advantages, and immunities at the said towns and ports as they enjoy at the ports already opened to trade, including the right of residence, of buying or renting houses, of leasing land therein, and of building churches, hospitals, and cemeteries.

Art. XII.—British subjects, whether at the ports or at other places, desiring to build or open houses, warehouses, churches, hospitals, or burial grounds shall make their agreement for the land or buildings they require, at the rates prevailing among the people, equitably, and without exaction on either side.

Art. XIII.—The Chinese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon the employment by British subjects of Chinese subjects, in any lawful capacity.

Art. XIV.—British subjects may hire whatever boats they please for the transport of goods or passengers, and the sum to be paid for such boats shall be settled between the parties themselves, without the interference of the Chinese Government. The number of these boats shall not be limited, nor shall a monopoly in respect either of the boats or of the porters or coolies engaged in carrying the goods, be granted to any parties. If any smuggling takes place in them, the offenders will, of course, be punished according to law.

Art. XV.—All questions in regard to rights whether of property or person, arising between British subjects, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

Art. XVI.—Chinese subjects who may be guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects shall be arrested and punished by Chinese authorities according to the laws of China.

British subjects who may commit any crime in China, shall be tried and punished by the Consul, or other public functionary authorised thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain.

Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

Art. XVII.—A British subject, having reason to complain of a Chinese, must proceed to the Consulate, and state his grievance. The Consul will inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject, the Consul shall not less listen to his complaint, and endeavour to settle it in a friendly manner. If disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of the Chinese authorities, that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably.

Art. XVIII.—The Chinese authorities shall at all times afford the fullest protection to the persons and property of British subjects, whenever these shall have been subjected to insult or violence. In all cases of incendiarism or robbery, the local authorities shall at once take the necessary steps for the recovery of the stolen property, the suppression of disorder, and the arrest of the guilty parties, whom they will punish according to law.

Art. XIX.—If any British merchant-vessel, while within Chinese waters, be plundered by robbers or pirates, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities to use every endeavour to capture and punish the said robbers or pirates and recover the stolen property, that it may be handed over to the Consul for restoration to the owner.

Art. XX.—If any British vessel be at any time wrecked or stranded on the coast of China, or be compelled to take refuge in any port within the dominions of the Emperor of China, the Chinese authorities, on being apprised of the fact, shall immediately adopt measures for its relief and security; the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and shall be furnished, if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station.

Art. XXI.—If criminals, subjects of China, shall take refuge in Hongkong or on board the British ships there, they shall, upon due requisition by the Chinese authorities, be searched for, and, on proof of their guilt, be delivered up.

In like manner, if Chinese offenders take refuge in the houses or on board the vessels of British subjects at open ports, they shall not be harboured or concealed, but shall be delivered up, on due requisition by the Chinese authorities, addressed to the British Consul.

Art. XXII.—Should any Chinese subject fail to discharge debts incurred to a British subject, or should he fraudulently abscond, the Chinese authorities will do their utmost to effect his arrest, and enforce recovery of the debts. The British authorities will likewise do their utmost to bring to justice any British subject fraudulently absconding or failing to discharge debts incurred by him to a Chinese subject.

Art. XXIII.—Should natives of China who may repair to Hongkong to trade, incur debts there, the recovery of such debts must be arranged for by the British Court of Justice on the spot: but should the Chinese debtors abscond, and be known to have property, real or personal, within the Chinese territory, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities, on application by, and in concert with, the British Consul, to do their utmost to see justice done between the parties.

Art. XXIV.—It is agreed that British subjects shall pay, on all merchandise imported or exported by them, the duties prescribed by the tariff; but in no case shall they be called upon to pay other or higher duties than are required of the subjects of any other foreign nation.

Art. XXV.—Import duties shall be considered payable on the landing of the goods, and duties of export on the shipment of the same.

Art. XXVI.—Whereas the tariff fixed by Article X. of the Treaty of Nanking and which was estimated so as to impose on imports and exports a duty of about the rate of five per cent. *ad valorem*, has been found, by reason of the fall in value of various articles of merchandise, therein enumerated, to impose a duty upon these considerably in excess of the rate originally assumed, as above, to be a fair rate, it is agreed that the said tariff shall be revised, and that as soon as the Treaty shall have been signed, application shall be made to the Emperor of China to depute a high officer of the Board of Revenue to meet, at Shanghai, officers to be deputed on behalf of the British Government, to consider its revision together, so that the tariff, as revised, may come into operation immediately after the ratification of this Treaty.

Art. XXVII.—It is agreed that either of the high contracting parties to the Treaty may demand a further revision of tariff, and of the Commercial Articles of his Treaty, at the end of ten years; but if no demand be made on either side within six months of the end of the first ten years, then the tariff shall remain in force for ten years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding ten years; and so it shall be at the end of each successive ten years.

Art. XXVIII.—Whereas it was agreed in Article X. of the Treaty of Nanking that British imports, having paid the tariff duties, should be conveyed into the interior free of all further charges, except a transit duty, the amount whereof was not to exceed a certain percentage on tariff value; and whereas no accurate information having been furnished of the amount of such duty, British merchants have constantly complained that charges are suddenly and arbitrarily imposed by the provincial authorities as transit duties upon produce on its way to the foreign market, and on imports on their way into the interior, to the detriment of trade; it is agreed that within four months from the signing of this Treaty, at all ports now open to British trade, and within a similar period at all ports that may hereafter be opened, the authority appointed to superintend the collection of duties shall be obliged, upon application of the Consul, to declare the amount of duties leviable on produce between the places of production and the port of shipment, and upon imports between the Consular port in question and the inland market named by the Consul; and that a notification thereof shall be published in English and Chinese for general information.

But it shall be at the option of any British subject desiring to convey produce purchased inland to a port, or to convey imports from a port to an inland market, to clear his goods of all transit duties, by payment of a single charge. The amount of this charge shall be leviable on exports at the first barrier they may have to pass, or, on imports, at the port at which they are landed; and on payment thereof a certificate shall be issued, which shall exempt the goods from all further inland charges whatsoever.

It is further agreed that the amount of this charge shall be calculated, as nearly as possible, at the rate of two and a half per cent. *ad valorem*, and that it shall be fixed for each article at the conference to be held at Shanghai for the revision of the tariff.

It is distinctly understood that the payment of transit dues, by commutation or otherwise, shall in no way affect the tariff duties on imports, or exports, which will continue to be levied separately and in full.

Art. XXIX.—British merchant vessels, of more than one hundred and fifty tons burden, shall be charged tonnage-dues at the rate of four mace per ton; if of one hundred and fifty tons and under, they shall be charged at the rate of one mace per ton.

Any vessel clearing from any of the open ports of China for any other of the open ports, or for Hongkong, shall be entitled, on application of the master, to a special certificate from the Customs, on exhibition of which she shall be exempted from all further payment of tonnage-dues in any open port of China, for a period of four months, to be reckoned from the date of her port-clearance.

Art. XXX.—The master of any British merchant-vessel may, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of his vessel, but not later, decide to depart without breaking bulk, in which case he will not be subject to pay tonnage-dues. But tonnage-dues shall be held due after the expiration of the said forty-eight hours. No other fees or charge upon entry or departure shall be levied.

Art. XXXI.—No tonnage-dues shall be payable on boats employed by British subjects in the conveyance of passengers, baggage, letters, articles of provision, or other articles not subject to duty, between any of the open ports. All cargo-boats, however, conveying merchandise subject to duty shall pay tonnage-dues once in four months, at the rate of one mace per register ton.

Art. XXXII.—The Consul and Superintendent of Customs shall consult together regarding the erection of beacons or lighthouses, and the distribution of buoys and lightships, as occasion may demand.

Art. XXXIII.—Duties shall be paid to the bankers, authorized by the Chinese Government to receive the same in its behalf, either in sycee or in foreign money, according to the assay made at Canton on the thirteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

Art. XXXIV.—Sets of standard weights and measures, prepared according to the standard issued to the Canton Custom-house by the Board of Revenue, shall be delivered by the Superintendent of Customs to the Consul at each port, to secure uniformity and prevent confusion.

Art. XXXV.—Any British merchant vessel arriving at one of the open ports shall be at liberty to engage the services of a pilot to take her into port. In like manner, after she has discharged all legal dues and duties and is ready to take her departure, she shall be allowed to select a pilot to conduct her out of port.

Art. XXXVI.—Whenever a British merchant vessel shall arrive off one of the open ports, the Superintendent of Customs shall depute one or more Customs' officers to guard the ship. They shall either live in a boat of their own, or stay on board the ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their food and expenses shall be supplied them from the Custom-house, and they shall not be entitled to any fees whatever from the master or consignee. Should they violate this regulation, they shall be punished proportionately to the amount exacted.

Art. XXXVII.—Within twenty four hours after the arrival, the ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., shall be lodged in the hands of the Consul, who will within a further period of twenty-four hours report to the Superintendent of Customs the name of the ship, her registered tonnage, and the nature of her cargo. If, owing to neglect on the part of the master, the above rule is not complied with, within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival, he shall be liable to a fine of fifty taels for every day's delay; the total amount of penalty, however, shall not exceed two hundred taels.

The master will be responsible for the correctness of the manifest, which shall contain a full and true account of the particulars of the cargo on board. For presenting a false manifest, he will subject himself to a fine of five hundred taels; but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the Customs' officers, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring this penalty.

Art. XXXVIII.—After receiving from the Consul the report in due form, the Superintendent of Customs shall grant the vessel a permit to open hatches. If the master shall open hatches, and begin to discharge any goods without such permission, he shall be fined five hundred taels, and the goods discharged shall be confiscated wholly.

Art. XXXIX.—Any British merchant who has cargo to land or ship, must apply to the Superintendent of Customs for a special permit. Cargo landed or shipped without such permit, will be liable to confiscation.

Art. XL.—No transhipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission, under pain of confiscation of the goods so transhipped.

Art. XLI.—When all dues and duties shall have been paid, the Superintendent of Customs shall give a port-clearance, and the Consul shall then return the ship's papers, so that she may depart on her voyage.

Art. XLII.—With respect to articles subject, according to the tariff, to an *ad valorem* duty, if the British merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in affixing a value, then each party shall call two or three merchants to look at the goods, and the highest price at which any of these merchants would be willing to purchase them shall be assumed as the value of the goods.

Art. XLIII.—Duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article, making a deduction for the tare, weight of congee, &c. To fix the tare on any articles, such as tea, if the British merchant cannot agree with the Custom-house officer, then each party shall choose so many chests out of every hundred, which being first weighed in gross, shall afterwards be tared, and the average tare upon these chests shall be assumed as the tare upon the whole; and upon this principle shall the tare be fixed upon all other goods and packages. If there should be any other points in dispute which cannot be settled, the British merchant may appeal to his Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the case to the Superintendent of Customs, that it may be equitably arranged. But the appeal must be made within twenty-four hours or it will not be attended to. While such points are still unsettled, the Superintendent of Customs shall postpone the insertion of the same in his books.

Art. XLIV.—Upon all damaged goods a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, proportionate to their deterioration. If any disputes arise, they shall be settled in the manner pointed out in the clause of this Treaty having reference to articles which pay duty *ad valorem*.

Art. XLV.—British merchants who may have imported merchandise into any of the open ports, and paid the duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same, shall be entitled to make application to the Superintendent of Customs, who in order to prevent fraud on the revenue, shall cause examination to be made by suitable officers, to see that the duties paid on such goods, as entered in the Custom-house books, correspond with the representation made, and that the goods remain with their original marks unaltered. He shall then make a memorandum on the port-clearance of the goods, and of the amount of duties paid, and deliver the same to the merchant, and shall also certify the facts to the officers of Customs of the other ports. All which being done, on the arrival in port of the vessel in which the goods are laden, everything being found on examination there to correspond, she shall be permitted to break bulk, and land the said goods, without being subject to the payment of any additional duty thereon. But if, on such examination, the Superintendent of Customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue in the case, then the goods shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

British merchants desiring to re-export duty-paid imports to a foreign country shall be entitled, on complying with the same conditions as in the case of re-exportation to another port in China, to a drawback-certificate, which shall be a valid tender to the Customs in payment of import or export duties.

Foreign grain brought into any port of China in a British ship, if no part thereof has been landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

Art. XLVI.—The Chinese authorities at each port shall adopt the means they may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering from fraud or smuggling.

Art. XLVII.—British merchant-vessels are not entitled to resort to other than the ports of trade declared open by this Treaty, they are not unlawfully to enter other ports in China or to carry on clandestine trade along the coast thereof. Any vessel violating this provision, shall, with her cargo, be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

Art. XLVIII.—If any British merchant-vessel be concerned in smuggling, the goods, whatever their value or nature, shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese authorities, and the ship may be prohibited from trading further, and sent away as soon as her account shall have been adjusted and paid.

Art. XLIX.—All penalties enforced, or confiscations made, under this Treaty, shall belong and be appropriated to the public service of the Government of China.

Art. L.—All official communications, addressed by the Diplomatic and Consular Agents of Her Majesty the Queen to the Chinese authorities, shall, henceforth, be written in English. They will for the present be accompanied by a Chinese version, but it is understood that, in the event of there being any difference of meaning between the English and Chinese text, the English Government will hold the sense as expressed in the English text to be the correct sense. This provision is to apply to the Treaty now negotiated, the Chinese text of which has been carefully corrected by the English original.

Art. LI.—It is agreed henceforward the character 夷 ("I" (barbarian) shall not be applied to the Government or subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, in any Chinese official document issued by the Chinese authorities, either in the capital or in the provinces.

Art. LII.—British ships of war coming for no hostile purpose, or being engaged in the pursuit of pirates, shall be at liberty to visit all ports within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and shall receive every facility for the purchase of provisions, procuring water, and, if occasion require, for the making of repairs. The commanders of such ships shall hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities, on terms of equality and courtesy.

Art. LIII.—In consideration of the injury sustained by native and foreign commerce from the prevalence of piracy in the seas of China, the high contracting parties agree to concert measures for its suppression.

Art. LIV.—The British Government and its subjects are hereby confirmed in all privileges, immunities, and advantages conferred on them by previous Treaties; and it is hereby expressly stipulated that the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities, and advantages that

may have been, or may be hereafter, granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

Art. LV.—In evidence of Her desire for the continuance of a friendly understanding, Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain consents to include in a Separate Article, which shall be in every respect of equal validity with the Articles of this Treaty, the conditions affecting indemnity for expenses incurred and losses sustained in the matter of the Canton question.

Art. LVI.—The ratifications of this Treaty, under the hand of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, respectively, shall be exchanged at Peking, within a year from this day of signature.

In token whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Treaty. Done at Tientsin, this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; corresponding with the Chinese date, the sixteenth day, fifth moon, of the eighth year of Hien Fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Signature of First Chinese Plenipotentiary.

Signature of Second Chinese Plenipotentiary.

Separate Article annexed to the Treaty concluded between Great Britain and China on the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight.

It is hereby agreed that a sum of two millions of taels, on account of the losses sustained by British subjects through the misconduct of the Chinese authorities at Canton, and a further sum of two millions of taels on account of the Military expenses of the Expedition which Her Majesty the Queen has been compelled to send out for the purpose of obtaining redress, and of enforcing the due observance of Treaty provisions, shall be paid to Her Majesty's Representative in China by the authorities of the Kwang-tung province.

The necessary arrangements with respect to the time and mode of effecting these payments shall be determined by Her Majesty's Representative, in concert with the Chinese authorities of Kwang-tung.

When the above amounts shall have been discharged in full, the British forces will be withdrawn from the city of Canton. Done at Tientsin, this twenty-sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, corresponding with the Chinese date, the sixteenth day, fifth moon, of the eighth year of Hien Fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Signature of First Chinese Plenipotentiary.

Signature of Second Chinese Plenipotentiary.

AGREEMENT IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLES 26 AND 28 OF THE TREATY OF TIENTSIN.

SIGNED AT SHANGHAI, 8TH NOVEMBER, 1858.

Whereas it was provided, by the Treaty of Tientsin, that a conference should be held at Shanghai between Officers deputed by the British Government on the one part, and by the Chinese Government on the other part, for the purpose of determining the amount of tariff duties and transit dues to be henceforth levied, a conference has been held accordingly; and its proceedings having been submitted to the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty the Queen, on the one part; and to Kweiliang, Hwashana, Ho Kwei tsing, Ming-shen, and Twan Ching-shih, High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor, on the other part, these High Officers have agreed and determined upon the revised Tariff hereto appended, the rate of transit dues therewith declared, together with other Rules and Regulations for the better explanation of the Treaty aforesaid; and do hereby agree that the said Tariff and Rules—the latter being in ten Articles, thereto appended—shall be equally binding on the Governments and subjects of both countries with the Treaty itself.

In witness whereof, they hereto affix their Seals and Signatures.

Done at Shanghai, in the Province of Kiangsu, this eighth day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, being the third day, of the tenth moon, of the eighth year of the reign of Hien Fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Seal of Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Signature of the Five Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

CUSTOMS' TARIFF, IN ENGLISH AND CHINESE.

[Agreed upon at Shanghai in November, 1858, between the British Plenipotentiary and Chinese Commissioners, and accepted at the same time by the Plenipotentiaries of France and the United States.]

I.—TARIFF ON IMPORTS.

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
1	Agar-agar	60	海菜 石花菜	t. m. c. c. per 100 catties 0 1 5 0
2	Asafetida	13	阿魏	" 0 6 5 0
3	Beeswax, Yellow.....	4	蜂蠟	" 1 0 0 0
4	Betel-nut.....	21	檳榔	" 0 1 5 0
5	" Husk.....	33	檳榔衣	" 0 0 7 5
6	Beche-de-mer, Black	52	黑海參	" 1 5 0 0
7	" White.....	53	白海參	" 0 3 5 0
8	Bird-nests, 1st quality.....	49	上等燕窩	per catty 0 5 5 0
9	" 2nd ".....	50	中燕窩	" 0 4 5 0
10	" 3rd, or uncleaned	51	下燕窩	" 0 1 5 0
11	Buttons, Brass.....	42	銅鈕扣	per gross 0 0 5 5
12	Camphor, Baroos, clean...	14	上冰片	per catty 1 3 0 0
13	" " refuse..	15	下冰片	" 6 7 2 0
14	Canvas & Cotton Duck, } not exceeding 50 yards } long.....	95	蔴棉帆布	per piece 0 4 0 0
15	Cardamoms, Superior....	26	白荳蔻	per 100 catties 1 0 0 0
16	" Inferior, or } Grains of Paradise.... }	34	砂仁	" 0 5 0 0
17	Cinnamon	35	肉桂	" 1 5 0 0
18	Clocks.....	90	白鳴鐘	5 per cent. ad valorem.
19	Cloves.....	16	丁香	per 100 catties 0 5 0 0
20	" Mother.....	17	母丁香	" 0 1 8 0
21	Coal, Foreign.....	47	煤	per ton 0 0 5 0
22	Cochineal.....	65	呀囉米	per 100 catties 5 0 0 0
23	Coral.....	159	珊瑚	per catty 0 1 0 0
24	Cordage, Manila.....	44	呂宋繩	per 100 catties 0 3 5 0
25	Cornelians	154	瑪瑙	per 100 stones 0 3 0 0
26	" Beads.....	155	瑪瑙珠	per 100 catties 7 0 0 0

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
27	Cotton, Raw	96	棉花	<i>t. m. c. c.</i> per 100 catties 0 3 5 0
28	Cotton Piece Goods,— Grey, White, Plain, & Twilled, exceeding 24 in. wide, and not ex- ceeding 40 yds. long.)	97	原色布	per piece 0 0 8 0
29	Cotton Piece Goods,— exceeding 34 in. wide, & exceeding 40 yds. long.)	98	白色布	every 10 yds. 0 0 2 0
30	Cotton Piece Goods,— Drills and Jeans, not exceeding 30 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yards long.	99	無花布	per piece 0 1 0 0
31	Cotton Piece Goods,— not exceeding 30 in. wide, and not exceed- ing 30 yards long.	100	斜紋布	„ 0 0 7 5
32	Cotton Piece Goods,— T-Cloths, not exceed- ing 34 in. wide, and not exceeding 48 yds. long.	101	大小原布	„ 0 0 8 0
33	Cotton Piece Goods,— not exceeding 34 in. wide, and not exceed- ing 24 yards long.	102	小原布	„ 0 0 4 0
34	Cotton—Dyed, Figured, and Plain, not exceed- ing 36 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long:	103	色布	„ 0 1 5 0
35	„ Fancy White Bro- cades and White Spotted Shirtings, not exceed- ing 36 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long.	104	花布白提布白 點布	„ 0 1 0 0
36	„ Printed Chintzes and Furnitures, not exceed- ing 31 in. wide, and not exceeding 30 yds. long.)	105	印花布	„ 0 0 7 0
37	„ Cambries, not exceed- ing 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 24 yds. long.)	106	袈裟布	„ 0 0 7 0
38	„ Cambries, not exceed- ing 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 12 yds. long.)	107	袈裟布	„ 0 0 3 5
39	„ Muslins, not exceed- ing 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 24 yds. long.)	108	袈裟布	„ 0 0 7 5

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
				<i>t. m. c. c.</i>
40	Cotton, Muslins, not exceeding 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 12 yards long.....	109	袈裟	per piece 0 0 3 5
41	„ Damasks, not exceeding 36 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long.....	110	緞布	„ 0 2 0 0
42	„ Dimities, or Quiltings, not exceeding 40 in. wide, and not exceeding 12 yards long.....	111	柳條布	„ 0 0 6 5
43	„ Gingham, not exceeding 28 in. wide, and not exceeding 30 yards long.....	112	毛布各色	„ 0 0 3 5
44	„ Handkerchiefs, not exceeding 1 yard square.....	120	手帕	per dozen 0 0 2 5
45	„ Fustians, not exceeding 35 yards long....	118	回絨	per piece 0 2 0 0
46	„ Velvetens, not exceeding 34 yards long....	133	花剪絨	„ 0 1 5 0
47	„ Threads.....	114	棉線	per 100 catties 0 7 2 0
48	„ Yarn.....	115	棉紗	„ 0 7 0 0
49	Cow Bezoar, Indian.....	18	牛黃	per catty 1 5 0 0
50	Cutch.....	19	兒茶	per 100 catties 0 1 8 0
51	Elephants' Teeth, Whole,	173	象牙	„ 4 0 0 0
52	„ „ Broken,	174	象牙碎	„ 3 0 0 0
53	Feathers, Kingfishers', Peacocks'.....	177	翠毛孔雀毛	per hundred 0 4 0 0
54	Fishmaws.....	57	魚肚	per 100 catties 1 0 0 0
55	Fish-skins.....	59	魚皮	„ 0 2 0 0
56	Flints.....	40	火石	„ 0 0 3 0
57	Gambier.....	20	檳榔膏	„ 0 1 5 0
58	Gamboge.....	72	藤黃	„ 1 0 0 0
59	Ginseng, American, } Crude.....	22	美國參下	„ 6 0 0 0
60	„ American, Clarified....	23	揀淨參鬚參	„ 8 0 0 0
61	Glass, Window.....	158	玻璃片	box of 100 sq. ft. 0 1 5 0
62	Glue.....	71	皮膠	per 100 catties 0 1 5 0
63	Gold Thread, Real.....	121	真金線	per catty 1 6 0 0
64	„ „ Imitation....	122	假金線	„ 0 0 3 0
65	Gum, Benjamin.....	6	安息香	per 100 catties 0 6 0 0
66	„ „ Oil'of.....	7	安息油	„ 0 6 0 0
67	„ Dragon's Blood....	38	血竭	„ 0 4 5 0

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
68	Gum, Myrrh.....	25	沒藥	per 100 catties <i>t. m. c. c.</i> 0 4 5 0
69	„ Olibanum.....	24	沒乳香	„ 0 4 5 0
70	Hides, Buffalo and Cow..	161	生牛皮	„ 0 5 0 0
71	„ Rhinoceros.....	176	犀皮	„ 0 4 2 0
72	Horns, Buffalo.....	160	牛角	„ 0 2 5 0
73	„ Deer.....	37	鹿角	„ 0 2 5 0
74	„ Rhinoceros... .	30	犀角	„ 2 0 0 0
75	Indigo, Liquid.....	69	水靛	„ 0 1 8 0
76	Isinglass.....	70	魚膠	„ 0 6 5 0
77	Lacquered Ware.....	43	漆器	„ 1 0 0 0
78	Leather.....	162	熟牛皮	„ 0 4 2 0
79	Linen, fine, as Irish or } Scotch, not exceeding } 50 yards long.....	116	細藤布	per piece 0 5 0 0
80	„ coarse, as Linen } and Cotton, or Silk and } Linen mixtures, not } exceeding 50 yds. long }	117	粗藤布	„ 0 2 0 0
81	Lueraban Seed.....	39	大風子	per 100 catties 0 0 3 5
82	Mace.....	26	荳蔻花	„ 1 0 0 0
83	Mangrove Bark.....	73	梛皮	„ 0 0 3 0
84	Metals,—Copper, manu- } factured, as in Sheets, } Rods, Nails.....	141	熟銅銅片銅條	„ 1 5 0 0
85	„ Copper, unmanufac- } tured, as in Slabs.... }	140	生銅銅磚	„ 1 0 0 0
86	„ Copper, Yellow Met- } tal, Sheathing, and } Nails.....	151	黃銅釘黃皮銅	„ 0 9 0 0
87	„ Copper, Japan.....	148	日本銅	„ 0 6 0 0
88	„ Iron, manufactured, } as in Sheets, Rods, } Bars, Hoops.....	143	熟鐵如條板籜	„ 0 1 2 5
89	„ Iron, unmanufactured, } as in Pigs.....	142	生鐵如鐵磚	„ 0 0 7 5
90	„ Iron, Kentledge.....	152	商船壓載鐵	„ 0 0 1 0
91	„ „ Wire.....	153	鐵絲	„ 0 2 5 0
92	„ Lead in Pigs... .	144	鉛塊	„ 0 2 5 0
93	„ „ in Sheets... .	149	鉛片	„ 0 5 5 0
94	„ Quicksilver.....	31	水銀	„ 2 0 0 0
95	„ Spelter (saleable only } under Regulation ap- } pended).....	150	白鉛	„ 0 2 5 0

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
96	Metals, Steel.....	145	鋼	<i>t. m. c. c.</i> per 100 catties 0 2 5 0
97	„ Tin.....	146	錫	„ 1 2 5 0
98	„ Tin Plates.....	147	馬口鐵	„ 0 4 0 0
99	Mother-o'-Pearl Shell...	41	雲母殼	„ 0 2 0 0
100	Musical Boxes.....	94	八音琴	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>
101	Mussels, Dried.....	63	淡菜	per 100 catties 0 2 0 0
102	Nutmegs.....	27	肉菜豆蔻	„ 2 5 0 0
103	Olives, Unpickled, Salt- ed, or Pickled.....	138	橄欖	„ 0 1 8 0
104	Opium.....	34	鴉片即洋藥	„ 30 0 0 0
105	Pepper, Black.....	10	黑胡椒	„ 0 3 6 0
106	„ White.....	9	白胡椒	„ 0 5 0 0
107	Prawns, Dried.....	62	蝦米	„ 0 3 6 0
108	Putchuck.....	29	木香	„ 0 6 0 0
109	Rattans.....	74	沙藤	„ 0 1 5 0
110	Rose Maloes.....	2	蘇合油	„ 1 0 0 0
111	Salt Fish.....	58	鹹魚	„ 0 1 8 0
112	Saltpetre, (saleable only under Regulation ap- pended).....	3	硝	„ 0 5 0 0
113	Sandalwood.....	8	檀香	„ 0 4 0 0
114	Sapanwood.....	67	蘇木	„ 0 1 0 0
115	Seahorse Teeth.....	172	海馬牙	„ 2 0 0 0
116	Sharks' Fins, Black....	54	黑魚翅	„ 0 5 0 0
117	„ „ White.....	55	白魚翅	„ 1 5 0 0
118	„ Skins.....	64	鯊魚皮	per hundred 2 0 0 0
119	Silver Thread, Real....	123	真銀線	per catty 1 3 0 0
120	„ „ Imitation..	124	假銀線	„ 0 0 3 0
121	Sinews, Buffalo & Deer...	61	牛鹿筋	per 100 catties 0 5 5 0
122	Skins, Fox, large.....	164	大狐狸皮	each 0 1 5 0
123	„ „ small.....	165	小狐狸皮	„ 0 0 7 5
124	„ Marten.....	167	貉皮	„ 0 1 5 0
125	„ Sea Otter.....	163	海龍皮	„ 1 5 0 0
126	„ Tiger & Leopard	166	虎皮豹皮	„ 0 1 5 0
127	„ Beaver.....	170	海驢皮	per hundred 5 0 0 0
128	„ Doe, Hare, & } Rabbit..... }	175	兔皮鹿皮	„ 0 5 0 0
129	„ Squirrel.....	171	灰鼠皮銀鼠皮	„ 0 5 0 0

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
130	Skins, Land Otter.....	168	獺皮	per hundred <i>t. m. c. c.</i> 2 0 0 0
131	„ Raccoon.....	169	貉獾皮	„ 2 0 0 0
132	Smalts.....	66	大青	per 100 catties 1 5 0 0
133	Snuff, Foreign.....	139	鼻烟外國	„ 7 2 0 0
134	Sticklac.....	68	紫梗	„ 0 3 0 0
135	Stockfish.....	56	柴魚	„ 0 5 0 0
136	Sulphur and Brimstone, (saleable only under Regulation appended)	5	硫黃	„ 0 2 0 0
137	Telescopes, Spy & Opera Glasses, Looking Glasses and Mirrors.....	93	千里鏡雙眼鏡	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>
138	Tigers' Bones.....	36	虎骨	per 100 catties 1 5 5 0
139	Timber,—Masts and Spars, Hard-wood, not exceeding 40 feet....	76	輕重木桅	each 4 0 0 0
140	„ not exceeding 60 feet..	77		„ 6 0 0 0
141	„ exceeding 60 feet.....	78		„ 10 0 0 0
142	„ Soft-wood, not exceeding 40 feet.....	79		„ 2 0 0 0.
143	„ not exceeding 60 feet..	80		„ 4 5 0 0
144	„ exceeding 60 feet.....	81		„ 6 5 0 0
145	„ Beams, Hard-wood, not exceeding 26 feet long, and under 12 in. square.....	82	樑	„ 0 1 5 0
146	„ Planks, Hard-wood, not exceeding 24 feet long, 12 in. wide, and 3 in. thick.....	83	木板	per hundred 3 5 0 0
147	„ Planks, Hard-wood, not exceeding 16 feet long, 12 in. wide, and 3 in. thick.....	84		„ 2 0 0 0
148	„ Planks, Soft-wood.....	85		₹ 1,000 sq. ft. 0 7 0 0
149	„ Planks, Teak.....	86	蘇栗樹板	each cubic ft. 0 0 3 5
150	Tinder.....	48	火絨	per 100 catties 0 3 5 0
151	Tortoise Shell.....	156	玳瑁	per catty 0 2 5 0
152	„ „ Broken.....	157	玳瑁碎	„ 0 0 7 2
153	Umbrellas.....	45	各樣傘	each 0 0 3 5
154	Velvets, not exceeding 34 yards long.....	137	剪絨	per piece 0 1 8 0
155	Watches.....	91	時辰鏢	per pair 1 0 0 0
156	„ éuaillées à perles.	92	珠邊時辰鏢	„ 4 5 0 0

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
157	Wax, Japan	1	日本蠟	<i>t. m. c. c.</i> per 100 catties 0 6 5 0
158	Woods, Camagon	88	毛柿	„ 0 0 3 0
159	„ Ebony	75	烏木	„ 0 1 5 0
160	„ Garroo	11	沉香	„ 2 0 0 0
161	„ Fragrant	46	香柴	„ 0 4 5 0
162	„ Kranjee, 35 ft. long, 1 ft. 8 in. wide, and 1 ft. thick.	89	呀嚨冶木	each 0 8 0 0
163	„ Laka	12	降香	per 100 catties 0 1 4 5
164	„ Red	78	紅木	„ 0 1 1 5
165	Woollen Manufactures, viz.: Blankets	132	床氈	per pair 0 2 0 0
166	Woollen Broadcloth and Spanish Stripes, Habit and Medium Cloth, 51 to 64 in. wide	125	哆羅呢	per chang 0 1 2 0
167	Woollen Long Ells, 31 in. wide	126	啤噉	„ 0 0 4 5
168	Woollen Camlets, English, 31 in. wide	128	羽紗	„ 0 0 5 0
169	Woollen Camlets, Dutch, 33 in. wide	127	羽緞	„ 0 1 0 0
170	Woollen Camlets, Imitation and Bombazettes	129	羽綢	„ 0 0 3 5
171	Woollen Cassimeres, Flannel and Narrow Cloth	130	小呢番絨等類	„ 0 0 4 0
172	Woollen Lastings, 31 in. wide	134	羽綾	„ 0 0 5 0
173	Woollen Lastings, Imitation and Orleans, 34 in. wide	135	小羽綾	„ 0 0 3 5
174	Woollen Bunting, not exceeding 24 in. wide 40 yards long	119	羽布	per piece 0 2 0 0
175	Woollen and Cotton Mixtures, viz.: Lustres, Plain and Brocaded, not exceeding 31 yards long	113	絨棉布各樣	„ 0 2 0 0
176	Woollen, Inferior Spanish Stripes	136	下等絨	per chang 0 1 0 0
177	Woollen Yarn	131	絨線	per 100 catties 3 0 0 0

II.—TARIFF ON EXPORTS.

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
1	Alum.....	1	白礬	per 100 catties <i>t. m. c. c.</i> 0 0 4 5
2	„ Green or Copperas..	2	青礬	„ 0 1 0 0
3	Aniseed, Star.....	12	八角	„ 0 5 0 0
4	„ Broken....	14	八角渣	„ 0 2 5 0
5	„ Oil.....	3	八角油	„ 5 0 0 0
6	Apricot Seeds, or Almonds.....	156	杏仁	„ 0 4 5 0
7	Arsenic.....	18	信石	„ 0 4 5 0
8	Artificial Flowers.....	62	紙花	„ 1 5 0 0
9	Bamboo Ware.....	44	竹器	„ 0 7 5 0
10	Bangles, or Glass Armlets.....	43	料手鐲	„ 0 5 0 0
11	Beans and Peas.....	168	荳	„ 0 0 6 0
12	Bean Cake.....	169	荳餅	„ 0 0 3 5
13	Bone and Horn Ware ..	88	牛骨角器	„ 1 5 0 0
14	Brass Buttons.....	104	銅鈕扣	„ 3 0 0 0
15	„ Foil.....	64	銅薄	„ 1 5 0 0
16	„ Ware.....	103	黃銅器	„ 1 0 0 0
17	„ Wire.....	105	銅絲	„ 1 1 5 0
18	Camphor.....	17	樟腦	„ 0 7 5 0
19	Canes.....	108	各色竹竿	per thousand 0 5 0 0
20	Cantharides.....	32	貓	per 100 catties 2 0 0 0
21	Capoor Cutchery.....	16	三奈即三賴	„ 0 3 0 0
22	Carpets and Druggets ..	104	氈毯	per hundred 3 5 0 0
23	Cassia Lignea.....	19	桂皮	per 100 catties 0 6 0 0
24	„ Buds.....	20	桂子	„ 0 8 0 0
25	„ Twigs.....	23	桂枝	„ 0 1 5 0
26	„ Oil.....	4	桂皮油	„ 9 0 0 0
27	Castor Oil.....	9	葶麻油	„ 0 2 0 0
28	Chestnuts.....	172	栗子	„ 0 1 0 0

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
29	China Root.....	21	土茯苓	per 100 catties <i>t. m. c. c.</i> 0 1 3 0
30	China ware, Fine.....	89	細磁器	„ 0 9 0 0
31	„ Coarse.....	90	粗磁器	„ 0 4 5 0
32	Cinnabar.....	71	硃砂	„ 0 7 5 0
33	Clothing, Cotton.....	111	布衣服	„ 1 5 0 0
34	„ Silk.....	112	綢衣服	„ 10 0 0 0
35	Coal.....	63	土煤	„ 0 0 4 0
36	Coir.....	77	棕	„ 0 1 0 0
37	Copper Ore.....	106	生銅	„ 0 5 0 0
38	„ Sheathing, Old..	107	舊銅片	„ 0 5 0 0
39	„ and Pewter Ware	91	紫黃銅器	„ 1 1 5 0
40	Corals, False.....	45	假珊瑚	„ 0 3 5 0
41	Cotton, Raw.....	123	棉花	„ 0 3 5 0
42	„ Rags.....	121	舊棉絮	„ 0 0 4 5
43	Cow Bezoar.....	31	牛黃	per catty 0 3 6 0
44	Crackers, Fireworks...	46	各色爆竹	per 100 catties 0 5 0 0
45	Cubebs.....	22	澄茄	„ 1 5 0 0
46	Curiosities, Antiques...	55	古玩	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>
47	Dates, Black.....	173	黑棗	per 100 catties 0 1 5 0
48	„ Red.....	174	紅棗	„ 0 0 9 0
49	Dye, Green.....	80	綠膠	per catty 0 8 0 0
50	Eggs, Preserved.....	154	皮蛋	per thousand 0 3 5 0
51	Fans, Feather.....	47	羽扇	per hundred 0 7 5 0
52	„ Paper.....	53	紙扇	„ 0 0 4 5
53	„ Palm Leaf, trimmed	56	細葵扇	per thousand 0 3 6 0
54	„ Palm Leaf, un- } trimmed..... }	57	粗葵扇	„ 0 2 0 0
55	Felt Cuttings.....	61	氈碎	per 100 catties 0 1 0 0
56	„ Caps ..	116	氈帽	per hundred 1 2 5 0
57	Fungus, or Agaric....	159	木耳	per 100 catties 0 6 0 0
58	Galangal.....	164	良羌	„ 0 1 0 0
59	Garlic.....	171	蒜頭	„ 0 0 3 5
60	Ginseng, Native.....	37	關東人參	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>
61	„ Corean or Ja- } pan, 1st quality }	27	高麗日本參	per catty 0 5 0 0
62	„ Corean or Ja- } pan, 2nd quality }	28	高麗日本參下	„ 0 3 5 0
63	Glass Beads.....	49	各色料珠	per 100 catties 0 5 0 0

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
64	Glass or Vitrified Ware.	48	料器	per 100 catties <i>t. m. c. c.</i> 0 5 0 0
65	Grasscloth, Fine.....	118	細夏布	" 2 5 0 0
66	" Coarse.....	119	粗夏布	" 0 7 5 0
67	Ground-nuts.....	165	花生	" 0 1 0 0
68	" Cake.....	166	花生餅	" 0 0 3 0
69	Gypsum, Ground, or } Plaster of Paris.... }	40	石羔	" 0 0 3 0
70	Hair, Camels.....	58	駱駝毛	" 1 0 0 0
71	Hair, Goats.....	60	山羊毛	" 0 1 8 0
72	Hams.....	153	火腿	" 0 5 5 0
73	Hartall, or Orpiment...	24	石黃	" 0 3 5 0
74	Hemp.....	78	蔴	" 0 3 5 0
75	Honey.....	42	蜜蜂	" 0 9 0 0
76	Horns, Deers', Young...	29	嫩鹿茸	per pair 0 9 0 0
77	" " Old....	30	老鹿茸	per 100 catties 1 3 5 0
78	India Ink.....	75	墨	" 4 0 0 0
79	Indigo, Dry.....	86	土靛	" 1 0 0 0
80	Ivory Ware.....	93	象牙器	per catty 0 1 5 0
81	Joss-sticks.....	15	時辰香	per 100 catties 0 2 0 0
82	Kittysols, or Paper } Umbrellas..... }	50	雨遮即紙遮	per hundred 0 5 0 0
83	Lacquered Ware.....	94	漆器	per 100 catties 1 0 0 0
84	Lamp wicks.....	79	燈草	" 0 6 0 0
85	Lead, Red, (<i>Minium</i>)..	65	紅丹	" 0 3 5 0
86	" White (<i>Ceruse</i>)..	69	鉛粉白丹	" 0 3 5 0
87	" Yellow (<i>Massicot</i>)..	70	黃丹	" 0 3 5 0
88	Leather Articles, as } Pouches, Purses.... }	101	皮器	" 1 5 0 0
89	" Green.....	85	綠皮	" 1 8 0 0
90	Lichees.....	162	荔枝	" 0 2 0 0
91	Lily Flowers, Dried....	158	金針菜	" 0 2 7 0
92	" Seeds or Lotus Nuts	163	蓮子	" 0 5 0 0
93	Liquorice.....	39	甘草	" 0 1 3 5
94	Lung-ngan.....	160	桂圓	" 0 2 5 0
95	" without the } Stone..... }	161	桂圓肉	" 0 3 5 0
96	Manure Cakes, or } Poudrette..... }	87	坑砂	" 0 0 9 0
97	Marble Slabs.....	51	雲石	" 0 2 0 0

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
98	Mats of all kinds.....	137	蓆子各樣	per hundred <i>t. m. c. c.</i> 0 2 0 0
99	Matting.....	138	地蓆	roll of 40 yds. 0 2 0 0
100	Melon Seeds.....	167	瓜子	per 100 catties 0 1 0 0
101	Mother-o'-Pearl Ware...	99	雲母殼器	per catty 0 1 0 0
102	Mushrooms.....	157	香菌	per 100 catties 1 5 0 0
103	Musk.....	13	麝香	per catty 0 9 0 0
104	Nankeen and Native } Cotton Cloths..... }	120	土布各色	per 100 catties 1 5 0 0
105	Nutgalls.....	41	五貝子	" 0 5 0 0
106	Oil, as Bean, Tea, Wood, } Cotton & Hemp Seed }	8	油	" 0 3 0 0
107	Oiled Paper.....	74	油紙	" 0 4 5 0
108	Olive Seed.....	155	欖仁	" 0 3 0 0
109	Oyster-shells, Sea-shells	84	蠣殼	" 0 0 9 0
110	Paint, Green.....	33	漆綠	" 0 4 5 0
111	Palampore, or Cotton } Bed Quilts..... }	122	棉被胎	per hundred 2 7 5 0
112	Paper, 1st quality.....	72	紙上等	per 100 catties 0 7 0 0
113	" 2nd ".....	73	紙下等	" 0 4 0 0
114	Pearls, False.....	54	假珍珠	" 2 0 0 0
115	Peel, Orange.....	34	陳皮	" 0 3 0 0
116	" Pumelo, 1st quality	35	柚皮上等	" 0 4 5 0
117	" " 2nd "	36	柚皮下等	" 0 1 5 0
118	Peppermint Leaf.....	38	薄荷葉	" 0 1 0 0
119	" Oil.....	5	薄荷油	" 3 5 0 0
120	Pictures and Paintings..	68	薄油漆畫	each 0 1 0 0
121	Pictures on Pith or } Rice Paper..... }	52	薄紙畫	per hundred 0 1 0 0
122	Pottery, Earthenware..	102	窰貨	per 100 catties 0 0 5 0
123	Preserves, Comfits, } and Sweetmeats.... }	141	蜜餞 糖菓	" 0 5 0 0
124	Rattans, Split.....	109	藤肉	" 0 2 5 0
125	Rattan Ware.....	96	各樣藤器	" 0 3 0 0
126	Rhubarb.....	25	大黃	" 1 2 5 0
127	Rice or Paddy, Wheat, } Millet, and other } Grains..... }	170	米麥雜糧	" 0 1 0 0
128	Rugs of Hair or Skin ..	139	毛毯	each 0 0 9 0
129	Sanshoo.....	151	酒	per 100 catties 0 1 5 0
130	Sandalwood Ware. ...	97	檀香器	per catty 0 1 0 0
131	Seaweed.....	152	海菜	per 100 catties 0 1 5 0

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
132	Sessamun Seed	164	芝麻	t. m. c. c. per 100 catties 0 1 3 5
133	Shoes and Boots, Leather or Satin..... }	118	靴鞋皮緞各色	per 100 pairs 3 0 0 0
134	Shoes, Straw.....	114	草鞋	" 0 1 8 0
135	Silks, Raw and Thrown..	124	湖絲土絲	per 100 catties 10 0 0 0
136	" Yellow, from Szechuen	129	四川黃絲	" 7 0 0 0
137	" Reeled from Dupions	130	同功絲	" 5 0 0 0
138	Silk, Wild Raw.....	125	野蠶絲	" 2 5 0 0
139	" Refuse	186	亂絲頭	" 1 0 0 0
140	" Cocoons	135	蠶繭	" 3 0 0 0
141	" Floss, Canton....	134	絨	" 4 3 0 0
142	" from other Provinces	133	各省絨	" 10 0 0 0
143	" Ribbons and Thread	126	絲帶 欄杆 桂帶	" 10 0 0 0
144	" Piece Goods,—Pongees, Shawls, Scarfs, Crape, Satin, Gauzes, Velvet and Embroidered Goods }	127	絲線各色 緞緞絹縐紗綾 縐剪絨繡等貨 類	" 12 0 0 0
145	" Piece Goods,—Szechuen, Shantung }	131	川綢山東繭綢	" 4 5 0 0
146	" Tassels	131	緯線	" 10 0 0 0
147	" Caps	115	緞帽	per hundred 0 9 0 0
148	Silk & Cotton Mixtures.	128	絲棉雜貨	per 100 catties 5 5 0 0
149	Silver and Gold Ware..	98	金銀器	" 10 0 0 0
150	Snuff	148	鼻烟土	" 0 8 0 0
151	Soy	142	醬油	" 0 4 0 0
152	Straw Braid.....	117	草帽緞	" 0 7 0 0
153	Sugar, Brown.....	144	赤糖	" 0 1 2 0
154	" White	143	白糖	" 0 2 0 0
155	" Candy	145	冰糖	" 0 2 5 0
156	Tallow, Animal.....	6	牛油	" 0 2 0 0
157	" Vegetable.....	7	白油	" 0 3 0 0
158	Tea (see Note at the end of the Tariff.. }	11	茶葉	" 2 5 0 0
159	Tin Foil	66	錫薄	" 1 2 5 0
160	Tobacco, Prepared	146	烟絲各樣	" 0 4 5 0

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
161	Tobacco, Leaf.....	147	烟葉	per 100 catties 0 1 5 0
162	Tortoiseshell Ware....	95	玳瑁殼器	per catty 0 2 0 0
163	Trunks, Leather.....	100	皮箱皮櫃	per 100 catties 1 5 0 0
164	Turmeric.....	26	黃薑即薑黃	" 0 1 0 0
165	Twine Hemp, Canton..	81	廣東索	" 0 1 5 0
166	" " Soochow.	82	蘇州索	" 0 5 0 0
167	Turnips, Salted.....	149	大頭菜	" 0 1 8 0
168	Varnish, or Crude Lac- quer.....	76	漆	" 0 5 0 0
169	Vermicelli.....	150	粉絲	" 0 1 8 0
170	Vermillion.....	67	硃	" 2 5 0 0
171	Wax, White or Insect..	10	白蠟	" 1 5 0 0
172	Wood—Piles, Poles, & Joists.....	110	木椿 船柱	each 0 0 3 0
173	Wood Ware.....	92	木器	per 100 catties 1 1 5 0
174	Wool.....	95	綿羊毛	" 0 3 5 0

TEA.—*Course unfired Japanese Tea imported for local consumption.*—Since February, 1861, it has been the practice of the Shanghai Customs to charge duty *ad valorem* on Tea of this description.

Tea imported from Japan for the purpose of being refired and re-exported to a Foreign country.—Since the 1st of April, 1861, Japanese Tea imported for re-exportation has been dealt with at Shanghai according to the following rule:—

“Tea imported into this port from Japan for the purpose of being refired and re-exported to a Foreign country will be allowed a reduction on the actual weight imported of Twenty per cent. on the Import duty, and when re-exported a Drawback Certificate for the entire amount of duty paid will be granted on application in the usual manner, provided that the terms of Article XIV. of the Treaty between Great Britain and China be complied with, and that the weights, &c., &c. be correctly declared.”

Brick Tea.—In the Tariff appended to the Russian Regulations of 1862, the Export duty on Brick Tea is fixed at 6 mace per picul.

RULES.

RULE 1.—Unenumerated Goods.—Articles not enumerated in the list of exports, but enumerated in the list of imports, when exported, will pay the amount of duty set against them in the list of imports: and, similarly, articles not enumerated in the list of imports, but enumerated in the list of exports, when imported, will pay the amount of duty set against them in the list of exports.

Articles not enumerated in either list, nor in the list of duty-free goods, will pay an *ad valorem* duty of of 5 per cent., calculated on their market value.

RULE 2.—Duty-free Goods.—Gold and silver bullion, foreign coins, flour, Indian meal, sago, biscuits, preserved meats and vegetables, cheese, butter, confectionery, foreign clothing, jewellery, plated-ware, perfumery, soap of all kinds, charcoal, firewood, candles (foreign), tobacco (foreign), cigars (foreign), wine, beer, spirits, household stores, ship's stores, personal baggage, stationery, carpeting, druggeting, cutlery, foreign medicines, glass, and crystal ware.

The above pay no import or export duty, but, if transported into the interior will, with the exception of personal baggage, gold and silver bullion, and foreign coins, pay a transit duty at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*.

A freight, or part freight of duty-free commodities (personal baggage, gold and silver bullion, and foreign coins, excepted) will render the vessel carrying them, though no other cargo be on board, liable to tonnage dues.

RULE 3.—Contraband Goods.—Import and export trade is alike prohibited in the following articles: Gunpowder, shot, cannon, fowling-pieces, rifles, muskets, pistols, and all other munitions and implements of war, and salt.

RULE 4.—Weights and Measures.—In the calculation of the Tariff, the weight of a picul of one hundred catties is held to be equal to one hundred and thirty-three and one-third pounds avoirdupois; and the length of a chang of ten Chinese feet to be equal to one hundred and forty-one English inches.

One Chinese chih is held to be equal to fourteen and one-tenth-inches English; and four yards English, less three inches, to equal one chang.

RULE 5.—Regarding certain Commodities heretofore Contraband.—The restrictions affecting trade in opium, cash, grain, pulse, sulphur, brimstone, saltpetre, and spelter are relaxed, under the following conditions:—

I.—Opium will henceforth pay thirty taels per picul import duty. The importer will sell it only at the port. It will be carried into the interior by Chinese only, and only as Chinese property; the foreign trader will not be allowed to accompany it. The provisions of Article IX. of the Treaty of Tientsin, by which British subjects are authorized to proceed into the interior with passports to trade, will not extend to it, nor will those of Article XXVIII. of the same treaty, by which the transit-dues are regulated. The transit-dues on it will be arranged as the Chinese Government see fit: nor in future revisions of the Tariff is the same rule of revision to be applied to opium as to other goods.

II. *Copper Cash.*—The export of cash to any foreign port is prohibited; but it shall be lawful for British subjects to ship it at one of the open ports of China to another, on compliance with the following Regulation: The shipper shall give notice of the amount of cash he desires to ship, and the port of its destination, and shall bind himself, either by a bond, with two sufficient sureties, or by depositing such other

security as may be deemed by the Customs satisfactory, to return, within six months from the date of clearance to the collector at the port of shipment, the certificate issued by him, with an acknowledgment thereon of the receipt of the cash at the port of destination by the collector at that port, who shall thereto affix his seal; or failing the production of the certificate, to forfeit a sum equal in value to the cash shipped. Cash will pay no duty inwards or outwards; but a freight or part freight of cash, though no other cargo be on board, will render the vessel carrying it liable to pay tonnage dues.

III.—The export of rice and all other grain whatsoever, native or foreign, no matter where grown or whence imported, to any foreign port, is prohibited; but these commodities may be carried by British merchants from one of the open ports of China to another, under the same conditions in respect of security as cash, on payment at the port of shipment of the duty specified in the Tariff.

No import duty will be leviable on rice or grain; but a freight or part freight of rice or grain, though no other cargo be on board, will render the vessel importing it liable to tonnage dues.

IV.—* The export of pulse and beancake from Tung-chau and Newchwang, under the British flag, is prohibited. From any other of the ports they may be shipped, on payment of the tariff duty, either to other ports of China, or to foreign countries.

V.—Saltpetre, sulphur, brimstone, and spelter, being munitions of war, shall not be imported by British subjects, save at the requisition of the Chinese Government, or for sale to Chinese duly authorized to purchase them. No permit to land them will be issued until the Customs have proof that the necessary authority has been given to the purchaser. It shall not be lawful for British subjects to carry these commodities up the Yang-tse-kiang, or into any port other than those open on the seaboard, nor to accompany them into the interior on behalf of Chinese. They must be sold at the ports only, and, except at the ports, they will be regarded as Chinese property.

Infractions of the conditions, as above set forth, under which trade in opium, cash, grain, pulse, saltpetre, brimstone, sulphur, and spelter may be henceforward carried on, will be punishable by confiscation of all the goods concerned.

RULE 6.—*Liability of Vessels entering Port.*—To the prevention of misunderstanding, it is agreed that the term of twenty-four hours, within which British vessels must be reported to the Consul under Article XXXVII. of the Treaty of Tientsin, shall be understood to commence from the time a British vessel comes within the limits of the port; as also the term of forty-eight hours allowed her by Article XXX. of the same Treaty to remain in port without payment of tonnage dues.

The limits of the ports shall be defined by the Customs, with all consideration for the convenience of trade, compatible with due protection of the revenue; also the limits of the anchorages within which landing and discharging is permitted by the Customs; and the same shall be notified to the Consul for public information.

RULE 7.—*Transit Dues.*—It is agreed that Article XXXVIII. of the Treaty of Tientsin shall be interpreted to declare the amounts of transit dues legally leviable upon merchandise imported or exported by British subjects, to be one-half of the tariff duties, except in the case of the duty-free goods liable to a transit duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*, as provided in Article II. of these Rules. Merchandise shall be cleared of its transit dues under the following conditions:—

In the case of Imports.—Notice being given at the port of entry, from which the Imports are to be forwarded inland, of the nature and quantity of the goods, the ship from which they have been landed, and the place inland to which they are bound,

* NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE, SHANGHAI, 24th March, 1862.

Article IV. of Rule No. 5 appended to the Tariff of 1858 is rescinded.

Pulse and bean-cake may be henceforth exported from Tangchow and Newchwang, and from all other ports in China open by Treaty, on the same terms and conditions as are applied to other Native produce by the Regulations bearing date the 5th December last; that is to say, they may be shipped on payment of Tariff duty at the port of shipment, and discharged at any Chinese port on payment of half-duty, with power to claim drawback of the half-duty if re-exported.

By order. WALTER H. MEDHURST, Consul.

with all other necessary particulars, the Collector of Customs will, on due inspection made, and on receipt of the transit-duty due, issue a transit-duty certificate. This must be produced at every barrier station, and *viséd*. No further duty will be leviable upon imports so certificated, no matter how distant the place of their destination.

In the case of Exports.—Produce purchased by a British subject in the interior will be inspected, and taken account of, at the first barrier it passes on its way to the port of shipment. A memorandum showing the amount of the produce and the port at which it is to be shipped, will be deposited there by the person in charge of the produce; he will then receive a certificate, which must be exhibited and *viséd* at every barrier, on his way to the port of shipment. On the arrival of the produce at the barrier nearest the port, notice must be given to the Customs at the port, and the transit-dues due thereon being paid, it will be passed. On exportation the produce will pay the tariff-duty*.

Any attempt to pass goods inwards or outwards, otherwise than in compliance with the rule here laid down, will render them liable to confiscation.

Unauthorised sale, *in transitu*, of goods that have been entered as above for a port, will render them liable to confiscation. Any attempt to pass goods in excess of the quantity specified in the certificate will render all the goods of the same denomination, named in the certificate, liable to confiscation. Permission to export produce, which cannot be proved to have paid its transit-dues, will be refused by the Customs until the transit-dues shall have been paid. The above being the arrangement agreed to regarding the transit-dues, which will thus be levied once and for all, the notification required under Article XXVIII. of the Treaty of Tientsin, for the information of British and Chinese subjects, is hereby dispensed with.

RULE 8.—*Foreign Trade under Passport.*—It is agreed that Article IX. of the Treaty of Tientsin shall not be interpreted as authorising British subjects to enter the capital city of Peking for the purposes of trade.

RULE 9.—*Abolition of the Meltage Fee.*—It is agreed that the percentage of one tael two mace, hitherto charged in excess of duty payments to defray the expenses of melting by the Chinese Government, shall be no longer levied on British subjects.

RULE 10.—*Collection of Duties under one System at all Ports.*—It being by Treaty at the option of the Chinese Government to adopt what means appear to it best suited to protect its revenue accruing on British trade, it is agreed that one uniform system shall be enforced at every port.

The high officer appointed by the Chinese Government to superintend foreign trade will, accordingly, from time to time, either himself visit, or will send a deputy to visit the different ports. The said high officer will be at liberty, of his own choice, and independently of the suggestion or nomination of any British authority, to select any British subject he may see fit to aid him in the administration of the Customs' revenue, in the prevention of smuggling, in the definition of port boundaries, or in discharging the duties of harbour master; also in the distribution of lights, buoys, beacons, and the like, the maintenance of which shall be provided for out of the tonnage-dues.

The Chinese Government will adopt what measures it shall find requisite to prevent smuggling upon the Yang-tsze-kiang, when that river shall be opened to trade.

Done at Shanghai, in the province of Kiang-su, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, being the third day of the tenth moon of the eighth year of the reign of Hien-Fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Seal of Chinese
Plenipotentiaries.

Signature of Five Chinese
Plenipotentiaries.

* See Chefoo Convention, Section III., Article 4

RULES FOR JOINT INVESTIGATION IN CASES OF CONFISCATION AND FINE BY THE CUSTOM HOUSE AUTHORITIES.*

Agreed to and Promulgated by the British Minister at Peking, 31st May, 1868.

RULE I.—It shall be the Rule for all business connected with the Custom House Department to be in the first instance transacted between the Commissioner of Customs and the Consul, personally or by letter; and procedure in deciding cases shall be taken in accordance with the following Regulations.

RULE II.—Whenever a ship or goods belonging to a foreign merchant is seized in a port in China by the Custom House officers, the seizure shall be reported without delay to the Kien-tuh, or Chinese Superintendent of Customs. If he considers the seizure justifiable, he will depute the Shwui-wu-sze, or foreign Commissioner of Customs, to give notice to the party to whom the ship or goods are declared to belong that they have been seized because such or such an irregularity has been committed, and that they will be confiscated, unless, before noon on a certain day, being the sixth day from the delivery of the notice, the Custom House authorities receive from the Consul an official application to have the case fully investigated.

The merchant to whom the ship or goods belong, if prepared to maintain that the alleged irregularity has not been committed, is free to appeal, within the limited time, directly to the Commissioner, who is to inform the Superintendent. If satisfied with his explanations, the Superintendent will direct the release of the ship or goods; otherwise, if the merchant elect not to appeal to the Customs, or if, after receiving his explanations, the Superintendent still declines to release the ship or goods, he may appeal to his Consul, who will inform the Superintendent of the particulars of this appeal, and request him to name a day for them both to investigate and try the case publicly.

RULE III.—The Superintendent, on receipt of the Consul's communication, will name a day for meeting at the Custom House; and the Consul will direct the merchant to appear with his witnesses there on the day named, and will himself on that day proceed to the Custom House. The Superintendent will invite the Consul to take his seat with him on the bench; the Commissioner of Customs will also be seated to assist the Superintendent.

Proceedings will be opened by the Superintendent, who will call on the Customs' employes who seized the ship or goods to state the circumstances which occasioned the seizure, and will question them as to their evidence. Whatever the merchant may have to advance in contradiction of their evidence he will state to the Consul, who will cross-examine them for him. Such will be the proceedings in the interest of truth and equity. The Consul and Superintendent may, if they see fit, appoint deputies to meet at the Custom House in their stead, in which case the order of proceeding will be the same as if they were present in person.

RULE IV.—Notes will be taken of the statements of all parties examined, a copy of which will be signed and sealed by the Consul and Superintendent. The room will then be cleared, and the Superintendent will inform the Consul of the course he proposes to pursue. If he proposes to confiscate the vessel or goods, and the Consul dissents, the merchant may appeal and the Consul, having given notice of the appeal to the Superintendent, they will forward certified copies of the above notes to Peking,—the former to his Minister, and the latter to the Foreign Office, for their decision.

If the Consul agrees with the Superintendent that the ship or goods ought to be confiscated, the merchant will not have the right of appeal; and in no case will the release of ship or goods entitle him to claim indemnity for their seizure, whether they be released after the investigation at the Custom House, or after the appeal to the high authorities of both nations at Peking.

RULE V.—The case having been referred to superior authority, the merchant interested shall be at liberty to give a bond, binding himself to pay the full value of

* Substituted for the Rules agreed upon in 1865 between the Chinese Government and Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

the ship or goods attached should the ultimate decision be against him; which bond being sealed with the Consular seal, and deposited at the Custom House, the Superintendent will restore to the merchant the ship or goods attached; and when the superior authorities shall have decided whether so much money is to be paid, or the whole of the property seized be confiscated, the merchant will be called on to pay accordingly. If he decline to give the necessary security, the ship or merchandise attached will be detained. But whether the decision of the superior authorities be favourable or not, the appellant will not be allowed to claim indemnity.

RULE VI.—When the act of which a merchant at any port is accused is not one involving the confiscation of ship or cargo, but is one which, by Treaty or Regulation, is punishable by fine, the Commissioner will report the case to the Superintendent, and at the same time cause a plaint to be entered in the Consular Court. The Consul will fix the day of the trial, and inform the Commissioner that he may then appear with the evidence and the witnesses in the case. And the Commissioner, either personally or by deputy, shall take his seat on the bench, and conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution.

When the Treaty or Regulations affix a specific fine for the offence, the Consul shall on conviction give judgment for that amount, the power of mitigating the sentence resting with the Superintendent and Commissioner. If the defendant is acquitted, and the Commissioner does not demur to the decision, the ship or goods, if any be under seizure, shall at once be released, and the circumstances of the case be communicated to the Superintendent. The merchant shall not be put to any expense by delay, but he shall have no claim for compensation on account of hindrance in his business, for loss of interest, or for demurrage. If a difference of opinion exists between the Commissioner and Consul, notice to that effect shall be given to the Superintendent, and copies of the whole proceedings forwarded to Peking for the consideration of their respective high authorities. Pending their decision, the owner of the property must file a bond in the Consular Court to the full value of the proposed fine, which will be sent to the Custom House authorities by the Consul, and the goods or ship will be released.

RULE VII.—If the Custom House authorities and Consul cannot agree as to whether certain duties are leviable or not, action must be taken as Rule V. directs, and the merchant must sign a bond for the value of the duties in question. The Consul will affix his seal to this document, and send it to the Custom House authorities, when the Superintendent will release the goods without receiving the duty; and these two functionaries will respectively send statements of the case to Peking,—one to his Minister, the other to the Foreign Office.

If it shall be decided there that no duty shall be levied, the Custom House authorities will return the merchant's bond to the Consul to be cancelled; but if it be decided that a certain amount of duty is leviable, the Consul shall require the merchant to pay it in at the Custom House.

RULE VIII.—If the Consul and the Custom House authorities cannot agree as to whether confiscation of a ship, or a cargo, or both of them together, being the property of a foreign merchant, shall take place, the case must be referred to Peking for the decision of the Foreign Office, and the Minister of his nation. Pending their decision, the merchant must, in accordance with Rule V., sign a bond for the amount, to which the Consul will affix his seal, and send it for deposit at the Custom House.

As difference of opinion as to the value [of ships or goods] may arise, the valuation of the merchant will be decisive; and the Custom House authorities may, if they see fit, take over either at the price aforesaid.

If after such purchase it be decided that the property seized ought to be confiscated, the merchant must redeem his bond by paying in at the Custom House the original amount of the purchase-money. If the decision be against confiscation, the bond will be returned to the Consul for transmission to the merchant, and the case then be closed. The sum paid to the Custom House authorities for ship or goods being regarded as their proper price, it will not be in the merchant's power, by a tender of the purchase-money, to recover them.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

SIGNED, IN THE ENGLISH AND CHINESE LANGUAGES, AT CHEFOO,
13TH SEPTEMBER, 1876.

Ratified by the Emperor of China 17th September, 1876.

Agreement negotiated between Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of China, and Li, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China, Senior Grand Secretary, Governor-General of the Province of Chih-li, of the First Class of the Third Order of Nobility.

The negotiation between the Ministers above named has its origin in a despatch received by Sir Thomas Wade, in the Spring of the present year, from the Earl of Derby, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated 1st January, 1876. This contained instructions regarding the disposal of three questions, first, a satisfactory settlement of the Yunnan affair; secondly, a faithful fulfilment of engagements of last year respecting intercourse between the high officers of the two Governments; thirdly, the adoption of a uniform system in satisfaction of the understanding arrived at in the month of September, 1875 (8th moon of the 1st year of the reign Kwang Su), on the subject of rectification of conditions of trade. It is to this despatch that Sir Thomas Wade has referred himself in discussions on these questions with the Tsung-li Yamên, farther reference to which is here omitted as superfluous. The conditions now agreed to between Sir Thomas Wade and the Grand Secretary are as follows:—

SECTION I.—*Settlement of the Yunnan Case.*

1.—A Memorial is to be presented to the Throne, whether by the Tsung-li Yamên or by the Grand Secretary Li is immaterial, in the sense of the memorandum prepared by Sir Thomas Wade. Before presentation the Chinese text of the Memorial is to be shown to Sir Thomas Wade.

2.—The Memorial having been presented to the Throne, and the Imperial Decree in reply received, the Tsung-li Yamên will communicate copies of the Memorial and Imperial Decree to Sir Thomas Wade, together with copy of a letter from the Tsung-li Yamên to the Provincial Governments, instructing them to issue a proclamation that shall embody at length the above Memorial and Decree. Sir Thomas Wade will thereon reply to the effect that for two years to come officers will be sent by the British Minister to different places in the provinces to see that the proclamation is posted. On application from the British Minister or the Consul of any port instructed by him to make application, the high officers of the provinces will depute competent officers to accompany those so sent to the places which they go to observe.

3.—In order to the framing of such regulations as will be needed for the conduct of the frontier trade between Burmah and Yunnan, the Memorial submitting the proposed settlement of the Yunnan affair will contain a request that an Imperial Decree be issued directing the Governor-General and Governor, whenever the British Government shall send officers to Yunnan, to elect a competent officer of rank to confer with them and to conclude a satisfactory arrangement.

4.—The British Government will be free for five years, from the 1st of January next, being the 17th day of the 11th moon of the 2nd year of the reign Kwang Su,

to station officers at Ta-li Fu, or at some other suitable place in Yünnan, to observe the conditions of trade; to the end that they may have information upon which to base the regulations of trade when these have to be discussed. For the consideration and adjustment of any matter affecting British officers or subjects, these officers will be free to address themselves to the authorities of the province. The opening of the trade may be proposed by the British Government as it may find best at any time within the term of five years, or upon expiry of the term of five years.

Passports having been obtained last year for a Mission from India into Yünnan, it is open to the Viceroy of India to send such Mission at any time he may see fit.

5.—The amount of indemnity to be paid on account of the families of the officers and others killed in Yünnan, on account of the expenses which the Yünnan case has occasioned, and on account of claims of British merchants arising out of the action of officers of the Chinese Government up to the commencement of the present year, Sir Thomas Wade takes upon himself to fix at two hundred thousand taels, payable on demand.

6.—When the case is closed an Imperial letter will be written expressing regret for what has occurred in Yünnan. The Mission bearing the Imperial Letter will proceed to England immediately. Sir Thomas Wade is to be informed of the constitution of this Mission for the information of his Government. The text of the Imperial Letter is also to be communicated to Sir Thomas Wade by the Tsung-li Yamén.

SECTION II.—*Official Intercourse.*

Under this heading are included the conditions of intercourse between high officers in the capital and the provinces, and between Consular officers and Chinese officials at the ports; also the conduct of judicial proceedings in mixed cases.

1.—In the Tsung-li Yamén's Memorial of the 28th September, 1875, the Prince of Kung and the Ministers stated that their object in presenting it had not been simply the transaction of business in which Chinese and Foreigners might be concerned; missions abroad and the question of diplomatic intercourse lay equally within their prayer.

To the prevention of farther misunderstanding upon the subject of intercourse and correspondence, the present conditions of both having caused complaint in the capital and in the provinces, it is agreed that the Tsung-li Yamén shall address a circular to the Legation, inviting Foreign Representatives to consider with them a code of etiquette, to the end that foreign officials in China, whether at the ports or elsewhere, may be treated with the same regard as is shown them when serving abroad in other countries and as would be shown to Chinese agents so serving abroad.

The fact that China is about to establish Missions and Consulates abroad renders an understanding on these points essential.

2.—The British Treaty of 1858, Article XVI., lays down that "Chinese subjects who may be guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects shall be arrested and punished by Chinese authorities according to the laws of China."

"British subjects who may commit any crime in China shall be tried and punished by the Consul, or any other public functionary authorised thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain.

"Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides."

The words "functionary authorised thereto" are translated in the Chinese text "British Government."

In order to the fulfilment of its Treaty obligations, the British Government has established a Supreme Court at Shanghai, with a special code of rules, which it is now about to revise. The Chinese Government has established at Shanghai a Mixed Court; but the officer presiding over it, either from lack of power or dread of unpopularity, constantly fails to enforce his judgments.

It is now understood that the Tsung-li Yamén will write a circular to the Legations, inviting Foreign Representatives at once to consider with the Tsung-li Yamén the measures needed for the more effective administration of justice at the Ports open to Trade.

3.—It is agreed that, whenever a crime is committed affecting the person or property of a British subject, whether in the interior or at the open ports, the British Minister shall be free to send officers to the spot to be present at the investigation.

To the prevention of misunderstanding on this point, Sir Thomas Wade will write a Note to the above effect, to which the Tsung-li Yamên will reply, affirming that this is the course of proceeding to be adhered to for the time to come.

It is farther understood that so long as the laws of the two countries differ from each other, there can be but one principle to guide judicial proceedings in mixed cases in China, namely, that the case is tried by the official of the defendant's nationality; the official of the plaintiff's nationality merely attending to watch the proceedings in the interests of justice. If the officer so attending be dissatisfied with the proceedings, it will be in his power to protest against them in detail. The law administered will be the law of the nationality of the officer trying the case. This is the meaning of the words *hui tung*, indicating combined action in judicial proceedings, in Article XVI. of the Treaty of Tientsin; and this is the course to be respectively followed by the officers of either nationality.

SECTION III.—Trade.

I.—With reference to the area within which, according to the treaties in force, *lekin* ought not to be collected on foreign goods at the open ports, Sir Thomas Wade agrees to move his Government to allow the ground rented by foreigners (the so-called Concessions) at the different ports, to be regarded as the area of exemption from *lekin*; and the Government of China will thereupon allow I-ch'ang in the province of Hu-pei; Wu-hu, in An Hui; Wen-Chôw, in Che-Kiang; and Pei-hai (Pak-hoi), in Kwang-Tung to be added to the number of ports open to trade and to become Consular stations. The British Government will farther be free to send officers to reside at Ch'ung K'ing, to watch the conditions of British trade in Ssu Ch'uen. British merchants will not be allowed to reside at Ch'ung K'ing, or to open establishments or warehouses there so long as no steamers have access to the port. When steamers have succeeded in ascending the river so far, farther arrangements can be taken into consideration.

It is farther proposed as a measure of compromise that at certain points on the shore of the Great River, namely, Ta-t'ung and Ngün-Ching, in the province of An-Hui; Hu-Kou, in Kiang-Si; Wu-sueh, Lu-chi kou, and Sia shih in Hu-Kwang; these being all places of trade in the interior, at which, as they are not open ports, foreign merchants are not legally authorised to land or ship goods, steamers shall be allowed to touch for the purpose of landing or shipping passengers or goods; but in all instances by means of native boats only and subject to the regulations in force affecting native trade.

Produce accompanied by a half-duty certificate may be shipped at such points by the steamers, but may not be landed by them for sale. And at all such points, except in the case of imports accompanied by a transit duty certificate or exports similarly certificated, which will be severally passed free of *lekin* on exhibition of such certificates, *lekin* will be duly collected on all goods whatever by the native authorities. Foreign merchants will not be authorised to reside or open houses of business or warehouses at the places enumerated as ports of call.

2.—At all ports open to trade, whether by earlier or later agreement, at which no settlement area has been previously defined, it will be the duty of the British Consul, acting in concert with his colleagues, the Consuls of other Powers, to come to an understanding with the local authorities regarding the definition of the foreign settlement area.

3.—On opium, Sir Thomas Wade will move his Government to sanction an arrangement different from that affecting other imports. British merchants, when opium is brought into port, will be obliged to have it taken cognisance of by the Customs, and deposited in bond, either in a warehouse or a receiving hulk, until such time as there is a sale for it. The importer will then pay the tariff duty upon it and the purchaser the *lekin*; in order to the prevention of evasion of the duty. The

amount of *lekin* to be collected will be decided by the different Provincial Governments according to the circumstances of each.

4.—The Chinese Government agrees that Transit Duty Certificates shall be framed under one rule at all ports, no difference being made in the conditions set forth therein; and, that so far as imports are concerned, the nationality of the person possessing and carrying there is immaterial. Native produce carried from an Inland Centre to a Port of Shipment, if *bonâ fide* intended for shipment to a foreign port, may be, by treaty, certificated by the British subject interested, and exempted by payment of the half duty from all charges demanded upon it *en route*. If produce be not the property of a British subject, or is being carried to a port not for exportation, it is not entitled to the exemption that would be secured it by the exhibition of a Transit Duty Certificate. The British Minister is prepared to agree with the Tsung-li Yamên upon rules that will secure the Chinese Government against abuse of the privilege as affecting produce.

The words *nei-ti*, inland, in the clause of Article VII. of the Rules appended to the Tariff, regarding carriage of imports inland, and of native produce purchased inland, apply as much to places on the sea coasts and river shores, as to places in the interior not open to foreign trade; the Chinese Government having the right to make arrangements for the prevention of abuses thereat.

5.—Article XLV. of the Treaty of 1858 prescribes no limit to the term within which a drawback may be claimed upon duty paid Imports. The British Minister agrees to a term of three years, after expiry of which no drawback shall be claimed.

6.—The foregoing stipulations, that certain ports are to be opened to foreign trade, and that landing and shipping of goods at six places on the Great River is to be sanctioned, shall be given effect to within six months after receipt of the Imperial Decree approving the memorial of the Grand Secretary Li. The date for giving effect to the stipulations affecting exemption of imports from *lekin* taxation within the foreign settlements, and the collection of *lekin* upon opium by the Customs Inspectorate at the same time as the Tariff Duty upon it, will be fixed as soon as the British Government has arrived at an understanding on the subject with other foreign Governments.

7.—The Government of Hongkong having long complained of the interference of the Canton Customs Revenue Cruisers with the junk trade of the Colony, the Chinese Government agrees to the appointment of a Commission to consist of a British Consul, an officer of the Hongkong Government, and a Chinese official of equal rank, in order to the establishment of some system that shall enable the Chinese Government to protect its revenue without prejudice to the interests of the Colony.

Separate Article.

Her Majesty's Government having it in contemplation to send a Mission of Exploration next year by way of Peking through Kan-Su and Koko-Nor, or by way of Ssu-Chuen, to Thibet, and thence to India, the Tsung-li Yamên, having due regard to the circumstances, will, when the time arrives, issue the necessary passports, and will address letters to the high provincial authorities and to the Resident in Thibet. If the Mission should not be sent by these routes, but should be proceeding across the Indian frontier to Thibet, the Tsung-li Yamên, on receipt of a communication to the above effect from the British Minister, will write to the Chinese Resident in Thibet, and the Resident, with due regard to the circumstances, will send officers to take due care of the Mission; and passports for the Mission will be issued by the Tsung-li Yamên that its passage be not obstructed.

Done at Chefoo, in the province of Shan Tung, this Thirteenth Day of September, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.

[L.S.] THOMAS FRANCIS WADE,
[L.S.] CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARY.

FRANCE.

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA.

SIGNED, IN THE FRENCH AND CHINESE LANGUAGES, AT TIENTSIN, 27TH JUNE, 1858.

Rotifications Exchanged at Peking, 25th October, 1860.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of China being desirous to put an end to the existing misunderstandings between the two Empires, and wishing to re-establish and improve the relations of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the two powers, have resolved to conclude a new treaty based on the common interest of the two countries, and for that purpose have named their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, Baron Gros, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of the Saviour of Greece, Commander of the Order of the Conception of Portugal, &c., &c., &c.;

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, Kweiliang, Imperial High Commissioner of the Ta Tsing Dynasty, Grand Minister of the East Palace, Director-General of the Council of Justice, &c., &c., &c.; and Hwashana, Imperial High Commissioner of the Ta-Tsing Dynasty, President of the Board of Finance, General of the Bordered Blue Banner of the Chinese Banner Force, &c., &c., &c.;

Who, having exchanged their full powers, which they have found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of China, and between the subjects of the two Empires, who shall enjoy equally in the respective states of the high contracting parties full and entire protection for their persons and property.

Art. II.—In order to maintain the peace so happily re-established between the two empires it has been agreed between the high contracting parties that, following in this respect the practice amongst Western nations the duly accredited diplomatic agents of His Majesty the Emperor of the French to His Majesty the Emperor of China shall have the right of resorting to the capital of the empire when important affairs call them there. It is agreed between the high contracting parties that if any one of the powers having a treaty with China obtains for its diplomatic agents the right of permanently residing at Peking, France shall immediately enjoy the same right.

The diplomatic agents shall reciprocally enjoy, in the place of their residence, the privileges and immunities accorded to them by international law, that is to say, that their persons, their families, their houses, and their correspondence, shall be inviolable, that they may take into their service such employés, couriers, interpreters, servants, etc., etc., as shall be necessary to them.

The expense of every kind occasioned by the diplomatic missions of France in China shall be supported by the French Government. The diplomatic agents which

it shall please the Emperor of China to accredit to His Majesty the Emperor of the French, shall be received in France with all the honours and prerogatives which the diplomatic agents of other nations accredited to the court of His Majesty the Emperor of the French enjoy.

Art. III.—The official communications of the French diplomatic and consular agents with the Chinese authorities shall be written in French, but shall be accompanied, to facilitate the service, by a Chinese translation, as exact as possible, until such time as the Imperial Government of Peking, having interpreters speaking and writing French correctly, diplomatic correspondence shall be conducted in this language by the French agents and in Chinese by the officers of the empire. It is agreed that until then, and in case of difference in the interpretation, in reference to the French text and Chinese text of the clauses heretofore agreed upon in the conventions made by common accord, it shall always be the original text and not the translation which shall be held correct. This provision applies to the present treaty, and in the communications between the authorities of the two countries it shall always be the original text and not the translation which shall be held correct.

Art. IV.—Henceforth the official correspondence between the authorities and the officers of the two countries shall be regulated according to their respective ranks and conditions and upon the basis of the most absolute reciprocity. This correspondence shall take place between the high French officers and the high Chinese officers, in the capital or elsewhere, by dispatch or communication; between the French subordinate officers and the high authorities in the provinces, on the part of the former by statement, and on the part of the latter by declaration.

Between the officers of lower orders of the two nations, as above provided, on the footing of a perfect equality.

Merchants and generally all persons not having an official character shall on both sides use the form of representation in all documents addressed to or intended for the notice of the respective authorities.

Whenever a French subject shall have recourse to the Chinese authority, his representation shall first be submitted to the Consul, who, if it appears to him reasonable and properly addressed, shall forward it; if it be otherwise, the Consul shall cause the tenour to be modified or refuse to transmit it. The Chinese, on their part, when they have to address a consulate, shall follow a similar course towards the Chinese authority, who shall act in the same manner.

Art. V.—His Majesty the Emperor of the French may appoint Consuls or Consular Agents in the coast and river ports of the Chinese empire named in Article VI. of the present treaty to conduct the business between the Chinese authorities and French merchants and subjects and to see to the strict observance of the stipulated rules. These officers shall be treated with the consideration and regard which are due to them. Their relations with the authorities of the place of their residence shall be established on the footing of the most perfect equality. If they shall have to complain of the proceedings of the said authorities, they may address the superior authority of the province direct, and shall immediately advise the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor thereof.

In case of the absence of the French Consul, captains and merchants shall be at liberty to have recourse to the intervention of the Consul of a friendly power, or, if this be impossible, they shall have recourse to the chief of the Customs, who shall advise as to the means of assuring to the said captains and merchants the benefits of the present treaty.

Art. VI.—Experience having demonstrated that the opening of new ports to foreign commerce is one of the necessities of the age, it has been agreed that the ports of Kiung-chow and Chao-chow in the province of Kwangtung, Taiwan and Tamsui in the island of Formosa (province of Fohkien); Tang-chow in the province of Shantung, and Nanking in the province of Kiangsu, shall enjoy the same privileges as Canton, Shanghai, Ningpo, Amoy, and Foochow. With regard to

Nanking, the French agents in China shall not deliver passports to their nationals for this city until the rebels shall have been expelled by the Imperial troops.

Art. VII.—French subjects and their families may establish themselves and trade or pursue their avocation in all security, and without hindrance of any kind, in the ports and cities enumerated in the preceding article.

They may travel freely between them if they are provided with passports, but it is expressly forbidden to them to trade elsewhere on the coast in search of clandestine markets, under pain of confiscation of both the ships and goods used in such operations, and this confiscation shall be for the benefit of the Chinese Government, who, however, before the seizure and confiscation can be legally pronounced, must advise the French Consul at the nearest port.

Art. VIII.—French subjects who wish to go to interior towns, or ports not open to foreign vessels, may do so in all security, on the express condition that they are provided with passports written in French and Chinese, legally delivered by the diplomatic agents or consuls of France in China and *visé* by the Chinese authorities.

In case of the loss of his passport, the French subject who cannot present it when it is legally required of him, shall, if the Chinese authorities of the place refuse him permission to remain a sufficient time to obtain another passport from the consul, be conducted to the nearest consulate and shall not be maltreated or insulted in any way.

As is stipulated in the former treaties, French subjects resident or sojourning in the ports open to foreign trade may travel without passports in their immediate neighbourhood and there pursue their occupations as freely as the natives, but they shall not pass certain limits which shall be agreed upon between the consul and the local authority. The French agents in China shall deliver passports to their nationals only for the places where the rebels are not established at the time the passport shall be demanded.

These passports shall be delivered by the French authorities only to persons who offer every desirable guarantee.

Art. IX.—All changes made by common consent with one of the signatory powers of the treaties with China on the subject of amelioration of the tariff now in force, or which may hereafter be in force, as also all rights of customs, tonnage, importation, transit, and exportation, shall be immediately applicable to French trade and merchants by the mere fact of their being placed in execution.

Art. X.—Any French subject who, conformably to the stipulations of Article VI. of the present treaty, shall arrive at one of the ports open to foreign trade, may, whatever may be the length of his sojourn, rent houses and warehouses for the disposal of his merchandise, or lease land and himself build houses and warehouses. French subjects may, in the same manner, establish churches, hospitals, religious houses, schools, and cemeteries. To this end the local authority, after having agreed with the Consul, shall designate the quarters most suitable for the residence of the French and the sites on which the above-mentioned structures may have place.

The terms of the rents and leases shall be freely discussed between the interested parties and regulated, as far as possible, according to the average local rates.

The Chinese authorities shall prevent their nationals from exacting or requiring exorbitant prices, and the Consul on his side shall see that French subjects use no violence or constraint to force the consent of the proprietors. It is further understood that the number of houses and the extent of the ground to be assigned to French subjects in the ports open to foreign trade shall not be limited, and that they shall be determined according to the needs and convenience of the parties. If Chinese subjects injure or destroy French churches or cemeteries the guilty parties shall be punished with all the rigour of the laws of the country.

Art. XI.—French subjects in the ports open to foreign trade may freely engage, on the terms agreed upon between the parties, or by the sole intervention of the Consul, compradores, interpreters, clerks, workmen, watermen, and servants. They shall also have the right of engaging teachers in order to learn to speak and write

the Chinese language and any other language or dialect used in the empire, as also to secure their aid in scientific or literary works. Equally they may teach to Chinese subjects their own or foreign languages and sell without obstacle French books or themselves purchase Chinese books of all descriptions.

Art. XII.—Property of any kind appertaining to French subjects in the Chinese empire shall be considered by the Chinese inviolable and shall always be respected by them. The Chinese authorities shall not, under any circumstances whatever, place French vessels under embargo nor put them under requisition for any service, be it public or private.

Art. XIII.—The Christian religion having for its essential object the leading of men to virtue, the members of all Christian communities shall enjoy entire security for their persons and property and the free exercise of their religion, and efficient protection shall be given to missionaries who travel peaceably in the interior furnished with passports as provided for in Article VIII.

No hindrance shall be offered by the authorities of the Chinese Empire to the recognised right of every individual in China to embrace, if he so pleases, Christianity and to follow its practices without being liable to any punishment therefor.

All that has previously been written, proclaimed, or published in China by order of the Government against the Christian religion is completely abrogated and remains null and void in all provinces of the empire.

Art. XIV.—No privileged commercial society shall henceforward be established in China, and the same shall apply to any organised coalition having for its end the exercise of a monopoly on trade. In case of the contravention of the present article the Chinese Authorities, on the representation of the Consul or Consular Agent, shall advise as to the means of dissolving such associations, of which they are also bound to prevent the existence by the preceding prohibitions, so as to remove all that may stand in the way of free competition.

Art. XV.—When a French vessel arrives in the waters of one of the ports open to foreign trade she shall be at liberty to engage any pilot to take her immediately into the port, and, in the same manner, when, having discharged all legal charges, she shall be ready to put to sea, she shall not be refused pilots to enable her to leave the port without hindrance or delay.

Any individual who wishes to exercise the profession of pilot for French vessels may, on the presentation of three certificates from captains of ships, be commissioned by the French Consul in the same manner as shall be in use with other nations.

The remuneration payable to pilots shall be equitably regulated for each particular port by the Consul or Consular Agent, who shall fix it having regard to the distance and circumstances of the navigation.

Art. XVI.—After the pilot has brought a French trading ship into the port, the Superintendent of Customs shall depute one or two officers to guard the ship and prevent fraud. These officers may, according to their convenience, remain in their own boat or stay on board the ship.

Their pay, food, and expenses shall be a charge on the Chinese Customs, and they shall not demand any fee or remuneration whatever from the captain or consignee. Every contravention of this provision shall entail a punishment proportionate to the amount exacted, the which also shall be returned in full.

Art. XVII.—Within the twenty-four hours following the arrival of a French merchant vessel in one of the ports open to foreign trade, the captain, if he be not unavoidably prevented, and in his default the supercargo or consignee, shall report at the French Consulate and place in the hands of the Consul the ship's papers, the bills of lading, and the manifest. Within the twenty-four hours next following the Consul shall send to the Superintendent of Customs a detailed note indicating the name of the vessel, the articles, the tonnage, and the nature of the cargo; if, in consequence of the negligence of the captain this cannot be accomplished within the forty-eight hours following the arrival of the vessel, the captain shall be liable to a penalty of 50 dollars for each day's delay to the profit of the Chinese Government; but the said penalty shall in no case exceed the sum of 200 dollars.

Immediately after the reception of the consular note the Superintendent of Customs shall give a permit to open hatches. If the captain, before having received the said permit, shall have opened hatches and commenced to discharge, he may be fined 500 dollars, and the goods discharged may be seized, the whole to the profit of the Chinese Government.

Art. XVIII.—French captains and merchants may hire whatever boats and lighters they please for the transport of goods and passengers, and the sum to be paid for such boats shall be settled between the parties themselves, without the intervention of the Chinese authority and, consequently, without its guarantee in case of accident, fraud, or disappearance of the said boats. The number of these boats shall not be limited, nor shall a monopoly in respect either of the boats or of the carriage of merchandise by porters be granted to any one.

Art. XIX.—Whenever a French merchant shall have merchandise to load or discharge he shall first remit a detailed note of it to the Consul or Consular Agent, who will immediately charge a recognised interpreter of the Consulate to communicate it to the Superintendent of Customs. The latter shall at once deliver a permit for shipping or landing the goods. He will then proceed to the verification of the goods in such manner that there shall be no chance of loss to any party.

The French merchant must cause himself to be represented (if he does not prefer to attend himself) at the place of the verification by a person possessing the requisite knowledge to protect his interests at the time when the verification for the liquidation of the dues is made; otherwise any after claim will be null and of no effect.

With respect to goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty, if the merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officers as to their value, then each party shall call in two or three merchants to examine the goods, and the highest price which shall be offered by any of them shall be assumed as the value of the said goods.

Duties shall be charged on the net weight, the tare will therefore be deducted.

If the French merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer on the amount of tare, each party shall choose a certain number of chests and bales from among the goods respecting which there is a dispute; these shall be first weighed gross, then tared, and the average tare of these shall be taken as the tare for all the others.

If during the course of verification any difficulty arises which cannot be settled, the French merchant may claim the intervention of the Consul, who will immediately bring the subject of dispute to the notice of the Superintendent of Customs, and both will endeavour to arrive at an amicable arrangement, but the claim must be made within twenty four hours; otherwise it will not receive attention. So long as the result of the dispute remains pending, the Superintendent of Customs shall not enter the matter in his books, thus leaving every latitude for the examination and solution of the difficulty.

On goods imported which have sustained damage a reduction of duties proportionate to their depreciation shall be made. This shall be equitably determined, and, if necessary, in the manner above stipulated for the fixing of *ad valorem* duties.

Art. XX.—Any vessel having entered one of the ports of China and which has not yet used the permit to open hatches mentioned in Article XIX., may, within two days of arrival, quit this port and proceed to another without having to pay either tonnage dues or customs duties, but will discharge them ultimately in the port where sale of the goods is effected.

Art. XXI.—It is established by common consent, that import duties shall be discharged by the captains or French merchants after the landing and verification of the goods. Export duties shall in the same manner be paid on the shipment of the goods. When all tonnage dues and Customs duties shall have been paid in full by a French vessel the Superintendent of Customs shall give a general quitance, on the exhibition of which the Consul shall return the ship's papers to the captain, and permit him to depart on his voyage. The Superintendent of Customs shall name one or several banks, who shall be authorised to receive the sum due by French merchants on account of the Government, and the receipt of these banks for all payments which have been made to them shall be considered as receipts of the

Chinese Government. These payments may be made in ingots or in foreign money the relative value of which to sycee shall be determined by agreement between the Consul or Consular agent and the Superintendent of the Customs in the different ports, according to time, place, and circumstances.

Art. XXII.—*After the expiration of the two days named in Art. XX., and before proceeding to discharge her cargo, every vessel shall pay tonnage-dues according to the following scale:—Vessels of one hundred and fifty tons and upwards at the rate of four mace per ton; vessels of less than one hundred and fifty tons measurement at the rate of one mace per ton.

Any vessel clearing from any of the open ports of China for any other of the open ports, or trading between China and such ports in Cochin-China as belong to France, or any port in Japan, shall be entitled, on application of the master, to a special certificate from the Superintendent of Customs, on exhibition of which the said vessel shall be exempted from all further payment of tonnage-dues in any open port of China for a period of four months, to be reckoned from the date of her port-clearance; but after the expiration of four months she shall be required to pay tonnage-dues again.

Small French vessels and boats of every class, whether with or without sails, shall be reckoned as coming within the category of vessels of one hundred and fifty tons and under, and shall pay tonnage dues at the rate of one mace per ton once in every four months.

Native craft chartered by French merchants shall in like manner pay tonnage-dues once in every four months.

Art. XXIII.—All French goods, after having discharged the Customs duties according to the tariff in one of the ports of China, may be transported into the interior without being subjected to any further charge except the transit dues according to the amended scale now in force, which dues shall not be augmented in the future.

If the Chinese Customs Agents, contrary to the tenour of the present Treaty, make illegal exactions or levy higher dues, they shall be punished according to the laws of the empire.

Art. XXIV.—Any French vessel entered at one of the ports open to foreign trade and wishing to discharge only a part of its goods there, shall pay Customs dues only for the part discharged; it may transport the remainder of its cargo to another port and sell it there. The duty shall then be paid.

French subjects, having paid in one port the duties on their goods, wishing to re-export them and send them for sale to another port, shall notify the Consul or Consular Agent. The latter shall inform the Superintendent of Customs, who, after having verified the identity of the goods and the perfect integrity of the packages, shall send to the claimants a declaration attesting that the duties on the said goods have been paid. Provided with this declaration the French merchants on their arrival at the other port shall only have to present it through the medium of the Consul or Superintendent of Customs, who will deliver for this part of the cargo, without deduction or charge, a permit for discharge free of duty; but if the authorities discover fraud or anything contraband amongst the goods so re-exported, these shall be, after verification, confiscated to the profit of the Chinese Government.

Art. XXV.—Transshipment of goods shall take place only by special permission and in case of urgency; if it be indispensable to effect this operation the Consul shall be referred to, who will deliver a certificate, on view of which the transshipment shall be authorised by the Superintendent of Customs. The latter may always delegate an employé of his administration to be present.

Every unauthorised transshipment, except in case of peril by delay, will entail the confiscation, to the profit of the Chinese Government, of the whole of the goods illicitly transhipped.

Art. XXVI.—In each of the ports open to foreign trade the Superintendent of Customs shall receive for himself, and shall deposit at the French Consulate, legal

* Substituted for the original article in 1865.

scales for goods and silver, the weights and measures agreeing exactly with the weights and measures in use at the Canton Custom-house, and bearing a stamp and seal certifying this authority. These scales shall be the base of all liquidations of duties and of all payments to be made to the Chinese Government. They shall be referred to in case of dispute as to the weights and measures of goods, and the decree shall be according to the results they show.

Art. XXVII.—Import and export duties levied in China on French commerce shall be regulated according to the tariff annexed to the present treaty under the seal and signature of the respective plenipotentiaries. This tariff may be revised every seven years in order to be in harmony with the changes brought about by time in the value of the products of the soil or industry of the two empires.

By the payment of these duties, the amount of which it is expressly provided shall not be increased nor augmented by any kind of charge or surtax whatever, French subjects shall be free to import into China, from French or foreign ports, and equally to export from China to any destination, all goods which shall not be, at the date of the signing of the present treaty and according to the classification of the annexed tariff, the object of a special prohibition or of a special monopoly. The Chinese Government renouncing therefore the right of augmenting the number of articles reputed contraband or subjects of a monopoly, any modification of the tariff shall be made only after an understanding has been come to with the French Government and with its full and entire consent.

With regard to the tariff, as well as every stipulation introduced or to be introduced in the existing treaties, or those which may hereafter be concluded, it remains well and duly established that merchants and in general all French citizens in China shall always have the same rights and be treated in the same way as the most favoured nation.

Art. XXVIII.—The publication of the regular tariff doing away henceforth with all pretext for smuggling, it is not to be presumed that any act of this nature may be committed by French vessels in the ports of China. If it should be otherwise, all contraband goods introduced into these ports by French vessels or merchants, whatever their value or nature, as also all prohibited goods fraudulently discharged, shall be seized by the local authority and confiscated to the profit of the Chinese Government. Further, the latter may, if it see fit, interdict the re-entry to China of the vessel taken in contravention and compel it to leave immediately after the settlement of its account.

If any foreign vessel fraudulently make use of the French flag the French Government shall take the necessary measures for the repression of this abuse.

XXIX.—His Majesty the Emperor of the French may station a vessel of war in any principal port of the empire where its presence may be considered necessary to maintain good order and discipline amongst the crews of merchant vessels and to facilitate the exercise of the Consular authority; all necessary measures shall be taken to provide that the presence of these vessels of war shall entail no inconvenience, and their commanders shall receive orders to cause to be executed the provisions of Article XXXIII. in respect of the communications with the land and the policing of the crews. The vessels of war shall be subject to no duty.

Art. XXX.—Every French vessel of war cruising for the protection of commerce shall be received as a friend and treated as such in all the ports of China which it shall enter. These vessels may there procure the divers articles for refitting and victualling of which they shall have need, and, if they have suffered damage, may repair there and purchase the materials necessary for such repair, the whole without the least opposition.

The same shall apply to French trading ships which in consequence of great damage or any other reason may be compelled to seek refuge in any port whatsoever of China.

If a vessel be wrecked on the coast of China, the nearest Chinese authority, on being informed of the occurrence, shall immediately send assistance to the crew, provide for their present necessities, and take the measures immediately necessary

for the salvage of the ship and the preservation of the cargo). The whole shall then be brought to the knowledge of the nearest Consul or Consular Agent, in order that the latter, in concert with the competent authority, may provide means for the relief of the crew and the salvage of the *débris* of the ship and cargo.

Art. XXXI.—Should China be at war with another power, this circumstance shall not in any way interfere with the free trade of France with China or with the opposing nation. French vessels may always, except in the case of effective blockade, sail without obstacle from the ports of the one to the ports of the other, trade in the ordinary manner, and import and export every kind of merchandise not prohibited.

Art. XXXII.—Should sailors or other persons desert from French ship-of-wars, or leave French trading vessels, the Chinese authority, on the requisition of the Consul, or failing the Consul that of the captain, shall at once use every means to discover and restore the aforesaid fugitives into the hands of one or the other of them.

In the same manner, if Chinese deserters or prisoners accused of any crime take refuge in French houses or on board of French vessels, the local authority shall address the Consul, who, on proof of the guilt of the accused, shall immediately take the measures necessary for their extradition. Each party shall carefully avoid concealment and connivance.

Art. XXXIII.—When sailors come on shore they shall be under special disciplinary regulations framed by the Consul and communicated to the local authority, in order to prevent as far as possible all occasion of quarrel between French sailors and the people of the country.

Art. XXXIV.—In case of French trading vessels being attacked or pillaged by pirates within Chinese waters, the civil and military authorities of the nearest place, upon learning of the occurrence, shall actively pursue the authors of the crime and shall neglect nothing to secure their arrest and punishment according to law. The pirated goods, in whatever place or state they may be found, shall be placed in the hands of the Consul, who shall restore them to the owners. If the criminals cannot be seized, or the whole of the stolen property cannot be recovered, the Chinese officials shall suffer the penalty inflicted by the law in such circumstances, but they shall not be held pecuniarily responsible.

Art. XXXV.—When a French subject shall have a complaint to make or claim to bring against a Chinese, he shall first state his case to the Consul, who, after having examined the affair, will endeavour to arrange it amicably. In the same manner, when a Chinese has to complain of a French subject, the Consul shall attentively hear his claim and endeavour to bring about an amicable arrangement. But if in either case this be impossible, the Consul shall require the assistance of a competent Chinese official, and these two, after having conjointly examined the affair, shall decide it equitably.

Art. XXXVI.—If hereafter French citizens suffer damage, or are the subjects of any insult or vexation on the part of Chinese subjects, the latter shall be pursued by the local authority, who shall take the necessary measures for the defence and protection of French subjects; if ill-doers or any vagrant part of the population commence to pillage, destroy, or burn the houses or warehouses of French subjects or any other of their establishments, the same authority, either on the requisition of the Consul or of its own motion, shall send as speedily as possible an armed force to disperse the riot and to arrest the criminals, and shall deliver the latter up to the severity of the law; the whole without prejudice to the claims of the French subjects to be indemnified for proved losses.

Art. XXXVII.—If Chinese become, in future, indebted to French captains or merchants and involve them in loss by fraud or in any other manner, the latter shall no longer avail themselves of the combination which existed under the former state of things; they may address themselves only through the medium of their Consul to the local authority, who shall neglect nothing after having examined the affair to compel the defaulters to satisfy their engagements according to the laws of the country. But, if the debtor cannot be found, if he be dead, or bankrupt, and is not able to pay, the French merchants cannot claim as against the Chinese authority.

In case of fraud or non-payment on the part of French merchants, the Consul shall, in the same manner, afford every assistance to the claimants, but neither he nor his Government shall in any manner be held responsible.

Art. XXXVIII.—If unfortunately any fight or quarrel occurs between French and Chinese subjects, as also if during the course of such quarrel one or more persons be killed or wounded, by firearms or otherwise, the Chinese shall be arrested by the Chinese authority, who will be responsible, if the charge be proved, for their punishment according to the laws of the country. With regard to the French, they shall be arrested at the instance of the Consul, who shall take the necessary measures that they may be dealt with in the ordinary course of French law in accordance with the forms and practice which shall be afterwards decided by the French Government.

The same course shall be observed in all similar circumstances not enumerated in the present convention, the principle being that for the repression of crimes and offences committed by them in China, French subjects shall be dealt with according to the laws of France.

Art. XXXIX.—Disputes or differences arising between French subjects in China shall, equally, be settled by the French authorities. It is also stipulated that the Chinese authorities shall not in any manner interfere in any dispute between French subjects and other foreigners. In the same way they shall not exercise any authority over French vessels; these are responsible only to the French authorities and the captain.

Art. XL.—If the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of the French shall consider it desirable to modify any of the clauses of the present treaty it shall be at liberty to open negotiations to this effect with the Chinese Government after an interval of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications. It is also understood that no obligation not expressed in the present convention shall be imposed on the Consuls or Consular Agents, nor on their nationals, but, as is stipulated, French subjects shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, immunities, and guarantees whatsoever which have been or shall be accorded by the Chinese Government to other powers.

Art. XLI.—His Majesty the Emperor of the French, wishing to give to His Majesty the Emperor of China a proof of his friendly sentiments, agrees to stipulate in separate articles, having the same force and effect as if they were inserted in the present treaty, the arrangements come to between the two governments on the matters antecedent to the events at Canton and the expenses caused by them to the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

Art. XLII.—The ratifications of the present treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, shall be exchanged at Peking within one year after the day of signature, or sooner if possible.

After the exchange of the ratifications the treaty shall be brought to the knowledge of all the superior authorities of the Empire in the provinces and in the capital, in order that its publication may be well established.

In token whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Tientsin, in four copies, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of Grace one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, corresponding to the seventeenth day of the fifth moon of the eighth year of Hien Fung.

(Signed)	[L.s.]	BARON GROS.
„	[L.s.]	KWEI-LIANG.
„	[L.s.]	HWASHANA.

Separate and Secret Articles completing the Treaty concluded between His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of China, at Tientsin, in the Province of Chihli, 27th June, 1858.

Art. I.—The magistrate of Si-lin Hien, guilty of the murder of the French missionary Auguste Chappedelaine, shall be degraded and declared incapable henceforth of holding any office.

Art. II.—His Excellency the Minister of France in China shall be notified by official communication of the execution of this measure, which shall also be duly published in explanatory terms in the *Peking Gazette*.

Art. III.—An indemnity shall be paid to the French subjects and others under the protection of France whose property was pillaged or burnt by the populace of Canton before the taking of that town by the allied troops of France and England. This indemnity shall be divided amongst them *pro rata* to their losses.

Art. IV.—The expenses occasioned by the large armaments which the obstinate refusal of the Chinese authorities to accord to France the satisfaction and indemnity claimed has rendered necessary shall be paid to the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of the French by the Customs at Canton.

These indemnities and military expenses amount to a sum of above two million taels (Tls. 2,000,000); this amount shall be paid into the hands of the Minister of France in China, who shall give a discharge for it. This sum of two million taels shall be paid in yearly instalments of one-sixth for six years to His Excellency the Minister of France in China by the Canton Customs; payment may be made in money or in Customs bonds, which shall be received by that administration in payment of export and import duties, and for a tenth only of the sum which would have to be paid, that is to say, if a merchant owes, for example, to the Canton Customs a sum of ten thousand taels for import or export duties he may pay nine thousand in money and one thousand in the bonds.

The first sixth shall be paid during the course of the year following the signature of the present treaty, counting from the date of signature.

The Customs of Canton will not, if they so desire, be bound to accept in payment of duties more than the sixth of the bonds issued, that is, not more than a sum of 333,333 taels $\frac{3}{10}$. A mixed commission named at Canton by the Chinese authorities and the Minister of France shall decide in advance the mode of issuing these bonds and the rules which shall determine their form, value, and mode of destruction when they shall have served their purpose.

Art. V.—The French troops shall evacuate Canton as soon as possible after the integral payment of the sum of two million taels stipulated above, but in order to hasten the departure of these troops, Customs bonds may be issued in advance for a series of six years and lodged with the Legation of France in China.

Art. VI.—The above Articles shall have the same force and value as if they were embodied word for word in the treaty, of which they form a part, and the respective plenipotentiaries have signed them, &c.

Done at Tientsin, 27th June, 1858.

CONVENTION OF PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA.

SIGNED AT PEKING, 25TH OCTOBER, 1860.

Translated from the Chinese Text.

Their Imperial Majesties, the Emperor of China and the Emperor of the French, being desirous to resume the amicable relations that of yore existed, and to effect a peaceable settlement of the points in which their Government disagree, have for this purpose appointed Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, Baron Gros, who, having communicated to each other their full powers, and finding the same to be in proper order, now append the Articles of the Convention, as by them determined.

Art. I.—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China deeply regrets that the Representative of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, when on his way, in 1859, to Peking, for the purpose of exchanging Treaty Ratifications, should have been obstructed on his arrival at Taku by the soldiers that were there.

Art. II.—The Representative of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French when visiting Peking to exchange Treaty Ratifications, shall, whether on the way or at the capital, be treated by all Chinese officials with the highest consideration.

[Literally, “shall receive from all Chinese officials the most polite and most considerate treatment due to an Ambassador, so that he may without prejudice assert his position, authority, or rights.”]

Art. III.—The provisions of the Tientsin Treaty of 1858, and of the Supplementary Articles, except in so far as modified by the present Convention, shall without delay come into operation, as soon as the Ratifications of the Treaty aforesaid shall have been exchanged.

Art. IV.—The fourth Article of the Treaty concluded at Tientsin in the year 1858, by which it was provided that an Indemnity of Two Millions of Taels should be paid by the Chinese Government, is hereby annulled; and it is agreed, in the stead thereof, that the amount of the Indemnity shall be Eight Millions of Taels. [Of that sum] the Canton Customs last year paid Three hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three Taels; the remainder (Tls. 7,666,666) shall be collected from the various Custom Houses, which shall pay quarterly one-fifth of the duties received by them, and the first quarterly payment shall be due on the 31st December, 1860. The payments may be in either Hai-kwan Sycee or foreign coin, and shall be made to either the Representative of France resident in China, or the officer by him deputed. But, on or before the 30th November, there shall be paid at Tientsin a sum of five hundred thousand Taels. The French Representative and the Chinese high officers shall hereafter respectively appoint deputies to consult together and arrange the manner in which the instalments are to be paid and receipts granted.

Art. V.—The money to be paid by China is on account of French military expenditure, and losses sustained by French merchants and others under French protection, whose hongts and chattels at Canton were burnt and plundered by the populace. The French Government will at a future period divide the money in fair proportion among such sufferers,—the amount to be appropriated for the losses and injuries incurred by such French subjects and others protected to be One Million of Taels. The remainder will be retained for military expenses.

Art. VI.—It shall be promulgated throughout the length and breadth of the land, in the terms of the Imperial Edict of the 20th February, 1846, that it is permitted to all people in all parts of China to propagate and practice the “teachings of the Lord of Heaven,” to meet together for the preaching of the doctrine, to build churches and to worship; further, all such as indiscriminately arrest [Christians] shall be duly punished; and such churches, schools, cemeteries, lands, and buildings, as were owned on former occasions by persecuted Christians shall be paid for, and the money handed to the French Representative at Peking, for transmission to the Christians in the localities concerned. It is, in addition, permitted to French Missionaries to rent and purchase land in all the provinces, and to erect buildings thereon at pleasure.

Art. VII.—On the day on which the Ministers of the two countries affix their seals and signatures, the port of Tientsin, in the province of Chih-li, shall be opened to trade on the same conditions as the other ports. The provisions of the present Convention shall take effect from the day on which it is signed, no separate Ratification of the same being necessary; they shall be observed and enforced just as if forming part of the text of the Treaty of Tientsin. And on the receipt of Five hundred thousand Taels at Tientsin, the French forces, Naval and Military, shall retire from Tientsin and occupy the two ports of Taku and Yen-tai (Chefoo), where they are to remain until the payment in full of the Indemnity,—upon which the French forces, at whatever places stationed, shall one and all be withdrawn from Chinese territory; but the Naval and Military Commanders in Chief may encamp soldiers for the winter in Tientsin, and on the payment of the ready money indemnity [Five Taels 500,000 to be paid 30th November, at Tientsin] the force shall retire from Tientsin.

Art. VIII.—On the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of 1858, Chusan shall at once be evacuated by the French forces now stationed there; and on the payment in full of the sum of Five hundred thousand Taels, for which this Convention provides—with the exception of [that portion of] the force which being about to winter at Tientsin, will remain there for a time, and which it is considered inconvenient to at once withdraw, as is stated in the seventh Article, the various forces occupying Tientsin shall be withdrawn from that city, and shall retire to the Taku forts, the North Coast of Tang-chow, and the city of Canton, where they will be stationed until the Indemnity of Eight Millions of Taels, guaranteed by this Convention, shall have been paid in full; the occupant forces, as above referred to, shall be entirely withdrawn.

Art. IX.—On the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of 1858, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China will, by Decree, notify to the High Authorities of every Province, that Chinese choosing to take service in the French Colonies, or other ports beyond the sea, are at perfect liberty to enter into engagements with French subjects for that purpose, and to ship themselves and their families on board any vessel at any of the open ports of China; also that the High Authorities aforesaid shall, in concert with the Representative in China of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, frame such regulations for the protection of Chinese emigrating as above, as the circumstances of the different ports may demand.

Art. X.—A mistake having crept into the text of the 22nd Article of the Treaty concluded at Tientsin in the year 1858, to the effect that Tonnage Dues would be charged on French ships over one hundred and fifty tons burthen at the rate of Five Mace per ton, it is now agreed that on vessels of more than one hundred and fifty tons Tonnage Dues shall be levied at the rate of Four Mace per ton; on vessels of less than one hundred and fifty tons, one mace per ton shall be collected. From henceforth, French vessels entering port shall each and all pay Tonnage Dues in accordance with the rates hereby fixed.

Signed and Sealed at Peking, by the Plenipotentiaries of China and France, on the 25th day of October, in the year 1860, being the 12th day of the 2nd month of the 10th year of the reign of Hien-Fung.

(Signed)	[L.S.]	BARON GROS.
„	[L.S.]	PRINCE KUNG.

GERMANY.

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND CHINA.

SIGNED IN THE GERMAN, FRENCH, AND CHINESE LANGUAGES AT TIENTSIN,
2ND SEPTEMBER, 1861.

Ratifications Exchanged at Shanghai, 14th January, 1863.

Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the States of the German Customs' Union, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the free Hanseatic Towns of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg on the one part, and China on the other part.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, for himself, as also on behalf of the other members of the German Zollverein, that is to say:—The Crown of Bavaria, the Crown of Saxony, the Crown of Hanover, the Crown of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duchy of Baden, the Electorate of Hesse, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the Duchy of Brunswick, the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, the Grand Duchy of Saxony, the Duchies of Saxe Meiningen, Saxe Altenburg, Saxe Coburg Gotha, the Duchy of Nassau, the Principalities Waldeck and Payamont, the Duchies Anhalt, Dessau, Koethen, and Anhalt Bernburg, the Principalities Lippe, the Principalities Schwarzburg Sondershausen and Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, Reuss the Elder, and Reuss the Younger, Lüne, the Free City of Frankfort, the Grand Bailiwick Meisenheim of the Landgravate Hesse, the Bailiwick Hamburg of the Landgravate Hesse, also the Grand Duchies Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Senates of the Hanseatic Towns, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, of the one part, and His Majesty the Emperor of China of the other part, being sincerely desirous to establish friendly relations between the said States and China, have resolved to confirm the same by a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce, mutually advantageous to the subjects of both High Contracting Parties, and for that purpose have named for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the King of Prussia, Frederick Albrecht Count of Eulenburg, Chamberlain, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Knight of the Red Eagle, Knight of St. John, &c., &c., &c.; and His Majesty the Emperor of China, Cheong-meen, a member of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking, Director-General of Public Supplies, and Imperial Commissioner; and Chong-hee, Honorary under-Secretary of State, Superintendent of the three Northern Ports, and Deputy Imperial Commissioner, who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found the same in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual peace and unchanging friendship between the contracting States. The subjects of both States shall enjoy full protection of person and property.

Art. II.—His Majesty the King of Prussia may, if he see fit, accredit a diplomatic agent to the Court of Peking, and His Majesty the Emperor of China may, in like manner, if he see fit, nominate a diplomatic agent to the Court of Berlin.

The diplomatic agent nominated by His Majesty the King of Prussia shall also represent the other contracting German States, who shall not be permitted to be represented at the Court of Peking by diplomatic agents of their own. His Majesty the Emperor of China hereby agrees that the diplomatic agent, so appointed by His Majesty the King of Prussia, may, with his family and establishment, permanently reside at the capital, or may visit it occasionally, at the option of the Prussian Government.

Art. III.—The diplomatic agents of Prussia and China shall, at their respective residences, enjoy the privileges and immunities accorded to them by international law.

Their persons, their families, their residence, and their correspondence shall be held inviolable. They shall be at liberty to select and appoint their own officers, couriers, interpreters, servants, and attendants without any kind of molestation.

All expenses occasioned by the diplomatic missions shall be borne by the respective governments.

The Chinese Government agrees to assist His Prussian Majesty's diplomatic agent, upon his arrival at the capital, in selecting and renting a suitable house and other buildings.

Art. IV.—The contracting German States may appoint a Consul-General, and for each port or city opened to foreign commerce, a Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent as their interests may require.

These officers shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese authorities, and enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consular officers of the most favoured nations.

In the event of the absence of a German Consular Officer, the subjects of the contracting German States shall be at liberty to apply to the Consul of a friendly Power, or in case of need, to the Superintendent of Customs, who shall use all efforts to secure to them the privileges of this treaty.

Art. V.—All official communications addressed by the diplomatic agent of His Majesty the King of Prussia, or by the Consular Officers of the contracting German States, to the Chinese authorities, shall be written in German. At present and until otherwise agreed, they shall be accompanied by a Chinese translation; but it is hereby mutually agreed, that in the event of a difference of meaning appearing between the German and Chinese text, the German Government shall be guided by the sense expressed in the German text.

In like manner shall all official communications addressed by the Chinese authorities to the Ambassadors of Prussia, or to the Consuls of the contracting German States, be written in Chinese, and the Chinese authorities shall be guided by this text. It is further agreed that the translations may not be adduced as a proof in deciding differences.

In order to avoid future differences, and in consideration that all diplomatists of Europe are acquainted with the French language, the present treaty has been executed in the German, the Chinese, and the French languages. All these versions have the same sense and signification; but the French text shall be considered the original text of the treaty, and shall decide wherever the German and Chinese versions differ.

Art. VI.—The subjects of the contracting German States may, with their families, reside, frequent, carry on trade or industry, in the ports, cities, and towns of Canton, Swatow or Chao-chow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Tangchow or Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Chinkiang, Kiukiang, Hankow, Kiungchow (Hainan), and at Taiwan and Tamsui in the Island of Formosa. They are permitted to proceed to and from these places with their vessels and merchandise, and within these localities to purchase, rent, or let houses or land, build, or open churches, church-yards, and hospitals.

Art. VII.—Merchant vessels belonging to any of the contracting German States may not enter other ports than those declared open in this treaty. They must not, contrary to law, enter other ports, or carry on illicit trade along the coast. All vessels detected in violating this stipulation, shall, together with their cargo, be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

Art. VIII.—Subjects of the contracting German States may make excursions in the neighbourhood of the open ports to a distance of one hundred li, and for a time not exceeding five days.

Passports of proceeding into the interior of the country must be provided and issued by their respective Diplomatic or Consular authorities, and be countersigned by the local Chinese authorities. These passports must upon demand

be presented to the Chinese authorities shall be at liberty to detain merchants or travellers, of the contracting German States, who may have lost their passport,

until they have procured new ones, or to convey them to the next Consulate; but they shall not be permitted to subject them to ill-usage or allow them to be ill-used.

It is, however, distinctly understood that no passports may be given to places at present occupied by the rebels until peace has been restored.

Art. IX.—The subjects of the contracting German States shall be permitted to engage compradores, interpreters, writers, workmen, sailors, and servants from any part of China, upon a compensation agreed to by both parties, as also to hire boats for the transport of persons and merchandise. They shall also be permitted to engage Chinese for acquiring the Chinese language or dialects, or to instruct them in foreign languages. There shall be no restriction in the purchasing of German or Chinese books.

Art. X.—Persons professing or teaching the Christian religion shall enjoy full protection of their persons and property, and be allowed free exercise of their religion.

Art. XI.—Any merchant-vessel of any of the contracting German States arriving at any of the open ports, shall be at liberty to engage the services of a pilot to take her into port. In like manner, after she has discharged all legal dues and duties, and is ready to take her departure, she shall be permitted to select a pilot to conduct her out of port.

Art. XII.—Whenever a vessel belonging to any of the contracting German States has entered a harbour, the Superintendent of Customs may, if he see fit, depute one or more Customs' officers to guard the ship, and to see that no merchandise is smuggled. These officers shall live in a boat of their own, or stay on board the ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their salary, food, and expenses shall be defrayed by the Chinese Customs' authorities, and they shall not be entitled to any fees whatever from the master or consignee. Every violation of this regulation shall be punished proportionately to the amount exacted, which shall be returned in full.

Art. XIII.—Within twenty-four (24) hours after the arrival of the ship, the master, unless he be prevented by lawful causes, or in his stead the supercargo or the consignee, shall lodge in the hands of the Consul the ship's papers and copy of the manifest.

Within a further period of twenty-four (24) hours the Consul will report to the Superintendent of Customs the name of the ship, the number of the crew, her registered tonnage, and the nature of the cargo.

If owing to neglect on the part of the master the above rule be not complied with within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival he shall be liable to a fine of fifty (50) dollars for every day's delay; the total amount of penalty, however, shall not exceed two hundred (200) dollars.

Immediately after the receipt of the report, the Superintendent of Customs shall issue a permit to open hatches.

If the master shall open the hatches and begin to discharge the cargo without said permit, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and the goods so discharged without permit shall be liable to confiscation.

Art. XIV.—Whenever a merchant, a subject of any of the contracting German States, has cargo to land or ship, he must apply to the Superintendent of Customs for a special permit. Merchandise landed or shipped without such permit shall be subject to forfeiture.

Art. XV.—The subjects of the contracting German States shall pay duties on all goods imported or exported by them at the ports open to foreign trade according to the tariff appended to this treaty; but in no case shall they be taxed with higher duties than, at present or in future, subjects of the most favoured nations are liable to.

The commercial stipulations appended to this treaty shall constitute an integral part of the same, and shall therefore be considered binding upon both the high contracting parties.

Art. XVI.—With respect to articles subject to an *ad valorem* duty, if the German merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officers as to their value, then each party shall call in two or three merchants to examine and appraise the goods, and the highest price at which any of these merchants might declare himself willing to purchase them shall be assumed as the value of the goods.

Art. XVII.—Duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article, tare therefore to be deducted. If the German merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officers on the exact amount of tare, then each party shall choose from among the goods, respecting which there is a difference, a certain number of chests or bales, which being first weighed gross, shall afterwards be tared and the tare fixed accordingly. The average tare upon these chests or bales shall constitute the tare upon the whole lot of packages.

Art. XVIII.—If in the course of verification there arise other points of dispute, which cannot be settled, the German merchant may appeal to his Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the differences of the case to the Superintendent of Customs, and both will endeavour to bring about an amicable arrangement. But the appeal to the Consul must be made within twenty-four hours, or it will not be attended to.

As long as no settlement be come to, the Superintendent of Customs shall not enter the matter at issue in his books, in order that by such entry a thorough investigation and the final settlement of the difference be not prejudiced.

Art. XIX.—Should imported goods prove to be damaged, a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, in proportion to their deterioration. If any disputes arise, they shall be settled in the same manner as agreed upon in Art. XVI. of this treaty having reference to articles which pay duty *ad valorem*.

Art. XX.—Any merchant vessels belonging to one of the contracting German States having entered any of the open ports, and not yet opened the hatches, may quit the same within forty-eight hours after her arrival, and proceed to another port, without being subject to the payment of tonnage-dues, duties, or any other fees or charges; but tonnage-dues must be paid after the expiration of the said forty-eight hours.

Art. XXI.—Import duties shall be considered payable on the landing of the goods, and duties of export on the shipping of the same. When all tonnage-dues and duties shall have been paid, the Superintendent of Customs shall give a receipt in full (port-clearance), which being produced at the Consulate, the Consular Officer shall then return to the captain the ship's papers, and permit him to depart on his voyage.

Art. XXII.—The Superintendent of Customs will point out one or more bankers, authorized by the Chinese Government to receive the duties on its behalf. The receipts of these bankers shall be looked upon as given by the Chinese Government itself. Payment may be made in bars or in foreign coin, whose relative value to the Chinese Sycee silver shall be fixed by special agreement, according to circumstances, between the Consular Officers and the Superintendent of Customs.

Art. XXIII.—Merchant-vessels belonging to the contracting German States of more than one hundred and fifty tons burden, shall be charged four mace per ton; merchant-vessels of one hundred and fifty tons and under, shall be charged at the rate of one mace per ton.

The captain or consignee having paid the tonnage-dues, the Superintendent of Customs shall give them a special certificate, on exhibition of which the ship shall be exempted from all further payment of tonnage-dues in any open port of China which the captain may visit for a period of four months, to be reckoned from the date of the port-clearance mentioned in Art. XXI.

Boats employed by subjects of the contracting German States in the conveyance of passengers, baggage, letters, articles of provisions, or articles not subject to duties, shall not be liable to tonnage-dues. Any boat of this kind, however, conveying merchandize subject to duty, shall come under the category of vessels under one hundred and fifty tons, and pay tonnage dues at the rate of one mace per register ton.

Art. XXIV.—Goods on which duties have been paid in any of the ports open to foreign trade, upon being sent into the interior of the country, shall not be subject to any but transit duty. The same shall be paid according to the tariff now existing and may not be raised in future. This also applies to goods sent from the interior of the country to any of the open ports.

All transit duties on produce brought from the interior to any of the open ports, or importations sent from any of the open ports into the interior of China, may be paid once for all.

If any of the Chinese officers violate the stipulations of this article by demanding illegal or higher duties than allowed by law, they shall be punished according to Chinese law.

Art. XXV.—If the master of a merchant vessel belonging to any of the contracting German States, having entered any of the open ports, should wish to land only a portion of his cargo, he shall only pay duties for the portion so landed. He may take the rest of the cargo to another port, pay duties there, and dispose of the same.

Art. XXVI.—Merchants of any of the contracting German States, who may have imported merchandize into any of the open ports and paid duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same, shall be entitled to make application to the Superintendent of Customs, who shall cause examination to be made to satisfy himself of the identity of the goods and of their having remained unchanged.

On such duty-paid goods the Superintendent of Customs shall, on application of the merchant wishing to re-export them to any other open port, issue a certificate, testifying the payment of all legal duties thereon.

The Superintendent of Customs of the port to which such goods are brought, shall, upon presentation of said certificate, issue a permit for the discharge and landing of them free of all duty, without any additional exactions whatever. But if, on comparing the goods with the certificate, any fraud on the revenue be detected, then the goods shall be subject to confiscation.

But if the goods are to be exported to a foreign port, the Superintendent of Customs of the port from which they are exported shall issue a certificate, stating that the merchant who exports the goods has a claim on the Customs equal to the amount of duty paid on the goods. The certificate shall be a valid tender to the Customs in payment of import or export duties.

Art. XXVII.—No transshipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission of the Superintendent of Customs, under pain of confiscation of the goods so transhipped, unless it be proved that there was danger in delaying the transshipment.

Art. XXVIII.—Sets of standard weights and measures, such as are in use at the Canton Custom House, shall be delivered by the Superintendent of Customs to the Consul at each port open to foreign trade. These measures, weights, and balances shall represent the ruling standard on which all demands and payment of duties are made and in case of any dispute they shall be referred to.

Art. XXIX.—Penalties enforced, or confiscations made for violation of this Treaty, or for the appended regulations, shall belong to the Chinese Government.

Art. XXX.—Ships-of-war belonging to the contracting German States cruising about for the protection of trade, or being engaged in the pursuit of pirates, shall be at liberty to visit, without distinction, all ports within the dominions of the Emperor of China. They shall receive every facility for the purchase of provisions, the procuring of water, and for making repairs. The commanders of such ships shall hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities on terms of equality and courtesy. Such ships shall not be liable to the payment of duties of any kind.

Art. XXXI.—Merchant vessels belonging to any of the contracting German States, from injury sustained, or from other causes, compelled to seek a place of refuge, shall be permitted to enter any port within the dominions of the Emperor of China without being subject to the payment of tonnage dues or duties on the goods, if only landed for the purpose of making the necessary repairs of the vessel, and remaining under the supervision of the Superintendent of Customs. Should any such vessel be wrecked or stranded on the coast of China, the Chinese authorities shall immediately adopt measures for rescuing the crew and for securing the vessel and cargo. The crew thus saved shall receive friendly treatment, and, if necessary, shall be furnished with the means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station.

Art. XXXII.—If sailors or other individuals of ships-of-war or merchant vessels belonging to any of the contracting German States, desert their ships and take refuge in the dominions of the Emperor of China, the Chinese authorities shall, upon due requisition by the Consular Officer, or by the captain, take the necessary steps for the detention of the deserter, and hand him over to the Consular Officer or to the captain.

In like manner, if Chinese deserters or criminals take refuge in the houses or on board ships belonging to subjects of the contracting German States, the local Chinese authorities shall apply to the German Consular Officer, who will take the necessary measures for apprehending the said deserter or criminal, and deliver him up to the Chinese authorities.

Art. XXXIII.—If any vessel belonging to any of the contracting German States, while within Chinese waters, be plundered by pirates, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities to use every means to capture and punish the said pirates, to recover the stolen property where and in whatever condition it may be, and to hand the same over to the Consul for restoration to the owner. If the robbers or pirates cannot be apprehended, or the property taken cannot entirely be recovered, the Chinese authorities shall then be punished in accordance with the Chinese law, but they shall not be held pecuniarily responsible.

Art. XXXIV.—If subjects of any of the contracting German States have any occasion to address a communication to the Chinese authorities, they must submit the same to their Consular Officer, to determine if the matter be just, and the language be proper and respectful, in which event he shall transmit the same to the proper authorities, or return the same for alterations. If Chinese subjects have occasion to address a Consul of one of the contracting German States, they must adopt the same course, and submit their communication to the Chinese authorities, who will act in like manner.

Art. XXXV.—Any subject of any of the contracting German States having reason to complain of a Chinese, must first proceed to the Consular Officer and state his grievance. The Consular Officer having inquired into the merits of the case, will endeavour to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a subject of any of the contracting German States, the Consular officer shall listen to his complaint and endeavour to bring about a friendly settlement. If the dispute, however, is of such a nature that the Consul cannot settle the same amicably, he shall then request the assistance of the Chinese authorities, that they may conjointly examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably.

Art. XXXVI.—The Chinese authorities shall at all times afford the fullest protection to the subjects of the contracting German States, especially when they are exposed to insult or violence. In all cases of incendiarism, robbery, or demolition, the local authorities shall at once dispatch an armed force to disperse the mob, to apprehend the guilty, and to punish them with the rigour of the law. Those robbed or whose property has been demolished, shall have a claim upon the despoilers of their property for indemnification, proportioned to the injury sustained.

Art. XXXVII.—Whenever a subject of His Majesty of China fails to discharge the debts due to a subject of one of the contracting German States or fraudulently absconds, the Chinese authorities, upon application by the creditor, will do their utmost to effect his arrest and to enforce payment of the debt. In like manner the authorities of the contracting German States shall do their utmost to enforce the payment of debts of their subjects towards Chinese subjects, and to bring to justice any who fraudulently abscond. But in no case shall either the Chinese Government or the government of the contracting German States be held responsible for the debts incurred by their respective subjects.

Art. XXXVIII.—Any subject of His Majesty the Emperor of China, having committed a crime against a subject of one of the contracting German States, shall be apprehended by the Chinese authorities and punished according to the laws of China.

In like manner, if a subject of one of the contracting German States is guilty of a crime against a subject of His Majesty of China, the Consular Officer shall arrest him and punish him according to the laws of the State to which he belongs.

Art. XXXIX.—All questions arising between subjects of the contracting German States in reference to the rights of property or person shall be submitted to the jurisdiction of the authorities of their respective States. In like manner will the Chinese authorities abstain from interfering in differences that may arise between subjects of one of the contracting German States and foreigners.

Art. XL.—The contracting parties agree that the German States and their subjects shall fully and equally participate in all privileges, immunities, and advantages that have been, or may be hereafter, granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the Government or subjects of any other nation. All changes made in favour of any nation in the tariff, in the customs' duties, in tonnage and harbour dues, in import, export, or transit duties, shall, as soon as they take effect, immediately and without a new treaty be equally applied to the contracting German States and to their merchants, shipowners, and navigators.

Art. XLI.—If in future the contracting German States desire a modification of any stipulation contained in this treaty, they shall be at liberty, after the lapse of ten years, dated from the day of the ratification of this treaty, to open negotiations to that effect. Six months before the expiration of the ten years it must be officially notified to the Chinese Government that modifications of the treaty are desired, and in what these consist. If no such notification is made, the treaty remains in force for another ten years.

Art. XLII.—The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications be exchanged within one year, dated from the day of signature; the exchange of the ratifications to take place at Shanghai or Tientsin, at the option of the Prussian Government. Immediately after the exchange of ratifications has taken place, the treaty shall be brought to the knowledge of the Chinese authorities, and be promulgated in the capital and throughout the provinces of the Chinese Empire, for the guidance of the authorities.

In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries of the high contracting powers, have signed and sealed the present treaty.

Done in four copies, at Tientsin, this second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, corresponding with the Chinese date the twenty-eighth day of the seventh moon of the eleventh year of Hien Fung.

(Signed)	[L.S.]	COUNT EULENBURG.
„	[L.S.]	CHONG MEEN.
„	[L.S.]	CHONG HEE.

Separate Articles.

Art. I.—In addition to a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation concluded this day between Prussia, the other states of the German Customs Union, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Hanseatic towns of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg of the one part, and China of the other part, which treaty shall take effect after exchange of the ratifications within twelve months from its signature, and which stipulates that His Majesty the King of Prussia may nominate a diplomatic agent at the Court of Peking with a permanent residence at that capital, it has been convened between the respective Plenipotentiaries of these States, that, owing to and in consideration of disturbances now prevailing in China, His Majesty the King of Prussia shall wait the expiration of five years after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, before he deposes a diplomatic agent to take his fixed residence at Peking.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their signatures and affixed their seals.

Done in four copies at Tientsin, this second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, corresponding to the Chinese date of the twenty-eighth day of the seventh moon of the eleventh year of the reign of Hien Fung.

(Signed)	[L.S.]	COUNT EULENBURG.
„	[L.S.]	CHONG MEEN.
„	[L.S.]	CHONG HEE.

Art. II.—In addition to a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded between Prussia, the other States of the German Customs Union, the grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Hanseatic towns of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg on the one part, and China on the other part.

It has been separately agreed that the Senates of the Hanseatic towns shall have the right to nominate for themselves a Consul of their own at each of the Chinese ports open for commerce and navigation.

This separate article shall have the same force and validity as if included word for word in the above-mentioned treaty.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this present separate article, and affixed their seals.

Done in four copies at Tientsin, the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, corresponding to the Chinese date of the twenty-eighth day of the seventh moon of the eleventh year of the reign of Hien Fung.

(Signed)	[L.S.]	COUNT EULENBURG.
„	[L.S.]	CHONG MEEN.
„	[L.S.]	CHONG HEE.

SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY BETWEEN GERMANY AND CHINA.

SIGNED AT PEKING, IN THE GERMAN AND CHINESE LANGUAGES,
ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1880.

[*Not yet ratified.*]

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, &c., in the name of the German Empire, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, actuated by the desire to secure the better performance of the treaty of friendship, navigation, and commerce, of the 2nd September, 1861, in fulfilment of the stipulation contained in the 41st clause of this treaty, by which the High Contracting German States shall, on the expiry of ten years, have a right to demand a revision of the treaty, have determined to conclude a supplementary Convention to this treaty. For this purpose they have nominated as their Plenipotentiaries, viz.:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, &c., his Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of China, Max August Scipio von Brandt.

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, the Secretary of State, Assistant Member of the Grand Secretariat and President of the Board of War, Shen Kue-fu, and the Secretary of State and President of the Board of Finance, Ching-lien.

Who, after having communicated their powers to each other and having found the same in good and due form, have agreed to the following articles:—

Art. I.—*Chinese Concession.*—The ports of Ich'ang in Hupeh, Wuhu in Anhui, Wenchow in Chekiang, and Pakhoi in Kwangtung, and the landing places Tatung and Anking in Anhui, Hukow in Kiangsi, Wusieh, Luchikow and Shashih in Hukuang, being already opened, German vessels shall also further be permitted to stop for a while in the port of Woosung in the province of Kiangsu to embark or discharge merchandise. The necessary regulations for this purpose shall be prepared by the Taotai of Shang' ai and other competent officials.

German Concession.—In the case of concessions made by the Chinese Government to another Government with which special joint stipulations of execution are connected, Germany, while claiming these concessions for itself and subjects, will also give its consent to the stipulations of execution combined with them. Article 40 of the treaty of 2nd September, 1861, is not affected by this stipulation and is hereby

expressly confirmed. If, by virtue of the same, subjects of the German Empire claim privileges, immunities, or advantages which may be granted by the Chinese Government to another Government, or to the subjects of any other nation, they shall also be subjected to the stipulations of execution connected with them.

Art. II.—*Chinese Concession*.—German ships which have already paid tonnage dues in China shall be allowed to visit all the other open ports in China, as well as all non-Chinese ports without exception, without being required to pay tonnage dues again within the term of four months. German sailing vessels which lie longer than 14 days in one Chinese port shall only pay the half of the tariff rate of tonnage dues for the time beyond this period.

German Concession.—The Chinese Government shall also have the right to appoint Consuls to all those places in Germany to which Consuls of other powers are admitted, and they shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as the Consuls of the most favoured nation.

Art. III.—*Chinese Concession*.—In all the open ports of China where it is considered desirable by the foreign trading community, and the local circumstances appear to render it practicable, the Chinese Commissioner of Customs and the other officials concerned shall themselves take in hand the erection of entrepôts (bonded warehouses) and at the same time prepare the requisite regulations.

German Concession.—German vessels visiting the open ports in China must hand in a manifest containing exact statements of the quality and quantity of the wares. Errors which may have crept in it may be corrected within twenty-four hours (Sundays and holidays not included). False statements of the quantity or quality of the wares shipped will be punished by the confiscation of the wares concerned, and further by a money fine levied on the captain, which, however, may not exceed five hundred Taels.

Art. IV.—*Chinese Concession*.—On native Chinese coal, which is exported by German merchants from the open ports, the export duty is hereby reduced to three (3) mace per ton; on coal exported from those ports where a lower duty is already established, this lower rate is still to subsist.

German Concession.—When any one, not in possession of the prescribed certificate, shall pursue the trade of pilot for any kind of vessels, he shall be subject to a money fine, which may not exceed one hundred Taels for each case. Regulations for the exercise of due control over sailors also be agreed to as speedily as possible.

Art. V.—*Chinese Concession*.—German ships requiring repairs in consequence of damage sustained either in port or out of it shall not have to pay tonnage dues for the time—to be fixed by the Customs House—occupied for the repairs.

German Concession.—Chinese-owned ships may not make use of the German flag. Neither may German ships make use of the Chinese flag.

Art. VI.—*Chinese Concession*.—In the event of German ships which have become unseaworthy being broken up in an open port in China, their materials may be sold without import duty being levied on them. However, when the materials are to be landed, a "permit to discharge" must first be obtained for them in the same way as takes place for wares.

German Concession.—If German subjects, without being in possession of a pass issued by the Consul and stamped by the authorised Chinese official, betake themselves to the interior for pleasure journeys, the local officials are conceded the right to send them back to the nearest German Consulate for the exercise of the necessary supervision over them. Offenders shall, besides, be subject to a fine to the extent of three hundred Taels.

Art. VII.—*Chinese Concession*.—Materials for German docks are duty free. A list of those articles which, by reason of this stipulation, may be imported duty free is to be prepared and published by the Inspector-General of Customs.

German Concession.—Inland passes for wares of foreign origin issued to German subjects, as well as travelling passes issued to German subjects, shall be valid only for the period of thirteen Chinese months, counting from the day of issue.

Art. VIII.—The settlement of questions concerning the exercise of justice in mixed cases, the taxation of foreign wares in the interior, the taxation of Chinese

wares in the possession of foreign merchants in the interior, and the relations between foreign and Chinese officials is reserved for special negotiations, into which the respective Governments hereby declare themselves ready to enter.

Art. IX.—All the stipulations of the former treaty of the 2nd September, 1861, which are not altered by this agreement, are hereby again confirmed, as both parties expressly declare. But with those articles which are affected by the present agreement, the altered construction (wording) shall be considered as binding (ruling).

Art. X.—The present supplementary Convention shall be ratified by the respective High Authorities, and the ratification protocols shall be exchanged within one year from the day of signature in Peking. The stipulations of this agreement come into operation on the day of exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties to the above agreement have signed with their own hands and affixed their seals to four copies each in German and Chinese text, which have been compared and been found to agree with each other.

Done in Peking the 31st day of March, in the year of Our Lord 1880, corresponding with the 21st day of the 2nd month of the 6th year Kuang Sü.

(Signed)	M. VON BRANDT.
”	SHEN KUE-FEN.
”	CHING LIEN.

SET OF SPECIAL STIPULATIONS OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION.

In the interest of greater distinctness and completeness it has appeared desirable to complete the Supplementary Convention by a number of special stipulations. The following stipulations must be adhered to by the subjects of the two contracting parties in the same manner as the stipulations of the treaty itself. In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries of both States have affixed their seals and signatures thereto.

1.—In consequence of the newly granted privileges for the port of Woosung in the Kiangsü province, it is there permitted to German ships to receive and to discharge merchandise which is either intended for Shanghai or come from Shanghai. The Customs Taotai in Shanghai and the other competent officials shall, for this purpose, have the right to prepare regulations for the prevention of duty defraudation and improprieties (irregularities) of all kinds, which shall be binding on the trading communities of both countries. German merchants are not allowed to build landing-places, mercantile houses, or warehouses at the said place.

2.—An attempt to see if entrepôts (bonded warehouses) can be established in the open ports of China shall shortly be made in Shanghai. For this purpose the Commissioner of Customs at the said place and the Inspector-General of Customs shall forthwith prepare regulations appropriate to the local circumstances, and the establishment of this bonded warehouse shall then be taken in hand by the said Commissioner of Customs and his colleagues.

3.—If any wares on board a German vessel, for whose discharge a written permit of the Custom House is requisite, are not entered on the manifest, the offence (mistake) of a false manifest shall thereby be held to be constituted, no matter if a certificate signed by the captain of the receipt on board of these wares is existent or not.

4.—If a German ship has become in want of repairs in consequence of damage sustained in one of the open ports in China, or out of the same, the time required for the repairs shall be taken into account for the term at the expiry of which tonnage dues have to be paid; should it appear, however, that only a pretence has been made and that the intention is to evade legal payments to the Customs, the vessel in question shall be subjected to a money fine corresponding to double the amount of the tonnage dues which it was attempted to evade payment.

5.—Vessels of all kinds belonging to Chinese subjects may not make use of the German flag. If, however, decided grounds for suspicion present themselves that this has taken place, the Chinese official concerned shall address an official communication to the German Consul on the subject, and should it be proved, in the course of

the enquiry instituted by him, that the vessel is, in fact, not justified in flying the German flag, the vessel, as well as the wares on board, so far as they belong to Chinese merchants, shall at once be delivered to the Chinese officials for their further disposal. Should it be shown that German subjects have knowledge of the circumstances, all the wares found in the vessel belonging to these concerned in the irregularity, will become liable to confiscation, and they themselves to the legal penalty. If a German vessel flies the Chinese flag in an unauthorised manner, in the event of its being proved on an enquiry conducted by the Chinese officials that the vessel is, in fact, not justified in flying the Chinese flag, the vessel, as well as the wares on board, so far as they belong to German merchants, shall forthwith be surrendered to the German Consul for further disposal and punishment of the offenders. Should it be shown that German owners of wares have knowledge of the circumstance and have taken part in this irregularity, the wares belonging to them found on board the vessel will become liable to confiscation by the Chinese officials. Wares belonging to Chinese can at once be confiscated by the Chinese officials.

6.—If in one of the open ports in China, at the sale of the broken-up materials of a vessel which has become unseaworthy, an attempt is made to include (smuggle in) wares belonging to its cargo, these wares shall be liable to confiscation; and, further, a fine shall be levied corresponding to double the amount of the import duty which would otherwise have been levied.

7.—If German subjects with foreign wares go into the interior or undertake travels in the interior of the country, the passes or certificates issued to them shall be valid only for thirteen Chinese months reckoned from the date of issue, and may not be used any more after the expiry of this period. The expired passes and certificates must be returned for cancellation to the Customs official within whose official district they were issued.

Note.—If a pleasure journey be undertaken in such distant regions that a period of one year does not appear sufficient for its completion, this must be noted on the pass at the time it is issued, by agreement between the Consul and the Chinese official.

Should the return not be made, no pass will again be issued to the concerned until this is done. Should the pass be lost, no matter if it happens within the period, or after expiry of same, the concerned must forthwith place on record a truthful statement about it with the nearest Chinese official. The Chinese official concerned will then take further steps concerning the invalidation of the pass. Should the statement put on record be shown to be untrue, if the transport of wares is concerned, the wares shall be confiscated, but if a journey is concerned, the traveller shall be taken to the nearest Consul and be handed over to him for punishment.

8.—Materials for German docks enjoy the privilege of duty free importation into open ports only in so far as they are actually to be applied to the repair of vessels. The Customs official has the right to convince himself of the manner in which these materials are made use of, by the evidence of officials sent to the dock for that purpose. In the case of the building of a new vessel, duty will be calculated on the materials used in it, in so far as these are included by name in the import or export tariff, at the tariff rate; on those articles not included in the tariff, at five per cent. *ad valorem*, and the merchant concerned will be held bound to pay this duty subsequently to the Custom House. Any one desiring to build a dock must obtain a cost free concessionary certificate, and sign a written obligation whose contents and wording are to be settled in appropriate form by the Customs office concerned.

9.—Article 29 of the Treaty of 2nd September, 1861, shall have application to the monetary fines settled by the present Supplementary Convention.

Done in Peking, the 31st day of March in the year of our Lord 1880, corresponding with the 21st day of the 2nd moon of the 6th year of Kuang Sü.

(Signed)	M. VON BRANDT.
”	SHEN KUE-FEN.
”	CHING LIEN.

RUSSIA.

CONVENTION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA.

SIGNED, IN THE RUSSIAN, FRENCH, AND CHINESE LANGUAGES, AT PEKING,
ON THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1860.

Ratified at St. Petersburg, 20th December, 1860.

TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE TEXT.

Their Imperial Majesties the Emperors of China and Russia, having made themselves fully acquainted with the terms of the Treaty concluded in the year 1858, propose to establish certain regulations with a view to the consolidation of amity, commerce, and alliance between the two States, and in order to provide against all misunderstanding and disputes, for this purpose have appointed Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, His Imperial Highness the Prince Kung; His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, His Excellency Privy Councillor *F-ko-na-te-yay-fuh* :*—who, after communicating to each other their full powers, have conjointly agreed upon the following convention.

Art. I.—In accordance with the first article of the Treaty concluded at Gaehwan (Ay-Kom, on the Amoor) on the 2nd of June, 1858, and the ninth article of the Treaty concluded at Tientsin, on the 13th of June of the same year, it is agreed that the Eastern boundaries, separating Russian from Chinese territory, shall be as follows:—From the junction of the rivers Shib-lih-ngih-urh (Songai River and Koon), that is to say, down the Amoor to its junction with the Usuri, the country to the North belongs to Russia, and that to the South, as far as the mouth of the Usuri, to China; from the mouth of the Usuri, southwards, to Lake Hin-Ka, the rivers Usuri and Songatchan shall be the boundaries,—that is to say, the tract of country east of the said rivers belongs to Russia, and that west of the same to China; from the source of the Songatchan, the boundary shall traverse Lake Hin-Ka in a right line from the Songatchan to the Pih-ling; and from the mouth of the Pih-ling, it shall follow the range of mountains to the Houtou's mouth, from which it shall pass to the mouth of the Toumen, running along the Houchun and the Hae-chung-keen range,—that is to say, the country east of the boundary line thus indicated (from Lake Hin-Ka to the mouth of the Toumen) belongs to Russia, and that lying to the west thereof to China. From the point at which the frontiers of the two countries meet at the Toumen to the mouth of the said river, there shall be neutral territory, separating the Russian from the Chinese possession, 20 *li* in width. Further, in accordance with the ninth article of the Tientsin Treaty, it is agreed that a chart shall be made, in which the portion coloured red shall indicate the frontiers, and on which shall be written the Russian words "*A-pa-wa-kih-ta-yay-jene-keae-c-yih-gih-la-ma-na-wo-pa-lu-si-too-woo*," in order to facilitate accurate reference; and the said charts shall be duly authenticated by the seals and signatures of the High Ministers of the two countries.

The tract of country above referred to is unoccupied waste land. Should Chinese squatters be found in any part of it, or should any portions be used by Chinese as fishing or hunting grounds, Russia shall not take possession of such, but the Chinese shall be allowed to fish and to hunt as they have been wont to do.

From the time of setting up the boundary marks there shall never be any changes made; and Russia engages not to encroach upon the Chinese territory in the vicinity of the frontiers, nor will ground be seized in any other part of China.

* This is the Chinese expression for Ignatieff, the Russian Plenipotentiary's name.—Translator.

Art. II.—Following the range of hills along the Amoor's course, the long established Chinese frontier posts, and the marks put down in the 6th year of Yung-ching's reign (1728) at Sha-peen T₁-pa-ba, (in the vicinity of Tarbagatai), it is agreed that, where these marks terminate, the Western boundaries, not yet laid down, shall commence; they shall extend westward to the Lake Tse-sang-cho-urh, from which, after running in a south-westerly direction along the Tih-mih-urh Too-choo-urh of the Tse-shan range, they shall go southwards to Khokand.

Art. III.—Should there hereafter occur disputes or misunderstandings in respect of frontier boundaries, it is agreed that they shall be determined by the two preceding articles. With reference to the placing of boundary marks in the tracts of country lying on the East, between Lake Hin-Ka and the Toumen, and on the West, between Sha-peen Ta-pa-ya and Khokand, it is agreed that trustworthy officers shall be appointed by the two governments for that purpose. For the placing of the marks along the eastern frontiers the officers appointed shall meet at the mouth of the Usuri in May, 1861; and for similar duty on the western frontiers, officers shall meet at Tarbagatai, but the time of meeting it is unnecessary to fix. The officers appointed for the above work shall act with all fairness and justice; and, as in accordance with the boundaries indicated in the First and Second articles of this convention, they shall make four charts, two of which shall be Russian and two either Manchurian or Chinese, and the said charts having been duly signed and sealed by the officers in question, shall be deposited, two (one in Russian and one in Manchurian or Chinese) in Russia, and two (one in Russian and one in Manchurian or Chinese) in China. On the interchange of these charts, they shall be appended hereto as forming part of this article.

Art. IV.—At all places along the frontier agreed upon in the First article of this convention, Russian and Chinese subjects may hold intercourse at pleasure. There shall not in any case, be duties levied; and all frontier officers shall afford protection to merchants quietly carrying on trade.

In order to greater precision, the substance of the second article of Gae-hwan (Ay-Kom) is hereby again enunciated.

Art. V.—Russian merchants, in addition to trading at Kiachta, may, when passing in the old established manner from Kiachta to Peking, dispose of sundries at Koo-lun and Chang-kia-how. A [Russian] Consul with a limited retinue may be stationed at Koo-lun, he shall himself supervise the building of a consulate, but the site, the number of buildings, and the land for pasturage of cattle, shall all be determined by the high officers stationed at Koo-lun.

Chinese merchants, desirous of so doing, are at liberty to repair to Russia, and there carry on trade.

Russian merchants visiting the Chinese marts shall be under no restrictions, whether as to the time at which they may visit such places or the duration of their stay; but the number of merchants at any one place shall not exceed two hundred. The Russian officers stationed on the frontiers shall supply each party of merchants with a passport, in which shall be specified the name of the chief merchant, the number of people that accompany him, and the place about to be visited by them for trade. The merchants shall themselves provide funds for the expenditure attendant on their business and for the purchase of food and cattle.

Art. VI.—In the establishment of trade, the same regulations shall be applied at Kashgar as at Ili and Tarbagatai. At Kashgar, China agrees to make a grant of land whereon to build residences, warehouses, and churches, in order to suit the convenience of such Russian merchants as may live there; ground shall likewise be granted for burial purposes, and, as at Ili and Tarbagatai, a tract of pasture land for cattle. The high officer stationed at Kashgar shall be officially directed to determine the amount of ground to be granted for the purpose, and to make the other requisite arrangements.

Should persons from the outside enter the Russian concession at Kashgar, and plunder the property of Russian merchants trading there, China will not take any action in the matter.

Art. VII.—The merchants of both countries may trade as they please at the various marts, and shall not be subjected to any obstructions on the part of the officials; they

may at pleasure frequent the shops and markets for trade and barter, and they may there make ready money payments, or if they trust each other, open credit accounts; and as to the time that the merchants of the one may sojourn in the other country, the only limit shall be the merchants' own pleasure and convenience.

Art. VIII.—Russian merchants in China, and Chinese merchants in Russia, shall receive due protection from the government of the country.

In order to the due control of merchants, and to provide against misunderstandings and disputes, Russian Consuls, &c., may be stationed at the various trading marts; and, in addition to those at Ili and Tarbagatai, Consuls shall be appointed for Kashgar and Koo-lun. China is at liberty to station Consuls at St. Petersburg, or at such other places in Russia as she may see fit. Such Consuls, whether Russian or Chinese, shall reside in houses to be built by their government; but they may likewise, without obstruction, rent houses belonging to the people of the places at which they may chance to be stationed.

The Consuls and the local officials shall correspond and hold intercourse on terms of equality, provided for by the second article of the Tientsin Treaty. In matters in which the merchants of both countries are concerned, the officers of the two governments shall take conjoint action; criminals shall be punished in accordance with the laws of their country, as directed by the seventh article of the Tientsin Treaty.

In all cases of disputes originating in the non-payment of money due in mercantile transactions, the parties concerned shall themselves call in arbitrators, the Russian Consuls and the Chinese local officials shall merely take such action as may tend to bring about an amicable settlement, and shall not in any way be called upon or held responsible for the payment of bad debts.

At the trading marts the merchants may register, at the offices of the Consuls and local authorities, agreements in reference to property and houses. In such cases, should either of the principals refuse to carry out the terms of the registered agreement, the Consuls and officials shall enforce their fulfilment.

In cases other than those arising from mercantile transactions, as quarrels and such like small matters, the Consuls and local officers shall act conjointly in the examination, and shall punish the guilty parties respectively, as under their several jurisdictions.

Russians secreting themselves in Chinese houses, or absconding to the interior of China, shall, on the requisition of the Consul, be sought for and sent back by the Chinese authorities; and Russian officials shall act reciprocally in the event of Chinese hiding in Russian houses, or escaping to Russian territory.

In such serious cases as murder, robbery, wounding, conspiracy to kill, incendiarism, &c., &c., the guilty party, if Russian, shall be delivered for punishment to the Russian authorities; if Chinese, he may be punished, as the laws direct, by the Chinese authorities, either at the place where the crime was committed, or at such other place as the Chinese officials may deem proper. In all cases, great or little, the Consuls and local officials shall each deal with their own countrymen; they shall not in an irregular manner arrest, detain, or punish [people not subject to their jurisdiction].

Art. IX.—As compared with former years trade is now much increased, and, moreover, new boundaries have been laid down. Thus the condition of affairs differs much from what it was at the times of making the Treaties of Nipchu* and Kiachta, and the supplementary stipulations of succeeding years; and circumstances that gave rise to disputes between the various frontier officers no longer remain the same. Such changes in existing regulations as are necessitated [by the altered state of affairs] are hereby included in newly drawn up stipulations.

Heretofore official communications treating of frontier business have only passed between the High Official at Koo-lun and the Koo-pih-urb-na-to-urh (? the Governor) of Kiachta, and between the Governor-General of Western Siberia and the Tartar General stationed at Ili. For the future, in addition to the officers just named, frontier business may be transacted by the Koo-pih-urb-na-to-urh of the Amoor and Tung-hae-peen (Eastern Sea-shore) provinces in communication with the Tartar General, stationed in Hih-lung-keang and Kee-lin.

* In Latitude 51 40 N.

Matters in which Kiachta is concerned shall be attended to by the Ko-me-sa-urh (? Commissioner or Commissary) stationed on the Kiachta frontier, in communication with the officer of the board at Kiachta. All [such communications, &c.] shall be in accordance with the provisions of the eighth article of this convention.

The said Generals, Governors, and other officers shall correspond on terms of equality, in accordance with the second article of the Tientsin Treaty. Moreover, if the despatches written refer to business that ought not to be entered upon, no attention shall be paid to them.

In respect of frontier business of great importance, the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia shall communicate thereon with either the Privy Council or the Foreign Office.

Art. X.—All frontier business, whether of importance or otherwise, shall be managed by conjoint action on the part of the frontier officers, as laid down in the eighth article of this convention; and, as provided for by the seventh article of the Tientsin Treaty, offenders shall be tried and punished in accordance with the laws of that one of the two countries to which they may belong.

Should cattle stray or be decoyed across the frontier boundaries, the officer of the locality, on being informed of the fact by official communication, shall, without delay, dispatch people to search for them; they shall likewise give full information to the soldiery at the frontier posts, who shall be bound to recover and send back such cattle, whether straying or stolen, in accordance with the numbers reported in the original communication; and who, should they fail to restore the property that is missing, shall be punished, as the laws direct, in a manner proportionate to the value of what is lost. No claim for compensation shall be entertained.

In the event of runaways crossing the frontier, measures shall be taken for their discovery and arrest immediately upon the receipt of an official requisition to that effect; and on the arrest having been effected, the prisoners, with whatever property may be found in their possession, shall be handed over to the nearest frontier officer, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the place from which such persons may have absconded.

The runaways, while on the return journey under arrest, shall be supplied with food, and, if naked, with clothes; and they shall neither be maltreated nor insulted by the soldiers. Runaways arrested prior to the receipt of any such official requisition, shall also be dealt with in like manner.

Art. XI.—Answers shall be returned to communications transmitted through intermediate officers by the High Officials on the frontiers. The despatches of the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia and of the Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh (? Governor) of Kiachta shall be handed to the Ko-me-sa-urh (? Commissioner or Commissary-General) of Kiachta for transmission to the officer of the board. The despatches of the High Officer stationed at Koo-lun shall be handed to the officers of the board for transmission to the Ko-me-sa-urh of Kiachta. The despatches of the Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh of the Amoor province shall be forwarded to the Tartar General at Hih-lung-keang through the Adjutant General, who shall likewise transmit the despatches of the Kee-lin General. Despatches passing between the Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh of the Tung-hae-peen province and the General stationed at Kee-lin, shall be transmitted through the officers at the frontier posts of Hongchun in the Usuri territory. Communications between the Governor-General of Western Siberia and the General stationed at Ili, shall be transmitted through the Russian Consul at Ili. Whenever the business in question is of great importance, official messengers shall be employed. The Governor-General of Eastern and Western Siberia and the various Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh (?Governors of Provincial Districts) together with the High Officer at Koo-lun, and the Tartar General stationed at Hih-lun-keang, Kee-lin, and Ili, in the transmission of official communications, may entrust them to trustworthy Russian officers.

Art. XII.—As was stipulated for in the eleventh article of the Tientsin Treaty, the time allowed for the conveyance of official documents and parcels from Kiachta to Peking is herein defined.

Letters shall be forwarded once a month, parcels and boxes from Kiachta to Peking, shall be forwarded once every two months, and quarterly from Peking to Kiachta.

Official documents shall not be more than twenty nor parcels more than forty days *en route*; and as regards parcels, there shall never be more than twenty packages forwarded at a time, and no single package shall exceed 120 catties in weight. Letters shall not be delayed, but shall be forwarded on the day they are handed in for despatch. In the event of any delay or neglect the culpable parties shall be visited with severe punishment.

Couriers in charge of letters or parcels between Kiachta and Peking shall call at the Koo-lun Consulate, and deliver to the Consul all letters or parcels to his address, and they shall likewise take charge of whatever despatches or parcels the Consul may hand to them.

Whenever parcels are despatched from Kiachta or Koo-lun, the High Officer at Koo-lun must be supplied with a list of the same; in like manner, when despatching parcels from Peking, the Foreign Office shall be supplied with a list. Such lists shall specify the number and weights of the packages, as also the date of their being despatched; and on the outside of each package shall be written, in Russian and Manchurian or Chinese characters, its weight, &c.

Merchants forwarding letters and parcels for purposes of trade, if willing to hire porters themselves and to make other arrangements, shall be at liberty to do so; having obtained permission, after the report of the circumstances, from the local authorities, to obviate the [undue] incurring of expense by the Government.

Art. XIII.—Official communications passing between the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Chinese Privy Council, or between the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia and the Privy Council or Foreign Office, shall be forwarded by the regular post, and shall be under no restrictions in respect of time; and should any delay or detention be apprehended, in cases of importance, trustworthy Russian Officers may be charged with the speedy conveyance of such despatches.

While resident at Peking despatches on important business, for or from the Russian Minister, may be transmitted by officers appointed by the Russian Government. Officers conveying such despatches shall not at any place be delayed or detained, and, in every instance, such bearers of despatches shall be Russians.

As regards the movements of such despatch-bearers, if travelling from Kiachta to Peking, the Ko-me-sa-urh shall notify the officer of the Board on the day preceding their departure. In like manner, if starting from Peking, a day's notice shall be given to the Board of War.

Art. XIV.—Should any of the arrangements in respect of land commerce hereinafter prove inconvenient to both parties, the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia and the Chinese High Officers of the Frontiers shall consult together, and determine the matter in accordance with the articles of this Convention; but new demands must not be preferred. There shall be no further departure from the provisions of the Twelfth article of the Tientsin Treaty.

Art. XV.—On the termination of the present conference, the Chinese Minister Plenipotentiary shall translate the original text of this convention into the Chinese language, and shall furnish the Russian Minister Plenipotentiary with a copy of the Chinese translation, duly authenticated by signature and seal, who, on his side, shall likewise translate into Chinese the original text of the convention, and shall supply the Chinese Minister Plenipotentiary with a copy of the same, in the manner duly authenticated by seal and signature.

The articles of the present convention, without waiting for the ratification of the same by their Imperial Majesties the Emperors of the two countries, shall be in force, and for ever observed, from the day on which the translations into Chinese of the original text shall have been interchanged by the Ministers Plenipotentiary, who shall each forthwith issue whatever commands may be necessary for the carrying into effect of the provisions of the convention.

Signed and sealed on the 2nd day of the 10th moon of the 10th year of Hi n Fung, i.e., the 2nd of the month No-ya-poo-urh, in the year 1860 [4th November, 1860].

[L.S.]
[L.S.]

NICHOLAS IGNATIEFF,
PRINCE OF KUNG.

AMENDED TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA.

SIGNED, IN THE RUSSIAN, CHINESE, AND FRENCH LANGUAGES,
AT ST. PETERSBURG, 1881.

Ratified same year.

TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE TEXT.

His Majesty the Emperor of China and His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, being desirous to bring to a satisfactory conclusion the questions of the frontier and of trade in the interest of the two countries, and in order to preserve friendly relations, for that purpose have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the Emperor of China, Tsching, Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, of the First Class of the Second Order of Nobility, Sub-Director of the Grand Court of Revision;

And His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, M. Giers, Member of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and President of the Senate; and M. Butzow, Minister Plenipotentiary to China;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

Art. I.—His Majesty the Emperor of Russia hereby agrees to restore to China the territory of Ili which has been held on behalf of China by Russian troops since the year 1871, whereupon that part in the West of Ili, the boundaries of which are defined in Art. VII. of this Treaty, will become Russian territory.

Art. II.—His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to issue a Decree to the effect that the inhabitants of Ili, whether during the rebellion or after its pacification, will, without distinction of race or creed, be neither tried nor punished for anything they may have done, nor will their property be interfered with; and the Chinese officials will, previous to taking over Ili, issue a proclamation to the inhabitants of Ili in accordance with the terms of the gracious decree of His Majesty the Emperor of China.

Art. III.—The inhabitants of Ili are free either to remain where they are and become Chinese subjects or they may go over to Russian territory; but previous to the rendition of Ili they must be asked distinctly whether they wish to go over to Russia, and a space of one year from the date of the rendition of Ili will be given within which they may go over and take their property with them, and the Chinese officials will not prevent them.

Art. IV.—Russians who have purchased land within the territory of Ili will, after the restoration of Ili, retain their property as before; but those inhabitants of Ili who, at the time of the restoration of that territory, go over to Russia, cannot adduce this article as a law affecting them. Land owned by Russians, with the exception of the allotments granted for trading purposes by Art. XIII. of the Treaty of Commerce signed at Kuldja in the year 1851, will pay the same taxes as land owned by Chinese.

Art. V.—High officers will be deputed by both countries, the one side to hand over, and the other to take over Ili. They will conduct their negotiations in all matters affecting the transfer in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty in the town of Ili; and the Governor-General of the provinces of Shensi and Kansuh, and the Governor-General of Turkestan will decide the manner and order of the negotiations to be conducted by the High officers. The Governor-General of Shensi and Kansuh will, on receipt of His Majesty the Emperor of China's commands assenting to the Treaty, depute a proper official to carry this information to the Governor-General of Turkestan; and within three months at most after the arrival of this official at Tashikan the transfer of Ili will be completed.

Art. VI.—His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to pay to Russia the sum of 9,000,000 roubles as an indemnity for the military expenses incurred by Russia in holding and protecting Ili on behalf of China since the year 1871, and in satisfaction of all claims by Russian merchants for losses by pillage within Chinese territory, and by Russians whose families have been maltreated; and this sum will be paid in two years from the date of the ratification in the manner laid down in the separate Article attached to this Treaty.

Art. VII.—A tract of country in the West of Ili is ceded to Russia, where those who go over to Russia and are thereby dispossessed of their land in Ili may settle. The boundary line of Chinese Ili and Russian territory will stretch from the Pieh-chên-tao mountains along the course of the Ho-êrh-kwo-ssü River to its junction with the Ili River, thence across the Ili River and South to the East of the village of Kwo-li-cha-tê on the Wu-tsung-tao mountains, and from this point South along the old boundary line fixed by the agreement of Ta Chêng in the year 1864.

Art. VIII.—The boundary line to the East of the Chi-sang Lake fixed in the year 1864 by the agreement of Ta Chêng having proved unsatisfactory, High officers will be specially deputed by both countries jointly to examine and alter it so that a satisfactory result may be attained. That there may be no doubt what part of the Khasak country belongs to China and what to Russia, the boundary will consist in a straight line drawn from the Kwei Tung mountains across the River Hei-i-êrh-tê-shih to the Sa-wu-êrh range, and the High officers deputed to settle the boundary will fix the new boundary along such straight line which is within the old boundary.

Art. IX.—Hitherto no boundary stones have been erected, but with regard to the boundary lines now fixed by Articles VII. and VIII., it will be the duty of the two countries specially to depute officials to erect boundary stones, and the said officials will meet at the place and time agreed upon by the two Governments. As to the boundary on the west between the province of Fei-êsh-kan, which is subject to Russia, and Chinese Kashgar, officials will be deputed by both countries to examine it, and they will fix the boundary line between the territories at present actually under the jurisdiction of either country, and they will erect boundary stones thereon.

Art. X.—By previous Treaties, Russia appointed Consuls at Ili, Tarbagatai, Kashgar, and Urga, and it is now agreed that Russian Consuls be appointed at Suchow, otherwise called Kia-yü-kwan, and at Turfan. When trade springs up at Kobdo, Uliasutai, Hami, Urumt'si, and Ku-ch'êng, negotiations will be entered into for the additional appointment of Russian Consuls at these places. It will be the duty of the Russian Consuls at Suchow, otherwise called Kia-yü-kwan, and at Turfan, to deal with all matters affecting Russian subjects in the vicinity of these two places. Kia-yü-kwan and Turfan will come under Articles V. and VI. of the Treaty concluded at Peking in the year 1860, whereby permission is granted to erect residences and other buildings, and until Consulates are erected the local authorities will assist the Consuls in leasing temporary residences. Russian Consuls in Monoglia and in the South and North of the Tien-shan mountains may come and go and forward their correspondence; and by Art. XI., of the Treaty of Tientsin, and Art. XII. of the Treaty of Peking, they may use the Government post stations. The Chinese officials will, on request being made to them by Russian Consuls, give the necessary directions. The appointment of a Consul at Turfan, which is not a trading place, will not be considered as a precedent, and will not affect the various places open to trade nor places in the interior of the eighteen provinces and in Manchuria.

Art. XI.—Russian Consuls resident in China, when they have important official business to transact which calls for immediate settlement, will correspond officially with the local and other high authorities, and the officials of the two countries will in their personal interviews treat each other with that courtesy which becomes the officials of friendly powers. Should trouble arise between traders of the two countries in China, the Consul and the local authority will jointly deal with the matter. In disputes connected with trade both sides may produce witnesses and appoint arbitrators; but should such arbitration prove unsuccessful, the officials of the two countries will jointly deal with the case. In settling for goods and the

import of goods, and in leasing shops and houses where the subjects of the two countries are concerned, contracts will be drawn up and laid before the Consul and the local authority, who will sign and seal the same in proof of such contract; and should the subjects of the two countries fail to draw up contracts the Consul and the local authority will take steps to compel them so to do.

Art. XII.—Russians may trade in Mongolia and with the Mongolian tribes (whether or not there are Chinese officials stationed there) without paying duty, as formerly; and they may trade at Ili, Tarbagatai, Kashgar, and Urumt'si, and at the various towns to the North and South of the Tien-shan, without paying duty for the time being; but when trade springs up a fixed tariff will be drawn up and agreed upon by the two countries and the duty-free rate will be abolished. At the various places in China mentioned above, where Russians may trade in foreign and other merchandise, the system of ready money or barter may be employed; and Russians may also pay their debts with various kinds of goods.

Art. XIII.—At the places at which Russian Consuls are to be appointed and at Kalgan Russians may build shops, houses, and godowns, whether they themselves purchase the land or it is granted to them by the local authorities for building purposes in accordance with Art. III. of the Rules drawn up in the year 1851 for the regulation of trade at Ili and Tarbagatai. But this concession, allowing Russians to build shops, houses, and godowns at Kalgan, where there is no Consul, shall not be adduced as a precedent with regard to other places in the interior.

Art. XIV.—Russian merchants conveying goods overland into the interior of China for purposes of trade may, as formerly, pass through Kalgan and Tunghow to Tientsin, whence the goods may be exported to other ports. They may also dispose of their goods at the above-mentioned places in the interior. Russian merchants may convey overland to Russia by the same route goods purchased at the above-mentioned towns and trading places, and in the interior. Russian merchants may also proceed to Suchow (Kia-yü-kwan) for purposes of trade, but their caravans will stop there. The same facilities will be granted as at Tientsin.

Art. XV.—Russians in the interior of China and beyond the Wall engaged in the overland trade will abide by the Regulations attached to this Treaty. The Articles relating to trade contained in this Treaty and the Overland Trade Regulations attached thereto may be revised after a lapse of ten years from the date of the ratification; but if notice is not given within a period of six months before the expiration of the ten years of the modifications desired, they will remain in force for a further period of ten years. Russian merchants trading on the seaboard of China will abide by the regulations affecting other countries; and should it afterwards be found necessary to revise and modify such regulations, negotiations will be entered into for that purpose between the two countries.

Art. XVI.—When the Russian overland trade becomes prosperous, the two contracting Powers will agree upon and fix a tariff of duties on goods exported from and imported into China, which will prove even still more satisfactory than the present tariff. Generally speaking, the duty on imports and exports will be fixed at the rate of five per cent. *ad valorem*. Until the tariff of duties is fixed, the export duty on the various second class teas, which at present pay the same duty as teas of the first class, will be reduced; and within one year after the ratification of this Treaty the Tsung-li Yamèn and the Russian Minister at Peking will jointly discuss and agree upon the duties to be paid on teas of all kinds.

Art. XVII.—As disputes have arisen with reference to the construction to be put upon Art. X. of the Treaty concluded at Peking in the year 1880, the meaning thereof is distinctly stated in this Article. The meaning of the words, "the cattle shall be sought for and returned," is that when cattle have been stolen and carried off, the cattle will, as soon as the robber is arrested, be sought for and returned; and should the cattle stolen not be found, the robber will have to pay their value as compensation. Should, however, the robber not have the means of making good the loss, the local authorities will not make it good on his behalf. The frontier authorities will, in accordance with the laws of their respective countries, punish severely robbers

of cattle. They will also take measures for the pursuit and return of fugitives and stolen cattle; and descriptions thereof shall be communicated by them to the soldiers on the frontier and to the headmen of the country round about.

Art. XVIII.—By the Treaty concluded at Aighoun on the 16th day of May, 1858, permission is given to Chinese and Russian subjects on the Amoor, the Sungari, and the Usuri to trade with the people living on the banks of these rivers. As a clearer statement should be made as to how this may be carried out, the two Powers shall take the matter into consideration and decide thereupon.

Art. XIX.—The Article of Treaties previously concluded between the two contracting Powers not affected by the present Treaty shall still remain in force.

Art. XX.—When assent has been given to this Treaty by the respective Powers, it shall be published for general information and obedience, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at St. Petersburg in six months from the date of signature.

This treaty is executed in duplicate in the Russian, Chinese, and French languages, and is signed and sealed by the Plenipotentiaries of the respective Powers. The three versions have been compared and found to have the same meaning; and in case of dispute the French version shall rule.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

By Art. VI. of the Treaty now concluded by the Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers, China will complete in two years the payment to Russia of a sum of 9,000,000 roubles as an indemnity for the military expenditure incurred in holding and protecting Ili by Russian troops on behalf of China, and in satisfaction of the claims of Russian subjects, and the Plenipotentiaries have agreed that this sum shall be paid in the following manner:—

The said sum of 9,000,000 roubles, equivalent to £1,431,664 2s. sterling shall be cleared off by six instalments. At each payment (and the expense of remitting need not be borne by China) China shall hand over to the Bank of Messrs. Baring Brothers (?) in the city of London the sum of £238,610 13s. 8d. sterling, one payment to be made every four months and two years respectively from the ratification of the Treaty.

This separate Article differs in no respect from the terms of the Treaty now concluded, in witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and seals.

UNITED STATES.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CHINA.

SIGNED, IN THE ENGLISH AND CHINESE LANGUAGES, AT TIENTSIN,
18TH JUNE, 1858.

Ratifications exchanged at Peking, 16th August, 1859.

The United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire desiring to maintain firm, lasting, and sincere friendship, have resolved to renew, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a Treaty or general convention of peace, amity, and commerce, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries; for which most desirable object the President of the United States and the August Sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire have named for their Plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States of America, William B. Reed, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China; and His Majesty the Emperor of China, Kweiliang, a member of the Privy Council and Superintendent of the Board of Punishment; and Hwashana, President of the Board of Civil Office, and Major-General of the Bordered Blue Banner Division of the Chinese Bannermen, both of them being Imperial Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries; and the said Ministers, in virtue of the respective full powers they have received from their governments, have agreed upon the following articles.

Art. I.—There shall be, as there has always been, peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, and between their people respectively. They shall not insult or oppress each other for any trifling cause, so as to produce an estrangement between them; and if any other nation should act unjustly or oppressively, the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question, thus showing their friendly feelings.

Art. II.—In order to perpetuate friendship, on the exchange of ratifications by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by His Majesty the Emperor of China, this Treaty shall be kept and sacredly guarded in this way, viz.: The original Treaty, as ratified by the President of the United States, shall be deposited at Peking, the capital of his Majesty the Emperor of China, in charge of the Privy Council; and, as ratified by his Majesty the Emperor of China, shall be deposited at Washington, the capital of the United States, in charge of the Secretary of State.

Art. III.—In order that the people of the two countries may know and obey the provisions of this Treaty, the United States of America agree, immediately on the exchange of ratifications, to proclaim the same and publish it by proclamation in the Gazettes where the laws of the United States of America are published by authority; and his Majesty the Emperor of China, on the exchange of ratifications, agrees immediately to direct the publication of the same at the capital and by the governors of all the provinces.

Art. IV.—In order further to perpetuate friendship, the Minister or Commissioner, or highest diplomatic representative of the United States of America in China, shall at all times have the right to correspond on terms of perfect equality and confidence with the officers of the Privy Council at the capital, or with the Governor-General of the Two Kwang, of Fuhkien and Chekiang, or of the Two Kiang; and whenever he desires to have such correspondence with the Privy Council at the capital he shall have the right to send it through either of the said Governors-General, or by general post; and all such communications shall be most carefully respected. The Privy Council and Governors-General, as the case may be, shall in all cases consider and acknowledge such communications promptly and respectfully.

Art. V.—The Minister of the United States of America in China, whenever he has business, shall have the right to visit and sojourn at the capital of His Majesty the

Emperor of China, and there confer with a member of the Privy Council, or any other high officer of equal rank designated for that purpose, on matters of common interest and advantage. His visits shall not exceed one in each year, and he shall complete his business without unnecessary delay. He shall be allowed to go by land or come to the mouth of the Peiho, into which he shall not bring ships-of-war, and he shall inform the authorities at that place in order that boats may be provided for him to go on his journey. He is not to take advantage of this stipulation to request visits to the capital on trivial occasions. Whenever he means to proceed to the capital he shall communicate in writing his intention to the Board of Rites at the capital, and thereupon the said Board shall give the necessary directions to facilitate his journey, and give him necessary protection and respect on his way. On his arrival at the capital he shall be furnished with a suitable residence prepared for him, and he shall defray his own expenses; and his entire suite shall not exceed twenty persons exclusive of his Chinese attendants, none of whom shall be engaged in trade.

Art. VI.—If at any time His Majesty the Emperor of China shall, by treaty voluntarily made, or for any other reason, permit the representative of any friendly nation to reside at his capital for a long or short time, then, without any further consultation or express permission, the representative of the United States in China shall have the same privilege.

Art. VII.—The superior authorities of the United States and of China in correspondence together shall do so on terms of equality and in form of mutual communication (*chau-hwui*). The Consuls and the local officers, civil and military, in corresponding together shall likewise employ the style and form of mutual communication (*chau-hwui*). When inferior officers of the one government address the superior officers of the other they shall do so in the style and form of memorial (*shin-shin*). Private individuals, in addressing officers, shall employ the style of petition (*pin ching*). In no case shall any terms or styles be used or suffered which shall be offensive or disrespectful to either party. And it is agreed that no presents, under any pretext or form whatever, shall ever be demanded of the United States by China, or of China by the United States.

Art. VIII.—In all future personal intercourse between the representative of the United States of America and the Governors-General or Governors the interviews shall be held at the official residence of the said officers, or at their temporary residence, or at the residence of the representative of the United States of America, whichever may be agreed upon between them; nor shall they make any pretext for declining these interviews. Current matters shall be discussed by correspondence, so as not to give the trouble of a personal meeting.

Art. IX.—Whenever national vessels of the United States of America, in cruising along the coast and among the ports opened for trade for the protection of the commerce of their country, or for the advancement of science, shall arrive at or near any of the ports of China, commanders of said ships and the superior local authorities of Government shall, if it be necessary, hold intercourse on terms of equality and courtesy, in token of the friendly relations of their respective nations; and the said vessels shall enjoy all suitable facilities on the part of the Chinese Government in procuring provisions or other supplies, and making necessary repairs. And the United States of America agree that in case of the shipwreck of any American vessel, and its being pillaged by pirates, or in case any American vessel shall be pillaged or captured by pirates on the seas adjacent to the coast, without being shipwrecked, the national vessels of the United States shall pursue the said pirates, and if captured deliver them over for trial and punishment.

Art. X.—The United States of America shall have the right to appoint Consuls and other commercial agents for the protection of trade, to reside at such places in the dominions of China as shall be agreed to be opened, who shall hold official intercourse and correspondence with the local officers of the Chinese Government (a Consul, or a Vice-Consul in charge taking rank with an intendant of circuit or a prefect), either personally or in writing, as occasion may require, on terms of equality and reciprocal respect. And the Consuls and local officers shall employ the style of mutual

communication. If the officers of either nation are disrespectfully treated, or aggrieved in any way by the other authorities, they have the right to make representation of the same to the superior officer of the respective Governments, who shall see that full inquiry and strict justice shall be had in the premises. And the said Consul and agents shall carefully avoid all acts of offence to the officers and people of China. On the arrival of a Consul duly accredited at any port in China, it shall be the duty of the Minister of the United States to notify the same to the Governor-General of the province where such port is, who shall forthwith recognize the said Consul and grant him authority to act.

Art. XI.—All citizens of the United States of America in China, peaceably attending to their affairs, being placed on a common footing of amity and good will with subjects of China, shall receive and enjoy for themselves and everything appertaining to them the protection of the local authorities of Government, who shall defend them from all insult or injury of any sort. If their dwellings or property be threatened or attacked by mobs, incendiaries, or other violent or lawless persons, the local officers, on requisition of the Consul, shall immediately despatch a military force to disperse the rioters, apprehend the guilty individuals, and punish them with the utmost rigour of the law. Subjects of China guilty of any criminal act towards citizens of the United States shall be punished by the Chinese authorities according to the laws of China, and citizens of the United States, either on shore or in any merchant vessel, who may insult, trouble, or wound the persons or injure the property of Chinese, or commit any other improper act in China, shall be punished only by the Consul or other public functionary thereto authorized, according to the laws of the United States. Arrest in order to trial may be made by either the Chinese or the United States authorities.

Art. XII.—Citizens of the United States, residing or sojourning at any of the ports open to foreign commerce, shall be permitted to rent houses and places of business, or hire sites on which they can themselves build houses or hospitals, churches, and cemeteries. The parties interested can fix the rents by mutual and equitable agreement; the proprietors shall not demand an exorbitant price, nor shall the local authorities interfere, unless there be some objection offered on the part of the inhabitants respecting the place. The legal fees to the officers for applying their seal shall be paid. The citizens of the United States shall not unreasonably insist on particular spots, but each party shall conduct themselves with justice and moderation. Any desecration of the cemeteries by natives of China shall be severely punished according to the law. At the places where the ships of the United States anchor, or their citizens reside, the merchants, seamen, or others can freely pass and repass in the immediate neighbourhood; but in order to the preservation of the public peace, they shall not go into the country to the villages and marts to sell their goods unlawfully, in fraud of the revenue.

Art. XIII.—If any vessel of the United States be wrecked or stranded on the coast of China and be subjected to plunder or other damage, the proper officers of the Government, on receiving information of the fact, shall immediately adopt measures for its relief and security; the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and be enabled to repair at once to the nearest port, and shall enjoy all facilities for obtaining supplies of provisions and water. If the merchant vessels of the United States, while within the waters over which the Chinese Government exercises jurisdiction, be plundered by robbers or pirates, then the Chinese local authorities, civil and military, on receiving information thereof, shall arrest the said robbers or pirates, and punish them according to law, and shall cause all the property which can be recovered to be restored to the owners, or placed in the hands of the Consul. If, by reason of the extent of territory and numerous population of China, it shall in any case happen that the robbers cannot be apprehended, and the property only in part recovered, the Chinese Government shall not make indemnity for the goods lost; but if it shall be proved that the local authorities have been in collusion with the robbers, the same shall be communicated to the superior authorities for memorializing the Throne, and these officers shall be severely punished and their property be confiscated to repay the losses.

Art. XIV.—The citizens of the United States are permitted to frequent the ports and cities of Canton and Chau-chau, or Swatow, in the province of Kwangtung; Amoy, Foochow, and Tai-wan in Formosa, in the province of Fohkien; Ningpo in the province of Chekiang; and Shanghai in the province of Kiangsu, and any other port or place hereafter by treaty with other powers or with the United States opened to commerce; and to reside with their families and trade there, and to proceed at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise from any of these ports to any other of them. But said vessels shall not carry on a clandestine and fraudulent trade at other ports of China, not declared to be legal, along the coast thereof; and any vessel under the American flag violating this provision shall, with her cargo, be subject to confiscation to the Chinese Government; and any citizen of the United States who shall trade in any contraband article of merchandise shall be subject to be dealt with by the Chinese Government, without being entitled to any countenance or protection from that of the United States; and the United States will take measures to prevent their flag from being abused by the subjects of other nations as a cover for the violation of the laws of the Empire.

Art. XV.—At each of the ports open to commerce, citizens of the United States shall be permitted to import from abroad, and sell, purchase, and export all merchandise, of which the importation is not prohibited by the laws of the Empire. The tariff of duties to be paid by the citizens of the United States, on the export and import of goods from and into China, shall be the same as was agreed upon at the Treaty of Wangha, except so far as it may be modified by treaties with other nations, it being expressly agreed that citizens of the United States shall never pay higher duties than those paid by the most favoured nation.

Art. XVI.—Tonnage duties shall be paid on every merchant vessel belonging to the United States entering either of the open ports, at the rate of four mace per ton of forty cubic feet, if she be over one hundred and fifty tons burden; and one mace per ton of forty cubic feet if she be of the burden of one hundred and fifty tons or under according to the tonnage specified in the register; which, with her other papers, shall on her arrival be lodged with the Consul, who shall report the same to the Commissioner of Customs. And if any vessel having paid tonnage duty at one port, shall go to any other port to complete the disposal of her cargo, or being in ballast, to purchase an entire or fill up an incomplete cargo, the Consul shall report the same to the Commissioner of Customs, who shall note on the port-clearance that the tonnage duties have been paid and report the circumstances to the collectors at the other Custom-houses; in which case, the said vessel shall only pay duty on her cargo, and not be charged with tonnage duty a second time. The collectors of Customs at the open ports shall consult with the Consuls about the erection of beacons or light-houses, and where buoys and light ships should be placed.

Art. XVII.—Citizens of the United States shall be allowed to engage pilots to take their vessels into port, and, when the lawful duties have all been paid, take them out of port. It shall be lawful for them to hire at pleasure servants, compradores, linguists, writers, labourers, seamen, and persons for whatever necessary service, with passage or cargo-boats, for a reasonable compensation, to be agreed upon by the parties or determined by the Consul.

Art. XVIII.—Whenever merchant vessels of the United States shall enter a port, the Collector of Customs shall, if he see fit, appoint Custom-house officers to guard said vessels, who may live on board the ship or their own boats, at their convenience. The local authorities of the Chinese Government shall cause to be apprehended all mutineers or deserters from on board the vessels of the United States, in China, on being informed by the Consul, and will deliver them up to the Consuls or other officers for punishment. And if criminals, subjects of China, take refuge in the houses, or on board the vessels of citizens of the United States, they shall not be harboured, but shall be delivered up to justice on due requisition by the Chinese local officers, addressed to those of the United States. The merchants, seamen, and other citizens of the United States shall be under the superintendance of the appropriate officers of their government. If individuals of either nation commit acts of violence or disorder, use arms to the injury of others, or create disturbances endangering life, the officers of

the two governments will exert themselves to enforce order and to maintain the public peace, by doing impartial justice in the premises.

Art. XIX.—Whenever a merchant vessel belonging to the United States shall cast anchor in either of the said ports, the supercargo, master, or consignee, shall, within forty-eight hours, deposit the ship's papers in the hands of the Consul or person charged with his functions, who shall cause to be communicated to the Superintendent of Customs a true report of the name and tonnage of such vessel, the number of her crew and the nature of her cargo, which being done, he shall give a permit for her discharge. And the master, supercargo, or consignee, if he proceed to discharge the cargo without such permit, shall incur a fine of five hundred dollars, and the goods so discharged without permit shall be subject to forfeiture to the Chinese Government. But if a master of any vessel in port desire to discharge a part only of the cargo, it shall be lawful for him to do so, paying duty on such part only, and to proceed with the remainder to any other ports. Or if the master so desire, he may, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the vessel, but not later, decide to depart without breaking bulk; in which case he shall not be subject to pay tonnage, or other duties or charges, until, on his arrival at another port, he shall proceed to discharge, when he shall pay the duties on vessel and cargo, according to law. And the tonnage duties shall be held due after the expiration of the said forty-eight hours. In case of the absence of the Consul or person charged with his functions, the captain or supercargo of the vessel may have recourse to the consul of a friendly power; or, if he please, directly to the Superintendent of Customs, who shall do all that is required to conduct the ship's business.

Art. XX.—The Superintendent of Customs, in order to the collection of the proper duties shall, on application made to him through the Consul, appoint suitable officers, who shall proceed, in the presence of the captain, supercargo, or consignee, to make a just and fair examination of all goods in the act of being discharged for importation, or laden for exportation, on board any merchant vessel of the United States. And if disputes occur in regard to the value of goods subject to *ad valorem* duty, or in regard to the amount of tare, and the same cannot be satisfactorily arranged by the parties, the question may, within twenty-four hours, and not afterwards, be referred to the said Consul to adjust with the Superintendent of Customs.

Art. XXI.—Citizens of the United States who may have imported merchandise into any of the free ports of China, and paid the duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same in part or in whole to any other of the said ports, shall be entitled to make application, through their Consul, to the Superintendent of Customs, who, in order to prevent fraud on the revenue, shall cause examination to be made, by suitable officers, to see that the duties paid on such goods as are entered on the Customhouse books correspond with the representation made, and that the goods remain with their original marks unchanged, and shall then make a memorandum in the port clearance of the goods and the amount of duties paid on the same, and deliver the same to the merchant, and shall also certify the fact to the officers of Customs at the other ports; all which being done, on the arrival in port of the vessel in which the goods are laden, and everything being found, on examination there, to correspond, she shall be permitted to break bulk, and land the said goods, without being subject to the payment of any additional duty thereon. But if, on such examination, the Superintendent of Customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue in the case, then the goods shall be subject to forfeiture. Foreign grain or rice brought into any port of China in a ship of the United States, and not landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

Art. XXII.—The tonnage duty on vessels of the United States shall be paid on their being admitted to entry. Duties of import shall be paid on the discharge of the goods, and duties of export on the landing of the same. When all such duties shall have been paid, and not before, the Collector of Customs shall give a port-clearance, and the Consul shall return the ship's papers. The duties shall be paid to the officers authorized by the Chinese Government to receive the same. Duties shall be paid and received either in sycee silver or in foreign money, at the rate of the day. If the

Consul permits a ship to leave the port before the duties and tonnage dues are paid, he shall be responsible therefor.

Art. XXI.—When goods on board any merchant vessel of the United States in port require to be transhipped to another vessel application shall be made to the Consul, who shall certify what is the occasion therefor to the Superintendent of Customs, who may appoint officers to examine into the facts and permit the transhipment. And if any goods be transhipped without written permits, they shall be subject to be forfeited to the Chinese Government.

Art. XXIV.—Where there are debts due by subjects of China to citizens of the United States, the latter may seek redress in law; and on suitable representation being made to the local authorities, through the Consul, they will cause due examination in the premises, and take proper steps to compel satisfaction. And if citizens of the United States be indebted to subjects of China, the latter may seek redress by representation through the Consul, or by suit in the Consular Court; but neither government will hold itself responsible for such debts.

Art. XXV.—It shall be lawful for the officers or citizens of the United States to employ scholars and people of any part of China, without distinction of persons, to teach any of the languages of the Empire, and to assist in literary labours, and the persons so employed shall not for that cause be subject to any injury on the part either of the Government or individuals; and it shall in like manner be lawful for citizens of the United States to purchase all manner of books in China.

Art. XXVI.—Relations of peace and amity between the United States and China being established by this treaty, and the vessels of the United States being admitted to trade freely to and from the ports of China open to foreign commerce; it is further agreed that, in case at any time hereafter China should be at war with any foreign nation whatever, and should for that cause exclude such nation from entering her ports, still the vessels of the United States shall not the less continue to pursue their commerce in freedom and security, and to transport goods to and from the ports of the belligerent powers, full respect being paid to the neutrality of the flag of the United States, provided that the said flag shall not protect vessels engaged in the transportation of officers or soldiers in the enemy's ships, with their cargoes, to enter any of the ports of China; but all such vessels so offending shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation to the Chinese Government.

Art. XXVII.—All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China, shall be subject to the jurisdiction, and be regulated by the authorities of their own government; and all controversies occurring in China between citizens of the United States and the subjects of any other government shall be regulated by the treaties existing between the United States and such governments respectively, without interference on the part of China.

Art. XXVIII.—If citizens of the United States have especial occasion to address any communication to the Chinese local officers of Government, they shall submit the same to their Consul or other officer, to determine if the language be proper and respectful, and the matter just and right, in which event he shall transmit the same to the appropriate authorities for their consideration and action in the premises. If subjects of China have occasion to address the Consul of the United States they may address him directly, at the same time they inform their own officers representing the case for his consideration and action in the premises; and if controversies arise between citizens of the United States and subjects of China, which cannot be amicably settled otherwise, the same shall be examined and decided conformably to justice and equity by the public officers of the two nations, acting in conjunction. The extortion of illegal fees is expressly prohibited. Any peaceable persons are allowed to enter the Court in order to interpret, lest injustice be done.

Art. XXXI.—The principles of the Christian Religion, as professed by the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, are recognized as teaching men to do good, and to do to others as they would have others do to them. Hereafter those who quietly profess and teach these doctrines shall not be harassed or persecuted on

account of their faith. Any person, whether citizen of the United States or Chinese convert, who, according to these tenets, peaceably teaches and practices the principles of Christianity, shall in no case be interfered with or molested.

Art. XXX.—The contracting parties hereby agree that should at any time the Ta-Tsing Empire grant to any nation, or the merchants or citizens of any nation, any right, privilege, or favour, connected either with navigation, commerce, political or other intercourse, which is not conferred by this Treaty, such right, privilege, and favour shall at once freely enure to the benefit of the United States, its public officers, merchants, and citizens.

The present Treaty of peace, amity, and commerce shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, within one year, or sooner, if possible, and by the August Sovereign of the Ta Tsing Empire forthwith; and the ratifications shall be exchanged within one year from the date of the signatures thereof.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the Ta-Tsing Empire, as aforesaid, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at Tientsin, this eighteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-second, and in the eighth year of Hien Fung, fifth moon, and eighth day.

[L.S.]	WILLIAM B. REED.
[L.S.]	KWEILIANG.
[L.S.]	HWASHANA.

[Appended to the foregoing Treaty are a Tariff and Rules identical with those annexed to the British Treaty of Tientsin.]

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES TO THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CHINA OF 18TH JUNE, 1858.

SIGNED, IN THE ENGLISH AND CHINESE LANGUAGES, AT WASHINGTON, 28TH JULY, 1868.

Ratifications Exchanged at Peking, 23rd November, 1869.

Whereas, since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire (China) of the 18th of June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto: the President of the United States and the August Sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire have named for their Plenipotentiaries: to wit, the President of the United States of America, William H. Seward, Secretary of State; and His Majesty the Emperor of China, Anson Burlingame, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chih-kang, and Sun-chia-ku, of the second Chinese rank, associated high Envoys and Ministers of his said Majesty; and the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles—

Art. I.—His Majesty the Emperor of China, being of the opinion that in making concessions to the citizens or subjects of foreign powers, of the privilege of residing on certain tracts of land, or resorting to certain waters of that Empire, for purposes of trade, he has by no means relinquished his right of eminent domain or dominion over the said lands and waters, hereby agrees that no such concession or grant shall be construed to give to any power or party which may be at war with or hostile to

the United States, the right to attack the citizens of the United States, or their property, within the said lands or waters: And the United States, for themselves, hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any power or party, or their property, with which they may be at war, on any such tract of land or waters of the said Empire. But nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the United States from resisting an attack by any hostile power or party upon their citizens or their property.

It is further agreed that if any right or interest in any tract of land in China has been, or shall hereafter be, granted by the Government of China to the United States or their citizens for purposes of trade or commerce, that grant shall in no event be construed to divest the Chinese Authorities of their right of jurisdiction over persons and property within said tract of land except so far as the right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty.

Art. II.—The United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of China, believing that the safety and prosperity of commerce will thereby best be promoted, agree that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions which may not have been stipulated for by treaty, shall be subject to the discretion of the Chinese Government, and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in a manner or spirit incompatible with the Treaty stipulations of the parties.

Art. III.—The Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint Consuls at ports of the United States, who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those which are enjoyed by public law and treaty in the United States by the Consuls of Great Britain and Russia or either of them.

Art. IV.—The 29th article of the Treaty of the 18th June, 1858, having stipulated for the exemption of the Christian citizens of the United States and Chinese converts from persecution in China on account of their faith; it is further agreed that citizens of the United States in China of every religious persuasion, and Chinese subjects in the United States, shall enjoy entire liberty of conscience, and shall be exempt from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Cemeteries for sepulture of the dead, of whatever nativity or nationality, shall be held in respect and free from disturbance or profanation.

Art. V.—The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from the one country to the other for the purpose of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents. The high Contracting Parties, therefore, join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws, making it a penal offence for a citizen of the United States, or a Chinese subject, to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country; or for a Chinese subject or citizen of the United States to take citizens of the United States to China, or to any other foreign country, without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

Art. VI.—Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China, shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation. And, reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States, shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation. But nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China, nor upon the subjects of China in the United States.

Art. VII.—Citizens of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the Government of China; and reciprocally Chinese subjects shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the Government of the United States, which are enjoyed in the respective countries by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation. The citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools within the Empire of China at those places where foreigners are by treaty permitted

to reside; and reciprocally, the Chinese subjects may enjoy the same privileges and immunities in the United States.

Art. VIII.—The United States, always disclaiming and discouraging all practices of unnecessary dictation and intervention by one nation in the affairs or domestic administration of another, do hereby freely disclaim and disavow any intention or right to intervene in the domestic administration of China in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraphs, or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, His Majesty the Emperor of China reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions. With this mutual understanding it is agreed by the contracting parties that, if at any time hereafter his Imperial Majesty shall determine to construct, or cause to be constructed, works of the character mentioned within the Empire, and shall make application to the United States, or any other Western Power for facilities to carry out that policy, the United States will in that case designate or authorize suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese Government, and will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with such applications; the Chinese Government in that case protecting such engineers in their persons and property, and paying them a reasonable compensation for their services.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the 28th day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

[L.S.]	(Sign.)	WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
[L.S.]	„	ANSON BURLINGAME.
[L.S.]	„	CHIH KANG.
[L.S.]	„	SUN CHIA-KU.

IMMIGRATION AND COMMERCIAL TREATIES BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

SIGNED AT PEKING, IN THE ENGLISH AND CHINESE LANGUAGES,
ON THE 17TH NOVEMBER, 1880.

The Immigration Treaty.

Whereas, in the eighth year of Hien Fung, Anno Domini 1858, a treaty of peace and friendship was concluded between the United States of America and China, and to which were added in the seventh year of Tung Chi, Anno Domini 1868, certain supplementary articles to the advantage of both parties, which supplementary articles were to be perpetually observed and obeyed; and

Whereas the Government of the United States, because of the constantly increasing immigration of Chinese labourers to the territory of the United States, and the embarrassments consequent upon such immigration, now desires to negotiate a modification of the existing treaties which will not be in direct contravention of their spirit; now therefore, the President of the United States of America appoints James B. Angell, of Michigan; John F. Swift, of California; and William H. Trescott, of South Carolina, as his Commissioners Plenipotentiary; and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China has appointed Pao Chun, a member of His Imperial Majesty's Privy Council and Superintendent of the Board of Civil Office; and Li Hung Tsao, a member of His Imperial Majesty's Privy Council, as his Commissioners Plenipotentiary; and the said Commissioners Plenipotentiary, having conjointly examined their full powers, and having discussed the points of possible modifications in existing treaties, have agreed upon the following articles in modification:—

Art. I.—Whenever, in the opinion of the Government of the United States, the coming of Chinese labourers to the United States, or their residence therein, affects,

or threatens to affect, the interests of that country, or to endanger the good order of any locality within the territory thereof, the Government of China agrees that the Government of the United States may regulate, limit, or suspend such coming or residence, but may not absolutely prohibit it. The limitation or suspension shall be reasonable, and shall apply only to Chinese who may go to the United States as labourers, other classes not being included in the limitation. Legislation in regard to Chinese labourers will be of such a character only as is necessary to enforce the regulation, limitation, or suspension of immigration, and immigrants shall not be subject to personal maltreatment or abuse.

Art. II.—Chinese subjects, whether proceeding to the United States as traders or students, merchants, or from curiosity, together with their body and household servants, and Chinese labourers who are now in the United States, shall be allowed to go and come of their own free will and accord, and shall be accorded all the rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions which are accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most favoured nations.

Art. III.—If Chinese labourers, or Chinese of any other class, now either permanently or temporarily residing in the territory of the United States, meet with ill-treatment at the hands of any other persons, the Government of the United States will exert all its power to devise measures for their protection, and secure to them the same rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nations, and to which they are entitled by treaty.

Art. IV.—The high contracting Powers, having agreed upon the foregoing Articles, whenever the Government of the United States shall adopt legislative measures in accordance therewith, such measures will be communicated to the Government of China, and if the measures, as effected, are found to work hardship upon the subjects of China, the Chinese Minister at Washington may bring the matter to the notice of the Secretary of State of the United States, who will consider the subject with him, and the Chinese Foreign Office may also bring the matter to the notice of the U.S. Minister at Peking, and consider the subject with him, to the end that mutual and unqualified benefit may result. In faith whereof, the Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the foregoing at Peking, in English and Chinese, there being three originals of each text of even tenor and date, the ratification of which shall be exchanged at Peking within one year from the date of its execution.

Done at Peking, this 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1880, Kuang Sü, sixth year, tenth moon, fifteenth day. Signed and sealed by the above-named Commissioners of both Governments.

The Commercial Treaty.

The following is the text of the commercial treaty signed at the same place and time:—

The President of the United States of America and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, because of certain points of incompleteness in the existing treaties between the two Governments have named as their Commissioners Plenipotentiary: The President of the United States of America, James B. Angell, of Michigan; John F. Swift, of California; and William H. Trescott, of South Carolina, as his Commissioners Plenipotentiary; and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China has appointed Pao Chun, a member of His Imperial Majesty's Privy Council and Superintendent of the Board of Civil Office; and Li Hung Tsao, a member of His Imperial Majesty's Privy Council, as his Commissioners Plenipotentiary; and the said Commissioners Plenipotentiary, having conjointly examined their full powers, and having discussed the points of possible modifications in existing treaties, have agreed upon the following additional articles:—

Art. I.—The Governments of the United States and China, recognizing the benefits of their past commercial relations, and in order to still further promote such relations between the citizens and subjects of the two Powers, mutually agree to give the most careful and favourable attention to the representations of either as to such special extension of commercial intercourse as either may desire.

Art. II.—The Governments of China and of the United States mutually agree and undertake that Chinese subjects shall not be permitted to import opium in any of the ports of the United States, and citizens of the United States shall not be permitted to import opium into any of the open ports of China, or transport from one open port to any other open port, or to buy and sell opium in any of the open ports of China. This absolute prohibition, which extends to vessels owned by the citizens or subjects of either power, to foreign vessels employed by them, or to vessels owned by the citizens or subjects of either Power, and employed by other persons for the transportation of opium, shall be enforced by appropriate legislation on the part of China and the United States, and the benefits of the favoured nation clauses in existing treaties shall not be claimed by the citizens or subjects of either Power as against the provisions of this article.

Art. III.—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China hereby promises and agrees that no other kind or higher rate of tonnage dues or duties for imports or exports or coastwise trade shall be imposed or levied in the open ports of China upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same from the United States or from any foreign country, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise exported in the same to the United States, or to any foreign country, or transported in the same from one open port of China to another, than are imposed or levied on vessels or cargoes of any other nation, or on those of Chinese subjects. The United States hereby promises and agrees that no other kind or higher rate of tonnage duties and dues for imports shall be imposed or levied in the ports of the United States upon vessels wholly belonging to the subjects of his Imperial Majesty, coming either directly or by way of any foreign port from any of the ports of China which are open to foreign trade to the ports of the United States, or returning therefrom either directly or by way of any foreign port to any of the open ports of China, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same from China, or from any foreign country, than are imposed or levied on vessels of any other nations, which make no discrimination against the United States in tonnage dues or duties on imports, exports, or coastwise trade, or than are imposed or levied on vessels and cargoes of citizens of the United States.

Art. IV.—When controversies arise in the Chinese Empire between citizens of the United States and subjects of His Imperial Majesty, which need to be examined and decided by the public officers of the two nations, it is agreed between the Governments of the United States and China that such cases shall be tried by the proper official of the nationality of the defendant. The properly authorized official of the plaintiff's nationality shall be freely permitted to attend the trial, and shall be treated with the courtesy due to his position. He shall be granted all proper facilities for watching the proceedings in the interest of justice, and if he so desire, he shall have the right to be present and to examine and to cross-examine witnesses. If he is dissatisfied with the proceedings, he shall be permitted to protest against them in debate. The law administered will be the law of the nationality of the officer trying the case.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the foregoing, at Peking, in English and Chinese, there being three originals of each text, of even tenor and date, the ratification of which shall be exchanged at Peking within one year from the date of its execution.

Done at Peking, this 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1880, Kuang Sü sixth year tenth moon, fifteenth day.

(Signed)	JAMES B. ANGELL.
”	JOHN F. SWIFT.
”	WILLIAM H. TRESCOTT.
”	PAO CHUN.
”	LI HUNG TSAO.

PERU.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF PERU AND HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

SIGNED, IN THE SPANISH, ENGLISH, AND CHINESE LANGUAGES, AT TIENTSIN,
26TH JUNE, 1874.

Ratifications exchanged at Tientsin, 7th August, 1875.

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Peru and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being sincerely desirous to establish friendly relations between the two countries, have resolved to confirm the same by a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, with the view of laying the foundations of mutual intercourse; and, for that purpose, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Excellency the President of Peru, Don Aurelio Garcia y Garcia, a Post-Captain in the Peruvian Navy, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic for the Empires of China and Japan; and

His Majesty the Emperor of China, Li, Minister Plenipotentiary, Imperial Commissioner, Grand Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Grand Secretary, a President of the Board of War, Governor-General of the Province of Chih-li, and invested with the dignity of the second order of nobility;

Who, after having examined and exchanged their respective full powers, have together agreed upon the following Treaty for the benefit and protection of the merchants and people of the two countries:—

Art. I.—There shall be peace and friendship between the Republic of Peru and His Majesty the Emperor of China. Their respective citizens and subjects shall reciprocally enjoy in the territories of the High Contracting Parties full and perfect protection for their persons and property.

Art. II.—In order to facilitate friendly intercourse in future, His Excellency the President of Peru may, if he see fit, appoint a Diplomatic Agent to the Court of Peking, and His Majesty the Emperor of China may, in the like manner, if he see fit, appoint a Diplomatic Agent to the Government of Peru.

His Majesty the Emperor of China hereby agrees that the Diplomatic Agent so appointed by the Government of Peru may, with his family and the persons of his suite, permanently reside at Peking, or may visit it occasionally, at the option of the Peruvian Government.

In like manner, the Diplomatic Agent of China may, with his family and the persons of his suite permanently reside at Lima, or may visit it occasionally at the option of the Chinese Government.

Art. III.—The Diplomatic Agents of each of the Contracting Parties, shall, at their respective residences, enjoy all privileges and immunities accorded to them by international usages.

Art. IV.—The Government of Peru may appoint a Consul-General, and for such open ports or cities of China where it may be considered most expedient for the interest of Peruvian Commerce, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents. These officers shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese Authorities, and enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consular officers of the most favoured nation.

His Majesty the Emperor of China may appoint a Consul-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents at any port or town of Peru where Consular Officers of any other Power are admitted to reside. All of these Officers shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as those of the most favoured nation in Peru.

It is further agreed that the appointment of the said Consular Officers shall not be made in merchants residing in the locality.

Art. V.—Peruvian citizens are at liberty to travel for their pleasure or for purposes of trade in all parts of China under express condition of being provided with passports written in Spanish and Chinese, issued in due form by the Consuls of Peru and viséd by the Chinese Authorities. These passports, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the localities passed through. If the passport be not irregular, the bearer will be allowed to proceed, and no opposition shall be offered to his hiring persons, or hiring vessels or carts for the carriage of his baggage or merchandise, and the said merchandise shall be conveyed in accordance with the General Regulations of Foreign Trade.

If the traveller be without a passport, he shall be handed over to the nearest Consul in order to enable him to procure one. The above provision will in like manner be applicable to cases of a Peruvian citizen committing any offence against the laws of China. But he shall in no case be subjected by the Chinese Authorities to any kind of ill-treatment or insult.

The citizens of Peru may go on excursions from the open ports or cities to a distance not exceeding 100 *li* and for a period not exceeding five days, without being provided with a passport.

The above provisions do not apply to the crews of ships, who, when on shore, shall be subject to the disciplinary regulations drawn up by the Consul and the local Authorities.

Chinese subjects shall have the liberty to travel at their pleasure throughout the territory of Peru, as long as they behave peaceably and commit no offence against the laws and regulations of the country.

Art. VI.—The Republic of Peru, and the Empire of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home. Their citizens and subjects respectively may consequently go freely from the one country to the other for the purposes of curiosity, trade, labour, or as permanent residents. The High Contracting Parties therefore agree that the citizens and subjects of both countries shall only emigrate with their free and voluntary consent; and join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for the said purposes, and every act of violence or fraud that may be employed in Macao or the ports of China to carry away Chinese subjects. The Contracting Parties likewise pledge themselves to punish severely, according to their laws, their respective citizens and subjects who may violate the present stipulations, and also to proceed judicially against their respective ships that may be employed in such unlawful operations, imposing the fines which for such cases are established by their laws.

Art. VII.—It is further agreed, that for the better understanding and more efficient protection of the Chinese subjects who reside in Peru, the Peruvian Government will appoint official Interpreters of the Chinese language in the Prefectures of the Department of Peru where the great centres of Chinese immigration exist.

Art. VIII.—The merchant ships belonging to Peruvian citizens shall be permitted to frequent all the ports of China open to foreign trade, and to proceed to and fro at pleasure with their merchandise, enjoying the same rights and privileges as those of the most favoured nation.

In like manner, the merchant ships belonging to Chinese subjects may visit all the ports of Peru open to foreign commerce and trade in them, enjoying the same rights and privileges which in Peru are granted to the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation.

Art. IX.—Peruvian citizens shall pay at the ports of China open to foreign trade, on all the goods imported or exported by them, the duties enumerated in the tariff which is now in force for the regulation of foreign commerce; but they can, in no case, be

called to pay higher or other duties than those required now or in future by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation.

No other or higher duties shall be imposed in the ports of Peru on all goods imported or exported by Chinese subjects than those which are or may be imposed in Peru on the commerce of the most favoured nation.

Art. X.—The ships of war of each country respectively shall be at liberty to visit all the ports within the territories of the other to which the ships of war of other nations are or may be permitted to come. They shall enjoy every facility, and meet no obstacle in purchasing provisions, coals, procuring water and making necessary repairs. Such ships shall not be liable to the payment of duties of any kind.

Art. XI.—Any Peruvian vessels, being from extraordinary causes compelled to seek a place of refuge, shall be permitted to enter any Chinese port whatever, without being subject to the payment of tonnage dues or duties on the goods, if only landed for the purpose of making the necessary repairs of the vessel, and remaining under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Customs.

Should any such vessel be wrecked or stranded, the Chinese Authorities shall immediately adopt measures for rescuing the crew, and for securing the vessel and cargo. The crew thus saved shall receive friendly treatment, and, if necessary, shall be furnished with the means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station.

If any Chinese vessels be wrecked or compelled by stress of weather to seek a place of refuge on the coasts of Peru, the local maritime Authorities shall render to them every assistance in their power; the goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties unless cleared for consumption; and the ships shall enjoy the same liberties which in equal cases are granted in Peru to the ships of other nations.

Art. XII.—Peruvian citizens in China having reason to complain of a Chinese, shall proceed at once to their Consular Officer and state to him their grievance. The Consul will inquire into the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably.

In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a Peruvian citizen in China, the Consular Officer shall listen to his complaint, and endeavour to come to a friendly arrangement.

Should the Consular Officer not succeed in making such arrangement, then he shall request the assistance of the competent Chinese Officer, that they may together decide the matter according to the principles of equity.

Art. XIII.—Chinese subjects guilty of a criminal action towards a Peruvian citizen in China, shall be arrested and punished by the Chinese Authorities, according to Chinese laws.

Peruvian citizens in China who may commit any crime against a Chinese subject, shall be arrested and punished according to the laws of Peru, by the Peruvian Consular Officer.

Art. XIV.—All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between Peruvian citizens in China, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Peruvian Authorities. Disputes between citizens of Peru and those of other Foreign Nations shall be decided in China according to the Treaties existing between Peru and those Foreign Nations. In all cases, however, of Chinese subjects being concerned in the matter, the Chinese Authorities may interfere in the proceeding according to Articles XII. and XIII. of this Treaty.

Art. XV.—Chinese subjects in Peru shall have free and open access to the Courts of Justice of Peru for the prosecution and defence of their just rights; they shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as native citizens, and shall also be treated in every way like the citizens and subjects of other countries resident in Peru.

Art. XVI.—The Contracting Parties agree, that the Government, Public Officers, and citizens of the Republic of Peru shall fully and equally participate in all privileges, rights, immunities, jurisdiction, and advantages that may have been, or may be hereafter, granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China, to the Government, Public Officers, citizens, or subjects of any other nation.

In like manner, the Government, Public Officers, and subjects of the Empire of China, shall enjoy in Peru all the rights, privileges, immunities, and advantages of every kind which in Peru are enjoyed by the Government, Public Officers, citizens, or subjects of the most favoured nation.

Art. XVII.—In order to prevent for the future any discussion, and considering that the English language, among all foreign languages, is the most generally known in China, this Treaty is written in the Spanish, Chinese, and English languages, and signed in nine copies, three in each language. All these versions have the same sense and signification, but whenever the interpretation of the Spanish and Chinese versions may differ, then reference shall be made to the English text.

Art. XVIII.—If in future the High Contracting Parties desire a modification of any stipulation contained in this Treaty, they shall be at liberty after the lapse of ten years, dated from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, to open negotiations to that effect. Six months before the expiration of the ten years, either of the Contracting Parties may officially notify to the other, that modifications of the Treaty are desired, and in what these consist. If no such notification is made, the Treaty remains in force for another ten years.

Art. XIX.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Excellency the President of Peru after being approved by the Peruvian Congress, and by His Majesty the Emperor of China; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Shanghai or Tientsin, as soon as possible.

In token whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Treaty.

Done at Tientsin, this twenty-sixth day of the month of June, in the year of the Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, corresponding to the Chinese date, the thirteenth day of the fifth moon of the thirteenth year of Tung-Chi.

[L.S.]	(Signed)	AURELIO GARCIA Y GARCIA.
[L.S.]	„	LI HUNG-CHANG.

SPECIAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN PERU AND CHINA.

The Undersigned Aurelio Garcia y Garcia, a Post-Captain in the Peruvian Navy, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Peru for the Empires of China and Japan, and

Li, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China, Imperial Commissioner, Grand Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Grand Secretary, a President of the Board of War, Governor-General of the Province Chih-li, and invested with the dignity of the second order of nobility.

Have concluded the following Special Agreement:—

Inasmuch as at present, Chinese are known to be residing in great numbers within the territory of Peru, and in view of the representations that have been made to the effect that some of these are suffering grievances, now then the respective Plenipotentiaries, being desirous of establishing amicable relations between the two Countries, agree, on the one hand, that a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Mutual Intercourse shall be concluded, and on the other, that with the view of establishing a thorough friendly understanding, the Chinese Government shall send a Commission to Peru.

The said Commission shall institute a thorough investigation into the condition of Chinese Immigrants in all parts of Peru, to whom they shall make known the objects in view by means of Public Notifications.

The Government of Peru, on their side, will give the fullest possible assistance to the Commission in the fulfilment of its duties, and will treat it with all due courtesy.

On the arrival of the Commission in Peru, the Peruvian Government will order all Local or Provincial Authorities to give to the Commission all the assistance in their power for the performance of its duties.

In case it should be ascertained that Chinese Immigrants whose contracts have not expired, be their numbers what they may, are actually suffering ill-treatment, it is now agreed that the Commission shall communicate the particulars concerning them to the Local Authorities. In case the employers of such Chinese Immigrants decline to acknowledge the ill treatment, the Local Authorities shall then send the complaints in question before the Tribunals for judicial inquiry and decision.

If the Immigrants in any case be dissatisfied with the decision of the primary Judge, it shall be open to the aggrieved parties forthwith to appeal to the higher Courts of Justice of Peru for further investigation.

The Chinese Immigrants will be placed on a footing of equality as regards legal procedure with that enjoyed by the subjects of the most favoured nation residing in Peru.

From the date of the ratification of this Special Agreement by the Peruvian Government, the said Government will compel the employers of Chinese Immigrants whose contracts have expired, and in which it may have been stipulated that they shall be sent back to China, to provide them with passages back to their native country, if they be desirous of returning to China.

In the case of Chinese Immigrants in whose contracts no stipulation is made for the return passage on the expiry of the contracts, and provided that the Immigrants shall express a wish to return to China, but shall be without the means of providing their own passage, the Peruvian Government will cause them to be repatriated gratuitously in the ships which leave Peru for China.

The present Agreement is written and signed in six copies, viz. : two in Spanish, two in Chinese, and two in English. All these versions have the same meaning and intention.

The present Agreement shall be ratified by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Peru, after being approved by the Peruvian Congress, and by His Majesty the Emperor of China; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Shanghai or Tientsin.

In token whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Agreement.

Done at Tientsin this twenty-sixth day of the month of June, in the year of the Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, corresponding to the Chinese date, the thirteenth day of the fifth moon of the thirteenth year of Tung-Chi.

[L.S.]	(Signed)	AURELIO GARCIA Y GARCIA.
[L.S.]	„	LI HUNG-CHANG.

SPAIN.

EMIGRATION CONVENTION BETWEEN SPAIN AND CHINA.

SIGNED, AT PEKING, IN SPANISH, FRENCH, AND CHINESE, 17TH NOVEMBER, 1877.

Translated from the Chinese Text.

His Majesty the King of Spain and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being very desirous of establishing on a new basis the Emigration of Chinese subjects to the Island of Cuba, and in order to avoid any further complication which might hereafter arise, have nominated for their Plenipotentiaries, as follow:—

His Majesty the Emperor of China, Their Excellencies Shen, Mao, Tung, Ch'eng, and Hsion, Members of the Tsung-li Yamèn.

His Majesty the King of Spain, Don Carlos Antonio de España, His Minister Plenipotentiary to China, Annam, and Siam, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic, etc., etc., who have agreed to all the articles which follow:—

Art. I.—The High Contracting Parties hereby agree that the emigration of Chinese subjects as contained in Art. X. of the Treaty concluded in Tientsin on the 10th October, 1864, becomes and is hereby abrogate. Only the stipulation in the said article concerning the delivery by the Authorities of those who are claimed as deserters, criminals, and accused ones, remains in force.

Art. II.—The difficulties to which the application of the dispositions of the Treaty of Tientsin regarding the emigration gave rise having been dispersed, the two Governments renounce each for itself every pecuniary indemnity.

Art. III.—It is agreed between the two High Contracting Parties that the emigration of their respective subjects, whether accompanied by their families or not, shall be in future free and voluntary; they disapprove of every act of violence or trickery which might be committed in the ports of China or anywhere else for the purpose of expatriating Chinese subjects against their will.

The two Governments engage themselves to pursue with all the rigour of the laws any contravention of the preceding stipulation and to impose penalties established by their respective legislatures upon the persons and ships who may violate this stipulation.

The Government of H. M. the King of Spain engages itself to that of China to treat the Chinese subjects staying now in Cuba or who may come there hereafter on the same footing as the foreigners there of the same category and subjects of the most favoured nation.

Art. IV.—The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of China will authorize the departure of the emigrants of both sexes at their own expense for the island of Cuba from all parts of the Empire, open to foreign trade; they engage themselves not to place any impediment to the free emigration of Chinese subjects and to forbid the authorities of the said ports, and principally the Customs' Taotais, to raise difficulties, be it either towards the freight or placement of the ships under any flag whatever destined to the transport of Chinese passengers, or towards the operations of the shipowners, consignees, or agents, provided always that they conform themselves to the stipulations of the present convention.

Art. V.—It is well understood that the Customs Taotais and the Chinese Authorities of the open ports will have the right to inform themselves whether the emigration is effected according to the spirit and the terms of the present convention.

The Customs Taotais will prepare printed passports, with which they will provide every emigrant who has decided to ship himself. These passports have to be *viséd* by the Consul of Spain in the port of departure and will be handed over to the Chinese Consuls by the competent authorities of the island of Cuba on the arrival of the ship carrying emigrants.

The Customs Taotai of the port of departure of the ship carrying emigrants will moreover have the right to nominate Chinese delegates, who, together with those chosen by the Consul of Spain, will go on board of the ships ready for departure in order to ascertain that the passengers embarked leave by their own free will and accord.

Those passengers who in the moment of departure are found not carrying the necessary documents are to be landed at once. In any case, on the arrival of a ship at her destination, when passengers are found having no document, the Spanish Authorities can, in accord with the Consuls of China, adopt such measures as they see fit for the occasion.

In order that the visit of the delegates above-mentioned can take place and have an effective result, the captain or shipowner will be bound to declare in advance the hour of the departure of the ship.

If the captain of a ship which carries emigrants does not submit to this condition, and if he declares his intention of leaving previously to the visit of the delegates, the Consul of Spain, after an official communication having been made to him to this effect, must refuse to him the delivery of the ship's papers and the ship will be detained and treated according to the laws of her country, until all the formalities prescribed by the present convention have been duly complied with.

Art. VI.—The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of China will nominate a Consul-General in Havana, and will have also the right to nominate Consular Agents in all the towns where the Spanish Government admits those of other nations.

It is well understood that these nominations will be made according to the conditions agreed upon by common accord between the high contracting parties.

The Spanish Government will grant to the Chinese Consuls the same prerogatives as those which the Consuls of other nations residing in Cuba enjoy.

The local authorities in Cuba will accord to the Consul-General as well as to the Consuls and Vice-Consuls of China all the facilities connected with the exercise of their functions for placing them in communication with their nationals and for giving them the means of affording protection to those who are entitled to it.

Art. VII.—Chinese subjects can leave the island of Cuba whenever they wish, provided that they are not under judicial pursuance.

Moreover, in order to facilitate the free circulation and settlement of the Chinese subjects in Cuba, and in order that they may enjoy the rights which are given to them by Art. III. of the present convention, the Spanish Government, together with the Chinese Representative in Madrid, or the Authorities in Havana, together with the Consul-General of China, will establish regulations, which, without deviating from the existing laws of the public good order and peace or from those which might be established in future, will grant to the Chinese subjects treatment equal to that of foreigners of the same category and subjects of the most favoured power.

The Spanish Authorities have besides to deliver to the Chinese subjects a pass of circulation similar to those with which other foreigners are furnished.

Art. VIII.—Chinese subjects will have the faculty to appeal to the Spanish tribunals in order to defend or pursue their rights; they will in this respect enjoy the same rights and privileges as the subjects of the most favoured nation.

Chinese subjects will have the faculty to be accompanied to the tribunals by lawyers and interpreters, be they Spaniards or foreigners, who, according to the Spanish law, are qualified to be present at the sitting of the tribunals and who could be designated by the Chinese Consuls residing on the island of Cuba.

The complaints which Chinese subjects actually residing on the island of Cuba have to forward in regard to ill-treatment, which they pretend to have suffered previously to the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, will be

examined by the Spanish tribunals and judged equitably in the same manner as it is the practice to do in regard to the subjects of the most favoured nation.

Art. IX.—The Consul-General of China in Havana and the competent authorities on the island of Cuba will establish, as speedily as possible and in common accord, the regulations which the Chinese emigrants actually residing in Cuba, and those who may hereafter arrive, ought to observe in order to obtain a certificate stating their entry in the Register kept by the Chinese Consuls. The Chinese Consuls will deliver to them a certificate of registration, which will be *viséd* by the Superintendent of Police, or any other competent authority in the district, town, or plantation of the prefecture where the emigrant will establish his residence.

The authorities of Cuba will communicate to the Chinese Consuls all the information concerning the number and names of the Chinese subjects in the different localities of the island and will enable them to obtain the means to personally ascertain the state of the Chinese engaged as labourers on the plantations.

Art. X.—Ships of whatever nation wishing to carry Chinese emigrants must, besides conforming themselves to the stipulations of the present convention, also submit themselves to the regulations of their country regarding the carrying of passengers, of provisions, and health.

If they do not obey these two conditions they shall then not be allowed to carry emigrants.

Art. XI.—The Government of His Majesty the King of Spain desiring to give to the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of China a proof of friendship and good will, engages itself to send home at its own expense as soon as the present convention shall be ratified, those Chinese who actually can be found on the island of Cuba, who formerly made in China literary studies their vocation, also those who had an official rank, and individuals who belong to families of these categories. Their repatriation will be effected according to the information given by the Chinese Consular Agents and duly verified by the Spanish Authorities.

Likewise will be repatriated old persons prevented by age from working and who may ask to go back to China, also all Chinese female orphans not married and who may wish to return to their country.

Art. XII.—The Spanish Government will order the masters of those Chinese emigrants whose contracts have expired and who according to the terms of these contracts have the right of returning home, to fulfil the obligations which they have contracted with these emigrants.

Concerning those who have fulfilled their engagements but who have no right to be sent home at the expense of their masters, and who are without means to maintain themselves, the local authorities will together with the Chinese Consuls in Cuba adopt the measures which they think necessary for repatriating them.

The emigrants at present residing on the island of Cuba and whose contracts are expiring, will receive, as soon as the present convention comes into force, a certificate in which it will be stated that they have fulfilled their engagements; by this they will obtain the right of enjoying all the advantages secured to other Chinese according to regulations mentioned in Art. VII. of the present convention, and will be free either to remain on or to leave the island of Cuba.

Art. XIII.—The authorities of the island of Cuba can, if the circumstances demand it, and regardless of the regulations already mentioned, oppose themselves to the movements and the residence of Chinese subjects in all the localities where they think convenient, if for special reasons they find that the accumulation of the individuals in the respective localities might be detrimental to the preservation of public order. In such cases the local authorities will observe towards Chinese subjects the same rules as towards other foreigners and will communicate to the Consul of China the decision they have taken.

Art. XIV.—The labourers who have still obligations to perform according to the terms of their contracts, must under any condition fulfil the obligations, but they will enjoy, regarding certificates, etc., the benefits which will be accorded to their countrymen recently landed or to those whose engagements have expired.

Like-wise all the Chinese subjects who might have been detained in the Government depôts on the island of Cuba will be set at liberty as soon as the present convention comes into force; they will be furnished with such documents as the regulations provide for, and treated in the same way as other Chinese.

From the preceding clause are excepted all those who are found in the Government prisons either in consequence of a judgment or of an accusation.

Art. XV. —The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of China and the Government of His Majesty the King of Spain agree that if hereafter one of them thinks it convenient to make modifications of some of the articles of the present convention or to cancel them, negotiations to this effect can only be opened at the expiration of at least one year after the notification of such wish shall have been made by one of the high contracting parties to the other.

It is also understood that, if hereafter the Chinese Government shall grant to any other power advantages not mentioned in the present convention regarding the emigration of Chinese subjects, such advantages will also be acquired by the Spanish Government.

Art. XVI. —The present convention will be ratified and the ratifications exchanged in Peking within a period of eight months, or sooner if possible.

The present convention is made in Spanish, French, and Chinese, in two copies, which have been compared and found correct.

Signed and sealed, on the 13th day of the 10th moon of the 3rd year of Kwang Sü (17th November, 1877).

JAPAN.

TREATY OF PEACE, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN THE EMPIRES OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

SIGNED, IN THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE LANGUAGES, AT TIENTSIN,
13TH SEPTEMBER, 1871.

Ratified by the Emperor of China, September, 1871.

Ratified by the Mikado of Japan, with modifications, 1st November, 1871.*

The Empire of China and the Empire of Japan having been on terms of friendship for a long period of years, now desire by common action to cement their ancient relations, and to make the intercourse subsisting between the two countries more close.

To this end Li, by Imperial appointment, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Empire of China for the management of commercial affairs, Senior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Assistant Grand Secretary, President of the Board of War, Governor-General of the Province of Chih-li, and invested with the first degree of the third order of nobility; and Ita, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Empire of Japan, &c, &c.; each acting in obedience to the Decrees of their respective Sovereigns, have conferred together, and have agreed to articles for the reconstruction of relations; to the end that they may be observed with good faith on both sides in perpetuity.

The Articles agreed upon are as follow:—

Art. I.—Relations of amity shall henceforth be maintained in redoubled force between China and Japan, in measure as boundless as the heaven and the earth. In all that regards the territorial possessions of either country the two Governments shall treat each the other with proper courtesy, without the slightest infringement or encroachment on either side, to the end that there may be for evermore peace between them undisturbed.

Art. II.—Friendly intercourse thus existing between the two Governments, it is the duty of each to sympathize with the other, and in the event of any other nation acting unjustly or treating either of the two Powers with contempt, on notice being given [by the one to the other], mutual assistance shall be rendered, or mediation offered for the arrangement of the difficulty, in fulfilment of the duty imposed by relations of friendship.

Art. III.—The system of Government and the penal enactments of the two Governments being different from each other, each shall be allowed to act in entire independence. There shall be no interference offered, nor shall requests for innovations be obtruded. Each shall aid the other in enforcement of the laws, nor shall either allow its subjects to entice the people of the other country to commit acts in violation of the laws.

Art. IV.—It will be competent for either Government to send Ministers Plenipotentiary, with their families and suites, to reside in the capital of the other, either

* See Articles II and XI. It was also stipulated, on ratification of the Treaty by the Mikado of Japan, that its commercial clauses should be held subject to modification on any future revision of the Treaties between Japan and the European Powers.

† This Article was excluded from ratification by the Mikado of Japan, on the ground of its being unnecessary, all needful obligations in respect of the matter to which it relates being embraced within the ordinary provision of international law.

permanently or from time to time. Their travelling expenses, as they pass through the country, will be defrayed by themselves. In the matter of their hiring ground or buildings to serve as legations, of the passage of their baggage to and fro, of the conveyance of their correspondence by special couriers, and the like, due assistance shall be rendered on either side.

Art. V.—Although the functionaries of the two Governments have fixed grades, the nature of the offices conferred are different on either side. Officers of equivalent rank will meet and correspond with each other on a footing of equality. When an officer visits a superior, the intercourse between them will be such as is prescribed by the rites of hospitality. For the transaction of public business, the officials of the two countries will address communications to officers of their own rank, who will report in turn to their superiors. They will not address the superior officer directly. In visits, cards with the official title of the visitor shall be sent on either side. All officials sent on the part of either Government to the other shall present for inspection a letter bearing an official stamp, in order to guard against false personation.

Art. VI.—In official correspondence, China will use the Chinese language, and Japan will either use the Japanese language accompanied by a Chinese version, or a Chinese version alone, as may be found on her side preferable.

Art. VII.—Friendly intercourse having been established between the two Governments, it will behove them both to appoint certain ports on the seaboard which their merchants will be authorized to frequent for purposes of trade, and to lay down separately regulations of trade, that their respective mercantile communities may abide by in perpetuity.

Art. VIII.—At the ports appointed in the territory of either Government, it will be competent for the other to station Consuls for the control of its own merchant community. All suits in which they (the Consul's nationals) are the only parties, the matter in dispute being money or property, it will fall to the Consul to adjudicate according to the law of his own state. In mixed suits, the plaint having been laid before the Consul, he will endeavour, in the first instance, to prevent litigation by friendly counsel. If this be not possible, he will write officially to the local authority, and in concert with him will fairly try the case and decide it. Where acts of theft or robbery are committed, and where debtors abscond, the local authorities can do no more than make search for and apprehend the guilty parties. They shall not be held liable to make compensation.

Art. IX.—At any of the ports appointed, at which no Consul shall have been stationed, the control and care of the traders resorting thither shall devolve on the local authorities. In case of the commission of any act of crime, the guilty party shall be apprehended, and the particulars of his offence communicated to the Consul at the nearest port, by whom he shall be tried and punished according to law.

Art. X.—At the ports named in either country, the officials and people of the other shall be at liberty to engage natives for service, or as artisans, or to attend to commercial business. The persons so engaged shall be kept in order by the person so engaging them, who shall not allow them to perpetrate acts of fraud under any pretext. Still less shall he give rise to cause of complaint by giving ear to statements advanced from illicit motives. In the case of any offence being committed by any person employed in the manner above mentioned, the local authority shall be at liberty to apprehend and punish the delinquent. The employer shall not favour or protect him.

Art. XI.—Whereas it is the duty of the subjects of either Power residing at the ports declared open in either country to live on friendly terms with the native inhabitants, it is provided that they shall not be allowed to wear arms. Infraction of this rule will be punishable by a fine, accompanied by the confiscation of the arms.* Residents as aforesaid shall attend peaceably to their own avocations, and whether residing permanently or for the time being at a port, they shall submit to the authority of their Consul. They shall not be allowed to adopt the costume of the country

* Ratification of these clauses, relating to the wearing of arms, refused by the Mikado of Japan.

in which they may reside, nor to obtain local registration and compete at the literary examinations, lest disorder and confusion be produced.

Art. XII.—If any subject of either Power, having violated the law of his own country, secrete himself in an official building, merchant vessel, or warehouse of the other state, or escape to any place in the territory of the other, on official application being made by the authority of the state of which such offender is a subject to the authority of the other, the latter shall immediately take steps for the arrest of the offender, without show of favour. Whilst in custody, he shall be provided with food and clothing, and shall not be subjected to ill-usage.

Art. XIII.—If any subject of either Power connect himself at any of the open ports with lawless offenders for purposes of robbery or other wrong doing, or if any work his way into the interior and commit acts of incendiarism, murder, or robbery, active measures for his apprehension shall be taken by the proper authority, and notice shall at the same time be given without delay to the Consul of the offender's nationality. Any offender who shall venture, with weapons, of a murderous nature, to resist capture, may be slain in the act without farther consequences; but the circumstances which have led to his life being thus taken shall be investigated at an inquest which will be held by the Consul and the local authority together. In the event of the occurrence taking place in the interior, so far from the port that the Consul cannot arrive in time for the inquest, the local authority shall communicate a report of the facts of the case to the Consul.

When arrested and brought up for trial, the offender, if at a port, shall be tried by the local authority and the Consul together. In the interior he shall be tried and dealt with by the local authority, who will officially communicate the facts of the case to the Consul.

If subjects of either Power shall assemble to the number of ten or more to foment disorder and commit excesses in the dominions of the other, or shall induce subjects of the other therein to conspire with them for the doing of injury to the other Power, the authorities of the latter shall be free at once to arrest them. If at a port, their Consul shall be informed, in order that he may take part in their trial. If in the interior, the local authority shall duly try them, and shall officially communicate particulars to the Consul. In either case capital punishment shall be inflicted at the scene of the commission of the offence.

Art. XIV.—Vessels of war of either Power shall be at liberty to frequent the ports of the other for the protection of the subjects of their own country, but they shall in no case enter ports not declared open by treaty, nor rivers, lakes, and streams in the interior. Any vessels infringing this rule shall be placed under embargo and fined. This stipulation shall not, however, apply to vessels driven into port by stress of weather.

Art. XV.—If either State of the two should be involved in war with any other Power, measures for the defence of the coast being thereby entailed, on notice being given, trade shall be suspended for the time being, together with the entry and departure of ships, lest injury befall them. Japanese subjects ordinarily established in the appointed ports of China, or being in the seas adjoining China, and Chinese subjects ordinarily established at the open ports of Japan, or being in the seas adjoining thereunto, shall not be permitted to engage in collisions with subjects of a hostile power, or to attack and plunder them.

Art. XVI.—No Consul of either Power shall be allowed to trade, or to act as Consul for a Power not in Treaty relations with the other. In the case of any Consul so acting as to render himself generally unacceptable, on substantial proof to this effect being produced, it shall be competent for the Government interested to communicate officially with the Minister Plenipotentiary, who, when he shall have ascertained the truth, shall remove the Consul, in order that the friendly relations of the two Governments may not suffer detriment through the misconduct of a single individual.

Art. XVII.—The flags carried by the vessels of either country are of a fixed design. If a vessel of either having falsely assumed the colours of the other, shall

do that which is contrary to law, the vessel and goods shall be confiscated, and if it appear that the false colours were given by an official, he shall be denounced and removed from his post.

The subjects of either country shall be at liberty to purchase the books of the other, if desirous of studying its literature.

Art. XVIII.—The foregoing articles are agreed to by the two contracting Powers in order to the prevention of misunderstandings, to the end that perfect confidence and improved relations may subsist between them. In testimony whereof the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the two contracting Powers do now accordingly sign and affix their seals hereto. So soon as the present Treaty shall have been ratified by their respective Sovereigns and ratified copies of it exchanged, it shall be printed and published, and circulated throughout the dominions of either Power, for the information of the subjects of both countries, to the end that there may be a good understanding between them for evermore.

Dated the 29th day of the 7th moon of the 10th year of Tung Chi, corresponding to the 4th year of Mei Ji according to the Japanese reckoning (September 13th, 1871).

[L.S.] (Signed) LI HUNG-CHANG.
[L.S.] " ITA.

—Mayers' "Treaties."

TREATIES WITH JAPAN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, AND COMMERCE, BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE TYCOON OF JAPAN.

SIGNED, IN THE ENGLISH, JAPANESE, AND DUTCH LANGUAGES,
AT TOKIO, AUGUST 26TH, 1858.

Ratifications Exchanged at Tokio, July 11th, 1859.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, being desirous to place the relations between the two countries on a permanent and friendly footing, and to facilitate commercial intercourse between their respective subjects, and having for that purpose resolved to enter into a Treaty of Peace, Amity, and Commerce, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, a Peer of the United Kingdom, and Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle:—

And His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, Madzuo Tsukfugono Kami; Nagai Gem-bano Kami; Inouwe Siuano no Kami; Kori Oribeno Kami; Iwase Higono Kami; and Isuda Hauzairo.

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, and His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, and between their respective dominions and subjects.

Art. II.—Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may appoint a Diplomatic Agent to reside at the city of Tokio, and Consuls or Consular Agents to reside at any or all the ports of Japan which are opened for British commerce by this Treaty.

The Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General of Great Britain shall have the right to travel freely to any part of the Empire of Japan.

His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan may appoint a Diplomatic Agent to reside in London, and Consuls or Consular Agents at any or all the ports of Great Britain.

The Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General of Japan shall have the right to travel freely to any part of Great Britain.

Art. III.—The ports and towns of Hakodate, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki, shall be opened to British subjects on the 1st of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. In addition to which, the following ports and towns shall be opened to them at the dates hereinafter specified:—

Niigata, or, if Niigata be found to be unsuitable as a harbour, another convenient port on the west coast of Nippon, on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Hiogo on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

In all the foregoing ports and towns British subjects may permanently reside. They shall have the right to lease ground, and purchase the buildings thereon, and

may erect dwellings and warehouses; but no fortification, or place of military strength, shall be erected under pretence of building dwellings or warehouses; and to see that this Article is observed, the Japanese authorities shall have the right to inspect, from time to time, any buildings which are being erected, altered, or repaired.

The place which British subjects shall occupy for their buildings, and the harbour regulations, shall be arranged by the British Consul and the Japanese authorities of each place, and if they cannot agree the matter shall be referred to and settled by the British Diplomatic Agent and the Japanese Government. No wall, fence, or gate shall be erected by the Japanese around the places where British subjects reside, or anything done which may prevent a free egress or ingress to the same.

British subjects shall be free to go where they please, within the following limits, at the open ports of Japan.

At Kanagawa to the River Loge (which empties into the Bay of Yedo, Kawasaki, and Sinogawa) and ten *ri* in any direction.

At Hakodate ten *ri* in any direction.

At Hiogo ten *ri* in any direction, that of Kioto excepted, which city shall not be approached nearer than ten *ri*. The crews of vessels resorting to shall not cross the River Etagawa, which empties into the Bay between Hiogo and Osaka.

The distance shall be measured by land from the goyoso, or town hall, of each of the foregoing ports, ten *ri* being equal to four thousand two hundred and seventy-five yards English measure.

At Nagasaki, British subjects may go into any part of the Imperial domain in its vicinity.

The boundaries of Niigata, or the place that may be substituted for it, shall be settled by the British Diplomatic Agent and the Government of Japan.

From the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, British subjects shall be allowed to reside in the city of Yedo, and from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the city of Osaka, for the purposes of trade only. In each of these two cities a suitable place, within which they may hire horses, and the distance they may go, shall be arranged by the British Diplomatic Agent and the Government of Japan.

Art. IV.—All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between British subjects in the dominions of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

Art. V.—Japanese subjects, who may be guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects, shall be arrested and punished by the Japanese authorities, according to the laws of Japan.

British subjects who may commit any crime against Japanese subjects, or the subjects or citizens of any other country, shall be tried and punished by the Consul or other public functionary authorized thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain. Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

Art. VI.—A British subject having reason to complain of a Japanese must proceed to the Consulate and state his grievance.

The Consul will inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Japanese have reason to complain of a British subject, the Consul shall no less listen to his complaint, and endeavour to settle it in a friendly manner. If disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of the Japanese Authorities, that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably.

Art. VII.—Should any Japanese subject fail to discharge debts incurred to a British subject, or should he fraudulently abscond, the Japanese authorities will do their utmost to bring him to justice, and to enforce recovery of the debts; and should any British subject fraudulently abscond or fail to discharge debts incurred by him to a Japanese subject, the British authorities will, in like manner, do their utmost to bring him to justice, and to enforce recovery of the debts.

Neither the British nor the Japanese Government are to be held responsible for the payment of any debts contracted by British or Japanese subjects.

Art. VIII.—The Japanese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon employment of Japanese, by British subjects, in any lawful capacity.

Art. IX.—British subjects in Japan shall be allowed free exercise of their religion, and for this purpose shall have the right to erect suitable places of worship.

Art. X.—All foreign coin shall be current in Japan, and shall pass for its corresponding weight in Japanese coin of the same description.

British and Japanese subjects may freely use foreign or Japanese coin in making payments to each other.

As some time will elapse before the Japanese will become acquainted with the value of foreign coin, the Japanese Government will, for the period of one year after the opening of each port, furnish British subjects with Japanese coin in exchange for theirs, equal weight being given, and no discount taken for recoinage.

Coins of all descriptions (with the exception of Japanese copper coin), as well as foreign gold and silver uncoined, may be exported from Japan.

Art. XI.—Supplies for the use of the British navy may be landed at Kanagawa, Hakodate, and Nagasaki, and stored in warehouses, in the custody of an officer of the British Government, without the payment of any duty; if any such supplies are sold in Japan, the purchaser shall pay the proper duty to the Japanese authorities.

Art. XII.—If any British vessel be at any time wrecked or stranded on the coast of Japan or be compelled to take refuge in any port within the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan, the Japanese authorities, on being apprised of the fact, shall immediately render all the assistance in their power; the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and be furnished, if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station.

Art. XIII.—Any British merchant vessel arriving off one of the open ports of Japan shall be at liberty to hire a pilot to take her into port. In like manner, after she has discharged all legal dues, and is ready to take her departure she shall be allowed to hire a pilot to conduct her out of port.

Art. XIV.—At each of the ports open to trade British subjects shall be at full liberty to import from their own or any other ports, and sell there and purchase therein, and export to their own or any other ports, all manner of merchandise not contraband, paying the duties thereon as laid down in the Tariff annexed to the present Treaty, and no other charges whatsoever. With the exception of munitions of war, which shall only be sold to the Japanese Government and foreigners, they may freely buy from Japanese and sell to them any articles that either may have for sale, without the intervention of any Japanese officer in such purchase or sale, or in receiving payment for the same, and all classes of Japanese may purchase, sell, keep, or use any articles sold to them by British subjects.

Art. XV.—If the Japanese Custom-house officers are dissatisfied with the value placed on any goods by the owner, they may place a value thereon, and offer to take the goods at that valuation. If the owner refuses to accept the offer, he shall pay duty on such valuation. If the offer be accepted by the owner, the purchase money shall be paid to him without delay, and without any abatement or discount.

Art. XVI.—All goods imported into Japan by British subjects, and which have paid the duty fixed by this Treaty, may be transported by the Japanese into any part of the Empire, without the payment of any tax, excise, or transit duty whatever.

Art. XVII.—British merchants who may have imported merchandise into any open port in Japan, and paid duty thereon, shall be entitled, on obtaining from the Japanese Custom-house authorities a certificate stating that such payment has been made, to re-export the same, and land it in any other of the open ports, without the payment of any additional duty whatever.

Art. XVIII.—The Japanese authorities at each port will adopt the means that they may judge most proper for the prevention of fraud or smuggling.

Art. XIX.—All penalties enforced, or confiscations made under this Treaty, shall belong to and be appropriated by, the Government of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan.

Art. XX.—The Articles for the regulation of trade, which are appended to this Treaty, shall be considered as forming part of the same, and shall be equally binding

on both the Contracting Parties to the Treaty, and on their subjects. The Diplomatic Agent to Great Britain in Japan, in conjunction with such person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the Japanese Government, shall have power to make such rules as may be required to carry into full and complete effect the provisions of this Treaty, and the provisions of the Articles regulating trade appended thereto.

Art. XXI.—This treaty being written in the English, Japanese, and Dutch languages, and all the versions having the same meaning and intention, the Dutch version shall be considered the original; but it is understood that all official communications addressed by the Diplomatic and Consular agents of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain to the Japanese authorities, shall henceforward be written in English. In order, however, to facilitate the transaction of business, they will, for a period of five years from the signature of this Treaty, be accompanied by a Dutch or Japanese version.

Art. XXII.—It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties to this Treaty, on giving one year's previous notice to the other, may demand a revision thereof on or after the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, with a view to the insertion therein of such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

Art. XXIII.—It is hereby expressly stipulated that the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities, and advantages that may have been or may be hereafter granted by His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

Art. XXIV.—The ratifications of this Treaty, under the hand of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the name and seal of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, respectively, shall be exchanged at Yedo, within a year from this day of signature. In token whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Treaty.

Done at Yedo, this twenty-sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, corresponding to the Japanese date the eighteenth day of the seventh month of the fifth year of Ansei Tsusinon yemma.

(Signed)	ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
„	MIDZO TSUKIFOGONO KAMI.
„	NAGAI GEMBANO KAMI.
„	INOUE SINANO NO KAMI.
„	KORI ORIBENO KAMI.
„	IWASE HIGONO KAMI.
„	ISUDA HAUZABRO.

REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH BRITISH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN JAPAN.

REGULATION I.—Within forty-eight hours (Sunday excepted) after the arrival of a British ship in a Japanese port, the captain or commander shall exhibit to the Japanese Custom-house authorities the receipt of the British Consul, showing that he has deposited all the ship's papers, the ship's bills of lading, &c., at the British Consulate, and he shall then make an entry of his ship, by giving a written paper, stating the name of the ship, and the name of the port from which she comes, her tonnage, the name of her captain or commander, the names of her passengers (if any), and the number of her crew, which paper shall be certified by the captain or commander to be a true statement, and shall be signed by him: he shall, at the same time, deposit a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages, and their contents, as they are described in his bills of lading, with the names of the persons or person to whom they are consigned. A list of the stores of the ship shall be added to the manifest. The captain or commander shall certify the manifest to be a true account of all the cargo and stores on board the ship, and shall sign his name to the same.

If any error is discovered in the manifest, it may be corrected within twenty-four hours (Sunday excepted) without the payment of any fees, but for any alteration or post entry to the manifest made after that time, a fee of fifteen dollars shall be paid.

All goods not entered on the manifest shall pay double duties on being landed.

Any captain or commander that shall neglect to enter his vessel at the Japanese Custom-house within the time prescribed by this regulation, shall pay a penalty of sixty dollars for each day that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

REGULATION II.—The Japanese Government shall have the right to place Custom-house officers on board of any ship in their ports (men-of-war excepted). All Custom-house officers shall be treated with civility, and such reasonable accommodation shall be allotted to them as the ship affords.

No goods shall be unladen from any ship between the hours of sunset and sunrise, except by special permission of the Custom-house authorities, and the hatchway, and all other places of entrance into that part of the ship where the cargo is stowed, may be secured by Japanese officers between the hours of sunset and sunrise, by fixing seals, locks, or other fastening; and if any person shall, without due permission, open any entrance that has been affixed by the Japanese Custom-house officers, every person so offending shall pay a fine of sixty dollars for each offence.

Any goods that shall be discharged from any ship without having been duly entered at the Japanese Custom-house as hereinafter provided, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Packages of goods made up with an intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, concealing therein articles of value which are not set forth in the invoice, shall be forfeited.

If any British ship shall smuggle, or attempt to smuggle goods, at any of the non-opened harbours of Japan, all such goods shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government, and the ship shall pay a fine of one thousand dollars for each offence.

Vessels needing repairs may land their cargo for that purpose, without the payment of duty. All goods so landed shall remain in charge of the Japanese authorities, and all just charges for storage, labour, and supervision, shall be paid thereon. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the regular duties shall be paid on the portion so disposed of.

Cargo may be transhipped to another vessel in the same harbour without payment of duty, but all transhipment shall be made under the supervision of Japanese officers, and after satisfactory proof has been given to the Custom-house authorities of the *bonâ fide* nature of the transaction, and also under a permit to be granted for that purpose by such authorities.

The importation of opium being prohibited, any British vessels coming to Japan for the purposes of trade, and having more than three cattie's weight of opium on board, the surplus quantity may be seized and destroyed by the Japanese authorities;

and any persons smuggling, or attempting to smuggle opium, shall be liable to pay a fine of fifteen dollars for each catty of opium so smuggled or attempted to be smuggled.

REGULATION III.—The owner or consignee of any goods, who desires to land them, shall make entry of the same at the Japanese Custom-house. The entry shall be in writing, and shall set forth the name of the person making the entry, and the name of the ship in which the goods were imported, and the marks, numbers, packages, and the contents thereof, with the value of each package, extended separately in one amount, and at the bottom of the entry shall be placed the aggregate value of all the goods contained in the entry. On each entry, the owner or consignee shall certify in writing that the entry then presented exhibits the actual cost of the goods, and that nothing has been concealed whereby the Customs of Japan would be defrauded, and the owner or consignee shall sign his name to such certificate.

The original invoice or invoices of the goods so entered shall be presented to the Custom-house authorities, and shall remain in their possession until they have examined the goods contained in the entry.

The Japanese officers may examine any or all of the packages so entered, and for this purpose may take them to the Custom-house; but such proceeding shall be without expense to the importer or injury to the goods; and, after examination, the Japanese officers shall restore the goods to their original condition in the packages (so far as may be practicable), and such examination shall be made without any unreasonable delay.

If any owner or importer discovers that his goods have been damaged on the voyage or importation before such goods have been delivered to him, he may notify the Custom-house authorities of such damage, and he may have the damaged goods appraised by two or more competent and disinterested persons, who, after due examination, shall make a certification, setting forth the amount per cent. of damage on each separate package, describing it by its mark and number, which certificate shall be signed by the appraisers, in presence of the Custom-house authorities, and the importer may attach the certificate to his entry, and make a corresponding deduction from it. But this shall not prevent the Custom-house authorities from appraising the goods in the manner provided in Article XV. of the Treaty, to which these Regulations are appended.

After the duties have been paid, the owner shall receive a permit, authorizing the delivery to him of the goods, whether the same are at the Custom-house or on ship-board.

All goods intended to be exported shall be entered at the Japanese Custom-house before they are placed on ship-board. The entry shall be in writing, and shall state the name of the ship by which the goods are to be exported, with the mark and number of the packages, and the quantity, description, and value of their contents. The exporter shall certify, in writing, that the entry is a true account of all goods contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto.

All goods that are put on board of a ship for exportation before they have been entered at the Custom-house, and all packages which contain prohibited articles, shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government.

No entry at the Custom-house shall be required for supplies for the use of the ships, their crews, and passengers, nor for the clothing, &c., of passengers.

REGULATION IV.—Ships wishing to clear shall give twenty-four hours' notice at the Custom-house, and at the end of that time they shall be entitled to their clearance, but if it be refused, the Custom-house authorities shall immediately inform the captain or consignee of the ship of the reason why the clearance is refused; and they shall also give the same notice to the British Consul.

British ships of war shall not be required to enter or clear at the Custom-house, nor shall they be visited by Japanese Custom-house or police officers.

Steamers conveying the mails from Great Britain may enter and clear on the same day, and they shall not be required to make a manifest, except for such passengers and goods as are to be landed in Japan. But such steamers shall, in all cases, enter and clear at the Custom-house.

Whale ships touching for supplies, or ships in distress, shall not be required to make a manifest of their cargo; but if they subsequently wish to trade, they shall then deposit a manifest, as required in Regulation I.

The word "ship" whenever it occurs in these Regulations, or in the Treaty to which they are attached, is to be held as meaning a ship, barque, brig, schooner, sloop, or steamer.

REGULATION V.—Any persons signing a false declaration or certificate, with the intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, shall pay a fine of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each offence.

REGULATION VI.—No tonnage duties shall be levied on British ships in ports of Japan, but the following fees shall be paid to the Japanese Custom-house authorities. For the entry of a ship, fifteen dollars; for the clearance of a ship, seven dollars; for each permit, one dollar and a half; for each bill of health, one dollar and a half; for any other document, one dollar and a half.

* REGULATION VII.—Duties shall be paid to the Japanese Government, on all goods landed in the country, according to the following Tariff.

Class 1.—All articles in this class shall be free of duty:—

Gold and Silver coined or uncoined.

Wearing apparel in actual use.

Household furniture and printed books not intended for sale, but the property of persons who come to reside in Japan.

Class 2.—A duty of five per cent. shall be paid on the following articles:—

All articles used for the purpose of building, rigging, repairing, or fitting out of ships. Whaling gear of all kinds, Salted provisions of all kinds, Bread and Bread-stuffs, Living animals of all kinds, Coals, Timber for building houses, Rice, Paddy, Steam machinery, Zinc, Lead, Tin, Raw Silk, Cotton and Woollen Manufactured goods.

Class 3.—A duty of thirty-five per cent. shall be paid on all intoxicating liquors, whether prepared by distillation, fermentation, or in any other manner.

Class 4.—All goods not included in any of the preceding classes shall pay a duty of twenty per cent.

All articles of Japanese production which are exported as cargo shall pay a duty of five per cent. with the exception of gold and silver coin and copper in bars.

Rice and wheat, the produce of Japan, shall not be exported from Japan as cargo, but all British subjects resident in Japan, and British ships for their crews and passengers, shall be furnished with sufficient supplies of the same.

Foreign grain, brought into any open port of Japan in a British ship, if no part thereof has been landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

The Japanese Government will sell, from time to time, at public auction, any surplus quantity of copper that may be produced.

Five years after the opening of Kanagawa, the import and export duties shall be subject to revision, if either the British or Japanese Government desires to.

(Signed)	ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
„	MIDZUO TSIKFOGONO KAMI.
„	NAGAI GEMBANO KAMI.
„	INOUE SINANO NO KAMI.
„	KORI ORIBENO KAMI.
„	IWASE HIGONO KAMI.
„	ISUDA HAUZABRO.

* This Tariff is abrogated under the New Convention.

CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND HOLLAND,
WITH JAPAN.

SIGNED, IN THE ENGLISH, FRENCH, DUTCH, AND JAPANESE LANGUAGES,
AT TOKIO, 25TH JUNE, 1866.

The Representatives of Great Britain, France, the United States of America, and Holland, having received from their respective Governments identical instructions for the modification of the Tariff of Import and Export duties contained in the Trade Regulations annexed to the Treaties concluded by the aforesaid Powers with the Japanese Government in 1868, which modification is provided for by the Seventh of those Regulations:—

And the Japanese Government having given the said Representatives, during their visit to Osaka, in November, 1865, a written engagement to proceed immediately to the Revision of the Tariff in question, on the general basis of a duty of five per cent. on the value of all articles Imported or Exported:—

And the Government of Japan being desirous of affording a fresh proof of their wish to promote trade, and to cement the friendly relations which exist between their country and foreign nations:—

His Excellency Midzuno Idzumi no Kami, a member of the Gorojin and a Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been furnished by the Government of Japan with the necessary powers to conclude with the Representatives of the above-named four Powers, that is to say:

Of Great Britain,

Sir Harry S. Parkes, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan;

Of France,

Monsieur Leon Roches, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of the French in Japan;

Of the United States of America,

A. L. C. Portman, Esquire, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*;

And of Holland.

Monsieur Dirk de Graeff van Polsbroek, Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Political Agent and Consul-General of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands;

The following Convention, comprising Twelve Articles.

Art. I.—The contracting parties declare in the names of their respective Governments that they accept, and they hereby do formally accept, as binding upon the subjects of their respective Sovereigns, and the citizens of their respective countries, the Tariff hereby established annexed to the present convention.

This Tariff is substituted not only for the original Tariff attached to the Treaties concluded with the above-named four Powers, but also for the special Conventions and arrangements relative to the same Tariff, which have been entered into at different dates up to this time between the Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States on the one side, and the Japanese Government on the other.

The New Tariff shall come into effect in the Port of Kanagawa (Yokohama), on the first day of July next, and in the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodate on the first day of the following month.

Art. II.—The Tariff attached to this convention being incorporated from the date of its signature in the Treaties concluded between Japan and the above-named four Powers, is subjects to revision on the first day of July, 1872.

Two years, however, after the signing of the present convention, any of the contracting parties, on giving six months' notice to the others, may claim a re-adjustment of the duties on Tea and Silk, on the basis of five per cent. on the average value of these articles, during the three years last preceding. On the demand also of any of the contracting parties, the duty on timber may be changed from an *ad valorem* to a specific rate six months after the signature of this convention.

Art. III.—The permit fee hitherto levied under the Seventh Regulation attached to the above-named Treaties is hereby abolished. Permits for the landing or shipment of cargo will be required as formerly, but will hereafter be issued free of charge.

Art. IV.—On and from the first day of July next, at the Port of Kanagawa (Yokohama), and on and from the first day of October next, at the Ports of Nagasaki and Hakodate, the Japanese Government will be prepared to warehouse imported goods on the application of the importer or owner, without payment of duty. The Japanese Government will be responsible for the safe custody of the goods so long as they remain in their charge, and will adopt all the precautions necessary to render them insurable against fire. When the importer or the owner wishes to remove the goods from the warehouses, he must pay the duties fixed by the Tariff, but if he should wish to re-export them, he may do so without payment of duty. Storage charges will in either case be paid on delivery of the goods. The amount of these charges, together with the regulations necessary for the management of the said warehouses, will be established by the common consent of the contracting parties.

Art. V.—All articles of Japanese production may be conveyed from any place in Japan to any of the Ports open to foreign trade, free of any tax or transit duty other than the usual tolls levied equally on all traffic for the maintenance of roads or navigation.

Art. VI.—In conformity with those articles of the Treaties concluded between Japan and Foreign Powers which stipulate for the circulation of foreign coin at its corresponding weight in native coin of the same description, dollars have hitherto been received at the Japanese Custom-house in payment of duties at their weight in Boos (commonly called Ichiboos), that is to say, a rate of three hundred and eleven Boos per hundred dollars. The Japanese Government being, however, desirous to alter this practice, and to abstain from all interference in the exchange of native for foreign coin, and being also anxious to meet the wants both of native and foreign commerce by securing an adequate issue of native coin, have already determined to enlarge the Japanese Mint, so as to admit of the Japanese Government exchanging into native coin of the same intrinsic value, less only the cost of coinage, at places named for this purpose, all foreign coin or bullion, in gold or silver, that may at any time be tendered to them by foreigners or Japanese. It being essential, however, to the execution of this measure, that the various Powers with whom Japan has concluded Treaties should first consent to modify the stipulations in those Treaties which relate to the currency, the Japanese Government will at once propose to those Powers the adoption of the necessary modification in the said stipulations, and on receiving their concurrence will be prepared from the first of January, 1868, to carry the above measure into effect.

The rate to be charged as the cost of coinage shall be determined hereafter by the common consent of the contracting parties.

Art. VII.—In order to put a stop to certain abuses and inconveniences complained of at the open Ports, relative to the transaction of business at the Custom-house, the landing and shipping of cargoes and the hiring of boats, coolies, servants, &c., the contracting parties have agreed that the Governor at each open port shall at once enter into negotiations with the foreign Consuls with a view to the establishment, by mutual consent, of such regulations as shall effectually put an end to those abuses and inconveniences, and afford all possible facility and security both to the operations of trade and to the transactions of individuals.

It is hereby stipulated that in order to protect merchandise from exposure to weather, these regulations shall include the covering in at each port of one or more of the landing places used by foreigners for landing or shipping cargo.

Art. VIII.—Any Japanese subject shall be free to purchase, either in the open Ports of Japan or abroad, every description of sailing or steam vessel intended to carry either passengers or cargo; but ships-of-war may only be obtained under the authorization of the Japanese Government.

All foreign vessels purchased by Japanese subjects shall be registered as Japanese vessels on payment of a fixed duty of three Boos per ton for steamers, and one Boo

per ton for sailing vessels. The tonnage of each vessel shall be proved by the foreign register of the ship, which shall be exhibited through the Consul of the party interested, on the demand of the Japanese authorities, and shall be certified by the Consul as authentic.

Art. IX.—In conformity with the Treaties concluded between Japan and the aforesaid Powers, and with the special arrangements made by the Envoys of the Japanese Government in their note to the British Government of the sixth of June, 1862, and in their note to the French Government of the sixth of October of the same year, all the restrictions on trade and intercourse between foreigners and Japanese, alluded to in the said notes, have been entirely removed, and proclamations to this effect have already been published by the Government of Japan.

The latter, however, do not hesitate to declare that Japanese merchants and traders of all classes are at liberty to trade directly, and without the interference of Government officers, with foreign merchants, not only at the open ports of Japan, but also in all Foreign countries on being authorized to leave their country in the manner provided for in Article X. of the present convention, without being subject to higher taxation by the Japanese Government than that levied on the native trading classes of Japan in their ordinary transactions with each other.

And they further declare that all Daimios, or persons in the employ of Daimios, are free to visit, on the same conditions, any foreign country, as well as all the open ports of Japan, and to trade there with foreigners as they please, without the interference of any Japanese officer, provided always they submit to the existing Police regulations and to the payment of the established duties.

Art. X.—All Japanese subjects may ship goods to or from any open Port in Japan, or to and from the Ports of any Foreign Power, either in vessels owned by Japanese, or in the vessels of any nation having a Treaty with Japan. Furthermore, on being provided with passports through the proper Department of the Government in the manner specified in the Proclamation of the Japanese Government, dated the twenty-third day of May, 1866, all Japanese subjects may travel to any foreign country for purposes of study or trade. They may also accept employment in any capacity on board the vessels of any nation having a Treaty with Japan.

Japanese in the employ of foreigners may obtain Government passports to go abroad on application to the Governor of any open Port.

Art. XI.—The Government of Japan will provide all the Ports open to Foreign trade with such lights, buoys, or beacons as may be necessary to render secure the navigation of the approaches to the said Ports.

Art. XII.—The undersigned being of opinion that it is unnecessary that this Convention should be submitted to their respective Governments for ratification, before it comes into operation, it will take effect on and from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Each of the Contracting Parties having obtained the approval of his Government to this Convention, shall make known the same to the others, and the communication in writing of this approval shall take the place of a formal exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Tokio, in the English, French, Dutch, and Japanese languages, this twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

[L.S.] HARRY S. PARKES,

Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, in Japan.

[L.S.] LEON ROCHES,

Minister Plenipotentiaire de S. M. L'Empereur des Francais, au Japon.

[L.S.] A. L. C. PORTMAN,

Chargé d'Affaires a. i. of the United States, in Japan.

[L.S.] D. DE GRAEFF VAN POLSBROEK,

Politiek Agent en Consul-General der Nederlanden, in Japan.

[L.S.] MIDZUNO IDZUMI NO KAMI.

IMPORT TARIFF.

CLASS I.—SPECIFIC DUTIES.

No.	ARTICLES.	PER	Boos.	CENTS.
1	Alum	100 catties.	0	15
2	Betel Nut	"	0	44
3	Brass Buttons	Gross.	0	22
4	Candles... ..	100 catties.	2	25
5	Canvas and Cotton Duck	10 yards.	0	25
6	Cigars	catty	0	25
7	Cloves and Mother Cloves	100 catties.	1	00
8	Cochineal	"	21	00
9	Cordage	"	1	25
10	Cotton, Raw	"	1	25
COTTON MANUFACTURES.				
11	Shirtings, Grey, White, and Twilled; White, Spotted, or Figured Drills and Jeans; White Brocades, T-Cloths, Cambrics, Muslins, Lawns, Dimities, Quilting, Cottonets; All the above Goods Dyed, Printed Cottons, Chintzes and Furnitures:—			
	A. not exceeding 34 inches wide	10 yards.	0	7½
	B. " 40 "	"	0	8½
	C. " 46 "	"	0	10
	D. exceeding 46 "	"	0	11½
12	Taffachelass, not exceeding 31 in	"	0	17½
	" exceeding 31 in. and not exceeding 43 inches	"	0	25
13	Fustians, as Cotton Velvet, Velveteens, Satins, Stainets, and Cotton Damask, not exceeding 40 inches	"	0	20
14	Ginghams, not exceeding 31 inches	"	0	6
	" not exceeding 43 "	"	0	9
15	Handkerchiefs	dozen	0	5
16	Singlets and Drawers	"	0	30
17	Table Cloths	each	0	6
18	Cotton Thread, plain or dyed, in reel or ball	100 catties.	7	50
19	Cotton Yarn, plain or dyed... ..	100 "	5	00
20	Cutch	100 catties.	0	.75
21	Feathers (Kingfisher, Peacock, &c.)	100 in No.	1	50
22	Flints	100 catties.	0	12
23	Gambier	"	0	45
24	Gamboge	"	3	75
25	Glass, Window	{ box of 100 square feet. }	0	35
26	Glue	100 catties.	0	60
27	Gum Benjamin and Oil of Ditto	"	2	40
28	" Dragons' Blood, Myrrh, Olibanum	"	1	80
29	Gypsum	"	0	8
30	Hides, Buffalo and Cow... ..	"	1	20
31	Horn, Buffalo and Deer	"	1	5
32	Horn, Rhinoceros	100 catties.	3	50
33	Hoofs	"	0	30
34	Indigo, liquid	"	0	75
35	Indigo, dry	"	3	75
36	Ivory—Elephants' Teeth, all qualities	"	15	00
37	Paint—as Red, White and Yellow Lead (Minium, Ceruse, and Massicot)—and Paint Oils	"	1	50
38	Leather	"	2	00
39	Linen, all qualities	10 yards.	0	20
40	Mangrove bark	100 catties.	0	15
41	Matting, floor	roll of 40 yds.	0	75

IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	METALS.	PER	Bocs.	CENTS.
42	Copper and Brass in Slabs, Sheets, Rods, Nails...	100 catties.	3	50
43	Yellow Metal, Muntz's Metal Sheathing and Nails	"	2	50
44	Iron, Manufactured, as in Rods, Bars, Nails ...	"	0	30
45	Iron, Manufactured, as in Pigs ...	"	0	15
46	Iron, Manufactured, as in Kentledge ...	"	0	6
47	Iron, Manufactured, as in Wire ...	"	0	80
48	Lead, Pig ...	"	0	80
49	Lead, Sheet ...	"	1	00
50	Spelter and Zinc ...	"	0	60
51	Steel ...	"	0	60
52	Tin ...	"	3	60
53	Tin Plates... (box of not ex- ceeding 90 cat.	10 yards.	0	70
54	Oil Cloth for flooring ...	"	0	30
55	Oil Cloth or Leather Cloth for Furniture ...	"	0	15
56	Pepper, Black and White ...	100 catties.	1	00
57	Putchuk ...	"	2	25
58	Quicksilver ...	"	6	00
59	Quinine ...	catty.	1	50
60	Battans ...	100 catties.	0	45
61	Rhubarb ...	"	1	00
62	Salt Fish ...	"	0	75
63	Sandal Wood... ..	"	1	25
64	Sapan Wood ...	"	0	40
65	Sea Horse Teeth ...	"	7	50
66	Narwhal or "Unicorn" Teeth ...	catty	1	00
67	Sharks' Skins... ..	100 catties.	7	50
68	Snauff ...	catty	0	30
69	Soap, Bar ...	100 catties.	0	50
70	Stick Lac ...	"	1	75
71	Sugar, Brown and Black ...	"	0	40
72	Sugar, White ...	"	0	75
73	Sugar, Candy and Loaf ...	"	1	00
74	Tobacco ...	"	1	80
75	Vermillion ..	"	9	00
No.	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.			
76	Broad, Habit, Medium, and Narrow Cloth :— not exceeding 34 inches	10 yards.	0	60
	not exceeding 55 inches	"	1	00
	exceeding 55 inches	"	1	25
77	Spanish Stripes	"	0	75
78	Cassimeres, Flannel, Long Ells, and Serges ..	"	0	45
79	Bunting	"	0	15
80	Camlets, Dutch	"	0	75
81	Camlets, English	"	0	40
82	Lastings, Crape Lastings, and Worsted Crapes, Merinos and all other Woollen Goods not classed under No. 76 :—			
	A. not exceeding 34 inches	"	0	30
	B. exceeding 34 "	"	0	45
83	Woollen and Cotton Mixtures, as Imitation Cam- lets, Imitation Lastings, Orleans (plain and figured), Lustres, (plain and figured) Alpacas, Baratheas, Damasks, Italian Cloth, Taffache- lass, Tassell Cords, Cassandras, Woollen Fancies, Camlet Cords, and all other Cotton and Woollen Mixtures :—			
	A. not exceeding 34 inches	"	0	30
	B. exceeding 34 "	"	0	45
84	Blankets and Horse Cloths	10 catties.	0	50
85	Travelling Rugs, Plaids, and Shawls	each.	0	50
86	Figured Woollen Table Cloths	"	0	75
87	Woollen Singlets and Drawers	dozen.	1	00
88	Woollen and Cotton Singlets and Drawers, ...	"	0	60
89	Woollen Yarn, plain and dyed	100 catties.	10	00

CLASS II.—DUTY FREE GOODS.

All animals used for food or draught; Anchor and chain cables; Coal; Clothing, not being articles named in this Tariff; Gold and silver, coined and uncoined; Grain, including rice, paddy, wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, beans, millet, Indian corn; Flour and Meal prepared from above; Oil cake; Packing matting; Printed books; Salt; Salted meats in casks; Saltpetre; Solder; Tar and pitch; Tea-firing pans and baskets; Tea lead; Travelling Baggage.

CLASS III.—PROHIBITED GOODS.

Opium.

CLASS IV.—GOODS SUBJECT TO AN *AD VALOREM* DUTY OF FIVE PER CENT. ON ORIGINAL VALUE.

Arms and munitions of war; Articles de Paris; Boots and shoes; Clocks, watches, and musical boxes; Coral; Cutlery; Drugs and medicines, such as ginseng, &c.; Dyes; European porcelain and earthenware; Furniture of all kinds, new and second-hand; Glass and crystal ware; Gold and silver lace and thread; Gums and spices not named in Tariff; Lamps; Looking glasses; Jewellery; Machinery and manufactures in iron or steel; Manufactures of all kinds in silk, silk and cotton, or silk and wool, as velvets, damasks, brocades, &c.; Paintings and engravings; Perfumery, scented soap; Plated ware; Skins and furs; Telescopes and scientific instruments; Timber; Wines, malt and spirituous liquors, table stores of all kinds.

AND ALL OTHER UNENUMERATED GOODS.

NOTE.—According to the VIIIth Article of the Convention of Yedo, a duty will be charged on the sale of Foreign Vessels to Japan of 3 Boos per ton for Steamers and 1 Boo per ton for Sailing Vessels.

EXPORT TARIFF.
CLASS I.—SPECIFIC DUTIES.

No.	ARTICLE.	PER	Boos.	CENTS.
1	Awabi	100 catties.	3	00
2	Awabi Shells	"	0	08
3	Camphor	"	1	80
4	China Root (Bukrio)	"	0	75
5	Cassia	"	0	30
6	Cassia Buds	"	2	25
7	Coal	"	0	04
8	Cotton (Raw)	"	2	25
9	Coir	"	0	45
10	Fish, dried or Salted, Salmon and Cod	"	0	75
11	Fish, Cuttle	"	1	05
12	Gallnuts	"	0	90
13	Chinang or Icio	"	0	45
14	Hemp	"	2	00
15	Honey	"	1	05
16	Horns, Deers', Old	"	0	90
17	Irico or Beche de Mer	"	3	00
18	Iron, Japanese	"	0	60
19	Isinglass	"	2	25
20	Lead	"	0	50
21	Mushrooms, all qualities	"	5	00
22	Oil, Fish	"	0	30
23	do., Seed	"	1	05
24	Paper, Writing	"	3	00
25	Paper, Inferior	"	1	00
26	Peas, Beans, and Pulse of all kinds	"	0	30
27	Perny Bark (Botanpi)	"	3	75
28	Potatoes	"	0	15
29	Rags	"	0	12
30	Saké, or Japanese Wines or Spirits	"	0	90
31	Seaweed, Uncut	"	0	30
32	Seaweed, Cut... ..	"	0	60
33	Seeds, Rape	"	0	45
34	Seeds, Sesamum	"	0	90
35	Sharks' Fins	"	1	80
36	Shrimps and Prawns, Dried Salt	"	1	80
37	Silk—Raw and Thrown	"	75	00
38	Tama or Dupioni	"	20	00
39	Noshi or Skin Silk	"	7	50
40	Floss Silk	"	20	00
41	Cocoons, Pierced	"	7	00
42	Cocoons, Unpierced	"	12	00
43	Waste Silk and Waste Cocoons	"	2	25
44	Silk Worms' Eggs	Sheet.	0	07½
45	Soy	100 catties.	0	45
46	Sulphur	"	0	30
47	Tea	"	0	50
48	Tea, quality known as "Ran cha" (when exported from Nagasaki only)	"	0	75
49	Tobacco, Leaf	"	0	75
50	Tobacco, Cut or prepared	"	1	50
51	Vernicelli	"	0	45
52	Wax, Vegetable	"	1	50
53	Wax, Bees	"	2	50

CLASS II.—DUTY FREE GOODS.

Gold and silver, coined, gold, silver, and copper, uncoined of Japanese production, to be sold only by the Japanese Government at Public Auction.

CLASS III.—PROHIBITED GOODS.

Rice, paddy, wheat, and barley; Flour made from the above; Saltpetre.

CLASS IV.—GOODS SUBJECT TO AN *AD VALOREM* DUTY OF FIVE PER CENT. TO BE CALCULATED ON THEIR MARKET VALUE.

Bamboo ware; Copper utensils of all kinds; Charcoal; Ginseng and unenumerated drugs; Horns, deer, young or soft; Mats and matting; Silk dresses, manufactures or embroideries; Timber.

AND ALL OTHER UNENUMERATED GOODS.

RULES.

RULE I.—Unenumerated Imports if mentioned in the Export list shall not pay Duty under that list, but shall be passed *ad valorem*; and the same rule shall apply to any unenumerated Exports that may be named in the Import list.

RULE II.—Foreigners resident in Japan, and the crews or passengers of foreign ships, shall be allowed to purchase such supplies of the grain or flour named in the list of Exports as they may require for their own consumption, but the usual shipping permit must be obtained from the Custom House before any of the aforesaid grain or flour can be shipped to a foreign vessel.

RULE III.—The *catty* mentioned in this Tariff is equal to one pound and a third English avoirdupois weight. The *yard* is the English measure of three feet,—the English foot being one-eighth of an inch larger than the Japanese *kaneshaku*. The *Boo* is a silver coin weighing not less than 134 grains Troy weight, and containing not less than nine parts of pure silver, and not more than one of alloy. The *cent* is the one hundredth part of the *Boo*.

[L.S.] HARRY S. PARKES,

*Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.*

[L.S.] LEON ROCHES,

*Ministre Plenipotentiaire de S. M. L'Empereur des
Français au Japon.*

[L.S.] A. L. C. PORTMAN.

Chargé d' Affaires a. i. of the United States in Japan.

[L.S.] D. DE GRAEFF VAN POLSBROEK,

*Politiek Agent en Consul-General der Nederlanden in
Japan.*

[L.S.] MIDZUNO IDZUMI NO KAMI.

SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND JAPAN.

SIGNED AT PARIS ON THE 20TH JUNE, 1864.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to consolidate by marks of mutual confidence the relations of friendship and of commerce which exist between the two countries, have resolved to settle by common accord and by special arrangement the difficulties which have arisen between their Governments since the year 1862.

In consequence, His Excellency M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Minister, Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the Emperor of the French; and their Excellencies Ikuda Tdikougo no Kami, Kawatsou Idzou no Kami, Kawada Sagami no Kami, Ambassadors of His Majesty the Tycoon, duly authorised to that effect, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I.—In reparation of the act of hostility committed in the month of July, 1863, against the ship *King Cheng*, of the Imperial navy, upon which shots were fired in the province of Nagato, the Japanese Government undertake to pay into the hands of the Minister of the Emperor of the French at Yedo, three months after the return of their Excellencies the Ambassadors of the Tycoon to Japan, an indemnity of 140,000 Mexican piastres, of which 100,000 piastres will be paid by the Government itself, and 40,000 piastres by the authorities of the province of Nagato.

Art. II.—The Japanese Government also undertakes to put an end, within three months after the return to Japan of their Excellencies the Ambassadors of the Tycoon, to the hindrances which French ships that wish to pass the Straits of Simonosaki meet with at present, and to keep that passage free at all times by recurring, if necessary, to the employment of force and by acting, if need be, in concert with the Commandant of the French naval division.

Art. III.—It is agreed between the two Governments that in order to promote the regular development of commercial exchange between France and Japan, the tariff reduction recently accorded by the Government of His Majesty the Tycoon to foreign commerce, shall be maintained in favour of the articles imported by French merchants, or under the French flag, during the entire duration of the treaty concluded at Yedo between the two countries on the 9th October, 1858. In consequence, while that treaty remains in force, the Japanese Customs shall admit free the following articles intended for the preparation and package of tea:—tin foil, solder, matting, rattans, oils for painting, indigo, gypsum, pans, and baskets. It will simply impose a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* upon wines and spirits, while sugar, iron and tin, machinery and detached pieces of machinery, linen tissues, cloths, watches, watch chains, glass, medicines, and a duty of six per cent. upon plate glass, mirrors, porcelain, jewellery, perfumery, soaps, arms, cutlery, books, papers, engravings, and drawings.

Art. IV.—This arrangement will be considered as forming an integral part of the treaty of the 9th October, 1858, between France and Japan, and it will be immediately put in execution, without its being necessary to submit it to the ratification of the respective sovereigns.

In witness whereof the undermentioned plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the present arrangement.

Done in Paris, in duplicate, the twentieth day of the month of June, of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

(Signed)	DROUYN DE LHUYS.
„	IKUDA TDIKOUGO NO KAMI.
„	KAWATSOU IDZOU NO KAMI.
„	KAWADA SAGAMI NO KAMI.

[The Tycoon refused to ratify the foregoing].

UNITED STATES.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.

SIGNED, IN THE ENGLISH, JAPANESE, AND DUTCH LANGUAGES,
AT YEDO, 29TH JULY, 1860.

Rotifications Exchanged at Washington, 22nd May, 1860.

The President of the United States of America, and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, desiring to establish on firm and lasting foundations the relations of peace and friendship now happily existing between the two countries, and to secure the best interest of their respective citizens and subjects, by encouraging, facilitating, and regulating their industry and trade, have resolved to conclude a treaty of amity and commerce for this purpose, and have therefore named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

The President of the United States, His Excellency Townsend Harris, Consul-General of the United States of America for the Empire of Japan; and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, their Excellencies Inouye, Prince of Sinano, and Iwase, Prince of Higozo, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

Art. I.—There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and his successors.

The President of the United States may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at the city of Yedo, and consuls or consular agents to reside at any or all of the ports in Japan which are opened for American commerce by this treaty. The Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General of the United States shall have the right to travel freely in any part of the empire of Japan from the time they enter on the discharge of their official duties.

The Government of Japan may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at Washington, and consuls or consular agents for any or all of the Ports of the United States. The Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General of Japan may travel freely in any part of the United States from the time they arrive in the country.

Art. II.—The President of the United States, at the request of the Japanese Government, will act as a friendly mediator in such matters of difference as may arise between the Government of Japan and any European power. The ships of war of the United States shall render friendly aid and assistance to such Japanese vessels as they may meet on the high seas, so far as can be done without a breach of neutrality; and all American consuls residing at ports visited by Japanese vessels, shall also give them such friendly aid as may be permitted by the laws of the respective countries in which they reside.

Art. III.—In addition to the ports of Simoda and Hakodate, the following ports and towns shall be opened on the dates respectively appended to them, that is to say:—Kanagawa on the (4th of July, 1859) fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. Nagasaki on the (4th of July, 1859) fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. Niigata on the (1st January, 1860) first

day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty. Hiogo on the (1st of January, 1863) first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

If Niigata is found to be unsuitable as a harbour, another port on the west coast of Nipon shall be selected by the two governments in lieu thereof. Six months after the opening of Kanagawa, the port of Simoda shall be closed as a place of residence and trade of American citizens. In all the foregoing ports and towns, American citizens may permanently reside; they shall have the right to lease ground and purchase the buildings thereon, and may erect dwellings and warehouses. But no fortification or place of military strength shall be erected under pretence of building dwellings or warehouses; and to see that this article is observed, the Japanese authorities shall have the right to inspect, from time to time, any buildings which are being erected, altered, or repaired. The place which the Americans shall occupy for their buildings and the harbour regulations shall be arranged by the American Consul and the authorities of each place, and if they cannot agree, the matter shall be referred to and settled by the American Diplomatic Agent and the Japanese Government. No wall, fence, or gate shall be erected by the Japanese around the place of residence of the Americans, or anything done which may prevent a free ingress to the same and egress. From the (1st of January, 1862) first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, Americans shall be allowed to reside in the city of Yedo; and from the (1st of January, 1863) first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the city of Osaka, for the purposes of trade only. In each of these cities, a suitable place within which they may hire houses, and the distance they may go, shall be arranged by the American Diplomatic Agent and the Government of Japan. Americans may freely buy from Japanese and sell to them any articles that either may have for sale, without the intervention of any Japanese officer in such purchase or sale, or in making or receiving payment for the same, and all classes of the Japanese may purchase, sell, keep, or use, any articles sold to them by the Americans. The Japanese Government will cause this clause to be made public in every part of the empire, as soon as the ratifications of this treaty shall be exchanged. Munitions of war shall only be sold to the Japanese Government and foreigners.

No rice or wheat shall be exported from Japan as cargo, but all Americans resident in Japan, and ships, for their crews and passengers, shall be furnished with sufficient supplies of the same. The Japanese Government will sell from time to time, at public auction, any surplus quantity of copper that may be produced. Americans residing in Japan shall have the right to employ Japanese as servants or in any other capacity.

Art. IV.—Duties shall be paid to the Government of Japan on all goods landed in the country, and on all articles of Japanese production that are exported as cargo, according to the tariff hereunto appended. If the Japanese Custom-house officers are dissatisfied with the value placed on any goods by the owner, they may place a value thereon, and offer to take the goods at that valuation. If the owner refuses to accept the offer, he shall pay duty on such valuation. If the offer be accepted by the owner, the purchase money shall be paid to him without delay, and without any abatement or discount.

Supplies for the use of the United States navy may be landed at Karagawa, Hakodate, and Nagasaki, and stored and warehoused, in the custody of an officer of the American Government, without the payment of any duty. But if any such supplies are sold in Japan, the purchaser shall pay the proper duty to the Japanese authorities.

The importation of opium is prohibited, and any American vessel coming to Japan, for the purpose of trade, having more than (3) three cetties (four pounds avoirdupois) weight of opium on board, such surplus quantity shall be seized and destroyed by the Japanese authorities. All goods imported into Japan, and which have paid the duty fixed by this treaty, may be transported by the Japanese into any part of the empire without the payment of any tax, excise, or transit duty whatever.

No higher duties shall be paid by Americans on goods imported into Japan than are fixed by this treaty, nor shall any higher duties be paid by Americans than are levied on the same description of goods, if imported in Japanese vessels, of any other nation.

Art. V.—All foreign coin shall be current in Japan, and pass for its corresponding weight of Japanese coin of the same description. Americans and Japanese may freely use foreign or Japanese coin in making payment to each other. As some time will elapse before the Japanese will be acquainted with the value of foreign coin, the Japanese Government will, for the period of one year after the opening of each harbour, furnish the Americans with Japanese coin in exchange for theirs, equal weights being given and no discount taken for recoinage. Coins of all descriptions (with the exception of Japanese copper coin) may be exported from Japan, and foreign gold and silver uncoined.

Art. VI.—Americans committing offences against Japanese shall be tried in American consular courts, and when found guilty shall be punished according to American law. Japanese committing offences against Americans shall be tried by the Japanese authorities, and punished according to Japanese law. The consular courts shall be open to Japanese creditors, to enable them to recover their just claims against American citizens, and the Japanese courts shall in like manner be open to American citizens for the recovery of their just claims against Japanese.

All claims for forfeiture of penalties for violations of this treaty, or of the articles regulating trade, which are appened hereunto, shall be sued for in the consular courts, and all recoveries shall be delivered to the Japanese authorities. Neither the American nor the Japanese Government are to be held responsible for the payment of any debts contracted by their respective citizens or subjects.

Art. VII.—In the opened harbours of Japan, Americans shall be free to go where they please, within the following limits:—At Kanagawa, the river Logo (which empties into the Bay of Yedo between Kawasaki and Sagami) and (10) ten ri in any other direction. At Hakodate, (10) ten ri in any direction. At Hiogo, (10) ten ri in any direction, that of Kioto excepted, which city shall not be approached nearer than (10) ten ri. The crews of vessels resorting to Hiogo shall not cross the river Enagawa, which empties into the bay between Hiogo and Osaka. The distance shall be measured from the goyoso or town-hall of each of the foregoing harbours, the ri being equal to (4,275) four thousand two hundred and seventy-five yards American measure. At Niigata, Americans may go into any part of the imperial domain in its vicinity. The boundaries of Niigata, or the place that may be substituted for it, shall be settled by the American Diplomatic Agent and the Government of Japan.

Americans who may have been convicted of felony, or twice convicted of misdemeanour, shall not go more than (1) one Japanese ri inland, from the places of their respective residences, and all persons so convicted shall lose their right of permanent residence in Japan, and the Japanese authorities may require them to leave the country. A reasonable time shall be allowed to all such persons to settle their affairs, and the American consular authority shall, after an examination into the circumstances of each case, determine the time to be allowed, but such time shall not in any case exceed one year, to be calculated from the time the person shall be free to attend to his affairs.

Art. VIII.—Americans in Japan shall be allowed free exercise of their religion, and for this purpose shall have the right to erect suitable places of worship. No injury shall be done to such buildings, or any insult be offered to the religious worship of the Americans. American citizens shall not injure any Japanese temple or mia, or offer any insult or injury to Japanese religious ceremonies, or to the objects of their worship. The Americans and Japanese shall not do anything that may be calculated to excite religious animosity. The Government of Japan has already abolished the practice of trampling on religious emblems.

Art. IX.—When requested by the American Consul, the Japanese authorities will cause the arrest of all deserters and fugitives from justice, receive in jail all persons held as prisoners by the Consul, and give to the Consul such assistance as may be required to enable him to enforce the observance of the laws by the Americans, who are on land, and to maintain order among the shipping. For all such services, and for the support of prisoners kept in confinement, the Consul shall in all cases pay a just compensation.

Art. X.—The Japanese Government may purchase or construct in the United States, ships of war, steamers, merchant ships, whale-ships, cannon, munitions of war and arms of all kinds, and any other things it may require. It shall have the right to engage in the United States, scientific, naval, and military men, artisans of all kinds, and mariners, to enter into its service. All purchases made for the Government of Japan may be exported from the United States, and all persons engaged for its service may freely depart from the United States. *Provided*,—That no articles that are contraband of war shall be exported, nor any persons engaged to act in a naval or military capacity, while Japan shall be at war with any power in amity with the United States.

Art. XI.—The articles for the regulation of trade, which are appended to this treaty, shall be considered as forming a part of the same, and shall be equally binding on both the Contracting Parties to the Treaty, and on their citizens and subjects.

Art. XII.—Such of the provisions of the Treaty, made by Commodore Perry, and signed at Kanagawa, on the 31st of March, 1854, as conflict with the provisions of this Treaty, are hereby revoked; and as all the provisions of a convention executed by the Consul-General of the United States and the Governor of Simoda, on the 17th of June, 1857, are incorporated in this Treaty, that convention is also revoked.

The person charged with the diplomatic relations of the United States in Japan, in conjunction with such person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the Japanese Government, shall have power to make such rules and regulations as may be required to carry into full and complete effect the provisions of this Treaty, and the provisions of the articles regulating trade appended thereto.

Art. XIII.—After the (4th of July, 1872) fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, upon the desire of either the American or Japanese Government, and on one year's notice given by either party, this Treaty, and such portions of the Treaty of Kanagawa as remain unrevoked by this Treaty, together with the regulations of trade hereunto annexed, or those that may be hereafter introduced, shall be subject to revision by commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on, and insert therein, such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

Art. XIV.—This Treaty shall go into effect on the (4th July, 1859) fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, on or before which day the ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at the city of Washington; but if from any unforeseen cause, the ratifications cannot be exchanged by that time, the Treaty shall still go into effect at the date above-mentioned.

The act of ratification on the part of the United States shall be verified by the signature of the President of the United States, countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the United States. The act of ratification on the part of Japan shall be verified by the name and seal of His Majesty the Tycoon, and by the seals and signatures of such of his high officers as he may direct.

This Treaty is executed in quadruplicate, each copy being written in the English, Japanese, and Dutch languages, all the versions having the same meaning and intention, but the Dutch version shall be considered as being the original.

In witness whereof, the above-named Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the city of Yedo, this twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-third, corresponding to the Japanese era the nineteenth day of the sixth month of the fifth year of Ansei Mma.

[..s.] TOWNSEND HARRIS.
 [L.S.] INOUWYE SINANO NO KAMI.
 [L.S.] IWASE HIGONO KAMI.

REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH AMERICAN TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN JAPAN.

REGULATION I.—Within (43) forty-eight hours (Sunday excepted) after the arrival of an American ship in a Japanese port, the captain or commander shall exhibit to the Japanese Custom-house authorities the receipt of the American Consul, showing that he has deposited the ship's register and other papers, as required by the laws of the United States, at the American Consulate; and he shall then make an entry of his ship by giving a written paper, stating the name of the ship and the name of the port from which she comes, her tonnage, the name of her captain or commander, the names of her passengers (if any), and the number of her crew, which paper shall be verified by the captain or commander to be a true statement, and shall be signed by him; he shall at the same time deposit a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages and their contents as they are described in his bills of lading, with the names of the person or persons to whom they are consigned. The captain or commander shall certify the manifest to be a true account of all the cargo and stores on board the ship, and shall sign his name to the same.

If any error is discovered in the manifest, it may be corrected within (24) twenty-four hours (Sunday excepted), without the payment of any fee, but for any alteration or post entry to the manifest made after that time, a fee of (\$15) fifteen dollars shall be paid. All goods not entered on the manifest shall pay double duties on being landed. Any captain or commander that shall neglect to enter his vessel at the Japanese Custom-house within the time prescribed by the regulation, shall pay a penalty of (\$60) sixty dollars for each day that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

REGULATION II.—The Japanese Government shall have the right to place Custom-house officers on board of any ship in their port (men-of-war excepted). All Custom-house officers shall be treated with civility and such reasonable accommodation shall be allotted to them as the ship affords. No goods shall be unladen from any ship between the hours of sunset and sunrise, except by the special permission of the Custom-house authorities, and the hatches, and all other places of entrance into the part of the ship where the cargo is stowed, may be secured by Japanese officers between the hours of sunset and sunrise, by affixing seals, locks, or other fastenings; and if any person shall, without due permission, open any entrance that has been so secured, or shall break or remove any seal, lock, or other fastening that has been affixed by the Japanese Custom-house officers, every person offending shall pay a fine of (\$60) sixty dollars for each offence.

Any goods that shall be discharged or attempted to be discharged from any ship, without having been duly entered at the Japanese Custom-house, as hereinafter provided, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation. Packages of goods made up with an intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, by concealing therein articles of value which are not set forth in the invoice, shall be forfeited. American ships that shall smuggle, or attempt to smuggle goods in any of the non-opened harbours of Japan, all such goods shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government, and the ship shall pay a fine of (\$1,000) one thousand dollars for each offence.

Vessels needing repairs may land their cargo for that purpose without the payment of duty. All goods so landed shall remain in charge of the Japanese authorities, and all just charges for labour, storage, and supervision shall be paid thereon. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the regular duties shall be paid on the portion so disposed of.

Cargo may be transhipped to another vessel in the same harbour without the payment of duty; but all such transshipments shall be made under the supervision of Japanese officers, and after satisfactory proof has been given to the Custom-house authorities of the *bond fide* nature of the transaction, and also under a permit to be granted for that purpose by such authorities.

The importation of opium being prohibited, if any person or persons shall smuggle, or attempt to smuggle any opium, he or they shall pay a fine of (\$15) fifteen dollars for each catty of opium so smuggled, or attempted to be smuggled; and if more than one person shall be engaged in the offence, they shall collectively be held responsible for the payment of the foregoing penalty.

REGULATION III.—The owner or consignee of any goods, who desires to land them, shall make an entry of the same in the Japanese Custom-house. The entry shall be in writing and shall set forth the name of the person making the entry, and the name of the ship in which the goods were imported, and the marks, numbers, packages, and the contents thereof, with the value of each package extended separately in the one amount, and at the bottom of the entry shall be placed the aggregate value of all the goods contained in the entry. On each entry the owner or consignee shall certify in writing that the entry then presented exhibits the actual cost of the goods, and that nothing has been concealed whereby the Customs of Japan would be defrauded; and the owner or consignee shall sign his name to such certificate.

The original invoice or invoices of the goods so entered shall be presented to the Custom-house authorities, and shall remain in their possession until they have examined the goods contained in the entry. The Japanese officers may examine any or all of the packages so entered, and for this purpose may take them to the Custom-house, but such examination shall be without expense to the importer or injury to the goods, and after examination the Japanese shall restore the goods to their original condition in the packages (so far as may be practicable), and such examination shall be made without any unreasonable delay.

If any owner or importer discovers that his goods have been damaged on the voyage of importation before such goods have been delivered to him, he may notify the Custom-house authorities of such damage, and he may have the damaged goods appraised by two or more competent and disinterested persons, who, after the examination, shall make a certificate setting forth the amount per cent. of damage on each separate package, describing it by its marks and number, which certificate shall be signed by the appraisers in presence of the Custom-house authorities, and the importer may attach the certificate to his entry, and make a corresponding deduction from it. But this shall not prevent the Custom-house authorities from appraising the goods in the manner provided in Article IV. of the treaty, to which these regulations are appended.

After the duties have been paid, the owner shall receive a permit, authorizing the delivery to him of the goods, whether the same are at the Custom-house or on ship-board. All goods intended to be exported shall be entered at the Japanese Custom-house before they are placed on ship-board. The entry shall be in writing, and shall state the name of the ship by which the goods are to be exported, with the marks and numbers of the packages, and the quantity, description, and value of their contents. The exporter shall certify in writing that the entry is a true account of all the goods contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto. Any goods that are put on board of a ship for exportation before they have been entered at the Custom-house, and all packages which contain prohibited articles, shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government. No entry at the Custom-house shall be required for supplies for use of ships, their crews and passengers, nor for the clothing, &c., of passengers.

REGULATION IV.—Ships wishing to clear shall give (24) twenty-four hours' notice (Sunday excepted) at the Custom-house, and at the end of that time they shall be

entitled to their clearance, but if it be refused, the Custom-house authorities shall immediately inform the captain or consignee of the ship of the reasons why the clearance is refused, and they shall also give the same notice to the American Consul.

Ships of war of the United States shall not be required to enter or clear at the Custom-house, nor shall they be visited by Japanese Custom house or Police officers. Steamers carrying the mails of the United States may enter and clear on the same day, and they shall not be required to make a manifest, except for such passengers and goods as are to be landed in Japan. But such steamers shall, in all cases, enter and clear at the Custom-house.

Whale-ships touching for supplies, or ships in distress, shall not be required to make a manifest of their cargo, but if they subsequently wish to trade, they shall then deposit a manifest as required in Regulation I. The word *ship*, wherever it occurs in these regulations, or in the Treaty to which they are attached, is to be held as meaning ship, barque, brig, schooner, sloop, or steamer.

REGULATION V.—Any person signing a false declaration or certificate, with the intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, shall pay a fine of (\$125) one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each offence.

REGULATION VI.—No tonnage duties shall be levied on American ships in the ports of Japan, but the following fees shall be paid to the Japanese Custom-house authorities.—

For the entry of a ship (\$15) fifteen dollars.

For the clearance of a ship (\$7) seven dollars.

For each permit (\$1½) one dollar and a half.

For any other document (\$1½) one dollar and a half.

REGULATION VII.—Duties shall be paid to the Japanese Government on all goods landed in the country, according to the following tariff:—

Class 1.—All articles in this class shall be free of duty. Gold and Silver, coined or uncoined; wearing apparel in actual use; household furniture and printed books not intended for sale, but the property of persons who come to reside in Japan,

Class 2.—A duty of (5) five per cent. shall be paid on the following articles:—All articles used for the purpose of building, rigging, or fitting out of ships, whaling gear of all kinds, coals, timber for building houses, rice, paddy, steam machinery, zinc, lead, tin, raw silk.

Class 3.—A duty of (35) thirty-five per cent. shall be paid on all intoxicating liquors, whether prepared by distillation, fermentation, or in any other manner.

Class 4.—All goods not included in the preceding classes, shall pay a duty of (20) twenty per cent. All articles of Japanese production which are exported as cargo, shall pay a duty of (5) five per cent., with the exception of gold and silver and copper in bars.

Five years after the opening of Kanagawa, the import and export duties shall be subject to revision, if the Japanese Government desire it.

[L.S.] TOWNSEND HARRIS.

[L.S.] INOUWYE SINANO NO KAMI.

[L.S.] IWASE HIGONO KAMI.

TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

SIGNED AT WASHINGTON, 25TH JULY, 1878.

Ratifications Exchanged at Washington, 8th April, 1879.

Convention revising certain portions of existing commercial Treaties and further extending commercial intercourse between Japan and the United States.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the President of the United States of America, both animated with the desire of maintaining the good relations which have so happily subsisted between their respective countries, and wishing to strengthen, if possible, the bond of friendship and to extend and consolidate commercial intercourse between the two countries by means of an additional Convention, have for that purpose named as their respective Plenipotentiaries; that is to say:—His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Jusshie Yoshida Kiyonari, of the Order of the Rising Sun, and of the Third Class, and His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and the President of the United States, William Maxwell Evarts, Secretary of State of the United States, who, after reciprocal communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Art. I.—It is agreed by the high Contracting Parties that the Tariff Convention signed at Yedo on the 25th day of June, 1866, or the 13th of the 5th month of the second year of Keio, by the respective representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Holland on the one hand, and Japan on the other, together with Schedules of Tariff on imports and exports, and the bonded warehouse Regulations, both of which are attached to the said Convention, shall hence be annulled and become inoperative as between the United States and Japan upon the condition expressed in Article X. of this present Convention; and all such provisions of the Treaty of 1858, or the fifth year of Ansei, signed at Yedo, as appertain to the Regulations of Harbours, Customs, and Taxes, as well as the whole of the trade Regulations which are attached to the said Treaty of 1858, or the fifth year of Ansei, shall also cease to operate.

It is further understood and agreed that from the time when this present Convention shall take effect, the United States will recognize the exclusive power and right of the Japanese Government to adjust the Customs Tariff and Taxes and to establish Regulations appertaining to foreign commerce in the open ports of Japan.

Art. II.—It is, however, further agreed that no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into Japan of all articles of merchandise from the United States than are or may be imposed upon the like articles of any other foreign country; and if the Japanese Government should prohibit the exportation from, or importation into, its dominions of any particular article or articles, such prohibition shall not be discriminatory against the products, vessels, or citizens of the United States.

Art. III.—It is further agreed, that, as the United States charge no export duties on merchandise shipped to Japan, no export duties on merchandise shipped in the latter country for the United States shall be charged after this Treaty shall go into effect.

Art. IV.—It is further stipulated and agreed, that so long as the first three sentences which are comprised in the first paragraph of Article VI. of the Treaty of 1858, or the fifth year of Ansei, shall be in force, all claims by the Japanese Govern-

ment of forfeitures or penalties for violations of such existing Treaty, as well as for violations of the customs, bonded-warehouse, and harbour Regulations which may, under this Convention, from time to time, be established by that Government, shall be sued for in the consular courts of the United States, whose duty it shall be to try each and every case fairly and render judgment in accordance with the provisions of such Treaty and of such Regulations; and the amount of all forfeitures and fines shall be delivered to the Japanese authorities.

Art. V.—It is understood and declared by the high Contracting Parties, that the right of controlling the coasting trade of Japan belongs solely, and shall be strictly reserved, to the Government of that Empire.

Art. VI.—It is, however, agreed that vessels of the United States arriving at any port of Japan open to foreign commerce may unload, in conformity with the customs laws of that country, such portions of their cargoes as may be desired, and that they may depart with the remainder, without paying any duties, imposts, or charges whatsoever, except for that part which shall have been landed and which shall be so noted on the manifest. The said vessels may continue their voyage to one or more other open ports of Japan, there to land the part or residue of their cargoes desired to be landed at such port or ports. It is understood, however, that all duties, imposts, or charges whatsoever, which are or may become chargeable upon the vessels themselves, are to be paid only at the first port where they shall break bulk or unload part of their cargo; and that at any subsequent port used in the same voyage only the local port charges shall be exacted for the use of such port.

Art. VII.—In view of the concessions made by the United States in regard to the Customs Tariff, and the Customs and other Regulations of Japan, as above stipulated in Art. I., the Government of Japan will, on the principle of reciprocity, make the following concessions, to wit:—That two additional ports (whereof one shall be Shimo-no-seki, and the other shall be hereafter decided upon by the Contracting Parties jointly) from the date when the present Convention may go into effect, shall be open to citizens and vessels of the United States, for the purposes of residence and trade.

Art. VIII.—It is also agreed that, as the occasion for Article V. of the Treaty of 1858, or the fifth year of Ansei, between the two countries is considered to have passed away, that Article shall, after the present Treaty shall have gone into effect, be regarded as no longer binding.

Art. IX.—It is further agreed, that such of the provisions of the Treaties or Conventions heretofore concluded between the two countries, and not herein expressly abrogated, as conflict with any provisions of the present Convention are hereby revoked and annulled; that the present Convention shall be considered to be and form a part of the existing Treaties between the two countries; that the revision of such portions of the said Treaties as are not modified or revoked by the present Convention, as also the revision of the present Convention itself, may be demanded hereafter by either of the high Contracting Parties; and that this Convention, as well as the previous Treaties as modified thereby, shall continue in force until, upon such a revision of the whole, or any part thereof, it shall be otherwise provided.

Art. X.—The present Convention shall take effect when Japan shall have concluded such Conventions or Revisions of existing Treaties with all the other Treaty Powers holding relations with Japan as shall be similar in effect to the present Convention and such new Conventions or Revisions shall also go into effect.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as may be within fifteen months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the above named Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the city of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, or twenty-fifth day of the seventh month of the eleventh year of Meiji.

[L.S.] WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS.

[L.S.] YOSHIDA KIYONARI,

COREA.

TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN AND THE KINGDOM OF COREA (CHOSEN.)

SIGNED AT KOKWA, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1876.

The Governments of Japan and Chôsen being desirous to resume the amicable relations that of yore existed between them, and to promote the friendly feelings of both nations to a still firmer basis, have, for this purpose, appointed their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—The Government of Japan, Kuroda Kiyotaka, High Commissioner Extraordinary to Chôsen, Lieutenant-General and Member of the Privy Council, Minister of the Colonization Department, and Inouye Kaoru, Associate High Commissioner Extraordinary to Chôsen, Member of the Genrôin; and the Government of Chôsen, Shin Ken, Han-Choo-Su-Fu-Ji, and In-jishô, Fu-So-Fu, Fuku-sô Kwan, who according to the powers received from their respective Governments, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I.—Chôsen being an independent state enjoys the same sovereign rights as does Japan.

In order to prove the sincerity of the friendship existing between the two nations, their intercourse shall henceforward be carried on in terms of equality and courtesy, each avoiding the giving of offence by arrogance or manifestations of suspicion.

In the first instance, all rules and precedents that are apt to obstruct friendly intercourse shall be totally abrogated, and, in their stead, rules, liberal and in general usage fit to secure a firm and perpetual peace, shall be established.

Art. II.—The Government of Japan, at any time within fifteen months from the date of the signature of this Treaty, shall have the right to send an Envoy to the capital of Chôsen, where he shall be admitted to confer with the Rei-sohan-sho on matters of a diplomatic nature. He may either reside at the capital or return to his country on the completion of his mission.

The Government of Chôsen in like manner shall have the right to send an Envoy to Tokio, Japan, where he shall be admitted to confer with the Minister for Foreign Affairs on matters of a diplomatic nature. He may either reside at Tokio or return home on the completion of his mission.

Art. III.—All official communications addressed by the Government of Japan to that of Chôsen shall be written in the Japanese language, and, for a period of ten years from the present date, they shall be accompanied by a Chinese translation. The Government of Chôsen will use the Chinese language.

Art. IV.—Sorio in Fusan, Chôsen, where an official establishment of Japan is situated, is a place originally opened for commercial intercourse with Japan, and trade shall henceforward be carried on at that place in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, whereby are abolished all former usages, such as the practice of Sai-ken-sen (junk annually sent to Chôsen by the late Prince of Tsusima to exchange a certain quantity of articles between each other).

In addition to the above place, the Government of Chôsen agrees to open two ports, as mentioned in Article V. of this Treaty, for commercial intercourse with Japanese subjects.

In the foregoing places Japanese subjects shall be free to lease land and to erect buildings thereon, and to rent buildings, the property of subjects of Chôsen.

Art. V.—On the coast of five provinces, viz: Keikin, Chiusei, Jenra, Keisho, and Kankio, two ports, suitable for commercial purposes, shall be selected, and the time for opening these two ports shall be in the twentieth month from the second month of the ninth year of Meiji, corresponding with the date of Chôsen, the first moon of the year Hei-shi.

Art. VI.—Whenever Japanese vessels either by stress of weather or by want of fuel and provisions cannot reach one or the other of the open ports in Chôsen, they may enter any port or harbour either to take refuge therein, or to get supplies of

wood, coal, and other necessities, or to make repairs; the expenses incurred thereby are to be defrayed by the ship's master. In such events both the officers and the people of the locality shall display their sympathy by rendering full assistance, and their liberality in supplying the necessities required.

If any vessel of either country be at any time wrecked or stranded on the coasts of Japan or of Chôsen, the people of the vicinity shall immediately use every exertion to rescue her crew, and shall inform the local authorities of the disaster, who will either send the wrecked persons to their native country or hand them over to the officer of their country, residing at the nearest port.

Art. VII.—The coasts of Chôsen, having hitherto been left unsurveyed, are very dangerous for vessels approaching them, and in order to prepare charts showing the positions of islands, rocks, and reefs, as well as the depth of water, whereby all navigators may be enabled safely to pass between the two countries, any Japanese mariner may freely survey said coasts.

Art. VIII.—There shall be appointed by the Government of Japan an officer to reside at the open ports in Chôsen for the protection of Japanese merchants resorting there, provided that such arrangement be deemed necessary. Should any question interesting both nations arise, the said officer shall confer with the local authorities of Chôsen and settle it.

Art. IX.—Friendly relations having been established between the two contracting parties, their respective subjects may freely carry on their business without any interference from the officers of either Government, and neither limitation nor prohibition shall be made on trade.

In case any fraud be committed, or payment of debt be refused by any merchant of either country, the officers of either one or of the other Government shall do their utmost to bring the delinquent to justice and to enforce recovery of the debt.

Neither the Japanese nor the Chôsen Government shall be held responsible for the payment of such debt.

Art. X.—Should a Japanese subject residing at either of the open ports of Chôsen commit any offence against a subject of Chôsen, he shall be tried by the Japanese authorities. Should a subject of Chôsen commit any offence against a Japanese subject, he shall be tried by the authorities of Chôsen. The offenders shall be punished according to the laws of their respective countries. Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

Art. XI.—Friendly relations having been established between the two contracting parties, it is necessary to prescribe trade regulations for the benefit of the merchants of the respective countries.

Such trade regulations, together with detailed provisions, to be added to the Articles of the present Treaty to develop its meaning, and facilitate its observance, shall be agreed upon at the capital of Chôsen or at Kok'wa Fu in the country, within six months from the present date by Special Commissioners appointed by the two countries.

Art. XII.—The foregoing eleven articles are binding from the date of the signing hereof, and shall be observed by the two contracting parties, faithfully and invariably, whereby perpetual friendship shall be secured to the two countries.

The present Treaty is executed in duplicate and copies will be exchanged between the two contracting parties.

In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries of Japan and Chôsen, have affixed our seals herunto this twenty-sixth day of the second month of the ninth year of Meiji, and the two thousand five hundred and thirty-sixth since the accession of Jimmu Tenno; and, in the era of Chôsen, the second day of the second moon of the year Heishi, and of the founding of Chôsen the four hundred and eighty-fifth.

(Signed)	KURODA KIYOTAKA.
”	INOUE KAORU.
”	SHIN KEN.
”	IN JI-SHIO.

SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND COREA.

Whereas, on the twenty-sixth day of the second month of the ninth year Meiji, corresponding with the Korean date of the second day of the second month of the year H-ishi, a Treaty of Amity and Friendship was signed and concluded between Kuroda Kiyotaka, High Commissioner Extraordinary, Lieutenant-General of H.I.J.M. Army, Member of the Privy Council, and Minister of the Colonization Department, and Inouyé Kaoru, Associate High Commissioner Extraordinary and Member of the Genrô-In, both of whom had been directed to proceed to the city of Kokwa in Corea by the Government of Japan; and Shin Ken, Dai Kwan, Han-choo-soofugi, and In Jishô, Fuku Kwan, Tosofu, Fuku-so Kwan, both of whom had been duly commissioned for that purpose by the Government of Corea:—

Now therefore, in pursuance of Article XI. of the above Treaty, Miyamoto Okadzu, Commissioner despatched to the capital of Corea, Daijô of the Foreign Department, and duly empowered thereto by the Government of Japan, and Chio Inki, Kôshoo Kwan, Giseifudôshô, duly empowered thereto by the Government of Corea, have negotiated and concluded the following articles:—

Art. I.—Agents of the Japanese Government stationed at any of the open ports shall hereafter, whenever a Japanese vessel has been stranded on the Korean coasts and has need of their presence at the spot, have the right to proceed there on their informing the local authorities of the facts.

Art. II.—Envoys or Agents of the Japanese Government shall hereafter be at full liberty to despatch letters or other communications to any place or places in Corea, either by post at their own expense, or by hiring inhabitants of the locality wherein they reside as special couriers.

Art. III.—Japanese subjects may, at the ports of Corea open to them, lease land for the purpose of erecting residences thereon, the rent to be fixed by mutual agreement between the lessee and the owner.

Any lands belonging to the Korean Government may be rented by a Japanese on his paying the same rent thereon as a Korean subject would pay to his Government.

It is agreed that the Shumon (watch-gate) and the Shotsumon (barrier) erected by the Korean Government near the Kokwa (Japanese official establishment) in Soriooko, Fusan, shall be entirely removed, and that a new boundary line shall be established according to the limits hereinafter provided. In the other two open ports, the same steps shall be taken.

Art. IV.—The limits within which Japanese subjects may travel from the port of Fusan shall be comprised within a radius of ten *ri*, Korean measurement, the landing place in that port being taken as a centre.

Japanese subjects shall be free to go where they please within the above limits, and shall be therein at full liberty either to buy articles of local production or to sell articles of Japanese production.

The town of Torai lies outside of the above limits, but Japanese shall have the same privileges as in those places within them.

Art. V.—Japanese subjects shall at each of the open ports of Corea be at liberty to employ Korean subjects.

Korean subjects, on obtaining permission from their Government, may visit the Japanese Empire.

Art. VI.—In case of the death of any Japanese subject residing at the open ports of Corea, a suitable spot of ground shall be selected wherein to inter his remains.

As to the localities to be selected for cemeteries in the two open ports other than the port of Fusan, in determining them regard shall be had as to the distance there is to the cemetery already established at Fusan.

Art. VII.—Japanese subjects shall be at liberty to traffic in any article owned by Korean subjects, paying therefor in Japanese coin. Korean subjects, for purposes of trade, may freely circulate among themselves at the open ports of Corea such Japanese coin as they may have possession of in business transactions.

Japanese subjects shall be at liberty to use in trade or to carry away with them the copper coin of Corea.

In case any subject of either of the two countries counterfeit the coin of either of them, he shall be punished according to the laws of his own country.

Art. VIII.—Korean subjects shall have the full fruition of all and every article which they have become possessed of either by purchase or gift from Japanese subjects.

Art. IX.—In case a boat despatched by a Japanese surveying vessel to take soundings along the Korean coasts, as provided for in Article VII. of the Treaty of Amity and Friendship, should be prevented from returning to the vessel, on account either of bad weather or of the ebb tide, the headman of the locality shall accommodate the boat party in a suitable house in the neighbourhood. Articles required by them for their comfort shall be furnished to them by the local authorities, and the outlay thus incurred shall afterwards be refunded to the latter.

Art. X.—Although no relations as yet exist between Corea and foreign countries, yet Japan has for many years back maintained friendly relations with them; it is therefore natural that in case a vessel of any of the countries of which Japan thus cultivates the friendship should be stranded by stress of weather or otherwise on the coasts of Corea, those on board shall be treated with kindness by Korean subjects, and should such persons ask to be sent back to their homes they shall be delivered over by the Korean Government to an Agent of the Japanese Government residing at one of the open ports of Corea, requesting him to send them back to their native countries, which request the Agent shall never fail to comply with.

Art. XI.—The foregoing ten articles, together with the Regulations for Trade annexed hereto, shall be of equal effect with the Treaty of Amity and Friendship, and therefore shall be faithfully observed by the Governments of the two countries. Should it, however, be found that any of the above articles actually causes embarrassment to the commercial intercourse of the two nations, and that it is necessary to modify them, then either government, submitting its propositions to the other, shall negotiate the modification of such articles on giving one year's previous notice of their intention.

Signed and sealed this twenty-fourth day of the eighth month of the ninth year Meiji, and two thousand five hundred and thirty-sixth since the accession of H. M. Jimmu Tenno; and of the Korean era, the sixth day of the seventh month of the year Heishi, and of the founding of Corea the four hundred and fifth.

(Signed) MIYAMOTO OKADZU,
*Commissioner and Daijō of the
Foreign Department.*

(Signed) CHO INKI,
Kōshoo Kwan, Gisheijudoshō.

REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH JAPANESE TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN COREA.

Art. I.—Within three days after the arrival in a Korean port of a Japanese ship (Japanese men-of-war or ships exclusively used for the transportation of the Japanese mails excepted), to establish her nationality the owner or captain shall exhibit to the Korean authorities the receipt of the Agent of the Japanese Government,

showing that he has deposited, as required by the Japanese regulations now in existence, all the ship's papers, the register, sea-letter, etc., in the hands of the said Agent, which documents shall remain in his custody during her stay in port; he shall then make an entry of his ship by giving a written paper, stating the name of the ship and the name of the port whence she comes, her capacity in tons or in *kokus*, the name of the captain, the names of passengers, if any, and the number of the crew, which paper shall be signed by the owner or captain; he shall at the same time deposit a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages, if mentioned, and their contents, with the name of the person or persons to whom they are consigned; a list of the stores of the ship shall be added to the manifest.

The manifest and all other papers shall be written in the Japanese language and shall not be accompanied by a Chinese translation.

Art. II.—The owner or consignees of any goods desiring to land them shall make an entry of the same at the Korean Government office, setting forth the names of the goods, the quantity and number of packages thereof, and their original cost; on receipt of the entry, the Korean authorities shall immediately give a permit to land the goods.

Art. III.—The owner or consignee may land his goods after he has received the permit referred to in Regulation II. The Korean authorities may examine any or all of the packages, but such examination must be made carefully without any injury to the goods.

Art. IV.—All goods intended for export shall be entered at the Korean Government office before they are placed on shipboard. The entry shall be in writing and shall state the name of the ship by which the goods are to be exported, with the number of packages and description of their contents, as in an entry of import described in Regulation II. On receipt of the entry, the Korean authorities shall give a permit immediately, but the owners shall not refuse, if required, to have the goods examined by the Korean authorities.

Art. V.—Ships wishing to clear shall give notice to the Korean authorities before noon of the day previous to their intended departure; on receiving notice, the Korean authorities shall issue a clearance and at the same time shall return all the papers belonging to the ship deposited in their hands.

Ships carrying the Japanese mail may clear without observation of this regulation, but shall give notice to the Korean authorities of their sailing.

Art. VI.—Exportations of rice and other grain shall hereafter be allowed in any of the open ports of Corea.

Art. VII.—The following tonnage duties shall be levied on Japanese ships:—

For merchant sailing ship with more than one mast..... 5 *yen*.

For merchant steamer 5 *yen*.

For one-masted merchant ship of more than 500 *kokus* capacity 2 *yen*.

For ditto of less than 500 *kokus* capacity..... 1½ *yen*.

Boats attached to the vessel free from duty. Ships belonging to the Japanese Government shall pay no tonnage duties.

Art. VIII.—Japanese merchant ships may be chartered by the Korean Government or by individuals for the transportation of goods to any of the non-open ports of Corea. When chartered by individuals, they shall only be employed under conditions specified in a permit to be given by the Korean Government for the purpose.

Art. IX.—Japanese ships found to be engaged in smuggling, or in attempting to smuggle goods into any non-open port of Corea, shall be seized by the Korean local authorities and delivered to the Agent of the Japanese Government residing at the nearest port; such goods to be confiscated by him and to be handed over to the Korean authorities.

Art. X.—The sale of opium is strictly prohibited.

Art. XI.—The above Regulations having been agreed upon by the two contracting parties shall come into effect from the present date, and may be revised, whenever it may be found necessary, by Commissioners appointed by each country.

TREATIES WITH SIAM.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE BETWEEN HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE KINGS OF SIAM.

Ratifications Exchanged at Bangkok, 5th April, 1856.

Art. I.—There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty and her successors, and Their Majesties the Kings of Siam and their successors. All British subjects coming to Siam shall receive from the Siamese Government full protection and assistance to enable them to reside in Siam in all security, and trade with every facility, free from oppression or injury on the part of the Siamese, and all Siamese subjects going to an English country shall receive from the British Government the same complete protection and assistance that shall be granted to British subjects by the Government of Siam.

Art. II.—The interests of all British subjects coming to Siam shall be placed under the regulation and control of a Consul, who will be appointed to reside at Bangkok: he will himself conform to, and will enforce the observance by British subjects of all the provisions of this treaty, and such of the former treaty negotiated by Captain Burney, in 1826, as shall still remain in operation. He shall also give effect to all rules or regulations that are now or may hereafter be enacted for the government of British subjects in Siam, and conduct of their trade, and for the prevention of violations of the laws of Siam. Any disputes arising between British and Siamese subjects shall be heard and determined by the Consul, in conjunction with the proper Siamese officers; and criminal offences will be punished, in the case of English offenders, by their own laws, through the Siamese authorities. But the Consul shall not interfere in any matters referring solely to Siamese, neither will the Siamese authorities interfere in questions which only concern the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

It is understood, however, that the arrival of the British Consul at Bangkok shall not take place before the ratification of this treaty, nor until 10 vessels owned by British subjects sailing under British colours and with British papers, shall have entered the port of Bangkok for the purposes of trade, subsequent to the signing of this treaty.

Art. III.—If Siamese in the employ of British subjects offend against the laws of their country, or if any Siamese having so offended, or desiring to desert, take refuge with a British subject in Siam, they shall be searched for, and, upon proof of their guilt or desertion, shall be delivered up by the Consul to the Siamese authorities. In like manner any British offenders resident or trading in Siam, who may desert, escape to, or hide themselves in Siamese territory, shall be apprehended and delivered over to the British Consul on his requisition. Chinese not able to prove themselves to be British subjects, shall not be considered as such by the British Consul, nor be entitled to his protection.

Art. IV.—British subjects are permitted to trade freely in all the seaports of Siam, but may reside permanently only at Bangkok, or within the limits assigned by this Treaty. British subjects coming to reside at Bangkok may rent land, and buy or build houses, but cannot purchase land within a circuit of 200 *sen* (not more than 4 miles English) from the city walls, until they shall have lived in Siam for ten years, or shall obtain special authority from the Siamese Government to enable them to do so. But with the exception of this limitation, British residents in Siam may at any time buy or rent houses, lands, or plantations, situated anywhere within a distance of twenty-four hours' journey from the city of Bangkok, to be computed by the rate at which boats of the country can travel. In order to obtain possession of such land or houses, it will be necessary that the British subject shall, in the first place, make application through the Consul to the proper Siamese officers; and the Consul having satisfied himself of the honest intentions of the applicant, will assist him in settling, upon equitable terms, the amount of the purchase money, will mark out and fix the boundaries of the property, and will convey the same to the British purchasers under sealed deeds. Whereupon he and his property shall be placed under the protection of the Governor of the district and that of the particular local authorities; he shall conform, in ordinary matters, to any just directions given him by them, and will be subject to the same taxation that is levied on Siamese subjects. But if through negligence, and want of capital or other cause, a British subject should fail to commence the cultivation or improvement of the lands so acquired within a term of three years from the date of receiving possession thereof, the Siamese Government shall have the power of resuming the property, upon returning to the British subject the purchase-money paid by him for the same.

Art. V.—All British subjects intending to reside in Siam shall be registered at the British Consulate. They shall not go out to sea, nor proceed beyond the limits assigned by this treaty for the residence of British subjects, without a passport from the Siamese authorities, to be applied for by the British Consul; nor shall they leave Siam, if the Siamese authorities show to the British Consul that legitimate objections exist to their quitting the country. But within the limits appointed under the preceding article, British subjects are at liberty to travel to and fro under protection of a pass, to be furnished them by the British Consul and counter-sealed by the proper Siamese officer, stating, in the Siamese character, their names, calling, and description. The Siamese officers at the Government stations in the interior may, at any time, call for the production of this pass, and immediately on its being exhibited, they must allow the parties to proceed: but it will be their duty to detain those persons who, by travelling without a pass from the Consul, render themselves liable to the suspicion of their being deserters; and such detention shall be immediately reported to the Consul.

Art. VI.—All British subjects visiting or residing in Siam, shall be allowed the free exercise of the Christian religion and liberty to build churches in such localities as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities. The Siamese Government will place no restrictions upon the employment by the English of Siamese subjects as servants, or in any other capacity. But whenever a Siamese subject belongs to or owes service to some particular master, the servant, who engages himself to a British subject without the consent of his master, may be reclaimed by him; and the Siamese Government will not enforce an agreement between a British subject and any Siamese in his employ, unless made with the knowledge and consent of the master, who has a right to dispose of the services of the person engaged.

Art. VII.—British ships of war may enter the river, and anchor at Paknam, but they shall not proceed above Paknam, unless with the consent of the Siamese authorities, which shall be given when it is necessary that a ship shall go into dock for repairs. Any British ship of war conveying to Siam a public functionary accredited by Her Majesty's Government to the Court of Bangkok, shall be allowed to come up to Bangkok, but shall not pass the forts called Pong Phraclamit and Pit-patch-nuck, unless expressly permitted to do so by the Siamese Government; but in the absence of a British ship of war, the Siamese authorities engage to furnish the Consul with a force sufficient to enable him to give effect to his authority over British subjects, and to enforce discipline among British shipping.

Art. VIII.—The measurement duty hitherto paid by British vessels trading to Bangkok under the treaty of 1826 shall be abolished from the date of this treaty coming into operation, and British shipping and trade will henceforth be only subject to the payment of import and export duties on the goods landed or shipped. On all articles of import the duties shall be three per cent., payable at the option of the importer, either in kind or money, calculated upon the market value of the goods. Drawback of the full amount of duty shall be allowed upon goods found unsaleable and re-exported. Should the British merchant and the Custom-house officers disagree as to the value to be set upon imported articles, such disputes shall be referred to the Consul and proper Siamese officer, who shall each have the power to call in an equal number of merchants as assessors, not exceeding two on either side, to assist them in coming to an equitable decision.

Opium may be imported free of duty, but can only be sold to the opium farmer or his agents. In the event of no arrangement being effected with them for the sale of the opium, it shall be re-exported, and no impost or duty shall be levied thereon. Any infringement of this regulation shall subject the opium to seizure and confiscation.

Articles of export from the time of production to the date of shipment shall pay one impost only, whether this be levied under the name of inland tax, transit duty, or duty on exportation. The tax or duty to be paid on each article of Siamese produce previous to or upon exportation, is specified in the tariff attached to this Treaty; and it is distinctly agreed that goods or produce which pay any description of tax in the interior, shall be exempted from any further payment of the duty on exportation.

English merchants are to be allowed to purchase directly from the producer the articles in which they trade, and in like manner to sell their goods directly to the parties wishing to purchase the same, without the interference, in either case, of any other person.

The rates of duty down in the tariff attached to this Treaty are those that are now paid upon goods or produce shipped in Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks; and it is agreed that British shipping shall enjoy all the privileges now exercised by, or which hereafter may be granted to, Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks.

British subjects will be allowed to build ships in Siam, on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

Whenever a scarcity may be apprehended of salt, rice, or fish, the Siamese Government reserve to themselves the right of prohibiting, by public proclamation, the exportation of these articles.

Bullion or personal effects may be imported free of charge.

Art. IX.—The code of regulations appended to this Treaty shall be enforced by the Consul, with the co-operation of the Siamese authorities; and they, the said authorities and Consul, shall be enabled to introduce any further regulations which may be found necessary in order to give effect to the objects of this Treaty.

All fines and penalties inflicted for infraction of the provisions and regulations of this Treaty shall be paid to the Siamese Government.

Until the British Consul shall arrive at Bangkok, and enter upon his functions, the consignees of British vessels shall be at liberty to settle with the Siamese authorities all questions relating to their trade.

Art. X.—The British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been, or may hereafter be granted by the Siamese Government to the government or subjects of any other nation.

Art. XI.—After the lapse of ten years from the date of the ratification of this Treaty, upon the desire of either the British or Siamese Government, and on twelve months' notice being given by either party, the present and such portions of the Treaty of 1826 as remain unrevoked by this Treaty, together with the Tariff and Regulations hereunto annexed, or those that may hereafter be introduced, shall be subject to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on and insert therein such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

**GENERAL REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH BRITISH TRADE
IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN SIAM.**

Art. I.—The master of any English ship coming to Bangkok to trade must, either before or after entering the river, as may be found convenient, report the arrival of his vessel at the Custom-house at Paknam, together with the number of his crew and guns, and the port from whence he comes. Upon anchoring his vessel at Paknam, he will deliver into the custody of the Custom-house officers all his guns and ammunition; and a Custom-house officer will then be appointed to the vessel, and will proceed in her to Bangkok.

Art. II.—A vessel passing Paknam without discharging her guns and ammunition as directed in the foregoing regulation, will be sent back to Paknam to comply with its provisions, and will be fined eight hundred ticals for having so disobeyed. After delivery of her guns and ammunition she will be permitted to return to Bangkok to trade.

Art. III.—When a British vessel shall have cast anchor at Bangkok, the master, unless a Sunday should intervene, will within four-and-twenty hours after arrival proceed to the British Consulate, and deposit there his ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., together with a true manifest of his import cargo; and upon the Consul's reporting these particulars to the Custom-house, permission to break bulk will at once be given by the latter.

For neglecting so to report his arrival, or for presenting a false manifest, the master will subject himself, in each instance, to a penalty of four hundred ticals; but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the Consul, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring the above-mentioned penalty.

Art. IV.—A British vessel breaking bulk, and commencing to discharge, before due permission shall be obtained, or smuggling, either when in the river or outside the bar, shall be subject to the penalty of eight hundred ticals, and confiscation of the goods so smuggled or discharged.

Art. V.—As soon as a British vessel shall have discharged her cargo, and completed her outward lading, paid all her duties, and delivered a true manifest of her outward cargo to the British Consul, a Siamese port-clearance shall be granted her on application from the Consul, who, in the absence of any legal impediment to her departure, will then return to the master his ship's papers, and allow the vessel to leave. A Custom-house officer will accompany the vessel to Paknam; and on arriving there she will be inspected by the Custom-house officer of that station, and will receive from them the guns and ammunition previously delivered into their charge. The above regulations, numbered from 1 to 5, are obligatory under the treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam; those which follow, numbered from 6 to 14, are equally to be observed by masters of British vessels and their crews.

Art. VI.—Masters of British vessels when reporting their arrival at Her Majesty's Consulate, at the port of Bangkok, as directed by the fourth regulation above quoted, shall notify in writing the names of all passengers and persons not forming part of the registered crew.

Notice must likewise be given of the number and names of persons, who, as passengers or in any other capacity (seamen borne on the muster-roll excepted) intend to leave Siam in a British vessel.

Art. VII.—Seamen, lascars, and others belonging to British vessels in the port are strictly prohibited to wear side knives and other weapons while on shore.

Art. VIII.—Should any seaman or apprentice absent himself without leave, the master will report his absence, if such exceeds twenty-four hours, at the Consulate office.

Art. IX.—Any British subject who entices a seaman or apprentice to desert, incurs, according to the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, paragraph 257, a penalty not exceeding ten pounds; or any such subject who wilfully harbours or secretes a person deserted from his ship, incurs a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, if it be proved that he had knowledge of his being a deserter.

In default of the payment of such fines, the offender is to be imprisoned in the Consular gaol for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.

Art. X.—All cases of death, and especially of sudden death, occurring on board of British vessels in the port of Bangkok, must be immediately reported at the Consulate.

Art. XI.—The discharge of guns from vessels anchored in the port of Bangkok, without notice having been previously given, and permission obtained through H.M. Consul from the proper Siamese authority, is forbidden, under a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Art. XII.—It is strictly prohibited to shoot birds within the precincts of the Wats or Temples, either in Bangkok or elsewhere within the Siamese dominions, or to injure or damage any of the statues or figures, the trees or shrubs in such localities of Siamese worship; any British subject or seaman of a British vessel guilty of such an act renders himself liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or in default thereof to an imprisonment in the Consular gaol for a period of not more than one month.

Art. XIII.—When a vessel under the British flag is ready to leave the port of Bangkok, the master will give notice at the Consulate office, and hoist a blue peter twenty-four hours before her departure, which is to fly until she breaks anchorage.

Art. XIV.—Should any vessel take in or discharge cargo subsequent to the issue of the Siamese port clearance, as directed by the fifth regulation above quoted, the master, as in a case of smuggling, subjects himself to a penalty of 800 Ticals (equal to £100), and goods so taken or discharged will be liable to confiscation.

Art. XV.—Every fine or penalty levied under these regulations is (if not paid in sterling money) at the rate of eight ticals Siamese currency for one pound.

Tariff of Export and Inland Duties to be levied on Articles of Trade.

I.—The undermentioned Articles shall be entirely free from Inland or other taxes, on production of transit, and shall pay Export Duty as follows:—

	TICAL.	SALUNG.	FUANG.	HUN.	
1. Ivory	10	0	0	0	per picul.
2. Gamboge	6	0	0	0	"
3. Rhinoceros' horns... ..	50	0	0	0	"
4. Cardamons, best	14	0	0	0	"
5. Cardamons, bastard	6	0	0	0	"
6. Dried mussels... ..	1	0	0	0	"
7. Pelicans' quills	2	2	0	0	"
8. Betel nut, dried	1	0	0	0	"
9. Krachi wood	0	2	0	0	"
10. Sharks' fins, white	6	0	0	0	"
11. Sharks' fins, black	3	0	0	0	"
12. Lukkrabau seed	0	2	0	0	"
13. Peacocks' tails	10	0	0	0	per 100 tails,
14. Buffalo and cow bones	0	0	0	3	per picul.
15. Rhinoceros hides	0	2	0	0	"
16. Hide cuttings	0	1	0	0	"
17. Turtle shells	1	0	0	0	"
18. Soft ditto	1	0	0	0	"
19. Béche-de-mer	3	0	0	0	"
20. Fish maws	3	0	0	0	"
21. Bird's nests, uncleaned	20	per cent.			
22. Kingfishers' feathers	6	0	0	0	per 100
23. Cutch	0	2	0	0	per picul.
24. Beyche seed (Nux Vomica)	0	2	0	0	"
25. Pungtarai seed	0	2	0	0	"
26. Gum Benjamin	4	0	0	0	"
27. Angrai bark	0	2	0	0	"
28. Agilla wood	2	0	0	0	"
29. Ray skins	3	0	0	0	"
30. Old deers' horns	0	1	0	0	"
31. Soft, or young ditto	10	per cent.			per 100 hid.

	TICAL.	SALUNG.	FUANG.	HUN.
82. Deer hides, fine	8	0	0	0 per 100 hides.
83. Deer hides, common	3	0	0	0 per picul.
84. Deer sinews	4	0	0	0 "
85. Buffalo and cow hides	1	0	0	0 "
86. Elephants' bones	1	0	0	0 "
87. Tigers' bones	5	0	0	0 "
88. Buffalo horns	0	1	0	0 "
89. Elephants' hides	0	1	0	0 per skin.
40. Tigers' skins	0	1	0	0 per picul.
41. Armadillo skins	4	0	0	0 "
42. Sticklac	1	1	0	0 "
43. Hemp	1	2	0	0 "
44. Dried Fish <i>Plaheng</i>	1	2	0	0 "
45. Dried Fish <i>Plusalit</i>	1	0	0	0 "
46. Sapan Wood	0	2	1	0 "
47. Salt meat	2	0	0	0 "
48. Mangrove bark	0	1	0	0 "
49. Rosewood	3	2	0	0 "
50. Ebony	1	1	0	0 "
51. Rice	4	4	0	0 per koyan.

II.—The undermentioned Articles being subject to the Inland or Transit duties herein named, and which shall not be increased, shall be exempt from Export duty.

	TICAL.	SALUNG.	FUANG.	HUN.
52. Sugar White	0	2	0	0 per picul.
53. Sugar Red	0	1	0	0 "
54. Cotton, clean and uncleaned	10	per cent.		
55. Pepper	1	0	0	0 "
56. Salt fish, <i>Platu</i> ,	1	0	0	0 per 10,000 fish
57. Beans and Peas	one twelfth			
58. Dried Prawns	one twelfth			
59. Tilseed	one twelfth			
60. Silk, raw	one twelfth			
61. Bees' wax	one fifteenth			
62. Tawool	1	0	0	0 per picul.
63. Salt	6	0	0	0 per koyan.
64. Tobacco	1	2	0	0 per 1,000 bds.

III.—All goods or produce unenumerated in this Tariff shall be free of Export Duty, and shall only be subject to one Inland Tax or Transit Duty, not exceeding the rate now paid.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE PEACE, ORDER, AND GOOD GOVERNMENT OF HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN SIAM.

Art. I.—Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate-office shall be open for the transaction of public business from 10 o'clock A.M. to 4 o'clock P.M. daily, excepting Sundays and those holidays upon which offices in England are closed.

Art. II.—British subjects intending to reside within the dominions of the Kings of Siam, are required, in conformity with the 5th article of the Treaty concluded between Her Majesty and the Kings of Siam, to enrol themselves in the register of British residents kept for that purpose at the Consulate. Failing to do so within fourteen days after their arrival, without there is valid reason to account for the omission, they are not entitled, conformably to the Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated at the Court of Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 28th day of July, 1856, to protection under the Consul's authority.

British subjects on leaving Siam as a residence are equally required to report themselves at the Consulate, at least forty eight hours before their departure.

Seamen borne on the muster-roll of a British vessel are exempt from this obligation.

Art. III.—In compliance with the Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 1st of May, 1858, a register of all births and death occurring amongst British subjects in Siam is kept at the Consulate. The registration fee of each case is two shillings and sixpence.

The period in which such registration can take place after the occurrence of the event in foreign countries has been fixed by Her Majesty's Government to be seven years; this being the utmost limit that can be allowed for such registration.

Art. IV.—In the event of a sudden death, either by accident or otherwise, amongst the subjects of Her Majesty residing here, it must forthwith be reported at Her Majesty's Consulate in order that such measures may be taken as the circumstances require.

Art. V.—British subjects in Siam desiring to trade beyond the limits stipulated by the Treaty, must apply for a passport to the Consulate a reasonable time before their intended departure; as that document must be countersigned by the proper Siamese authority.

Persons travelling without a passport render themselves liable to be treated as deserters, and will be detained at the government stations in the interior until the case having been reported to the Consul, instructions on the subject have been received.

Art. VI.—In all cases of loss of British property by theft or fraud, assault or felony, whether committed on shore or on board of a British vessel in harbour, the occurrence must be forthwith reported at the Consulate-office, and in cases of theft, peculation, or assault where British and Siamese subjects are both concerned, a Siamese, if guilty of any criminal act, may be conveyed to Her Majesty's Consulate, provided there is no responsible officer of his country at hand to whom the offender might be delivered. But British subjects will not be permitted to use violence to Siamese offenders, or take steps for the redress of their grievances, under peril of rendering themselves liable for the prosecution of an assault.

Art. VII.—It is strictly forbidden a British subject, whether permanently or temporarily residing in Bangkok, or in any other part of Siam, to enter the precincts of a Wat or Siamese Temple for the purpose of shooting pigeons or other birds; nor is it permitted to injure the edifices, or the symbols of Siamese worship of their tombs, or to damage any of the trees and shrubs within the last. Any infringement of this rule will subject the offender to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or in default of such payment, to imprisonment in the Consular gaol for a period not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour.

Art. VIII.—No British subject residing in Bangkok or in any other part of Siam may establish either a boarding or eating-house without the sanction of the Consul, and unless security has been given not to harbour any seaman who fails to prove that he has been legally discharged. Any person thus licensed as boarding or eating-house keeper, must use every precaution that the inmates and frequenters of his house do not conduct themselves in a riotous manner, or break the peace, otherwise he will be rendered responsible, and his licence may be withdrawn.

Art. IX.—Any British subject resident in Bangkok, who wilfully harbours or secretes any seaman or apprentice who has deserted from a British ship, knowing or having reason to believe such to be the case, shall, conformably to the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1854" (paragraph 257), incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, in default he may be imprisoned in the Consular gaol for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.

Art. X.—It is strictly forbidden to British subjects to enter the houses of the Siamese people against their will, or to create disturbances at their abodes. Any infringement of this rule subjects the offender, or if more than one, each of the offenders, to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or in default thereof to imprisonment in the Consular gaol for the period of not more than one month, with or without hard labour.

GERMANY.

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION AND SIAM.

SIGNED, IN THE GERMAN, SIAMESE, AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,
AT BANGKOK, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1862.

Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States of the German Customs and Commercial Union, and the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz on the one part, and the Kingdom of Siam on the other part.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, in his own name, and as representing the Sovereigns, States, and Territories united to the Prussian system of Customs and Imports, that is to say, Luxemburg, Anhalt Dessau Koethen, Anhalt Bernburg Waldeck and Pyrmont, Lippe and Meisenheim, as well as on behalf of the other States belonging to the German Zollverein, namely, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Baden, Electoral Hesse, Grand-ducal Hesse (the bailiwick of Hamburg included), the States forming the Thuringian Customs and Commercial Union, to wit: Saxe Weimar Eisenach, Saxe Meiningen, Saxe Altenburg, Saxe Coburg Gotha, Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, Schwartzburg Sonderhausen, the Elster Branch of Reuss, and the Younger Branch of Reuss, Brunswick, Oldenburg, Nassau, and the Free Town of Frankfort, as likewise in the name of the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz on the one part, and their Majesties Phra Bard Somdetch, Phra Paramenda Maha Mongkut, Phra Chan Klan Chau Yu Hua, the First King of Siam, and Phra Bard Somdetch, Phra Pawarendr Ramesr Mahiswaresr, Phra Pin Klan Chau Yu Hua, the Second King of Siam, on the other part:—

Being sincerely desirous to establish friendly relations between the afore-named States and Siam, have resolved to secure the same by a Treaty of Peace and Commerce, mutually advantageous and profitable to the subjects of the High Contracting powers, and for this purpose have named as their plenipotentiaries:—

His Majesty the King of Prussia,

The Chamberlain Frederick Albert, Count of Eulenburg, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle, and of the Order of St. John;

And their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam,

His Royal Highness Prince Kromonatuang Mugsu Fierat Sannet; His Lordship Chowpraya Suriwong Samuha Prakralahome, Commander-in chief of the Forces, and Governor-General of the South Western provinces; His Lordship Chowpraya Rawiwong Maha Kosathodee, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Governor-General of the Eastern Coast of the Gulf of Siam; His Lordship Chow Pya Yamarat, Governor of the City of Bangkok and its vicinities; His Excellency Praya Montree Prakralahome Fighnear, Governor-General of the Northern provinces; who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I.—Between the Contracting German States and their Majesties the First and the Second Kings of Siam, their heirs and successors, as well as between their respective subjects, there shall be constant peace and perpetual amity.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions of the other full security of person and property.

There shall be full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation for the subjects and vessels of the High Contracting parties, in every portion of their respective territories where trade and navigation are actually allowed or may hereafter be allowed to the subjects or vessels of the most favoured nations.

Art. II.—The High Contracting parties recognise reciprocally their right to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents in the ports and towns of their respective States, and these officers are to enjoy the same privileges, immunities, powers, and exemptions, as are or may be accorded to those of the most favoured nation. The said Consular Officers shall, however, not begin to exercise their functions until they shall have received the Exequatur of the local government. The Contracting German States will appoint one Consular Officer only for each port or town, but for those places where they appoint a Consul-General or a Consul, they shall have the right of nominating a Vice-Consul or Consular Agent besides, to act for the Consul-General or Consul in case of his being absent or unable to attend. Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents may also be appointed by the Consuls-General or Consuls, their chiefs.

The German Consular Officer shall have under his protection, superintendence, and control the interests of all subjects of the Contracting German States, who reside or who arrive in Siam. He shall conform to all provisions of this Treaty himself, and enforce the observance of the same by German subjects.

He shall also promulgate and carry out all rules and regulations which are now or may hereafter be enacted for the observance of German citizens with regard to the conducting of their business, and their due obedience to the laws of Siam.

Should the German Consular officer be absent, subjects of the Contracting German States visiting Siam or residing in it may have recourse to the intervention of a Consul of a friendly nation, or they may address themselves directly to the local authorities, who then shall take means to secure to the said German subjects all the benefits of the present Treaty.

Art. III.—Subjects of the Contracting German States visiting Siam, or taking up their residence there, shall be allowed free exercise of their religion, and they shall be at liberty to build churches in such convenient localities as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities, and such consent shall not be withheld without sufficient reason being assigned.

Art. IV.—Subjects of the Contracting German States wishing to reside in the Kingdom of Siam must be registered at the German Consulate, and a copy of this registration must be furnished to the Siamese authorities. Whenever a subject of any of the Contracting German States has to refer to the Siamese authorities, his petition or claim must be first submitted to the German Consular Officer, who shall forward the same, if it appear to him reasonable, and conceived in proper terms, or else shall modify its contents.

Art. V.—Subjects of the Contracting German States who may wish to take up their residence in Siam shall for the present do so only in the city of Bangkok, or within a district defined by the following boundaries, namely:—

On the North: The Bang-putsa canal from its junction with the Choupya river up to the old walls of the town of Lobpury, and a straight line from thence to the Pragnam landing place, near the town of Saraburi on the river Pasak.

On the East: A straight line drawn from the Pragnam landing place to the junction of the Klongkut canal with the Bangpakong river; and this river from thence to its mouth. On the coast between the Bangpakong and the island of Simaharaja German subjects may settle at any place within a distance of twenty-four hours' journey from Bangkok.

On the South: The island of Simaharaja, the Seechang Islands, and the walls of Petchaburi.

On the western coast of the gulf German citizens may settle at Petchaburi, and anywhere between that city and the river Meklong, within a journey of twenty-four hours from Bangkok. From the mouth of the Meklong that river shall form the boundary up to the town of Raypuri; from thence a straight line drawn to the town

of Supannaburi, and thence to the mouth of the Bangputsa canal into the Choupya river. Nevertheless German subjects may reside beyond these boundaries on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

All subjects of the Contracting German States are at liberty to travel and trade throughout the entire Kingdom of Siam, and to buy and sell all merchandise not prohibited, from and to whomsoever they please.

They are not bound to purchase from, or to sell to officials or monopolists, nor is anybody permitted to interfere with them or hinder them in their business.

Art. VI.—The Siamese Government will place no restrictions upon the employment of Siamese subjects in any capacity whatever by German subjects. But when a Siamese subject belongs or owes service to some particular master, he may not engage himself to a German subject without the consent of the same. Should he, however, do so, the contract for services is to be looked upon as concluded for three months only, unless a still shorter period should have been agreed upon, or the German subject be willing to discharge the Siamese at once; and during this period the German subject is bound to pay two-thirds of the stipulated wages, not to the Siamese in his employment, but to the person to whom he belongs or owes service.

If Siamese in the employment of a German subject offend against the laws of Siam, or if any Siamese offenders or fugitives take refuge with a German subject in Siam, the German Consular Officer shall, upon proof of the guilt or desertion, take the necessary steps to ensure their being delivered up to the Siamese authorities.

Art. VII.—Subjects of the Contracting German States shall not be detained against their will in the Kingdom of Siam, unless the Siamese authorities can prove to the German Consular Officer that there are lawful reasons for such detention.

Within the boundaries fixed by Article V. of this treaty, subjects of the contracting German States shall be at liberty to travel without hindrance or delays of any kind whatever, provided they are in possession of a passport signed by their Consular Officer, containing in Siamese characters their names, professions, and a description of their person, and countersigned by the competent Siamese authority.

Should they wish to go beyond the said limits and travel in the interior or the Kingdom of Siam, they shall procure for themselves a passport, which shall be delivered to them at the request of the Consular Officer by the Siamese authorities, and such passport shall not be refused in any instance except with the concurrence of the Consular officer of the Contracting German States.

Art. VIII.—Within the limits specified in the fifth article, subjects of the Contracting German States may buy and sell, take, or let on lease, land and plantations, and may build, buy, rent, sell, or let houses. The right, however, of owning land situated:

1.—On the left bank of the river within the city of Bangkok proper, and on the piece of ground between the city wall and the Klong-padung-kung-krasem canal &c. ;

2.—On the right bank of the river between the points opposite the upper and the lower mouth of the Klong padung-kung-krasem canal, within a distance of two English miles from the river, shall only belong to such as have received a special permission from the Siamese Government, or have spent ten years in Siam.

In order to obtain possession of such property, German subjects may make an application through the Consular Officer to the Siamese Government, which thereupon will appoint a functionary, who, jointly with the Consular officer, shall equitably adjust and settle the amount of the purchase-money, and make out and fix the boundaries of the property. The Siamese Government will then convey the property to the German purchaser. All landed property of German subjects shall be under the protection of the district Governor and the local authorities, but the proprietors shall conform in ordinary matters to an equitable direction proceeding from the said authorities, and shall be subject to the same taxation as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

Subjects of the Contracting German States shall be at liberty to search for and open mines in any part of Siam, and the matter being distinctly set forth to the

Consul he shall in conjunction with the Siamese authorities arrange such suitable conditions and terms as shall admit of the mines being worked. German subjects shall likewise be permitted to engage in and carry on in Siam any description of manufacture not contrary to law, upon like reasonable terms arranged between the German and the Siamese authorities.

Art. IX.—When a subject of one of the Contracting German States, residing permanently or temporarily in the Kingdom of Siam, has any cause of complaint or any claim against a Siamese, he shall first submit his grievance to the German Consular Officer, who, after having examined the affair, shall endeavour to settle it amicably. In the same manner when a Siamese shall have a complaint to make against any German subject the Consular Officer shall listen to his complaint, but if in such case this proves impossible, the Consular Officer shall apply to the competent Siamese functionary, and having conjointly examined the affair, they shall decide thereon according to equity.

Art. X.—If a crime or any offence be committed in Siam, and the offender be a subject of any of the Contracting German States, he shall be punished by the Consular Officer in conformity to the respective German laws; or be sent to Germany for punishment. If the offender be a Siamese, he shall be punished by the Siamese authorities according to the laws of the country.

Art. XI.—Should any act of piracy be committed on vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States on the coast or in the vicinity of the kingdom of Siam, the authorities of the nearest place, on being informed of the same, shall use all means in their power towards the capture of the pirates, and the recovery of the stolen property, which shall be delivered to the Consular Officer, to be restored by him to the owners. The same course shall be followed by the Siamese authorities in all acts of pillage or robbery directed against the property of German subjects on shore. The Siamese Government shall not be held responsible for property stolen from German subjects, as soon as it is proved that it has employed all means in its power for the recovery of the same; and this principle shall equally hold good with regard to Siamese subjects living under the protection of any of the Contracting German States, and to their property.

Art. XII.—On the German Consular Officer sending a written application to the Siamese authorities, he shall receive from them every aid and support in detecting or arresting German sailors or other subjects, or any individual under the protection of a German flag. The German Consular Officer shall also, at his request, receive from the Siamese authorities every necessary assistance, and a sufficient force to give due effect to his authority over German subjects, and to keep up discipline among German shipping in Siam. In like manner, whenever a Siamese, guilty of desertion or any other crime, shall take refuge in the house of a subject of any of the Contracting German States, or on board of German vessels, the local authorities shall address themselves to the German Consular Officer, who, on proof of the culpability of the accused, shall immediately authorise his arrest. All concealment and connivance shall be carefully avoided by both parties.

Art. XIII.—Should a subject of any of the Contracting German States, engaged in business in the kingdom of Siam, become bankrupt, the German Consular Officer shall take possession of all his goods, in order to distribute them proportionately among the creditors, for which end he shall receive every aid from the Siamese authorities; he shall also neglect no means to seize, on behalf of the creditors, all the goods which the said bankrupt may possess in other countries. In like manner in Siam the authorities of the kingdom shall adjudicate and distribute the effects of Siamese subjects who may become insolvent in their commercial transactions with subjects of the Contracting German States.

Art. XIV.—Should a Siamese subject refuse or evade the payment of a debt to a German subject, the Siamese authorities shall afford the creditor every aid and facility for recovering what is due to him. In like manner the German Consular Officer shall give every assistance to Siamese subjects to recover the debts which may be due to them by subjects of the Contracting German States.

Art. XV.—In case of the decease of any of their respective subjects in the dominions of one or the other of the High Contracting Parties, his property shall be delivered unto the executor of his will, or, if none have been appointed, unto the family of the deceased, or unto his partners in business. If the defunct possesses neither family nor partners in business, his property shall, in the dominions of both of the High Contracting Parties, be placed, as far as the laws of the land permit it, under the charge and control of the respective Consular officers, in order that they may deal with it in the customary manner, according to the laws and usages of their country.

Art. XVI.—Men-of-war belonging to any of the Contracting German States may enter the river and anchor at Paknam, but in case they intend to proceed to Bangkok they must first inform the Siamese authorities, and come to an understanding with the same respecting the anchorage.

Art. XVII.—Should a German vessel in distress enter into a Siamese port, the local authorities shall offer every facility for her being repaired and revictualled, so that she may be able to continue her voyage. Should a German vessel be wrecked on the coast of the kingdom of Siam, the Siamese authorities of the nearest place, being informed thereof, shall immediately afford every possible assistance to the crew, and take all measures necessary for the relief and security of the vessel and cargo. They shall thereupon inform the German Consular Officer of what has taken place in order that he may, in conjunction with the competent Siamese authority, take the proper steps for sending the crew home, and dealing with the wreck and cargo.

Art. XVIII.—By paying the import and export duties mentioned hereafter, vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States and their cargoes, shall be free in Siam of all dues of tonnage, pilotage, and anchorage, or other dues whatever, as well on their arrival as their departure. They shall enjoy all privileges and immunities which are or shall be granted to junks, Siamese vessels, or vessels of the most favoured nation.

Art. XIX.—The duties to be levied on merchandize imported into the kingdom of Siam by vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States shall not exceed three per cent. on their value. They shall be paid in kind or in money, at the choice of the importer. If the importer cannot agree with the Siamese Custom-house officers as to the value of the merchandize imported, the matter shall be referred to the Consular Officer and a competent Siamese functionary, who, if they consider it necessary, will each invite one or two merchants to act as advisers, and will settle the difference according to justice.

After payment of the said import duty of three per cent., the merchandize may be sold by wholesale or retail, free of any charge whatsoever. Should goods be landed and not sold, and be again shipped for exportation, the whole of the duties paid on them shall be reimbursed; and in general no duty shall be levied on any cargo not sold. Nor shall any further duties, taxes, or charges be imposed or levied on imported goods after they have passed into the hands of Siamese purchasers.

Art. XX.—The duties to be levied on Siamese produce, either before or at the time of shipment, shall be according to the tariff annexed to the present Treaty. Every article of produce subject to duties of exportation according to this tariff shall be free of all transit and other dues throughout the whole kingdom of Siam, and it is likewise agreed that no Siamese produce, which shall have paid transit or other duties, shall be subject to any tariff, duty, or other charge whatsoever, either before or at the time of shipment.

Art. XXI.—On paying the duties above mentioned, which are not to be augmented in future, subjects of the Contracting German States shall be at liberty to import into the kingdom of Siam from German and foreign ports, and likewise to export for all destinations, all goods which on the day of the signing of the present Treaty are not the object of a formal prohibition or a special monopoly. The Siamese Government reserves to itself, however, the right of prohibiting the exportation of rice, whenever it shall find reason to apprehend a dearth in the country. But such prohibition, which must be published one month before being enforced, shall not interfere with the fulfilment of contracts made *bonâ fide* before its publication;

German merchants shall, however, inform the Siamese authorities of any bargains they have concluded previously to the prohibition. It shall also be permitted that ships which have arrived in Siam at the time of the publication of said prohibition, or are on their way to Siam from Chinese ports or from Singapore, if they have left those ports before the prohibition to export could be known there, may be laden with rice for exportation. Should the Siamese Government thereafter reduce the duties on goods imported or exported in Siamese or other bottoms, vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States, which import or export similar produce, shall immediately participate in the benefit accruing from such a reduction.

Art. XXII.—The Consular Officer of the Contracting German States, shall see that German merchants and seamen conform themselves to the regulations annexed to the present Treaty, and the Siamese authorities shall aid them herein. All fines levied for infractions of the present Treaty shall belong to the Siamese Government.

Art. XXIII.—The Contracting German States and their subjects shall be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges that may have been or may hereafter be granted by the Siamese Government to the government, subjects, or citizens of any other nation.

Art. XXIV.—After the lapse of twelve years from the date of ratification of this Treaty the Contracting States may propose a revision of the present Treaty and of the regulations and tariff thereunto annexed, in order to introduce such alterations, additions, and amendments as experience may prove to be desirable. Notice of such an intention must, however, be given at least a year beforehand.

Art. XXV.—The present Treaty is executed in four-fold copies, in the German, the Siamese, and the English languages. All these versions have one and the same meaning and intention, but the English text shall be looked upon as the original text of the Treaty, so that, if any different interpretation of the German and Siamese versions shall ever occur, the English text shall determine the sense.

The Treaty shall take effect immediately, and its ratifications shall be exchanged at Bangkok within eighteen months of the present date.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries named at the beginning have signed and sealed the present Treaty at Bangkok, on the seventh day of the month of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, corresponding to the Siamese date of the eighth day of the third moon, in the year of the Cock, the third of the Decade, eleventh of the present reign, and one thousand two hundred and twenty-third of the Siamese civil era.

Here follow the seals and signatures of the Commissioners.

TRADE REGULATIONS.

I.—The master of every ship, belonging to any of the Contracting German States, which comes to Bangkok to trade, must either before or after entering the river, as he may choose, report the arrival of his vessel at the Paknam Custom-house, and the number of his crew and guns, and the name of the port from whence he comes. As soon as his vessel has anchored at Paknam, he shall deliver up all his guns and ammunition into the custody of the Custom-house Officer, and a Custom-house Officer will then be appointed to accompany the vessel to Bangkok.

II.—Every merchant vessel passing Paknam, without discharging her guns and ammunition as directed in the foregoing regulation, will be sent back to Paknam to comply with its provisions, and will be liable to a fine not exceeding eight hundred ticals. After having given up her guns and ammunition, she will be permitted to return to Bangkok.

III.—Whenever a German merchant vessel shall have cast anchor at Bangkok, the master shall, unless a holiday intervenes, proceed within four and twenty hours to the German Consulate, and there deposit the ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., together with a true manifest of his cargo, and upon the Consular Officer reporting these particulars to the Custom-house, permission to break bulk will at once be given by the latter. Should the Custom-house delay granting such permission for more than

twenty-four hours, the Consular Officer may give a permit, which shall have the same validity as if it proceeded from the Custom house.

For neglecting to report his arrival or for presenting a false manifest, the master will be liable to a penalty not exceeding four hundred ticals, but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring any penalty.

IV.—A German vessel breaking bulk and commencing to discharge before having obtained due permission, or smuggling on the river or outside the bar, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding eight hundred ticals, and to confiscation of the goods so smuggled or discharged.

V.—As soon as a German vessel shall have discharged her cargo and completed her outward lading, paid all her duties and delivered a true manifest of her outward cargo to the German Consular Officer, a Siamese port clearance shall be granted to her, and, in the absence of any legal impediment to her departure, the German Consular Officer will then return the ship's papers to the master and allow the vessel to leave. A Custom-house Officer will accompany the vessel to Paknam, and there she will be inspected by the Custom-house Officers of that station, and will receive back from them the guns and ammunition previously delivered into their charge.

VI.—All Custom-house Officers shall carry a badge, by which they can be distinguished when acting officially, and only two Custom-house Officers shall be allowed on board a German vessel at one time, unless a greater number should be required to effect the seizure of smuggled goods.

T A R I F F.

Here follows the Tariff of Import, Export, and Inland Duties to be levied on Articles of Trade, which is precisely the same as that attached to the English Treaty, with the subjoined additions:—

The duties on goods imported into the Kingdom of Siam in vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States shall not exceed three per cent. on their value, and shall be paid either in kind or in money, at the choice of the importer.

Foreign coins, gold and silver in bars or ingots, gold leaf, provisions, and personal effects may be imported or exported duty free.

Such Consular Officers of the Contracting German States as shall be prohibited by their Governments from engaging in trade are at liberty to import duty free all objects of furniture, outfit, and consumption they may require for their own private use.

Opium may be imported duty free, but can be sold only to the opium farmer or his agents. In like manner guns and ammunition may also be sold to the Siamese Government or to the Consul of the same.

REGULATIONS FOR FOREIGN TRADE IN SIAM.

His Royal Highness Prince Krom Hluang Wongsa-dirat-sanidt, Superintendent of Customs, begs to inform all who are interested in this document, that having consulted with all the Consuls in Siam about the Imports and Exports, he has agreed with them upon the following Regulations, which, from this date, are the law of the land:—

20th January, 1863.

I.—Merchants or other persons importing merchandise for sale into Bangkok, shall pass sight entries at the Custom-house within twenty-four hours after the vessel shall have entered in the Consulate or Master-attendant's office, and upon such entries being made permission shall be granted to land the goods. But in order that the discharge of the importing vessels shall not be delayed, the Siamese Custom-house authorities are at liberty to land and store all goods for which permits have not been lodged with the Custom-house officer on board in time for good delivery, and all charges for landing and storing shall be paid by the importers or consignees.

II.—Forty-eight hours after the discharge of the goods shall be allowed the consignees for completing the entries.

III.—Munitions of war are prohibited from being sold by merchants or other persons without reporting to the authorities and obtaining permission to do so.

IV.—Mat bags, imported by merchants or other persons, shall pay a duty of three per cent. either in kind or money, but upon proof being given of their having been used by the importer for his own exportation, a drawback to the full extent of the duty on the bags so used shall be allowed.

V.—Masters of vessels shall report to the inspector of Customs any ship stores, provisions, or other merchandise they may have for sale, and obtain a permit to discharge the same previous to doing so.

VI.—Merchants or other persons having imported merchandise, and found it unsaleable, and desiring to re-export it, shall report the particulars to the inspector of Customs, and receive drawback to the full amount of the duty paid by them on the said goods.

VII.—Masters of vessels, or supercargoes purchasing produce generally liable to export duty, to be consumed by the crews of vessels on a voyage, shall report to the inspector of Customs the quantity purchased.

VIII.—Merchants or other persons exporting produce either in foreign or native vessels, shall enter with the inspector of Customs the quantity, description, and value of export previous to vessel's obtaining port clearance.

IX.—The inspector of Customs shall have authority to search passengers' baggage when he deems it necessary, but it shall be passed within half an-hour after the vessel's arrival in Bangkok. The cargo shall also be discharged under the inspection of a Custom-house officer according to the manifest furnished by the inspector of Customs; in the absence of the Custom-house officer appointed to be on board during legal hours, the master shall nevertheless have liberty to deliver cargo.

X.—Should the inspector of imports and exports have reason to doubt the correctness of any entry, he may place under seal the goods so suspected, to be afterwards examined, but such examination shall not be delayed by the inspector or consignee beyond the period of three months, and the merchandise thus under seal shall not be transferred nor exported; if upon examination the goods are found to have been incorrectly entered, they shall be resealed under the joint seals of the inspector of Customs and the consignee or importer, and shall be at once removed to the Custom-house godowns pending adjudication by the Consul to whose jurisdiction the case belongs, and the Superintendent of Customs jointly.

XI.—Masters and supercargoes of vessels shall ordinarily neither receive nor discharge cargo but between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., when an officer will be in attendance on board. Special permission will have to be obtained from the Inspector of Customs to receive or discharge cargo at other than the above stated times.

XII.—That should permission not be granted by the Siamese authorities for a vessel to break bulk within 24 hours after her due entry, the Consul of the nation to whom the vessel belongs shall have power to order the discharge.

XIII.—That the Siamese Government will be liable for damages in the case of any vessel having been detained by the inspectors of imports and exports upon suspicion, which on examination appears to have been unfounded.

XIV.—That all cases arising from a breach of these regulations shall be laid before the Consul concerned, who will then with the Superintendent of Customs enquire whether the infraction has been intentional or through ignorance, and only in cases of wilful infringement of the regulations, shall they impose the full fine; in cases where there is no proof of the infringement being intentional they shall proportion the fine to the offence.

XV.—The native vessels shall be under the same strict control as vessels of other nations.

Should it appear to the Consuls of this place that those whose interests are committed to them trade at a disadvantage in this last respect, they will withdraw their consent to the regulations.

LAWS CONCERNING VESSELS BELONGING TO SIAM, AND VESSELS FROM FOREIGN
PORTS, LARGE VESSELS AND LIGHTERS WHICH COME INTO THE CHOW
PHYA RIVER, OR INTO ANY OF THE RIVERS OF THE
PROVINCES BELONGING TO SIAM.

I.—If a vessel come into the Chow Phya river, she shall cast anchor at the Guard Station at Paknam. Her master shall then report his name, the name of his vessel, from whence she comes, how many men she has on board, and what merchandise she has, so that the officer at the station may first examine his vessel. If she have guns and ammunition on board, the master shall deliver these to the care of the officer in charge. If the vessel going out be a merchant vessel belonging to a foreign port, or a vessel belonging to Siam, having a European or American captain, then she shall first be reported to Luang Wisuth Sakaratith, the Harbour-master, and then a pass be obtained for her at the Custom-office. But vessels belonging to the country, under Chinese or Mussulman flag, according to the custom of either, shall be reported to the officers of the port in the service of the Kromato of the right hand, or the Kromato of the left hand (according to whose business it is), and request a pass for the vessel according to the custom. When the vessel shall have dropped down to the Guard Station at Paknam, the pass shall be presented to the officer of the station, and, when the said officer discovers no cause why she should be detained, she may pass on.

In case a vessel that is coming in or going out do not stop at the Guard Station, and thus violate the treaties, she shall forfeit the sum of eight hundred ticals, as the treaties have stipulated. And if a vessel shall go into any port of the provinces, or come out of any such port, she shall cast anchor at the Guard Station [at the mouth of such river] and report herself to the officer of the station, and whatever he shall direct the master to do in the premises, that must be done which is according to the treaties.

Light on Vessels, and Mooring Ships.

II.—When any ship or vessel shall have entered into any river she shall keep a light burning three fathoms above her upper deck from early twilight to clear morning

light. And when she shall have arrived up the river, within the precincts of the town, her master shall first report himself to the Harbour-master, who will direct him to a berth for his vessel, which direction he must follow. She shall be moored by two anchors, one for the flood, and the other for the ebb tide, and rig her jib-boom in.

Masters of vessels are prohibited from quitting the place of anchorage which has been assigned to them, without having first obtained the sanction of the Harbour-master. Every infraction will be punished by a fine.

The Line of Mooring.

III.—The Harbour-master shall direct the masters of vessels not to moor their vessels very near the shore. The vessels shall be so moored as that they will not be liable to swing round and strike any floating house. They shall not be moored at the mouth of any canal, but shall be arranged in a line up and down the river. Masters of vessels are hereby forbidden to fasten their cable to the shore, so as to form obstructions to the passage of boats near the shore.

Collision and Sinking of Vessels.

IV.—If vessels come into collision with one another, and are injured, and persons lose their lives by the accident, and property be lost, or damaged to whatever amount, report must be made of it to the Harbour-master, who will then examine the matter, and report to the proper authority, who will adjudicate the case.

If a vessel coming in or going out shall spring a leak, and sink in the channel of the river, the master of the same shall employ men to remove that obstruction. But should he not do this, the Harbour-master shall cause it to be done, and whatever be the cost of that work it shall be paid by the master of the said vessel.

Liabilities of Vessels not properly Moored.

V.—If the master of any vessel do not abide by the 2nd and 3rd articles as above stated, and a large vessel dropping down or coming up the river shall run against such a vessel and injure her, damages may not be claimed from the vessel thus causing the injury.

If a small vessel shall run against a vessel not properly moored, and the small vessel be sunk thereby, and property damaged or lost, to whatever amount, the master of the large vessel shall pay the value of all property lost or damaged and pay a fine of one hundred and sixty ticals, because he did not take care to follow the directions given in articles 2nd and 3rd.

All cases of this class that exist at the present time, or that may arise in the future, and the person required thereby to pay damages shall have any doubt as to the true worth of the property damaged or lost, the owner of the said property shall under oath, administered according to the custom of his own religion, afford satisfactory evidence that the property lost was of the value claimed.

In all cases where a fine is imposed on masters of vessels for carelessness of the kind above stated, the money thus obtained shall become the property of the Government.

Cable and Ropes connecting with the Shore.

Art. VI.—If a master of a vessel shall remove from his berth and moor close in shore for the purpose of receiving merchandise, or for any other advantage, and shall in the day time fasten ropes to the land to bring her in to shore, it shall not be unlawful. But the ropes must not be thus engaged in the night time.

If a vessel shall remove from her berth to receive merchandise, and be fastened close to a wharf, one or two abreast of each other, but not so that the way for the passing of boats outside shall be obstructed—or shall put into shore to cast out ballast, or do anything else, and the vessel be in close contact with the shore or wharf, and there be left no passage for boats between her and the shore, ropes may in such cases be extended from her to the shore, for the purpose of retaining her place.

The Royal Barges, sea's of either the first or second king, are allowed to be moored in front of the royal palaces; and although their cables and ropes be made fast to the shore, it shall not be unlawful, because they are near the seats of the kings on the bank of the river, it not being suitable that any persons besides those engaged in royal service should come near to them.

If any one attempt to pass between the said Barges and the Royal seats on the river's bank, and run against their cables, or ropes, and the boat be capsized, all damages thus resulting shall be suffered by the owner of the boat, because the act had been forbidden. There are only two such places, viz.: one in front of the First King's Palace, and one in front of the Second King's Palace. Again, masters of boats in the canals, laden with goods coming out to moor in the river with the view to sell their merchandise, if they wish to anchor near the shore may do so, provided they leave an open passage between their boats and the shore sufficient for small boats to pass.

According to Article IV., if a small boat get entangled in the ropes or chains of vessels, by which they are held in their proper places according to those laws, or run against a vessel thus orderly moored, and be capsized, and property be lost by the accident in whatever way, the owner of the boat capsized shall not claim any damages.

Respect to be paid to the Kings when passing.

VII.—If either of their Majesties the Kings of Siam desire to pass on the river, and a vessel riding at anchor shall in any wise interrupt the way, and the Harbour-master or other officer in charge shall order said vessel to move out of the way, then the master of the vessel shall be bound to obey that order within the space of three hours.

And concerning all vessels of commerce lying at anchor in the river, whenever the Royal Barges bearing either of their Majesties the Kings of Siam shall approach near them, it is requested that their colours be drawn up to bestow a Royal salute according to custom. And the people who may be on board these vessels at the time can at their pleasure either retire out of sight of the King as he passes, or come out and salute him, according to the custom of the country and the language to which they belong. But let them not walk back and forth, or get up and sit down on the bulwarks with their feet dangling down the sides of the vessels, or go up the mast, or perform work thereon at the time, because this would be regarded by the Siamese as an insult offered to the King.

If such offence be committed, or the vessel fail to be removed out of the King's way, and she be one belonging to the kingdom of Siam, the Siamese officer in charge shall inflict the punishment due. But if the vessel be a merchant vessel belonging to a foreign port, coming under the jurisdiction of either of the Consuls, complaint of the same shall be made to the Consul.

Collision of Vessels.

VIII.—In case a large vessel, coming up or going down the river, runs into another vessel, or into a floating house, or any building that is orderly moored, and damage property, the master of said vessel shall cause to be made a due estimate of the damage done, and pay it, be the same little or much. But if the vessel which did the damage be herself injured to whatever amount, she shall not claim any damages of the vessel, or floating house, or other float by which she was thus damaged, because she herself alone ran into the other.

Again, steamboats in Siam, which are to be many in the future, when they come or go with or against the tide, shall not pass near the shore, but between the lines of large vessels at anchor. The reason of this law is, that steamboats have great power and speed, so that small craft will be likely not to have time to get out of their way.

FRANCE AND CAMBODIA.

TREATY BETWEEN THE PRINCE OF CAMBODIA AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

SIGNED AT UDONG, AUGUST 11TH, 1863.

This Treaty having been duly considered and concluded between the Admiral, on the part of the Emperor of the French, and the Prince of Cambodia, in order that Cambodia may be in peace and prosperity [with Lower Cochinchina], and as the two nations are contiguous, the Cambodians must not be on unfriendly terms with the French. For this reason the Emperor of the French instructed the Commander-in-chief, Vice-Admiral de la Grandière, Governor of Saigon, to consult with the Prince of Cambodia, and make it publicly known that the Emperor of the French will assist to protect Cambodia. For carrying into effect this object the Commander-in-chief, Admiral de la Grandière, Governor of Saigon, and the Somdetch Phra Mala Uferat, Governor of Cambodia, have concluded the following treaty:—

Art. I.—The Emperor of the French will assist and protect Cambodia.

Art. II.—The Emperor of the French will appoint a French officer as Consul to reside near the Prince of Cambodia, to enforce the observance of this treaty by both nations. This French officer will be under the orders of the Commander-in-chief at Saigon. The Prince of Cambodia will appoint a Cambodian officer to reside with the Commander-in-chief as Consul.

Art. III.—If a French officer reside in Cambodia in the above-mentioned capacity, he is to be considered as a noble of high rank, and to be respected and feared as such.

Art. IV.—If any other Foreign nation desire to appoint a Consul in Cambodia, the Prince of Cambodia and his chief nobles will consult with the French Commander-in-chief at Saigon, and if all agree, then that Foreign nation can appoint a Consul. If the Prince of Cambodia and his nobles will not consent to allow any foreign nation to appoint a Consul in Cambodia the Admiral Commander-in-chief at Saigon will also refuse his consent.

Art. V.—If any French subjects desire to travel about for the purposes of trade, or to build houses in Cambodia, they must inform the Cambodian authorities, who will provide them with documents to do so.

Art. VI.—If any Cambodian subjects go to the French territories, they shall have like privileges and powers.

Art. VII.—If French subjects and Cambodians have disputes together, they must complain to the French Consul, and if after investigation the case is not settled, the Consul and the Cambodian officers will consult together and arrange the matter justly. If Cambodians have disputes, the French Consul will not interfere in the matter. If French subjects have disputes among themselves the Cambodian officer will not interfere. If foreigners, natives of Europe, have disputes with the French, the French officers will settle the case. If a French subject, having committed an offence, fly to Cambodia, the Cambodian authorities will assist the French Consul to convey the defaulter to the Commander-in-chief at Saigon for judgment. If there be no French Consul or Officer in Cambodia, the French Commander-in-chief will have power to act for the Consul in arranging such matters.

Art. VIII.—If a French subject wish to reside in Cambodia he will register himself at the French Consulate, and the French Consul will inform the Cambodian authorities of the circumstance.

Art. IX.—If a Cambodian wish to reside in French territory, and there is no impediment to his doing so, he will be registered by the Cambodian authorities themselves, or by the Cambodian officer appointed by the Prince of Cambodia to reside at Saigon.

Art. X.—If traders bring merchandise of any description from foreign ports, with the exception of opium, for sale in Cambodia, and they have a pass from the Saigon authorities permitting them to come, the Cambodian Custom-house must not levy any duty, but if the traders bring opium, the Cambodian authorities can levy a duty on it.

Art. XI.—All articles of commerce which traders take from Cambodia to Cochinchina, if the Cambodian Custom-house officers have already collected the duty on them and the "Tangkau" has a pass from the Cambodian authorities, which will be countersigned by the French Consul, will be permitted to be sold in the French territory free of duty.

Art. XII.—If any French subject in pursuit of science come to Cambodia, he must inform the Cambodian authorities, who will render assistance and provide for his safe conduct.

Art. XIII.—If French ships or junks be plundered by pirates anywhere within the Cambodian territory at any time, and the Cambodian authorities of that place are informed of the circumstance, they will examine the matter, seize and punish the robbers according to law, and the property recovered will be restored to the owners or to the French Consul, who will deliver it over to the owners. If the robbers are not found, and no property recovered, and if the Cambodian authorities have made every search without success, the said authorities will not be held responsible. The above is also applicable to the property of French subjects in Cambodia.

Art. XIV.—If Cambodian ships or junks be plundered by pirates in the French dominions, the French authorities of the nearest place on being informed will search for the robbers, seize and punish them according to law, and the property recovered will be restored to the owners; if the owners be absent, to the Cambodian officers for transmission to them. If after making search for the robbers and property the French officers do not find them, they are not to be held responsible. If Cambodian officers in French territory be plundered of any kind of property the above is also applicable to them, and if the French officers have done their utmost to find the robbers and property, but without success, they will not be made answerable.

Art. XV.—All French Bishops have authority to teach religion throughout the territories of Cambodia, and the Cambodians will offer no impediment to their doing so. If they wish to build churches, schools, or hospitals, they will inform the Cambodian authorities, whose consent will be necessary.

Art. XVI.—The Emperor of the French recognises the Prince of Cambodia as a legitimate Prince, and agrees to assist him in preserving peace and friendship, and to protect Cambodia from her enemies and from the oppression of other countries. The Emperor of the French will honestly assist the Prince so as to enable him to collect duties from the traders and to enable them to proceed to sea.

Art. XVII.—In order that the foregoing article may be easily carried into effect, the French Commander-in-chief, Governor of Saigon, desires some land at "Charvey Chung," to build houses for coals and godowns for rice for the French vessels. The Prince of Cambodia agrees to give the said land at "Charvey Chung," viz., from the north of the fort and stockades of 15 sen (1,800 feet). If any Cambodian temple ground intervene it must be avoided, and such ground to continue to remain and belong to the said temples. If the French Commander-in-chief desires any more land anywhere, the Prince and his nobles, if after consideration they find a piece suitable, will grant it on the same conditions as at "Charvey Chung."

Art. XVIII.—In order to show their gratitude for the protection afforded by the Emperor of the French for the purpose of promoting the peace and prosperity of the country, the Cambodians agree that if the French wish to cut timber in the Cambodian forests for the purpose of building the ships of the Emperor of the French, they shall be permitted to do so, upon informing the Cambodian authorities, who will send instructions to the Governors of the Interior to that effect. On the part of the French they agree to pay all expenses incurred. If the French buy any merchandise in Cambodia they will be permitted to do so with facility, the price of such merchandise to be arranged between the purchaser and seller.

Art. XIX.—This treaty being concluded, requires only the Emperor of the French's consent by placing his seal on it; three copies have been made. The Prince of Cambodia, Samdech Ong Phra Norodom, has signed and sealed them, together with the French Commander-in-chief.

Dated Udong, 11th August, 1863.

FRANCE AND ANNAM.

TREATY BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE AND THE KINGDOM OF ANNAM.

SIGNED AT SAIGON, 15TH MARCH, 1874.

His Excellency the President of the Republic of France and His Majesty the King of Annam, wishing to unite their countries by the ties of a durable amity, have resolved to conclude a treaty of peace and alliance replacing that of 5th June, 1862, and they have in consequence named their plenipotentiaries to that effect, namely:—

His Excellency the President of the Republic of France: Rear Admiral Dupré, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Lower Cochin-China, Grand Officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honour, Officer of Public Instruction, etc.; and His Majesty the King of Annam: Letuan, Minister of Justice, first ambassador, and Ngu, en-van-tuong, First Councillor of the Ministry of Rites, second ambassador; who, after communication of their respective powers, found in due form, have agreed to the following articles:—

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual peace, amity, and alliance between France and the Kingdom of Annam.

Art. II.—His Excellency the President of the French Republic, recognising the sovereignty of the King of Annam and his entire independence of all foreign power whatsoever, promises him aid and assistance, and engages to give him, on his demand and gratuitously, the necessary means for maintaining order and tranquility in his state, to defend it against all attacks, and to destroy the piracy which desolates a portion of the coast of the kingdom.

Art. III.—In recognition of this protection, His Majesty the King of Annam engages to conform his foreign policy to that of France and in nothing to change his present diplomatic relations.

This political engagement does not extend to treaties of commerce, but in no case shall His Majesty the King of Annam make with any nation whatsoever a treaty of commerce in disaccord with that concluded between France and the Kingdom of Annam, and without having previously informed the French Government.

His Excellency the President of the French Republic engages to make to His Majesty the King of Annam a gratuitous present:—

1.—Of five steam vessels of five hundred horse power, in perfect condition alike in their boilers and engines, arms and equipment, in conformity with the provisions of the rules of armament.

2.—Of one hundred cannon of seven and six centimetres in diameters, provided with two hundred charges per piece.

3.—Of one thousand breech-loading rifles; and five hundred thousand cartridges.

These boats and arms shall be delivered free in Cochin-China within the space of one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications.

Art. IV.—His Excellency the President of the French Republic likewise promises to place at the disposition of the King a sufficient number of military and marine instructors to reorganise his army and fleet; of engineers and chief artisans capable of directing the works which it shall please His Majesty to undertake; of men expert in finance to organise the excise and customs services in the kingdom; of professors to establish a college at Hué. He promises also to furnish to the

King the war vessels and the arms and munitions which His Majesty shall judge necessary to his service. The equitable remuneration for the services thus rendered shall be fixed by common consent between the high contracting parties.

Art. V.—His Majesty the King of Annam recognises the full and entire sovereignty of France over the whole of the territory actually occupied by her, and comprised within the following boundaries:—On the east, the China Sea and the Kingdom of Annam (province of Binh-thuan); on the west, the Gulf of Siam; on the south, the China Sea; on the north, the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Kingdom of Annam (province of Binh-thuan). The eleven tombs of the family Pham, situated on the land of the villages of Fannien-dong and of Fan-guan-dong (province of Saigon) and the three tombs of the family Hô, situated on the land of the villages of Liu chun-tay and of Fan-may (province of Bien-hoa) shall not be opened, dug, violated, nor destroyed. There shall be assigned a lot of ground of one hundred maos in extent to the tombs of the family Pham, and a lot of equal extent to those of the family Hô. The revenues of these lands shall be devoted to the maintenance of the tombs and the subsistence of the families charged with their conservation. The lands shall be exempt from imposts and the men of these families shall be equally exempt from personal imposts, from military service, and from forced service (*corvées*).

Art. VI.—France remits to the King of Annam the whole of the ancient indemnity of war still remaining due.

Art. VII.—His Majesty formally engages to repay, through the French Government, the remainder of the indemnity due to Sapin, amounting to one million dollars (at Frs. 0.62 per dollar), and to devote to this repayment the half of the net revenue from the Customs at the ports open to European and American commerce, of whatever it may be the product. The amount shall be lodged each year in the public treasury of Saigon, which shall be charged with the remittance of it to the Spanish Government, to take a receipt, and to transmit this receipt to the Annamese Government.

Art. VIII.—His Excellency the President of the French Republic and His Majesty the King record a general Amnesty, full and entire, with all sequestrations placed on their goods, to those of their respective subjects who, up to the time of the conclusion of the treaty and before, have been compromised in the service of the other contracting party.

Art. IX.—His Majesty the King of Annam, recognising that the Catholic religion teaches men to do good, revokes and annuls all prohibitions issued against that religion and accords to all his subjects permission to embrace and practise it freely.

In consequence, the Christians of the Kingdom of Annam may assemble in churches in unlimited numbers for the exercise of their worship. They shall not be compelled, under any pretext, to act contrary to their religion nor be subjected to special taxation. They shall be admitted to all assemblies and to the public employ without being liable to any act prohibited by their religion.

His Majesty agrees to destroy the registers of computation of the Christians made fifteen years ago and to treat them, as regards valuation and taxes, exactly like his other subjects. He further engages to renew the prohibition, so wisely made by him, of the employment in language or writing of terms injurious to religion, and to cause the articles of the *Tháp Dien* in which such terms are employed to be corrected.

Bishops and missionaries may freely enter the kingdom and travel in their dioceses with a passport from the Governor of Cochin-China *visé* by the Minister of Rites or by the Governor of the province. They may everywhere preach the Catholic doctrine. They shall not be subject to any particular surveillance, nor are the villagers required to notify the mandarins of their arrival, presence, or departure.

Annamese priests shall freely exercise, as the missionaries, their ministry. If their conduct be reprehensible and punishable according to law by corporal punishment this shall be commuted to an equivalent punishment.

The bishops, missionaries, and Annamese priests shall have the right of purchasing and renting lands and houses, and of building churches, orphanages, and all other edifices intended for the service of their religion.



The property of Christians confiscated on account of their religion and still under sequestration shall be restored to them.

All the preceding provisions shall apply to Spanish as well as to French missionaries.

Immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications the liberty accorded by His Majesty to his Christian subjects shall be proclaimed by royal edict in all the communes.

Art. X.—The Annamese Government shall have the right of opening at Saigon a college placed under the surveillance of the Director of the Interior and in which nothing contrary to morality and the exercise of the French authority may be taught. Religion in it shall be entirely free.

In case of contravention the professor who shall have committed a breach of these prescriptions shall be sent back to his country, and even, if the gravity of the case require it, the college may be closed.

Art. XI.—The Annamese Government engages to open to commerce the ports of Thin-nai, in the province of Binh-dinh; of Minh-hai, in the province of Hai-dzuong; the town of Hanoi, and the passage by the river Nhi-hâ from the sea to Yunnan.

A convention, additional to the treaty and having the same force with it, shall fix the conditions under which this commerce shall be carried on.

The port of Minh-hai, that of Hanoi, and the transit by the river shall be opened immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, or sooner if possible; that of Thin-hai a year afterwards.

Other ports or rivers may be afterwards opened to commerce if the number and importance of the relations established show the utility of this measure.

Art. XII.—French or Annamese subjects of France and foreigners in general may, respecting the laws of the country, establish themselves, hold possessions, and freely carry on commercial or industrial operations in the above-named towns. The Government of His Majesty shall place at their disposal the lands necessary for their establishment.

They may in the same way navigate and trade between the sea and province of Yunnan by the river Nhi-hâ, paying the fixed dues, and on the condition that all traffic is interdicted along the banks of the river between the sea and Hanoi and between Hanoi and the frontier of China.

They may freely select and engage for their service compradores, interpreters, clerks, workmen, boatmen, and servants.

Art. XIII.—France shall appoint in each of the ports open to commerce a Consul or agent, assisted by a sufficient force, not exceeding one hundred men in number, to assure his security and cause his authority to be respected, and to act as police for foreigners until all fear on this subject shall be dissipated by the establishment of good relations, which cannot fail to be brought about by the loyal execution of the treaty.

Art. XIV.—The subjects of the King may, on their side, freely travel, reside, hold possessions, and trade in France and in the French colonies on conforming to the laws. To assure their protection His Majesty shall have the right of causing agents to reside in the ports or towns which he may choose.

Art. XV.—When French subjects, European or Cochin-Chinese, or other foreigners shall desire to establish themselves in one of the places above specified they shall register themselves with the French resident, who shall advise the local authority of it.

Annamese subjects wishing to establish themselves on French territory shall be subject to the same provision.

French or foreigners wishing to travel in the interior of the country can only do so when provided with a passport delivered by a French agent and with the consent and *visé* of the Annamese authorities. All trade is forbidden to them under pain of confiscation of their goods.

Owing to the present state of the country, foreigners shall not enjoy this right of travel until the Annamese Government, in accord with the representatives of France at Hué, shall judge the country sufficiently quiet.

If French travellers wish to traverse the country as savants, declaration of it shall be equally made; under this title they shall enjoy the protection of the Government, who shall give them the necessary passports, aid them in the accomplishment of their mission, and facilitate their studies.

Art. XVI.—All disputes between French or between French and foreigners shall be tried by the French resident.

When French subjects or foreigners shall have disputes with Annamese or some complaint to make or claim to lodge they shall first state the matter to the resident, who shall endeavour to bring about an amicable arrangement.

If such arrangement be impossible the resident shall request the assistance of an Annamese judge commissioned to that effect, and after having examined the affair conjointly they shall determine it according to the rules of equity.

It shall be the same if an Annamese have a dispute with a French subject or foreigner; the former shall address himself to the Magistrate, who, if he cannot reconcile the parties, shall request the assistance of the French resident and decide with him.

But all disputes between French or between French and foreigners shall be decided by the French resident alone.

Art. XVII.—Crimes and misdemeanours committed by French or foreigners on Annamese territory shall be tried at Saigon by competent tribunals. On the requisition of the French resident the local authorities shall use all their efforts to arrest the criminals and deliver them to him.

If a crime or misdemeanour be committed on French territory by a subject of His Majesty, the Consul or agent of His Majesty shall be officially informed of the proceedings to be taken against the accused and placed in a position to assure himself that all legal forms are duly observed.

Art. XVIII.—If any wrong-doer, guilty of disorder or robbery on French territory, shall seek refuge on Annamese territory, the local authorities, on being advised of the same, shall exert themselves to seize the criminal and deliver him to the French authorities.

It shall be the same if robbers, pirates, or criminals of any description, subjects of the King, shall take refuge on French territory; they shall be pursued immediately advice is received, and, if possible, arrested and given up to the authorities of their country.

Art. XIX.—In case of the decease of a French subject or foreigner on Annamese territory, or of an Annamese subject on French territory, the goods of the deceased shall be delivered to his heirs, or, in their absence or default, to the resident, who shall be charged with the delivery of them to those entitled.

Art. XX.—To assure and facilitate the execution of the clauses and stipulations of the present treaty, one year after its signature His Excellency the President of the French Republic shall appoint a resident, having the rank of Minister, to reside near His Majesty the King of Annam. The resident shall be charged with the maintenance of amicable relations between the High Contracting Parties and to see to the conscientious execution of the articles of the treaty.

The rank of this envoy and the honours and prerogatives to which he shall be entitled shall be subsequently settled by common accord and on the footing of perfect reciprocity between the High Contracting Parties.

His Majesty the King of Annam shall have the right to appoint residents at Paris and at Saigon.

The expenses occasioned by the sojourn of these residents shall be borne by their respective governments.

Art. XXI.—This treaty replaces the treaty of 1862, and the French Government undertakes to obtain the consent of the Spanish Government. In cases where Spain does not accept the modifications of the treaty of 1862 the present treaty shall have

effect only as between France and Annam, and the former stipulations concerning Spain shall continue in force. France, in this case, will charge herself with the reimbursement of the Spanish indemnity and will substitute herself for Spain as creditor of Annam to be reimbursed according to the provisions of Article VII. of the present treaty.

Art. XII.—The present treaty is made in perpetuity. It shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Hué within the space of one year, or sooner if possible. It shall be published and put in force as soon as the exchange of ratifications shall have taken place.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and affixed their seals thereto.

Made at Saigon, at the Palace of the Government of French Cochinchina, in four copies, on the 15th day of March of the year of Grace 1874, corresponding to the twenty-seventh day of the first month of the twenty-seventh year of Tu-Duc.

(Signed) CONTRE-AMIRAL DUPRE.

(Signed) LE-TUAN.

(Signed) NGUYEN-VAN-TUONG.

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ANNAM.

SIGNED AT SAIGON, 31ST AUGUST, 1874.

Art. I.—In accordance with the stipulations of Art. XI. of the treaty of the 15th March, 1874, the King of Annam opens to foreign commerce, without distinction of flag or nationality, his ports of Th^h-nai in the province of Binh-ginh, of Ninh-hai in the province of Hai-duong, the town of Hanoi, and the river Nhi-ha from the sea to the Chinese frontier.

Art. II.—In the open ports commerce shall be free after the payment of a tax of five per cent. on the value of merchandise entering or leaving. This tax shall be ten per cent. on salt.

Notwithstanding, arms and munitions of war shall neither be imported nor exported by way of trade. Trade in opium shall be subject to special regulations established by the Annamese Government.

The importation of grain shall always be permitted subject to a tax of five per cent.

Exportation of grain shall only be permitted in virtue of temporary authorisation by the Government of Annam. Such authorisation shall be communicated to the French resident at Hué. Grain shall, in this case, be subject to a duty of ten per cent.

The importation of silk and of *go-liem* shall always be permitted.

The exportation of silk and of *go-liem* wood shall be permitted each year only after the villages which pay their imposts in these two commodities shall have fully paid their imposts, and after the Annamese Government shall have purchased such quantities as are indispensable to its own use.

The import and export tariff on these articles shall be, as on all other merchandise, five per cent.

When the Annamese Government shall intend to avail itself of this right of suspending the exportation of silk and *go-liem* wood, it shall notify, at least one month in advance, the French resident at Hué; it shall in the same manner notify a month in advance the time at which the exportation of these commodities shall be again allowed.

No interdictions, with the exception of those affecting arms and munitions, which cannot be transported without special authorisation by the Annamese Government, shall apply to merchandise in transit to or from Yunnan; but the Annamese Government may take measures of precaution to prevent prohibited articles being landed on its territory.

Merchandise in transit for Yunnan shall only pay Customs dues on their entering Annamese territory when they arrive by sea or across the frontier of China (province of Yunnan).

No supplementary or accessory dues shall be levied on goods regularly introduced on their passage from one province or town to another.

It is understood that goods imported from abroad into the open ports, or exported to other countries from the open ports, in Chinese vessels or those belonging to Annam, shall be subject to the same interdictions and to the same duties as those imported from or exported to foreign countries under any other flag; and that these duties shall be collected by the same employés and lodged in the same places as those on goods imported or exported under foreign flags.

Art. III.—Light and anchorage dues are fixed at three-tenths of a tael per registered ton for vessels entering and leaving with a cargo, and at fifteen-hundredths of a tael per ton for vessels entering in ballast and leaving with a cargo, or entering with a cargo and leaving in ballast.

Vessels are considered as being in ballast when cargo is less than one-twentieth part of their tonnage and of less value than five francs per ton.

Vessels entering in ballast and leaving in ballast shall pay no light or anchorage dues.

Art. IV.—Goods from Saigon to one of the open ports of the kingdom of Annam, or to the province of Yunnan, in transit *via* the Nhi-ba, and those sent from one of these ports or from the province of Yunnan for Saigon, shall be subject only to one-half the dues paid by goods coming from elsewhere or having any other destination.

In order to avoid all fraud and as proof that the goods come from Saigon, vessels shall there show their papers to the captain of the port of commerce and they shall be there signed by the Annamese Consul.

The Customs may require vessels leaving Saigon to give security for the half of the dues from which they are exempt by virtue of paragraph 1 of the present Article, and if the security does not appear valuable, the Customs may require the lodgment of this half of the dues at the *depôt*, which shall be returned upon justification.

Art. V.—Trade by land between the province of Bien-hoa and that of Binh-thuan shall remain provisionally under the existing conditions, that is to say, no new dues shall be established nor shall any modification of the existing dues be established.

In the year following the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty a supplementary convention shall regulate the conditions to which this trade by land shall be subjected.

In any case the exportation of horses from the kingdom of Annam to the province of Bien-hoa shall not be subjected to heavier taxes than those now in force.

Art. VI.—To assure the collection of dues and in order to avoid disputes which might arise between foreigners and the Annamese authorities, the French Government shall place at the disposal of the Annamese Government the officials necessary for the direction of the Customs service, under the supervision and authority of the minister charged with this part of the public service. It shall also assist the Annamese Government to organise on the coasts an efficient service for the protection of commerce.

No European nor Frenchman shall be employed in the Customs at the open ports without the consent of the Consul of France or of the French Resident near the Court of Hué before the full payment of the Spanish indemnity.

This payment terminated, if the Annamese Government thinks that its Customs officers can dispense with the assistance of French functionaries, the two governments shall consider such modifications as this determination shall render necessary.

Art. VII.—The Customs of the open ports shall be directed by an Annamese functionary resident at Nih-hai; a French functionary placed at the disposal of the Annamese Government and bearing the title of “Chief of the European service” shall reside in the same port in order to arrange with him all matters of detail having for their end the good organisation of the service.

All Europeans employed in the Customs service shall hold office directly from the Chief of the European service. He shall have the right to correspond on the affairs of Customs and of commerce with the French Resident at Hué.

The Chief of the European service and the Chief of the Annamese service shall agree upon the reports to be addressed to the Minister of Finance. In case of dissent each of them may directly address this high functionary.

Art. VIII.—The ranks of the *personnel* placed at the service of His Majesty, their official relations with the authorities of the country, as well as their emoluments, shall be arranged by consent between the two countries.

Art. IX.—The accounts of the Customs shall be kept in duplicate, in the offices of the European service and in the financial establishment designed by the Annamese Government for the lodgment of the accounts of the dues.

Orders for the receipt of the dues shall bear the signature of the French functionary and that of the Annamese functionary. The same formality shall be observed when money shall be drawn from the Customs treasury to be lodged in that of the state.

The accounts and registers shall be compared every month.

There shall be charged to the product of light and anchorage dues, and in case of their insufficiency to the product of the Customs dues, always provided the charge does not exceed one-half of the revenue derived from the latter, the following:—

1.—The pay of the Europeans employed in the Customs at the open ports of Annam; that of the Annamese or other employés of the same service.

2.—The construction and maintenance of the Customs office.

3.—The construction and maintenance of light-houses, light ships, and buoys.

4.—The works of sounding and dredging.

Lastly, all the recognised necessary expenses for facilitating and promoting the development of commercial enterprise.

Art. XI.—The tariff of dues established by the present convention shall be in force for ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications; during this period it shall be modified only by the common consent of the High Contracting Parties and not within one year at a least from the time that the proposition shall have been made by one of them.

Art. XII.—All disputes between foreigners and the Customs officers as to the application of the Customs regulations shall be decided by the French Consul and an Annamese magistrate.

Art. XIII.—A French or foreign vessel arriving in the waters of one of the ports open to foreign trade shall have the right of engaging such pilot as is required to take the vessel immediately into port, and likewise a ship having paid all legal charges and being ready to leave shall not be refused pilots to enable the ship to leave without delay.

Any individual who may wish to exercise the profession of pilot for foreign vessels shall, on the presentation of three certificates from shipmasters, be commissioned by the French Consul and Captain of the Port.

The remuneration to be paid to the pilots shall be equitably regulated at each port by the Consul or Consular Agent and the Captain of the Port according to the distance and difficulties of the navigation.

Art. XIV.—As soon as the pilot shall have brought a foreign merchant ship into port the Chief of Customs shall send one or more overseers to inspect the vessel and prevent fraud. These overseers shall, according to their convenience, remain on their own boats or on board the vessel. The cost of their maintenance and their salaries shall be charged upon the Customs and they may not demand any remuneration whatever from the captain or the consignees. Every contravention of this regulation shall entail a punishment proportionate to the amount of the exaction, and the latter shall be returned in entirety.

Art. XV.—Within twenty-four hours following the arrival of a foreign merchant ship at one of the open ports, the captain, unless he be unavoidably prevented, and, failing him, the supercargo or the consignee, shall present themselves at the French Consulate and place in the hands of the Consul the ship's papers and the manifest. Within the following twenty-four hours the Consul shall send to the Chief of Customs an extract from the roll of the ship and a detailed note of the name of the ship, her legal tonnage, and the nature of her cargo. If in consequence of the negligence of the captain this last formality shall not have been accomplished within the forty-eight hours following the arrival of the ship, the captain shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars for each day of such delay, such fine to go to the Custom-house, but the whole amount of such penalty shall not exceed two hundred dollars.

Immediately after receipt of the note from the Consulate, the Chief of Customs shall give a permit to open the hold. If the captain, before having received such permit, shall have opened the hold and commenced to discharge he may be condemned in a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and the merchandise so discharged may be confiscated, the whole to the profit of the Custom-house.

The arms and munitions of war which merchant vessels may have on board for their own security shall be enumerated on the ship's papers and declared at the same time as the description of the cargo.

If the officers of the Annamese Government deem it necessary, these arms shall be placed in a depôt on shore in the hands of the Captain of the Port and the Consul, or in the frontier post, to be returned only on the departure of the vessel, either for the high sea or the Chinese territory. In the latter case the quantity of arms and munitions to be carried shall be determined by the Consul and the Chief of Customs according to circumstances. Contraventions shall be punished by the confiscation of the arms to the profit of the Annamese Government and also a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

If a vessel have clandestinely discharged arms or munitions on Annamese territory, these arms, if they are in small number, shall be confiscated and the offenders shall in addition be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, but if the quantity of arms or munitions so discharged be considerable and constitute a danger, the vessel may be seized and confiscated, as well as the whole or part of the cargo.

The confiscation of a European or American vessel shall be decreed only by the two governments.

Art. XVI.—Captains and foreign merchants may hire such boats or lighters as they wish for conveyance of merchandise and passengers, the amount to be paid for them being arranged between themselves by the parties interested, without the intervention of the Annamese authorities and consequently without their guarantee in case of accident, fraud, or the disappearance of such boats. The number shall not be limited and the monopoly shall not be conceded to any one; neither shall there be a monopoly of the conveyance of merchandise by street porters.

Art. XVII.—A foreign merchant having goods to load or discharge shall first send a detailed note of them to the Consul or Consular Agent, who will communicate it to the Chief of Customs. The latter shall at once give a permit to load or discharge. He will then proceed to the verification of the goods in the form most convenient to prevent loss to any of the parties.

The merchant must cause himself to be represented at the place of verification (if he does not attend himself), by a person possessing the requisite qualifications,

in order to watch his interests when the verification is proceeded with for the liquidation of the dues, in default of which, any subsequent re-claim shall be null and of no effect.

If the merchant cannot agree with the Annamese employé on the value to be fixed each party shall call in two or three merchants to examine the goods and the highest price which shall be offered shall be considered the value of the said goods.

The dues shall be calculated on the net weight. If the merchant cannot agree with the Annamese employé as to the amount of tare, each party shall select a certain number of the bales or cases, and the one on which there is the least tare shall be taken as fixing the amount of tare on the others.

If during the course of the verification any difficulty arise which cannot be decided, the merchant may claim the intervention of the Consul, who shall immediately submit the matter to the Chief of Customs, and these two shall arrive at an amicable arrangement; but the claim must be made within the twenty-four hours or it cannot be entertained. While the dispute remains unsettled, the Chief of Customs shall not enter the subject of it in the books, in order to afford every latitude for the examination and solution of the difficulty.

Goods which shall have been subjected to damage shall enjoy a reduction of dues proportionate to their depreciation. This shall be equitably determined and, if it is necessary, by experts on each side, as hereinbefore provided for.

Art. XVIII.—A vessel having entered one of the open ports, and not having then taken out the permit for discharge mentioned in the preceding article, may, within two days after its arrival, leave and go to another port without paying either anchorage or customs dues, which shall be ultimately discharged at the port where the sale of the goods is effected.

Art. XIX.—Import dues shall be paid by the captains and merchants as soon as the goods shall have been discharged and verified. Export dues shall be paid in the same way upon the loading of the goods. When the tonnage and customs dues payable by a vessel shall have been entirely paid, the Chief of Customs shall give a general clearance, on the exhibition of which the Consul shall return the ship's papers to the captain and allow him to leave.

It shall, however, if the captain consent, be lawful for the Customs administration (in order to facilitate the operations of trade) to calculate the dues according to the bills of lading without its being necessary to discharge the goods in order to ascertain their value and quantity.

Art. XX.—After the expiration of the two days mentioned in Art. XVIII., and before proceeding to discharge, each merchant vessel shall pay entirely the light and anchorage dues fixed by Article III. No other due, fee, or surcharge shall be required under any pretext.

On the payment of aforesaid dues the Chief of Customs shall deliver to the captain or the consignee a receipt in form of certificate stating that the light and anchorage dues have been fully paid, and on the exhibition of this certificate to the Chief of Customs at any other port to which it may be convenient for him to go, the captain shall be free from payment again of these dues for his vessel, each foreign vessel being liable to these only once on each voyage from a foreign country to Annam.

Art. XXI.—A foreign vessel entering one of the open ports and wishing to discharge a part only of its cargo shall pay Customs dues only on the part discharged; the remainder of the cargo may be carried to another port and there sold. The dues shall then be paid.

In cases where foreigners, having paid in one port the dues on their goods, wish to re-export them and send them for sale to another port, they shall notify the Consul or Consular Agent; the latter shall inform the Chief of Customs, who after having verified the identity of the goods and and the perfect integrity of the packages, shall remit to the applicants a declaration attesting that the dues leviable on such goods have in fact been paid.

Provided with this declaration, the foreign merchants on their arrival in the other port shall only have to present it through the Consul to the Chief of Customs

who shall deliver for this part of the cargo, without delay or cost, a permit to discharge it free of dues; but if the authorities discover fraud or contraband articles among the goods thus re-exported, these shall be, after verification, confiscated to the profit of the Custom-house.

Art. XXII.—No transshipment of goods can take place except under special permit and in case of urgency. If the operation be indispensable it must be referred to the Consul, who will deliver a certificate, on view of which the transshipment will be authorised by the Chief of Customs. The latter may always delegate an employé of his administration to assist in it.

Every unauthorised transshipment, except in cases where there may be peril in delay, shall entail the confiscation to the profit of the Custom-house of the whole of the goods illicitly transhipped.

Art. XXIII.—In each of the ports open to foreign trade the Chief of the Customs shall receive for himself and shall deposit at the French Consulate legal balances for goods and for money, in order that the weights and measures may exactly conform to the weights and measures in use in Annam, and they shall bear a stamp and seal attesting this conformity. These standards shall be the base of all liquidations of dues and payments to be made. They shall be referred to in case of dispute as to the weights or measure of goods, and the dispute shall be settled according to the results which they show.

Art. XXIV.—All merchandise imported or exported in a contraband manner by foreign ships or merchants, whatsoever may be their value and nature, as also every prohibited commodity fraudulently discharged, shall be seized by the local authority and confiscated. The Annamese Government may also, if it thinks proper, interdict the vessel taken in contravention of this from entering its ports and compel it to leave immediately after settlement of its accounts. If any foreign vessel shall fraudulently sail under a flag to which it is not entitled the French authorities shall take the necessary measures for the repression of this abuse.

The total proceeds of the sale of confiscated articles shall go to the Custom-house. The results of fines for contravention of the Customs regulations in the open ports shall also go to the Custom-house.

Art. XXV.—His Excellency the President of the French Republic may station a ship of war in the open ports of the Empire where its presence may be judged necessary to maintain good order and discipline among the crews of merchant vessels and to facilitate the exercise of the Consular authority. All necessary measures shall be taken in order that the presence of these ships of war may not entail any inconvenience. Ships of war shall not be subject to any dues.

Art. XXVI.—Every French ship of war cruising for the protection of trade shall be received and treated as a friend in all the ports of Annam where it may present itself. These ships may procure there the divers objects of refitment and re-equipment which they may need, and if they have met with damage may repair, and to this end purchase the necessary materials, the whole without the least opposition.

The same shall apply to trading vessels, French or foreign, which, in consequence of serious damages or for other cause, are compelled to seek refuge in any port of Annam. But these vessels shall remain only temporarily, and as soon as the cause of their distress shall have ceased, they shall set sail and shall not be allowed to prolong their stay nor to trade.

If a vessel be wrecked upon the coast, the nearest authority, upon receiving information, shall at once send assistance to the crew, provide for their immediate wants, and take the necessary measures for the salvage of the vessel and the preservation of the merchandise. He shall then acquaint the nearest Consul or Consular Agent with the disaster, in order that the latter, in concert with the competent authorities, may arrange means for assisting the crew and saving the remains of the cargo.

The port of Thuan-an, on account of its situation on a river leading to the capital and its proximity to the capital, shall be an exception, and no foreign ship-of-war or trading vessel may enter it.

Nevertheless, if a French ship-of-war be charged with a pressing mission for the Government of Hué or for the French resident it may cross the bar after having asked and obtained the express authorisation of the Annamese Government.

Art. XXVII.—Annamese trading vessels may enter any of the ports of France or of the six French provinces of lower Cochin China to trade there, and shall in every respect be treated as those of the most favoured nation.

Art. XXVIII.—The French Government renews its promise made to the Annamese Government in Art. II of the treaty of 15th March to use every effort for the destruction of the land and sea pirates, particularly in the neighbourhood of the towns and ports open to European trade, in order to render the operations of commerce as secure as possible.

Art. XXIX.—The present convention shall have the same force as the Treaty of the 15th March, 1874, to which it shall remain attached; it shall have force immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, which shall be made at the same time as those of the Treaty of the 15th March, 1874, if possible, and in any case before the 15th March, 1875.

In witness whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed it and affixed their seals.

Made at Saigon, in two copies in each language, compared and agreeing, the 31st August, 1874.

(Signed)	CONTRE-AMIRAL KRANTZ.
„	NGUYEN-VAN-TUONG.
„	NGUYEN-TANG-DOAN.

In order to avoid difficulties in the interpretation of some passages of the new treaties, the plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have agreed to add to the present treaty an additional Article which shall be considered as forming an integral part of it.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

It is understood that the town of Hanoi itself is opened to foreign trade, and that there shall be in this town a Consul with his escort, a Custom-house, and that Europeans may have warehouses and dwelling-houses there as well as at Ninh-hai and at Thi-nai.

If it is found that the Custom-house of Hanoi is useless and that that of Ninh-hai is sufficient, the Custom-house at Hanoi may be closed, but there shall always be in this town a Consul and his escort, and Europeans may continue to have warehouse and dwelling-houses there.

The lands necessary for building the houses for the Consuls and their escorts shall be ceded gratuitously to the French Government by the Annamese Government. The extent of these lands shall be in each of the open towns or ports five maus, Annamese measure (about two hectares and a half). The lands necessary for Europeans to build their dwelling-houses or warehouses upon shall be purchased by them from the proprietors; the Consuls and the Annamese authorities shall intervene in these purchases to see that they are transacted with equity. The warehouses and dwellings of the merchants shall be as near as possible to the dwelling of the Consul.

At Ninh-hai the Consul and his escort shall continue to occupy the fort as long as it may be judged necessary to assure the police and the security of commerce. Later he shall reside on the five maus of ground which shall have been conceded to him.

Pagodas and tombs shall be respected, and Europeans shall buy lands on which habitations exist only with the consent of the proprietor and on paying a just price.

European merchants shall pay the land tax according to the tariffs in use in the locality they inhabit, but they shall pay no other tax.

SPAIN AND ANNAM.

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN SPAIN AND ANNAM.

CONCLUDED AT HUE, 27TH JANUARY, 1880.

Ratification Exchanged, 26th September, 1880.

His Majesty the King of Spain and His Majesty the Emperor of Annam, desiring to strengthen and promote commercial relations between their respective subjects, and thus cement more closely the bonds of friendship which happily exist between the two countries, have decided to conclude a Treaty of Commerce, and have named their Plenipotentiaries for that purpose, that is to say, His Majesty the King of Spain, Don Melchor Ordoñez, Naval Lieutenant of the first class, Colonel of Marine Infantry, etc., etc., and His Majesty the Emperor of Annam, Do Dang De, Minister of Rights, Director of the Academy, and Sub-director of the Imperial Historiographical Department, and Huyuh-Dien, First Counsellor of the Ministry of the Interior, who, having exchanged their full powers, and found them in good and proper form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Art. I.—In conformity with the provisions of Art. XI. of the Treaty of Peace concluded between His Majesty the Emperor of Annam and His Excellency the President of the French Republic on the 15th March, 1874, the Annamese Government has opened to European and American Commerce the following ports, viz., Thi Nai, in the province of Binh-Dinh; Ninh-Hai in the province of Hai-Duong; the city of Hanoi, and the passage by the Nhi-Ha (Song-Koi) from the sea to the frontier of the Chinese province of Yunnan. According to Article XXI. of the said Treaty, and on the invitation of the French Government to that of Spain, the latter has become a party to the said Treaty, accepting it from the 1st June, 1874, as replacing that concluded in the year 1862. Spanish subjects may reside in the aforesaid ports and cities for the purposes of trade and industry, abstaining from all traffic on the banks of the river. Offenders against this provision shall suffer as penalty the confiscation of the merchandise, which will be forfeited to the Annamese Authority.

Art. II.—His Majesty the King of Spain concedes to Annamese subjects the right of travelling, residing, possessing property, and freely engaging in trade, industry, and every class of work, in Spain and her territories beyond sea, the said Annamese subjects conforming to the laws of the country in which they shall be. His Majesty the Emperor of Annam will place no obstacle in the way of such Annamese subjects as shall desire to go to Spain or its provinces beyond sea in pursuit of any description of work. They shall be protected by the local Spanish Authorities in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation on Asiatic Emigration of 6th July, 1860, to which regulation the workmen and those who engage them shall submit. This regulation has been submitted for the consideration of the Annamese Government, who have accepted it, and it shall have force from the date of the ratification of the present Treaty. The Spanish Plenipotentiary has delivered to the said Government two copies of the aforementioned regulation, certified and sealed with his seal, the one written in the French language and the other in Annamese.

Emigration shall take place only from the three ports opened to trade. The chief authority of the province shall be informed of the number of emigrants, and also of their contracts, a copy of which shall be forwarded by the captain of the ship. The said Authority shall appoint a person to verify, in comparing with the Captain of the Port, the accuracy of the particulars furnished, and the vessel shall not be allowed to leave the port until such examination has taken place. In the event of

its being found necessary to frame other regulations for the protection of contract labourers, the two High Contracting Powers shall agree upon them.

Art. III.—His Majesty the Emperor of Annam concedes to Spanish subjects liberty to enter and reside in the cities and ports opened to trade as above mentioned. In these places they may possess land, build houses, and follow any commercial or industrial pursuit. They shall enjoy the same protection as the French or the subjects of other nations, and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor shall place at their disposal the land necessary for their establishment.

As regards the purchase of land and the payment of the price they shall submit to the conditions contained in Art. XII. of the Treaty concluded between France and Annam on the 15th March, 1874. The Annamese Government may open other ports hereafter should it be deemed advisable or if the importance of the trade renders it necessary.

Art. IV.—His Majesty the Emperor of Annam may, if he think proper, establish in Spain and in all the ports and cities of its dominions Consuls charged with the protection of his subjects. His Majesty the King of Spain may also, should he think fit, establish at Thi-hai, Ninh-hai, and Hanoi, Consuls charged with the protection of Spanish subjects. These agents shall not exercise their consular functions until the exequatur of the sovereign of the nation to which they are accredited shall have been received, but as soon as the said exequatur shall be received they shall freely discharge their functions and enjoy the same consular privileges as the agents of other nations. The jurisdiction of the Consuls in Annam shall not extend beyond the open ports to which they have been appointed. This Treaty does not modify in any respect the provisions of Art. IX. of the Political Treaty of the 15th March, 1874, between France and Annam, relative to Spanish Missionaries, who shall continue in the enjoyment of the privileges accorded by the said Article.

Art. V.—All questions between Spaniards, or between Spaniards and Foreigners, shall be tried by the Spanish Consuls, or in default of these shall be submitted to the French Agents.

When Spanish subjects have any dispute with Annamese, or any claim against them, they shall lay the matter before the Spanish Consul, who will endeavour to settle the matter amicably. If such settlement be impossible, the Consul shall request the assistance of an Annamese Judge commissioned to that effect, and these two officers shall, after a joint investigation, decide the matter according to the rules of equity.

Equally, when Annamese have a difference with Spanish subjects, they shall lay the matter before the Annamese Authority, who, if the matter cannot be arranged amicably, will ask the assistance of the Spanish Consul, in order that they may try it together.

Art. VI.—The preliminary proceedings upon offences or crimes committed by Spanish residents in the cities and open ports shall be before the Consul for Spain; in his absence before the Consul for France, and shall be sent together with the accused, as soon as possible, to Manila, that judgment may be given according to the laws of Spain.

If the accused take refuge in Annamese territory the local authorities shall, on requisition being made, use all possible means to arrest him and deliver him to the Consul for Spain.

If an Annamese subject resident in Spanish territory commit any offence or crime he shall be tried, according to the laws of the country, by the Spanish Authorities, but the Annamese Consul shall be officially informed of the proceedings taken against the accused.

Annamese subjects guilty of a criminal action against Spanish subjects in Annam shall be detained by the Annamese Authorities and punished according to the laws of the Empire.

Art. VII.—If any criminal being a Spanish subject, accused of misdemeanour or robbery, shall fly to Annamese territory, the local authority, as soon as it shall be

informed thereof, shall take all possible means to arrest the fugitive and deliver him to the Spanish Consul, or, there being no Spanish Consul, to the French Consul. Equally, if criminals of whatever class, subjects of His Majesty the Emperor of Annam, shall fly to Spanish territory, they shall be pursued as soon as advice of their flight is received, taken if possible, and delivered to the authorities of their country.

Art. VIII.—The property of Spaniards dying in Annamese territory, and of Annamese dying in Spanish territory, shall be handed over to their heirs. In the absence of the latter, the property shall be placed with the Consul of the nation to which the deceased belonged to hold for the legal heirs. In the absence of a Consul the Government of the country shall send it to the Government of the nation to which the deceased belonged.

Art. IX.—In the ports open to trade Spanish subjects shall be subject to all the clauses relative to commercial operations contained in the Treaty of Commerce between Annam and France of the 31st August, 1874. They shall enjoy all the privileges already conceded or which may be hereafter conceded to the merchants of the most favoured nation, with the exception of the privilege conceded to France with reference to merchandise imported or exported by vessels proceeding from or to Saigon, according to Art. IV. of the said treaty.

Art. X.—In the ports open to trade the importation and exportation of all merchandise is permitted, with the exception of the articles already prohibited, which are found enumerated in the treaty concluded with France on the 31st August, 1874. Grain and silk are articles of which the Annamese Government has need. Their importation shall always be permitted, but the exportation of grain shall only take place in virtue of a temporary authorisation by the Government, of which information will be given to the French residents at Hué and to the Spanish Consuls. The exportation of silk shall only be permitted each year after the districts which pay their taxes in this article shall have paid them in full and after the Annamese Government shall have purchased the quantities indispensable to its use. When the said Government shall intend to authorise or suspend the exportation of these two articles they shall give information of their intention, at least two months in advance, to the French resident at Hué and to the Spanish Consuls; that is to say, if the concession or suspension is to take place on 1st March, information thereof shall be given to the said Agents on 1st January.

Art. XI.—The present treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications. During this period it cannot be modified except by the common consent of the two High Contracting Parties, and after at least one year's notice shall have been given by the one to the other. At the termination of the ten years, if neither party expresses a desire for the modification of the treaty, it shall continue the same, being obligatory on both parties.

Art. XII.—This treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Hué, within one year from the date of signing, or earlier if possible. It shall have effect from the date of the exchange of the ratifications.

AN ACT OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS
RELATING TO TREATIES.

AN ACT to carry into effect certain Provisions in the Treaties between the United States, China, Japan, Siam, Persia, and other Countries, giving certain Judicial Powers to Ministers and Consuls, or other functionaries of the United States in those Countries, or for other purposes.

Published for their information by the Department of State, Washington, July 2, 1860.

NOTE.—Treaties were negotiated with China, July 3rd, 1844; and June 18th, 1853; and a Convention, November 8th, 1858.

Treaties were negotiated with Japan, March 31st, 1854; and June 17th, 1857; and July 29th, 1858.

A Treaty was negotiated with Persia, December 13th, 1856.

Treaties were negotiated with Siam, March 20th, 1833; and May 29th, 1856.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to carry into full effect the provisions of the treaties of the United States with the empires of China, Japan, and Siam, respectively, Ministers and Consuls of the United States, duly appointed to reside in each of the said countries, shall in addition to other powers and duties imposed upon them respectively, by the provisions of such treaties respectively, be invested with the judicial authority herein described, which shall appertain to the said office of Minister and Consul, and be a part of the duties belonging thereto, wherein the same is allowed by treaty.

SEC. 2.—*And be it further enacted, That in regard to Crimes and Misdemeanours the said public functionaries are hereby fully empowered to arraign and try, in the manner herein provided, all citizens of the United States charged with offences against law, which shall be committed in such countries, respectively, and upon conviction, to sentence such offenders in the manner herein authorized; and the said functionaries, and each of them, are hereby authorized to issue all such processes as are suitable and necessary to carry this authority into execution.*

SEC. 3.—*And be it further enacted, That in regard to civil rights, whether of property or person, the said functionaries are hereby invested with all the judicial authority necessary to execute the provisions of such treaties, respectively, and shall entertain jurisdiction in matters of contract at the port where, or nearest to which, the contract was made, or at the port at which, or nearest to which, it was to be executed; and in all other matters at the port where, or nearest to which, the cause of controversy arose, or at the port where, or nearest to which, the damage complained of was sustained;—and such port above-named being always one of the ports at which the United States are represented by Consuls; which jurisdiction shall embrace all controversies between citizens of the United States, or others provided for by such treaties respectively.*

SEC. 4.—*And be it further enacted*, That such jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters shall, in all cases, be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, which are hereby, so far as is necessary to execute such treaties, respectively extended over all citizens of the United States in the said countries (and over all others to the extent that the terms of the said treaties, respectively, justify or require), so far as such laws are suitable to carry the said treaties into effect: but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies, the common law, including equity and admiralty, shall be extended in like manner over such citizens and others in the said countries; and if defects still remain to be supplied, and neither the common law, including equity and admiralty, nor the statutes of the United States, furnish appropriate and suitable remedies, the Minister, in the said countries respectively, shall, by decrees and regulations which shall have the force of law, supply such defects and deficiencies.

SEC. 5.—*And be it further enacted*, That in order to organize and carry into effect the system of jurisprudence demanded by such treaties, respectively, the said Ministers with the advice of the several Consuls in each of the said countries, respectively, or so many of them as can be conveniently assembled, shall prescribe the forms of all processes which shall be issued by any of the said Consuls; the mode of executing, and the time of returning the same; the manner in which trials shall be conducted and how the records thereof shall be kept; the form of oaths for Christian witnesses, and the mode of examining all other witnesses; the costs which shall be allowed to the prevailing party, and the fees which shall be paid for judicial services to defray necessary expenses; the manner in which all officers and agents to execute process, and to carry this Act into effect, shall be appointed and compensated; the form of bail-bonds, and the security which shall be required of the party who appeals from the decision of a Consul; and, generally, without further enumeration, to make all such decrees and regulations from time to time, under the provisions of this Act, as the exigency may demand; and all such regulations, decrees, and orders shall be plainly drawn up in writing, and submitted, as above provided, for the advice of the Consuls or as many of them as can be consulted without prejudicial delay or inconvenience, who shall each signify his assent or dissent in writing, with his name subscribed thereto; and after taking such advice, and considering the same, the Minister, in the said countries respectively, may nevertheless, by causing the decree, order, or regulation to be published with his signature thereto, and the opinions of his advisers inscribed thereon, make it to become binding and obligatory until annulled or modified by Congress; and it shall take effect from the publication, or any subsequent day thereto named in the Act.

SEC. 6.—*And be it further enacted*, That all such regulations, orders, and decrees, shall, as speedily as may be after publication, be transmitted by the said Ministers, with the opinions of their advisers, as drawn up by them severally, to the Secretary of State, to be laid before Congress for revision.

SEC. 7.—*And be it further enacted*, That each of the Consuls aforesaid, at the port for which he is appointed, shall be competent, under the authority herein contained, upon facts within his own knowledge, or which he has good reason to believe true, or upon complaint made, or information filed in writing and authenticated in such way as shall be prescribed by the Minister, to issue his warrant, for the arrest of any citizen of the United States charged with committing, in the country, an offence against law; and, when arrested, to arraign and try any such offender; and upon conviction to sentence him to punishment in the manner herein prescribed; always meeting out punishment in a manner proportioned to the offence; which punishment shall, in all cases except as is herein otherwise provided, be either fine or imprisonment.

SEC. 8.—*And be it further enacted*, That any Consul, when sitting alone for the trial of offences or misdemeanours, shall finally decide all cases where the fine imposed does not exceed one hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment does not exceed sixty days; and there shall be no appeal therefrom, except as provided in section eleven of this Act. But no fine imposed by a Consul for a contempt committed in the presence of the Court, or for failing to obey a summons from the same, shall exceed fifty dollars, nor shall the imprisonment exceed twenty-four hours for the same contempt.

SEC. 9.—*And be it further enacted*, That when sitting alone, he may also decide all cases in which the fine imposed does not exceed five hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment does not exceed ninety days; but in all such cases, if the fine exceeds one hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment for misdemeanour exceeds ninety days, the defendants (or any of them, if there be more than one) may take the case by appeal before the Minister of the United States, if allowed jurisdiction, either upon errors of law or matters of fact under such rules as may be prescribed by the Minister for the prosecution of appeals in such cases.

SEC. 10.—*And be it further enacted*, That whenever, in any case, the Consul shall be of opinion that, by reason of the legal questions which may arise therein, assistance will be useful to him, or whenever he shall be of opinion that a severer punishment than those above specified will be required, he shall in either case summon one or more citizens of the United States, not exceeding four in number, taken by lot from a list of individuals which shall have been submitted previously to the Minister for his approval, but in capital cases not less than four, who shall be persons of good repute and competent to the duty, to sit with him in trial, and who, after so sitting upon the trial, shall each enter upon the record his judgment and opinion, and sign the same. The Consul shall, however, give judgment in the case; but if his decision is opposed by the opinion of one or more of his associates, the case, without further proceedings, together with the evidence and opinions shall be referred to the Minister for his final adjudication, either by entering up judgment therein, or remitting the same to the Consul, with instructions how to proceed therewith; but in all such cases, except capital offences, if the Consul and his associates concur in opinion, the decision shall be final, except as is provided in section nine of this Act.

SEC. 11.—*And be it further enacted*, That Consuls aforesaid, and each of them, at the port for which he is appointed, shall have jurisdiction as is herein provided, in all civil cases arising under such treaties, respectively, wherein the damage demanded does not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars; and if he see fit to decide the same without aid his decision thereon shall be final; but if in his judgment any case involves legal perplexities, and assistance will be useful, or if the damage demanded exceed five hundred dollars, in either such case it shall be his duty to summon to his aid, from a list of individuals which shall have been nominated for the purposes of this Act to the Minister and received his approval, not less than two nor more than three citizens of the United States, if such are residing at the port, of good repute and competent to the duty, who shall with him hear any such case; and if the Consul and his associates concur in opinion, the judgment shall be final; but if the associates, or any of them, differ from the Consul, the opinions of all shall be noted on the record, and each shall subscribe his name to his assent to, or dissent from, the Consul, with such reasons therefor as he thinks proper to assign, and either party may thereupon appeal, under such regulations as may exist, to the Minister; but if no appeal is lawfully claimed, the decision of the Consul shall be final and conclusive.

SEC. 12.—*And be it further enacted*, That in all cases, criminal and civil, the evidence shall be taken down in writing in open Court, under such regulations as may be made for that purpose; and all objections to the competency or character of testimony shall be noted down, with the ruling in all such cases, and the evidence shall be part of the case.

SEC. 13.—*And be it further enacted*, That the Minister of the United States in the country to which he is appointed shall, in addition to his power to make regulations and decrees as herein provided, be fully authorized to hear and decide all cases, criminal and civil, which may come before him, by appeal, under the provisions of this Act, and to issue all processes necessary to execute the power conferred upon him; and he is hereby fully empowered to decide finally any case upon the evidence which comes up with it, or to hear the parties further, if he thinks justice will be promoted thereby; and he may also prescribe the rules upon which new trials may be granted, either by the Consul or by himself, if asked for upon justifiable grounds.

SEC. 14.—*And be it further enacted*, That in all cases, except as is herein otherwise provided, the punishment of crime provided for by this Act shall be fine or

imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the functionary who decides the case, but subject to the regulations herein contained, and such as may hereafter be made. It shall, however, be the duty of each and every functionary to allot punishment according to the magnitude and aggravation of the offence; and all who refuse or neglect to comply with the sentence passed upon them shall stand committed until they do comply, or are discharged by order of the Consul, with the consent of the Minister in the country.

SEC. 15.—*And be it further enacted*, That murder and insurrection or rebellion against the government, of either of the said countries, with intent to subvert the same, shall be capital offences, punishable with death; but no person shall be convicted of either of said crimes, unless the Consul and his associates in the trial all concur in opinion and the Minister also approves of the conviction; but it shall always be lawful to convict one put upon trial for either of these crimes, of a lesser offence of a similar character if the evidence justifies it; and when so convicted, to punish as for other offences, by fine or in prisonment, or both.

SEC. 16.—*And be it further enacted*, That whenever any one shall be convicted of either of the crimes punishable with death, as aforesaid, in either of the said countries, it shall be the duty of the Minister to issue his warrant for the execution of the convict appointing the time, place, and manner; but if the said Minister shall be satisfied that the ends of public justice demand it, he may from time to time postpone such execution, and if he finds mitigatory circumstances which may authorize it, may submit the case to the President of the United States for pardon.

SEC. 17.—*And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Minister in each of the said countries to establish a tariff of fees for judicial services, which shall be paid by such parties and to such persons as said Minister shall direct; and the proceeds shall, as far as is necessary, be applied to defray the expenses incident to the execution of this Act; and regular accounts, both of receipts and expenditures, shall be kept by the said Minister and Consuls, and transmitted annually to the Secretary of State.

SEC. 18.—*And be it further enacted*, That in all criminal cases which are not of a heinous character, it shall be lawful for the parties aggrieved or concerned therein, with the assent of the Minister in the country or Consul, to adjust and settle the same among themselves, upon pecuniary or other considerations.

SEC. 19.—*And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty also of the said Ministers and the Consuls to encourage the settlement of controversies of a civil character by mutual agreement, or to submit them to the decision of referees agreed upon by the parties, a majority of whom shall have power to decide the matter. And it shall be the duty of the Minister in each country to prepare a form of submission for such cases, to be signed by the parties and acknowledged before the Consul; and when parties have so agreed to refer, the referees may, after suitable notice of the time and place of meeting for the trial, proceed *ex parte*, in case either party refuses or neglects to appear; and, after hearing any case, may deliver their award, sealed, to the Consul, who, in Court, shall open the same; and if he accepts it, he shall endorse the fact, and judgment shall be rendered thereon, and execution issue in compliance with the terms thereof: *Provided, however*, That the parties may always settle the same before return thereof is made to the Consul.

SEC. 20.—*And be it further enacted*, That the Ministers aforesaid and Consuls shall be fully authorized to call upon the local authorities to sustain and support them in the execution of the powers confided to them by said treaty, and on their part to do and perform whatever is necessary to carry the provisions of said treaties into full effect, so far as they are to be executed in the said countries, respectively.

SEC. 21.—*And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this Act, so far as the same relate to crimes and offences committed by citizens of the United States, shall extend to Turkey, under the treaty with the Sublime Porte of May seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, and shall be executed in the Ottoman dominions, in conformity with the provisions of said treaty and of this Act, by the Minister of the United States, and the Consuls of the United States [appointed] to reside therein, who are hereby

ex officio invested with the powers herein conferred upon the Minister and Consuls in China, for the purposes above expressed, so far as regards the punishment of crime, and also for the exercise of jurisdiction in civil cases wherein the same is permitted by the laws of Turkey, or its usages in its intercourse with the Franks and other foreign Christian nations.

SEC. 22.—*And be it further enacted*, That the word *Minister*, when used in this Act, shall be understood to mean the person invested with, and exercising, the principal diplomatic functions in each of the countries mentioned in the first section of this Act. The word *Consul* shall be understood to mean any person invested by the United States with, and exercising the functions of, Consul-general, of Vice-Consul-general, Consul, or Vice-consul, in any of the countries herein named. And if at any time there be no Minister of the United States in either of the countries hereinbefore mentioned, the judicial duties which are imposed by this Act upon the Minister, shall devolve upon the Consul-general or Consul residing at the capital of the country, who is hereby authorized and required to discharge the same.

SEC. 23.—*And be it further enacted*, That all such officers shall be responsible for their conduct to the United States and to the laws thereof, not only as diplomatic or consular functionaries, respectively, but as judicial officers, when they perform judicial duties, and shall be held liable for all negligencies and misconduct as public officers.

SEC. 24.—*And be it further enacted*, That capital cases for murder, or insurrection against the government of either of the countries hereinbefore mentioned, by citizens of the United States, or for offences against the public peace, amounting to felony under the laws of the United States, may be tried before the Minister of the United States in the country where the offence is committed, if allowed jurisdiction, and it shall be competent for each of the said Ministers to issue all manner of writs, to prevent the citizens of the United States from enlisting in the military or naval service of either of the said countries to make war upon any foreign power with whom the United States are at peace, or in the service of one portion of the people against any other portion of the same people; and he may carry out this power by a resort to such force as may at the time be within his reach, belonging to the United States.

SEC. 25.—*And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint *Marshals* for such of the consular courts in the said countries as he may think proper, not to exceed seven in number, namely, one in Japan, four in China, one in Siam, and one in Turkey, who shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars per annum, in addition to the fees allowed by the regulations of the said Ministers, respectively, in the said countries; and it shall be the duty of the said Marshals, respectively, to execute all processes issued by the Minister of the United States in the said countries, respectively, or by the Consul at the port at which they reside, and to make due return of the same to the officer by whom the same was issued, and to conform, in all respects, to the regulations prescribed by the said Ministers, respectively, in regard to their duties. And the said Marshals shall give bonds for the faithful performance of the duties of the office, before entering upon the same, which bond shall be in a penal sum, not to exceed ten thousand dollars, with two sureties to be approved by the Secretary of State of the United States; and the said bond shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and a certified copy thereof be lodged in the office of the Minister. And in case any person, aggrieved by the misconduct of any of the said Marshals, should desire to bring suit upon any of the said bonds, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Minister having custody of a copy of the same, to furnish the person so applying with a certified copy thereof, upon which copy so furnished and certified suit may be brought and prosecuted with the same effect as could be done upon the original: *Provided*, that upon a plea of *non est factum* verified upon oath, or any other good cause shown, the Court, or the Consul, or Minister trying the cause may require the original to be produced; and when so required, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to forward the original bond to the Court, or Consul, or Minister requiring the same; *And provided further*, that before a copy of any such bond shall be furnished for suit, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Minister to whom the application is

made, to require *prima facie* proof, to be judged of by the Secretary or the Minister having charge of the copy, that there is probable cause of action against the Marshal making the bond; *And provided further*, that all rules, orders, writs, and processes of every kind which are intended to operate or to be enforced against any of the said Marshals, in any of the countries named in this Act shall be directed to and executed by such person as may be appointed for that purpose by the Minister or Consul issuing the same.

SEC. 26.—*And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and is hereby authorised to allow in the adjustment of the accounts of each of the said Ministers or Consuls, the actual expenses of the rent of suitable buildings to be used as prisons for American convicts in the said countries, not to exceed in any case the rate of six hundred dollars a year; and also the wages of the keepers of the same, and for the care of offenders, not to exceed in any case the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum; and provided that no more than one prison shall be hired in Japan, four in China, one in Turkey, and one in Siam, at such port or ports as the Minister, with the sanction of the President, may designate.

SEC. 27.—*And be it further enacted*, That the jurisdiction of the respective Ministers in the countries hereinbefore named, where the same is allowed by treaty, in all matters, of civil redress or of crimes, except in the cases mentioned in the twenty-fourth section, shall be appellate only, and be exercised wherever in the said countries they may be, respectively, except also in cases where a consular officer shall happen to be interested either as party or witness, in which case original jurisdiction is vested in the said Ministers, respectively.

SEC. 28.—*And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, extended to Persia in respect to all suits and disputes which may arise between citizens of the United States therein; and the Minister and Consuls who may be appointed to reside in Persia are hereby invested, in relation to the said suits and disputes, with such powers as are by this Act conferred upon the Minister and Consuls in China. And all suits and disputes arising in Persia between Persian subjects and citizens of the United States, shall be carried before the Persian tribunal to which such matters are usually referred, at the place where a Consul or Agent of the United States may reside, and shall be discussed and decided according to equity, in presence of an employé of the Consul or Agent of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the Consular Officer to attend the trial in person, and see that justice is administered. And all suits and disputes occurring in Persia between the citizens of the United States and the subjects of other foreign powers, shall be tried and adjudicated by the intermediation of their respective Ministers or Consuls, in accordance with such regulations as shall be mutually agreed upon by the Minister of the United States for the time being, and the Ministers of such foreign powers, respectively, which regulations shall, from time to time, be submitted to the Secretary of State of the United States.

SEC. 29.—*And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this Act, so far as the same are in conformity with the stipulations in the existing treaties between the United States and Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco, and Muscat, respectively, shall extend to those countries, and shall be executed in conformity with the provisions of the said treaties, and of the provisions of this Act, by the Consuls appointed by the United States to reside therein, who are hereby *ex officio* invested with the powers herein delegated to the Ministers and Consuls of the United States appointed to reside in the countries named in the first section of this Act, so far as the same can be exercised under the provisions of treaties between the United States and the several countries mentioned in this section, and in accordance with the usages of the said countries in their intercourse with the Franks or other foreign Christian nations.

SEC. 30.—*And be it further enacted*, That the Consuls and Commercial Agents of the United States at islands or in countries not inhabited by any civilized people, or recognized by any treaty with the United States, be, and the same are hereby authorized to try, hear, and determine all cases in regard to civil rights, whether of person or property, where the real debt and damages do not exceed the sum

of one thousand dollars, exclusive of costs; and upon full hearing of the allegation and evidence of both parties, to give judgment according to the laws of the United States, and according to the equity and right of the matter, in the same manner as justices of the peace are now authorized and empowered where the United States have exclusive jurisdiction. And the said Consuls and Commercial Agents, respectively, are hereby invested with the powers conferred by the provisions of the seventh and eighth sections of this Act for trial of offences or misdemeanours.

SEC. 31.—*And be it further enacted*, That all marriages in the presence of any Consular officer in a foreign country, between persons who would be authorized to marry if residing in the district of Columbia, shall have the same force and effect, and shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as if the said marriage had been solemnized within the United States. And in all cases of marriage before any Consular officer, the said Consular Officer shall give to each of the parties a certificate of such marriage, and shall also send a certificate thereof to the Department of State, there to be kept; which certificate shall specify the names of the parties, their ages, places of birth, and residence.

SEC. 32.—*And be it further enacted*, That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

SEC. 33.—*And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Approved June 22nd, 1860.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONSULAR COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA.

In pursuance of Sec. 5th of the Act of Congress, approved 22nd June, 1860, entitled "An Act to carry into effect certain provisions in the Treaties between the United States, China, Japan, Siam, Persia, and other countries, giving certain judicial powers to Ministers and Consuls, or other functionaries of the United States in those countries, or for other purposes," I, Anson Burlingame, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States to the Empire of China, do hereby decree the following rules and regulations, which shall have the force of law in the Consular Courts of China.

1.—Every citizen of the United States residing within the limits of the ports open to foreign trade in the dominion of the Empire of China, is required to be enrolled in the Consular register, and shall apply in person at the Consulate within thirty days after the publication of this decree. Every American citizen who may arrive within the limits of the port, save and except any one who may be borne on the muster-roll of an American vessel, shall apply within ten days at the Consulate to be enrolled. An American citizen neglecting to be so enrolled will not be entitled to claim the protection or intervention of the authorities, unless he can furnish a valid reason for not so doing.

2.—In all cases where an applicant to be enrolled cannot furnish a passport or other legal proof of his citizenship, he shall make oath that he is a citizen of the United States; and if the Consul deem desirable, be required to bring such further evidence as he shall consider satisfactory.

ANSON BURLINGAME.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PEKING, 22nd April, 1864.

I.—ORDINARY CIVIL PROCEDURE.

1.—*How commenced*.—Civil proceedings between American citizens must commence by written petition, verified by oath before the Consul.

2.—*Three classes of action*.—Ordinary personal civil actions are of three classes, viz.: Contract, comprising all cases of contract or debt; Wrong, when damages are claimed for a wrong; Replevin, when possession of a specific article is claimed.

3.—*Demand necessary in Contract and Replevin.*—In contract, the petition must aver that payment, or a performance of the conditions of the contract, has been demanded and withheld; and in replevin, that the articles to be replevined have been demanded.

4.—*Petitioner must deposit money.*—The petitioner shall be required to deposit a reasonable sum to defray the probable expenses of court and defendant's costs; subsequent deposits may be required if found necessary.

5.—*Notice to Defendant.*—Upon deposit of the money, the Consul shall order notice of the petition, in writing, directing defendant to appear before the court at a given day and hour to his written answer on oath.

6.—*Service.*—Notice must be served on each defendant at least five days before return day, by delivery, of an attested copy of the petition and order, and of any accompanying account or paper.

7.—*Personal service* should always be required when practicable.

8.—*Default.*—On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his answer as required; but the default may be taken off for good cause within one day after, exclusive of Sunday.

9.—*Damages.*—But in actions of wrong, and all other where the damages are in their nature unliquidated and indefinite, so that they cannot be calculated with precision from the statement of the petition, the amount of the judgment shall be ascertained by evidence, notwithstanding the default.

10.—*Answer.*—If defendant appears and answers, the Consul, having both parties before him, shall, before proceeding further, encourage a settlement by mutual agreement, or by submission of the case to referees agreed on by the parties, a majority of whom shall decide it.

11.—*Amendments.*—Parties should, at the trial, be confined as closely as may be to the averments and denials of the statement and answer, which shall not be altered after filing except by leave granted in open Court.

12.—*American witnesses compelled to attend.*—On application of either party and advance of the fees, the Consul shall compel the attendance of any witness within his jurisdiction before himself, referees, or commissioners.

13.—*Parties are witnesses.*—Each party is entitled, and may be required, to testify.

14.—*Decrees to be obeyed.*—Judgment may be given summarily against either party failing to obey any order or decree of the Consul.

15.—*Attachment and arrest.*—For sufficient cause and on sufficient security, the Consul, on filing a petition, may grant a process of attachment of any defendant's property to a sufficient amount, or of arrest of any defendant not a married woman, nor in the service of the United States under commission from the President.

16.—*Dissolution of attachment.*—Defendant may at any time have the attachment dissolved by depositing such sum, or giving such security, as the Consul may require.

17.—*Sale of perishable property.*—Perishable property or such as is liable to serious depreciation under attachment, may, on petition of either party, be sold by the Consul's order, and its proceeds deposited in the Consulate.

18.—*Release of Debtor.*—Any defendant arrested or imprisoned on civil petition shall be released on tender of a sufficient bond, deposit of a sufficient sum, or assignment of sufficient property.

19.—*Debtor's disclosure.*—Any person under civil arrest or imprisonment may have his creditor cited before the Consul to hear a disclosure of the prisoner's affairs under oath, and to question thereon; and if the Consul shall be satisfied of its truth and thoroughness, and of the honesty of the debtor's conduct towards the creditor, he shall for ever discharge him from arrest upon that debt; provided that the prisoner shall offer to transfer and secure to his creditor the property disclosed, or sufficient to pay the debt, at the Consul's valuation.

20.—*Debtor's board.*—The creditor must advance to the jailer his fees and payment for his prisoner's board until the ensuing Monday, and afterwards weekly, or the debtor will be discharged from imprisonment and future arrest.

21.—*Execution.*—On the second day after judgment (exclusive of Sunday) execution may issue, enforcing the same with interest at 12 per cent. a year, against the property and person of the debtor, returnable in thirty days and renewable.

22.—*Seizure and sale of property.*—Sufficient property to satisfy the execution and all expenses may be seized and sold at public auction by the officer, after due notice.

23.—Property attached on petition, and not advertised for sale within ten days after final judgment, shall be returned to the defendant.

24.—*Final judgment for defendant.*—When final judgment is given in favour of the defendant, his person and property are at once freed from imprisonment or attachment and all security given by him discharged. And the Consul may, at his discretion, award him compensation for any damage necessarily and directly sustained by reason of such attachment, arrest, or imprisonment.

25.—*Offset.*—In action of contract, defendant may offset petitioner's claim by a counter claim, filing his own claim, under oath, with his answer. Petitioner shall be notified to file his answer seasonably, on oath, and the two claims shall then be tried together, and but one judgment given for the difference, if any be proved in favour of either party, otherwise for defendant's costs.

26.—*Costs.*—Except as hereinafter provided, the party finally prevailing recovers costs, to be taxed by him and revised by the Consul.

27.—*Trustee process.*—In contract, the Consul may order defendant's property or credits in a third party's hand to be attached on the petition, by serving him with due notice as trustee, provided petitioner secures trustee his costs by adequate special deposit.

28.—*Trustee's cost.*—If adjudged trustee, the third party may retain his costs from the amount for which he is adjudged trustee, if sufficient; otherwise the balance of trustee's costs must be paid out of petitioner's special deposit, as must the whole of his costs if not adjudged trustee.

29.—*Demand on trustee upon execution.*—The amount for which a trustee is charged must be inserted in the execution, and demanded of him by the Officer within ten days after judgment, or all claim ceases. Process against the property or person of the trustee may issue ten days after demand.

30.—*Debt must be at least ten dollars.*—If petitioner recovers judgment for less than ten dollars, or if less than ten dollars of the defendant's property or credits is proved in the party's hands, in either case the third party must be discharged with costs against petitioner.

31.—*Replevin.*—Before granting a writ of replevin, the Consul shall require petitioner to file a sufficient bond, with two responsible sureties, for double the value of the property to be replevined, one an American citizen, or petitioner may deposit the required amount.

II.—TENDER, &c.

32.—Before a creditor files his petition in Contract, his debtor may make an absolute and unconditional offer of the amount he considers due, by tendering the money in the sight of the creditor or his legal representative.

33.—*Deposit.*—If not accepted, the debtor shall, at his own risk and paying the charges, deposit the money with the Consul, who shall receipt to him, and notify the creditor.

34.—*Demand or withdrawal.*—It shall be paid to the creditor at any time, if demanded, unless previously withdrawn by the depositor.

35.—*Costs.*—If the depositor does not withdraw his deposit, and upon trial, is not adjudged to have owed petitioner at the time of the tender more than its amount, he shall recover all his costs.

36.—*Offer to be defaulted.*—At any stage of a suit in contract or wrong, defendant may file an offer to be defaulted for a specific sum and the costs up to that time; and if petitioner chooses to proceed to trial and does not recover more than the sum offered and interest, he shall pay all defendant's costs arising after the offer, execution issuing for the balance only.

III.—REFERENCE.

37.—When parties agree to reference they shall immediately file a rule, and the case be marked "referred;" a commission shall then issue to the referees, with a copy of all papers filed in the case.

38.—*Award and acceptance.*—The referees shall report their award to the Consuls, who shall accept the same, and give judgment, and issue execution thereon, unless satisfied of fraud, perjury, corruption, or gross error in the proceedings.

39.—*When transmitted to Minister.*—In cases involving more than five hundred dollars, if his acceptance is withheld, the Consul shall at once transmit the whole case with a brief statement of his reasons, and the evidence thereon, to the Minister, who shall give judgment on the award, or grant a new trial before the Consul.

IV.—APPEAL.

40.—*Must be within one day.*—Appeals must be claimed before three o'clock in the afternoon of the day after judgment (excluding Sunday); but in civil cases, only upon sufficient security.

41.—*To be perfected within five days.*—Within five days after judgment, the appellant must set forth his reasons by petition filed with the Consul, which shall be transmitted as soon as may be to the Minister, with a copy of docket entries and of all papers in the case.

V.—NEW TRIAL.

42.—*Because of perjury.*—On proof of the perjury of any important witness of the prevailing party, upon a material point, affecting the decision of a suit, the Consul who tried it may, within a year after final judgment, grant a new trial on such terms as he may deem just.

43.—*Generally.*—Within one year after final judgment in any suit not involving more than five hundred dollars, the Consul who tried it, or his successor, may, upon sufficient security, grant a new trial where justice manifestly requires it: if exceeding five hundred dollars, with the concurrence of the Minister.

VI.—HABEAS CORPUS.

44.—*Slaves not to be held.*—No Consul shall recognize the claim of any American citizen arising out of a violation of the provision of the Act of Congress approved February 19th, 1862, relating to the "coolie trade" so called, nor any claim which involves the holding of any person in slavery.

45.—*Habeas Corpus.*—Upon application of any person in writing and under oath, representing that he or any other person is enslaved, unlawfully imprisoned, or deprived of his liberty by any American citizen within the jurisdiction of a Consul, such Consul may issue his writ of Habeas Corpus, directing such citizens to bring said person if in his custody, or under his control, before him, and the question shall be determined summarily, subject to appeal.

VII.—DIVORCE.

46.—*Libels for divorce* must be signed and sworn to before the Consul, and on the trial each party may testify.

47.—*Attachment.*—The Consul, for good cause, may order the attachment of libeller's property to such an amount and on such terms as he may think proper.

48.—*Husband to advance money.*—He may also, at his discretion, order the husband to advance his wife, or pay into Court, a reasonable sum to enable her to defend the libel, with a reasonable monthly allowance for her support pending the proceedings.

49.—*Alimony.*—Alimony may be awarded or denied the wife on her divorce at his discretion.

50.—Custody of the minor children may be decreed to such party as justice and the children's good may require.

51.—*Release of both.*—Divorce releases both parties, and they shall not be re-married to each other.

52.—*Costs.*—Costs are at the discretion of the Consul.

VIII.—MARRIAGE.

53.—*Record and return.*—Each Consul shall record all marriages solemnized by him or in his official presence.

IX.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

54.—The birth and death of every American citizen within the limits of his jurisdiction shall likewise be recorded.

X.—BANKRUPTCY, PARTNERSHIPS, PROBATE, &c.

55.—Until promulgation of further regulations, Consuls will continue to exercise their former lawful jurisdiction and authority in bankruptcy, partnerships, probate of wills, administration of estates, and other matters of equity, admiralty, ecclesiastical and common law, not especially provided for in previous decrees, according to such reasonable rules, not repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States, as they may find necessary or convenient to adopt.

XI.—SEAMEN.

56.—In proceedings or prosecutions instituted by or against American seamen, the Consul may, at his discretion, suspend any of these rules in favour of the seamen, when in his opinion, justice, humanity, and public policy require it.

XII.—CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

57.—*How commenced.*—Complaints and informations against American citizens should always be signed and sworn to before the Consul when the complainant or informant is at or near the Consul's port.

58.—*How Authenticated.*—All complaints and informations not so signed and sworn to by a citizen of the United States, and all complaints, and informations in capital cases, must be authenticated by the Consul's certificate of his knowledge or belief of the substantial truth of enough of the complaint or information to justify the arrest of the party charged.

59.—*Copy of accusation.*—No citizen shall be arraigned for trial until the offence charged is distinctly made known to him by the Consul in respondent's own language. In cases of magnitude and in all cases when demanded, an attested copy (or translation) of the complaint, information, or statement, authenticated by the Consul, shall be furnished him in his own language, as soon as may be after his arrest.

60.—*Presence of accuser.*—The personal presence of the accuser is indispensable throughout the trial.

61.—*May testify.*—He shall be informed of his right to testify, and cautioned that if he choose to offer himself as a witness, he must answer all questions that may be propounded by the Consul or his order, like any other witnesses.

62.—*American witnesses compelled to attend.*—The Government and the accused are equally entitled to compulsory process for witnesses within their jurisdiction; and if the Consul believes the accused to be unable to advance the fees, his necessary witnesses shall be summoned at the expense of the United States.

63.—*Fine and costs.*—When punishment is by fine, costs may be included or remitted at the Consul's discretion. An alternative sentence of thirty days' imprisonment shall take effect on non-payment of any part of the fine or costs adjudged in any criminal proceeding.

64.—Any prisoner, before conviction, may be admitted to bail by the Consul who tries him, except in capital cases.

65.—*Capital cases.*—No prisoner charged with a capital offence shall be admitted to bail where the proof is evident, or the presumption of his guilt great.

66.—*After conviction.*—After conviction and appeal the prisoner may be admitted to bail only by the Minister.

67.—*American bail.*—Any citizen of the United States offering himself as bail shall sign and swear, before the Consul, to a schedule of unincumbered property of a value at least double the amount of the required bail.

68.—*Foreign bail.*—Any other proposed bail or security shall sign and swear before the Consul, to a similar schedule of unincumbered personal property within the local jurisdiction of the Consulate, or he may be required to deposit the amount in money or valuables with the Consul.

69.—*The sureties.*—Unless such sufficient citizen becomes bail, or such deposit is made, at least two sureties shall be required.

70.—*Surrender*.—Any American bail may have leave of the Consul to surrender his principal on payment of all costs and expenses.

71.—*Prosecutor may be required to give security*.—Any complainant, informant, or prosecutor may be required to give security for all costs of the prosecution including those of the accused; and every complainant, &c., not a citizen of the United States, shall be so required, unless, in the Consul's opinion, justice will be better promoted otherwise; and when such security is refused the prosecution shall abate.

72.—*Honourable acquittal*.—When the innocence of the accused, both in law and in intention, is manifest, the Consul shall add to the usual judgment of acquittal, the word "honourable."

73.—*Costs*.—In such case judgment may be given and execution issued summarily against any informer, complainant, or prosecutor, for the whole costs of the trial including those of the accused or for any part of either or both, if the proceeding appears to have been groundless and vexatious, originating in corrupt, malicious, or vindictive motives.

74.—*Minor offences*.—Consuls will ordinarily encourage the settlement of all prosecutions not of a heinous character by the parties aggrieved or concerned.

XII.—OATHS.

75.—*Oaths* shall be administered in some language that the witness understands.

76.—*Not Christians*.—A witness not a Christian shall be sworn according to his religious belief.

77.—*Atheist*.—An avowed atheist shall not be sworn, but may affirm, under the pains and penalties of perjury; the credibility of his evidence being for the consideration of the Consul.

78.—*Affirmation*.—A Christian conscientiously scrupulous of an oath, may affirm under the pains and penalties of perjury.

XIV.—DOCKETS, RECORDS, &c.

79.—*Civil docket*.—Each Consul shall keep a regular docket or calendar of all civil actions and proceedings, entering each case separately, numbering consecutively, to the end of his term of office, with the date of filing, the names of the parties in full, their nationality, the nature of the proceeding, the sum or thing claimed, with minute and dates of all orders, decrees, continuances, appeals, and proceedings, until final judgment.

80.—*Criminal*.—He shall keep another regular docket for all criminal cases, with sufficient similar memoranda.

81.—*Filing papers*.—All original papers shall be filed at once and never removed; no person, but an officer of the Consulate or Minister, should be allowed access to them. All papers in each case must be kept together in one inclosure, and numbered as in the docket with the parties' names, the nature of the proceeding, the year of filing the petition, and of final judgment, conspicuously marked on the inclosure, and each year's cases kept by themselves in their order.

XV.—LIMITATION OF ACTIONS AND PROSECUTIONS.

82.—*Criminal*.—Heinous offences, not capital, must be prosecuted within six years, minor offences within two.

83.—*Civil*.—Civil actions based on written promises, contract, or instrument, must be commenced within six years after the cause of action accrues; others within two.

84.—*Absence; fraudulent concealment*.—In prosecutions for heinous offences not capital, and in civil cases involving more than \$500, any absence of respondent or defendant for more than three months at a time from China, shall be added to the limitations: and in civil cases involving more than \$100, the period during which the cause of action may be fraudulently concealed by defendant, shall likewise be added.

XVI.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

85.—*Trials public*.—All trials and proceedings in the United States' Consular Courts in China shall be open and public.

86.—*Interpreting and translating*.—Papers and testimony in a foreign language shall be translated into English by a sworn interpreter, appointed by the Consul: in

civil cases to be paid by petitioner. Oaths and questions shall be translated by the interpreter from the English for any witness who does not understand English.

87.—*Testimony.*—Parties may be required to file their petitions, answers, complaints, informations, and all other papers addressed to the court, in English; or they may be translated by the interpreter at the Consul's discretion. All testimony must be taken in writing in open Court by the Consul or his order, and signed by the witness, after being read over to him for his approval and correction, and it shall form part of the papers in the case.

88.—*Adjournment.*—The Consul may adjourn his Court from time to time, and place to place, within his jurisdiction, always commencing proceedings and giving judgment at the Consulate.

89.—*Officer.*—All processes not served by the Consul personally must be executed by an officer of the Consulate, who shall sign his return, specifying the time and mode of service, and annexing an account of his fees.

90.—*Copies on appeal.*—On appeal, copies of all the papers must be paid for in advance by the appellant, except in criminal cases where respondent is unable to pay.

91.—*Copies.*—Any person interested is entitled to a copy of any paper on file, on prepayment of the fee.

92.—Reasonable clearness, precision, and certainty should be required in the papers; and substantial justice and all practicable dispatch are expected in the decisions.

93.—*Definition of Consul.*—The word "Consul" is intended to include the Consul-General, and any Vice-Consul or Deputy-Consul, actually exercising the Consular power at any Consulate unless the sense requires a more limited construction.

94.—*Associates.*—Each associate in a Consular trial shall, before entering on his duties, be sworn by his Consul. Before taking the oath, he may be challenged by either party, and for sufficient cause excused, and another drawn.

95.—*Contempt.*—Consuls will always preserve order in Court, punishing summarily any contempt committed in their presence, or any refusal to obey their lawful summons or order, by imprisonment not exceeding 24 hours, or by fine not exceeding fifty dollars and costs.

96.—*Attorney.*—Every party to a civil or criminal proceeding may be heard in person, or by attorney of his choice, or by both; but the presence of counsel shall be under the exclusive control and discretion of the Consul.

97.—*Accounts.*—The accounts of the Consular Courts shall be kept in United States' currency; and every order of deposit, decree of cost, taxation of fees, and generally every paper issuing originally from the Court, shall be expressed in dollars and cents, and satisfied in United States' metallic currency, or its equivalent.

XVII.—FEES.

98.—*In Consular Court.*—

In all cases where the amount in question is not more than \$500.....	\$ 5.00
In all cases where it is over \$500	15.00
In all cases where no specific damages are sought the fee shall be \$5 for minor, and \$15 for greater cases.	

99.—*Clerk's Fees.*—

For issuing all writs, warrants, attachments or other compulsory process	1.50
For docketing every suit commenced.....	1.00
For executions	1.00
For summonses and subpoenas	0.50
For all records at the rate of, for each hundred words	0.20
For drawing every notice, paper, order, or process, not otherwise provided for.	2.00
And if it exceed 200 words, for every additional hundred words	1.00
For every seal to process issued	1.00
For filing each paper upon the return of the Marshal, and all papers filed in Court	0.10

100.—*Marshal's Fees.*—

For apprehending a deserter, and delivering him on board the vessel deserted from, to be paid by the vessel before leaving port	5.00
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For searching for the same, and if not found, to be certified by the Consul, and on his order to be paid by the said ship	\$2.00
For serving any writ, warrant, attachment, or other compulsory process, each person	2.00
For serving summons	1.00
For returning all writs, attachments, and summonses, each	0.50
For each bail-bond	1.00
For every commitment or discharge of prisoner	2.00
On subpoenas, for each witness summoned	0.50
For returning subpoena	0.20
For each day's attendance upon Court	3.00
For levying execution	1.50
For advertising property for sale	2.00
For releasing property under execution by order of plaintiff	3.00
For selling property under execution, when the amount collected does not exceed \$1,000	5 per cent.
If over \$1,000, and not exceeding \$5,000.....	3 " "
If over \$5,000.....	2 " "
For making collections under \$200 in cases where no adjudication has taken place	5 " "
If the amount exceed \$200	2½ " "
For travelling fees in serving all processes, each mile.....	\$0.15
For serving every notice not heretofore provided for in addition to the usual travelling fees	0.50
101.— <i>Interpreter's Fees.</i> —	
For each day's attendance upon Court	3.00
For making translations	2.00
If more than 200 words, for each additional hundred.....	1.00
102.— <i>Witnesses' Fees.</i> —	
For every day's attendance at Court	1.50
For each mile travelled in going to and returning from Court	0.15
103.— <i>Crier's Fees.</i> —	
On trial of every suit	1.00
134.— <i>Associate's Fees.</i> —	
For each day's attendance	3.60
105.— <i>Costs for prevailing party.</i> —	
All necessary Court fees paid out.	

XVIII.—PROVISO.

106.—All decrees heretofore issued by authority of the Commissioners and Minister of the United States to China, which are inconsistent in whole or in part with the provisions of this Decree, are hereby annulled, and those portions are henceforth void and of no effect; and the promulgation of these rules abrogates no authority hitherto lawfully exercised by Consuls in China not inconsistent herewith.

ANSON BURLINGAME,

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES TO CHINA,
PEKING, April 23rd, 1864.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS FOR THE CONSULAR COURTS OF
THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA.

These regulations which have been decreed, as having the force of law in the Consular Courts of the United States in China by James B. Angell, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, are dated May 26th, 1881. They have been assented to by the various United States Consuls in China and are as follow:—

1.—In civil proceedings between American citizens in the Consular Courts in China, the service of summons upon the defendant, if he is found within the Empire

of China, shall be personal. That is, the copy of the complaint and summons duly certified by a Marshal of any Consular Court in China shall be delivered into the hands of the person to be served. The officer so serving the summons shall certify the same to the Consul before whom the suit is brought.

2.—When the defendant has removed from or is absent from the Empire, or conceals himself therein to avoid the service of summons, and the fact appears by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Consul, and it also appears by such affidavit or by the verified complaint on file that a good cause of action exists against the Defendant, or that he is a necessary party to the action, such Consul may make an order that the service be made by publication of the summons. Such order shall direct the publication to be made in a newspaper of general circulation (to be named) for such length of time as may be reasonable, in not less than six issues of such paper, if a daily, and in not less than four issues, if a weekly. Such publication shall be made in a newspaper published nearest to the Consulate where the suit of proceeding is pending, at least five months before the time fixed for the trial by the Consul. In case of publication, when the residence of a non-resident or absent defendant is unknown, the Consul shall direct a copy of the complaint and summons, duly certified, and addressed to the person to be served at his supposed place of residence, to be deposited in the Post Office by the Marshal of the said Court.

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

CHINESE PASSENGERS' ACT, 1855.

28 AND 29 VICTORIA, CAP. 104.

An Act for the Regulation of Chinese Passenger Ships.

Whereas abuses have occurred in conveying Emigrants from ports in the Chinese Seas: And whereas it is expedient to prevent such abuses: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

I.—In the Construction of this Act, the Term *Chinese Passenger Ships* shall include every ship carrying from any port in Hongkong, and every British ship carrying from any port in China or within one hundred miles of the coast thereof, more than twenty passengers, being natives of Asia; the word *Colony* shall include all Her Majesty's Possessions abroad not being under the Government of the East India Company; the word *Governor* shall signify the person for the time being lawfully administering the Government of such colony; the term *Legislature of Hongkong* shall signify the Governor and Legislative Council or other legislative authority of the same for the time being; the word *Ship* shall include all seagoing vessels; the term *Commander* and *Master* of any ship shall include any person for the time being in command or charge of the same; the term *Emigration Officer* shall include every person lawfully acting as emigration officer, immigration agent or protector of emigrants, and every person authorized by the Governor of any British colony to carry out the Provisions of this Act; and the term *British Consul* shall include every person lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty in any foreign port.

II.—It shall be lawful for the Legislature of Hongkong by any ordinance to be by them enacted for the purpose, to make regulations respecting Chinese passenger ships, and, in the case of British ships, respecting the treatment of the passengers therein while at sea; and until such enactment, the Regulations contained in schedule (A) to this Act annexed shall be in force: Provided always, that no such ordinance shall come into operation until Her Majesty's confirmation of the same shall have been proclaimed in Hongkong by the Governor thereof.

III.—It shall be lawful for the Governor of Hongkong to declare, by proclamation, for the purposes of this Act and of the said regulations, what shall be deemed to be the duration of the voyage of any Chinese passenger ship, and by such proclamation to alter the scales of dietary, medicines, and medical comforts contained in the aforesaid schedule (A).

IV.—No Chinese passenger ship shall clear out or proceed to sea on any voyage of more than seven days' duration until the master thereof shall have received from an emigration officer a copy of the aforesaid regulations, and a certificate in the form contained in schedule B to this Act annexed, or in such other form as may be prescribed by the said Legislature, which copy and certificate, with any documents to be attached thereto (hereinafter designated as emigration papers), shall be signed by the said emigration officer, nor until the master shall, with two sufficient sureties, to

be approved by the said emigration officer, have entered into a joint and several bond in the sum of one thousand pounds to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in the form contained in schedule C to this Act annexed, or in such other form as shall be prescribed by the said Legislature.

V.—The said penal sum of one thousand pounds shall be due and recoverable, notwithstanding any penalty or forfeiture imposed by this Act or by the aforesaid regulations, and whether such penalties or forfeitures shall have been sued for and recovered or not.

VI.—It shall be lawful for commanders of any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or for any emigration officer, Custom-house officer, or British Consul, to enter and search any Chinese passenger ship (being a British vessel or within British jurisdiction) so long as such ship shall have any passengers on board, and forty-eight hours afterwards, and in case such ship shall be engaged on a voyage of more than seven days' duration, to require the production of the emigration papers of such ship, and to examine all persons on board of the same, in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act, and of the regulations aforesaid, have been complied with: and any person who refuses to allow, attempts to avoid, or obstructs any such entry, search, or examination, or who knowingly misleads or deceives any person lawfully making any such search or examination, or who, being the master of the ship or having the emigration papers in his custody, fails to produce the same when required as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour.

VII.—In case of any neglect or refusal to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or any of the regulations aforesaid, or to perform any stipulation in any of the contracts made with the passengers, the master of the ship, and any other persons who may have been guilty of, or have aided or abetted such neglect or refusal, shall each be deemed for each offence guilty of a misdemeanour.

VIII.—If any Chinese passenger ship clears out or proceeds to sea on any voyage exceeding seven days' duration without such emigration papers as aforesaid, or if the emigration papers of any Chinese passenger ship are forged or fraudulently altered, such ship shall, if she is a British ship, or if, not being a British ship, the offence is committed and the ship is seized in Her Majesty's dominions or in the territories of the East India Company, be forfeited to Her Majesty.

IX.—Every person who commits or aids or abets in committing any act or default by which any Chinese passenger ship may become liable to forfeiture shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds for each offence.

X.—It shall be lawful for any commissioned officer on full pay in the military or naval service of Her Majesty, or any British officer of customs, or any British Consul, to seize and detain any ship which has become subject to forfeiture as aforesaid, and bring her for adjudication before the High Court of Admiralty in England or Ireland, or any court having Admiralty Jurisdiction in Her Majesty's dominions, or the territories of the East India Company, and such court may thereupon make such order in the case as it thinks fit, and may award such portion of the proceeds of the sale of any forfeited ship as it thinks right to the officer bringing in the same for adjudication, or to any persons damaged by the act or default which has rendered the ship liable to forfeiture.

XI.—No such officer as aforesaid shall be responsible, either civilly or criminally, to any persons whomsoever in respect of the seizure or detention of any ship that has been seized or detained by him in pursuance of the provisions herein contained, notwithstanding that such ship is not brought in for adjudication, or, if so brought in, is declared not to be liable to forfeiture, if it is shown to the satisfaction of the judge or court before whom any trial relating to such ship or such seizure or detention is held, that there are reasonable grounds for such seizure or detention, but if no such grounds are shown, such judge or court may award payment of costs and damages to any party aggrieved, and make such other order in the premises as he or it thinks just.

XII.—It shall be lawful for the court before which any ship liable to forfeiture under this Act is proceeded against, to impose such a pecuniary penalty as to the same court shall seem fit, in lieu of condemning the ship, and in such case to cause

the ship to be detained until the penalty is paid, and to cause any penalty so imposed to be applied in the same manner in which the proceeds of the said ship, if condemned and sold by order of the court, would have been applicable.

XIII.—All misdemeanours and other criminal offences punishable under this Act shall be dealt with, tried, and judged of in the same manner as misdemeanours and other offences punishable under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and all the rules of law, practice, or evidence applicable to the last mentioned misdemeanours and offences shall be applicable to misdemeanours and other offences under this Act.

XIV.—Any court, justice, or magistrate imposing any penalty under this Act for which no specific application is herein provided, may, if it or he thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any wrong or damage which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which such penalty is imposed, or in or towards payment of the expense of the proceedings; and subject to such directions or specific application as aforesaid, all penalties recovered in the United Kingdom shall be paid into the receipt of Her Majesty's Exchequer in such manner as the Treasury may direct, and shall be carried to and form part of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom; and all penalties recovered in any British possession shall be paid over into the public treasury of such possession, and form part of the public revenue thereof.

XV.—In any legal proceedings taken under this Act, or in respect of the bond hereinbefore required, any document purporting to be the written declaration of any British Consul, or of the commander of any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or to be a copy of proceedings of any court of justice, shall without any proof of signature be received in evidence, in case it shall appear that such copy or declaration, if produced in the United Kingdom, was officially transmitted to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, or if produced in any colony, was officially transmitted to the Governor thereof. Provided always, that no person making such written declaration as aforesaid be capable of receiving a share of any penalty or forfeiture which shall be procured by such written declaration.

XVI.—This Act may be cited for any purpose whatever under the name of the *Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855*.

SCHEDULE A.

Regulations respecting Chinese Passenger Ships.

I.—No Chinese passenger ship shall clear out or proceed to sea on any voyage of more than seven days' duration without a certificate from an emigration officer, and such certificate shall be in the form provided by the Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855.

II.—No emigration officer shall be bound to give such certificate in respect of any Chinese passenger ship till seven days after receiving notice that the ship is to carry passengers, and of her destination, and of her proposed day of sailing, nor unless there are on board a surgeon and interpreter approved by such emigration officer.

III.—After receiving such notice, the emigration officer shall be at liberty at all times to enter and inspect the ship, and the fittings, provisions, and stores therein, and any person impeding him in such entry or inspection, or refusing to allow of the same, shall be liable to a fine of not more than one hundred pounds for each offence.

IV.—The emigration officer shall not give his certificate unless he be satisfied,—
1.—That the ship is seaworthy, and properly manned, equipped, fitted, and ventilated; and has not on board any cargo likely, from its quality, quantity, or mode of stowage, to prejudice the health or safety of the passengers.

2.—That the space appropriated to the passengers in the between decks contains at the least twelve superficial and seventy-two cubical feet of space for every adult on board; that is to say, for every passenger above twelve years of age, and for every two passengers between the age of one year and twelve years.

3.—That a space of five superficial feet per adult is left clear on the upper deck for the use of the passengers.

4.—That provisions, fuel, and water have been placed on board, of good quality, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the passengers on board during the declared duration of the intended voyage to the following scale:—

DIETARY SCALE.

Proclamation of 1st November, 1872.

Rice.....	lb 1½ per diem.
Salt Beef	} lb ¼ on alternate days.
Salt Pork	
Salt Fish	
Fresh Beef, or Mutton in tins	} lb ¼ on alternate days.
Salted Vegetables	
Pickles	
Fresh Vegetables, as Yams, Pumpkins, &c.	
Water.....	Imperial qts. 3 a day.
Firewood	lbs. 2 a day.
Tea	oz. ½ a day.
Lime or Lemon Juice and Sugar	oz. 2 a week.

Note.—Fresh Vegetables to be issued during the first month of the voyage only, unless the master shall obtain a fresh supply *en route*, when these articles may be again supplied in the above proportion.

5.—That Medicines and Medical Comforts have been placed on board according to the following Scale:—

SCALE OF MEDICINES AND MEDICAL COMFORTS.

For every 100 Passengers, and in like Proportion for any greater or less Number:—

Calomel	3 oz.	Senna Leaves	8 oz.
Blue Pill	2 oz.	Blistering Plaister	8 oz.
Rhubarb Powder	2 oz.	Sulphur Sublimed	16 oz.
Compound Jalap Powder.....	12 oz.	Sulphur Ointment.....	12 oz.
Ipecacuanha Powder	12 oz.	Linseed Flour.....	4 lb.
Opium	2 oz.	Country Soap	24 oz.
Dover's Powder	2 oz.	Castor Oil	6 bottles.
Magnesia	2 oz.	Oil of Peppermint.....	2 oz.
Epsom Salts	6 lbs.	Adhesive Plaister, spread	2 yards.
Chloride of Lime	20 lbs.	Simple Ointment	16 oz.
Tartar Emetic.....	4 drams.	Ringworm Ointment	16 oz.
Quinine.....	2 oz.	Jeremie's Opiate	2 oz.
Antimonial Powder	0½ oz.	Aromatic Spirit of Hartshorn.....	4 oz.
Extract of Colocyath, C'pound	1 oz.	Cholera Pills in phial	12 drams.
Carbonate of Ammonia.....	1½ oz.	Cul-bs Powder	4 lb.
Assafoetida	1 oz.	Sweet Spirits of Nitre.....	16 oz.
Camphor	1½ oz.	Copaiba	16 oz.
Camphorated Liniment.....	16 oz.	Sulphate of Copper	2 oz.
Catechu.....	2 oz.	Sulphate of Zinc	1 oz.
Prepared Chalk	2 oz.	Lunar Caustic	4 drams.
Tincture of Opium.....	8 oz.	Lime Juice.....	36 quarts.
Turpentine	16 oz.	Rum or Brandy.....	36 quarts.

INSTRUMENTS, &c.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Set of Amputating and other Surgical Instruments (if there be any person on board competent to use them). | 1 Spatula. |
| 1 One Ounce Glass Measure. | 1 Dressing Scissors. |
| 1 Minim Glass Measure. | 1 Infusion Box. |
| 1 Pestle and Mortar (Wedgewood). | 1 Quire of Country Paper. |
| 1 Set of Weights and Scales (Grain in box). | 1 Penknife. |
| 1 Set of common Splints. | 2 Metal Bed Pans. |
| 1 Set of Bleeding Lancets. | 2 Trusses for Hernia, right and left. |
| 1 Silver Catheter. | 2 Small Syringes. |
| | 4 Ounces prepared Lint. |
| | 2 Pieces Cloth for Bandages. |

V.—The master of any Chinese passenger ship being a British ship and proceeding on a voyage of more than seven days' duration shall, during the whole of the intended voyage, make issue of provisions, fuel, and water, according to the aforesaid dietary scale, and shall not make any alteration, except for the manifest advantage of the passengers, in respect of the space allotted to them as aforesaid, or in respect of them (except in case of necessity) to help in working the vessel; and shall issue

medicines and medical comforts, as shall be requisite, to the best of his judgment, and shall call at such ports as may be mentioned in the emigration officer's clearing certificate, for fresh water and other necessaries; and shall carry them without unnecessary delay to the destination to which they have contracted to proceed.

VI.—The emigration officer shall not give his certificate until he shall have mustered the passengers, and have ascertained to the best of his power that they understand whither they are going and comprehend the nature of any contracts of service which they have made; he shall also take care that a copy of the form of such contracts, or an abstract of their substance, signed by himself, is appended to the said certificate. If any of the passengers are in bad health or insufficiently provided with clothing, or if the contracts are unfair, or if there is reason to suspect that fraud or violence have been practised in their collection or embarkation, he may detain the ship, and if he shall think fit, may order all or any of the passengers to be re-landed.

SCHEDULE B.

Emigration Officer's Certificate, &c.

I hereby authorize the Chinese passenger ship _____ to proceed to sea for the port of _____ in _____; and certify that the said ship can legally carry _____ adults, and that there are on board _____ passengers making in all _____ adults, viz:— _____ men, _____ women, _____ male children, and _____ female children, such children being between the ages of one and twelve years; that the space set apart and to be kept clear for the use of such emigrants is as follows: On the upper deck _____ superficial feet, being [*here describe the space*]; that the ship is properly manned and fitted, and that the means of ventilating the part of the between-deck appropriated to passengers are as follow, [*here describe the means of ventilation*]; that the ship is furnished with a proper quantity of good provisions, fuel, and water for _____ days' issues to the passengers, according to the* annexed dietary scale, and with a proper quantity of medicines, instruments, and medical comforts according to the* annexed scale of medical necessaries; that I have inspected the contracts between the emigrants and their intended employers (the terms of which are annexed to this certificate), and consider them reasonable; that no fraud appears to have been practised in collecting the emigrants: and that there are on board a surgeon † [and interpreter] approved by me, and designated [respectively _____ and _____] ‡ [the master of the ship is to put into _____ and _____ for water and fresh vegetables].

(Signed)

Emigration Officer.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 _____

SCHEDULE C.

Form of bond to be given by the Masters of Chinese Passenger Ships.

Know all men by these presents, That we are held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, in the sum of one thousand pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors; to which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and every of us, jointly, and severally, for and in the whole, our heirs, executors, administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents.

Scaled with our Seals.

Dated _____ day of _____ 18 _____

Whereas, by the Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855, it is enacted, that before any Chinese passenger ship shall clear out or proceed to sea on voyage of more than seven days' computed duration, the master thereof shall, with two sufficient sureties

* The scales must be those prescribed by the Regulation in Schedule A.

† In case the ship has been authorized to proceed without an Interpreter, omit the part between brackets, and add, "and that the ship has been authorized to proceed without an Interpreter."

‡ The part between brackets is to be inserted or not as may be required.

to be approved by an emigration officer, enter into a bond to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in the sum of one thousand pounds.

Now the condition of this obligation is this, that if (in respect of the ship, whereof is master) all and every of the requirements of the said Chinese Passengers' Act, and of the regulations contained in Schedule A. to the said Act annexed, or enacted by the Legislature of Hongkong, shall be well and truly observed and performed [§ in like manner as the same ought to be observed and performed in case the said ship were a British ship, and the said a British subject], then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-bounded and in the Presence of

PASSAGE FROM HONGKONG TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES FOR SHIPS PROPELLED BY SAILS IN THE MONTHS OF—
(Proclamation of January 26th, 1856.)

	October to	April to		October to	April to
	March.	September.		March.	September
	[both inclusive.]			[both inclusive.]	
California or West Coast of America, North of the Equator.....	100 days.	75 days.	New Zealand.....	75 days.	90 days.
West Coast of America, South of the Equator...	120 days.	120 days.	Manila.....	20 days.	20 days.
Sandwich Islands.....	75 days.	56 days.	Singapore.....	20 days.	45 days.
New Caledonia and New Hebrides, Fiji Islands, Tahiti, Society or Friendly Islands.....	100 days.	100 days.	Batavia.....	30 days.	60 days.
Sydney, Melbourne, or South Australia.....	60 days.	80 days.	Ceylon.....	45 days.	70 days.
Western Australia.....	45 days.	60 days.	Madras or Calcutta.....	50 days.	75 days.
Tasmania.....	65 days.	80 days.	Bombay.....	60 days.	80 days.
			Mauritius or Bourbon.....	60 days.	80 days.
			Cape of Good Hope.....	65 days.	85 days.
			West Indies or East Coast of America.....	147 days.	168 days.
			Great Britain or Europe.....	162 days.	184 days.
			Siam.....	20 days.	45 days.

COMPUTATION OF LENGTH OF VOYAGE IN ANY CHINESE PASSENGER SHIP FROM THE NORTHERN PORTS OF CHINA TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES.
(Proclamation of March 1st, 1857.)

	From Shanghai and Ningpo.		From Foochow.		From Amoy.	
	Oct. to Mar.	Apr. to Sept.	Oct. to Mar.	Apr. to Sept.	Oct. to Mar.	Apr. to Sept.
	Both inclusive.		Both inclusive.		Both inclusive.	
To California or West Coast of America, North of the Equator.....	90	70	95	73	97	74
„ West Coast of America, South of the Equator...	100	100	115	115	117	117
„ Sandwich Islands.....	70	52	73	54	74	55
„ New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Fiji Islands, Tahiti, Friendly Islands.....	105	125	103	113	102	107
„ Sydney, Melbourne, or South Australia.....	65	100	62	90	61	85
„ Western Australia.....	50	80	47	70	46	65
„ Tasmania.....	70	100	67	70	66	85
„ New Zealand.....	80	110	77	100	76	95
„ Manila.....	15	40	12	30	11	25
„ Singapore.....	25	65	22	55	21	50
„ Batavia.....	35	80	32	70	31	65
„ Ceylon.....	50	90	47	80	46	75
„ Madras or Calcutta.....	55	95	52	85	51	80
„ Bombay.....	65	100	63	90	62	85
„ Mauritius or Bourbon.....	65	100	63	90	62	85
„ Cape of Good Hope.....	70	105	67	95	66	90
„ West Indies or East Coast of America.....	152	188	150	178	148	173
„ Great Britain or Europe.....	167	204	163	181	163	190
„ Siam.....	25	65	33	55	22	50

§ This clause to be inserted only in the case of a Foreign Chinese Passenger Ship.

EMIGRATION.

The following information is supplied to Masters of vessels about to carry Chinese Passengers under *The Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855*, and *Local Ordinances*:—

1. *Imperial Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855*.—Any vessels clearing with more than twenty Asiatics on a voyage of more than seven days' duration is a Chinese Passenger ship.
2. *Proclamations of 26th January, 1856, and 17th November, 1858*.—Declare the length of certain voyages.
3. *Ordinance No. 5 of 1874*.—Section III. gives the legal definition of a short voyage.

PART I.

4. *Section IV*.—Notice of ship being laid on as a Chinese Passenger ship to be given to Emigration Officer.
5. *Section V*.—No Chinese Passenger ship shall clear out, unless the Master of such ship shall be provided with a Licence. [See Ordinance 5 of 1876.]
6. This Section describes the mode of application for a Licence, and it also empowers the Governor in Council to remove any Officer from an Emigrant ship who is unfit for the proper discharge of his duties.
7. *Section VI*. prohibits any persons from the sale or letting of passages in any Chinese Passenger ship, unless such person shall have procured a Licence.
8. *Section VII*.—Every Chinese Passenger ship, except ships clearing under the provisions of Section VIII, shall be provided with a Hospital, properly fitted with Beds, Bedding, and Utensils.
9. *Par. 4*.—All the Passengers and Crew shall be medically examined before the departure of the ship.
10. *Par. 8*.—Chinese Medical Practitioners may be Surgeons of Chinese Passenger ships.
11. *Section VIII*. contains modified regulations for ships clearing out on voyages of not more than thirty days' duration.
12. *Section IX*. treats of vessels about to convey Emigrants under contract of service.
13. *Par. 2*.—Emigrants under contract of service shall lodge at least three clear days in a dépôt, approved of and under the supervision of the Emigration Officer.
14. *Section X*.—Orders of Her Majesty the Queen in Council relating to the quantity of water to be carried by Passenger ships having a certain description of Condensing Apparatus shall apply to Chinese Passenger ships.
15. *Section XI*.—No sailing Chinese Passenger ship bound to any port westward of the Cape of Good Hope, or to any port in Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, or Tasmania, is permitted to clear between the months of April and September inclusive.

PART II.

16. *Section XIV*.—Notice is to be given to the Emigration Officer of intention to fit any vessel for the conveyance of Chinese Emigrants to be embarked at any port or place out of the colony.
17. *Par. 2*.—The Master of any ship arriving within the waters of the Colony, and which is fitted for the conveyance of Chinese Emigrants, is to report the same to the Emigration Officer.
18. *Par. 3*.—All Fittings are subject to the approval of the Emigration Officer.
19. *Par. 4*.—No ship fitting or fitted under this Section shall proceed to sea without the Emigration Officer's Certificate.
20. *Par. 5*.—Barricades and Gratings are prohibited.
21. *Section XV*.—No Chinese Emigrant ship within the provisions of this Section shall be fitted, manned, or equipped, unless the Master thereof shall have procured a Licence from the Governor.

RULES.

The Master of a Chinese Passenger ship enters into a *Bond of One Thousand Pounds* that every and all of the Requirements of the Chinese Passengers' Act, and of the Regulations issued under the Act, or by the Legislature of Hongkong, shall be well and truly observed.

2. These Regulations apply more especially to the accommodation, medical attendance, and regular daily issue of provisions, fuel, and water. It is, therefore, the Master's interest, and he should make it his especial care, to see that the fittings are strong, and that the full quantity of provisions, medicine, and medical comforts, fuel and water, are on board; and, that after these articles are on board and have been passed by the proper Officer from this Office, they are carefully and securely stowed away.

3. When the articles above-mentioned are stowed away, the Emigration Officer will, if necessary, cause the hatches, &c., to be sealed down. These seals must not be broken until the ship is beyond the waters of the Colony.

4. Emigration under contract of service is prohibited, unless the ship shall be proceeding to a British Colony.

5. When a ship is about to convey Chinese Passengers, the Master is to notify the Emigration Officer, in writing, to that effect, naming the Licensed Passage Broker authorised to issue Passage Tickets, and forwarding, at the same time, a copy of the Government Surveyor's Certificate of Measurement.

6. The vessel will then be inspected by the Emigration Officer, who will pass or reject her as he shall see fit.

7. When the vessel is passed, the Agent or Charterer will make the usual application for a Licence, on a form to be obtained at this Office, and, if granted, the Master, with two approved Sureties, must attend at the Emigration Office and execute the Bond required under Section IV. of *The Chinese Passengers' Act*.

8. When the ship's voyage is approved, she is to be fitted with such berths, booby hatches, ladders, hospital, privies, &c., as may be directed by the Emigration Officer.

9. If the vessel is to carry Female Passengers, a place separated from the Male Passengers must be appropriated to their use, conveniences for them being placed aft.

10. Between the bunks of married couples there must be a division board not less than 22 inches high.

11. When the provisions are taken in, they must not be stowed away without the sanction of the Emigration Officer, who will not pass (in vessels about to proceed on voyages of over thirty days' duration) any Chinese preserved Beef or Pork, nor Fish cured with their entrails remaining in them.

12. The water should be taken on board at an early period to admit of the casks taking up.

13. The Master will make arrangements with his Passage Broker for providing his vessel with properly qualified Surgeons and Interpreters, one of each being required for every Two Hundred Passengers, but in the event of an European or American Surgeon being engaged for the voyage, only one Surgeon is needed. Chinese doctors must undergo an examination at Canton as to their qualifications.

14. If the vessel is a Steamer, she must be supplied with such quantity and quality of Coals as the Emigration Officer shall direct, and a certificate must be produced that the Engines and Boilers are in good condition for the contemplated voyage.

15. If the vessel is fitted with an approved Distilling Apparatus, she may carry a reduced quantity of water in casks or tanks.

16. When the ship is ready to receive the Passengers on board, the Passage Broker will bring a written notice to that effect from the Master, when a time will be fixed for the attendance of the Passengers at the Emigration Office to have their *Contracts* or *Passage Tickets* (as the case may be) signed and explained to them by the Emigration Officer.

17. The Passengers will then embark, and when the Master shall have satisfied himself that they are all on board, he is to report to that effect. The Emigration officer will muster the Passengers and make a final inspection of the ship.

18. The papers to be lodged with the Emigration Officer before Clearance will be granted, are :—

- (a.) Government Surveyor's Certificate of Measurement and Seaworthiness.
- (b.) When required, Engineer Surveyor's Certificate as to condition of Boilers and Engines, quantity and quality of Coals on board, description of Condensing Apparatus and quantity of fresh water it is capable of producing daily. The Condensing Apparatus must be of such a description as the Board of Trade may, from time to time, approve.
- (c.) List of Provisions and Medicines in duplicate. This list will contain a declaration to be made by the Master that the several articles therein mentioned are on board and securely and safely stowed.
- (d.) Certificate of Medical Inspector of Emigrants that he has examined Crew, Passengers, and Medicines.
- (e.) Passengers' List in duplicate, with summary attached, specifying the numbers respectively of Passengers and Crew.
- (f.) If the vessel is proceeding on a voyage of over thirty days' duration, Certificate from Colonial Surgeon, vouching for the competency of the Surgeon or Surgeons.
- (g.) Master's Certificate relative to Chinese Doctor (provided he fails in securing an European or American Surgeon for a reasonable remuneration).

NOTE.—*Chinese Cooks, Stewards, Interpreters, and Doctors* are included in the total number of Passengers which the ship is certified to carry. Four Cooks and Stewards are required for every 100 Passengers.

19. Ships with full Complements of Passengers must carry Boats as follows :—

Less than 200 tons register	2 Boats.	600 to 1,000 tons register	5 Boats.
200 to 400 tons register	3 Boats.	1,000 to 1,500 tons register	6 Boats.
400 to 600 tons register	4 Boats.	1,500 and upwards tons register	7 Boats.

NOTE.—In every case, one Boat must be a properly fitted Lifeboat and one a Long-boat. The sizes of the Boats will be in accordance with the number of Passengers carried.

20. Each ship shall carry one Life buoy for every one hundred Passengers, also Fire Engine or Force Pump, with sufficient Hose to reach fore and aft, and three dozen Buckets.

SMALL STORES.

Brooms.....	24 for every 100 Passengers.	Wood Chopper	8 for every 100 Passengers.
Lanterns with Locks	2 for every 100 Passengers.	Rice Baskets	10 for every 100 Passengers.
Cooking Spades	3 for every 100 Passengers.	Iron Dishes, 18 inch.	10 for every 100 Passengers.
Meat Chopper	3 for every 100 Passengers.	Rubbish Tubs	4 for every 100 Passengers.
Chopping Board.....	3 for every 100 Passengers.		

A Bed, Blanket, and Pillow, for each person the Hospital can accommodate.

18 Blue Lights and 18 Rockets.

DIETARY SCALE.

For Voyages of not more than 30 days' duration.

For every Passenger per diem :—

Rice or Bread Stuffs.....	lb. 1½.
Dried or Salt Fish.....	lb. 0½.
Chinese ConDIMENTS and Curry Stuff	oz. 1.
Fresh Vegetables which will keep for short voyages, such as Sweet Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, and Pumpkins	lb. 1½.
Firewood	lb. 2.
Water (to be carried in tanks or sweet casks)	gallon 1.

For Voyages over 30 days' duration.

Rice.....	lb. 1½ per diem.
Salt Beef, Salt Pork, Salt Fish, French Beef, or Mutton in tins	lb. ½ on alternate days.
Salted Vegetables, Pickles, Fresh Vegetables, as Yams, Pumpkins, &c.	lb. ½ on alternate days.
Water	Imperial qts. 3 a day.
Firewood.....	lbs. 2 a day.
Tea	oz. ¼ a day.
Lime or Lemon Juice and Sugar	oz. 2 a week.

NOTE.—Fresh Vegetables to be issued during the first month of the voyage only, unless the Master shall obtain a fresh supply *en route*, when these articles may be again supplied in the above proportion.

CHARTER OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

The following Charter of the Colony of Hongkong was proclaimed by Sir Henry Pottinger on the 26th June, 1843:—

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith,—To all to whom these Presents shall come—
Greeting :

Know Ye—that we, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to erect and do hereby erect our Island of Hongkong and its dependencies, situate between twenty-two degrees nine minutes and twenty-two degrees twenty-one minutes north latitude, and the one hundred and fourteenth degree six minutes and the one hundred and fourteenth degree eighteen minutes east longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, into a separate Colony, and the said Island and its dependencies is hereby erected into a separate Colony accordingly, to be known and designated as “the Colony of Hongkong.”

II.—And we do hereby further grant, appoint, and ordain, that the Governor for the time being of the said Colony, and such other persons as are hereinafter designated, shall constitute and be a Legislative Council for the said Colony: And we do hereby direct and appoint, that in addition to the said Governor, the said Legislative Council shall be composed of such public officers within the said Colony, or of such other persons within the same, as shall from time to time be named or designated for that purpose by us, by any instruction or instructions, or warrant or warrants, to be by us for that purpose issued under our signet and sign manual, and with the advice of our Privy Council, all of which councillors shall hold their places in the said Council at our pleasure.

III.—And we do hereby grant and ordain, that the Governor for the time being of the said Colony, with the advice of the said Legislative Council, shall have full power and authority to make and enact all such Laws and Ordinances as may from time to time be required for the peace, order, and good government of the said Colony of Hongkong: And that in the making of all such Laws and Ordinances, the said Governor shall exercise all such powers and authorities, and that the said Legislative Council shall conform to and observe all such rules and regulations as shall be given and prescribed in and by such instructions as we, with the advice of our Privy Council, shall from time to time make for his and their guidance therein: Provided nevertheless, and we do hereby reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors, our and their right and authority to disallow any such Ordinances in the whole or in part, and to make and establish from time to time, with the advice and consent of Parliament, or with the advice of our or their Privy Council, all such laws as may to us, or them, appear necessary, for the order, peace, and good government of our said Island and its dependencies, as fully as if these presents had not been made.

IV.—And whereas it is expedient that an Executive Council should be appointed to advise and assist the Governor of our said Colony of Hongkong for the time being, in the administration of the government thereof—we do therefore, by these our Letters Patent, authorize the Governor of our said Colony for the time being to summon as an Executive Council such persons as may from time to time be named or designated by us, in any instructions under our signet and sign manual, addressed to him in that behalf.

V.—And we do hereby authorize and empower the Governor of our said Colony of Hongkong for the time being, to keep and use the public seal appointed for the sealing of all things whatsoever that shall pass the seal of our said Colony.

VI.—And we do hereby give and grant to the Governor of our said Colony of Hongkong for the time being full power and authority, in our name and on our behalf, but subject nevertheless to such provisions as may be in that respect contained in any instructions which may from time to time be addressed to him by us for that purpose, to make and execute in our name, and on our behalf, under the public seal of our said Colony, grants of land to us belonging, within the same, to private persons, for their own use and benefit, or to any persons, bodies politic or corporate, in trust for the public uses of our subjects there resident, or of any of them.

VII.—And we do hereby authorize and empower the Governor of our said Colony of Hongkong for the time being, to constitute and appoint judges, and, in cases requisite, commissioners of oyer and terminer, justices of the peace, and other necessary officers and ministers in our said Colony, for the due and impartial administration of justice, and for putting the laws into execution, and to administer, or cause to be administered, unto them such oath or oaths as are usually given for the due execution and performance of offices and places, and for the clearing of truth in judicial matters.

VIII.—And we do hereby give and grant unto the Governor of our said Colony of Hongkong for the time being, full power and authority, as he shall see occasion, in our name, and on our behalf, to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may accrue, or become payable to us, provided the same do not exceed the sum of fifty pounds sterling in any one case, and to respite and suspend the payment of any such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, exceeding the said sum of fifty pounds, until our pleasure thereon shall be made known and signified to such Governor.

IX.—And we do hereby give and grant unto the Governor of our said Colony of Hongkong for the time being, full power and authority, as he shall see occasion, in our name, and on our behalf, to grant to any offender convicted of any crime, in any Court, or before any judge, justice, or magistrate within our said Colony, a free and unconditional pardon, or a pardon subject to such conditions as by any Law or Ordinance hereafter to be in force in our said Colony may be thereunto annexed, or any respite of the execution of the sentence of any such offender, for such period as to such Governor may seem fit.

X.—And we do hereby give and grant unto the Governor of our said Colony of Hongkong for the time being, full power and authority, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, to suspend from the exercise of his office, within our said Colony, any person exercising any office or place, under or by virtue of any commission or warrant granted, or which may be granted, by us, or in our name, or under our authority, which suspension shall continue and have effect only until our pleasure therein shall be made known and signified to such Governor: And we do hereby strictly require and enjoin the Governor of our said Colony of Hongkong for the time being, in proceeding to any such suspension, to observe the directions in that behalf given to him by our instructions, under our signet and sign manual, accompanying his commission of appointment as Governor of the said Colony.

XI.—And in the event of the death or absence out of our said Colony of Hongkong of such person as may be commissioned and appointed by us to be the Governor thereof, we do hereby provide and declare our pleasure to be, that all and every the powers and authorities herein granted to the Governor of our said Colony of Hongkong for the time being, shall be, and the same are, hereby vested in such person as may be appointed by us, by warrant under our signet and sign manual, to be the Lieutenant-Governor of our said Colony; or in the event of there being no person upon the place commissioned and appointed by us to be Lieutenant-Governor thereof then our pleasure is, and we do hereby provide and declare, that in any such contingency, all the powers and authorities herein granted to the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of our said Colony shall be and the same are hereby granted

to the Colonial Secretary of our said Colony for the time being, and such Lieutenant-Governor, or such Colonial Secretary, as the case may be, shall execute all and every the powers and authorities herein granted, until our further pleasure shall be signified therein.

XII.—And we do hereby require and command all our officers and ministers, civil and military, and all other the inhabitants of our said Colony of Hongkong, to be obedient, aiding, and assisting to such person as may be commissioned and appointed by us to be the Governor of our said Colony of Hongkong, or in the event of his death or absence, to such person as may, under the provisions of these our Letters Patent, assume and exercise the functions of such Governor.

XIII.—And we do hereby reserve to us, our heirs and successors, full power and authority from time to time to revoke, alter, or amend, these our Letters Patent, as to us or them shall seem meet:

In witness whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness ourself, at Westminster, the Fifth day of April, in the Sixth year of our Reign. [1843].

BY THE QUEEN HERSELF.

EDMUNDS.

SUPPLEMENTARY CHARTER, 8TH JUNE, 1875.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith: To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, by certain Letters Patent, under the great seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the fifth day of April, 1843, in the sixth year of our Reign, we did erect our Island of Hongkong and its dependencies (as therein described and set forth), into a separate Colony, to be known and designated as the Colony of Hongkong, and did further provide for the government thereof, as upon relation being had to our said Letters Patent will more fully and at large appear: And whereas by our Order in our Privy Council, bearing date the 4th day of February, 1861, in the twenty-fourth year of our Reign, it was ordered that the Kowloon district, therein described, should be part and parcel of our said Colony: And whereas, by our said Letters Patent, we did reserve to ourselves full power and authority from time to time to revoke, alter, or amend the same: Now know ye that we do hereby revoke Article XI. of our said Letters Patent, whereby provision is made for the administration of the government of our said Colony, in the event of the death or absence of the Governor for the time being thereof; and we do hereby declare our will and pleasure to be that in the event of the death, incapacity, or absence out of our said Colony, of such person as may be commissioned and appointed by us to be the Governor thereof, all and every the powers and authorities by our said Letters Patent, or by these presents, granted to the Governor of our said Colony for the time being, shall be, and the same are hereby vested in such person as may be appointed by us, by warrant under our sign manual and signet, to be the Lieutenant-Governor of our said Colony, or in the event of there being no person in our said Colony commissioned and appointed by us to be Lieutenant-Governor thereof, then our pleasure is, and we do hereby provide and declare that the said powers and authorities shall be and the same are hereby vested in the Colonial Secretary, or person lawfully discharging the functions of Colonial Secretary in our said Colony for the time being; and every such Lieutenant-Governor or such Colonial Secretary, or person lawfully discharging the functions of Colonial Secretary for the time being, shall execute all and every the said powers and authorities, until our further pleasure shall be signified therein, and according to such instructions as our said Governor may have received, and such further instructions as such Lieutenant-Governor, Colonial Secretary, or other person as aforesaid, may receive from us, either under our sign manual and signet, or by instructions under the hand of one of our Principal Secretaries of State.

II.—And whereas, by our said recited Letters Patent, we have (amongst other things) given and granted unto our said Governor full power and authority, as he should see occasion, in our name and on our behalf, to grant certain pardons to offenders in the manner and on the terms therein mentioned. And whereas it is expedient to give our Governor additional powers of granting pardons: Now we do hereby authorize and empower our said Governor, as he shall see occasion in our name and on our behalf, when any crime has been committed within our said Colony, to grant a pardon to any accomplice, not being the actual perpetrator of such crime, who shall give such information and evidence as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the principal offender.

III.—And we do hereby require and command all our officers and ministers, civil and military, and all other the inhabitants of our said Colony of Hongkong, to be obedient, aiding, and assisting to such person as may, in the event of the death, incapacity, or absence of the Governor of our said Colony of Hongkong, assume and exercise, under the provisions of these our Letters Patent, the functions of such Governor.

IV.—And we do hereby reserve to us, our heirs and successors, full power and authority, from time to time, to revoke, alter, or amend these our Letters Patent as to us or them shall seem meet.

In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness ourself at Westminster, the Eighth day of June, in the Thirty-eighth year of our Reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual.

C. ROMILLY.

SUPPLEMENTARY CHARTER, 9TH APRIL, 1877.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India: To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas we did, by certain Letters Patent (hereinafter called our said Charter) under the great seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the fifth day of April, 1843, in the sixth year of our Reign, erect the Island of Hongkong and its dependencies into a separate Colony, to be known and designated as the Colony of Hongkong, and did make provision for the government of our said Colony: And whereas by our Order in our Privy Council, bearing date the fourth day of February, 1861, in the twenty-fourth year of our Reign, it was ordered that the Kowloon district therein described should be part and parcel of our said Colony: And whereas we did, by certain other Letters Patent, under the great seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the thirteenth day of February, 1872, in the thirty-fifth year of our Reign, constitute and appoint our trusty and well beloved Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, Knight Commander of our most distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of our most honourable Order of the Bath, to be, during our will and pleasure, our Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over our said Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, and over all forts and garrisons which are now or may hereafter be erected and established therein: And whereas we did, by certain other Letters Patent, under the great seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the eighth day of June, 1875, in the thirty-eighth year of our Reign, amend our said Charter: And whereas we are desirous of making effectual and permanent provision for the office of Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over our said Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, without making new Letters Patent on each demise of the said office: Now know ye that we have revoked and determined, and by these presents do revoke and determine, the said recited Letters Patent of the thirteenth day of February, 1872, and the eighth day of June, 1875, and every clause, article, and thing therein contained, provided that such revocation shall not extend to or affect the repeal of the eleventh clause of our said Charter contained in the last-mentioned Letters Patent, but that the said

eleventh clause shall be and remain repealed: And further know ye, that we, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to constitute, order, and declare, and do by these presents constitute, order, and declare, that there shall be a Governor and Commander-in-chief (hereinafter called our said Governor) in and over our Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies (hereinafter called our said Colony), and that the person who shall fill the said office of Governor shall be from time to time appointed by commission under our sign manual and signet: And we do hereby authorize and command our said Governor to do and execute in due manner all things that shall belong to his said command, and to the trust we have reposed in him, according to the several powers and authorities granted or appointed him by virtue of our said Charter of the fifth day of February, 1843, and these present Letters Patent, and of such Commission as may be issued to him under our sign manual and signet, and according to such instructions as may from time to time be given to him, under our sign manual and signet, or by our order in our Privy Council, or by us through one of our principal Secretaries of State, and to such laws as are or shall hereafter be in force in our said Colony.

II.—And whereas, by Article IV. of our said Charter, we did make provision for the constitution of an Executive Council for our said Colony of Hongkong: Now we do hereby declare our pleasure to be that, henceforth, any person or persons may be named or designated by us as members of our said Executive Council of our said Colony by warrant, under our sign manual and signet, as well as by any instruction or instructions addressed by us to our said Governor, and that our said Governor shall summon to our said Executive Council any person or persons so named or designated.

III.—And we do hereby declare our pleasure to be that, in addition to the power of granting pardons conferred upon our said Governor by Articles VIII. and IX. of our said Charter, our said Governor shall be authorized, and he is hereby empowered, as he shall see occasion, in our name and on our behalf, when any crime has been committed within our said Colony, or for which the offender may be tried therein, to grant a pardon to any accomplice, not being the actual perpetrator of such crime, who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the principal offender; and to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures whatsoever, which may become due and payable to us, notwithstanding that the same may exceed the sum of fifty pounds sterling in any case.

IV.—And whereas, by Article XI. of our said Charter we did make provision for the administration of the government of our said Colony, in the event of the death or absence of the Governor for the time being thereof: And whereas we have revoked that Article of our said Charter, and we do hereby further declare our will and pleasure to be that in the event of the death, incapacity, or absence out of our said Colony, of such person as may be commissioned and appointed by us to be the Governor thereof, all and every the powers and authorities by our said Charter, or by these presents, granted to the Governor of our said Colony, for the time being, shall be, and the same are hereby vested in such person as may be appointed by us, by warrant, under our sign manual and signet, to be our Lieutenant-Governor in our said Colony, or if there shall be no such Lieutenant-Governor in our said Colony, then in such person or persons as may be appointed by us under our sign manual and signet to administer the government of our said Colony; or in the event of there being no person in our said Colony commissioned and appointed by us to be such Lieutenant-Governor or Administrator thereof, then our pleasure is, and we do hereby provide and declare that the said powers and authorities shall be and the same are hereby vested in the Colonial Secretary, or person lawfully discharging the functions of Colonial Secretary in our said Colony for the time being; and every such Lieutenant-Governor or such Colonial Secretary, or person lawfully discharging the functions of Colonial Secretary for the time being, shall execute all and every the said powers and authorities, until our further pleasure shall be signified therein, and according to such instructions as our said Governor may have received, and such further instructions as such Lieutenant-Governor, Colonial Secretary, or other person as aforesaid, may receive

from us, either under our sign manual and signet, or by instructions under the hand of one of our principal Secretaries of State.

V.—And we do hereby require and command all our officers and ministers, civil and military, and all other the inhabitants of our said Colony, to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto our said Governor, or in the event of his death, incapacity, removal or absence, to such person or persons as may under the provisions of our said Charter, and these Letters Patent, administer the government of our said Colony.

VI.—And we do hereby reserve to ourselves, our heirs, and successors, full power and authority from time to time to revoke, alter, or amend these our Letters Patent as to us or them shall seem meet.

VII.—And we do further direct and enjoin that these our Letters Patent shall be read and proclaimed at such place or places as our said Governor shall think fit within our said Colony of Hongkong.

In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, the Ninth day of April, in the Fortieth year of our Reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual,

C. ROMILLY.

COLONY OF HONGKONG.

PORT REGULATIONS, &c.

ABSTRACT OF ORDINANCE 8 OF 1879.

III.—No British owned vessel without an Imperial Register to use the waters of the Colony.

IV.—British ships to be provided with boats and life-buoys.

2 & 3. Penalties for non-compliance: not exceeding five hundred dollars.

V.—British and Foreign steam-ships of 50 tons and upwards carrying more than 12 passengers to possess Survey Certificates.

VI.—Harbour Master may refuse clearances to ships carrying more passengers than allowed by certificate.

2. Penalty for taking excess of passengers: not exceeding two hundred dollars, in addition to a penalty not exceeding five dollars for every passenger in excess of the number permitted to be carried by port clearance. Penalty for proceeding to sea without a port clearance five hundred dollars.

3. Government may prohibit conveyance of deck passengers.

4. Section VI. does not apply to vessels which come under the Chinese Passengers' Acts.

VIII.—Licences may be granted to River steamers, limiting number of passengers to be carried.

IX.—Power to detain unsafe ships, and procedure for such detention.

X.—Application to foreign ships of provisions of Ordinance as to detention.

XI.—Sending or taking unsaworthy ships to sea a misdemeanour.

3. Prosecution under this section not to be instituted without consent of the Governor.

XII.—If any person sends or attempts to send by, or, not being owner or master of the vessel, carries or attempts to carry in any vessel, British or foreign, any dangerous goods, that is to say: aquafortis, vitriol, naphtha, benzine, gunpowder, lucifer matches, nitre-glycerine, petroleum, or any other goods of a dangerous nature without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the same, and giving written notice of the nature of such goods and of the name and address of the sender or carrier thereof to the master or owner of the vessel at or before the time of sending the same to be shipped, or taking the same on board the vessel, he shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars: Provided that if such person show that he was merely an agent in the shipment of such goods and had no reason to suspect that the goods shipped by him were of a dangerous nature, the penalty which he incurs shall not exceed fifty dollars.

2. Penalty for misdescription of dangerous goods: not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars.

3. The master or owner of any vessel, British or foreign, may refuse to take on board any package or parcel which he suspects to contain goods of a dangerous nature, and may require it to be opened to ascertain the fact.

4. Where any dangerous goods, as defined in paragraph I. of this section, or any goods which, in the judgment of the master or owner of the vessel, are of a dangerous nature, have been sent or brought aboard any vessel, British or foreign, without being marked as aforesaid, or without such notice having been given as aforesaid, the master or owner of the vessel may cause such goods to be thrown overboard, together with any package or receptacle in which they are contained; and neither the master nor the owner of the vessel shall, in respect of such throwing overboard, be subject to any liability, civil or criminal, in any Court.

5. Dangerous goods improperly sent may be forfeited.

6. The Court may proceed in absence of the owners.

7. Saving as to Dangerous Goods Ordinance.

XIV.—If a ship owner feels aggrieved :—

- (a.) By a declaration of a Government Surveyor or Surveyors under sub-section 8 of section V. of this Ordinance, or by the refusal of a Surveyor to give the said declaration ; or
- (b.) By the refusal of a certificate of clearance for an emigrant ship under the “ Chinese Passengers’ Act, 1855, or the Ordinances relating thereto ” ; or
- (c.) By the refusal of a certificate of clearance under this Ordinance,—the owner, charterer, master, or agent may appeal in the prescribed manner to the Court of Survey.

XV.—Examinations shall be instituted for persons who intend to become masters, engineers, or mates of foreign going ships.

3. Applicant to give notice to Harbour Master.

6. Every applicant for a certificate of competency shall, upon lodging his application, pay to the Harbour Master a fee, if for a master’s or first-class engineer’s certificate, of twenty dollars, and if for any other certificate, of ten dollars.

8. Any applicant who shall have passed a satisfactory examination, and shall have given satisfactory evidence of his sobriety, experience, and general good conduct on board ship shall be entitled to receive a certificate of competency.

XVI.—The name of a master, first, only or second mate, or first or second engineer shall not be attached to the register, or articles of agreement, of any British or Colonial ship unless such master, mate, or engineer shall possess a certificate of service or competency issued by the Board of Trade or by the proper authority in any British Possession.

2. No British or Colonial ship shall leave the waters of the Colony unless the master thereof, and the first and second or only mate have obtained and possess valid certificates of competency or service appropriate to their several stations in such ship, or of a higher grade, and no such ship, if of one hundred tons burden or upwards, shall leave the waters as aforesaid, unless at least one officer, besides the master, has obtained, and possesses a valid certificate appropriate to the grade of only mate therein, or to a higher grade.

3. Every British steamship, or steamship registered under section III. of part I. of this Ordinance of one hundred nominal horse power or upwards, leaving the waters of the Colony shall have as its first and second engineers, two certificated engineers, the first possessing a “ first class engineer’s certificate,” and the second possessing a “ second class engineer’s certificate,” or a certificate of the higher grade, and every British steamship, or steamship registered as aforesaid of less than one hundred nominal horse power, shall have as its only or first engineer, an engineer possessing a “ second class engineer’s certificate ” or a certificate of the higher grade.

4. Every person who, having been engaged in any of the capacities mentioned in sub-section 2 and 3 in any such ship as aforesaid, goes to sea in that capacity without being at the time entitled to and possessed of such certificate as is required by this section ; and every person who employs any person in any of the above capacities in such ship without ascertaining that he is at the time entitled to or possessed of such certificate as is required by this section, shall, for each such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

5. No seamen shall, except with the Harbour Master’s sanction, be shipped to do duty on board any merchant ship whatever elsewhere than at the office of the Harbour Master, who shall charge for every seaman shipped, a fee of one dollar, such fee to be paid, in the first instance, by the master of the ship shipping such seaman ; and such master shall deduct the same from the wages of the seaman shipped ; and the Harbour Master shall require such seaman to lodge with him his certificate of discharge from the last ship, and failing the production of such certificate, such seaman shall be bound to give satisfactory explanation to the Harbour Master of the cause of the non-production thereof. The above mentioned fee shall be accounted for by the Harbour Master to the Treasury.

6. Whenever any seaman shall be discharged from any ship within the Colony, the master of such ship shall give at the time of such discharge to such seaman a written certificate of discharge, specifying the time and nature of service, and the time of discharge of such seaman, signed by himself; and if such seaman require it, shall further give him, within twenty-four hours after demand, a true account in writing of the wages of such seaman, and of all deductions therefrom.

7. No seaman shall be discharged from a British ship, or any foreign ship whose flag is not represented by a Consular officer resident in the Colony, elsewhere than at the Harbour Master office, and every seaman discharged from a foreign ship so represented, shall, within twenty-four hours of being discharged at the office of his Consul or Vice-Consul, produce to the Harbour Master or some person deputed by him, a certificate of his discharge, signed by such Consul or Vice-Consul, under a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars; in default, imprisonment not exceeding twenty-one days.

8. No master of any ship shall discharge or force therefrom, or wilfully or negligently leave behind him, in this Colony, under a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, any seaman shipped on board thereof unless on a certificate from the Harbour Master or his deputy, or from the Consul or Vice-Consul, if any, representing the nation to which the ship belongs; and the Harbour Master or his deputy, and the Consul or Vice-Consul are empowered to withhold or grant his certificate upon such conditions for the subsistence of the seaman as he shall think fit, and if any seaman shall wilfully or negligently remain in the Colony after the departure of the vessel in which he shall have shipped, such seaman shall, on conviction, be subject to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one month with or without hard labour.

XIX.—British and Colonial Ships to carry medicines, medical stores, &c., in accordance with scale issued by Board of Trade.

3. Health Officer to approve of lime or lemon juice.

XX.—Seamen deserting may be apprehended and put on board the vessels to which they belong, or may be confined in gaol.

2. Ships or houses may be searched for deserters from ships.

3. Penalty on persons harbouring deserters from ships: not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding six months.

4. Harbour Master may require master of ship to search for suspected deserters.

5. Whenever any seaman engaged in any foreign ship commits any of the following offences within the waters of the Colony, he shall be liable to be punished summarily by a Stipendiary Magistrate as follows, that is to say:—

(a.) For wilful disobedience to any lawful command, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding four weeks, with or without hard labour, and also, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit, out of his wages, a sum not exceeding two days' pay;

(b.) For continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands, or continued wilful neglect of duty, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks, with or without hard labour, and also, at the discretion of the Court, to forfeit, for every twenty-four hours' continuance of such disobedience or neglect, either a sum not exceeding six days' pay, or any expenses which have been incurred in hiring a substitute;

(c.) For combining with any other or others of the crew to disobey lawful commands, or to neglect duty, or to impede the navigation of the ship, or the progress of the voyage, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve weeks, with or without hard labour:

Provided that when there is a Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent resident at Hongkong of the nation to which the ship belongs, the Court shall not deal with the case unless thereto requested by such officer in writing.

6. All expenses incidental to the apprehension, confinement, and removal of any seaman, under this section, shall be paid by the master of the ship to which such seaman may belong, and be recoverable from him at the suit of the Captain Superintendent of Police, as a debt due to the Government of this Colony; and the subsistence money for every such seaman confined in gaol shall be paid in advance to the keeper of the gaol, and in default of such payment, the gaoler may release such seaman: Provided that every seaman imprisoned under this chapter may be sent on board his ship prior to her departure from the waters of the Colony by direction of the committing magistrate.

XXI.—In the event of the death of any of the passengers, or other person, occurring on board of any merchant vessel in the waters of the Colony, or in case of the death, desertion, or removal of any of the crew, the master of such vessel shall forthwith report the same to the Harbour Master, under a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars for every death, desertion, or removal which he shall neglect to report.

XXII.—Any seaman, and other person, who shall give a false description of his services, or show, or make, or procure to be made, any false character, or shall make false statements as to the name of the last ship in which he served, or as to any other information which may be required of him by any person having lawful authority to demand such information, shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

REGULATION AND CONTROL OF THE WATERS OF THE COLONY AND OF
VESSELS NAVIGATING THE SAME.

REGULATIONS.

Duties of Master.

XXIV.—Every master of a merchant ship shall hoist her national colours and number on entering the waters of the Colony; and shall keep such number flying until the ship shall have been reported at the Harbour Master's office.

2. Every such master shall, within twenty-four hours after arrival within the waters of this Colony, report the arrival of his ship at the Harbour Master's office, and in the case of a British ship, or of a ship which shall not be represented by a Consul, shall deposit there the ship's articles, list of passengers, ship's register, and true copy of manifest if required. In the case of a foreign ship represented by a Consul, the said papers shall be lodged by the master at the proper consulate. Any master offending against the provisions of this sub-section, shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

3. Every such master arriving in the waters of the Colony shall take up the berth pointed out by the Harbour Master, or by any person sent on board by him for that purpose, and shall moor his ship there properly, and shall not remove from it to take up any other berth, without his permission, except in case of necessity, to be decided by the Harbour Master, under a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars; and he shall remove his vessel to any new berth when required so to do by the Harbour Master, under a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for every hour that the vessel shall remain in her old berth after notice to remove under the hand of the Harbour Master, or his deputy, shall have been given on board of her.

4. Every such master shall immediately strike spars, clear hawse, or shift berth, or obey any other order which the Harbour Master may think fit to give, and any master wilfully disobeying or neglecting this regulation, shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

5. Every such master about to proceed to sea shall hoist a blue peter twenty-four hours before time of intended departure, and shall give notice thereof to the Harbour Master who, if there is no reasonable objection, will furnish a port clearance, and attest the manifest, if necessary; and any master having obtained such clearance and not sailing within thirty-six hours thereafter shall report to the Harbour Master his reason for not sailing, and shall re-deposit the ship's papers if required. Any master wilfully neglecting or disobeying this regulation, or going to sea without having obtained a port clearance, shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Quarantine.

XXV.—Whenever the Governor in Council has reasonable cause for believing that any country or place is infected with any infectious or contagious disease, he may make such regulations concerning vessels arriving from such country or place as he thinks necessary for preserving the public health of the Colony.

2. Every commanding officer of any ship-of-war, or master of a merchant ship of whatsoever nation who may arrive in the waters of the Colony having small-pox or any other disease of a contagious or infectious nature on board, shall hoist the proper quarantine flag, and shall hold no communication with any other vessel or boat, or with the shore, until permission be given by the Harbour Master; and the boarding officer on nearing such ship shall be informed of the nature of such disease. Any person offending against any of the provisions of this sub-section shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars for each offence.

3. Every such commanding officer of a ship-of-war, or master of a merchant ship, having any such disease on board shall forthwith remove his ship to any berth which shall be pointed out by the Harbour Master, and there remain and keep the quarantine flag flying until a clean bill of health shall be granted by the Colonial Surgeon; and shall afford free access and render every assistance to the Colonial Surgeon or other officer of health who may be directed by the Governor to visit such ship. Any person offending against the provisions of this sub-section shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars for each offence.

4. Every such commanding officer of a ship-of-war, or master of a merchant ship, in all cases where such ship has last touched or stayed at any port or place immediately preceding such ship's arrival in the waters of the Colony, and any contagious or infectious disease has, to such commanding officer's or master's knowledge, been prevalent at such port or place at the time of his so touching or staying there, shall report the prevalence of such disease to any health officer of the port upon being boarded by such officer, and in default of so reporting the same shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

5. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make such regulations concerning vessels arriving in the waters of the Colony with any infectious or contagious disease on board as he thinks necessary for preserving the public health of the Colony,

6. All regulations made under this section shall be published in the *Government Gazette*, and when so published shall have the force of law, and any person offending against any such regulation shall, on conviction by two Stipendiary Magistrates sitting together, incur a penalty not exceeding two thousand dollars, or imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding twelve months, or, at the discretion of the Court, both penalty and imprisonment as aforesaid.

Steamers' Fairway.

XXVI.—No vessel or boat of any description shall be allowed to anchor within any fairway which shall be set apart by the Harbour Master for the passage of vessels, and the master, or other person in charge of any vessel or boat dropping anchor in, or otherwise obstructing such fairway shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and in default thereof, imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding three months.

Regulations concerning the Safety of Ships and Prevention of Accidents.

XXVII.—Every master of a ship, hulk, or other vessel, not being a boat propelled by oars, being at anchor in the waters of this Colony shall, from sunset to sunrise, cause to be exhibited a bright white light at the place where it can be best seen, but at a height not exceeding twenty feet above the hull and in default, shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

2. In case of fire occurring on board any ship or vessel in the waters of the Colony, if at night, three lights shall be hoisted in a vertical position at the highest *masthead*, and a single light at the *peak*, and guns shall be fired in quick succession until sufficient assistance shall be rendered; if during the day, the ensign Union down

with the signal NM, "I am on fire" shall be hoisted at the highest *masthead* and guns fired as above provided for night time.

3. If on board any ship or vessel in the waters of the Colony a disturbance or riot shall occur which the master or his officers are unable to quell, *if by day*, the ensign Union down shall be hoisted at the *peak* and the signal PC, "*want assistance; mutiny*" shall be hoisted at the highest *masthead* or wherever practicable under the circumstances; guns may also be fired as in sub-section 2; *if by night*, three lights shall be hoisted at the *peak* and a single light at the *masthead*, and guns may also be fired as before stated.

Offences in the Waters of the Colony.

[See also "*The Dangerous Goods Ordinance, 1873,*" and *Regulations*].

XXVIII.—Every person who within the Colony or the waters thereof shall commit any of the following offences, shall incur a penalty of not more than fifty dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.

Every person who shall cast or throw any dead body, ballast, rubbish, or other substance, either from shore or from any vessel, into the waters of the Colony, or shall neglect within a reasonable time to remove any sunken vessel or other obstruction in the said harbour belonging to him or in his charge or keeping.

Every person who not being in Her Majesty's service and not being duly authorised by law for the purpose, goes on board any ship within the waters of the Colony, without the permission of the master or officer in charge; and the master or person in charge of such ship may take any such person so going on board as aforesaid into custody and deliver him up forthwith to any constable to be dealt with according to law.

Every person not being in Her Majesty's service who shall make fast to or cause to be made fast to a ship under way within the waters of this Colony, any boat, junk or other vessel, without the sanction of the master or officer in charge of such ship.

2. Except as is hereinbefore directed by sub-sections 2 and 3 of section XXVII., or with the sanction of the Harbour Master, no cannon, gun, or fire-arm, of any description shall be discharged, within such portions of the waters of the Colony as the Governor may from time to time by regulations prescribe, from any merchant vessel or boat, under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Removal of Obstructions.

XXIX.—The Harbour Master may, by written notice, require any person to remove within a reasonable time, to be specified in such notice, any obstruction in the waters of the Colony, caused by such person or belonging to him or in his charge or keeping; and if such person fail to remove the obstruction within the specified time, the Harbour Master shall cause the obstruction to be removed, and may recover the expenses of removal from the person named in the notice.

Mooring.

XXX.—No person shall place moorings in the waters of the Colony except with the sanction of the Harbour Master, and such moorings shall be of such nature as the Harbour Master shall approve, and the Harbour Master may, upon giving such sanction, attach such conditions to the use and employment of such moorings as he shall think fit.

LIGHTHOUSES, BUOYS, OR BEACONS.

Light Dues.

XXXIV.—The owner or master of every ship which enters the waters of the Colony, shall pay such dues in respect of the said lighthouses, buoys, or beacons as may, from time to time, be fixed by order of the Governor in Council, to such officers as the Governor shall, from time to time, appoint to collect the same, and the same shall be paid by such officers into the Colonial Treasury.

IMPORTATION AND STORAGE OF GUNPOWDER.

[See also "*The Dangerous Goods Ordinance, 1873,*" and *Regulations.*]

XXXVII.—The Governor is hereby empowered to provide, at the expense of the Colony, all necessary vessels and buildings for the storage of gunpowder, and no gunpowder arriving in this Colony shall be stored in any other building or vessel except as provided by sub-section 10, and subject to the observance of the rules and regulations to be made under sub-section 12 of this Ordinance.

2. Such vessels or building shall for the purposes of this chapter be termed a government dépôt or government dépôts for the storage of gunpowder, and shall be under the control and management of the Harbour Master, subject to such orders as may from time to time be received from the Governor; and such vessel or vessels shall be fitted and manned in such a manner as the Harbour Master with the approval of the Governor shall deem expedient.

3. The master of every vessel arriving in this Colony having on board thereof any quantity of gunpowder exceeding two hundred lbs. shall immediately, upon the arrival thereof, and before the discharge from the ship of any such gunpowder, furnish the Harbour Master with a copy of the manifest of such gunpowder, the marks of all the packages wherein such gunpowder shall be contained, and the names of the consignees of such gunpowder, if he shall know the same.

4. The master of every such vessel as in the last preceding section mentioned shall as soon as possible take the same to the place which shall be pointed out to him by the Harbour Master, or his deputy, and the said vessel shall not be removed therefrom without the permission in writing of the Harbour Master.

5. When any quantity of gunpowder exceeding two hundred lbs. is about to be conveyed out of the Colony, the master of the vessels about to convey the same shall, on producing the written authority of the owners thereof or their agents, receive from the Harbour Master a permit to take on board the packages mentioned in such authority, and the master of such vessel shall thereupon move the same into such anchorage as the Harbour Master may deem expedient, and from such anchorage the master of such vessel shall not remove the same except for the purpose of proceeding on his voyage or for some other sufficient cause to be approved by the Harbour Master.

6. The master of every vessel having on board more than two hundred lbs. of gunpowder; or whilst engaged in the transhipment of gunpowder, shall exhibit a red flag at the highest masthead.

7. It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel to tranship any gunpowder between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. from October to March inclusive, nor between the hours of 7 P.M. and 5 A.M. from April to September inclusive, without the written permission of the Harbour Master.

8. It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel, without the written permission of the Harbour Master, to anchor such vessel within five hundred yards of any government dépôt for the storage of gunpowder.

9. It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel having on board gunpowder exceeding in quantity two hundred lbs. to anchor nearer than five hundred yards of any other vessel.

10. It shall not be lawful for any person without the permission in writing of the Governor to keep for any time, however short, within any house, store, godown, or other place on land, a larger quantity of gunpowder than fifteen lbs.

11. It shall be lawful for any justice of the peace, or Police officer duly authorized by warrant, to enter, and if necessary to break into, any house, store, godown, vessel, or place either on land or water, within which such justice of the peace shall be credibly informed on oath, or shall have reasonable grounds of his own knowledge to suspect and believe that gunpowder is kept or carried, or is on board of any vessel contrary to the provisions of this chapter.

12. The Governor in Council is hereby empowered to make rules and regulations for the proper carrying out of the provisions of this chapter, including

storage of gunpowder on land, or its carriage within the waters of the Colony, and to fix and vary from time to time the sums chargeable for the storage of gunpowder as hereinbefore prescribed, and every violation or neglect of any such rules or regulations shall render the party so offending liable to the penalties imposed by sub-section 14 of this section for offences against any provisions thereof.

13. The sums charged in respect of such storage shall be paid monthly by the party claiming to be entitled to such gunpowder, and in the event of the same not being paid within twenty-one days after the same shall have become due and payable, it shall be lawful for the Governor to direct the said gunpowder to be sold, in order to defray the expense of storage, and the proceeds thereof, after deducting all government charges and the expense of sale, shall be paid to the party who shall prove himself entitled thereto to the satisfaction of the Governor.

14. Every person who shall violate or refuse or fail to comply with the provisions of this chapter shall incur a penalty not exceeding three hundred dollars or imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months.

15. Nothing in this chapter contained shall apply to Her Majesty's ships of war or to the ships of war of any foreign nation, or to hired armed vessels in Her Majesty's service or in the service of any foreign nation, or to Government stores.

LICENSING, &c., OF BOATS, CARGO BOATMEN, &c.

Grain Cargoes.

XLI.—No cargo of which more than one-third consists of any kind of grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts, or nut kernels, hereinafter referred to as grain cargo, shall be carried on board any Colonial ship, unless such grain cargo be contained in bags, sacks, or barrels or secured from shifting by boards, bulkheads, or otherwise.

The penalty provided by section 22 of the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1876," for knowingly allowing any grain cargo or part of a grain cargo to be shipped on any British ship contrary to the provisions of the said section, may likewise be recovered upon summary conviction before any Stipendiary Magistrate.

General.

6. Where under this Ordinance a ship is authorised or ordered to be detained, if the ship after such detention or after service on the master of any notice of or order for such detention proceeds to sea before it is released by competent authority, the master of the ship, and also the owner or agent and any person who sends the ship to sea, if such owner or agent or person be party or privy to the offence, shall forfeit and pay to Her Majesty a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars.

7. Where a ship so proceeding to sea takes to sea when on board thereof in the execution of his duty any officer authorised to detain the ship, or any Surveyor or officer appointed by the Governor, the owner and master of the ship shall each be liable to pay all expenses of and incidental to the officer or Surveyor being so taken to sea, and also a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or, if the offence is not prosecuted in a summary manner, not exceeding fifty dollars for every day until the officer or Surveyor returns, or until such time as would enable him after leaving the ship to return to the port from which he is taken, and such expenses may be recovered in like manner as the penalty.

16. Whosoever, with intent to defraud, shall forge, or alter, or shall offer, utter, dispose of, or put off, knowing the same to be forged or altered, any certificate, ticket, document, matter, or thing named in this Ordinance, or any regulation made thereunder, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Supreme Court, to be kept in penal servitude for any term not exceeding seven years, and not less than three years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.

COLONY OF MACAO.

PORT REGULATIONS.

I.—Any vessel wanting a pilot should, on nearing the Macao roads, hoist the jack or national flag at the fore topgallant mast head.

II.—No notice will be taken at the Harbour Master's office of any damage occurring to vessels piloted by pilots unlicensed by the Harbour Master.

III.—Only duly qualified pilots shall be employed by the Harbour Master.

1.—To be a qualified pilot an examination must be passed at the Harbour Master's office.

2.—Macao anchorage comprises the outer roads, the inner harbour, and the port of Taipa.

3.—Vessels anchoring in the roads will be required to pay one-half of the amount stipulated for the inner harbour and Taipa.

IV.—The captain of a vessel, or his agent, shall report his vessel at the Harbour Master's office within twenty-four hours of the vessel's arrival and in default pay a fine of one hundred dollars to the Public Exchequer.

V.—Captains of vessels shall on landing deliver the ship's papers to the Harbour Master, such papers to be kept till the departure of the vessel, provided there be no Consulate of the nationality of the vessel at Macao.

The register or passport of Portuguese vessels shall be taken to the Government Secretary's office.

VI.—It is incumbent on the Harbour Master to take the necessary steps for the apprehension of deserters, when required to do so. Such deserters may be captured even after the ship's departure on the requisition of the respective Consuls.

VII.—Captains of vessels are forbidden to discharge part or the whole of their crew without the sanction of the Harbour Master or of the Consul.

VIII.—The captain of a vessel desiring to send to the Hospital any one of his crew, must first apply to the Harbour Master and be answerable for any expense incurred.

IX.—It is forbidden to cast off invalids in Macao; such invalids can only be landed by permission of the Harbour Master. A breach of this Article of the Regulations shall be visited with a fine of one hundred dollars, revertible to the Public Exchequer.

X.—Vessels are not permitted to change moorings in the inner harbour without the sanction of the Harbour Master.

XI.—Merchant vessels are not permitted to enter the inner harbour with gunpowder on board; such gunpowder shall be previously deposited in the Barra Fort and received back after the vessel's clearance from the inner harbour.

XII.—It is forbidden to throw ballast, ashes, or rubbish in the inner harbour and at the Taipa anchorage, under penalty of one hundred dollars.

XIII.—Anchorage dues to be henceforth paid by vessels in the harbours of Macao are fixed in annexed Table A.

1.—A written receipt shall be given for all dues levied at the Harbour Master's Office, and shall specify the heads under which such dues may have been recovered.

2.—All dues recovered at the Harbour Master's Office on account of other public departments, shall be sent to such departments by the Harbour Master under the prescribed legal forms.

XIV.—All fees payable at the Harbour Master's Office are designated in Table B.

XV.—Pilotage for vessels entering the inner harbour and Taipa to be paid according to Table C.

1.—From the total amount fixed, one dollar will appertain to the Harbour Master and the remaining four dollars to the pilot.

XVI.—The duties of pilots will be taken in turns among those qualified by the Harbour Master. On the 1st of each month a distribution is to be made of the fees received.

XVII.—A fall of the barometer, indicative of bad weather, will be announced by the firing of a gun and the hoisting of a white flag with a red square in the centre at the staff on the Canton wharf. The flag will be replaced by two green lights, hoisted perpendicularly, during the night.

XVIII.—Shipmasters are specially recommended to see that a clear hawse is always kept, have their sheet anchors ready to let go, and take all other usual precautions to insure their vessels against bad weather. The signals made by the Harbour Master are merely precautionary and indicative of a coming storm, the force of which as well as its passage over this port can never be predicted.

XIX.—All fishing and tanca boats are to be registered at the Harbour Master's Office and have their number and designation clearly affixed.

XX.—These Regulations shall be printed, and a copy given to captains of vessels coming to Macao.

Government Secretary's Office, Macao 11th June, 1872.

(Signed) HENRIQUE DE CASTRO,
Secretary General.

REMARKS RESPECTING THE TIDES BETWEEN CANTON, HONGKONG, AND MACAO.

In the absence of a *complete* tide table, the following table and remarks may be found serviceable:—

PLACES.	LATITUDE NORTH.	LONGITUDE EAST OF GREENWICH.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.		RISE OF TIDE.
			hrs.	min.	
Macao	22° 11' 30"	113° 32' 30"	10	10	8
Lankeet	22 41 30	113 38 15	...	...	.....
Anunghoy	22 48 15	113 36 30	2	0	} 6 to 8
Second Bar Creek	22 58 30	113 32 15	2	15	
Whampoa	23 5 45	113 24 0	2	30	
Canton	23 7 0	113 15 0	* 3	50	4½ to 5
Lintin	22 24 30	113 48 0	12	0	8
Hongkong	22 21 0	114 18 0	10	20	7½

The flood tide, when regular (which is seldom), runs round Cabreta Point towards the town of Macao; but a little outside of the Point it sets along the land to the north, across the bay, until it meets the tide from Capsui-moon (or Capshui-moon, "the swift water passage"), above Lintin, when it flows in a direct channel towards the Bogue. The velocity of the flood tide in Macao Roads is about 2½ miles in the north-east monsoon and moderate weather; but when it blows strong from the northward there is no apparent flood. The ebb then runs at the rate of 3 to 3½, and 4 miles when the water is falling by the land. The ebb tide sets out from the town of Macao much in the same way as the flood comes in, with the difference of running a little more to the westward along the shore, before it takes the southerly direction; the latter part of this tide is therefore the best time for boats to start for Lintin or Canton, with a contrary wind, as they then get out far enough to have all the flood to work to the northward with.

The tides at Lintin run north and south, or nearly so. The velocity of the ebb in the north-east monsoon when blowing strong is much the same as in Macao Roads; but there is always a perceptible flood of 1 or 1½ miles. During the height of the south-west monsoon, the ebb runs at times at the rate of 6 and 6½ miles, after heavy rains; at that season the floods are very weak.

* The flood ceases rising at this hour, but the stream in the middle of the river runs up a considerable time longer.

PORT, CONSULAR, CUSTOMS, SAILING, AND HARBOUR
REGULATIONS, &c., FOR THE TREATY
PORTS OF CHINA.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Port Regulations to secure the observance of Treaties, and the maintenance of friendly relations between British subjects and Chinese subjects and authorities, made in pursuance of Section 85 of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865.

I.—All port rules and regulations heretofore in force to secure the observance of Treaties and the maintenance of friendly relations between British subjects and Chinese subjects and authorities, having reference to any of the 13 ports open for trade in China, are repealed, and from which day the following regulations have been made :—

II.—The British Consulate offices at the several open ports shall be opened for public business from 10 o'clock A.M. to 4 o'clock P.M. daily, excepting Sundays, Christmas day, Good Friday, Queen's birthday, Easter Monday, and those holidays upon which public offices in England are closed, Chinese New Year's day, and such Chinese holidays as the Chinese Customs authorities may observe.

III.—On the arrival of any British vessel at the anchorage of any of the open ports, the master shall, within 24 hours, deposit his ship's papers together with a summary of the manifest of her cargo at the Consulate office, unless a Sunday or holiday should intervene.

IV.—Every British vessel must show her national colours on entering the port or anchorage, and keep them hoisted until she shall have been reported at the Consulate and her papers deposited there.

V.—No British vessel or any vessel the property of a British subject, unless provided with a certificate of registry, or provisional or other pass from the Superintendent of Trade at Peking or from the Colonial Government at Hongkong, shall hoist the British ensign within any port or anchorage, or any flag similar to the British ensign, or of a character not to be easily distinguishable from it. Nor shall any registered British vessel flying the Red ensign hoist any other ensign or flag (except she be entitled to fly the Blue ensign) in use by Her Majesty's vessels of war, or the national ensign of any foreign State or any ensign or flag not plainly distinguishable from the ensigns used by Her Majesty's ships of war or from those flown by ships of foreign States.

VI.—Should any seaman absent himself without permission, the master shall forthwith report the same at the Consulate office, and take the necessary measures for the recovery of the absentee, and it shall be lawful for the Consul, if circumstances shall require it, in his discretion to prohibit leave being given to seamen to come ashore, and any master who shall violate such prohibition shall incur the penalties hereinafter declared.

VII.—The discharge of guns or other firearms from vessels in harbour is strictly prohibited, unless permission shall have been granted by the Consul.

VIII.—Masters of vessels when reporting their arrival at a port shall notify in writing the names of all passengers and persons not forming part of the articulated crew on board, and previous to leaving, notice must be given of the number and names of all persons, not forming part of the articulated crew, intending to leave the port on board any vessel.

IX.—All cases of death occurring at sea must be reported to the Consul within 24 hours of the vessel's arriving in port or harbour, and all cases of death, on board vessels in harbour, or in the residences of British subjects on shore, must be immediately reported at the Consulate office, and in the event of sudden or accidental

death the fullest information obtainable shall be given. It is strictly prohibited to throw overboard the bodies of seamen or other persons dying on board of a vessel in harbour. Except in cases of urgent necessity, no burial should take place on shore or from any ship in harbour without the licence of the Consul first being obtained.

X.—Stone or ballast shall not be thrown overboard in any port or harbour unless permission shall have been first obtained from the local authorities through the intervention of Her Majesty's Consular officer.

XI.—All cases of loss of property by theft or fraud on board ships, as well as of assault or felony requiring redress or involving the public peace, must be immediately reported at the Consulate office.

Any Chinese subject guilty of a misdemeanour on shore or afloat may be detained on detection, but information must in such cases be forthwith lodged at the Consulate office, and in no instance shall British subjects be permitted to use violence towards Chinese offenders or take the law into their own hands.

XII.—Any vessel laden with gunpowder or other explosive material, or having in the whole above 200lbs. of such material on board, shall not approach nearer than a distance of one mile from the limits of the anchorage. On arriving at that distance she must be forthwith reported to the Consular Authorities.

Special anchorages or stations will be assigned for such ships in the neighbourhood of the ports.

XIII.—No seaman or other person belonging to a British ship may be discharged or left behind at any port or anchorage without the express sanction of the Consul, and not then until sufficient security shall have been given for his maintenance and good behaviour while remaining on shore, and if required, for the expenses incident to his shipment to a port in the United Kingdom or to a Colonial port, according as the seaman or other person may be a native of Great Britain or of any British Colony.

If any British subject left at a port or anchorage by a British vessel be found requiring public relief prior to the departure of such vessel from the dominions of the Emperor of China, the vessel will be held responsible for the maintenance and removal of such British subject.

XIV.—When a vessel is ready to leave a port or anchorage, the master or consignee shall apply at the Chinese Custom-house for a Chinese port clearance, and on his presenting this document, together with a copy of the manifest of his export cargo, at the Consulate office, his ship's papers will be restored, and he will be furnished with a Consular port clearance, on receiving which the vessel will be at liberty to leave the port. Should any vessel take in or discharge subsequent to the issue of the Customs clearance, the master will be subject to a penalty, and the ship to such detention as may be necessary to the ends of justice.

XV.—When a vessel is ready to leave a port or anchorage, the master shall give notice thereof to the Consul, and shall hoist a Blue Peter at least 24 hours before the time appointed for her departure. The Consul may dispense with the observance of this regulation on security being given that claims presented within 24 hours will be paid.

XVI.—No British subject may establish or carry on a hotel, boarding or eating-house, house of entertainment, or shop for the sale of liquors within the Consular district without the sanction and licence of the Consul, and payment of such fees in respect of such licence yearly or otherwise as may be duly authorised. The Consul shall require every person so licensed to give security for the good conduct of all inmates and frequenters of his house, and also that he will not harbour any seaman who is a runaway or who cannot produce his discharge accompanied by a written sanction from the Consul to reside on shore.

Every person so licensed will be held accountable for the good conduct of all inmates and frequenters of his house, and in case of their misconduct may be sued upon the instrument of security so given.

XVII.—Any British subject desiring to proceed up the country to a greater distance than thirty miles from any Treaty port, is required to procure a Consular

passport, and any one found without such a passport beyond that distance will be liable to prosecution and to a fine not exceeding \$100.

XVIII.—The term Consul in these Regulations shall be construed to include all and every officer in Her Majesty's Consular service, whether Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent, or other person duly authorized to act in any of the aforesaid capacities within the dominions of the Emperor of China.

XIX.—British vessels are bound as to mooring and pilotage to act in accordance with the Harbour and Pilot Regulations authorized in each port by the Customs' authorized Harbour Master, and approved of by the British Consul, and any infraction of the same shall render the party offending liable at the discretion of the Consul to the penalties attached to these regulations.

No loading or discharging of cargo may be carried on except within the limits of the anchorage defined by the Consul and the Chinese authorities of each port respectively.

XX.—Any infringement of the preceding General Regulations or of the Special Regulations, shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than 5 and not exceeding 500 dollars, according to the circumstances, without imprisonment, with a further fine for continuing offences of not less than 25 and not exceeding 250 dollars for each day during which the offence continues after the original fine is incurred; such fines to be inflicted, levied, and enforced in accordance with the Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 9th day of March, 1865—or for repeated and continued offences to imprisonment for any number of days not exceeding 100 days, with or without hard labour, and with or without cost of maintenance, the same to be recovered by distress.

NOTE.—All fines levied by virtue of or under the General or Special Port Regulations, are to be applied, as directed by the Order in Council, in diminution of the Public Expenditure, unless otherwise specially ordered.

SPECIAL LOCAL REGULATIONS.

WHAMPOA.

I.—The anchorage for the loading and discharge of British vessels at the port of Canton is at Whampoa, the limits of which are defined: *on the North*—by a line drawn from Sulphur Point, Honan Island, across the East end of Watson's Island to the North Bank of the River; *on the South*—by a line drawn from Sully Point, French Island, along the North side of Dane's Island, to the North end of Island No. 2; *on the East*—by a line drawn due North from the North end of Island No. 2 to the North bank of the River; *on the West*—by a line drawn due North from Sully Point, French Island, to Honan Island.

II.—Should Her Majesty's Consul or Vice-consul see fit, he may notify in writing the master of any British ship that he is not to grant leave of absence to any of his crew to go on shore. An infringement of such notification will subject the offender to a fine.

III.—Masters of vessels are prohibited from granting liberty on any pretence to their crews to proceed to Canton, except the leave of the Consul or Vice-consul be obtained.

IV.—The keeper of every licensed boarding-house, house of entertainment, or shop for the sale of liquors, shall exhibit in a conspicuous part of the house a tariff of charges. Such house shall be liable to be visited at any time by a constable or other person deputed by the Consul or Vice-consul for the purpose of inspection.

V.—No licensed boarding-house, house of entertainment, or shop for the sale of liquors, shall be transferred or sub-let without the consent of the Consul or Vice-Consul.

VI.—No keeper of a licensed boarding-house, house of entertainment, or shop for the sale of liquors, shall under any circumstances enter into partnership with a person not a British subject, nor shall any British subject act as a barman, runner, or

in other similar capacity, in any boarding-house, house of entertainment, or shop for the sale of liquors, British or other, without permission of the Consul or Vice-consul.

VII.—On anchoring at Whampoa the master of any British vessel will without delay lodge the articles of his crew with the British Vice-consul, and within 24 hours of arrival he will deposit at Her Majesty's Consulate at Canton his ship's register and copy of his inward manifest.

When the vessel is ready for sea the master will procure from the Customs-house a port clearance, and on exhibiting this at the Consulate and depositing a copy of his export manifest he will receive back the ship's register, on presenting which to the Vice-consul at Whampoa he will receive the ship's articles and an English port clearance, on payment of the requisite fees.

VIII.—Any individual appealing from the decision of the Vice-consul at Whampoa, is required to forward his appeal under flying seal through the Vice-consul to the Consul at Canton.

IX.—River steamers regularly engaged in transmission of passengers or goods between Canton and Hongkong, may, if permitted by the Customs' authorities, load and discharge at Canton.

CANTON.

RIVER STEAMER REGULATIONS.

I.—On entering port, masters of river steamers must have their import manifests in readiness to hand to the Customs' officer who will board the vessel on arrival. For cargo to be discharged at Whampoa a separate manifest will be required to be handed to the Customs' officer at that place.

The Customs must in all cases be furnished with import manifest before any cargo can be discharged.

II.—Consignees are not required to make application to the Customs for permission to remove consignments from the steamers, but all goods imported in such vessels must, on being discharged, be taken for examination to the Customs' jetty.

III.—All exports for shipment by river steamers must be sent to the Customs' jetty for examination, on which a permit to ship will be granted.

IV.—Manifests of cargoes exported must be handed to the Customs' officer on the return trip of the steamers.

V.—River steamers must not land or ship cargo at any other place in the river than Canton and Whampoa. Any breach of these regulations respecting the shipment or discharge of goods exposes such goods to seizure and confiscation.

VI.—The Custom-house is open for the transaction of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and the river steamer office from sunrise to sunset, Sundays and holidays excepted.

All applications regarding Customs' business should be addressed to the "Commissioner of Customs," Office of Maritime Customs, Canton.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

I.—Masters must deposit their ship's papers and manifest with their Consul (if they have no Consul, with the Customs), within 48 hours after entering the port.

II.—The import manifest must contain a true account of the nature of the cargo on board, and must be handed to the Customs before any application to break bulk can be attended to.

III.—The import manifest having been received and ship's papers duly lodged with the Consul or the Customs, permits to land goods will be granted, on the receipt of applications specifying the number of packages, with their marks, weight, quantity, and such like particulars.

IV.—Before shipment of goods, permits to ship must in like manner be obtained.

V.—Cargo for which a permit has been issued, but which cannot be received on board, must be brought to the Custom-house jetty for examination before being re-landed.

VI.—When a vessel has received on board the whole of her outward cargo, the Customs must be furnished with an export manifest.

VII.—After examination of goods, consignees or shippers will be supplied with a memo., for which early application should be made, of the duties payable. They may then pay in the account to the Hai Kwan Bank or receiving office, when they will be furnished with a duty receipt in Chinese, which they must bring to the Customs. Import duties are due upon the landing of the goods, and export duties on their shipment. Amentment in respect of weight or value must be made within 24 hours after the landing or shipment of the goods.

VIII.—On application being made for the Customs' clearance, if the Customs are satisfied that the import and export manifest are correct, and that all dues and duties have been paid, the clearance will be issued.

IX.—In all cases of transshipment, application must be made for a tranship permit. Goods transhipped before receipt of such permit are liable to confiscation.

X.—Cargo boats conveying goods from Canton to Whampoa for shipment there, must be taken for examination to the Customs' jetty, before the goods can be put on board the ship. On arrival at Whampoa, their permits must be exhibited at the Floating Custom-house, for countersignature; in like manner the permit of cargo boats conveying goods to Canton from ships at Whampoa must be countersigned at the Whampoa Floating Custom-house, and on arrival at Canton they must repair to the Customs' jetty for examination.

SWATOW.

REGULATIONS FOR COASTING STEAMERS.

I.—The agent or agents of each British steamer or line of steamers engaged in the Coasting Trade between Foochow and Hongkong and intermediate ports, will be required to give a bond as guarantee for the due observance by them of the Treaty and Local Regulations.

II.—After any such steamer has been reported at the Consulate office, and her papers lodged according to the usual form, it will not be necessary (unless she has to renew her tonnage dues certificate) that she should again be formally reported for four months; but whenever she enters the port her arrival must be notified at the Consulate. It will not, however, be required that her papers should be shown or a clearance obtained.

III.—A manifest will have to be handed in, at the expiration of every month, of all cargo and treasure imported into or exported from the port.

IV.—The fee for every entry as a "coasting steamer" shall be \$12.

V.—It will be incumbent on the agent or master of a "coasting steamer," under a penalty of \$25, to notify at the Consulate office within one hour after her arrival should it be during daylight, or before 8 a.m. should it be dark, the hour at which it is intended to despatch every such steamer. And should any steamer engaged in the coasting trade depart previous to the hour for which she has been circulated (such time to be taken from the clock in the Consulate office) a fine of \$50 will be inflicted.

A M O Y.

CUSTOMS' REGULATIONS.

I.—The limits of the port are defined within lines drawn from the Southernmost point of Amoy island South-eastward to the nearest island; and thence in the direction of the high pagoda, to the point of Lam tae-hoo Hill; and from the Northernmost point of Amoy island to the opposite point on the mainland.

II.—The shipment and discharge of cargo can only be carried on in the inner harbour between Kulangsoo and Amoy: Northern and Southern limits. The authorised Customs' jetties for the examination, landing, and shipment of goods, are those known as the Kang-ah-kow and Custom-house wharves.

III.—Masters of merchant vessels must deposit their ship's papers and import manifest with their Consul (if they have no Consul, with the Customs) within 48 hours after entering the port.

IV.—The import manifest must contain a true account of the nature of the cargo on board, and must be handed to the Customs, signed by the master, before any application to break bulk can be attended to.

V.—The landing and discharging of cargo must be carried on within the limits of the inner anchorage, as defined in Rule II.; it can only take place between sunrise and sunset, and can not go on, without special permission, on Sundays and holidays. Cargo-boats employed for the shipment or landing of merchandise cannot make use of other jetties than those specified in Rule II.

VI.—When ready to discharge cargo, the consignee must send to the Customs an application in Chinese (and English), giving full particulars of the cargo to be discharged, when he will be furnished with a permit to remove his consignment from the ship by which it is imported, and to place the same in a cargo-boat. The cargo-boat must then repair to one of the authorised jetties, in order that the goods may be examined and assessed for duty. A "Customs' memo." will thereon be issued, to be taken to the bank by the consignee, who, upon payment of the duty therein noted, will be supplied with a "Duty Receipt." Upon the presentation at the office of Customs of the duty receipt, a "Duty-paid Order" will be issued. The goods imported may then be removed from the Customs jetty and placed in the merchant's godown.

VII.—In the case of goods to be shipped, the shipper must send them to one of the authorised jetties for examination, with an application in Chinese (and English) for a permit to ship, containing all necessary particulars. The goods will then be examined, and a "Customs' memo." issued, and on the production at the office of the "Duty Receipt," a "Duty-paid Order" will be issued, authorising the shipment.

VIII.—Cargo for which a shipment permit has been issued, but which cannot be received on board, must be brought to one of the authorised jetties for examination before being re-landed.

IX.—No transhipment can take place without special written permission.

X.—Drawback, exemption, or coast trade duty certificates will be issued simultaneously with the permit for the shipment of the goods covered by them. Exemption or coast trade duty certificates for goods imported must be presented simultaneously with the consignee's application for the permit to land.

XI.—Before application is made for the "Customs' clearance," the export manifest, signed by the master, must be handed in. All dues and duties having been paid, the clearance will be issued.

N.B.—The office of Customs is open for the transaction of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

The following Regulations are approved by the Consuls representing Treaty Powers at the port, and are instituted for the order and security of foreign shipping:—

I.—Vessels on entering the harbour must stop above or below the shipping, until the Harbour Master has assigned them a berth. Masters to moor their vessels with as little delay as possible.

II.—Each vessel will moor in the berth allotted to her, with from thirty to forty fathoms of chain on each cable, or moor, if the Harbour Master thinks necessary.

III.—Vessels shall rig in jib and spanker booms, and top or brace up lower and top-sail yards.

IV.—No ballast to be thrown overboard in the harbour without special permission from the Harbour Master.

V.—No pitch, or other inflammable substance, to be boiled on board any ship in the harbour. Spirits or other inflammable liquids to be drawn off by daylight. The use of artificial light for such purpose is forbidden.

VI.—Vessels unprovided with a fire engine must have a bucket fitted with a lanyard for each man on board, before a berth can be assigned them.

VII.—Vessels to keep a clear hawse, and to have more chain on deck when bad weather is apprehended.

VIII.—No boats, warp, or lines to be made fast to any of the beacons or buoys. No warps or lines to be run out from dusk till daylight; and when such are in use during the day, a look out must be kept to slack or let go when passing vessels or boats require it. Boats moored astern of ships to be within a reasonable distance of the vessel, so as not to hinder passage.

IX.—Lights to be carried on the extreme starboard fore-yard-arm, if required by the Harbour Master.

X.—Vessels not to anchor in that part of the harbour kept clear for steamers.

XI.—No fire-arm to be discharged within the limits of the harbour without special notification from the Consul to the Customs; and if the vessel has no Consul to refer to, without express permission from the Commissioner of Customs.

XII.—Power is vested in the Harbour Master to make bye-laws, which, in his experience of the requirements of the port, he may think desirable,—publicity to which bye-laws will be given by posting them in the Custom-house for general information.

XIII.—The Regulations do not modify or affect any obligation or right of vessels, under the laws of seas and rivers, recognised by civilized nations.

XIV.—A breach of any of these Regulations shall be visited with a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, which shall be inflicted on the offender by the Consul of the nation to which such offender belongs, provided such a nation be a Treaty Power, otherwise by the Superintendent of Customs.

FOOCHOW.

The limits of the port of Foochow extend from the Wantee or City Bridge to the Kinpae Pass.

Any appeal from the decision of the Vice-consul at Pagoda Island is required to be forwarded under flying seal, through the Vice-consul, to the Consul at Foochow.

TAIWAN.

Masters of vessels frequenting this port shall be required to send in every day to the Consul a list of the names of the men to whom they give permission to go on shore and shall allow none to go on shore except those included in the list. It shall be competent to the Consul to prohibit leave being given to the men of any vessel to come ashore if he shall think fit so to do.

TAMSUI AND KELUNG.

The limits of the port of Tamsui are defined to be from Sand Point in a straight line bearing N.N.E. to the Red Fort.

The limits of the port of Kelung are defined to be within a straight line drawn from Image Point to Bush Island.

NINGPO.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

I.—The port shall be considered to have been entered by any vessel that has crossed the line supposed to be drawn from the Chaou-pau shan to the Kin-shan at Chinbai.

II.—On entering the port tide-waiters will be placed on board.

III.—The limits within which the shipment and discharge of cargo can take place, are the British cemetery, the bridge of boats, and the salt gate ferry. A vessel having once anchored within these limits must not change her position before obtaining permission to do so from the Customs.

IV.—Vessels must, within forty-eight hours after entering the port, deposit with the Consul their papers and manifest. If there be no Consul, they must be deposited with the Customs.

V.—Manifests must be signed by the masters of vessels, and must contain all particulars,—quantity, marks, and numbers, &c., &c.,—and any changes must be made within twenty-four hours.

VI.—Landing and discharging of cargo or ballast can only take place between sunrise and sunset, and cannot go on without special permission on Sundays and holidays.

VII.—When ready to discharge cargo, the consignee must send to the Customs an application in Chinese (and English) giving particulars of the goods to be discharged, on which he will be furnished with a permit to remove his consignment from the ship by which imported, and place the same on board a cargo-boat; the cargo-boat must then repair to the Customs' jetty in order that the goods may be examined and assessed for duty: a Customs memo. will thereon be issued, which the consignee must take to the Haikwan Bank, when, on payment of the duty as noted in the Customs' memo., he will be supplied with a receipt; this receipt he must then take to the office of Customs, in return for which he will be handed a "Duty paid order," upon which he may remove his consignment from the Customs' jetty and place it in his go-down.

VIII.—In the case of goods to be shipped, the shipper must send them to the Customs' jetty for examination, with an application in Chinese (and English) for permit to ship, containing all necessary particulars; and must at the same time hand in the barrier pass, showing that the goods have paid transit dues. The goods will then be examined and Customs memo. issued, and on production at the office of the bank receipt, a "Duty-paid order" will be issued, upon which shipment may take place.

IX.—Goods "shut out" must be taken to the Customs' jetty for examination before being re-landed.

X.—Before application being made for the Customs' clearance, the export manifest must be handed in to the Customs.

XI.—No transshipment can take place without special written permission.

XII.—Drawback and exemption certificates will be issued simultaneously with the permit for the shipment of the goods covered by them, and exemption certificates for goods duty paid at other ports must be presented simultaneously with application for permit to land.

XIII.—Foreign vessels are prohibited from throwing ballast into the river, under a penalty of fifty taels.

XIV.—The firing of arms of any kind is strictly prohibited, under a penalty of fifty taels.

XV.—Any infringement of the above rules will entail the enforcement of the penalties provided for by the treaty.

Vessels arriving at Ningpo will have their berths appointed for them. To rig in flying jib and jib-booms, and not to rig them out until clear of the shipping. To top up lower yards. Vessels to moor in line and keep a clear junk channel on the east and west sides of the river. Vessels' boats towing astern at risk of the vessel. To keep a clear channel. To moor clear of line of buoys.

SHANGHAI.

HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

I.—Vessels shall allow themselves to be berthed by the Harbour Master, within the recognised limits of the loading and discharging anchorage, and in berthing a vessel the Harbour Master shall comply as far as possible with the request of the master, consignee, or supercargo, as to her position.

II.—Vessels shall, on being berthed, rig in jib and spanker booms, and top or brace up lower and topsail yards, except when actually needed for hoisting cargo.

III.—Vessels shall be moored and with a swivel, unless their tonnage be under 200 tons. If desired, the Harbour Master will furnish a swivel at a small charge, which if disputed, will be determined by the Consul of the nation to which the vessel belongs.

IV.—Vessels shall be allowed to lash alongside jetties, if desired by the owner, master, or consignees.

V.—A sufficient channel shall always be kept open for vessels to pass up or down the anchorage.

VI.—Should the Harbour Master not be at hand to berth the vessel on her entrance into the anchorage, she will be expected to berth herself, as much in accordance with these Regulations as possible.

VII.—These Regulations do not modify or affect any of the obligations or rights of vessels under the laws of seas and rivers recognised by civilized nations.

VIII.—A breach of any of these Regulations shall be visited with a penalty not exceeding one hundred taels Shanghai sycee, which shall only be inflicted on the offender by the Consul of the nation to which such offender belongs, provided such nation be a Treaty Power.

CUSTOMS' REGULATIONS.

I.—The port is limited by a line drawn from Paou-shan Point to the Battery on the right bank of the river below Woosung.

II.—Customs' officers will board ships entering the port, and examine them after clearance outwards.

III.—The anchorage is between the Teen-how Temple and the new or lower Dock.* No vessel must move from her berth without express permission.

IV.—Masters must deposit their ship's papers and manifest with their Consul (if they have no Consul, with the Customs) within forty-eight hours after entering the port. For failing to do this, they are liable to fine.

V.—The manifest must contain an account of the marks, numbers, and contents of every package on board. For exhibiting a false manifest, the master is liable to fine. Errors must be corrected on the day on which the manifest is handed in to the Customs. If any portion of the cargo be for re-exportation, it must be so entered upon the manifest; goods found on board not specified in the manifest are liable to confiscation.

VI.—Neither cargo nor ballast can be shipped or unshipped, except within the limits of the anchorage, and between sunrise and sunset on all days, Sundays and holidays excepted.

VII.—When a vessel is entered and her manifest received, the consignees of her cargo shall hand in to the Customs their *Applications to Land*. These must give the number of packages, with their marks, weight, quantity, and other such like particulars, and be accompanied by their delivery orders. The delivery orders will be stamped and returned to the consignees, who may then land their consignments. If cargo be unshipped without such delivery order duly stamped, it is liable to confiscation, and the master to fine.

VIII.—When the whole of the inward cargo is discharged, the vessel is examined by a Customs' officer. Shippers may then hand in to the Customs their *Applications to ship*, which must, as in the case of the Application to Land, give full particulars, and be accompanied by their shipping orders. The shipping orders will be stamped by the Customs and returned to the shippers, who may then ship their goods. Goods shipped, or water-borne to be shipped, without such shipping order duly stamped, are liable to confiscation, and the master of the vessel receiving them on board is liable to fine.

* The outer limit has been enlarged to the Harbour Master's bulk *Ngapuhi*. The inner limit has been enlarged to a line running west to east from the house under the city wall formerly occupied by Mr. Culbertson.

IX.—Cargo which cannot be received on board must not be re-landed, until it has first been examined at the Custom-house jetty.

X.—When the loading of a vessel is completed, a manifest of her outward cargo must be handed in to the Customs by the master or consignee. It must contain an account of the particular marks, numbers, and contents of every package on board. For exhibiting a false manifest, the master is liable to fine.

XI.—Goods can not be placed in a cargo-boat, or leave the shore, or be landed, except at the authorized jetties between sunrise and sunset on all days, Sundays and holidays excepted.

XII.—Goods transhipped without special permission are liable to confiscation, and the masters to fine.

XIII.—All cargo-boats must be registered at the Custom-house, and must have their respective numbers conspicuously painted on them, in English and Chinese characters. Without special permission no cargo can be landed or shipped, except in a cargo-boat duly registered and numbered.

XIV.—Consigners or shippers should apply as early as possible for Customs' memo. of the duties payable by them. When they have paid the amount into the Hai-kwan bank or Receiving office, a duty receipt in Chinese will be given them, which they must exchange at the Custom-house for a printed receipt in English; the latter must be returned to the Custom-house by the consignee of the vessel when he desires to clear her.

Import duties are due upon the landing of the goods; Export duties on the shipment of the goods. Amendment in respect of weight or values must be made within twenty-four hours after the landing or shipment of the goods.

Tonnage dues are payable when the ship has been forty-eight hours in port, or when any cargo has been shipped or unshipped.

XV.—When a vessel's clearance is applied for, her stamped delivery and shipping orders are examined, and if they are found in order, and the Customs are satisfied of the correctness of the inward and outward manifests, and that the whole of the dues and duties have been paid, the clearance is issued, and the vessel is entitled to receive back her papers, and to leave the port.

XVI.—Exemption certificates are granted on foreign goods re-exported to a Chinese port.

XVII.—Drawback certificates are granted on foreign goods re-exported to a foreign country within twelve months from their importation upon the production of satisfactory evidence as to their port of destination.*

XVIII.—The Custom-house is open for the receipt and issue of all necessary papers from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, Sundays and holidays† excepted.

All applications whatever regarding Customs' business should be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs, Office of Maritime Customs, Shanghai.

CHINKIANG.

PORT REGULATIONS.

1st.—For junks and all sailing craft (except lorchas) not being square rigged, the portion of the river on the Chinkiang side between Golden Island and the Kan-lu-sze, old Consular Hill. 2nd, for lorchas and square-rigged vessels and steamers that portion of the river above described, but including also the northern bank. A steamer trading on the river under licence from the Customs authorities need not be reported at the Consulate by the master; provided that the agent or consignee of such steamer shall, within 36 hours after her arrival (unless a Sunday or holiday intervene), hand into the Consulate: 1st a manifest of cargo exported or imported; 2nd, a list of all passengers (not Chinese) embarked or disembarked.

* Drawback certificates are also granted, when applied for, instead of Exemption certificates, on foreign goods re-exported to a Chinese port.

† The Holidays which it has hitherto been the custom to observe, are—The Foreign (Gregorian) New Year's day; the Chinese New Year's day, the day preceding, and the two days following; Good Friday; and Christmas day.

No boarding-house or tavern shall be established either on the north bank of the river or without the limits of the British Concession.

Rafts under the British flag coming to the port of Chinkiang shall be reported by the foreigner in charge within 24 hours of their arrival. The following reports will be required:—A manifest of the raft, countersigned by the agent or consignee; a list of persons other than Chinese employed on the raft, signed by the consignee; a list of all passengers, not Chinese, brought down by the raft, signed by the consignee.

The foreigner or foreigners in charge of raft, shall, during their stay in port, report themselves once every three days to the officer in charge of Her Majesty's Consulate. They shall also give 24 hours' notice of intended departure, specifying destination and mode of conveyance.

KIUKIANG.

I.—The limits of the anchorage for ordinary vessels are from the West end of the City Wall to Lung-kai Creek.

II.—Steamers trading regularly on the river under licence from the Chinese Customs, and not remaining in port above 24 hours, and sailing vessels, provided they do not break bulk or remain in port more than 24 hours, are not required to deposit their papers with summary of manifest under General Regulation No. III.

III.—Vessels having on board more than 200lbs. of explosive or combustible material must anchor at a distance of not less than one mile from the Foreign Settlement and from the Native City.

HANKOW.

The limits of the anchorage at Hankow are as follow:—South: Within lines drawn from the Pagoda on the summit of the hill on the Hanyang side to the Hanyang gate of the Wuchang city on the opposite bank of the river. North: Below the British concession ground from its boundary limit across to the opposite bank of the river to the Custom-house, called by the Chinese Wuchang.

CHEFOO.

The limits of the port of Chefoo (Yentai), in the district of Tang-chow-foo, are within a line drawn from the Eastern end of the peninsula called Che-foo-tao, to the northern and eastern extremities of the Kungtung islands, and from them to the mainland.

TIENTSIN.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

I.—The Consular Regulations for the port of Tientsin, published by Acting Consul Gibson on the 27th October, 1863, are hereby repealed, such of their provisions as are not intended to be abrogated being embodied in the present general regulations, and the said general regulations apply to the whole Consular District of Tientsin, including the outport of Taku, and shall be binding upon all British subjects residing or being within the said Consular District of Tientsin.

II.—Any British subject desiring to rent land from a Chinese proprietor outside the limits of the British settlement, shall in the first instance apply to H.B.M. Consul officially in writing stating the name and surname of the Chinese proprietor, and specifying by plan the locality, boundaries, and measurements in mow and square feet of the said land; and the said Consul will thereupon enquire whether any impediment exists to the renting of the said land, and if it be ascertained that no such impediment exists, the applicant may then settle with the Chinese proprietor the price and conditions of sale. Said applicant shall thereupon lodge with H.B.M. Consul

the Chinese proprietor's deed of sale, in duplicate, accompanied by a plan clearly marking the boundaries of the said land, and containing a statement of the amount of land tax payable annually to the Chinese Government upon the said land. H.B.M. Consul shall then transmit the deeds to the Chinese local authorities for examination, and, if the sale be regular, the said deeds will be returned to the Consul, duly sealed by the Chinese local authority, and the purchase money can then be paid.

If there are graves or coffins on the land rented, their removal must be a matter of separate agreement.

III.—All such conveyances or leases of land so purchased as aforesaid shall be registered at the British Consulate, within one month from the time of the completion of the sale, under a penalty not exceeding \$100; and all charges by way of mortgages made in the Consular District of Tientsin, whether of a legal or equitable character, shall be registered as is provided in Clause III. of the Local Land Regulations; otherwise such mortgage deed will not be allowed precedence over judgment or simple contract debts contracted before the execution of said deed.

IV.—All transfers of land purchased by British subjects within the Consular District of Tientsin, but outside the limits of the British settlement, shall be made by the parties to the transfer or their duly authorized representatives, in the presence of an officer of H.B.M. Consulate at Tientsin, or H.B.M. Vice-consulate at Taku, and shall be registered at said Consulate, or Vice-consulate, within one month of such transfer, under a penalty not exceeding \$100.

V.—No British subject shall be allowed to establish any tavern, public-house, boarding house, or house of entertainment at Tientsin or Taku, or in the Consular district of Tientsin or Taku, without a licence from H.B.M. Consul or Vice-consul, and without paying the annual licence fee in such behalf payable, and said licence shall be granted subject at any time to revocation, should it be proved that such house or tavern is improperly conducted, or that the inmates or frequenters thereof misconduct themselves or act in a disorderly manner. Persons convicted of a breach of this regulation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100.

VI.—All British vessels entering port shall anchor at Taku or Tientsin only in such places as the harbour-master, or other person duly authorised by the Custom-house authorities, shall appoint, and whenever any one of the said vessels is about to leave port, shall hoist the blue peter at least 24 hours before the time appointed for her departure. Each breach of this regulation shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$50.

VII.—Every British vessel shall show her colours on entering port, and keep them hoisted until she has been reported, and her papers have been lodged at either the Vice-Consulate at Taku or the Consulate at Tientsin: and the master of every British vessel arriving at Taku, a steamer bound up the river or to Tientsin excepted, shall deposit his ship's papers, together with a summary of the manifest of the cargo, at H.B.M. Vice-Consulate of Taku, within 48 hours if in the inner anchorage, and within 72 if in the outer, unless a Sunday or holiday should intervene. Masters shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$200 for each breach of this regulation.

VIII.—Every British sailing vessel, whether intending to pass up the river to Tientsin or not, shall report at the Vice-Consulate at Taku, and lodge her papers there. Provided that, if a sailing vessel passes up the river to Tientsin, she shall take up with her the "ship's articles," and deposit said document at the Consulate at Tientsin. Said articles shall be handed back to the master, when the vessel is about to return to Taku, where she shall receive her other papers and port clearance at the Vice-Consulate.

IX.—British steamers bound for Tientsin shall not be required to report and lodge their papers at Taku, but may report and clear at Tientsin. Provided that if a steamer bound for Tientsin remain for more than three hours at Taku, unless she can show reasonable cause for so doing, she shall report and lodge her papers at H.B.M. Vice-Consulate there, under a penalty not exceeding \$200 for each breach of this regulation.

X.—Should any vessel, the property of a British subject, but not provided with a certificate of registry or other recognized pass, hoist the British ensign within the anchorages, or should she exhibit within such limits any flag so similar to the British ensign as not to be clearly distinguished from it, the master of such vessel shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding \$100.

XI.—The discharge of guns and other firearms from British vessels in the anchorage is prohibited under a penalty not exceeding \$50 for each offence.

XII.—No British vessel laden with gunpowder, or other dangerous combustible materials, shall be allowed to anchor within one mile of the British settlement at Tientsin, under a penalty not exceeding \$200.

XIII.—Stones, ballast, or cinders shall not be thrown overboard from British vessels at Tientsin anchorage, under a penalty of \$50 for every such offence, nor shall the bodies of seamen, or other persons dying on board British vessels in either the Tientsin or Taku anchorage, be thrown overboard, under a like penalty of \$50 for every such offence.

XIV.—All masters of British vessels shall, so far as English law permits, be held accountable for the conduct of their crews on shore, and shall not give their mates, engineers, or men leave to go into the country either at Taku or Tientsin, without the express sanction of H.B.M. Consul or Vice-Consul. Masters convicted of a breach of this regulation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100 for each offence, and should any such mate, engineer, or other member of the crew of a British vessel go into the country without the permission of the said Consul or Vice-Consul he shall be liable to a fine of \$100, or one month's imprisonment.

XV.—No seaman or other person belonging to a British ship shall be discharged or left behind at this port without the express sanction of H.B.M. Consul or Vice-Consul, nor until reasonable security shall have been given for his maintenance and good behaviour while remaining on shore. If any such person aforesaid, being a British subject, be left at this port by a British vessel and be found requiring public relief prior to the departure of the said vessel from the dominions of the Emperor of China, then the owners of the said vessel shall be held responsible for the maintenance and removal of the said British subject; Provided said owners should be within the jurisdiction of any of H.B.M. Consulates in China. Provided always, that nothing in this clause shall be held to limit the responsibility of shipowners or shipmasters in respect of seamen or other persons which is or may be incurred under the Merchant Shipping Act.

XVI.—All fees and penalties leviable under these general regulations, and under any additional general regulations which may hereinafter be framed by H.B.M. Minister for the peace, order, and good government of British subjects residing or being within the said Consular District of Tientsin, shall be summarily recoverable by H.B.M. Consul either by distress or imprisonment, and the amounts so recovered shall be carried to the credit of H.B.M. Government, and shown in the quarterly account of H.B.M. Consulate or Vice-Consulate.

XVII.—The provision of Rule 23 of the Local Land Regulations shall in like manner be available for the purpose of convicting any person committing an offence against any of the general regulations.

NEWCHWANG.

The limits of the port of Newchwang (Ying-tze) are as follow:—Commencing from the west of the Creek near the Fort and extending as far as the eastern limits of the British settlement.

The limits of the port extend from the Lao-yeh-ko, or Central Temple, on the west to the eastern extremity of the British Concession.

PORT AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

PORT DUES.

All vessels entering any of the open ports pay 8 cents per ton.

The dues are payable on the Spanish equivalent of the registered tonnage, which is as follows:—

British and American	100 tons = 123 Spanish.
German	100 tons = 29 Spanish.
French	100 tons = 184 Spanish.
Belgian and Dutch	100 tons = 163 Spanish.
Russian	100 tons = 332 Spanish.
Norwegian and Danish	100 tons = 333 Spanish.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF CUSTOMS.

Rule I.—Masters of national or foreign vessels arriving at these islands from a foreign port will deliver their manifests to the visiting officer of the Customs on his arrival on board, under penalty of a fine of two hundred dollars. For all manifests not certified or attested to by the Spanish Consul of the port of their departure, a fine of one hundred dollars will be imposed; and if the manifests are not extended in conformity with the first Rule of the Royal Order of the 1st July, 1859, a fine of twenty-five dollars will be demanded.

Rule II.—The master or supercargo of every vessel is enjoined to be present at all the visits which may be made on board by the preventive service of the port, on entering or leaving, and on loading or discharging, and he must sign the document or certificate of such visit as well as the commander of the carbiners who makes the visit and his accompanying witness. Should it not be possible for such master or supercargo to go through this formality, it will devolve on the officer next in rank to act in his stead.

Rule III.—Masters of vessels arriving from foreign ports with any cargo on board are allowed 30 hours at Manila, and 48 at Cavite, after the entrance visit, to send in to the collector of Customs a manifest in triplicate, written in Spanish on plain paper and of uniform size, containing the name of the master, that of the ship, the number of Spanish tons burthen, the place whence the ship comes, a description by marks and numbers both in writing and in figures of each package of goods on board, the names of the consignees, the weight, measurement, and kind of goods stowed in bulk, their names, with every distinctness, those of the goods to remain in transit on board, and those to be discharged; specifying if possible the articles to be left in bond and those for consumption, the provisions, spare stores, armament, and coals, in case the vessel be a steamer, and, finally a note stating that the vessel does not carry any other goods, and that none of those manifested are prohibited from fear of contagion. After which the master will affix his signature, making himself answerable to the Custom-house for the correctness of the manifest.

Rule IV.—If from stress of weather or other extraordinary cause, the master of a vessel may have been obliged, during the voyage, to throw overboard part of the cargo, a declaration to that effect must be made, and a specification will be required of the marks, numbers, and quantities, as far as possible, of the cargo so jettisoned, and, if the Custom authorities demand it, the Log Book shall be presented to prove the facts.

Rule V.—Every master and supercargo subscribing a manifest is allowed four days after its delivery to augment or otherwise rectify the same, in case there be any omission or other error: this must also be done in triplicate. Should any omission be noticed in the manifest after this period and the one allowed, packages found to be omitted shall be seized, and the subscriber of the manifest fined an amount equal

to the value of the goods omitted provided such value does not exceed four hundred dollars. and in case it does, and should the goods omitted belong or be consigned to the subscriber of the manifest, the fine will then be quadrupled. If on the contrary it should be found at the completion of the discharge that the number of packages noted in the manifest and in the subsequent corrections be in excess of the cargo actually on board, the master shall be fined one hundred dollars for each package found short, unless the same should be cargo in bulk, in which case the duties thereon will be quadrupled. Finally, if on visiting the vessel any package be found which is not declared and included in the manifest, it shall be confiscated, and the captain fined in a sum quadruple that of the duties which the said goods should pay to the Customs.

Rule VI.—The captains of vessels arriving from another Spanish port, and duly provided with a freight list from the Custom-house of that port, will deliver this document to the collector here immediately on his arrival, and will only manifest such, the above freight list explaining the reasons that have caused its omission, and specifying, moreover, the provisions and stores existing on board, unless the ship should have called in at a foreign port and there received cargo, in which case manifests shall be presented and the same formalities observed as laid down in the preceding rules for all documents in proof from the Spanish Consul at the port touched at.

Rule VII.—Whatever may be the nationality of a vessel, and whencesoever she comes, either laden or in ballast, her captain, crew, and passengers are not allowed on coming ashore to take with them anything without a special permission from the Collector of Customs, except a writing case, and such wearing apparel as can be carried in an open travelling bag or bundle, which is to be examined by the carbineer on board, and by the one at the Captain of the Port's office.

Rule VIII.—The masters of national or foreign vessels who neglect to obey the provision made by Rule II. of these Regulations, shall forfeit fifty dollars, unless they can prove to the satisfaction of the Collector the causes which prevented it; and the master who shall present a manifest with any of the afore-mentioned requisites wanting, shall remedy the same as soon as the Collector of Customs orders it, otherwise the person who presents such manifest shall forfeit twenty-five dollars.

Rule IX.—Should the master of a vessel omit to include in the manifest the quantity of gold and silver, in coin or bullion, that may be on board, whatever its origin may be, or to give private information of it and its amount to the Collector of Customs, he will be fined one per cent. on its value, always supposing the owners may not have declared it.

Rule X.—Any produce, goods, articles of use on board, or cargo of any kind whatsoever transferred from one ship to another in the bay, without permission of the Collector of Customs, will be liable to seizure, as well as the lighter, launch, or other boat in which such transfer may be made, and the master of each vessel shall be fined five hundred dollars when the value of the merchandise or articles transferred does not exceed two hundred dollars; exceeding this sum, the fine will be one thousand dollars each, if the vessels are not the property of the masters, but being their property they will be confiscated, and the same course will be pursued when merchandise or goods of any description are discharged without permission, and moreover the captains of vessels from which the merchandise or other effects are discharged shall be liable to the fine and penalties above named.

Rule XI.—The master of every national or foreign ship entering a port open to trade in these Islands, in ballast or with cargo, in distress or in transit, and those who may be obliged to put into a port not open to trade, are bound to produce their manifest or register as provided by the preceding Rule, and to fulfil the same duties as required by the Custom-house of Manila.

Rule XII.—Except in cases in which wrecks or unavoidable damage may occur, any foreign or national ship coming from sea discharging or loading any quantity of goods at a port not open to trade, will incur the confiscation of such goods, and in the contrary case he will incur the penalty provided by Rule X. for cases of fraudulent transhipment.

Rule XII.—Masters of all vessels are obliged to supply the Custom-house officers during their stay on board with suitable lodgings, and allow them to have their meals at the second table, in compliance with the decree of the government of these Islands, dated 26th August, 1851.

NOTE.—On the 2nd October, 1878, it was notified that the Director General of Finance had been pleased to approve of vessels consigned to the Philippine Islands for the purpose of loading timber touching at any other fit port of Luzon in preference to Manila should it suit their interest to do so.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED AT THE ANCHORAGES.

Captains must be careful when anchoring not to allow their anchors to become entangled with those of other vessels, and to leave these plenty of room for swinging; vessels infringing these rules will at once be required to change their berths.

Vessels occupying insecure or inconvenient berths must immediately change same on receiving notice to that effect from the Captain of the Port.

Vessels once at anchor must not change their berths without previous permission from the Captain of the Port, unless in cases of urgent necessity, in which case notice of and reasons for same must be given to the Captain of the Port as soon afterwards as possible.

Boats proceeding from vessels at the anchorage to the shore should be provided with an anchor ready for use, in case it should be required.

No vessel is allowed to enter the River without previously obtaining permission from the Captain of the Port, who has to give the necessary instructions for the purpose and provide Pilots and any other assistance that may be required.

A fine of \$10 in each case will be imposed upon the captain of any vessel leaving the River for Cavite without permission, and for not presenting himself at once on his arrival at, or before leaving, the anchorage of Cañacao.

Vessels at the anchorage or entering the Bay in want of assistance may make use of the following Signals, which will be attended to, if practicable, by the consignees or by the Captain of the Port. The National flag should be used, and in case of two being required, any other will answer the purpose. When guns are fired as signals a proper interval should be allowed to elapse between each discharge.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY VESSELS ENTERING THE BAY OF MANILA AND ITS PORTS.

I.—All vessels entering the Bay are to hoist their National flags at the Corregidor, and immediately heave to should a Government barge make for them. The captain who, weather permitting, shall refuse to heave to on being signaled so to do by a gun or otherwise, shall pay a fine equal in amount to double the cost of the ammunition expended. (N.B.—Vessels are not visited here in ordinary times).

All vessels sailing in sight of the Port of Manila or Cavite shall display their National flags, under a penalty of \$8.

II.—Until a vessel shall have been visited by the Port and Health Authorities, the captain will be held strictly responsible for all the consequences that may arise from allowing any one to board his vessel. Until admitted to free pratique he shall keep a quarantine or other flag at his foremast-head, and, for the mere act of allowing anyone on board before being so admitted, he shall pay a fine of \$250. Vessels already admitted to free pratique that may afford assistance to vessels arriving will be in the same category, must hoist the flag at the foremast-head, be re-admitted to free pratique, and be liable to the same fine and penalty for the infringement of this Rule.

III.—On the arrival of the Port Authorities the captain shall present his Bill of Health from the last port he may have sailed from, and in case he should not have one, will have to extend a certificate in which he must declare if any contagious disease existed at that port on the date of sailing, as also the state of health of all on board.

Passengers with their baggage should be ready on arrival to be examined by the medical officer of the Port if considered necessary, and answer any questions that may be put to them.

The captain will also be required to present his register in order that the name, nationality, captain, tonnage, &c., may be noted, and he will also be required to state his port of sailing, ports of call, dates of sailing, destination, armament, cargo, consignees, and anything remarkable that may have occurred on the voyage. He will deliver a list of his crew and passengers, giving the professions and destinations of the latter, and whether or not they have passports, which must be given to the Police Officer who will be at hand to receive them, and any information the captain can afford respecting them.

For all inaccuracies in the health certificate, number of crew and passengers, and for any false declaration as to the professions of the latter, the captain shall pay a fine of \$250 for each offence, be held responsible for the result, and his vessel shall not be admitted to free practice until he shall have complied with this Regulation.

The captain shall deliver any letters he may have brought to the Post-office authorities.

IV.—All vessels not admitted to free practice, or that may be put in quarantine, will abide by the laws, which will be explained to the captain, who will see that the yellow or other flag be kept at his fore-topmast-head, and any infraction of this Regulation will subject the captain to an immediate fine of \$500, and to be tried judicially for the offence.

V.—The first duty of the captain on landing is, under a penalty of \$5, to present himself to the Captain of the Port, who will direct him and his passengers to the proper authorities. Passengers of distinction are exempted from accompanying the captain, and will be advised of the custom of the Port on board.

VI.—At the anchorages no vessels are allowed to keep their guns loaded, and no firearms of any kind can be discharged without previous permission, except when done to ask for assistance as explained in the Anchorage Regulations. Captains will pay a fine of \$20 for each discharge, besides the expenses occasioned by sending off assistance, &c., in response from the shore.

VII.—All vessels must have a consignee, who will guarantee the fulfilment of these Regulations to the extent of \$500, and the captain must give in the name of such Agent within 30 hours of his arrival in Manila, or 48 hours if in Cavite or Cañaco, otherwise pay a fine of \$50 and be admonished.

VIII.—To take in or discharge ballast, captains must first obtain permission from the Captain of the Port, and will pay a fine as expressed in the Tariff No. 1 should said permission not be applied for and obtained before doing so, as also for discharging ballast in unauthorized places and throwing it or any kind of rubbish overboard.

IX.—Any individual found boarding a vessel before it shall have been admitted to free practice shall pay a fine of \$25, and the captain of any vessel who shall allow his boats to be used for such a purpose shall be fined \$50, and be liable for any other penalty the act may subject him to.

X.—From 11 p.m. till daybreak no boats or bancas are allowed to traffic at the anchorages unless with previously obtained permission, or in case of urgent necessity. The captain of the vessel whose boats shall be so used, and passengers by, or owner of, a banca so offending shall pay a fine of \$25.

Vessels at anchor are at liberty to stop and detain all suspicious looking boats or bancas that may be found infringing this Regulation.

Sailors found on shore loafing, between 10 o'clock at night and daybreak, will be detained and punished in accordance with the laws and be held responsible for any disturbances they may cause.

XI.—Vessels entering the river must deliver up for safe keeping any gunpowder they may have on board, and for every pound of powder they may retain on board in opposition to this regulation, a fine of \$1 will be imposed.

XII.—After 8 o'clock at night no fires or naked lights will be allowed on board vessels in the river, under a penalty of \$5.

It is absolutely prohibited to heat pitch, tar, tallow, or any other inflammable substance on board vessels, launches, or boats inside the river, and any person found infringing this Regulation will be fined \$25.

XIII.—The armaments of vessels or any part of them, and cannons, when brought as ballast, cannot be landed, and he who shall attempt to infringe this Regulation will be fined and punished in proportion to the gravity of the offence.

XIV.—The Captain of the Port being the proper authority for the chastisement of delinquents, any other person who shall inflict punishment on a native or other resident of the country for faults committed on board, shall be fined in favour of the sufferer in proportion to the amount of punishment inflicted.

XV.—No native can be detained on board against his will, and no contract entered into for the purpose of securing the services of a deserter or covering his retreat shall be considered binding.

XVI.—A fine of \$100 in each case will be imposed upon any captain who shall introduce or carry away a passenger without a passport.

No one is allowed to exchange from one vessel to another without authority from the Captain of the Port, and each person found infringing this Regulation will be fined \$10, and be liable for the damages caused to the vessel he may have left.

The Consignees or Agents of vessels are responsible for any of the crew, who, on account of illness or any other cause, remain in the country without permission.

The captains of vessels are bound, under a penalty of \$10 for each case, to notify the Captain of the Port of any desertions that may take place on board in order to their arrest, and should such notification be made on the eve of the departure of the vessels, the Consignees or Agents become responsible for all expenses incurred for their arrest and transportation from the country.

XVII.—In case of the death of any individual on board a vessel, the captain is bound to notify the Captain of the Port, state the cause of death, and ask permission for interment. A fine of \$24 will be imposed for the burial of a body without permission, and a like fine for throwing a body overboard, and the captain will likewise be held responsible for the consequences such an act may lead to.

XVIII.—The Captain of the Port will not despatch any vessel until he shall know that the Regulations of the Custom-house and Post-office have been attended to.

Any vessels leaving port without being properly despatched shall pay a fine of \$2 per ton.

Vessels about to sail must indicate the intention in anticipation by hoisting a flag at the main-topmast-head, under a penalty of \$5.

XIX.—Captains of vessels shall answer personally any summonses for their attendance that they may receive from the civil authorities.

XX.—All vessels are bound to keep their anchor lights burning from sunset to sunrise, and delinquents will be fined \$5 and held responsible for the damages their carelessness in this respect may cause.

XXI.—After a vessel's departure, the general intent of these Regulations will remain in force as against the Consignees or Agents, who may have guaranteed their fulfilment: the amount guaranteed will be collected and distributed in proportion to the amount of claims arising, and claimants will retain their action against delinquents should they return to this country.

XXII.—The penalties imposed under these Regulations will be doubled in case of a repetition of the offence, and offenders will be liable for all expenses incurred and be subject to indictment should aggravating circumstances render such a course necessary.

XXIII.—All former Regulations and Tariffs not in accordance with the present are hereby abrogated.

Manila, 1st May, 1874.

**SCALE OF COMMISSIONS ADOPTED BY THE HONGKONG GENERAL
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

Purchasing Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton...	3	per cent.
Purchasing Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton, if as returns for Goods sold ...	2½	per cent.
Purchasing all other Goods and Produce, Ships, and Real Estate ...	5	per cent.
Purchasing Bullion ...	1	per cent.
Selling Tea, Raw Silk, Opium and Cotton ...	3	per cent.
Selling all other Goods and Produce, Ships, and Real Estate ...	5	per cent.
Inspecting Silk or Tea ...	1	per cent.
Guaranteeing Sales and Remittances when required ...	3½	per cent.
Guaranteeing Sales alone ...	2½	per cent.
Drawing or indorsing Bills of Exchange ...	2½	per cent.
Drawing or negotiating Bills of Exchange without recourse ...	1	per cent.
Realizing Bullion or Bills of Exchange ...	1	per cent.
Remitting the proceeds of Bullion or Bills of Exchange ...	1	per cent.
Paying and Receiving Money in current account ...	1	per cent.
Paying Ships' Disbursements ...	2½	per cent.
Collecting Freight ...	2½	per cent.
Obtaining Freight or Charter ...	5	per cent.
Obtaining Freight or Charter and collecting same freight ...	6	per cent.
Adjusting Insurance Claims ...	2½	per cent.
Effecting Insurance; on the insured amount ...	0½	per cent.
Prosecuting or defending successfully claims either at law or by arbitration ...	5	per cent.
Prosecuting or defending unsuccessfully ...	2½	per cent.
Managing Estates and Collecting Rents ...	5	per cent.
Transshipping and Forwarding Jewellery and Bullion ...	0½	per cent.
Landing or Transshipping Cargo ...	1	per cent.
Transshipping and Forwarding Opium ...	\$3	per chest.
Goods withdrawn or re-shipped ...	half	commission.
Granting letters of credit ...	1	per cent.
Brokerage on Bills and Bullion, buying and selling ...	½	per cent. from seller.
Brokerage on Bills and Produce and general Merchandise ...	½	per cent. from seller.
Ship Brokerage ...	1	per cent. from consignees.
Brokerage on Shares, on subscribed capital of up to \$250 ...	\$½	per share from each party.
Brokerage on Shares, on subscribed capital over to \$250 ...	\$1	per share from each party.

The foregoing Rates to be exclusive of Shroffage at the Rate of \$1 per mil, and Brokerage when paid.

**SCALE OF COMMISSIONS ADOPTED BY THE AMOY GENERAL
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

Purchasing Tea ...	2½	per cent.
Purchasing all other Goods and Produce, Ships, and Real Estate ...	5	per cent.
Selling Cotton and Goods ...	3	per cent.
Selling Opium ...	\$10	per chest.
Selling all other Goods and Produce, Ships, and Real Estate ...	5	per cent.
Inspecting Tea ...	1	per cent.
Guaranteeing Sales and Remittances when required ...	3½	per cent.
Guaranteeing Sales alone ...	2½	per cent.
Drawing or indorsing Bills of Exchange... ..	2½	per cent.
Drawing or negotiating Bills of Exchange without recourse ...	1	per cent.
Realizing Bullion or Bills of Exchange ...	1	per cent.
Remitting the proceeds of Bullion or Bills of Exchange ...	1	per cent.
Paying and receiving Money in current account ...	1	per cent.
Paying Ships' Disbursements ...	2½	per cent.
Collecting Freight ...	2½	per cent.
Obtaining Freight or Charter ...	5	per cent.
Adjusting Insurance Claims ...	2½	per cent.
Effecting Insurance; on the insured amount ...	0½	per cent.
Prosecuting or defending successfully claims either at law or by arbitration ...	5	per cent.
Prosecuting or defending unsuccessfully ...	2½	per cent.
Managing Estates and Collecting Rent ...	5	per cent.
Landing or Transshipping Cargo ...	1	per cent.
Transshipping and Forwarding Opium ...	\$3	per chest.
Goods withdrawn or re-shipped ...	half	commission.
Granting letters of credit ...	1	per cent.
Brokerage on Bills and Bullion, buying and selling ...	½	per cent. from seller.
Brokerage on Bills and Produce and general Merchandise ...	½	per cent. from seller.

The foregoing Rates to be exclusive of Shroffage at the Rate of \$1 per mil, and Brokerage when paid.

**SCALE OF COMMISSIONS ADOPTED BY THE SHANGHAI
GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

Purchasing Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton	3	per cent.
Purchasing Tea, Raw Silk, if as returns for goods sold	2½	per cent.
Purchasing all other Goods and Produce, Ships, and Real Estate	5	per cent.
Purchasing Bullion	1	per cent.
Selling Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton	3	per cent.
Selling Tea, all other Goods and Produce, Ships, and Real Estate	5	per cent.
Inspecting Silk or Tea	1	per cent.
Guaranteeing Sales and Remittances, when required	3½	per cent.
Guaranteeing Sales alone	2½	per cent.
Drawing, indorsing, or negotiating Bills of Exchange	1	per cent.
Realizing Bullion or Bills of Exchange	1	per cent.
Remitting the proceeds of Bullion or Bills of Exchange	1	per cent.
Paying and receiving Money in current account	1	per cent.
Paying Ships' Disbursements	2½	per cent.
Collecting Freight	2½	per cent.
Obtaining Freight or Charter	5	per cent.
Obtaining Freight and collecting same freight	6	per cent.
Adjusting Insurance Claims	2½	per cent.
Effecting Insurance; on the insured amount	0½	per cent.
Prosecuting or defending successfully claims, either at law or by arbitration	5	per cent.
Prosecuting or defending unsuccessfully	2½	per cent.
Managing Estates and Collecting Rents	5	per cent.
Transshipping and Forwarding Jewellery and Bullion	0½	per cent.
Landing or Transshipping Cargo	1	per cent.
Transshipping and Forwarding Opium	Tls. 3	per chest.
Goods withdrawn or re-shipped	half	commission.
Granting letters of credit	1	per cent.
Brokerage on Bills and Bullion, buying and selling	½	per cent., from seller.
Brokerage on Bills, Produce, and General Merchandise	½	per cent., from seller.
Ship Brokerage	1½	per cent. from consignees.

The foregoing rates to be exclusive of Shroffage, at the rate of 1 per mil, and Brokerage when paid.

**SCALE OF COMMISSIONS ADOPTED BY THE NEWCHWANG
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

ON IMPORTS.		Including One Month's Storage.		Each Succeeding Month.	
		T.	C.	T.	C.
Landing charges, boat and coolie hire, labour and storage in Godowns, and Wharfage					
On Cotton Goods—15 pieces and under per bale, per piece	..	..	1½	..	0½
On Cotton Goods—50 pieces and under per bale, per piece	..	..	1½	..	0½
On Woollens	..	..	4	..	1½
Sugar, Iron, Straits, Japanese and Chinese produce and Glass } per picul or equivalent	..	..	10	..	5
Coal per ton	..	1	75	..	88
Coal per ton, open air	..	1	70	..	75
Tea ½-chest	..	..	19	..	5
Tea 1-chest	..	..	12	..	6
Paper small packages, per picul	..	..	3	..	1½
Paper large packages, per picul	..	..	5	..	2½
Commission on sales of all Imports, except Opium, 3 per cent.	..	..	..	..	..
Opium,—Tael 20 per chest, including all charges	..	20	..	..	..
ON EXPORTS.					
Boat and coolie hire for 10 pieces Beancake	..	..	18	..	..
Boat and coolie hire for 1 shee (8 pieces) Peas	..	..	18	..	..
Chow-chow cargo in proportion.	..	..	..	..	..
Commission 5 per cent. on gross amount of Invoice, in all cases except where goods are sent as a remittance—in such cases 3 per cent.	..	..	..	..	..
Procuring Freight, 5 per cent.	..	..	..	..	..
Advancing funds to vessels, 5 per cent.	..	..	..	..	..
Collecting freight on account of Charters, 1 per cent.	..	..	..	..	..
Remitting freight on account of Charters, 1 per cent.	..	..	..	..	..
For transacting business for vessels on Chinese charter— Cargo to Captain, Taels 25.	..	..	..	..	..
Cargo to Natives, Taels 50 for vessels under 5,000 piculs capacity—Taels 100 for above that capacity, but it is understood that captains of vessels seeking a freight here choose a consignee, and that no final settlement of charter-party shall take place except through that consignee.	..	..	..	..	..

THE STAMP ORDINANCES.

ORDER,

9th June, 1868.

1.—The Stamps used under Ordinance No. 12 of 1866, and Ordinance No. 5 of 1868, shall be:—

2.—First, Adhesive Stamps of the respective values of 2 cents, 3 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents, 50 cents, \$1, and \$1.50; and, secondly, impressed or embossed Stamps of the respective values of 2 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$6.50, \$8.50, \$10, \$10.50, \$20, \$25, \$40, \$50, and a Stamp bearing the words *Adjudication Fee Paid*.

3.—All impressed Stamps shall be made and impressed in the Stamp-office in the city of Victoria, on either paper or parchment, and shall be of the form and size of the specimen Stamps enclosed in a case for public inspection under the seal of the Colony, which case shall be kept at the Stamp-Office.

4.—Each of the seven kinds of Adhesive Stamps afore-mentioned shall be of the form, size, and material of the specimen Stamps enclosed in a case for public inspection under the seal of the Colony, which case shall be kept at the Stamp-Office.

5.—The Stamps for Bank Cheques under Section III. of the Schedule to *The Stamp Amendment Ordinance*, 1868, may be adhesive Stamps.

6.—Adhesive Stamps may be used for Bills of Exchange, when drawn out of the Colony, as specified in section 3 of the said Schedule, and under authority of the 11th clause of *The Stamp Ordinance*, 1866, provided always that the Stamp on Bills of Exchange not exceeding \$100 drawn out of the Colony shall be 30 cents until further notice:—and provided also that Adhesive Stamps may be used for receipts and discharges under section 11 of the Schedule to *The Stamp Amendment Ordinance*, 1868. Nothing, however, herein contained shall prevent its being lawful to use impressed Stamps for any of the foregoing purposes.

The Stamp Duty payable on an instrument in writing under seal, ordinarily termed a Servant's Security Bond, is 50 cents.

IN THE SUPREME COURT, SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

The Stamp Duty payable on Foreign Attachment Bonds shall be as follows:—

In every case of \$500 and upwards.....	\$5.00
” ” \$250 and under \$500.....	\$2.50
” ” under \$250.....	\$1.00

STAMP OFFICE RULES.

1.—Office hours are from 10 to 3. During the summer the office is open on Mail days from 10 to 5, and is closed at 1 on Saturdays.

2.—Applications for Impressed Stamps must be made on a requisition supplied gratis, whether the Stamps are to be paid for in cash, or are applied for in exchange for spoiled Stamps. The requisition in either case to be on a separate paper.

3.—Payment must be made on requisition.

4.—Requisitions will be executed as received. When they cannot be completed at once, a time will be named for completion, and a receipt given for the goods, which will be delivered on its presentation.

5.—All goods and change should be examined before being removed. No question as to wrong counting or of weight or goodness of money will be entertained afterwards.

6.—*Spoiled Stamps on unexecuted Instruments.*

a.—Allowance will be made for Stamps upon Instruments spoiled by error in the writing:

b.—Or defaced by accident:

c.—Or rendered useless by unforeseen circumstances before completion.

- 7.—The claim for such Stamps must be made within Six Months after spoiling
- 8.—*Spoiled Stamps on executed Instruments.*
a.—Allowance will be made for Stamps on Instruments found unfitted for the purpose originally intended by error therein :
b.—Or which cannot be completed in the form proposed because of the death of any person :
c.—Or because of refusal of signature.
- 9.—Claims for Stamps on executed Instruments must be made within Six Months after signature, the substituted Deeds, if any, being produced duly stamped.
- 10.—Stamps on Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes when signed by the drawer or maker will be allowed if they have not been out of his hands, and have not been accepted or tendered for acceptance.
- 11.—Bills, &c., wherein any error has been made will be allowed though accepted or tendered for acceptance, provided the claimant produces the Bills substituted within Six Months after the date of the spoiled ones.
- 12.—Applications for allowances may be made on Tuesday or Thursday, from 11 to 3.
- 13.—No allowance for Spoiled Stamps is made on Transfers of Shares.
- 14.—Documents spoiled in stamping will be destroyed, the applicants providing the additional paper, &c.
- 15.—Stamps will be impressed upon any part of the Documents where practicable with security to the Revenue, a point to be decided by the Collector.
- 16.—Forms may be left at the Office to supply deficiencies in counting, or to replace those spoiled in stamping.
- 17.—All Impressed Stamps will be dated.
- 18.—Bills of Lading or Ship's Receipts are liable to Stamp Duty, although a Bill of Lading, duly stamped, may have been issued for the same goods as far as an intermediate Port.
- 19.—Memoranda for Charter Parties, if signed, are liable to duty as agreements.
- 20.—No Bills of Exchange in sets will be stamped in which the words *First* and *Second*, or *First*, *Second*, and *Third* are left blank. The words, Second of the same tenor and date being unpaid, or the like, must also be wholly filled in on each one.

DIGEST OF PENALTIES

UNDER

THE HONGKONG STAMP ORDINANCES

(12 OF 1866 AMENDED BY 5 OF 1868).

X.—For not obliterating Adhesive Stamps.....	} Not exceeding \$50.
XII.—Bills drawn out of, but payable in the Colony; for not affixing and obliterating Adhesive Stamp.....	
XXIII. (and A. I. 3)—For not stamping receipt for any sum above \$10	
XIV.—For not drawing the whole number of which a set of Bills purports to consist.....	} \$500.
XXVII.—For untrue statement under <i>ad valorem</i> stamp.....	
VII.—For neglect to stamp sufficiently, and for negotiating, &c., insufficiently stamped documents, \$50, or ten times the value of the omitted stamp.	
XVI.— <i>Penalties on stamping after execution</i> , where there was no fraudulent intention :—	
Within six weeks, double.....	} the deficient duty.
Within four months, treble.....	
After four months, 20 times.....	

THE STAMP AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1868.

I.—The amendments hereinafter stated shall be made in The Stamp Ordinance 1868.

(1.) There shall be inserted in clause 6 of section XVI. after the word *satisfied*, the words *by affidavit*, and the word *shall* shall be substituted for *may* in the same clause.

(2.) In section XX. there shall be substituted for the words *ten dollars* the words *one dollar*.

(3.) From section XXIII. there shall be omitted the words *if required*, and for the words *case of refusal* there shall be substituted the words *default thereof*.

II.—It shall be lawful for all Courts and Magistrates, and for the Collector of Stamp Revenue, and all persons employed for the sale or distribution of Stamps, and they are hereby required to take possession of any deed, instrument, or writing as to which any offence or breach of the provisions of the laws relating to Stamps may appear to have been committed, and to deliver the same to be used in any prosecution or proceeding in any Court.

III.—Section VI. of The Stamp Ordinance, 1866, shall be repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any proceeding pending or any right that has arisen or may arise, or any penalty incurred or that may be incurred, in respect of any transaction, act, matter, or thing done or existing prior to, or at the commencement of this Ordinance, under or by virtue of the said section.

IV.—For every deed, instrument, or writing, which shall be executed from the time when this ordinance shall come into force, and which shall be of any of the kinds specified as requiring Stamps by the Schedule annexed to this Ordinance, except as provided hereafter in section V. of this Ordinance, there shall be payable to Government a Stamp Duty of the amount indicated in the said Schedule to be proper for such deed, instrument, or writing. Whenever the word *Schedule* occurs in any part of The Stamp Ordinance, 1866, except section VI. thereof, it shall be read as having reference to the Schedule annexed to this Ordinance.

V.—Has had its effect.

VI.—This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as *The Stamp Amendment Ordinance, 1868*.

SCHEDULE.

LIST OF STAMP DUTIES

Under Ordinance No. 5 of 1868.

<p>1.—Agreement, or any minute or Memorandum of an Agreement not being under seal or of the nature of an obligation for the payment of money, and not specially charged with duty under this Schedule, whether the same be only evidence of a contract or obligatory upon the parties, and Brokers' notes or any Document having reference to the sale or purchase of any Merchandise given by any broker.....</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><i>NOTE.</i>—If two or more letters are offered in evidence, to prove an Agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters, it will be sufficient if any one of such letters be Stamped as an Agreement.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EXEMPTION.</p> <p>Label, slip, or memorandum containing the heads of any Fire or Marine Insurance to be effected.</p> <p>Memorandum, Letter, or Agreement made for or relating to the sale of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, or to the sale of any Shares in any Public Company, not being a Broker's Note or Document given by a Broker.</p> <p>Seaman's advance Note, or Memorandum or Agreement made between the Master and Mariners of any Ship for Wages.</p> <p>Emigration Contract. Passage Ticket.</p>	<p>50 cents.</p>																
<p>2.—Bank Notes, or other obligations for the payment of money, issued by any Banker or Banking Company in the colony for local circulation and payable to bearer on demand.....</p>	<p>A Stamp Duty of two-thirds per cent. per annum on the average value of such Notes in Circulation. To be collected monthly on a Statement thereof to be furnished by each Banker or Banking Company to the Collector of Stamp Revenue at the end of each month.</p>																
<p>3.—Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, or other obligations for the payment of money not included in the last preceding article, and not being Cheques or Orders for the payment of money at sight or on demand.....</p> <p>Bank Cheques payable on demand to any person, to Bearer, or Order, 2 cents each.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><i>NOTE.</i>—Cheques drawn out of, but payable in the colony, to be treated as Bills of Exchange.</p> <p>4.—Bill of Lading, or Ship's Receipts where Bills of Lading are not used, for each part of every set.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EXEMPTION.</p> <p>Bills of Lading for any Goods or effects shipped by any Government Officer on account of Government.</p> <p>5.—Bond or other obligation concerning Responsidntia and Bottomry, and Average Statement or Bond where no Statement is drawn up.....</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Not exceeding \$100, if drawn singly.....</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">\$0.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">if in sets, for each part of a set.....</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">\$0.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Exceeding \$100 and not exceeding \$3,000—</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">If drawn singly.....</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">\$1.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">If in sets, for each part of a set.....</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">\$0.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Exceeding \$3,000—</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">If drawn singly.....</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">\$1.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">If in sets, for each part of a set.....</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">\$0.75</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">10 cents.</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">50 cents for every \$1,000 or part of \$1,000.</p>	Not exceeding \$100, if drawn singly.....	\$0.30	if in sets, for each part of a set.....	\$0.15	Exceeding \$100 and not exceeding \$3,000—		If drawn singly.....	\$1.00	If in sets, for each part of a set.....	\$0.50	Exceeding \$3,000—		If drawn singly.....	\$1.50	If in sets, for each part of a set.....	\$0.75
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Exceeding \$3,000—																	
If drawn singly.....	\$1.50																
If in sets, for each part of a set.....	\$0.75																

6.—Charter Party or any Agreement or Contract for the charter or hiring of any sea-going ship or vessel.....	\$2.00
7.—Transfer of Shares or Stocks in any Public Company. (Scrip Certificates to be exempt.).....	\$3.00
8.—Power of Attorney.....	\$4.00
9.—Note of Protest by any Commander or Master of a vessel.....	\$5.00
10.—Any Notarial Act whatsoever not otherwise charged in this Schedule.....	\$6.00
11.—Receipt or discharge given for the payment of Money, or in acquittal of a debt paid in Money or otherwise, when the sum received, discharged, or acquitted exceeds \$10.....	\$0.50
EXEMPTIONS.	
Letter sent by Post acknowledging the arrival of a Currency, or Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or any security for Money.	\$1.00 each.
Receipt or Discharge written upon or contained in any Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Deed, or other Instrument charged with duty under this Schedule and duly Stamped, and Receipts for pay and allowances of persons in the service of the Government, whether Civil, Naval, or Military.	\$2.00
12.—Probates and Letters of Administration, with or without the Will annexed. (Administration Bonds exempt)	25 cents.
13.—Conveyance, Assignment, or Instrument of any kind or description whatsoever not specially charged with duty under this Schedule executed for the transfer for valuable consideration of any property, moveable or immovable, or of any right, title, claim, or interest in, to, or upon the same.....	\$1.
Deed or other Instrument of gift, or of exchange or settlement, where no money consideration or a merely nominal money consideration passes.....	3 cents.
EXEMPTION.	
Transfer by mere Endorsement of a duly Stamped Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, or other negotiable Instrument, or of a Bill of Lading, and transfer by Assignment of a Policy of Insurance.	The same <i>ad valorem</i> Duty as on a Conveyance, to be calculated upon the value of the Estate and effects for or in respect of which such Probate or Letters of Administration shall be granted, exclusive of what the deceased shall have been possessed of or entitled to as a Trustee for any other person or persons, and not beneficially.
14.—Mortgage.....	25 cents for every \$100 or part of \$100 of the Consideration Money up to \$1,000, and \$2 for every \$1,000 or part of \$1,000 after the first \$1,000.
Where in a Mortgage the sum secured is unlimited...	\$25.
15.—Re-assignment of any Mortgaged Property.....	\$1 on first \$1,000 or part of \$1,000, and 50 cents on every other \$1,000 or part thereof.
16.—Letter or other Instrument of Hypothecation accompanying deposit of Documents of title to any property.....	\$25.
17.—Duplicate or counterpart of any Deed, Instrument, or Writing of any description whatever chargeable with duty under this Ordinance.....	25 cents on every \$5,000 or part of \$5,000.
If the duty chargeable on the original exceeds \$1, but does not exceed \$10.....	\$1.
If the duty chargeable on the original exceeds \$10, but does not exceed \$20.....	\$2.
If the duty on the original exceeds \$20.....	\$3.

Provided that such duplicate or counterpart Stamp shall be affixed upon the production of the original Deed, Instrument, or Writing bearing its proper Stamp, and not otherwise.

18.—Lease, or Agreement for a Lease, made for a term of years, or for a Period determinable with one or more life or lives, or otherwise contingent, in consideration of a sum of money paid in the way of premium, fine, or the like, if without rent

The same *ad valorem* Stamp as on a Conveyance. See Article 13.

19.—Lease, or Agreement for a Lease, of any Land, House, Building, or Tenement at a Rent, without any payment of any sum of money by way of fine or premium:—

When the Rent for the year shall not exceed \$250			
Above \$ 250 and under \$ 500.....			
" \$ 500 " \$1,000.....			
" \$1,000 " \$2,500.....			
" \$2,500 " \$5,000.....			
for every additional \$1,000 or part			
Exempt, all Rentals under \$50.			

1 Year & under.	3 Years & under.	Over 3 Years.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
0.25	0.50	1.00
0.50	1.00	2.00
1.00	2.00	4.00
2.00	4.00	8.00
5.00	10.00	20.00
1.25	2.50	5.00

20.—Lease, or Agreement for a Lease, of any Land, House, Building, or Tenement, stipulating for a Rent, granted in consideration of a fine or premium.....

A Stamp of value equal to the joint value of the Stamps for a conveyance in consideration of the fine and a Lease for the Rent.

NOTE.—A Lease, executed in pursuance of a duly Stamped Agreement for the same, shall require a Stamp of One Dollar only, to be affixed on production of such Agreement.

21.—Every Instrument in writing under seal not otherwise specially charged with duty under this Schedule.....

\$10.

22.—Policies of Marine Insurance and every copy.....

10 cents each.

23.—Articles of Clerkship or Contract, whereby any person shall first become bound to serve as a Clerk, in order to his admission as an Attorney or Solicitor.....

\$50.

24.—Warrant of Attorney.....

\$5.

25.—Co-partnership Deed, or other Instrument of....

\$5.

26.—Cognovit and Arbitration award.....

\$1.

GENERAL EXEMPTIONS.

Any Deed, Instrument, or Writing of any kind whatsoever, made or executed by or on behalf of Her Majesty or of any Department of Her Majesty's Service, or whereby any Property or Interest is transferred to, or any Contract of any kind whatsoever is made, with Her Majesty, or any person for or on behalf of Her Majesty, or any such Department as aforesaid.

NOTE.—The foregoing exemption does not extend to any Deed, Instrument, or Writing executed by the Registrar of the Supreme Court as Official Administrator, or by a Receiver appointed by any Court; or to any Deed, Instrument, or Writing rendered necessary by any Ordinance or by the order of any Court; neither does it extend to a sale made for the recovery of an arrear of Revenue or Rent, or in satisfaction of a Decree or Order of Court, in any of which cases the purchaser shall be required to pay, in addition to the purchase money, the amount of the requisite Stamp.

HONGKONG POSTAL GUIDE.

 This reprint supersedes all previous issues of the Postal Guide, and is the only authorised complete summary of Postal information. Whilst always willing to supply information in other ways, the Department declines responsibility for errors in replies to *verbal* applications (especially if addressed to Chinese) or notes to subordinate officers. The Chinese Shroffs at the windows are placed there to *sell stamps*, not to decide what is correct postage, which they often do not know.

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1.—The Head Office for British Postal business in China is at Hongkong; there is a Post Office also at Shanghai, and Agencies at the following places:—

Canton, Hoihow (honorary), Macao (honorary), Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Hankow.

2.—All complaints, or representations of matters which cannot be adjusted locally, should be addressed to the Postmaster General, Hongkong, and, if marked *On Postal Business*, will be forwarded free by any Postmaster or Agent (see also paragraphs 141, 142). The cover* of any correspondence about which complaint is made should if possible be forwarded with such complaint. Neglect of this generally renders enquiry impossible. When correspondence has been mis sent or delayed (both of which are liable to happen occasionally) all that the complainant need do is to write on the cover, *Sent to.....*, or *Delivered at.....*, or *Not received till the ...th instant*, or as the case may be, and forward it, without any note or letter whatever, to the Postmaster General. Attention to this would save much writing and needless trouble.

Dimensions, Weights, and Contents of Correspondence.

3.—No articles of correspondence, unless to or from a Government Office, must exceed the following measurement:—2 feet long, 1 foot wide, 1 foot deep. There is no limit to the weight of letters, but the weights of other articles (except official correspondence) are limited as follows:—

To British Offices. To other Offices.

Books or Papers.....	5lb.....	4lb.
Patterns	5lb.....	8oz.

Pattern Packets for non-British offices must not exceed these dimensions, 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

4.—No letter or packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage (except by local parcel post) if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

5.—The following articles cannot be sent by post at all: glass, liquids, gunpowder, matches, indigo, dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them. Sugar, † soap, and candles may be sent in flat tins, as to which see paragraph 86. There is no objection to the transmission of empty match boxes, or of imitation matches, the heads of which are made of sealing wax or other harmless matter. They should be distinctly marked, *Echantillon*, *Allumettes non inflammables*, or *Pattern, Imitation matches only*, otherwise the packet will not be forwarded.

How to Address Correspondence.

6.—The address and the Postage stamps should always be on the same side of the correspondence—the side opposite to the seal or fastening. Legible handwriting is of course of great importance.

* Open a cover about which you intend to complain by cutting along the top, to tear it in all directions much complicated matters.
 † The question of prohibiting the transmission of Sugar altogether is at present under consideration (January 1st, 1882).

7.—A Newspaper should be addressed on the paper itself, as well as on any loose cover or wrapper in which it may be enclosed. Should the wrapper be lost, the paper can then still be sent on.

8.—Every letter, book, or pattern packet, should bear the *sender's* name outside as well as inside. In case of non-delivery it can then be returned without being opened.

9.—Those who provide printed envelopes for their local correspondence would do well to add the addresses in Chinese.

10.—The word *London* alone is not a sufficient address for a letter, however well known may be the person or firm to whom it is directed. Number and street should be added, together with the proper distinguishing letters, E.C.; W.; &c., as the case may be. Letters addressed otherwise are NOT DELIVERED in London, but are returned. Similarly, residents in China should have their correspondence directed fully. A letter directed *W. Jones, Esq., Hongkong*, would not probably be put aside by the marine officer for enquiry in the Hongkong office, and thus be delayed. But if it were directed *W. Jones, Esq., Messrs. B. C. & Co., Hongkong*, no difficulty could arise.

11.—There is no objection to Telegraphic Code addresses if they are registered at the Post Office expected to deliver the Telegrams.

12.—Letters addressed *London, To be called for*, are not received at any offices but St. Martin's-le-Grand and Charing Cross, nor are they received there if directed to initials or fictitious names, or to any person except a stranger or traveller. No one is allowed *habitually* to receive letters through the Poste Restante in London.

Rates of Postage.

13.—There are uniform Rates of Postage to all countries of the Postal Union by whatever route, but with certain exceptions given below. No extra charges can be made on delivery. *Re-directed Union Correspondence* may be re-posted without further payment.*

14.—A list of the countries of the Postal Union is printed on the Table of Rates of Postage, (see page 412) to be had at the various Post Offices and Agencies free. They may be said to include all the civilised world except the Australasian and South African groups of colonies, and a few countries in Central and South America.

15.—The general Rates of Postage† are as follow :—

Letters, per ½ oz	10 cents.
Post Cards, each	3 "
Books and Commercial papers, per 2 oz.	2 "
Newspapers and Prices Current, each	2 "
Registration.....	10 "
Do with return receipt	15 "

16.—But all packets of *Commercial papers* (Papers other than letters, any part of which is written by hand) weighing four ounces and under are charged 5 cents, which is the minimum charge for this class of correspondence.

17.—*Exceptions.* For Non-Union Countries see page 413. The following are the Local and Town Rates:—

	LETTERS PER ½ OZ.	POST CARDS, EACH.	BOOKS, PARCELS & PATTERNS. PER 2 OZ.	NEWS- PAPERS & PRICES CUR- RENTS EACH.	REGIS- TRATION.
	<i>cents.</i>	<i>cents.</i>	<i>cents.</i>	<i>cents.</i>	<i>cents.</i>
General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, China, Japan, Siam direct (a), Co-hin China, Tonquin, and the Philippines..... (b)	5	1	2	2	10

(a) Via Singapore, 10 cents. (b) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, 2 cents.

18.—Official Letters may be sent unpaid to certain public offices in *London*, as to which further information may be had on application.

Weighting Correspondence.

19.—In weighing letters it is better to leave a little margin, or add postage for the next half-ounce, as scales are apt not to be quite exact, and if the true weight be exceeded to the smallest extent the letter is treated as short-paid.

20.—Letter scales are very apt to get out of order, and the derangement almost always leads to their allowing too much weight in letters rather than too little. It is, however, easy both to test and to adjust them. Equal weights being placed in either scale, say half an ounce in each, the balance should be exactly even (each scale hanging free) and should turn with a bit of paper about the size of two postage stamps, otherwise it is wanting in sensibility. If not true, some of the metal should be scraped or filed from the pan on the heavier side until the balance

* *Union Correspondence* means that exchanged between any two countries of the Postal Union. The above rule does not apply to Local Correspondence the original payment on which was not sufficient for the second transit. Thus a letter from Amoy to Hongkong, paid 5 cents only, and redirected to Paris, would be liable to a further charge.

† It does not follow that the Rates of Postage from any Union Country are necessarily the same as the above.

is perfectly accurate. If this has to be done often, however, the scales should be replaced with new ones.

21.—No Postal Officer is bound to weigh correspondence, but he ought not to refuse to do so unless pressed for time.

Routes and Opportunities.

22.—All ordinary correspondence is sent on by the first opportunity of which the prepayment admits, unless especially directed, or apparently prepaid for some other route.

23.—*First opportunity* is taken to mean the steamer which may reasonably be expected to arrive first, but does not signify a sailing ship, as no correspondence is forwarded by that means unless specially so directed, or to a place to which few steamers run.

24.—Correspondence specially directed for any particular steamer is sent by her (failing any request to the contrary) however many times her departure may be postponed, unless it is postponed *sine die*, in which case the correspondence is sent on by the next opportunity.

25.—Correspondence from the Coast marked *viâ Brindisi* or *viâ Naples* is kept for the route indicated even though that may involve a fortnight's detention. Unless this is intended, therefore, the safest direction is *By first mail*. No late fee is ever charged on Coast correspondence, at whatever hour it may reach the Hongkong Office. Firms at Coast Ports who wish to be sure that their Correspondence has caught the mail, should enclose with the letters a local Post Card addressed to themselves. On receiving this back again they may conclude that the letters were in time, unless the Card be marked TOO LATE.

26.—Correspondence for the French Packet should be marked *By French Packet* only. This ensures its being sent by the most advantageous route.

27.—It seems to be commonly believed that there is some essential difference between the English and French mails for the United Kingdom. Some persons even direct their letters in French. In fact, however, the mails carried to London by French packet are sealed in Hongkong, and not opened till they reach their destination. There is no difference whatever between the two mails, except as to the packets that carry them.

28.—It is sometimes possible to overtake the French packet at Singapore by means of a direct private steamer. When this can be done coast correspondence which arrived too late is so sent on.

29.—Mails may also be forwarded to London and Ports of call by the Tea steamers leaving Foochow and Hankow, either direct, or to catch the next contract mail at Singapore. Except by special request, only letters are sent in these mails. No unpaid or short paid matter is forwarded by them under any circumstances.

30.—Unless specially notified, mails are not made up at Hongkong for London or the Continent *viâ San Francisco*, as no advantage arises from forwarding correspondence by that route.

Australia.

31.—There are two routes to Australia, *viz.*, *viâ Torres Straits*, and *viâ Galle*.

32.—The Torres Straits route is the best for Eastern Australia as far as Melbourne, for New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji. All correspondence for these places is thus sent unless otherwise directed. Correspondence for Adelaide and Perth may be sent by this route.

33.—The route *viâ Galle* is best for Western and Southern Australia. Each homeward French Packet connects at Galle with the P. & O. steamer which leaves that port for King George's Sound, Adelaide, and Melbourne. There is obviously no advantage in forwarding correspondence to Galle by intermediate steamers.

Batavia.

34.—The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the *outward* P. & O. Mail from Europe. The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packets from China and run fortnightly.

Cape, Natal, Mauritius, &c.

35.—Each alternate homeward British Packet forms the best opportunity of forwarding correspondence to Aden for the Mauritius packet, and for Zanzibar. As the packets for these places leave Aden only once in every four weeks, there is little advantage in forwarding the correspondence by intermediate steamers. Correspondence for Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension is forwarded *viâ* London by each homeward mail.

India.

36.—Correspondence for India is despatched by each British and each French Packet, as also by the direct steamers for Calcutta which leave about the 16th of each month. The route is chosen in each case so as to ensure the quickest possible delivery. Paid correspondence for Bagdad, Bassora, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Cabul, Gwadur, Kashmir, Ladak, Linga, Mandalay, Muscat, and Persia may be forwarded *viâ* India at Union Rates.

Malta, Gibraltar, Cyprus.

37.—Correspondence for the above stations is forwarded weekly, by either British or French Packet: that for Malta and Gibraltar is sent *viâ* Brindisi or Naples as the case may be.

The San Francisco Route, Canada, &c.

38.—The route by San Francisco can be freely used for ordinary or registered correspondence for Union or Non-union countries. No mails for London or the Continent of Europe are closed by this route in Hongkong, as no practical advantages result from its use. The making up of mails *viâ* San Francisco at Shanghai is left to the United States and Japanese Post Offices.

39.—When it is desired to forward letters to the United States by a sailing ship not notified as carrying a mail, all that is necessary is to post the letters in the ordinary way, marked with the name of the ship, and prepaid 10 cents per half ounce as usual. The Post Office then undertakes the duty of obtaining notice of departure and despatching the correspondence. Such letters should be posted if possible at least one day before sailing.

West Indies.

40.—Practically, all the West India Islands are included in the Postal Union.

Posting.

41.—Correspondence should be posted as early as possible, and if there is much of it, any portion which can be got ready sooner than the rest should be sent off first, so as to post at the last moment only what it is absolutely indispensable to keep open as long as possible.

42.—This is necessary, not only for the convenience of the Postal service, but for that of the public, as, if all correspondence were kept back till the last moment, posting would have to cease considerably earlier than is the case at present.

43.—Early posting should not, however, be carried so far as to throw upon the Post Office masses of correspondence for the Coast, the United States, &c., just when the heavy mails for Europe are being made up. It is not uncommon to see boxes of circulars for the Coast, &c., posted at these times, although no steamer may be leaving. It would require very little trouble and consideration to keep these back till the contract mail should have left.

44.—The same thing applies to the somewhat unreasonable partiality for the English mail exhibited by the public. The French mail being the quicker opportunity, it is difficult to imagine why at least two-thirds of the correspondence forwarded should be kept back for the other, thus throwing a disproportionate amount of work on the Post Office on the very day when there is least time to do it. (See also paragraph 27).

45.—Boxholders are allowed to post their correspondence in sealed boxes, which should be closed with some recognisable seal. The safest plan is to seal on the box itself, without tape or string, the old wax being removed before more is applied. Locked boxes cannot be allowed.

46.—A receipt book should be sent with each box, but as the receiving officer cannot undertake to count the correspondence sent, he only gives a receipt for *One Box*. Loose receipts give much extra trouble, and are not recommended. The back leaves of the Receipt Book should be fastened down, as coolies not infrequently waste some minutes in endeavours to find the place.

47.—It is strongly recommended that chit books used for sending to the Post Office should be set apart for that special duty, and kept distinct from others used for general interchange of notes, &c. This greatly facilitates enquiry in case of correspondence being mislaid, delayed, &c. Such chit books should be ruled with *wide lines*.

48.—The Post Office will not give a receipt for the amount of Stamps put on any correspondence (except for purposes of account), nor undertake to see that servants affix the correct amount, nor receive unstamped correspondence in covers with the money enclosed, nor charge outward postage to any person's account, except as provided by the Local Postal Regulations, paragraph 159c. There is no objection to receiving a chit-book for the correspondence of a non-boxholder if brought to the proper window, but it is particularly requested that chit-books in cases or bags be not sent.

49.—It is particularly requested that circulars, prices current, or newspapers be not mixed up with letters. They should be sent to the Post in bundles, the addresses all one way.

50.—Large quantities of newspapers should not be dropped through the letter slits, but passed into the office (in a box or bag) through a window or door.

51.—The Post Office undertakes no responsibility with regard to correspondence posted in moveable boxes on board Packets. These boxes are established for public convenience, but the correspondence must be regarded as at the sender's risk until it actually reaches a Post Office.

52.—As to posting correspondence for the United States by sailing ship see paragraph 39.

53.—Any article of correspondence once posted becomes the property of the addressee, and cannot be returned to the sender, nor can it be detained, without the written authority of the Governor of Hongkong or of Her Majesty's Consul at the Port, on an application stating fully the reasons of the request.

Registration.

54.—Every description of paid correspondence may be registered, except such as is addressed to initials or fictitious names, or is not properly fastened and secured. The fee is 10 cents. No unpaid or short-paid correspondence can be registered except official letters. The sender of any Registered article may have a receipt sent with it for signature by the addressee and return, on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

55.—Letters to be registered should not be dropped into the box, but should be handed to the receiving officer at the proper window, and a receipt obtained. The hour of registry will be marked on the receipt if specially requested. Merchants or bankers who have several letters to register at once are requested to send a list of the addresses in duplicate, one copy of which is at once signed by the registry clerk as a receipt. Whoever presents an article for Registry must ask for a receipt. Nothing written on the letter or elsewhere can replace this indispensable precaution.

56.—Registration cannot be carried on up to the very moment of closing the mail. The time fixed for its cessation varies from five minutes up to an hour before that time. Letters for registration should be presented in good time, and, except when it is necessary, persons should avoid presenting correspondence for registry by next mail whilst the officers of the Post Office are busy in closing that one actually going (see also paragraphs 152, 155).

57.—All letters addressed to the United Kingdom or to any port in China, and marked *Registered*, but dropped into the box, are liable to compulsory registration. That is to say, they are registered and a double fee is charged on delivery.

58.—The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered Correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

- (a) That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.
- (b) That the correspondence was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.
- (c) That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.
- (d) That the Postmaster General is satisfied the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China; that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender; by destruction by fire, or shipwreck; nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

59.—No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

60.—A moment's reflection will shew that, if an ordinary letter or packet be once lost, there is almost no chance of its being traced. A registered article, however, is practically beyond risk of loss (except from casualty) and may be looked on as absolutely safe. To register all valuable articles is not only a wise but is also a cheap precaution. The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered Letters containing Bank notes, &c., and, where Registration has been neglected, will not make any enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

61.—It is particularly recommended that packets of photographs, collections of postage stamps, &c., be registered. These objects often have not only a high intrinsic value, but also it may be impossible to replace them. They offer temptations to theft, and photographs frequently attract attention from the way in which they are packed. It is not judicious to risk some guineas' worth of works of art for the sake of a 5d. registration fee.

62.—A redirected Registered article should not be dropped into the box or sent to the Post Office without remark, but the attention of the receiving officer should be called to the fact that it is registered, and the receipt originally signed for it should be obtained and destroyed.

Letters. Unpaid and Loose.

63.—As a general rule, unpaid correspondence bears the mark *T*. Nothing can be sent on wholly unpaid except letters. The addressee is charged double the deficient postage, unless the despatching office have omitted to indicate it, when he is charged a double union rate. Local postage, however, is not doubled. Persons receiving unpaid letters which they suppose to be wrongly charged, should *pay the postage*, and keep the cover for the purpose of obtaining a refund (see paragraph 2). To keep or open the letter, whilst refusing to pay the postage, is a course open to many objections. No letter can be treated as Refused if it has been opened.

64.—Letters arriving loose on board ship (*i.e.* not in the Mails) are treated as unpaid, no credit being given for any foreign Postage Stamps they may bear (see paragraph 162). As a general rule, a loose letter may be distinguished by its bearing only one Postmark, *viz.* that of the office of delivery, and this on the address side, not on the seal side. Consignees' letters, being privileged by law, need not be sent to the Post Office at all, but if they are sent they are liable to ordinary rates of postage, except that those arriving from other ports, duly marked *Consignee's letter*, are charged only local rates on delivery.

65.—Figures marked on any correspondence in *Red* merely denote what *has been paid*, and therefore nothing more should ever be paid on account of such figures.

66.—But figures in black, or blue, denote postage *to pay*. Thus a red 5 indicates five cents paid, and the addressee has nothing to pay, but a blue or black 5 means that there is five cents yet to pay.

67.—A short-paid letter, directed for a route by which prepayment is compulsory, is returned to the writer (being opened, if necessary, for that purpose) unless there is some other route by which it can be sent. It is not undertaken that such letters will be returned in time to be re-posted for the mail. If the writer cannot be found, the letter is advertised as detained for postage and a notice sent to the addressee.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

68.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers,* Army Schoolmasters (not Superintending or first class), or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United

* But not warrant officers, *viz.*, gunner, boatswain, or carpenter.

Kingdom by private ship for one penny, or by Mail Packet for two-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

69.—Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters are, however, *charged as Ordinary Letters* if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

- 1.—Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.
- 2.—If *from* a soldier or sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding officer must sign his name, with name of regiment, or ship, &c., in full.
- 3.—If *to* a soldier or sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of regiment, or ship, &c., in full.

Post Cards.

70.—Two values of Post Cards are issued by the Hongkong Office, as follows:—
For local circulation, i.e., anywhere within the limits of China, Japan, Siam
*direct, Cochin-China, Tonquin, or the Philippines** } 1 cent.
 To Union Countries generally..... } 3 cents.

71.—Nothing must be written or printed on the stamped side of the card but the address. Any communication whatever, whether of the nature of a letter or not, may be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed on the other side. But no card will be forwarded on which anything libellous, insulting, or indecent has been written, printed, or drawn.

72.—Nothing must be attached to a Post Card, nor may it be folded, cut, or otherwise altered. If so, it will be charged as a letter. Thin paper, smaller than the card, may, however, be gummed smoothly on it.

73.—No other kind of card can be forwarded through the Post except at letter rates, or at Book rate if the card bears no communication of the nature of a letter.

74.—In regard to hours for posting, late fees, &c., Post Cards are submitted to the same rules as letters.

75.—A card of insufficient value may be fully prepaid by the addition of an adhesive stamp of proper amount.

76.—The officers of the Post Office have strict instructions not to repeat or talk about anything they may see on Post Cards.

Books and Patterns.

77.—Books and patterns are charged at so much per two ounces. The Union rate is 2 cents.

78.—The term books includes all kinds of *printed*† literary matter, with whatever is necessary for its illustration or safe transmission; as maps, rollers, binding, &c., but a book must contain no communication whatever of the nature of a letter. Stamps of any kind, whether obliterated or not, or any papers representing monetary value, such as coupons, drafts, lottery tickets, &c., must be sent at letter rates.

79.—A book may contain an inscription presenting it, notes or marks referring to the text, or such writing as *With the author's compliments*, &c.

80.—Proofs, or corrected proofs, with or without manuscript attached, may also be forwarded at Book rates, but press copies (made with the copying press) come under the heading of Commercial Papers.

81.—A Postmaster may open any book packet, and it is his duty to open a certain number by every mail. What becomes of books into which presents, &c., have been inserted may be learnt from paragraph 95. The packet must be open at the ends, and the contents visible, or easily to be rendered visible.

82.—It is absolutely necessary that the wrappers of books sent through the post be stout and well fastened, otherwise the books will probably never reach the addressees. No handsomely bound book should be sent through the post, (unless its being spoiled is of no consequence) except protected by stout wooden boards, larger than the book itself, and firmly tied with strong string. Books to the value of \$1 and upwards, when addressed to the United States, are generally liable to Customs duties.

83.—*There is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c.* Trouble and disappointment are caused by attempts to send small valuable trifles through the post otherwise than in *Letters*. Letters containing presents should always be registered. Presents weighing over 7 or 8 ounces are best sent through a parcel agency ‡. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered (see also paragraph 4). As to Local Parcel Post see paragraph 101 to 103.

84.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of *what is a pattern*. It is a *bona fide* sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

85.—Pattern packets must be open at the ends. As to opening them see paragraph 81. Tea, seeds, drugs, &c., may be sent in boxes, or in transparent bags. There must be no writing or printing on or in the packet except addresses, trade marks, numbers, and prices. For a list of forbidden articles see paragraphs 4 and 5; for weight, dimensions, &c., paragraph 3.

* As to using these cards for the purpose of obtaining acknowledgments of posting, see par. 25.

† Copying from a gelatine pad is taken to be *printing*, but press copying is *writing*.

‡ A parcel agency is conducted by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co, Hongkong and Shanghai.

86.—Muster tins, when sent in any number, should be flat, not round, and without sharp corners. It is impossible to pack a large number of round tins securely in the mail bags. A very good size for Tea musters is 4 by 3 by 1½ inches. The sample tins made in the United States are, however, far better than anything else for such purposes.

Commercial Papers.

87.—The distinction between Books and Commercial Papers (*papiers d'affaires*) is, that whilst Book Packets are to consist of printed matter, Commercial Papers are wholly or partly *written by hand*. They must not be of the nature of an actual or personal correspondence.

88.—Commercial Papers are such papers as the following:—printers' copy, authors' manuscript; diaries intended for publication or circulation, but not letters in diary form; press copies of any documents not letters; law papers; deeds; bills of lading; invoices; insurance papers; copied music; &c. The rate is the same as for Books, but no packet of commercial papers, whatever its weight, will be charged less than five cents. Stamps of any kind, whether obliterated or not, or any papers representing monetary value, such as coupons, drafts, lottery tickets, &c., must be sent at letter rates.

89.—Any one Commercial Paper in a Book Packet exposes the whole packet to the above rule as to minimum charge. With this exception all kinds of Printed matter and Patterns may be enclosed in one packet and forwarded at Book rates.

90.—Commercial Papers are subjected to all the conditions of Book Post as to the ends of the Packet being open, liability to examination, &c. But with regard to hours of closing, late fees, &c., Commercial Papers are assimilated to letters.

Newspapers.

91.—A newspaper must not exceed four ounces in weight, or it is liable to an additional rate of postage. It may be prepaid as a book at the option of the sender. The union rate of postage is 2 cents each. The postage of a newspaper *from* the United Kingdom is 1½d., and if only 1d. be paid (or the weight of 4 oz. be exceeded) the paper is sent out by Private Steamer, not by the Mail.

92.—A bundle of newspapers may be prepaid at so much each (and each one must count, however small) or the whole may be paid at book rate.

93.—Two newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must *anything whatever* be inserted except *bonâ fide* supplements of the *same paper*, and *same date*. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed if the whole be paid at book rate.

94.—A supplement must consist of matter generally similar to that of the newspaper, be published with it, and have the title and date of the paper at the top of each page.

95.—Scarves, gloves, presents, &c., are sometimes enclosed in newspapers. The public should understand that this is dishonest. When such articles are discovered in a newspaper or book, it is charged as an unpaid *letter*, the double postage charged on delivery often amounting to a very considerable sum.

96.—A newspaper must be open at the ends. If it contain any written communication whatever it will be charged as a letter. It should be folded with the title outwards, and the cover should be arranged so as to slip off easily. The common practice of securing it with the stamp is open to objection. The direction should be written on the paper itself, as well as on the cover, in case of the loss of the letter.

97.—Much delay and trouble are caused when newspapers or circulars are posted *all stuck together*, on account of the careless gumming of the covers. Not only are time and care required to separate them, but it generally happens that the stamps adhere to the wet gum on the back of each cover, rather than to their proper places, thus getting lost, and occasioning confusion.

Prices Current and Circulars.

98.—A price current or circular may be paid as a newspaper or as a book. A bundle of prices current or circulars may be paid as so many newspapers (each one counting) or the whole may be paid at book rate. The Union rate of postage is 2 cents each. For Natal and the Cape, 5 cents.

99.—The plan of sending circulars, &c., in envelopes with the flaps folded inwards is open to objection and gives trouble, as such envelopes are hardly distinguishable from letters. The same applies to envelopes with small portions of the ends or corners cut open. *These are generally cut wholly open* by the examining officers, and the contents are, in consequence, in some danger of falling out. (See also paragraph 97).

100.—During the last few hours of closing the mails for Europe, large masses of circulars should not be posted for other steamers. Circulars and Prices Current should not be sent to the Post Office mixed up with letters or newspapers, but in bundles, with the addresses all one way.

Local Parcel Post.

101.—Small Parcels may be sent by Post, at Book rates, between Hongkong, China, or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pakhoi, Siam, the Straits Settlements and India. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5lbs. Parcels smaller than 3 inches, by 2 inches, by 2 inches will not be accepted. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, *Parcel, containing no letter*, but any

parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General. Registration of parcels for India is compulsory.

102.—The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (such as boxes, &c.). Opium, Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit. There is no objection to parcels containing jewellery. Declarations of contents (made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis) will be required with Parcels for India.

103.—Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. To India they are forwarded by the P. & O., and Indian Mail packets only. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility (beyond \$10 if Registered) is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

Requests for Redirection.

104.—Requests for the redirection of correspondence, or to have it stopped in Hongkong, should be in writing. The precise address of the correspondence must be given. It is useless to give such vague addresses as "letters addressed to me at Hongkong or elsewhere." Requests should also state whether private letters or those for the writer's firm are required, and to how many mails the request applies. No notice is taken of requests sent in after any Mail is signalled with reference to that particular Mail.

105.—The business of the Post Office is to deliver correspondence *as directed*. All detentions and diversions of it, therefore, must be looked upon as matters of favour, to be granted when the business of the department allows of it, and when there has been time to communicate with the marine officer, &c. Telegrams must be paid for by applicants. Requests of a complicated nature cannot be entertained. Correspondence directed to care of boxholders in Hongkong must, without exception, be delivered as addressed (see paragraph 147). Every request is understood to refer to letters only; papers will not be intercepted unless special reasons for such a request be shewn to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General. *There is no charge for redirection of paid Union correspondence* to Union Countries.* The marine officers are not allowed to deliver correspondence at Singapore. Letters for a firm will not be intercepted without the written authority of that firm. Intercepted correspondence can never be delivered until at least two hours after the local delivery. As a general rule, whatever can be done by a friend outside will not be done in the Post Office. Correspondence from the Continent for Northern Ports by French packet cannot be intercepted, nor can that for Yokohama by any Mail.

106.—No request is acted on for more than three months, at the end of which time the correspondence resumes its usual course.

107.—Persons visiting Hongkong, Shanghai, &c., for a few weeks, and intercepting their correspondence there, should, before leaving, cancel their request, or it will continue in force, thus subjecting the correspondence to delay.

Postage Stamps.

108.—Hongkong Postage Stamps of the following values can be purchased and are available at any British Post Office or Agency in Hongkong or China:—

2 cents, or 1d.	30 cents, or 1/3.	3 Dollars, or 12/6.
4 " " 2d.	48 " " 2/0.	Post Cards—
5 " " 2½d.	96 cents, " 4/0.	1 cent.
10 " " 5d.	2 Dollars, " 8/4.	3 cents.

109.—These Stamps are not available at British offices out of Hongkong or China.

110.—British Postage Stamps are not sold at the offices named above, nor are they available except for the correspondence of officers and seamen of Her Majesty's fleet.

111.—Postage must be prepaid in Stamps, not in money. The Stamps must be whole, clean, and placed on the address side of the letter. No refund will be made of any extra charge resulting from stamps placed on the seal side being overlooked. Stamps should be carefully affixed so as not to fall off, as they sometimes do.

112.—Postmasters and Agents are allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

113.—The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, and in good condition. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

114.—The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a commission of one per cent. on all stamps purchased.

115.—Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the stamps should be secured from observation.

116.—Boxholders (but boxholders only) are at liberty to mark their Postage Stamps on the back or face, or by perforation, so as to prevent their being stolen. If the mark be on the face, it must be such as not to interfere with the clean appearance of the stamp.

* *Union correspondence* means that exchanged between any two countries of the Postal Union. The above rule does not apply to Local correspondence the original payment on which was not sufficient for the second transit. Thus a letter from Amoy to Hongkong, paid 5 cents only, and redirected to Paris, would be liable to a further charge.

117.—Postage Stamps are sold for *cash* only. Correspondence will not be stamped at the Post Office and charged to a boxholder's account, except as provided by the Local Postage regulations (see paragraph 159c).

118.—The shroffs who sell stamps are not allowed to affix them, even if requested to do so. This must be done by the purchaser.

119.—Specimen Stamps cannot be supplied to the public except on receipt of their full value. A complete set of the stamps *in use* (see par. 108) costs \$1.99, or with the \$2 and \$3 stamps, \$6.99. No obsolete stamps can be supplied except in sheets of 240. Several obsolete values cannot be had at all.

120.—The officers of the Post Office cannot undertake to collect obliterated Postage Stamps.

121.—All persons are recommended to keep Postage Stamps under Chubb lock and key, and in posting large quantities of correspondence to send it in a box carefully sealed (see paragraphs 45 and 46). The best way to deal with Postage Stamps that have got stuck together is to steam them for a few minutes, separate them gently, and dry them on blotting paper in the sun. Then add a little fresh gum.

Money Orders.

122.—Money Orders are exchanged with the following Countries:—

India.	South Australia.
Japan (except at Shanghai).	Straits Settlements.
New South Wales.	Tasmania.
Port Darwin.	United Kingdom.
Queensland.	Western Australia.

Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai and *vice versa*.

123.—Small sums may be remitted between the other ports by means of Postage Stamps subject to a charge of one per cent. for cashing them. (See paragraphs 112-115).

124.—Many money orders are supplied to residents at the smaller ports in this way. An application for an order * is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. By far the best way is to send a round sum to cover everything. That is to say, Postage and Commission having been deducted, the Order is to be drawn for the Balance, whether more or less. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications *in time*, as the money order offices close some hours before the departure of the mail. If sufficient money be not sent, the deficiency will be deducted from the amount of the order, as no order can be issued either wholly or partly on credit for anybody, however well known or trustworthy.

125.—No order must exceed £10 or \$50, (unless drawn on India, when the limit is 150 Rupees) or include any fractional money. Two £10 or \$50 orders is the limit of any one remittance. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day †, and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrives. Orders from the Australian Colonies are cashed at a somewhat higher rate, depending on that obtainable on the sale of a Sterling Bill on London. The commission is as follows:—

Up to £2 or \$10 or 20 Rupees.....20 cents.	|	Up to £10 or \$50 or 100 Rupees .....80 cents
Up to £5 or \$25 or 50 Rupees.....40 cents.		Up to — — 150 Rupees.....\$1.00.
Up to £7 or \$35 or 70 Rupees.....60 cents.		

126.—Lists of money order offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong and Shanghai.

127.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name), but the name of the payee need not be given if the order be crossed like a cheque. It can then be paid only through a bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any bank.

128.—No order can be paid till the payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest money order office for instructions.

129.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

130.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

Miscellaneous Suggestions and Regulations.

131.—It is most desirable that every letter, book, or pattern packet should bear the *sender's* name and address, as well outside as inside. If every letter were marked outside with the name and address of the sender, no letter need ever be opened under any circumstances. To sign letters merely *James*, or *Harriet*, or the like, is a practice which leads to the letter being destroyed if it cannot be delivered.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† In the case of local orders on Shanghai this is generally taken to be 2 per cent. premium. A dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

132.—Letters addressed to clubs, hotels, mercantile houses, &c., to be called for, should be returned to the Post Office as soon as it becomes evident they will not be called for. No refund of postage will be made after three months.

133.—Unclaimed letters are advertised for three months (or four if for sailing ships) after which, if still unclaimed, they are returned to the country where they originated. *Dead Letters* (i.e. those returned from other countries to Hongkong) are returned at once to the writers, if their addresses be discoverable on the outsides. If not, they are advertised for 20 days, then opened if still unclaimed, and returned to the writers if they can be found. If not they are destroyed.

134.—The Post Office is not responsible for loss of, or injury to correspondence, even if registered. (See, however, paragraph 58).

135.—No Postmaster or Agent is allowed to give any information as to correspondence passing through his hands.

136.—Sealing wax ought never to be used on the outside of correspondence unless covered with tissue paper: as a means of securing the safety of the correspondence it is worthless. There is probably only one way of closing up correspondence so that it cannot be opened without detection, that is to use *thin* but tough envelopes (the thicker the envelope the easier it is to open) closed with gum, over which a stamp is applied in aniline or other soluble colour, which will *fly* (i.e., spread about) if moisture or steam be applied to it. Sealing wax in this climate simply becomes a flat cake, the impression entirely disappearing.

137.—As a general rule, only clean Mexican dollars, or other current tender, can be taken at the Post Offices and Agencies, nor can change be supplied. At the Hongkong office, sovereigns are taken on request and change is generally to be had, but copper cash are not taken, nor are servants allowed to pay sums of ten cents or more in copper without a note from their employers. No postal officer is bound to give change, or to weigh correspondence, but he ought not to refuse to do the latter unless pressed for time.

138.—Every shipmaster who delivers correspondence at a British Post Office in Hongkong or China is entitled to receive two cents for every letter, and one cent for every other article of correspondence delivered by him, whether loose or in the mail. As a general rule, these sums are paid in Hongkong. No more than two years' arrears can be paid.

139.—The co-operation of the public is requested on the following particulars:—

- (a.) Distribute your correspondence as evenly as possible between the two mails (English and French). The practice of posting by the English mail only perpetuates inconveniences to the public which might otherwise be got rid of.
- (b.) Post all correspondence as early as possible; and if there is much of it, do not keep all for the last moment, but send off as much as can be got ready, and keep back only what must be kept back.
- (c.) Do not attempt, when one contract mail is closing, to post or register correspondence for the next (see paragraphs 43 and 56).
- (d.) Send circulars, newspapers, or prices current, to the post with the addresses all one way, right way up, and as far as possible divided into lots for the different routes, i.e., all those for the United Kingdom together, for the Continent, for Asiatic ports, &c. Do not mix up letters and printed matter in one confused mass.
- (e.) Do not post masses of circulars, for different steamers, all mixed up together.
- (f.) Do not put off the purchase of stamps till mail day. As a general rule, they might just as well be purchased some days before.
- (g.) Do not send coolies with money at the last moment, expecting the Post Office to see that they stamp correspondence properly, and to return a memo. of the change.

140.—It must be remembered that continual attention is paid in the Post Office to extending the facilities accorded to all. But if individuals decline to exercise the small amount of consideration required to comply with the above suggestions, not only is the extension of existing facilities rendered impossible, but even the question is raised whether it is practicable to continue them as they are.

141.—When correspondence is missing, time may be saved by at once sending information to the Postmaster-General, Hongkong, in the following form, or as near it as possible. If full information be not given, enquiries cannot be made.

EXAMPLE.

Description.....	1 ordinary* letter.
Containing	Bill of Exchange for £115.
Addressed	Messrs. Saddler and Thompson, 75, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.
Posted at	Foochow, on the 5th August, 1875, to go via Brindisi.
Sender's Name and } Address	William Green, Foochow.

142.—Any complaint as to overcharge, delay, missending, &c., must be accompanied by the cover of the correspondence.† When correspondence has been missent or delayed, (both of

* Or Registered as the case may be. Or 1 Newspaper, Book-packet, or Pattern Packet, according to the nature of the correspondence missing.

† Open the cover by cutting along the top, not by tearing it at random.

which are liable to happen occasionally) all that the complainant need do is to write on the cover, *Sent to—*, or *Delivered at—*, or *Not received till the —th instant*, or as the case may be, and forward it, without any note or letter whatever, to the Postmaster General. Attention to this would save much writing and needless trouble. The public would do well to bear in mind that Overland Envelopes become quite rotten after about two years in this climate, and not infrequently fall to pieces in transit, thus leading to complaints that the letters have been opened.

Private Boxes.

143.—Private Boxes may be rented in the offices at Hongkong and Shanghai. The fee is \$10 a year payable in advance. *This is a Government fee*, and does not, as commonly supposed, go to the Postmasters.

144.—Each boxholder is supplied with an account book free, but must himself provide at least two stout bags (Shanghai firms require four) marked with his name in English and Chinese on both sides. Chinese Nankin makes the best bags for this purpose. They should be without strings, but have a couple of iron rings at the mouth for suspending. Boxholders should insist on their coolies returning these bags to the Post Office *as soon as emptied*, or at any rate not later than next morning. The only safe way to empty a bag is to *turn it inside out*.

145.—Each boxholder's coolie must be provided with a stout ticket or badge of wood, metal, or pasteboard, bearing his employer's name in English and Chinese. This will enable him to obtain letters whenever a mail arrives.

146.—The advantages of renting a box are many. It secures a quicker and more accurate delivery of correspondence. Unpaid letters are delivered to boxholders without the delay of demanding payment, change, &c., as they are charged to his account. The boxholders of Hongkong and Shanghai send bags down in the mail steamer to be filled by the marine officer. Boxholders are allowed to post their letters in sealed covers or boxes, and to mark their Postage Stamps (see paragraph 116). They receive free copies of all notices issued by the Post Office, tables of rates, &c. Many inconveniences are saved to them by the facility for charging their accounts with small deficiencies of postage, when there is no time to return a short-paid letter. This, however, is only done as an exception, when the letter cannot go on unpaid, no boxholder being allowed to make a practice of sending short-paid correspondence, or letters to be stamped (see paragraph 117). Boxholders are also allowed certain privileges as to posting local correspondence unstamped (see paragraph 159c).

147.—As a general rule, requests to keep the letters of one individual out of the box of the firm to which he belongs or belonged cannot be complied with so long as his letters are directed to that firm. Otherwise the whole correspondence of that firm would be subject to delay. The same rule applies to complimentary boxes, which are set apart to facilitate the delivery of letters to a whole set of addressees, whose correspondence should not be delayed for the convenience of one person.

148.—Boxholders' books are sent out for settlement on the first day of each month, and should be returned promptly. In case of any book not being returned within seven days, the boxholder is liable to be supplied and charged with a new one, the old one being destroyed on its return. As a general rule no information can be given as to the correspondence charged in these accounts, where it came from, &c. There is only one way to obtain such information, and that is to file the covers of all unpaid correspondence received.

149.—A box cannot be jointly rented by two or more persons or firms.

Hongkong Office.

150.—The Hongkong Office is open from 7 A.M. till 5 P.M. on week days. Mails arriving are distributed up to 9 P.M. (Sundays, 6 P.M.), or in the case of the Contract Mails outwards, generally at any hour of the day or night, but if there be no steamers leaving early, the delivery of a Contract Mail may be postponed till daylight. The hour at which delivery of a Contract Mail was begun is notified in the public papers as a check upon servants. Those who are at the windows when they are opened are always served within ten minutes at most. The Money Order Office is open from 10 to 4, and 10 to 5 on mail days. It closes at 1 on Saturdays unless the Mail for Europe be leaving on Monday.

151.—The Office is closed on Sundays and Public Holidays, unless there are steamers leaving, when mails are made up from 8 to 9 A.M. Should any one of the outward Contract Mails arrive on Sunday, or in the night, the office is kept open only long enough to get the necessary work done (from one to two hours) and is then closed, all the correspondence being sent out either at once, or the first thing next morning as the case may be.

152.—The following are the hours for closing the Contract Mails to Europe, &c.:—

ENGLISH MAIL.

Day of Departure—

NOON.—Money Order Office closes.

2 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

3 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

3.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until

3.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.

3.40 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted *on board the packet* with late fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

FRENCH MAIL.

Day before departure—

5 P.M.—Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the nightbox, which is always open out of office hours.

Day of Departure—

7 A.M.—Post Office opens.

10 A.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 A.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until

11.30 A.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.

11.40 A.M.—Late Letters may be posted *on board the packet* with late fee of 10 cents until time of departure. If insufficiently paid, or without Late Fee, they will not be forwarded, but will be returned from Saigon.

153.—Supplementary mails are also closed on board the American packets (for Union countries only). The Late Fee is 10 cents. There are moveable boxes on board the British and French Packets for Shanghai and Yokohama* which may be used without late fee. The Post Office undertakes no responsibility as to correspondence so posted.

154.—All other mails are closed half an hour before the time of sailing, except the Contract Mails for Shanghai, which close an hour before, half an hour being allowed for the reception of correspondence with late fee of 10 cents. A daily list of Mails is circulated.

155.—Correspondence can be registered for the American, Indian, Torres Straits, Shanghai, or Yokohama Contract Mails up to a quarter of an hour before the time of closing; for all private ship mails up to five minutes before.

156.—Whilst making up the Contract Mails for the British, French, American and Torres Straits Packets, it is necessary to keep the office wholly closed for at least ten minutes. Whilst sorting the outward Contract Mails the Post Office is closed to the Public except for the sale of Stamps. Enquiries, &c. cannot be attended to, nor can correspondence be registered.

157.—As to matters in which the public can render the department most valuable co-operation, see paragraph 139.

158.—On mail days two windows are set apart for the sale of Stamps. Large quantities of newspapers, &c., should be brought to the boxholders' window, not dropped through the Letter Slits. Registry is effected in the Money Order office.

159.—The charge for delivery of a letter, newspaper, book, or pattern within Victoria is 2 cents. No delivery is guaranteed to ships lying in the harbour. Local delivery is governed by the following general rules:—

- (a.)—All correspondence posted before 5 P.M. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the contract mails. Information can always be obtained as to when a delivery will take place.
- (b.)—Where an establishment is wholly closed on Sunday or at night, a letter box for the delivery of correspondence should be provided, and *should be regularly cleared*.
- (c.)—Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.† No local delivery is attempted outside Victoria, nor within Victoria at houses where ferocious dogs are kept loose.
- (d.)—Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., *all of the same weight*, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten. Such local letters may exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight, and are charged 2 cents per ounce. Special accounts can be opened (even with non-boxholders) for the delivery of considerable numbers of unstamped local letters (such as Invitations, &c.) all of the same weight.
- (e.)—Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

160.—As to excepting the correspondence of individuals from the general delivery, see paragraph 147. Letters for persons whose addresses are known will not be kept *Poste Restante* except by special permission of the Postmaster General and for satisfactory reasons.

161.—Registered letters cannot be delivered with the same promptitude as ordinary correspondence, though in the case of the British mail the delay is made as short as possible by means

* There is generally a Post Office Agent on board the French packet for Yokohama, who makes up a supplementary Mail. It should be remembered that he does not go on board till nearly the last moment, and if he is not found there, senders of correspondence should await his arrival.

† This applies also to letters directed to Kowloon, the Peak, Aberdeen, &c.

of completing the registration at sea. Still, the postman who delivers them has to wait at each house whilst a receipt is signed. When registered correspondence is required in great haste, the best way is to call for it.

162.—By the Post Office Ordinance (No. 10 of 1876) all transmission of correspondence from or delivery of correspondence in Hongkong, except through the Post Office, is illegal and subject to heavy penalties. Loose correspondence *duly stamped* may, however, be put on board vessels after the mails are closed at the Post Office.* The Stamps should be cancelled by the sender. If the Port of destination be one where there is no Hongkong Agency, further Postage will, of course, be charged (see paragraph 64). The Stamps affixed here should *nevertheless* be cancelled, as, if left clean, they may endanger the safety of the letter. This does not apply to letters posted in recognised moveable boxes. Posting on board should never be resorted to where the route is long and complicated, *e.g.* to Chili, Peru, or a West Indian Colony. Correspondence for such places should always be sent to the Post Office. A supplementary mail may be closed on board at the discretion of the Postmaster General. The penalty for not giving proper facilities to make it up and to quit the vessel is \$500.

163.—Shipmasters must deliver any mails or correspondence which may be on board to the Post Office without delay, and make a declaration that they have done so, under penalty of \$500. There is always some person at the Post Office to receive mails, which need not, however, be landed later than 9 P.M., or earlier than 5.30 A.M., excepting, of course, the Contract Mails.

164.—Shipmasters are entitled to certain gratuities (see paragraph 138) on correspondence brought, and the same *may* be paid on correspondence taken.

165.—Any person or firm about to despatch a vessel to any place out of the Colony must send the *first* notice to the Post Office. It is illegal to advertise, *Despatches will close at*—A.M., or the like. In regard to sailing ships, the rule practically is that, if notice be not specially asked for, it is not required.

166.—A shipmaster is bound to take mails and sign a receipt for them, under a penalty of \$500, which sum may also be recovered for their non-delivery at destination.

167.—The master of a ship is beyond doubt the person responsible for the due delivery of mails. Every ship should be fitted with a locker or chest for mails, and nothing else should be put in it. As soon as a mail comes on board, whoever receives it should place it in the mail locker, and before arrival at any port this locker should be examined.

* Correspondence brought to Post Office just too late for any mail is returned that this may be done. The sender is of course at liberty to post it again should he wish to do so.

RATES OF POSTAGE

IN HONGKONG AND AT BRITISH POST OFFICES IN CHINA.

I.—TO COUNTRIES OF THE POSTAL UNION.

	LETTERS, PER ½ OZ.	POST CARDS, EACH.	BOOKS, PATTERNS & COMMERCIAL PAPERS, PER 2 OZ.	NEWSPAPERS & PRICES CUR- RENT, EACH.	REGISTRATION.
General Rates of Postage to the } Countries of the Postal Union. }	10 cents.	3 cent	2 cents. (a)	2 cents.	10 cents. (b)

THE COUNTRIES OF THE POSTAL UNION ARE AS FOLLOW:—

Aden	Gambia	New Caledonia
Africa, West Coast	Germany	Newfoundland
Algeria	Gibraltar	Nicaragua
Angola	Goa	Norway
Annobon	Gold Coast	Nova Scotia
Argentine Republic	Greece	Panama
Austria	Greenland	Paraguay
Azores Islands	Guatemala	Persia
cBagdad	cGwladur	Peru
Balearic Islands	Hawaiian Kingdom	Philippine Islands (<i>Local</i>)
Barbary	Holland	Pondichéry
cBassora	Honduras	Portugal and Colonies
Batavia	Hongkong and Agencies	Prince Edward's Island
Belgium	(<i>Local Rates</i>)	Réunion
Bermuda	Hungary	Roumania
Borneo	Iceland.	Russia
Brazil	India	Saigon (<i>Local Rates</i>)
British Columbia	Italy	Salvador
British Guiana	Japan (<i>Local Rates</i>)	Senegal
Buenos Ayres	Karikal	Senegambia
Bulgaria	cKashmir	Servia
cBunder Abas	Labuan	Seychelles
cBushire	Lagos	Sierra Leone
cCabul	cLadak	Spain and Colonies
Canada	Liberia	St. Pierre et Miquelon
Canary Islands	cLinga	Straits Settlements
Cape Verde Islands	Low Islands	Surinam
Cayenne	Luxemburg	Sweden
Ceylon	Madagascar	Switzerland
Chandernagore	Mahé	Tahiti
Chili	Madeira	Tangiers
Colombia, U.S. of	Malta	Tetuan
Demerara	Manila (<i>Local Rates</i>)	Timor
Denmark and Colonies	cMandalay	Tripoli
Dutch Guiana	Marian Islands	Tunis
Ecuador	Marquesas Islands	Turkey
Egypt	Mauritius	United Kingdom
Falkland Islands	Mayotte	United States
Farøe Islands	Mexico	Uruguay
Fernando Po	Mozambique	Vancouver's Island
Finland	cMuscat	Venezuela
France and Colonies	Netherlands and Colonies	West Indies
French Guiana	Netherlands India	Yanaon
Gaboon	New Brunswick	cZanzibar

[References, see next page.]

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG

	Macao.	Canton.	Hoihow.	Pekhoi and Haiphong.	Sueatow.	Amoy.	Foochow and Formosa.	Shanghai.	Yokohama.	Hioogo.	Nagasaki.	Manila.	Saigon.	Singapore.	Penang.
P. & O. S. N. Co.,—															
Ordinary								40	80		40			60	80
Reserved 1 person								80	100		80			120	160
" 2								107	134		107			100	214
Children over 3 and under 10 years								20	25		20			30	40
Second Class Passengers								25	30		25			30	40
Servants (natives) with 1st class Passengers								Free	Free		Free			15	20
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,—															
First Class, for one person								60	80				70	80	
Second " "								48	64				56	64	
Third " "								24	32				28	32	
Deck Passengers, Native with food								15	20				18	20	
Do. do., without food								12	16				14	16	
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.,—															
First Class									75						
Return Ticket									120						
Steerage									50						
OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. Co.,—															
First Class								130	75	83	110				
Return Ticket								219	120	152	183				
Steerage															
EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. Co., LIMITED,—															
First Class															
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,—															
First Class															
European Steerage															
MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. Co.—															
First Class								95	75	60	75				
Steerage								30	20	15	20				
H. K. C. & M.S. B. Co.—P. A. da Costa, Sec.—															
First Class	3.00	3.00													
Return Ticket between Saturday & Monday	5.00														
Second Class, Chinese saloon	1.00	1.00													
Season Ticket, for 3 months	\$37½														
C. N. Co., LTD.—(Butterfield & Swire, Agents),															
First Class		3.00													
Second Class		1.00													
O. S. S. Co.—(Butterfield & Swire, Agents).—															
First class						25		40	60					50	60
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,—															
First Class (without wines)								40	60	70	80	50	60	50	75
Natives, deck, victualling themselves								7	10	15	20				
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS'—Melchers & Co.														50	70
First Class														40	60
Second Class														15	25
Steerage															
RUSSELL & Co.,—															
First class			25	30		25						50			
Return Tickets				50		40						80			
Steerage						10						20			
N'LANDS INDIA S. N. Co.—Jardine, M. & Co.															
First Class						30						50			
Second Class						20						25			
Deck															
REMEDIOS & Co.,—															
First Class						25						50			
DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.,—															
First class			30	50	25	30	60	90				60			
Return Ticket, available 3 months			45	75	37½	45	90					90			
European Deck					10	14	20					20			
D. SASSOON, BONS & Co.,—															
First Class, with wines														75	100
SIMONSEN & Co.,—															
First Class		3.00						40							
Native (first class)								9							
CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION Co.—															
First Class			25	40				35							
Native (deck)			5	8				7							

**LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS,
AND BOATS IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.**

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour	10 cents.	Three hours	50 cents.
Hour	20 cents.	Six Hours	75 cents.
Day of 12 hours.....		One Dollar.	

To Victoria Peak.

<i>Single Trip.</i>		<i>Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).</i>	
Four Coolies	\$1.00	Four Coolies	\$1.50.
Three Coolies	0.85	Three Coolies	1.20.
Two Coolies.....	0.70	Two Coolies.....	1.00.

To Victoria Gap (to level of Umbrella Seat).

<i>Single Trip.</i>		<i>Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).</i>	
Four Coolies	\$0.60	Four Coolies	\$1.00.
Three Coolies	0.50	Three Coolies	0.85.
Two Coolies.....	0.40	Two Coolies.....	0.70.

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than *three* hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above 3 hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (12 hours) {	Peak	75 cents each Coolie.
	Gap	60 cents each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour	10 cents.
Half-day.....	35 cents.
Day.....	50 cents.

Boats.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 800 or 900 piculs, per day.....	\$3.00.
1st Class Cargo Boat of 800 or 900 piculs, per load	2.00.
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per day.....	2.50.
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per load	1.75.
3rd Class Cargo Boat, or Ha-kau Boat, of 300 piculs, per day	1.50.
3rd Class Cargo Boat, or Ha-kau Boat, of 300 piculs, per load.....	1.00.
3rd Class Cargo Boat, or Ha-kau Boat, of 300 piculs, half-day.....	0.50.

Sampans.

Or Pullaway Boat, per day	\$1.00.
Or Pullaway Boat, one hour	0.20.
Or Pullaway Boat, half an-hour	0.10.
After 6 P.M.....	10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One day.....	33 cents.
Half-day	20 cents.
Three hours	10 cents.
One hour	5 cents.
Half-hour	3 cents.

Nothing in the above Scale is to affect private agreements.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
OF
INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL Paid-up £750,000, with power to Increase to £1,500,000.
RESERVE FUND, £65,000.

Head Office—No. 65, Old Broad Street, London.

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BANK OF ENGLAND; LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. CLARKE, SON, AND RAWLINS.

AUDITORS:

GEO. CHRISTIAN, Esq. CHARLES H. PICKFORD, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
CEYLON.
RANGOON.

SINGAPORE.
PENANG.
BATAVIA.
HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI.
YOKOHAMA.
FOOCHOW.
MAURITIUS.
SOURABAYA.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY, 128, GEORGE STREET.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Current Deposits.—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed, and no charge made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.

Fixed Deposits—Are received, viz. :—

Repayable at 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum.

Repayable at 6 months.....3½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank discounts Local Bills and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank issues drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at four and three months' sight, also on its Head Office and Branches, Bank of England, and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney, and Towns in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in all Towns of importance throughout the world.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours:—10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

2, QUEEN'S ROAD.

JOHN THURBURN,

Manager, Hongkong.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED 7th AND 18th MARCH, 1848.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

Capital, Fully Paid-up (160,000 shares of Fcs. 500).....£3,200,000.
Reserve Fund £800,000.

HEAD-OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

G. GIROD.....CHIEF MANAGER.
E. DENFERT-ROCHEREAU.....SUB-MANAGER.
BISSON.....SECRETAIRE GENERAL.

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MARSEILLES.	SHANGHAI.	SAN FRANCISCO.
LYONS.	YOKOHAMA.	HONGKONG.
NANTES.	MELBOURNE.	HANKOW.
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LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND;
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON;
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE St., E.C.

The Hongkong agency receives Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the world, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

C. GAUTHIER,

Agent.

1st January, 1882.

The National Bank of India, LIMITED.

REGISTERED IN LONDON UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT OF 1862, ON THE 23RD MARCH, 1866.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA
29TH SEPTEMBER, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	465,250
RESERVE FUND.....	35,000

HEAD OFFICE:

39A, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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ENGLAND, LIMITED, THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BRITISH LINEN COMPANY.

AGENTS IN IRELAND:

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement, the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL 5,000,000 OF DOLLARS.
RESERVE FUND 1,900,000 OF DOLLARS.

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 HIOGO..... A. H. C. HASELWOOD, Esq., ACTING AGENT.
 SAIGON..... R. HOME COOK, Esq., AGENT.
 HANKOW..... W. G. GREIG, Esq., AGENT.
 AMOY..... G. C. DE ST. CROIX Esq., ACTING AGENT.
 MANILA..... C. J. BARNES, Esq., AGENT.
 SAN FRANCISCO..... W. H. HARRIES, Esq., AGENT.
 NEW YORK..... A. M. TOWNSEND, Esq., AGENT.
 SINGAPORE..... J. J. WINTON, Esq., AGENT.
 LYONS..... E. MOREL, Esq.
 TIENSIN..... F. DE BOVIS, Esq.

LONDON OFFICE—31, LOMBARD STREET.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum

6	"	4	"	"
12	"	5	"	"

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China, and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

OFFICES OF THE CORPORATION, No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD.
 Hongkong, 1st January, 1882.

Yang-tsze Insurance Association.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....	Tls. 2,000,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....	Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....	Tls. 288,936.17
TOTAL CAPITAL and Accumulations April, 1879.....	Tls. 638,936.17

Directors:

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.	
M. W. BOYD, Esq.	Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.
F. D. HITCH, Esq.	J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq.

Secretaries:

MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co, SHANGHAI.

London Bankers:

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS & Co.

London Agent:

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at CURRENT RATES.
 Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

AGENTS.

Alleppey.....Messrs. ANDREW & Co.	Madras ... { Messrs. GORDON, WOODROFF & Co.
Amoy....." RUSSELL & Co.	Manchester. { Jos. E. COATES, Esq., sub-agent under London agency.
Bangkok....." PICKENPACK, THIES & Co	Manila.....Messrs. PEELE, HUBBELL & Co.
Bombay....." W. M. MACAULAY & Co.	Nagasaki....." HOLME, RINGER & Co.
Calcutta....." GIBBORNE & Co.	Newchwang... " COUSINS & Co.
Calicut....." ANDREW & Co.	Ningpo.....H. B. MEYER, Esq.
Canton....." RUSSELL & Co.	Pukhoi.....Messrs. HERTON & Co.
Cebu....." MACLEOD & Co.	Penang....." SANDILANDS, BUTTERY
Chefoo....." CORNARÉ & Co.	Saigon....." SPEIDEL & Co. [& Co.
Foochow....." RUSSELL & Co.	San Francisco. " MACONDRAY & Co.
Hakodadi....." HOWELL & Co.	Singapore....." GILFILLAN, WOOD & Co.
Hankow....." RUSSELL & Co.	Swatow....." DIRCKS & Co.
Hiogo (or Kobe) { CHINA & JAPAN TRADING Co., LIMITED.	Tamsui....." DODD & Co.
Hongkong...Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.	Taiwanfoo... } " DIRCKS & Co.
Kiukiang....." ROBT. ANDERSON & Co.	Tientsin....." A. CORDES & Co.
Kurrachee....." VOLKART BROTHERS.	Yokohama....." WALSH, HALL & Co.
Liverpool... { A. STEWART, Esq., sub-agent under London	

CORRESPONDENTS.

Batavia.....Messrs. DUMMLER & Co.	Marseilles.....Messrs. RABAUD FRÉRES & Co.
Bushire....." J. P. C. HOTZ & ZOON.	Mauritius....." SMITH, FREELAND & Co.
Callao....." PRÉVOST & Co.	Melbourne....." COUCHE, CALDER & Co.
Colombo....." AITKEN, SPENCE & Co.	New York.....S. W. POMEROY, Jr., Esq., P.O. Box 3072
Galle....." CLARK, SPENCE & Co.	Padang.....Messrs. DUMMLER & Co.
Gibraltar....." THOS. MOSLEY & Co.	Rangoon....." MOHR BROTHERS & Co.
Haiphong....." HERTON & Co.	Samarang....." McNIELL & Co.
Hoihow....." HERTON & Co.	Sourabaya... " FRASER, EATON & Co.
Keelung....." DODD & Co.	Sydney....." E. TOWNS & Co.
Lyons.....CHARLES S. HADEN, Esq.	
Macao.....L. A. J. PEREIRA, Esq.	

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882.

THE
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
 COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

PAID-UP CAPITAL 400,000 DOLLARS
RESERVE FUND, 1st JANUARY, 1881... 433,984 DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. P. RYRIE of Messrs. TURNER & Co. (*Chairman.*)
 H. HOPPIUS, Esq. of Messrs. SIEMSEN & Co.
 A. McIVER, Esq. of The P. & O. Company.
 H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. of Messrs. BIRLEY & Co.
 H. DE C. FORBES, Esq. of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.
 W. H. F. DARBY, Esq. of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

AUDITORS.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Esq., Hongkong.
 J. H. COX, Esq., Hongkong.

BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

AGENTS.

CANTON	Messrs. DEACON & Co.
SWATOW	Messrs. BRADLEY & Co.
AMOY	Messrs. ELLES & Co.
FOOCHOW	Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
NINGPO	Messrs. DAVIDSON & Co.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
KIUKIANG	Messrs. R. ANDERSON & Co.
HANKOW	Messrs. JERDEIN & Co.
CHEFOO	Messrs. FERGUSSON & Co.
NAGASAKI	Messrs. HUNT & Co.
YOKOHAMA	Messrs. MOURILYAN, HEIMANN & Co.
KOBE	Messrs. BROWNE & Co.
SAIGON	Messrs. Wm. G. HALE & Co.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. GILFILLAN, WOOD & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. A. A. ANTHONY & Co.
MANILA	Messrs. PEELE, HUBBELL & Co.

• Policies of Insurance granted on most favourable terms.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

39, Queen's Road,
 Hongkong, 1st January, 1882.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

HEAD OFFICE.....HONGKONG.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THE HON. P. RYRIE (Chairman)	of Messrs. TURNER & Co.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq.	" SIEMSEN & Co
F. D. SASSOON, Esq.	" DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.	" BIRLEY & Co.
A. P. McEWEN, Esq.	" HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
W. H. F. DARBY, Esq.	" GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
THE HON. F. B. JOHNSON	" JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
N. J. EDE, Esq.	SECRETARY (absent)
DOUGLAS JONES, Esq.	ACTING SECRETARY.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

COMMITTEE.

A. McLEOD, Esq.	of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
F. H. BELL, Esq.	" ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
W. HOWIE, Esq.	" TURNBULL, HOWIE & Co.
DOUGLAS JONES, Esq. (absent)	AGENT.
EDWARD MOORE, Esq.	ACTING AGENT.

LONDON BRANCH.

9, Royal Exchange, E.C.

COMMITTEE.

ARTHUR SMITH, Esq.	of Messrs. BIRLEY, SMITH & Co.
ELDRED HALTON, Esq.	" T. A. GIBB & Co.
C. A. DICKINSON, Esq.	" DICKINSON, AKROYD & Co.
M. P. JUKES, Esq.	AGENT.

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Liverpool ... }	Chinkiang... D. M. DAVID, Esq.
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Madras	Macao..... " DEACON & Co.
Bombay	Hoihow
Bushire	" HERTON & Co.
Kurrachee.....	Pakhoi
Colombo	" HERTON & Co.
Rangoon	Haiphong....
Penang	" SCHRIEVER & Co.
Singapore.....	Swatow
Saigon	" BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Bangkok	Amoy
Manila.....	" TAIT & Co.
Cebu.....	Amoy
Brisbane	" GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Sydney	Foochow
Melbourne.....	" ELLES & Co.
Adelaide	Tamsui.....
Hankow	" TAIT & Co.
	Takao.....
	" DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
	Ningpo.....
	" GEO. F. MACLEAN, Esq.
	Chefoo.....
	" E. MEYER & Co.
	Tientsin.....
	" Messrs. E. COUSINS & Co.
	Newchwang. "
	" ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
	Yokohama... "
	" BROWNE & Co.
	Kobe.....
	" HOLME, RINGER & Co
	Nagasaki.....

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BATAVIA—Messrs. DUMMLER & Co.; SAMARANG—Messrs. VANDEN BROEK & VEECKENS.;
 SOURABAYA—Messrs. BULTZINGSLÖWEN & Co.; SAN FRANCISCO—Messrs. FALEKNE,
 BELL & Co.; NEW YORK—Messrs. HAYWARD, PERRY & FRANKLYN.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to

GRANT POLICIES AGAINST

F I R E

To the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods Stored therein.

THE following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD INSURANCE, viz.:—

Not exceeding 10 days.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	do. do.
Above 6 months.....		the full annual rate.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%), upon current local rates of Premia will be returned on Insurances against Fire effected with this Office.

NORTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

RESOURCES of the COMPANY as at 31st DECEMBER, 1881.

I:—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—	
Paid-up	£500,000.0.0
Uncalled	1,500,000.0.0
	£2,000,000.0.0
II:—FIRE FUND—	
Reserve	£844,576.19.11
Premium Reserve	317,057.16.10
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	39,808. 9. 2
	£1,201,243. 5.11
III:—LIFE FUND—	
Accumulated Fund of the Life Branch	£3,028,633.14. 2
Do. Do. Annuity	351,273.19. 2
	£3,380,107.13. 4
IV:—REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1880—	
Fire Branch Premiums and Interest	£1,013,900. 9. 0
Life and Annuity Branches, Premiums and Interest	464,399.18. 6
	£1,478,300. 7. 6

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G. | HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

General Court of Directors.

DAVID DAVIDSON, Esq., *Chairman.*

Ordinary Directors.

LONDON.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>JOHN WHITE CATER, Esq., <i>Chairman.</i>—J. W. Cater, Sons & Co.
 CHARLES MORRISON, Esq., <i>Deputy Chairman.</i>
 RICHARD BARING, Esq.—James Cook & Co.
 RICHARD BEANDT, Esq., Merchant. [& Co.
 ALEX. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.—Finlay, Campbell
 EDWARD COHEN, Esq.—Kleinwort, Cohen & Co.
 DAVID DAVIDSON, Esq.—
 PASCOE GREENFELL, Esq.—Morton, Rose & Co.
 QUINTIN HOGG, Esq., Merchant.—Bosanquet, Curtis & Co.
 <i>Manager of Fire Department.</i>—G. H. BURNETT.</p> | <p>CHARLES W. MILLS, Esq., Banker.—Glyn, Mills & Co.
 JUNIUS S. MORGAN, Esq.—J. S. Morgan & Co.
 GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
 JOHN SANDERSON, Esq., Merchant.—Murray & Sanderson.
 BARON JOHN H. W. SCHRÖDER.—J. H. Schröder & Co.
 GEORGE YOUNG, Esq., Merchant.—B gbie, Young & Begbie.
 <i>Foreign Sub-Manager.</i>—PHILIP WINSOR.</p> |
|---|---|

Secretary.—F. W. LANCE.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, at the following Rates. Warehouses, Godowns, and Stores, with the Dwellings connected therewith, whether attached or adjoining other Buildings than those occupied by Chinese.

1st Class	½ per cent. per Annum net premium.
2nd „	¾ „ „ „
Chinese Houses, owned by Foreigners or Chinese and occupied by Chinese, according to circumstances	Special.

SHORT PERIOD RATES.

Not exceeding 10 days	¼ of the Annual rate.
Above 10 days and not exceeding 1 month, ¼	do.
Do. 1 Month do. 3 months ¼	do.
Do. 3 Months do. 6 do. ¾	do.
Do. 6 do.	the full Annual rate.

GILMAN & CO.,—Agents.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £1,000,000, IN 50,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH.

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

HEAD OFFICE AUCKLAND.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. DALDY, Esq., <i>Chairman.</i>	
ALBERT BEETHAM, Esq.	JOSEPH HOWARD, Esq.
ALFRED BUCKLAND, Esq.	THOMAS MORRIN, Esq.
HON. HENRY CHAMERLAIN	RICHARD HOBBS, Esq.

GENERAL MANAGER.

G. JOHNSTON, Esq.

LONDON MANAGER.

THOS. PARSONS, Esq.,
Jerusalem Chambers, Cornhill.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual local discounts and returns to contributors of business.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAEELS 600,000; EQUAL TO \$833,333.33.

DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq.	of the LAI HING FIRM.
TSE KAI TUNG, Esq.	of the E CHEONG HONG.
LO YEOK MOON, Esq.	of the KWONG MAN CHEONG FIRM.
FUNG KING TONG, Esq.	of the KIM HING CHEONG FIRM.
OU HUK CHOR, Esq.	of the HANG KEE FIRM.
LOW CHEUK HIN, Esq.	of the KUNG YUEN FIRM.
CHUN CHUN CHUNE, Esq.	of the YUEN FAT HONG.
HO SUM CHUNE, Esq.	of the TEE HING FIRM.
CHIU YU JIN, Esq.	of the KWONG MOW TAI FIRM.
LO LAI PING, Esq.	of the E ON HONG.
TUNG YIK MAN, Esq.	of the WING CHEONG CHAN FIRM.
WONG KWAN TONG, Esq.	of the KWONG KIE FIRM.
WONG TSZE HIM, Esq.	of the LUEN FAT FIRM.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

意生梳燕面洋保專司公限有險保泰安
(兩萬拾陸銀本)

人理值

黃黃鄧盧招何陳劉區馮羅謝李
子聯筠廣亦永禮儀雨廣心德春元焯公旭恒敬建續甯啟義陞禮
謙發堂記文昌屏安田茂泉興泉發軒源初記堂興門萬東昌昌陞興
翁誠翁行翁棧翁行翁泰翁號翁行翁號翁行翁號翁行翁祥翁行翁行

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL..... 1,000,000 DOLLARS.

Directors.

KOH MOON WAH, *Chairman.*

BAN HAP, LEONG ON, KWOK YIN KAI, QUAN HOI CHUNE.
YOW CHONG PENG.

Secretary.

WOO LIN YUEN.

Clerks.

WONG NAI SUM, &c.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents to the above Companies at this Port, are prepared to

GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE

To the extent of £10,000, in either of the above Offices, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

Considerable Reduction in Premia for
Life Insurance in China.

FIRE BRANCH.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE AT CURRENT RATES.

MEYER & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Grant Policies of Assurance against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 at the following rates:—

ANNUAL.

GODOWNS, OFFICES, and SHOPS, with the DWELLINGS CONNECTED THEREWITH, whether detached or adjoining other Buildings other than those occupied by Chinese, and their contents.

1st Class $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per Annum.
2nd Class per cent. per Annum.

SHORT PERIODS.

Not exceeding Four days... $\frac{1}{8}$ of the annual rate, but not less than 1s. per cent.
Above Four Days and not exceeding Ten Days $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual Rate.
" Ten Days " One Month " "
" One Month " Three Months $\frac{1}{4}$ "
" Three Months " Six Months " "
" Six Months The full annual Rate.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.,
Agents, Hongkong.

COARE, LIND & CO.,
Agents, Canton.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE COMPANY, ARE PREPARED TO GRANT INSURANCES AS FOLLOW:—

Marine Risks.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

Fire Risks.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of \$20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for Insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882.

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED

DIRECTORS.

E. R. BELILIOS—*Chairman.*
 A. McIVER, Esq. | W. REINERS, Esq.
 Hon. F. B. JOHNSON.

SECRETARY.

P. A. DA COSTA, Esq.

AGENTS.

Messrs. DE MELLO & Co., Macao. | Messrs. DEACON & Co., Canton.

Bankers—HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

STEAMERS.

White Cloud leaves Macao for Hongkong every morning, at 8 A.M.; Returning—leaves Hongkong at 2 P.M.

Kiukiang leaves every alternate day for Canton at 8 A.M.;
 Returning, leave Canton at 9 A.M.

Powan leaves every alternate day for Canton at 5.30 P.M.;
 Returning, leaves Canton at 5 P.M.

Spark leaves Macao for Canton, and *vice versa*, on alternate days,
 starting from Macao at 7.30 and Canton at 8 A.M.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

OFFICES, No. 14, PRAYA, HONGKONG.

BANKERS:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H. HOPFIUS, Esq., Chairman

A. McIVER Esq., Vice-Chairman.

A. T. MANGER, Esq.

C. H. HASWELL JR., Esq.

W REINERS, Esq.

Hon. F. B. JOHNSON

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq.

D. GILLIES, Esq., Secretary.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS at ABERDEEN, KOWLOON, and TAI-KOK-TSUI are in full working order, and the attention of Captains and shipowners is respectfully solicited to the advantages which these Establishments offer for Docking and Repairing Vessels. The Company's SIX GRANITE DOCKS are the largest in China, capable of docking vessels 450 feet in length, and 23 feet draft of water, and they are fitted with every appliance in the way of Caisons, powerful Steam Pumps, &c., to ensure safety and despatch in work.

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops at Aberdeen, Kowloon and Tai-kok-tsui possess every appliance necessary for the Repairs of ships or Steam Machinery. The Engineers' Shops are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screwing, and Punching Machines, &c., &c., driven by steam, and capable of executing work on the largest scale. The Shipwrights' and Blacksmiths' Shops are equally well supplied, and are under the Supervision of experienced Europeans.

A large Saw Mill, fitted with every modern improvement, is now in working order. This New Machinery enables the Company to undertake the building of vessels and execution of all kinds of ships' work at Lower Rates, and with greater despatch than any establishment in the East.

Powerful Lifting Shears at all their Establishments stand on a Jetty, alongside which vessels can lie drawing 24 feet of water, and take in or out boilers, &c.

The Company, in addition to executing Repairs, are prepared to tender for the construction of New Vessels, either in Iron or Wood; and for supplying new Boilers to Steamships, for executing which they have great facilities,

FOUNDRY.

Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ships or general purposes, are executed with the utmost despatch.

STORES.

The Company's large and well selected Stores of Materials necessary for Ship-work will be supplied, when required, at the lowest possible rates.

The Company's Steam Tugs *Fame* and *Pilot Fish* are always in readiness to berth Vessels, and Tow them to or from Sea at moderate Charges.

For further particulars, apply to the Offices of the Company, 14, Praya, Hongkong.

HONGKONG WHARF AND GODOWNS.

S T O R A G E .

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at
MODERATE RATES, in

**FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS,
STEAMER CARGOES**

Discharged on Favourable Terms,
with quick despatch.

MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORKS AND OFFICE,

W E S T P O I N T .

GAS FITTINGS and STOVES of all descriptions
for Sale or on Hire, at Rates that can be
ascertained on application at the
COMPANY'S OFFICE.

D. NOWROOEE,
HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY,
CONTRACTOR TO H.M. NAVY,
HONGKONG,

Has on hand Family Soft BREAD, Twist and French BREAD, Dinner ROLLS, Breakfast ROLLS, made of Best American Flour, at 7 cents per lb. Also, Wedding and Assorted CAKES, Cabin, Ship, Soda and Cracker BISCUITS.

ALL ORDERS WILL BE CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

AND

All articles from this Bakery are guaranteed of the
FINEST AND BEST QUALITY.

AT THE GROUND FLOOR, HONGKONG HOTEL,
HONGKONG.

G. FALCONER & CO.,

WATCH

AND

CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, AND BOOKS.

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

The Hongkong Public School.

THE Hongkong Public School is intended to meet a long felt want by offering a sound Public School Education for European boys, thus obviating the heavy expenses till now incurred by residents and others in sending their sons to school in England. The School is under Government inspection. It is Protestant in character, and instruction is given in the Holy Scriptures—Terms, exclusive of Board, \$36 to \$48 per annum.

Applications for admission to be made to the Secretary.

To extend the utility of the School to those who live at a distance from Hongkong, arrangements can be made for the reception of BOARDERS from the Coast Ports of China, Japan, the Straits Settlements &c.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE,

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882.

MORE & SEAMUND,

LATE

BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & CO.,

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

RIGGERS,

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

AND

COMMISSION AGENTS,

PRAYA, HONGKONG.

A CARD.

J. G. SMITH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, &c.,

NO. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD

HONGKONG.

H. N. MODY,

BILL, BULLION, AND GENERAL BROKER,

AND

AUCTIONEER,

HONGKONG.

中環

SUN SHING;

新盛

DEALER IN SILKS,*Canton and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Laquered and Ivory Ware, Curiosities,
Chinaware Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs and Tables, &c., &c.,***GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLER,
ENGRAVER ON STAMPS, SEALS, &c., &c.,****No. 62, Queen's Road, Hongkong.**

SHOW ROOMS UP-STAIRS.

WING KEE & CO.,**SHIPCHANDLERS, COAL MERCHANTS,****COMPRADORES,***Nos. 33 and 34, CENTRAL MARKET, PRAYA,***HONGKONG.****HING-SING,****BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,***No. 18, WELLINGTON STREET,**8 Doors from Roman Catholic Chapel,***HONGKONG.**

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Head Quarters Staff, Cabul, May 31st, 1880.

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“The Times,” August 13, 1877.

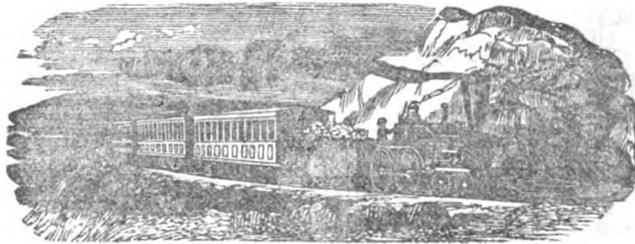
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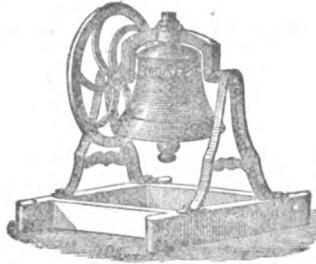
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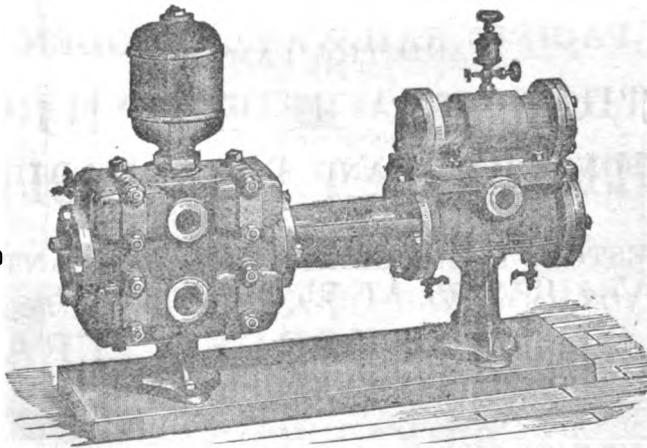


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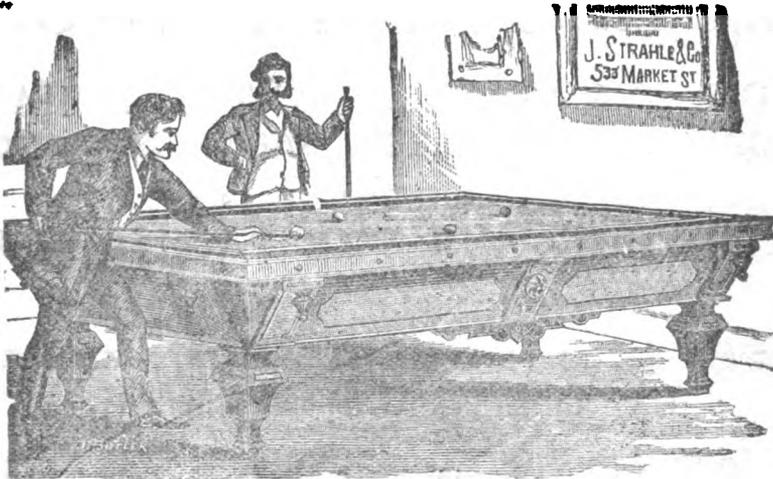
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Special Regulations for the Leasing of Waste Lands in Perak, Passed by the Perak State Council, on the 4th May, 1879, and Amended on the 20th September, 1880.

His Highness the Regent in Council has been pleased to direct that waste lands in the State of Perak may, until further orders, be disposed of on the undermentioned conditions:—

I.—As soon as possible after the receipt of the application, His Highness in Council will grant an Agreement for a Lease for 999 years to any person whose proposal after examination shall be approved of.

II.—The Agreement and Lease will be subject to the conditions and covenants herein after mentioned.

(a.) A premium of one dollar per acre to be paid, and the lands to bear an annual quit-rent of ten cents per acre, or the lands may be granted free of quit-rent upon the payment of two dollars per acre premium at the choice of the applicant.

(b.) One-third of the premium must be paid on the completion by the Regent of the Agreement for the Lease, and the remainder within twelve months from the date of first application for the land, or on completion of the Lease, if that should sooner take place.

(c.) The land must be selected within twelve months from the date of application.

(d.) A *bona fide* commencement must be made within eighteen months from the date of the selection of the land, and the Lessee will be entitled to retain two acres of waste land for every acre which shall have been brought under cultivation within a term of 12 years from the date of his agreement for a Lease. Should there still remain a balance of uncultivated land to make up the total acreage named in the original agreement, after the deduction of the cultivated and waste land to which the Lessee is entitled at the end of the 12 years, that balance of uncultivated land will revert to Government.

(e.) All minerals under or within the said lands are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portions of land as may be necessary for examining or working the mines, upon payment of just compensation to the Lessee.

(f.) A belt of land, 50 yards deep, will be reserved along the banks of all navigable streams, rivers, and creeks; and along the sea-shore, ample provision, free of rent, being made for landing places and other purposes for the convenience of the neighbouring estates. Government will also reserve such portions as may seem advisable along the ridges of hills.

(g.) The Government reserves the right to resume such plots of land as may be necessary for public purposes, as Police, Revenue, or Telegraph Stations, and for roads, railways, tramways, canals, &c., upon payment of compensation for damages actually sustained by the Lessee.

(h.) The Government reserves the right to take, without payment, stone, clay, sand, and all other road-making materials for the construction and repair of neighbouring roads, bridges, &c., paying compensation for injury to private roads, growing crops, &c.

(i.) The right to take, or to authorise others to take timber, charcoal, gums, and all other natural produce from unfelled forests and uncleared lands is reserved by Government.

(j.) All expenses of survey, demarcation of boundaries, transfer and registration fees, and expenses of conveyance to be borne by the Lessee.

III.—All former Regulations for the sale of waste lands in Perak are hereby withdrawn.



