CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES &c.

HONG KONG

1885

Uk 6923

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,

屈臣公司

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,

CIGAR DEALERS,

AND

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V

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Is situated on the Queen's Road and Praya Central, having entrances from both thoroughfares, and faces Pottinger Wharf. It has Forty Commodious and Well Furnished BEDROOMS, with Bathrooms, a most Spacious DINING ROOM looking on the Harbour, together with a smaller Private Room for Parties, Sitting Rooms, and Reading Rooms. The Building has been greatly enlarged and the Establishment fitted up at great outlay with every requisite for the comfort of visitors. As the building covers an immense area, it only consists of two stories, and is therefore easily accessible.

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SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE.

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£ 13.10.85

VICTORIA HOTEL.

HONGKONG.

THE

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

[illegible] Queen's Road and Pedder's [illegible]
[illegible]ish thoroughfares, and faces Potter's Terrace. Private [illegible]
[illegible]ooms and Hot and Cold Shower BATHROOMS, with [illegible]
[illegible] DINING ROOM looking on the Harbour.
[illegible] Room for Dancing. Spacious Rooms and [illegible]
[illegible]s. The Building has been greatly enlarged and the [illegible]
fitted up [illegible] out outlay with every [illegible] for the comfort [illegible]
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and is therefore easily accessible.

THE BAR AND BILLIARD [illegible]

[illegible] on the Ground Floor, and are fitted up in STYLE[illegible]

THE TABLE D'HÔTE

[illegible] with every delicacy of the season.

[illegible] of LADIES and GENTLEMEN only are [illegible]

PUBLIC DINNERS, [illegible] AND BALLS [illegible]
SUPPLIED ON [illegible]

[illegible]DLEE & HINDLEY'S [illegible]
[illegible] THE HOUSE.

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THE

CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY

FOR

CHINA, COREA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES, COCHIN CHINA, ANNAM, TONQUIN, SIAM, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, &C.,

(WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE CHINA DIRECTORY,")

FOR THE YEAR

1885.

Preußische Staatsbibliothek Berlin

CORRECTED AT THE DIFFERENT BANKS, OFFICES, AND INSTITUTIONS.

Abgegeben v. d. Bibliothek d. Auswärtigen Amts.

HONGKONG:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
WYNDHAM STREET.

LONDON: G. STREET & CO., CORNHILL; F. ALGAR, CLEMENT'S LANE; BATES, HENDY & CO., WALBROOK.
SAN FRANCISCO: L. P. FISHER, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, CALIFORNIA STREET.
NEW YORK: S. M. PETTINGILL AND CO., PARK ROW.

HONGKONG:
PRINTED AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
WYNDHAM STREET.

V 24. 4-12

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1885.

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Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1885.

BEING XLVIII & XLIX OF QUEEN VICTORIA,

X. of Kwang-sü, being Kap-su[illegible] or the 21st Year of the Cycle, and XI. of Kwang-sü, being Yüt-yau, or the 22nd Year of the Cycle.

光緒 年歲次甲申至光緒十一年歲次乙酉

JANUARY. (31 Days.)			FEBRUARY. (28 Days.)			MARCH. (31 Days.)			APRIL. (30 Days.)			MAY. (31 Days.)			JUNE. (30 Days.)			JULY. (31 Days.)			AUGUST. (31 Days.)			SEPTEMBER. (30 Days.)			OCTOBER. (31 Days.)			NOVEMBER. (30 Days.)			DECEMBER. (31 Days.)		
Days of the Week	Date.	11 & 12 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	12 & 1 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	1 & 2 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	2 & 3 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	3 & 4 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	4 & 5 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	5 & 6 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	6 & 7 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	7 & 8 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	8 & 9 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	9 & 10 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	10 & 11 Moon.
Thur.	1	XI 16	S.	1	XII 17	S.	1	I 15	Wed	1	II 15	Fri.	1	III 17	Mon	1	IV 19	Wed.	1	V 19	Sat	1	VI 21	Tues	1	VII 23	Thur.	1	VIII 23	S.	1	IX 25	Tues	1	X 25
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S.	4	19	Wed.	4	20	Wed	4	18	Sat	4	19	Mon.	4	20	Thur	4	22	Sat.	4	22	Tues.	4	24	Fri.	4	26	S.	4	26	Wed	4	28	Fri.	4	28
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Sat.	31	16	...	...	...	Tues	31	15	...	...	...	S.	31	18	...	...	...	Fri.	31	20	Mon.	31	22	...	...	...	Sat.	31	24	...	...	...	Thur	31	26

MEAN-TIME OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET, 1885.

DATE.	SUNRISE.		SUNSET.	
	HOURS.	MINUTES.	HOURS.	MINUTES.
January.				
1st	6	43	5	25
5th	6	45	5	27
10th	6	46	5	30
15th	6	45½	5	33½
20th	6	45	5	37
25th	6	44½	5	40½
30th	6	43½	5	43½
February.				
4th	6	41	5	47
9th	6	39½	5	49½
14th	6	35½	5	53½
19th	6	32	5	56
24th	6	29	5	58
28th	6	24½	6	00½
March.				
5th	6	21½	6	01½
10th	6	16½	6	05½
15th	6	12	6	06
20th	6	06½	6	08½
25th	6	03	6	09
30th	5	58½	6	10½
April.				
4th	5	53	6	13
9th	5	48½	6	14½
14th	5	46½	6	15½
19th	5	41	6	17
24th	5	37	6	19
29th	5	34	6	21
May.				
2nd	5	31	6	23
6th	5	29	6	24
10th	5	27	6	25
14th	5	25	6	27
18th	5	23	6	29
22nd	5	21	6	31
26th	5	20	6	33
30th	5	19	6	35
June.				
3rd	5	19½	6	36
7th	5	19½	6	37
11th	5	20	6	38
15th	5	20½	6	39½
19th	5	21	6	41
23rd	5	22	6	42
27th	5	22½	6	42½

DATE.	SUNRISE.		SUNSET.	
	HOURS.	MINUTES.	HOURS.	MINUTES.
July.				
1st	5	24	6	42½
5th	5	25	6	43
9th	5	26½	6	43½
13th	5	27½	6	43½
17th	5	29	6	42½
21st	5	31	6	41
25th	5	32½	6	39½
29th	5	34½	6	37½
August.				
2nd	5	36½	6	35½
6th	5	38	6	33
10th	5	39	6	31
14th	5	40½	6	29½
18th	5	43	6	25
22nd	5	43	6	23
26th	5	44½	6	18½
30th	5	45½	6	15½
September.				
3rd	5	46½	6	12
7th	5	48	6	08
11th	5	49½	6	03½
15th	5	51	6	00
19th	5	52	5	56
23rd	5	52½	5	52½
27th	5	53	5	49
October.				
1st	5	54½	5	45½
5th	5	56½	5	40½
9th	5	57½	5	37½
13th	5	59	5	34
17th	6	00½	5	31½
21st	6	01¾	5	27¾
25th	6	04¼	5	24¼
29th	6	05¾	5	21¾
November.				
2nd	6	08¼	5	18¾
6th	6	10¾	5	16¼
10th	6	12	5	16
14th	6	15	5	14½
18th	6	17½	5	13
22nd	6	20½	5	12½
26th	6	23½	5	11½
30th	6	27	5	11¾
December.				
4th	6	28¼	5	12¼
8th	6	31	5	13
12th	6	33	5	15
16th	6	34¾	5	16¾
20th	6	37¾	5	17¾
24th	6	39¾	5	19¼
28th	6	41¾	5	21¼

THE CALENDAR FOR 1885.

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 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	5	Dominical Letter	D
Epact	14	Roman Indiction	13
Solar Cycle	18	Julian Period	6598

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.

TIME.

DAYS.	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
A Solar (average) day is	24	00	0·00
A Sidereal day is	23	56	4·09
A Lunar (average) day is	24	52	0·00
An average Tidal day is	24	48	0·00

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	354	8	48	34·44

ECLIPSES IN 1885.

In the year 1885 there will be four Eclipses, two of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

I.—March 16th.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible from Greenwich; the Central Eclipse begins in long. 156 deg. 4 min. W. of Greenwich, and lat. 35 deg. 54 min. N., at 40m. after 4h. p.m., and ends in long. 15 deg. 7 min. W. of Greenwich, and lat. 71 deg. 20 min. N., at 52m. after 6h. p.m.

II.—March 30th.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, not visible from London. The Eclipse begins at 59m. after 2h. p.m., the middle of the Eclipse will be at 34m. after 4h. p.m., and the Eclipse will end at 1m. after 6h. p.m. The Moon will rise at 6h. 30m. p.m. after the Eclipse is over. At the time of the middle of the Eclipse, nearly nine-tenths of the Moon's diameter will be obscured.

III.—September 8th.—A Total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible from England. The Central Eclipse will begin at 57m. after 7h. p.m., in long. 154 deg. 55 min. E. of Greenwich, and lat. 41 deg. S., and the Central Eclipse will end at 48m. after 9h. p.m., in long. 77 deg. 40 min. W. of Greenwich, and lat. 74 deg. ½ S.

IV.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon on the morning of September 24th. It will begin at 15m. after 6h. a.m. (about half an hour after the Moon has set at London). The middle will be at 48m. after 7h. a.m., and it will end at 22m. after 9h. a.m. At the time of the middle of the Eclipse, about three-fourths of the Moon's diameter will be obscured.

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	*Ascension Day; Holy Thursday*	May 14
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 1	*Pentecost—Whit Sunday*	May 24
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	Feb. 15	Birth of Queen Victoria	May 24
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 18	*Trinity Sunday*	May 31
1st Sun. in Lent	Feb. 22	*Corpus Christi*	June 4
St. David	Mar. 1	Accession of Queen Victoria	June 20
St. Patrick	Mar. 17	Proclamation	June 21
Lady Day	Mar. 25	St. John Bapt.—Midsum. Day	June 24
Palm Sunday	Mar. 29	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
Good Friday	April 3	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov. 9
Easter Sunday	April 5	*1st Sunday in Advent*	Nov. 29
Low Sunday	April 12	St. Andrew	Nov. 30
St. George	April 23	St. Thomas	Dec. 21
Rogation Sunday	May 10	Christmas Day	Dec. 25

INNS OF COURT AND UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1885.

Inns of Court.	Begins.	Ends.	Oxford.	Begins.	Ends.
Hilary	January 11	January 31	Lent	January 14	March 28
Easter	April 14	May 11	Easter	April 8	May 22
Trinity	June 2	June 22	Trinity	May 23	July 11
Michaelmas	November 2	November 25	Michaelmas	October 10	December 17

Cambridge	Begins.	Ends.
Lent	January 8	March 27
Easter	April 18	June 24
Michaelmas	October 1	December 19

JEWISH CALENDAR.

1885.			5645.
Jan. 1,	Th		Tebet 14
,, 17,	S	New Moon	Sebat 1
Feb. 16,	M	New Moon	Adar 1
,, 26,	Th	Fast of Esther	,, 11
Mar. 1, 2,	S M.	Little Purim	,, 14, 15
,, 17.	Tu	New Moon	Nisan 1
,, 31,	Tu Apr.	1 W Passover	,, 15, 16
Apr. 16,	Th	New Moon	Yiar 1
,, 29,	W	Second Passover	,, 14
May 3,	S	33 of the Homer	,, 18
,, 15,	F	New Moon	Sivan 1
,, 20, 21,	W Th	Sebuot	,, 6, 7
June 14,	S	New Moon	Tamuz 1
,, 30,	Tu	Fast of Tamuz	,, 17
July 13,	M	New Moon	Ab 1
,, 21,	Tu	Fast of Ab	,, 9

1885.			5645.
Aug. 12,	W	New Moon	Elul 1
			5646.
Sept. 10,	Th	New Year	Tisri 1
,, 13,	S	Fast of Guedaliah	,, 4
,, 19,	S	Kipur	,, 10
,, 24, 25,	Th F	Tabernacle	Tisri 15, 16
,, 30,	W.	Hosana Raba	,, 21
Oct. 1, 2,	Th F	Feast of the 8th Day	Tisri 22, 23
,, 10,	S	New Moon	Hesvan 1
Nov. 9,	M	New Moon	Kislev 1
Dec. 3,	Th	Hanuca	,, 25
,, 9,	W	New Moon	Tebet 1
,, 18,	F	Fast of Tebet	,, 10
1886.			
Jan. 7,	Th	New Moon	Sebat 1

BIRTHDAYS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Date of Birth and Age of each in 1885.

Queen Victoria	May 24, 1819	66 yrs.
Prince Consort, born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861.		
Princess Royal	Nov. 21, 1840	45 ,,
(*Married* January 25, 1858, to Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia) 8 children.		
Prince of Wales	Nov. 9, 1841	44 ,,
(*Married* March 10, 1863, to Alexandra Princess of D'mark, born Dec. 1, 1844.) *Issue*:—		
Their son, Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward	Jan. 8, 1864	21 ,,
Their son, Prince George Fred. Ernest Albert	June 3, 1865	20 ,,
Their da., Prs. Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar	Feb. 20, 1867	18 ,,
Their da., Prs. Victoria Alex. Olga Mary	July 6, 1868	17 ,,
Their da., Prs. Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria	Nov. 26, 1869	16 ,,
Princess Alice Maud Mary	Ap. 25, 1843	
(*Married* July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse, died Dec. 14, 1878) 7 children.		
Prince Alfred Ernest Albert (Duke of Edinburgh)	Aug. 6, 1844	41 ,,
(*Married*, January 23, 1874, to Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia) 5 children.		
Princess Helena Augusta Victoria	May 25, 1846	39 yrs.
(*Married* July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein) 5 children.		
Princess Louise Caroline Alberta	March 18, 1848	37 ,,
(*Married* March 21, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne).		
Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert (Duke of Connaught)	May 1, 1850	35 ,,
(*Married* Mar. 13, '79, to Princess Louise of Prussia) 2 children.		
Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert (Duke of Albany)	April 7, 1853	
(*Married* April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont), died March 28, 1884, 2 child.		
Princess Beatrice Mary Vict. Feodore	April 14, 1857	28 ,,
Duke of Cumberland	Sept. 21, 1845	40 ,,
Duke of Cambridge	Mar. 26, 1819	66 ,,
Duchess of Cambridge	July 25, 1797	88 ,,
Duchess of Mecklenburg	July 19, 1822	63 ,,
Duchess of Teck	Nov. 27, 1833	52 ,,

JANUARY—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

(For Civil Mean Time at Hongkong.)

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Last Quarter	8	11	12	46	A.M.	First Quarter	24	9	2	43	A.M.
New Moon	16	4	12	45	P.M.	Full Moon	30	11	45	42	P.M.

Apogee, 13 days, 5 hours, P.M. Perigee, 29 days, 10 hours, A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH	DAYS OF THE 11th & 12th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Thur.	1	16	Hiogo and Osaka opened, 1868. Overland Telegraph through Russia opened, 1872.
Frid.	2	17	The Emperor Kang-hi sends as his Envoy to the Pope the Jesuit Father Bouvet, 1706. Imperial Decree disgracing Ch'ung How issued, 1880. First election by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce of a member of the Legislative Council, 1884.
Sat.	3	18	Lin Tsi-hsu appointed Commissioner, 1839. Li Sing-yuen appointed Imperial Commissioner in Kwangsi, 1851.
Sun.	4	19	*2nd after Christmas.* Great Fire at Tokio, 1870. First election by the Hongkong Justices of the Peace of a member of the Legislative Council, 1884.
Mon.	5	20	Decree of Emperor Tao-kwang prohibiting trade with England, 1840. Commissioner Yeh captured, 1858.
Tues.	6	21	*Epiphany.* Fearful fire at Tientsin, 1,400 famine refugees burnt to death, 1878.
Wed.	7	22	Forts at Chuenpi taken with great slaughter, 1841.
Thur.	8	23	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, 1880.
Frid.	9	24	Murder of Mr. Holworthy at the Peak, 1869. Marriage of the Mikado of Japan, 1869.
Sat.	10	25	Several chests of Opium forcibly taken by the Mandarins from an English resident in Canton, 1838.
Sun.	11	26	*1st after Epiphany.* Sir R. Alcock left Hongkong for England, 1870. Seamen's Church, West Point, opened, 1872.
Mon.	12	27	Tung-chi, Emperor of China, died, in the nineteenth year of his age, 1875.
Tues.	13	28	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.
Wed.	14	29	Secretary of American Legation murdered at Tokio, 1871.
Thur.	15	30	Bread poisoning in Hongkong, by Chinese baker Alum, 1857. Telegraph cable between Japan and Corea opened to traffic, 1884.
Frid.	16	1	
Sat.	17	2	
Sun.	18	3	*2nd after Epiphany.* Great Gunpowder explosion in Hongkong harbour, 1867.
Mon.	19	4	Elliot and Kishen treaty, ceding Hongkong, 1841. Sailors' Home at Hongkong formally opened, 1863. The "Frederic" burnt by the Coolies, 1870. Chung How and Suite returned to China from France, 1872.
Tues.	20	5	
Wed.	21	6	Attack on Lieut. Kerr and the boat of the "Cockchafer" at Swatow, 1869.
Thur.	22	7	The Chinese Ambassadors arrived in London, 1877.
Frid.	23	8	P. & O. steamer "Niphon" lost off Amoy, 1868.
Sat.	24	9	Matheus Ricci, the Jesuit Missionary, enters Peking, 1601. U.S. corvette "Oneida" lost through collision with P. & O. steamer "Bombay," near Yokohama, 1870.
Sun.	25	10	*3rd after Epiphany.* 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,
Mon.	26	11	
Tues.	27	12	Establishment of Amoy Chamber of Commerce, 1875. British str. "Carisbrooke" burned and scuttled in Hongkong harbour, 1883.
Wed.	28	13	Huang-tsung-han appointed Imperial Commissioner at Canton, 1855.
Thur.	29	14	Decree from Yung-ching forbidding, under pain of death, the propagation of the Christian faith in China, 1733. Wreck of the steamer "Chinkiang" near Quemoy, with loss of life, 1894.
Frid.	30	15	Lord Saltoun left China with $3,000,000 ransom money, 1846.
Sat.	31	16	Loss of the O. M. Co.'s str. "Howsang" off Dodd Island, near Amoy, 1878.

JANUARY—31 DAYS.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1883.	1884.
Maximum.....71	Maximum.....73
Minimum.....84	Minimum..... 51

BAROMETER, 1884.

Maximum.....30.492 | Minimum.....30.045

RAINFALL.

1883.	1884.
0.06 inches.	None.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 11th&12th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
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	
Sat.	31	16	

FEBRUARY—28 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Last Quarter	7	6	13	46	A.M.	First Quarter	22	6	7	40	P.M.
New Moon	15	9	57	48	A.M.	Full Moon	29	11	36	44	A.M.

Apogee, 10 days, 8 hours, A.M. Perigee, 26 days, 6 hours, A.M.

Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	Days of the 12th & 1st Moons.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Sun.	1	17	*Septuagesima.* Inhabitants of Hongkong declared British subjects, 1841.
Mon.	2	18	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 at Hongkong opened, 1872.
Tues.	3	19	
Wed.	4	20	Great robbery in the Central Bank discovered, 1865. Outrage on Foreigners at Kobe, Japan, 1868.
Thur.	5	21	The Spanish brig "Nuevo Lepanto," on her way from Hongkong to Macao, was taken by two pirate junks near Lantao, 1865.
Frid.	6	22	The Spanish Envoy Halcon arrived at Macao to demand satisfaction from the Chinese for the burning of the Spanish brig "Bilbaino," 1840.
Sat.	7	23	The "Therese," 62 days after her departure, while in sight of land, was taken by the coolies, who killed the officers and crew, 1868.
Sun.	8	24	*Sexagesima.* The Spanish fleet leaves the port of Cavite, by order of the Governor of Manila, for the purpose of taking Formosa, 1626. Great fire at Foochow, 1868.
Mon.	9	25	The "Henrietta Maria" was found drifting about in the Palawan Passage, captain, crew, and 250 coolies missing, 1857.
Tues.	10	26	
Wed.	11	27	Death of Emperor Kien-lung in the 60th year of his reign, 1795. Ki-chen received at Canton a decree from Emperor Tao-kwang rejecting the conditions of peace agreed upon by him with the English, 1841.
Thur.	12	28	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.
Frid.	13	29	Outbreak of Convicts in Singapore Gaol, 1875.
Sat.	14	30	St. Valentine's day. Tung Wah Hospital, Hongkong, opened by Sir R. G. MacDonnell, 1872. Loss of Messrs. D. Lapraik & Co.'s steamer "Taiwan," in the Formosa Channel, 1879.
Sun.	15	1	*Quinquagesima.* Ports of Hongkong and Tinghai declared free, 1841. Telegraph cable between Japan and Corea opened to traffic, 1884.
Mon.	16	2	Insurgents evacuated Shanghai, 1855. Stewart scholarship at Central School, Hongkong, founded, 1884.
Tues.	17	3	*Shrove Tuesday.*
Wed.	18	4	*Ash Wednesday.* The U. S. paddle man-of-war "Ashuelot" wrecked on the East Lammock Rock, near Swatow, 1883. Telegraphic communication between Haiphong and Saigon established, 1884.
Thur.	19	5	Lord Amherst's Embassy, returning from China, was shipwrecked in the Java Sea, 1817.
Frid.	20	6	Outrage on Sir Harry Parkes in Japan, 1868.
Sat.	21	7	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.
Sun.	22	8	*1st in Lent.* The Emperor Tao-kwang died, 1850 (reigned 30 years).
Mon.	23	9	Several chests of Opium publicly burnt at Canton, 1835. Hostilities between England and China recommenced, 1841. Steamer "Queen" captured and burnt by pirates, 1857. First stone of the Hongkong City Hall laid, 1867.
Tues.	24	10	Chusan evacuated by the British troops, 1841. Explosion of boiler of the str. "Yotsai" between Hongkong and Macao; six Europeans and thirteen Chinese killed and vessel destroyed, 1884.
Wed.	25	11	Captain Da Costa and Lieut. Dwyer murdered at Wong-ma-kok, in Hongkong, 1849. Rewards offered for Englishmen by Lin, 1841.
Thur.	26	12	Bogue Forts (Canton) destroyed by Sir Gordon Bremmer, 1841. A Chinese Opium merchant was executed by order of Viceroy of Canton before the factories. The foreign Consuls hauled down their flags, 1841. Hongkong police chop burnt, 1884.
Frid.	27	13	Treaty of peace between Japan and Corea signed at Kokwa, 1876.
Sat.	28	14	Capture of the Sulu capital by the Spaniards, 1876.

FEBRUARY—28 DAYS.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1883.		1884.	
Maximum	70	Maximum	69
Minimum	48	Minimum	44

BAROMETER, 1884.

Maximum.....30.424 | Minimum.....30.000

RAINFALL.

1883. 0.12 inches. | 1884. 3.423 inches.

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

MARCH—31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Last Quarter	9	2	30	41	A.M.	First Quarter	24	0	59	41	A.M.
New Moon	17	1	12	49	A.M.	Full Moon	31	0	16	40	A.M.

APOGEE, 10 days, 5 hours, A.M. PERIGEE, 24 days, 5 hours, A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 1st & 2nd MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Sun.	1	15	*2nd in Lent.* St. David's day. H.M. steamer "Inflexible," with Viceroy Yeh on board arrived at Singapore *en route* for Calcutta, 1858.
Mon.	2	16	First Dutch Embassy left China, 1657.
Tues.	3	17	Great Fire in Foochow, 1877. Imperial Decree sentencing Ch'ung How to death by decapitation, 1880.
Wed.	4	18	Collision between the "Ocean" and "Fusing," and loss of the latter with many lives, 1875.
Thur.	5	19	Expulsion of Chinese Custom House from Macao by Governor Amaral, 1849.
Frid.	6	20	Hostilities at Canton recommenced. Fort Napier taken by the English, 1841.
Sat.	7	21	Departure of Governor Sir J. P. Hennessy from Hongkong, 1882.
Sun.	8	22	*3rd in Lent.* Commercial treaty concluded between the United States and Japan, 1854 The "Jeddo," after passing Anjer, was burnt at sea by the coolies, 1867.
Mon.	9	23	Attack on Messrs. Farnham and Rohl at Shanghai, 1872.
Tues.	10	24	Lin arrived in Canton, 1839. 12,000 Chinese troops attacked the English in Ningpo and Chin-hai and were repulsed with great slaughter, 1842.
Wed.	11	25	Gov. MacDonnell arrived in Hongkong, 1866.
Thur.	12	26	Imperial Commissioner Ki-chen, degraded by the Emperor, left Canton as a prisoner 1841. Opening of new German Bethesda Chapel, Hongkong, 1881. Capture of Bacninh, Tonquin, by the French, 1884.
Frid.	13	27	Chinese Custom House closed at Macao, 1849.
Sat.	14	28	8,000 Chinese troops routed by the English at Tze-hi, with great slaughter, 1842. Outrage on French Sailors in Japan, 1868.
Sun.	15	29	*4th in Lent.* Governor Robinson left Hongkong for Ceylon, 1865.
Mon.	16	30	Chinese Envoy Ping and suite left Shanghai for Europe, 1866.
Tues	17	1	St. Patrick's Day. Lord Macartney's Embassy left China, 1794. The "Napoleon Canevaro" burnt at sea by the coolies, 1866.
Wed.	18	2	Governor of Canton accedes to the request of Captain Elliot to reside in that city, 1837. Edict of Commissioner Lin to surrender all opium in Canton, 1839.
Thur.	19	3	Gov. Bonham landed at Hongkong, 1848. Mutiny on board the coolie ship "Robert Brown," captain and part of the crew murdered, 1852.
Frid.	20	4	
Sat.	21	5	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 Yangtsze, 1869.
Sun.	22	6	*5th in Lent.*
Mon.	23	7	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.
Tues.	24	8	
Wed.	25	9	Captain Elliot demands passports for himself and all the British subjects imprisoned in Canton, 1839.
Thur.	26	10	Great Flood at Foochow, 1874.
Frid.	27	11	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.	28	12	20,289 Chests of Opium burned by Lin, 1839. Wreck of the "Yuen-tze-fee" near Amoy, 1875.
Sun.	29	13	*Palm Sunday.* Memorial of Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to Lord Elgin, 1858.
Mon.	30	14	Attack upon the British bark "Elizabeth Childs," by Chinese pirates about 40 miles from Hongkong, 1879. Arrival of Governor Sir George Bowen, G.C.M.G., in Hongkong, 1883.
Tues.	31	15	Inauguration of new British Consulate at Shanghai, 1873. Abolition of the Coolie trade at Macao, 1874. Great Fire at Foochow; 500 houses destroyed, 1879.

MARCH—31 DAYS.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1883.	1884.
Maximum 73	Maximum.....75
Minimum 54	Minimum.....58

BAROMETER, 1884.

Maximum.....30.288 | Minimum.....29.884

RAINFALL.

1883. 9.88 inches. | 1884. 5.827 inches.

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

APRIL—30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Last Quarter	7	10	18	45	P.M.	First Quarter	22	6	56	42	A.M.
New Moon	15	2	27	44	P.M.	Full Moon	29	1	47	43	P.M.

APOGEE, 6 days, Midnight. PERIGEE, 18 days, 11 hours, P.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH	DAYS OF THE 2nd & 3rd MOONS	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Wed.	1	16	The port of Hoihow, Hainan, opened, 1876. Hongkong joins the Postal Union, 1877. The ports of Pakhoi, Wenchow, Wuhu, and Ichang opened, 1877.
Thur.	2	17	Prince Kung degraded by the Empress Dowager, 1865.
Frid.	3	18	*Good Friday.* The steamer "Hailoong" struck on Hailoong Rock, 1872.
Sat.	4	19	Tung-chi, late Emperor of China, born 1857.
Sun.	5	20	*Easter Sunday.* Bogue Forts destroyed by General D'Aguilar, 1847. Coolie mutiny on board the Italian ship "Therese," 1868.
Mon.	6	21	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.
Tues.	7	22	Hongkong Mint opened, 1866.
Wed.	8	23	
Thur.	9	24	
Fri.	10	25	Ki-ying appointed Imperial Commissioner, 1842. Extraordinary fraud on the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris at Yokohama, 1875.
Sat.	11	26	Terrific tornado in Canton; 2,000 houses destroyed, and 10,000 lives lost, 1873.
Sun.	12	27	*Low Sunday.* 37,000 Christians butchered in Japan, 1738. Loss of M. M. steamer "Nil," 1874. Arrival of the King of Hawaii in Hongkong, 1881.
Mon.	13	28	
Tues.	14	29	Yih-shan, Lung-wan, and Ki-kung arrived in Canton to command Chinese troops, 1841. Loss of C. C. S. N. steamer "Haining" on a rock off Kooshan, 1878.
Wed.	15	1	St. Francis Xavier left Goa for China, 1552.
Thur.	16	2	Sir Arthur Kennedy arrived in Hongkong, 1872. Collision near Ocksen between the British gunboat "Lapwing" and the Chinese steamer "Hochung;" total loss of the latter, 1881.
Frid.	17	3	Telegraph to Shanghai opened, 1871. Arrival of Prince Heinrich of Germany in Shanghai, 1880.
Sat.	18	4	
Sun.	19	5	*2nd after Easter.* "Sir Charles Forbes," the first steamer in China waters, arrived, 1830.
Mon.	20	6	
Tues.	21	7	H.M.S. "Salamis" returned to Hankow from Upper Yangtsze, 1869.
Wed.	22	8	East India Co. ceased trade with China, 1834. Arrival of Governor J. Pope Hennessy in Hongkong, 1877.
Thur.	23	9	St. George's Day.
Frid.	24	10	Revolt on board the "Tamaris," captain killed by the coolies, 1870.
Sat.	25	11	St. Mark's day. Capture of the citadel at Hanoi, Tonquin, by the French forces, 1882.
Sun.	26	12	*3rd after Easter.* The second Dutch Embassy arrived at Canton from Peking, 1795. National Exhibition at Bangkok opened by the King of Siam, 1882. Foundation stone of New Central School, Hongkong, laid, 1884.
Mon.	27	13	
Tues.	28	14	Ratifications of Corean treaty with England exchanged, 1884.
Wed.	29	15	
Thur.	30	16	Arrival of General Grant in Hongkong, 1879. The Great Wu Shih Shan case opened at Foochow, 1879.

APRIL—30 DAYS.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1883.	1884.
Maximum.....86	Maximum.....79
Minimum.....62	Minimum.....58

BAROMETER, 1884.

Maximum.....30.224 | Minimum.....29.826

RAINFALL.

1883.	1884.
6.07 inches.	5.261 inches.

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

MAY—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Last Quarter	7	4	19	40	P.M.	First Quarter	21	1	21	41	P.M.
New Moon	14	10	53	45	P.M.	Full Moon	29	4	6	49	A.M.

Apogee, 4 days, 6 hours, P.M. Perigee, 16 days, 6 hours, P.M.

Days of the Week.	Days of the Month	Days of the 3rd & 4th Moons.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Frid.	1	17	St. Philip and St. James's day. First number of *Hongkong Gazette* published, 1841. Prince Heinrich of Germany visits Hongkong, 1880. Telegraphic communication established between Hongkong and the Philippines, 1880.
Sat.	2	18	
Sun.	3	19	*4th after Easter.* Announcement of the appointment of Sir Harry Parkes as Minister to China, 1883. Suspension of Oriental Bank, 1884.
Mon.	4	20	Riot in French Concession at Shanghai, 1874. Roman Catholic Cathedral at Peking inaugurated, 1884.
Tues.	5	21	Borlase raid at Swatow, 1861. British troops evacuated Ningpo, 1842. The "Dolore Ugarte," coolie ship, burnt near Macao, 1871.
Wed.	6	22	Attack on Mr. Wood at the British Legation at Tokio, 1874.
Thur.	7	23	
Frid.	8	24	British ship "Dunmail" wrecked entering Hongkong harbour, 1870. Prince Kung's honours restored, 1865.
Sat.	9	25	
Sun.	10	26	*Rogation Sunday.* Colonel Gordon with the Imperial troops captured Chang-chow, the rebel city, 1864.
Mon.	11	27	Arrival in Hongkong of Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa, 1880.
Tues.	12	28	East India Co.'s garden at Canton destroyed by the Mandarins, 1831. Foo-yuen and Hoppo forcibly enter the Company's factory at 7 a.m., 1831. Signing of the Li-Fournier Convention, 1884.
Wed.	13	29	A corporal of the British Legation barbarously murdered by Chinese soldiers at Peking, 1864.
Thur.	14	1	*Ascension Day.* Assassination in Tokio of Mr. Okubo Toshimichi, Minister of the Home Department, 1878.
Frid.	15	2	Ratification at Peking of the amended Treaty between Russia and China, 1881.
Sat.	16	3	
Sun.	17	4	*Sun. after Ascension.* Loss off Amoy of the French war steamer "Izere," 1860. Arrival of General Grant in Shanghai, 1879.
Mon.	18	5	The city of Chapu taken by the British troops, 1842.
Tues.	19	6	The Select Committee issued a notice that the British trade would be suspended on the first of August, 1831. Disastrous surprise of a French sortie in Tonquin led by Commandant Riviere, and death of the latter, 1883.
Wed.	20	7	Forts at mouth of Peiho captured by British and French forces, 1858. German barque "Lesmona" captured by pirates in the China Sea, 1868.
Thur.	21	8	Delivery of 20,283 chests Opium completed, 1839. Tornado at Taiwan, Formosa, 1878.
Frid.	22	9	Foreign factories at Canton pillaged, 1841. Treaty between the United States and Korea signed at Rensan, 1882.
Sat.	23	10	U. S. A. Legation at Tokio burned down, 1863. P. & O. steamer "Benares" lost on Fisherman's Group, 1868.
Sun.	24	11	*Whit Sunday.* Queen Victoria born, 1819. Captain Elliot and all the British subjects left Canton for Macao, 1839.
Mon.	25	12	The city of Canton invested by British troops, 1841. Imperial decree for opening of Yunnan mines, 1884.
Tues.	26	13	Murder of Mr. Blacklock on board the steamer "Douglas" at Foochow by Chinese smugglers, 1875. Death of Grand Secretary Wen-siang, 1876.
Wed.	27	14	Canton ransomed for $6,000,000, 1841. Loss of steamer "Posang" near Fisherman's Group, 1884.
Thur.	28	15	
Frid.	29	16	Mr. Lindsay delivered the keys of the Company's factory at Canton to Kwan-Heep, 1831.
Sat.	30	17	H.B.M. screw sloop "Reynard" lost on the Pratas shoal in trying to rescue remainder of crew of "Velocipede," 1851. "Opossum," with Yangtsze Exploring Expedition, returned to Hankow, 1869.
Sun.	31	18	*Trinity.* Typhoon at Hongkong and Macao: loss of the "Poyang," with 100 lives near Macao, 1875.

MAY—31 DAYS.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1883.	1884.
Maximum.....87	Maximum.....85
Minimum.....71	Minimum.....67

BAROMETER, 1884.

Maximum.....30.100 | Minimum.....29.764

RAINFALL.

1883. 17.50 inches. | 1884. 9.039 inches.

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

JUNE—30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Last Quarter	6	7	40	48	A.M.	First Quarter	19	9	24	45	P.M.
New Moon	13	6	18	41	A.M.	Full Moon	27	6	53	49	P.M.

APOGEE, 1 day, 8 hours, A.M. PERIGEE, 13 days, Midnight.
APOGEE, 28 days, 2 hours, P.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 4th & 5th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Mon.	1	19	Attempt to blow up the Hongkong Hotel, 1868.
Tues.	2	20	Hongkong connected with London by wire, 1871.
Wed.	3	21	Earthquake at Manila destroying the town and killing more than 2,000 persons, 1863. Ratification of Treaty between Brazil and China, 1882. Death of Sir Arthur Kennedy, 1883.
Thur.	4	22	*Corpus Christi.*
Frid.	5	23	Departure of the first steamer of the Occidental and Oriental Co.'s line from Hongkong to San Francisco, 1875.
Sat.	6	24	Heavy rains in Hongkong, property to the value of $500,000 destroyed, and many lives lost 1864. Amended French treaty with Annam signed, 1884.
Sun.	7	25	1*st after Trinity.* British ship "Tricolor" lost on the Pratas, 1868.
Mon.	8	26	
Tues.	9	27	Attempt to destroy by fire the British fleet in Canton river, 1849.
Wed.	10	28	Typhoon at Formosa; loss of several vessels, 1876.
Thur.	11	29	St. Barnabas. Portuguese prohibited trading at Canton, 1640.
Frid.	12	30	Opening of the first Railway in Japan, 1872. Loss of steamer "Marlborough" near Hainan Head, 1884.
Sat.	13	1	British steamer "Carisbrooke" fired into and captured by Chinese Customs cruiser, 1875
Sun.	14	2	2*nd after Trinity.* Russian and Chinese treaty, 1728.
Mon.	15	3	British bark "Cæsar" and Danish schooner "Carl" taken by pirates off Pedro Branca, 1866. Hope Dock opened at Aberdeen, 1867.
Tues.	16	4	Woosung taken, 1842
Wed.	17	5	Loss of the M. M. steamer "Meikong" on Ras Haffoon, near Cape Guardafui, 1877. French Supplementary Convention with Cambodia signed, 1884.
Thur.	18	6	Explosion of the "Union Star" at Shanghai, 17 persons killed, and 10 wounded, 1862. Disastrous inundation at Foochow, two thousand lives lost, 1877
Frid.	19	7	Shanghai occupied by British forces, 1842.
Sat.	20	8	Macartney's embassy arrived, 1793.
Sun.	21	9	3*rd after Trinity.* Massacre at Tientsin, 1870.
Mon.	22	10	Canton blockaded by English forces, 1840.
Tues.	23	11	Ki-ying visits Hongkong, 1843. Shock of Earthquake in Hongkong, 1874. French troops surprised by Chinese near Langson, 1884.
Wed.	24	12	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.
Thur.	25	13	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.
Frid.	26	14	Treaty between England and China signed at Tientsin, 1858. Decree respiting Ch'ung How, 1880.
Sat.	27	15	Treaty between France and China signed, 1858. Confiscation of the str. "Prince Albert" by the British Consul and Customs at Canton, 1866.
Sun.	28	16	4*th after Trinity.*
Mon.	29	17	The Foreign Ministers admitted to an audience of the Emperor of China at Peking, 1873 Typhoon at Taiwan-fu 1884.
Tues.	30	18	British expedition to China arrived, 1840. Opening of a section of the Shanghai and Woosung railway, 1876.

JUNE—30 DAYS.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1883.	1884.
Maximum.....90	Maximum.....89
Minimum.....73	Minimum.....76

BAROMETER, 1884.

Maximum.....30.005 | Minimum.....29.715

RAINFALL.

1883.	1884.
12.57 inches.	11.035 inches.

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

JULY—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Last Quarter	5	8	1	46	P.M.	First Quarter	19	7	55	48	A.M.
New Moon	12	0	51	48	P.M.	Full Moon	27	9	58	48	A.M.

Perigee, 12 days, 8 hours, A.M. Apogee, 25 days, 5 hours, P.M.

Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	Days of the 5th & 6th Moons.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Wed.	1	19	Hakodate, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki (Japan) opened to trade, 1857.
Thur.	2	20	Amoy forts and many junks destroyed by H.M.S. "Blonde," 1840. French Expedition from the Hoongkiang arrived in Hongkong, 1873.
Frid.	3	21	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.
Sat.	4	22	American Independence declared, 1776. Telegraph cable laid between Hongkong and Macao, 1884.
Sun.	5	23	*5th after Trinity.* Tinghai first taken, 1840. Attack on British Embassy at Tokio, 1861.
Mon.	6	24	
Tues.	7	25	Order of nobility instituted in Japan, 1884.
Wed.	8	26	Canton factories attacked by Chinese, 1846. Typhoon in Tonquin, 1884.
Thur.	9	27	First Dutch embassy arrived at Tientsin, 1656. Incendiary fire on board the American ship "Benefactor" in Hongkong Harbour, 1872.
Frid.	10	28	Portuguese fleet left Malacca for China, 1522. The Yang-tsze-kiang blockaded by British fleet, 1840.
Sat.	11	29	Engagement between the American Naval Forces and the Koreans; the Expedition leaves to await instructions, 1871 Amherst's embassy arrived in China, 1816.
Sun.	12	1	*6th after Trinity.* Foreign Inspectorate of Customs established in Shanghai, 1854 Str. "Fohkien" wrecked on Fisherman's Group, 1865.
Mon.	13	2	First English ship reached China, 1635.
Tues.	14	3	
Wed.	15	4	Lord Napier and Suite arrived in China, 1834. Shimonoseki forts bombarded by the English, French and American squadron, 1873.
Thur.	16	5	British trade with China re-opened, 1842. The King of Cambodia arrived on a visit to Hongkong, 1872.
Frid.	17	6	Dutch envoy Goyer, as bearer of tribute, received in Peking, 1656.
Sat.	18	7	The passage to the Imperial Canal (Yang-tsze) blockaded by the British fleet, 1842. Terrible earthquake at Manila; ten lives lost, fifty people injured, damage estimated at $1,000,000, 1880.
Sun.	19	8	*7th after Trinity.* Nanking captured by the Imperialists, 1863. Ratification at Peking of the new treaties of commerce and emigration between the United States and China, 1881.
Mon.	20	9	
Tues.	21	10	Amer. str. "Hankow" destroyed by fire at Canton, 1865. Typhoon at Tamsui, 1884.
Wed.	22	11	The "Providenza," coolie ship, discovered off Hakodate with only 42 coolies on board and no Europeans, 1868. Steamship "Esmeralda" lost on Philippine Islands, 1873.
Thur.	23	12	Armed attack on Japanese Legation at Seoul, Korea, and eight of its members killed, 1882
Frid.	24	13	British trade prohibited at Canton, 1834.
Sat.	25	14	St. James. Defeat of British forces at Taku, Admiral Hope wounded, 1859.
Sun.	26	15	*8th after Trinity.*
Mon.	27	16	Canton opened to British trade, 1843. Terrific typhoon at Canton, Macao, Hongkong, and Whampoa; loss of life estimated at 40,000 persons, 1862.
Tues.	28	17	Nanking re-taken by Imperialists, 1864.
Wed.	29	18	Treaty between United States and Japan signed, 1858.
Thur.	30	19	Severe typhoon at Macao, 1836.
Frid.	31	20	Fleet of China Merchants' S. N. Co. sold to Messrs. Russell & Co., 1884.

JULY—31 DAYS.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1883.	1884.
Maximum.... 93	Maximum 90
Minimum.....77	Minimum 79

BAROMETER, 1884.

Maximum.....30.020 | Minimum.....29.620

RAINFALL.

1883. 19.90 inches. | 1884. 13.075 inches.

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

AUGUST—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Last Quarter	4	5	31	43	A.M.	First Quarter	17	9	22	48	P.M.
New Moon	10	7	50	40	P.M.	Full Moon	26	1	1	42	A.M.

Perigee, 9 days, 6 hours, P.M. Apogee, 22 days, 2 hours, A.M.

Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	Days of the 6th & 7th Moons	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Sat.	1	21	Mr. T. F. Wade, C.B., appointed H.B.M. Minister at Peking, 1871. Peh-tang occupied by the Allied forces, 1859.
Sun.	2	22	*9th after Trinity.*
Mon.	3	23	Victims of Massacre at Tientsin buried, 1870.
Tues.	4	24	British fleet arrived before Nanking, 1842.
Wed.	5	25	Macartney's Embassy entered Peiho, 1796. Bombardment of Kelung by French, 1884.
Thur.	6	26	Serious Flood at Tientsin, 1871. Loss of the British steamer "Hongkong" at entrance to Haitan Straits, 1882.
Frid.	7	27	British squadron arrived off the Peiho, 1840.
Sat.	8	28	Assassination of Mr. Haber, German Consul at Hakodate, 1874.
Sun.	9	29	*10th after Trinity.* British troops landed at Nanking, 1842.
Mon.	10	1	Sir H. Pottinger and Admiral Parker arrived, 1841.
Tues.	11	2	First public meeting of British merchants in Canton, called by Lord Napier, who suggested the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce, 1834.
Wed.	12	3	Imperial decree ordering release of Ch'ung How out of deference to Russia, 1880. Fracas between Customs officers and Chinese at Honam: a Chinese boy shot by Logan, 1883.
Thur.	13	4	174 British prisoners executed in Formosa, 1842. Death of Sir John Smale, late Chief Justice of Hongkong, in London, 1882.
Frid.	14	5	Tong-ur-ku taken, 1860.
Sat.	15	6	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, 1879.
Sun.	16	7	*11th after Trinity.* Second public meeting of British merchants in Canton. British trade stopped by Hong merchants, 1834. French treaty with Siam signed, 1856.
Mon.	17	8	
Tues.	18	9	Lord Napier ordered by the Viceroy to leave Canton, 1834. Dutch treaty with Japan signed, 1858. Great fire in Hongkong, 1868.
Wed.	19	10	
Thur.	20	11	First conference between Sir Henry Pottinger and Ki-ying on board the "Cornwallis," at Nanking, 1842. Taku forts taken by the Allied forces, 1860.
Frid.	21	12	Emperor Hien Fung died, 1861. Treaty between Japan and Peru signed at Tokio, 1873. Typhoon at Nagasaki, 1874.
Sat.	22	13	Governor Amaral (Macao) assassinated, 1949. Ma, Viceroy of Nanking, stabbed, 1870. Seizure of steamer "Spark" by pirates between Canton and Macao, 1874. Telegraph line to Peking opened, 1884. Typhoon at Amoy, 1884.
Sun.	23	14	*12th after Trinity.* Large meeting in Hongkong to protest against the military contribution, 1864. Chinese fleet at Pagoda Anchorage destroyed by French, 1884.
Mon.	24	15	St. Bartholomew. Burning of the P. M. S. S. "America," at Yokohama, 1872.
Tues.	25	16	British Chamber of Commerce established at Canton, 1834. Treaty between Great Britain and Japan signed, 1858. Typhoon in Southern Japan, 1884.
Wed.	26	17	British left Macao, 1839.
Thur.	27	18	Amoy taken by the English, 296 guns captured, 1841.
Frid.	28	19	Lord Amherst's Embassy left for Yuen-ming-yuen, 1816. Slavery abolished in British possessions, 1833. Kimpai forts silenced by French, 1884.
Sat.	29	20	Treaty of Nanking signed, 1842.
Sun.	30	21	*13th after Trinity.* Conference at Tientsin with Ki-shen, 1840.
Mon.	31	22	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.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1883.	1884.
Maximum.....91	Maximum.....91
Minimum.....76	Minimum.....79

BAROMETER, 1884.

Maximum.....30.100 | Minimum.....29.688

RAINFALL.

1883.	1884.
24.45 inches.	10.815 inches.

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

SEPTEMBER—30 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Last Quarter	2	0	50	48	P.M.	First Quarter	16	1	50	48	P.M.
New Moon	9	4	19	42	A.M.	Full Moon	24	3	30	47	P.M.

Perigee, 6 days, 10 hours, P.M. Apogee, 18 days, 6 hours, P.M.

Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	Days of the 7th & 8th Moons.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Tues.	1	23	Ma, Viceroy of Nanking, died of the wounds inflicted by an assassin, 1870.
Wed.	2	24	Treaty with Austria signed at Peking, 1869. Arrival of the "Vega" at Yokohama, after having discovered the North-East Passage, 1879.
Thur.	3	25	Treaty of peace between America and England signed, 1783.
Frid.	4	26	Forts in Canton river garrisoned by Chinese troops, 1841. Loss of the Indo-China Company's steamer "Europe," near the mouth of the Min, 1882.
Sat.	5	27	Attack on the forts at Shimonoseki, Japan, by the allied fleets under Admi. Kuper, 1864. H.M.S. "Zephyr" fired on by Chinese in Kimpai Pass, 1884.
Sun.	6	28	*14th after Trinity.* H.R.H. Prince Alfred received by the Mikado of Japan, 1869.
Mon.	7	29	"Imogene" and "Andromache" passed the Bogue, 1834. H.E. Count Rochechouart, Minister for France, left for Europe, 1872.
Tues.	8	30	Great typhoon in Hongkong, 1867.
Wed.	9	1	Sir Hercules Robinson assumed the government of Hongkong, 1859.
Thur.	10	2	Riot by Chinese mob at Canton; great destruction of houses and property on Shameen, 1883. Typhoon in Hongkong, steamer "Taisang" driven shore, 1884.
Frid.	11	3	
Sat.	12	4	
Sun.	13	5	*15th after Trinity.* 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-chang, 1876.
Mon.	14	6	Public Meeting in Hongkong, with reference to the blockade of the port by the Chinese Customs' cruisers, 1874.
Tues.	15	7	Typhoon at Yokohama and Tokio, 1884.
Wed.	16	8	New convention between Germany and China ratified at Peking, 1881. Public meeting at Shanghai on Franco-Chinese difficulty, 1884.
Thur.	17	9	Pier and Godown Co. closed, 1873.
Frid.	18	10	
Sat.	19	11	
Sun.	20	12	*16th after Trinity.* P. & O. Company's steamer "Singapore" lost on her voyage to Hakodate 1867. James Henry Logan, Customs officer, tried at Canton for causing death of Chinese boy at Honam, and convicted of manslaughter, 1883.
Mon.	21	13	St. Matthew. Steamer "Miramar" foundered in typhoon, all hands but two lost, 1884.
Tues.	22	14	Terrific typhoon at Swatow, 1858.
Wed.	23	15	Am. Brig "Lubra" taken by pirates, 1866. Terrific typhoon in Hongkong and Macao; many thousands of lives lost, 1874.
Thur.	24	16	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 suppressed, 1877.
Frid.	25	17	Land Regulations for Canton passed, 1871. Daring attack upon a Chinese shop in Wing Lok street, Hongkong, by armed robbers, 1878.
Sat.	26	18	Lord Napier arrived at Macao dangerously ill, 1834.
Sun.	27	19	*17th after Trinity.* Commissioner Lin degraded, 1840.
Mon.	28	20	Rules and Regulations of the Morrison Education Society approved, 1836.
Tues.	29	21	Michaelmas Day. Hurricane at Manila, causing immense damage to shipping, 1885.
Wed.	30	22	All the Bogue forts destroyed by the British fleet, 1841. Heavy typhoon in Formosa Channel, 1874.

SEPTEMBER—30 DAYS.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1883.	1884.
Maximum.....87	Maximum.....88
Minimum.....75	Minimum.....77

BAROMETER, 1884.

Maximum.....30.124 | Minimum.....29.200

RAINFALL.

1883. 22.76 inches. | 1884. 12.370 inches.

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

OCTOBER—31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Last Quarter	1	7	5	41	P.M.	Full Moon	24	4	58	46	A.M.
New Moon	8	3	7	44	P.M.						
First Quarter	16	8	56	47	A.M.	Last Quarter	31	1	33	48	A.M.

PERIGEE, 4 days, 7 hours, A.M. APOGEE, 16 days, 2 hours, P.M.
PERIGEE, 29 days, 4 hours, A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 8th & 9th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Thur.	1	23	The "*Daily Press*" started, 1858. Ting-hai captured by the English, 1841. Earthquake at Manila, 1863. French landed at Kelung, 1884.
Frid.	2	24	Great Landslip in Tai-ping-shan, 1867. Confucius born, B.C. 562. Tamsui bombarded by French, 1884.
Sat.	3	25	Treaty between Brazil and China signed at Tientsin, 1881. Serious riot at Hongkong, 1884.
Sun.	4	26	18*th after Trinity.* Attack on foreigners at Wenchow, 1884.
Mon.	5	27	Loss of the O. S. S. steamer "Hector," near Amoy, 1875. German steamer "Quinta" driven ashore at Taichow Island and afterwards destroyed by fire, 1881.
Tues.	6	28	French expedition left Chefoo for Korea, 1866.
Wed.	7	29	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.
Thur.	8	1	Supplementary treaty signed at the Bogue, 1843. Severe gale in Hongkong, 1878.
Frid.	9	2	French landing party at Tamsui repulsed, 1884. Shanghai captured, 1841. Chinhai taken, 1841. Fire at Canton, property destroyed worth $4,000,000, 1851. Steamer "Keelung" lost on Dodd Island, 1884.
Sat.	10	3	Lord Napier died at Macao, 1834.
Sun.	11	4	19*th after Trinity.* The first Chinese merchant steamer (the "Meifoo") left Hongkong for London with passengers to establish a Chinese firm there, 1881.
Mon.	12	5	Revolt in the Philippines, 1872.
Tues.	13	6	Ningpo occupied by British forces, 1841. Railway in Japan officially opened by the Mikado, 1872.
Wed.	14	7	"Flora Temple" lost in the China Sea, with upwards of 800 coolies on board, 1859. Outrage on foreigners in Formosa, 1868. Wedding of the Emperor of China, 1872.
Thur.	15	8	British schooner "Lech Bulig" lost on Lambay Island, S. W. Coast of Formosa, 1875.
Frid.	16	9	Khanghoa, in Corea, taken by the French, 1866.
Sat.	17	10	St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, dedicated, 1842.
Sun.	18	11	20*th after Trinity.*
Mon.	19	12	Great fire in Hongkong, 1859. Great typhoon at Formosa, 1861.
Tues.	20	13	Terrific typhoon at Manila; enormous damage to property, 1882.
Wed.	21	14	The Shanghai and Woosung railway closed by the Chinese Government, 1877.
Thur.	22	15	H.R.H. Prince Alfred arrived at Shanghai, 1869. Cosmopolitan Dock opened, 1875.
Frid.	23	16	58 piratical vessels destroyed by Captains Hay & Wilcox, H. M. Ships "Columbine" and "Fury," 1849.
Sat.	24	17	Rebellion of Samurai at Kumamoto, Japan; 400 soldiers killed by the insurgents, 1876. Loss of the steamer "Paladin" off the coast of Hainan, 1892.
Sun.	25	18	21*st after Trinity.* Treaty of Whampoa between France and China signed, 1844. Kahding recaptured by the allies, 1862.
Mon.	26	19	In Canton 1,200 houses and 3 factories burnt, 1843.
Tues.	27	20	
Wed.	28	21	St. Simon and St. Jude. Terranova executed by the Chinese, 1822.
Thur.	29	22	Portuguese frigate "D. Maria II." blown up at Macao, 1850. Collision on Yangtsze between steamer "Hanyang" and lorcha "Annie" and loss of the former, 1882.
Frid.	30	23	Great fire in Hongkong, 1866.
Sat.	31	24	H.R.H. Prince Alfred arrived at Hongkong, 1869. Settlement of the Formosa difficulty between Japan and China, 1874.

OCTOBER—31 DAYS.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1883.	1884.
Maximum.....82	Maximum.....85
Minimum.....71	Minimum.....70

BAROMETER, 1884.

Maximum.....30.304 | Minimum.....29.975

RAINFALL.

1883.	1884.
0.40 inch	3.085 inches.

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

NOVEMBER—30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
New Moon	7	4	38	47	A.M.	Full Moon	22	5	5	42	P.M.
First Quarter	14	5	35	46	A.M.	Last Quarter	29	9	33	41	A.M.

APOGEE, 13 days, 10 hours, A.M. PERIGEE, 25 days, 5 hours, A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 9th & 10th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Sun.	1	25	*22nd after Trinity.* All Saints. The port of Quin-hon, Annam, opened to foreign trade, 1876.
Mon.	2	26	All Souls. Chinese lighthouse tender "Fei-hoo" captured by French, 1884.
Tues.	3	27	Great Britain commenced the first war with China by the naval action of Chuen-pee, 1839.
Wed.	4	28	Hongkong Jockey Club formed, 1884.
Thur.	5	29	Great fire at Macao, 500 houses burnt, 1834. Peking evacuated by the Allies, 1860.
Frid.	6	30	English and French treaties promulgated by the *Peking Gazette*, 1860.
Sat.	7	1	Capt. Garcia y Garcia and Dr. Elmore appointed by the President of Peru on a Special Mission to Japan and China, 1874.
Sun.	8	2	*23rd after Trinity.*
Mon.	9	3	The French repulsed at Korea, 1866. Loss of steamer "Glengyle" on Namoa Island, with the captain and several of the crew, 1875.
Tues.	10	4	
Wed.	11	5	H.M.S. "Racehorse" wrecked off Chefoo, out of a crew of 108 only 9 saved, 1864.
Thur.	12	6	Hongkong first lighted by gas, 1864.
Frid.	13	7	Earthquake at Shanghai, 1847.
Sat.	14	8	Loss of Messrs. D. Lapraik & Co.'s str. "Douglas" in the Haitan Straits, 1880. Convention signed between Russia and China, 1860.
Sun.	15	9	*24th after Trinity.* H. M. gunboat "Gnat" lost in the Palawan, 1868. News received in Hongkong of outbreak of a serious rebellion in Hunan, 1870.
Mon.	16	10	H.R.H. Prince Alfred left Hongkong, 1869.
Tues.	17	11	Shanghai opened to foreign commerce, 1843.
Wed.	18	12	Great Fire in Hongkong, 1867. Ch'ung How arrived in Hongkong *en route* for France as special Ambassador, to explain the Tientsin Massacre, 1870.
Thur.	19	13	Collision on the Yangtsze between the strs. "Kungwo" and "Hanyang;" both vessels lost, 1880.
Frid.	20	14	Portuguese Custom house at Macao closed, 1845. Lord Elgin died 1863. Gunpowder explosion at Hankow, 1867.
Sat.	21	15	Major Baldwin and Lieut. Bird, of H.M.'s 20th Regt., murdered in Japan, 1864.
Sun.	22	16	*25th after Trinity.* Great fire at Canton, 1,400 houses destroyed, 1835. Terrible boiler explosion on board the steamer "Yesso" in Hongkong harbour, 86 lives lost, 1877.
Mon.	23	17	Arrival of the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales in the "Bacchante" at Woosung, 1881.
Tues.	24	18	Ship "Omar Pacha" lost in China Sea, 1867.
Wed.	25	19	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.
Thur.	26	20	Edict issued by the Viceroy of Canton forbidding trade with British ships, 1839.
Frid.	27	21	M. Thiers accepts the apology of Ch'ung How, the Chinese Ambassador, for the murder of the French at Tientsin, June 21st, 1870-1871.
Sat.	28	22	Foreign factories burnt at Canton, 1856. Great fire in Hongkong, 1867.
Sun.	29	23	*Advent.* Murder of the captain and four men of the British barque "Crofton," near Ku-lan, 1869. Sir George Bowen appointed Governor of Hongkong, 1883.
Mon.	30	24	St. Andrew's day. St. Joseph's Church, Hongkong, consecrated, 1872.

NOVEMBER—30 DAYS.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1883.		1884	
Maximum	84	Maximum	80
Minimum	67	Minimum	55

BAROMETER, 1884.

Maximum ... 30.288 | Minimum ... 29.930

RAINFALL.

1883.	1884.
1.78 inches.	0.77 inch.

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

DECEMBER—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
New Moon	6	8	52	47	P.M.	Full Moon	22	4	34	46	A.M.
First Quarter	15	1	57	48	A.M.	Last Quarter	28	7	57	48	P.M.

Apogee, 11 days, 6 hours, A.M. Perigee, 23 days, 9 hours, A.M.

Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	Days of the 10th & 11th Moons.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Tues.	1	25	
Wed.	2	26	St. Francis Xavier died on Sanchoan, 1552.
Thur.	3	27	
Frid.	4	28	First census of Hongkong taken, population 15,000, 1841.
Sat.	5	29	Six foreigners killed at Wang-chuh-ki, 1847. Soochow re-taken by the Imperialists under General Gordon, 1863. Loss of the Douglas steamer "Kwangtung" in the Kimpai Pass, River Min, 1884.
Sun.	6	1	*2nd Sunday in Advent.* East India Co.'s last servant left China, 1836. Confucius died, B.C. 490.
Mon.	7	2	European factories at Canton destroyed by a mob, 1842.
Tues.	8	3	
Wed.	9	4	Ningpo captured by the Taipings, 1861.
Thur.	10	5	
Frid.	11	6	Indemnity paid by Prince Satsuma, 1863. Admiral Bell, U.S.N., drowned at Osaka 1867.
Sat.	12	7	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.
Sun.	13	8	*3rd in Advent.* French flag hauled down from the Consulate at Canton by Chinese, 1832.
Mon.	14	9	
Tues.	15	10	All Catholic Priests (not Portuguese) expelled from Macao, 1838.
Wed.	16	11	Loss by fire of the American ship "Horatio," at Shanghai, 1874.
Thur.	17	12	The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer "Japan" burnt, 1 European passenger, the cook, and 389 Chinese drowned, $358,508 treasure lost, 1874.
Frid.	18	13	Earthquake in Formosa, 1867.
Sat.	19	14	Sir Hugh Gough and the Eastern Expedition left China, 1842.
Sun.	20	15	*4th in Advent.* Arrival of Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales at Hongkong in the "Bacchante," 1881.
Mon.	21	16	St. Thomas. Steam navigation first attempted, 1736.
Tues.	22	17	Two Mandarins arrived at Macao with secret orders to watch the movements of Plenipotentiary Elliot, 1836.
Wed.	23	18	British Consulate at Shanghai destroyed by fire, 1870.
Thur.	24	19	Christmas Eve.
Frid.	25	20	*Christmas Day.* Great Fire in Hongkong; 368 houses destroyed, immense destruction of property, 1878. The steamer "Bombay" burned at Woosung, 1880.
Sat.	26	21	Great fire at Tokio, 11,000 houses destroyed, 263 lives lost, 1879.
Sun.	27	22	*1st after Christmas.* Dedication of Hongkong Masonic Hall, 1865.
Mon.	28	23	Canton bombarded by Allied forces of Great Britain and France, 1857.
Tues.	29	24	
Wed.	30	25	
Thur.	31	26	Prince Kung received Captain Garcia y Garcia, Peruvian Minister, 1874.

DECEMBER—31 DAYS.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1883.	1884.
Maximum.....72	Maximum.....
Minimum.....57	Minimum.....

BAROMETER 1884.

Maximum..... Minimum.....

1883.	RAINFALL.	1884.
0.25 inch.		

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

EASTERN FESTIVALS, FASTS, AND OBSERVANCES

FOR THE YEAR 1885.

CHINESE

1885 Kap-sun Year.

Jany. XI. Moon.

8 23 Tauist feast day of Chang Sin, extensively worshipped for male issue.

14 29 Festival of the Angel of Sunlight.

XII. Moon.

16 1 *First day of the twelfth moon.*

20 5 The Emperor Tung Chi died, 1875.

23 8 Great Buddhistic Festival.

29 14 The Great Cold.

Feby.

4 20 Festival of Lu Pan, the patron saint of carpenters and masons. He is said to have been a contemporary of Confucius. Among the many stories related of his ingenuity, it is said, that on account of his father having been put to death by the men of Wu, he carved the effigy of one of the genii with one of its hands stretched towards Wu, when, in consequence, drought prevailed for three years. On being supplicated and presented with gifts from Wu, he cut off the hand, and rain immediately fell. On this day carpenters refuse to work.

7 23 Worship of the god of the Hearth at night fall.

8 24 The god of the hearth reports to heaven.

14 30 Fête of the Bodhisattva, *Padma Vyuha.* All the Buddhas descend to search out the merits and demerits of mankind.

Yut-yau Year.

I. Moon.

15 1 China New Year's day. *First day of the first moon.*

16 2 Festival Chè Kung, a minor Chinese deity.

17 3 The Emperor Kienlung died, 1796.

21 7 The Emperor Shunche died, 1662.

24 10 Fête day of the Spirits of the Ground.

27 13 Fête day of Wen and Hü, deified warriors worshipped at Fatshán, the well known manufacturing centre near Canton.

28 14 Death of the Emperor Taokwang, 1850.

March.

1 15 Feast of Lanterns, Fête of Shang yuen, ruler of heaven.

2 16 Fête of Shen and Ts'ai, the two guardians of the door. Auspicious day for praying for wealth and offspring.

II. Moon.

17 1 *First day of the second moon.* Fête day of the Supreme Judge in the Courts of Hades.

18 2 Mencius born B.C. 371. Spring worship of the gods of the land and grain.

19 3 Fête of the god of literature, worshipped by students.

29 13 Fête day of Hung-shing, god of the Canton river, powerful to preserve people from drowning, and for sending rain in times of drought.

31 15 Birthday of Lao Tsze, founder of Tauism, B.C. 604. The fête of Yoh Fei, A.D. 1103-1141. A canonized statesman of the Sung dynasty. He was a celebrated commander in the civil wars of the Sung Kao Tsung, and was an inflexible opponent of the Tartars of the Kin dynasty. As he would never consent to make peace with these "barbarians;" he was

removed from his command, committed to prison, and subjected to a trial which only served to demonstrate the falsity of the charges brought against him. Nevertheless his enemies succeeded in obtaining an Imperial mandate for his execution, which was forthwith carried into effect. This act has been attended by the undying execration of the historians and of the Chinese people.

April. II. Moon.

4 19 Fête of Kwanyin, goddess of mercy; for a full description of the dogmas connected with this goddess, see Eitel's Hand Book, page 18.

13 28 Tsing Ming, or Tomb Festival.

III. Moon.

15 1 *First day of the third moon.*

17 3 Fête of Hiuen T'ien Shang-ti, the supreme ruler of the Sombre heavens, or Peh-te, Tauist god of the North Pole.

18 4 Fête of Chang Fi (see 29th August).

29 15 Fete of I-ling, a deified physician, and of the god of the Sombre Altar, worshipped on behalf of sick children.

May.

2 18 Fête of Heu Tu, the goddess worshipped behind graves; of the god of the Central mountain, and of the three brothers.

7 23 Fête of Tien Heu, Queen of Heaven, Holy mother, goddess of sailors.

10 26 Fête of Tsz-sun, goddess of progeny.

12 28 National Festival of Ts'ang Kieh, inventor of writing.

13 29 Summer sets in.

IV. Moon.

14 1 *First day of the fourth moon.*

17 4 Fête of the Bodhisattva Mandjushri, worshipped on behalf of the dead.

21 8 Fête of San Kai, ruler of heaven, of earth, and of hades; also a fête of Buddha.

23 10 Fête of the dragon spirits of the ground.

27 14 Fête of Lü Sien, Tauist patriarch, worshipped by barbers.

28 15 Fête of Chung Li-kien, discoverer of the *elixir vitæ.*

30 17 Fête of Kin Hwa, the Cantonese goddess of parturition.

31 18 Fête of Wa-to, a deified physician, and of Tsz-mi, the star god of malaria.

June.

2 20 Fête of the goddess of the blind.

5 23 Fête of Samanta Bhadra, patron of monasteries.

10 28 Fête of Yoh Wong, the Tauist god of medicine.

V. Moon.

13 1 *First day of the fifth moon.* Fête of the god of the South pole.

17 5 National fête day. Dragon boat festival and boat races. On this day the Cantonese frantically paddle about in long narrow boats much ornamented. In each boat is a large drum and other musical instruments used to incite the crew to greater exertions. The festival is called Pa Lung Shun or Tiu Wat Uen, and is held to commemorate the death of the Prince of Tsoo, who, neglecting the advice of his faithful Minister Wat Uen, drowned himself about B.C. 500.

23 11 National fête of Sheng Wang, the tutelary god of walled towns.

25 13 National fête of Kwân-ti, god of war, and of his son General Kwan.

28 16 Fête of Chang Tao-ling, (A.D. 34.), ancient head of the Tauist sect. His descendants still continue to claim the headship. It is said "the succession is perpetuated by the transmigration of the soul of each successor of Chang Tao-ling, on his decease, to the body of some youthful member of the family, whose heirship is supernaturally revealed as soon as the miracle is effected. Fête of Shakyamuni Buddha, the founder of Buddhism.

June. V. Moon.
30 18 Summer solstice.
July VI. Moon.
12 1 *The first day of the sixth moon.*
24 13 Fête of Lu Pan, the god of carpenters and masons.
30 19 Fête of the goddess of mercy.
August.
1 21 Fete of the god of horses.
4 24 Anniversary of Kwán-ti's ascent to heaven. Fête of Chuh Yung, the spirit of fire; and of the god of thunder.
VII. Moon.
10 1 *First day of the seventh moon.* During this moon is held the festival of all souls, when Buddhist and Tauist 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 Tauism.
15 6 Autumn sets in.
16 7 Fête of the god of Ursa Major, worshipped by scholars, and of the seven goddesses of the Pleiades, worshipped by women.
24 15 Fête of Chung Yuen, god of the element earth.
26 17 Death of the Emperor Hien Fêng, A.D. 1861.
27 18 Fête of the three gods of heaven, of earth, and of water, and of the five attendant sacrificial spirits.
28 19 Fête of the ruler of the planet Jupiter, and of the sixty year gods.
29 20 Fête of Chang Fi, A.D. 220. A leader of the wars during the Three Kingdoms. He is said to have been at first a butcher and wine seller. After many heroic exploits, he perished by the hand of an assassin.
31 22 Fête of the god of wealth.
Sept.
2 24 Another fête of Sheng Wang, the tutelary god of walled cities, and of Chang Sien, the patron of child-bearing women.
3 25 The Emperor Kia K'ing died A.D. 1821. Fête of Hü Sün-ping, a Tauist eremite.
8 30 Fête of Ti Ts'ang Wang, the patron of departed spirits.
VIII. Moon.
9 1 *First day of the eighth moon.* Fête of Hü Sun, a deified physician, worshipped by doctors, and of Kin Kiah (god of the golden armour) worshipped by the literati.
10 2 Fête of the gods of land and grain.
11 3 Descent of the star god of the northern measure, and fête of the God of the Hearth.
17 9 The Emperor T'ien Tsung died A.D. 1644.
19 11 The Emperor T'ien Ming died A.D. 1627.
23 15 National fête day. Worship of the moon, and Feast of Lanterns.
Oct.
1 23 Autumnal equinox. The Emperor Yung Ching died A.D. 1735.
3 25 Fête of the god of the Sun.
5 27 Fête of Confucius (born 551 B.C.), the founder of Chinese ethics and politics.
IX. Moon.
8 1 *First day of ninth moon.* Descent of the Star gods of the northern and southern measures from the 1st to the 9th day inclusive.

Oct.	IX. Moon.	
16	9	Fête of Kwan Ti, the god of war; kite-flying day. Fête of Tung, a ruler in Hades.
18	11	Fête of Yen Hwui, the favourite disciple of Confucius.
22	15	National fête of Chu Hi (A.D. 1130-1200), the most eminent of the later Chinese philosophers whose commentaries on the Chinese classics have formed for centuries the recognized standard of orthodoxy.
23	16	Fête of the god of the loom.
24	17	Fêtes of the god of wealth; of Koh Hung, one of the most celebrated of Tauist doctors and adepts in alchemy; and of the golden dragon king.
25	18	Fête of Tsü Shêng, one of the reputed inventors of writing.
Nov.		
4	28	Fête day of Hwa Kwang, the god of fire, and Ma, a deified physician.
	X. Moon.	
7	1	*First day of the tenth moon.* Fête of the god of the Eastern Mountain.
9	3	Fête of the three brothers San Mao.
12	6	Fête of the inferior celestial spirits.
15	9	"Winter sets in."
21	15	Fêtes of Ha Yuen, the god of water; of the god of small-pox; and of the god and goddess of the bedstead.
Dec.		
3	27	Fête of Tsz-mi, god of malaria.
	XI. Moon.	
6	1	*First day of the eleventh moon.*
9	4	National fête of Confucius (born 551 B.C.), the founder of Chinese ethics and politics.
11	6	Fête day of Yuh Hwang, the higher god of the Tauist pantheon.
18	13	The Emperor Kanghi died A.D. 1723.
31	26	Fête of the Genius of the North (one of the five evil genii).

JAPANESE.

New Year's Day.—First of January.

Gen-shu-sai.—The festival of opening all public business.

Ki-gen-setsu.—The 11th February; the Commemoration of Jimmu-Yennō, the first emperor of the present dynasty.

Ten cho-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 festivity.

The Passover was 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 30th of March and lasts seven days. A lamb, or a kid, without blemish, is killed, roasted, and eaten with unleavened bread and bitter herbs.

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. 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.

The Feast of Tabernacles was instituted as a memorial of their fathers having dwelt in 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 23rd September, and finishes on the evening of the 2nd October.

The Feast of Trumpets is celebrated on the first day of their civil year [10th 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 2nd December], and is also called the Feast of Lights.

Poorim falls on the 14th and 15th of the sixth month [commences on the evening of the 28th February], 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 in 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. 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 nimaz, 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.

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.

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, King Yazid's (son of Maviah) fury, suffered 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, and 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 the Kaliphas. The festival begins on the first day o the moon (Moharram), and tazias (a term signifying grief, and applied to a representation of the mausoleum erected over the remains of Imam Hossein at Kurbala), made of every variety of material, 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 Imambares during the Moharram, and the head priest 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.

PARSEE.

The Parsees of India are divided into two sects—the "Shanshahis" and the "Kudmis," the former of whom constitute the larger portion of the race. This division originated only about a hundred and sixty 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. Intermarriage 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 prayer 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 fire-temples or 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. Alms are given to the poor in the course of the day, and new suits of clothes presented to servants and dependents.

The ancient Persians reckoned a new era from the accession of each successive monarch, and as Yezdizird, 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 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 Hystapis, 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.

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 festivities.

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 copper vessel, along with 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."

ARDIBEHEST JASAN.—This festival, as its name implies, is maintained in honour of Ardibehest Amshaspund, 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.

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, cocoanuts, flowers, &c., to the sea, are not uncommon. The better-informed portion of the community, however, do not join in these superstitious acts.

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 ninth day of that month is held in great respect and sanctity.

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.

THE FAR EAST
MANCHURIA
CHINA
JAPAN
HONDO
(Main Island)
YEZO
KOREA
MONGOLIA
Gobi or Shamo
Ordos
Alashan
Khalkha Mongols
Izetzen Khan
Uroti
Kansu
Shan-si
Shen-si
Ho-nan
Shan-tung
Kiang-su
Ngan-hwui
Hu-peh
Hu-nan
Kiang-si
Szetchuan
Kwei-chow
Yun-nan
Yun-ling
Peshan Range
Nan Shan
Hwang Ho
Yang-tse-Kiang
Yellow Sea
Eastern Sea
Corea Strait
Formosa
Hainan
Tonquin
Gulf of Tung King
Gulf of Siam
SIAM
CAMBODIA
FRENCH COCHIN CHINA
Laos
Shan States
Tenasserim
Malacca
Singapore
Penang
Sumatra
Java
Java Sea
Sunda Strait
Borneo
Celebes
Celebes Sea
Molucca Sea
Banda Sea
Flores Sea
Timor
Timor Laut
Arafura Sea
Gulf of Papua
Papua or New Guinea
Philippine Islands
Luzon
Mindoro
Palawan
Mindanao
Samar
Leyte
Sulu Archipelago
Sulu Sea
South China Sea
Eastern Archipelago
Caroline Islands
Pelew Is.
Yap
Ulithi or Mackenzie Is.
Marianne Islands
Ladrone Islands
Arzobispo or Bonin Is.
Volcano Is.
Loo Choo Is.
Pescadores
Formosa Channel
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Peking
Mukden
Shing-king
Kirin
Vladivostok
Hakodadi
Yokohama & Kanagawa
Osaka
Nagasaki
Kiukiang
Hankow
Shanghai
Ning-po
Foo-chow
Amoy
Canton
Hong Kong (Brit.)
Kesho
Hue
Saigon
Bangkok
Singapore
Batavia
Samarang
Soerabaya
Macassar
Menado
Ternate
Almahera or Gilolo
Amboina
Banda Is.
Kei Is.
Aru Is.
Timor
Dutch
Portuguese
Flores
Sumbawa
Lombok
Bali
Java
Sumatra
Borneo
Celebes
Malacca
Penang
Singapore
Batavia

LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS

IN CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, WLADIWOSTOCK, THE PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, COCHIN CHINA, ANNAM, TONQUIN, SIAM, AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS FOR 1885.

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.

Aarestrup, A., steward, International Hospital, Hiogo
Abad, J. M., agent, Singer Manufacturing Co., Manila
Abad, V., assistant, adminis. colecciones y labores, Manila
Abarca, R. M., (Ayala & Co.) merchant, Manila
Abbas, S., clerk, Registration department, Singapore
Abbey, R., customs agent, Yokohama
Abbey, Rev. R. E., missionary, Nanking
Abbott, E., broker, Yokohama
Abbott, R. H. manager, Sail and Rigging Co., Yokohama
Abbott, R. J., Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy
Abdoola, A., (A. Abdoola & Co.) manager, Shanghai (absent)
Abdoolally, Abdoolhoosein, merchant, Graham street
Abdoolally, Dawoodbhy, (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Abdoolhoosein, E., (A. M. Essabhoy) clerk, Yokohama
Abdo Irahim, A. S., (Hakimjee Rajbhoy & Co.) manager, Singapore
Abdulcader, E., (Abdulcader Esmaljee) manager, Gage street
Abdulrahman, Imaun, magistrate of native courts, Sandakan
Abedin, Abdoolcarrim, (Nujmoodin Jeewakhan) merchant, Peel street
Abegg, F., (Sieber-Waser) merchant, Yokohama
Abegg, H., (Sieber & Brennwald) clerk, Yokohama
Abel, W., second officer, P. and O. steamer *Thibet*, Hongkong and Japan
Abell, J. C., broker, and secretary Chamber of Commerce, Hiogo
Abella y Casariego, E., engineer, inspect rate of mines, Manila
Aberdein, Alex., sergeant, H.B.M. Legation escort, Tokio
Abesser, R., (Ed. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Praya
Aboitez, F., (Birchal, Robinson & Co) clerk, Cebu
Aboitez, P., (Birchal, Robinson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Abonnel, A., professor, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
Aborn, Geo., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Abraham, A. E. J., merchant, Shanghai
Abraham, A., inspector of police, Perak
Abrahamson, E. E., (W. F. Garland & Co.) surveyor, Sandakan
Abrams, A. (H. Abrams) assistant, Singapore
Abrams, C., (Blaze, Riddel & Co.) clerk, Penang
Abrams, H., horse dealer, Singapore
Abreu, J., sobrestante mayor, ayuntamiento, Manila
Abubaker, H. H., G.C.M.G., K. C. S. I., &c., Maharajah of Johore
Acevedo, A., assistant, Spanish Royal mail steamers office, Manila
Acha, A. de, (Perez & Acha) assistant, Iloilo
Acha, M. de, (Perez & Acha) storekeeper, Iloilo

Achar!, F. H., (Kumpers & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Acheson, J., Maritime Customs, assistant, Canton
Achina, (Earnshaw & Co.) boilermaker, Manila
Ackers, T., matron, lock hospital, West point
Ackroyd, E. J., registrar, Supreme Court
Adaa, A., (John Wilson) clerk, Shanghai
Adair, Lieut. G. L. W., H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Adair, H., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Sapphire*
Adair, J., captain, Kiodo Unsu Kaisha str. *Higo-maru*, Japan
Adam, O smanHaj e, (H. A. Esmail & Co.) clerk, Peel street
Adam, R., assistant, China Sugar Refining Co., East point
Adam, T. R., M.D., (Rennie & Adam) medical practitioner, Foochow
Adamjee, Allybhoy, (Hakimjee Rajibhoy & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Adams, A. P., (W. Mansfield & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Adams, Rev. J. S., missionary, Kinghwa, Ningpo
Adams, Job, boatswain, H.M. Naval Yard
Adams, K. D., (Birley & Co.) merchant, Canton
Adams, M., (M. Adams & Co.) compradore, Nagasaki
Adams, T. S., third engineer, steamer *Kiangtung*, Shanghai and Hankow
Adams, W. Stanley, M.D., medical practitioner and health officer, Caine road
Adamson, G. F., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Addis, C. S., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Addis, Hon. G. T., manager, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Singapore
Addosio, Rev. P. d', Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Aderjee, P., (P. F. Daver) assistant, Lyndhurst terrace
Adkins, J., chief officer, steamer *Kwong-lee*, China coast
Adler, M., (Reiss & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Adolph, Bro., teacher, St. Joseph's College, Robinson road
Adrian, I., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Adriano, J. de D., ecclesiastical department, Manila
Adumjee, A., (G. A. Moogul) merchant, Singapore
Adumjee, Allibhoi, (Feezoolabh i Abdoolali) manager, Singapore
Aenlle, R., manager, "Maria Cristina" cigar manufactory, Manila
Aenlle, R., assistant, Sociedad de Seguros Maritimos Mutuos, Manila
Aeria, A. H., first clerk, Municipality, Province Wellesley
Aeria, L. S., clerk, Post Office, Penang
Aeria, S. F., chief clerk, treasury office, Penang
Aeria, S. S., clerk, Police Court, Penang
Aeria, W. L., chief clerk, Police Court, Province Wellesley
Aeria, Z. C., clerk, Marine department, Penang
Agabeg, A. L., (E. Cassumbhoy) assistant, Beaconsfield arcade
Agassiz, A. R., Maritime Customs watcher, Whampoa
Agostini, P. d', (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Queen's road
Agthe, K., (H. Müller & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Aguilar, M. R., Governor of province, Iloilo
Aguire, H., chief officer, steamer *Emuy*, Hongkong and Manila
Aguirre, L., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Agustino, C., director Infantry School, Manila
Ahbadie, J. d', (E. Constantin) clerk, Haiphong
Ahlmann, J. A., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) piermaster, West point
Ahmed, C., (A. Abdoola & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Ahrens, A., (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Kobe
Ahrens, H., (Ahrens & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Ahrens, H., (H. Ahrens & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Aichberger, von, consul for Germany, Amoy
Ailion, J. A., (R. Isaacs & Bros.) merchant, Hiogo

Air, Alex., second engineer, steamer *Kiangkwan*, Shanghai and Hankow
Aird, W., second engineer, steamer *Hankow*, Canton river
Aitchison, W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Aitken, A. G., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) engineer in harbour
Aitken, Mrs. L., Bible Society's Depository, Singapore
Aitkenhead D., (China Sugar Refining Co.) sugar boiler, East Point
Aitkin, W. K., medical missionary, Kaiping, Tientsin
Aitkinson, E. S. G., assistant, Selangor Tin Mining Co., Selangor
Ajne, G. T., chief officer, steamer *Taisang*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Akers, Miss Stella, M.D., missionary, Tientsin
Alabaster, C., consul for Great Britain, &c., Hankow and Ichang
Alabor, J., (G. R. Lammert) clerk, Praya
Alarakia, M., assistant, Hongkong Observatory, Kowloon
Albarel, J., wine merchant, Saigon
Alberoni, C., pintor escenografo, Manila
Albers, G., (Kunst & Albers) merchant, Wladiwostock (absent)
Albertini, inspector of police, Saigon
Albertz, C., (J. H. Langelütje) clerk, Wladiwostock
Alborado, A., constable, British consulate, Takao
Albuquerque, A., clerk, commissariat, Singapore
Albuquerque, J. T., vaccinator, govt medical department, Penang
Alburu, R., (E M. Barretto & Co.) clerk, Manila
Alcala, A., surgeon, army medical department, Manila
Alcalde, F. G. de, inspector, "Maria Cristina" cigar manufactory, Manila
Alcazar, J. de, contador, Tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
Alconzar, J. C., oficial, tesoreria general, Manila
Alcuas, V., ecclesiastical department, Manila
Alcuaz, B. de, vice-secretary, University, Manila
Alcuaz, C. S. de, "La Puerta del Sol" storekeeper, Manila
Aldagaser, M., carriage keeper, Iloilo
Aldana, J. V. de, treasurer, Ayuntamento, Manila
Aldeanueva, R., ayudante, Estado Mayor de la Plaza, Manila
Aldecoa y Olulde, M. de, magistrate, Manila
Aldecoa, Z. I. de, (Aldecoa & Co.) merchant, Manila
Aldegner, M., (Aldegner & Sons) merchant, Iloilo
Aldon, A., billiard room proprietor, Iloilo
Aldrich, A. S., secretary, Government railway service, Yokohama
Aldridge, E. A., Maritime Customs assistant, and medical officer, Hoihow
Alemão, D., (Brandão & Co.) clerk, Wellington street
Alexander, F. M., (Patterson, Simons & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Alexander, M., boarding officer, marine department, Malacca
Alexander, T., professor of civil engineering, Engineering College, Tokio
Alexander, Rev. T. T., missionary, Osaka
Alexander, Miss C. T., missionary, Yokohama
Alexis, Rev., Russian Greek Orthodox mission, Peking
Alfaro, J, capitan-teniente, Horse Guards, Manila
Alford, E. F., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Alguier, brickmaker, Haiphong
Alguier, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Alier, Rev Ramon, Roman Catholic missionary, Amoy
Alix, brigadier, Excise department, Cambodia
Allan, G., (Hongkong Ice Co.) assistant, East point
Allan, H. T., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Allan, J., (Sandilands, Buttery & Co.) merchant, Penang (absent)
Allan, W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Allan, W., chief officer, steamer *Kong Beng*, Hongkong and Bangkok

Allanson, Wm., (Dyce & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Allard, (E. Baud & Co.) engineer, Saigon
Allard, Rev. M. J. F., French Catholic Mission, Pulo Tikus, Penang
Alchin, Rev. Geo., missionary, Osaka
Allcock, G. H., silk inspector, Yokohama
Allcott, G., Maritime Customs examiner, Chinkiang
Allemão, A. E., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Pedder's Wharf
Allen, A. E., (Robt. Anderson & Co.) clerk, & act. vice-consul for Netherlands, Kiukiang
Allen, C. M., (John Fisher) manager, Singapore
Allen, E. L. B., assistant, British Consular service
Allen, I. W., (Mackenzie & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Allen, J. F., Inland sea pilot, Nagasaki
Allen, J. H. B., (Geo. Oliver & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Allen, J., inspector of police, Province Wellesley
Allen, Jas., gunner, H. B. M. gun-vessel *Swift*
Allen, R. B., (Geo. Oliver & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Allen, T. W., storekeeper and harbour master's assistant, Sandakan
Allen, W. J. M., assessor and collector, Municipality, Province Wellesley
Allen, Whitworth, bill broker, commission agent, &c., Penang
Allen, Rev. Y. J., D.D., LL.D., missionary, Shanghai
Allene, Mme. E., proprietrix "Hotel de l' Europe," Saigon
Allene, sanitary inspector, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Allmahomed, A., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Gage street
Allin, L., (Cornaline & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Allinson, J. M., (W. R. Scott & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Allison, A., miner, quicksilver mines, Sarawak
Allshorn, F. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
Allum, W. E., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ally, Akber, auctioneer and commission agent, Singapore
Ally, H. M. M., (Hajee Mirza Mahomed Ally & Co.) manager, Lyndhurst terrace
Ally, Mahomed (Hajee Mirza Mahomed Ally & Co.) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Allybhoy, E. S., (Hakimjee Rajbhoy & Co.), clerk, Singapore
Almada e Castro, J. T. d', (D. E. Caldwell) clerk, Queen's road
Almada e Castro, L. G. d', clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
Almario, F. S., *Daily Press*, foreman, Wyndham street
Almario, H. (Earnshaw & Co.) clerk, Manila
Almech, E., (Compania General de Tabacos) agent, Ylagan, Philippines
Almeida, A. J. d', clerk, Water Works Co., Shanghai
Almeida, A. J. d' (Chartered Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Almeida, A. M. d', (Holme, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Almeida, C. M. de, (E. Millot & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Almeida, E. d', merchant, Singapore
Almeida, E. F, d', (A. Campbell) clerk, Kiukiang
Almeida, Rev. F. A. d', acting vicar of St. Laurence's church, Macao
Almeida, F. A. M. d', (Geo. McBain) clerk, Shanghai
Almeida, G. H. d,' (Almeida & Son) broker, Singapore
Almeida, J. A. d', retired lieut.-colonel, Macao
Almeida, J. d', compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
Almeida, J. d', (Evans, Pugh & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Almeida, J. d', (H.K.C. & M.S.B. Co.) wharfinger, Praya
Almeida, J. E. d', (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Almeida, J. E. d', merchant, Macao
Almeida, J. E. d', student interpreter, procurador's department, Macao
Almeida, J. R. G. d', (Donaldson & Burkinshaw) managing clerk, Singapore
Almeida, J. d', broker, and consul for Brazil, Singapore
Almeida, J. D. d', (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya

Almeida, Rev. M. F. do Rozario e, chaplain, Hospital de San Rafael, Macao
Almonte y Muriel, E. d', assistant, inspectorate of mines, Manila
Alonço, J., (Hongkong Gas Co.) clerk, West point
Alonço, L., (Hongkong Gas Co.) clerk, West point
Alonço, T. F. da S., (Siemssen & Co.) Queen's road
Alonço, V., (Hongkong Gas Co.) clerk, West point
Alonso, J., auxiliare de fomento, civil government, Manila
Alonso, J. M., ayudante, inspeccion de montes, Lingayen, Philippines
Alonzo, A., pharmacist, army medical department, Manila
Alonzo, C., restaurant keeper, Manila
Aloysius, Rev. Bro., principal, St. Xavier's Institution, Penang
Alsagoff, S. M. b. S. A., (Ann Bee & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Alsing, A. K., hulk keeper in charge, Indo-China S. N. Co., Kiukiang
Alva, V., clerk, Tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
Alvares, E. M., medical practitioner, Shanghai
Alvares, F. J., assistant, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
Alvares, J. J. F., first surgeon, police guard, Macao
Alvarez, M. F., Macao
Alvarez, L. R., lieutenant, carabineros, Manila
Alves, A. F., accountant, Colonial Treasury
Alves, J. L. de S., clerk, Harbour Master's office
Alves, J. M. S., first clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
Alves, P. M., sharebroker, Hongkong
Aly, pfarrer, H. I. German M. S. *Elisabeth*
Alzas, telegraphist, Mytho, Cochin China
Amaral, D. G., ensign, third battalion, Macao
Ambrose, J., (Iveson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Amelunxen, E. A. von., merchant, Shanghai
Ament, Rev. W. S., missionary, Peking
Amerman, Rev. J. L., missionary, Tokio
Ames, S. J. B., commissioner of Police Force, Bangkok
Aminoff, Jno., colporteur, American Bible Society, Foochow
Ammann, chief engineer, Compagnie Francaise Rice Mill, Saigon
Amoore, H. E., broker, Shanghai
Amor, R. F., alferez, carabineros, Cebu
Amphilochius, Rt. Rev., Russian Greek Church Mission, Peking
Amy, commis., Customs, Haiphong
Amy, C. G., lightkeeper in charge, Shantung lighthouse, Chefoo
Amy, J., chief officer, steamer *Wingsang*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Anatoly, Rev. A., Russian mission, Tokio
Anaya, C., racionero, ecclesiastical dept., Manila
Andersen, H., (Japan Photographic Association) photographer, Yokohama (absent)
Andersen, L. A., marine surveyor, and vice-consul for Sweden and Norway, Amo
Andersen, N., proprietor, Oriental Hotel, Bangkok
Andersen, N. P., captain, Customs revenue cruiser *Kua-hsing*, Shanghai
Andersen, P., proprietor, Oriental Hotel, Bangkok
Anderson, A., (David Gilmour) silk inspector, Shanghai
Anderson, Alexr. (H. G. Brown) assistant, Laguimanoc, Tayabas, Philippines
Anderson, Anton, missionary, Fatshan, Canton
Anderson, C., captain, Kio to Unyu Kaisha steamer *Kosuge-maru*, Japan
Anderson, C. L., clerk, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hiogo
Anderson, D., accountant, China Sugar Refining Co., Swatow
Anderson, Rev. D. L., missionary, Soochow
Anderson, F., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Anderson, G., chief officer, steamer *Namvian*, Haiphong and Hongkong
Anderson, G. C., marine surveyor, 4, Praya central

Anderson, H., chief engineer, steamer *Taichiow*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Anderson, J., (J. Reyna) engineer, Iloilo
Anderson, J., locomotive inspector, Government railway service, Yokohama
Anderson, Jas., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road east
Anderson, John, (Guthrie & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Anderson, J. H., (Robt. Anderson & Co) merchant, Shanghai and Kiukiang (absent)
Anderson, P., medical missionary, Taiwanfoo
Anderson, R. A. J., Pilot Company, Shanghai
Anderson, R., chief engineer, steamer *Diamante*, Hongkong and Manila
Anderson, R., (Howarth, Erskine & Co.) engineer, Singapore
Anderson, T., engineer, Iloilo
Anderson, T. J., sub-accountant, Chartered Bank of India &c., Queen's road
Anderson, W., carpenter, Yokohama
Anderson, W., chief clerk, Supreme Court, Singapore
Anderson, W. C. C., (Collins & Co) merchant, Tientsin (absent)
Anderson, W. H., (Primrose & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai (absent)
Anderson, Miss J. E., missionary, Chefoo
Andrade, C. L. da C. e, captain, military department, Macao
Andrade, E. T. d', assistant, public works department, Manila
André, conductor, public works department, Saigon
André, sub-chef, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
André, teacher, Adran's College, Saigon
André, A., (Melchers & Co.) mer. & con. gen. Austria-Hungary, Pedder's wharf (absent)
André, C., telegraph clerk, Perak
Andreae, Ad., (J. H. Langelütje) clerk, Wladiwostock
Andreeff, A., assistant, telegraph office, Wladiwostock
Andréis, sous brigadier, Excise department, Saigon
Andreu, J., professor, University, Manila
Andreu, J. San, teacher, seminario conciliar da Jaro, Iloilo
Andrew, G., agent Scudai Brick & Tile Works, Singapore
Andrew, G., clerk, Municipality, Penang
Andrew, G., China Inland missionary, Kweiyang
Andrew, J., (Schaar & Co.) merchant, and Consul for Sweden and Norway, Swatow
Andrew, P. M., clerk, Marine department, Penang
Andrew, R. Jun. captain, steamer *Kwong-lee*, China coast
Andrews, A. J., assistant magistrate and collector, Kinta, Perak
Andrews, H. J., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Andrews, J. W., Maritime Customs boat officer, Canton
Andrews, P. A., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Andrews, R. M., captain, steamer *Haean*, China coast
Andrews, Rev. W., missionary, Hakodate
Andrews, Miss M. E., missionary, T'ung-chau
Andries, E., (L. Caudrellier) assistant, Yokohama
Andrieu, contractor, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Andujar, (Javega & Andujar) apothecary, Manila
Angor, L., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Kumamoto-maru*, Japan
Anglin, J. R., proprietor, *Japan Gazette*, Yokohama
Anguita, A., ministro, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
Anguitola, E., chief engineer, steamer *Emuy*, Hongkong and Manila
Angulo, J., telegraph clerk, Manila
Angulo, A., restaurant keeper, Manila
Angus, J. M., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
Angus, J. W., manager, Budoo Cocoanut Estate, Singapore
Angus, W., chief officer, steamer *Milton*, Hongkong and Canton
Angus, W. R., apothecary, Medical department, Malacca
Annand, J., (Annand & Co.) merchant, Yokohama

Annesley, Major O. F. S., commanding Royal Artillery, Singapore
Anot, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Anson, A. J. G., postmaster, Penang (absent)
Anstruther, R. H., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Champion*
Antelo, Dr J., Civil Governor's depa t., and professor of me licine, University, Manila
Anthoine, P., tavernkeeper, Saigon
A thonisz, J. O., cadet studying Tamil, colonial secretary's office, Singapore
Anthony, G., advocate and solicitor, Penang
Anthony, J. M., (A A. Anthony & Co.) merchant, Penang
Anthony, John, clerk, Gas Co., Singapore
Anthony, M., lessee, Railway hotel, Thaiping, Perak
Anthony, Seth, (A. A. Anthony & Co.) merchant, Penang
Antia, N. K., (Tata & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
Anton, C. E., clerk, Associated Wharves, Shanghai
Anton, J. Ross, bill and bullion broker (absent)
Antonette, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Antonio, A., (Noronha & Co.) com positor, Zetland street
Antonio, E., (Dennys & Mossop) clerk, Queen's road
Antonio, F., captain of police, Macao
Antonio, L., Maritime Customs' lightkeeper, Shanghai
Antunes, E., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Antunes, J. do C. e C. S., guar a Marinha, Portuguese corvet e *Estephania*
Anty, P. Bons d', inperprete-chancelier, French Consulate, Tientsin
Anz, Otto, manager, Chefoo Filanda, Chefoo
Anzardo, P. D., captain of Carabineros, Manila
Apcar, A. G., Jr., (A. M. Apcar) clerk, Gage street
Apcar, A. M., merchant and commission agent, Gage stre t
Apenes, R. A., (Russell & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Aphalo, sous-commissaire, naval department, Baeninh
Appert, G., councillor-at law, Shihosho, Tokio
Appleton, Rev. G. H., missionary, Hiogo
Aquino, A. M. d', compositor, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
Aquino, E. H. d', clerk, Stamp Revenue office
Aquino, J. C. d', (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Aquino, J. F. D., (Fonseca & Co.) printer, Shanghai
Aquino, T. J. d', (Maitland & Co.) clerk, S anghai
Aragao, M. C., guarda marinha, Portuguese corvette *Estephania*
Aragon y Dominguez, F., oficial, contaduria de hacienda, Manila
Aragon, M., (Birchal, Robinson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Araneta, A., trader, Iloilo
Araneta, H., trader, Iloilo
Aranjo, B. E. d', clerk, Medical department, Singapore
Aranjo, J. d' clerk, public works department, Singapore
Aranjo, P.D., telegraph clerk, Perak
Aranllo, J., alcayde, Bilibid gaol, Manila
Aranllo, M., reporter, Supreme Court, Manila
Araud, directeur de l' exploitation, Messageries Fluviales, Saigon
Arbuckle, J., assistant master, Raffles' Institution, Singapore
Arbuthnot, E. O., (Reid, Evans & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Arceo, J., writer, Supreme Court, Manila
Archer, W. J., student interpreter, British Consulate, Bangkok
Archibald, John, agent, National Bible Society of Scotland, Hankow
Arcillon, warehouse-man, Excise department, Chandoc, Cochin-China
Ardenne, J. van, (Maynard & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Arduzer master, M. F. steamer *Francis Garnier*, Saigon
Arellano, L., master of works, ayuntamiento, Manila

Arellano, R. de, vice-secretary, Junta de Aranceles, Manila
Arendt, C., secretary-interpreter, German Legation, Peking
Arenosa, M. L. de, (R. de la Vara & Co.) merchant, Manila
Arevalo, B., dentist, Manila
Arevalo, G., assistant, Post-office, Iloilo
Arevalo, J., dentist, Manila
Argence, Captain d', Haiphong
Ari, Lala, proprietor, "French Hotel," Manila
Arias, E., professor, University, Manila
Arlegui, R., Manila
Arlegui, S., City of Manila cigar store, manager, Queen's Road Central
Arlington, L. L., engineer, Saw Mills Co., Johore
Armistead, S. W., cadet, U.S.S. *Trenton*
Armitage, J. L., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Penang
Armour, J., Maritime Customs tidesurveyor and harbour master, Wuhu
Armstrong, A., headmaster, High School, Malacca
Armstrong, G., broker, Manila
Armstrong, G. F., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
Armstrong, J. M., Government auctioneer and commission agent, Queen's road central
Armstrong, John, gunner, H.B.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*
Armstrong, O., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Armstrong, R., Labuan
Arnasalem, M., dresser, Bertain District Hospital, Province Wellesley
Arnault, assistant Treasurer, Saigon
Arnedo, C., (Gsell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Arnhold, J., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) merchant, Praya (absent)
Arnhold, Ph., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Arnold, E., third engineer, steamer *Mongkut*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Arnold, H., gunner, H.B.M.S. *Champion*
Arnold, T., secretary, H., C., and M. Steamboat Co., Queen's road
Arnous, H. G., assistant, Customs, Seoul, Corea
Arnoux, G. d', assistant, Maritime Customs, (absent)
Aroozoo, J. J., (Powell & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Arquia, J. B., (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
Arranger, J., (Comptoir d'Escompte) agent, Praya
Arranz, Rev. C., Roman Catholic missionary, Lochucheng, Formosa
Arranz, P., interventor, administrador de Hacienda publica, Manila
Arrivet, J. B., teacher of French, foreign language school, Tokio
Arrobas, A. dos S., master, College of the Rosa, Macao
Arroja, T., trader, Iloilo
Arthur, A. F., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Albatross*
Arthur, T., (Taikoo Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, Quarry Bay
Arthur, Wm. M. B., third master, Central School, Gough street
Artindale, R. H., (Iveson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Aschenborn, captain, H. I. German M. S. *Nautilus*
Asgar, M. E., (H. A. Asgar & H. Esmail) merchant, Gage street (absent)
Ashley, C. J., sail maker, Shanghai
Ashmore, Rev. Wm., D.D., missionary, Swatow
Ashmore, Rev. Wm., Jr., missionary, Swatow
Ashness, E. N. M., clerk, public works dept., Sandakan
Ashness, Jas., draftsman, Surveyor-General's office, Singapore
Ashton, F., captain, steamer *Fokien*, China Coast
Ashton, H., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ashton, J., secretary, Shanghai Club, Shanghai
Ashton, S., captain, steamer *Douglas*, Hongkong and Foochow
Asmus, H., engineer, A. Markwald & Co.'s rice mill, Bangkok

Assis, F. d', boarding-house keeper, Square street
Assomull, Wassiamull, dealer in Indian goods, Queen's road central
Assumpçao, C. A. R. d', student interpreter, Procurador's department, Macao
Assumpcao, J., foreman, *Hongkong Telegraph* office, Pedder's Hill
Assumpcao, J. C. d', first clerk, revenue office, Macao
Assumpção, J. C. P. d', secretary, revenue office, Macao
Astier, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Astill, R. W., foreman engineer, Water Works Co., Shanghai
Aston, W. G., British consul general, Seoul, Corea
Astorga, L., trader, Iloilo
Astrock, L. J., light keeper, Malacca
Astrom, C., pilot, Bangkok
Asverus, Otto, marine surveyor, Swatow
Athénius, clerk, Excise department, Saigon
Atkins, M., foreman of magazines, Ordnance store department
Atkinson, B., (Thos. W. Kingsmill) assistant, Shanghai
Atkinson, Rev. J. L., missionary, Hongo
Atkinson, Miss A. P., missionary, Tokio
Atkinson, Miss J., missionary, Shanghai
Atterbury, B. C., medical missionary, Peking
Atwater, C. N., ensign, U.S. sloop *Enterprise*
Atzenroth, G., (Ed. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Aubeaud, Annamite interpreter, Saigon
Aubert, F. B., (Butterfield & Swire) assistant, Shanghai
Audouin, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Auduager, G. F., interventor, adminis. de colecciones de labores, Manila
Augis, Villeroi d', civil engineer, Haiphong
Augrain, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Augustin, S. W., inspector, Chinese immigration department, Penang
Aurientis, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Hiroshima, Japan
Aurioles, J. M. G., abogado fiscale, Supreme Court, Manila
Austen, W. T., missionary to seamen, Yokohama
Austin, E., (Harris, Goodwin & Co.) agent, Singapore
Austin, E. W., boatswain, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
Averill, J. O. Jr., (Middleton & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Avetcom, J. L., commission agent, Hoihow
Avila, A. J. L. d', lieutenant, third battalion, Macao
Avila, J. A. d', commander, Portuguese gunboat *Tamega*
Avrard, captain, M. F. steamboat *Attalo*, Saigon
Awdry, Reginald, magistrate and private secretary to H. H. The Rajah of Sarawak
Aylesbury, H., proprietor, Batukawan Sugar Estate, Province Wellesley
Aymonier, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Ayoob, A. B., (A. Abdoola & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Ayre, A. F., superintendent of works, Survey department, Malacca
Ayres, C. A. S., (C. Gerard & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Ayres, Philip B. C., Colonial surgeon and inspector of hospitals, Caine road
Azaïs, J., (A. Spooner, Ed. Renard & Co.) manager, Saigon
Azaola, V. G., acting abogado fiscal, Supreme Court, Manila
Azevedo, F. d', (Deacon & Co.) clerk, Canton and Macao
Azevedo, F. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Azevedo, J. J. d', retired civil servant, Macao
Azevedo, L. d', Maritime Customs clerk, Swatow
Azevedo, M. d', (Wotton & Deacon) clerk, Queen's road
Azner, M. (J. Zobel) assistant, Iloilo

Baber, E. C., Chinese secretary, British Legation, Peking (absent)
Babb, J., (John Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Babintzoff, V., (Tschuren & Co.) merchant, Wladiwostock
Bachelier, clerk, Governor's office, Saigon
Bachelor, J., dresser, medical department, Malacca
Bachrach, O., agent, Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Praya central
Backhouse, Captain J. B., "The Buffs" East Kent Regiment
Bacon, Ed., apprentice, municipal works department, Singapore
Bacon, H. C., senior overseer, public works department, Penang
Badal, J., trader, Iloilo
Badillo, F., alferez, Carabineros, Manila
Badman, H. A., storekeeper, Bangkok
Badolato, L., contador, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
Badrudden, S. H., clerk, Land office, Penang
Baehr, H. (C. Rohde & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Baelz, Dr. E., professor, Medical College, Tokio (absent)
Baenziger, G. A., assistant, Luzon Sugar Refinery, Manila
Baer, G. A., (Baer & Suhm) merchant, Manila (absent)
Baer, S., (Baer Senior & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Baessler, J., freight and ship broker, Shanghai
Bagga, B., (Ramsay & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
Baggalley, H. L., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Yokohama
Baggs, E., boatswain, H.B.M. corvette *Curacoa*
Bagnall, B., bible colporteur, American Bible Society, Peking
Bailey, J., accountant and estate agent, Shanghai
Bailey, O. E., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Bailey, W. W., (Halliley, Gordon & Co.) railway contractor, Selangor
Baillou, E. de, assistant, Messageries Maritimes, Praya central
Baily, H. M., barrister-at law, & acting secretary, chamber of commerce, Queen's road
Bain, A., manager, Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Bowrington
Bain, A. W., (Bain & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Taiwanfoo
Bain, E., (W. Hall & Co.) clerk, Penang
Bain, G., chief clerk to Collector, Krian, Perak
Bain, G. M., proprietor *China Mail*, Wyndham street
Bain, John, engineer, Saw Mills Co., Johore
Bain, W. B., Pilot Company, Shanghai
Bain, W. N., manager, Hongkong Ice Co., East point
Baird, A., lightkeeper, Cape D'Aguilar lighthouse
Baird, C. W., (Union Insurance Society of Canton) acting agent, Shanghai
Baird, J., (China and Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Baird, Miss M. A., missionary, Canton
Bajot, teacher, Chasseloup Laubat's College, Saigon
Baker, H., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Flying Fish*
Baker, H., (Butterfield & Swire) tea inspector, Shahghai
Baker, Jno. W., assistant surgeon, U.S.S. *Juniata*
Baker, L. J., engineer, Surveyor General's office, Singapore
Baker, M., (Moses & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Balabio, A., consular agent for Italy, Chefoo (absent)
Belauzat, F., secretary, Artillery School, Manila
Balavendrum, H. T., clerk, Post office, Penang
Balbas, E., printer, Manila
Balbas, V., clerk, Sociedad de Seguros Maritimos Mutuos, Manila
Balbas, V. (R. de la Vara & Co.) clerk, Manila
Balbas y Ageo, J., (Hijos de Balbas & Co.) merchant, Manila
Balbernie, P., second engineer, steamer *Fuyew*, China coast
Baldasano y Topete, A., consul for Spain, Singapore (absent)

Baldwin, Rev. C. C., D.D., missionary, Foochow
Baldwin, C. H., Kioto, Japan
Baldwin, G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
Baldwin, H. R., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Penang
Baldwin, Miss, missionary, Soochow
Balca, J., chemist, Iloilo
Balet, A., inspector of the line, Tramway Company, Saigon
Balette, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Niigata
Balfour, A., (Siam Ice Co.) baker, Bangkok
Balfour, A., superintendent engineer, Naval department, Bangkok
Balfour, F. H., editor, *N. C. Herald*, Shanghai
Balfour, L. C., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) asst. accountant, Shanghai (absent)
Balfetchet, W., Malay interpreter, Supreme Court, Penang
Ball, J. Dyer, interpreter, Supreme Court (absent)
Ballagh, Rev. J. C., missionary, Tokio
Ballagh, Rev. J. H., missionary, Yokohama
Ballance, T. F., (Ballance & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Ballandier, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Ballard, E., third officer, steamer *Meifoo*, China coast
Ballard, J. A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ballauf, H., (E. Meyer & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Baller, Rev. F. W., China Inland missionary, Chefoo
Balmonet, brigadier, Excise department, Cambodia
Baltao, D., (E. Garchitorena & Co.) assistant, Manila
Baltazar, N., (Barlow & Wilson) assistant, Manila
Balthazar, Captain, commanding military post, Pnompenh, Cambodia
Balthis, H. H., cadet, U.S. sloop *Enterprise*
Bamford, Rev. A. J., minister, Union Chapel, Shanghai
Bampfylde, C. A., officer in charge of Upper Sarawak
Bamsey, W. Sidney, (Hongkong Gas Company) foreman of works, West point
Bance, H., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore.
Bandier, sub-inspector, Excise department, Pnompenh, Cambodia
Bandier, (E. Baud & Co.) plumber, &c., Saigon
Bandinel, J. J. F., merchant, and consul for U.S.A., Germany, &c., Newchwang
Bandon, M., hotel keeper, Hiogo
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
Bankin, C., second officer, steamer *Diamante*, Hongkong and Manila
Banks, C. W., (John Little & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Banks, M., pilot, Nagasaki
Bannehos, R. R., assistant, Custom House, Manila
Bannerman, J., chief engineer, Tugboat Association, Shanghai
Baptist, F. G., storekeeper, Survey department, Perak
Baptista, A. M., (Sharp & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Baptista, J., in charge Leprous Asylum, Macao
Baptista, L. J., member of Municipal Chamber, Council of Province, Macao
Baptista, Joao, retired major, Macao
Baptista, L. M., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Prava
Baptista, M. A., drawing master, Victoria Boys' School, Hollywood road
Baptista, M. A., Jr., (Sharp, Johnston & Stokes) clerk, Supreme Court House
Baptista, O., (Dennys & Morsop) clerk, Queen's road
Baptiste, assistant, Grand Hotel, Yokohama
Baptiste, registrar, Justice of the peace office, Saigon
Baptiste, (A. R. Marty) assistant, Kelung

Baranda, J. S. de, engineer, Forestry department, Manila
Barbara, J. R. S., first lieutenant, Portuguese corvette *Estephania*
Barbe, de, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Barbe, de, second judge, tribunal of first instance, Saigon (absent)
Barbeito, J. F., contador, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
Barber, Rev. W. T. A., M. A., missionary, Hankow
Barbier, Rev. P. N., French missionary, Ban-nok kuak, Siam
Barbosa, A. F. da M., contador, revenue office, Macao
Barbosa, A. T. das M., contador de Junta da Fazenda, Macao
Barboza, A. T., ajudante, Intendencia Militar, Macao
Barchet, S. P., M.D., missionary, Ningpo
Barclay, C. J., commander, U.S. sloop *Alert*
Barclay, J. R., (J. M. Lyon & Co.) engineer, Singapore
Barclay, R. S., second engineer, steamer *Amoy*, Shanghai and Hongkong
Barclay, Rev. T., M.A., missionary, Taiwanfoo
Barff, C. S., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Lombard street
Barff, F. W., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) assist. accountant, Foochow
Barff, S., deputy registrar and accountant, Supreme Court
Barfoot, P., captain, steamer *Fu-yew*, China Coast
Bargen, J. von, (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Barguero, Rev. I., Roman Catholic missionary, Haiphong
Baringue, commis, Messageries Fluviales, Saigon
Barker, Commander A. S., commanding officer, U.S.S. *Enterprise*
Barker, J. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Barkham, T. W., (T. Weeks & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Barlow, G. P., government resident, Third Division, Sarawak
Barlow, H., merchant, Yokohama
Barlow, J. S., (Barlow & Wilson) engineer, Manila
Barmin, J., (Kunst & Albers) assistant, Wladiwostock
Barnard, A., merchant, Yokohama
Barnes, A., constable, British Consulate gaol, Shanghai
Barnes, C. L., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) agent, Manila
Barnett, C. W., municipal engineer, Penang
Baron, A., assistant, harbour master's office, Manila
Barradas, A. C., (Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.) clerk, Yokohama
Barradas, A. M., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Barradas, C. M., clerk, Post office
Barradas, T., clerk, Post-office
Barradas, V. F., (Chartered Bank of India) clerk, Yokohama
Barradas, Z. M., supdt. money order office, Post-office
Barrados, E. C., clerk, China Traders' Insurance Co., Queen's road
Barrados, M. F., clerk, Union Insurance Society, Praya
Barrantes, H. E., V., civil governor, Manila
Barre, F., (Lauts and Haesloop) clerk, Taiwanfoo
Barrera, E., clerk, Governor-General office, Manila
Barrett, Lieut. F. W., H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
Barretto, C. L., share broker, Hongkong
Barretto, A. V., merchant, Manila
Barretto, A. M., (A. V. Barretto) clerk, Manila
Barretto, E. M., (E. M. Barretto & Co.) merchant, and Italian consul, Manila
Barretto, J. A., (Birchal, Robinson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Barretto, L., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Barretto, L. A., (Findlay, Richardson, Son & Co.) clerk, Manila
Barretto, L. L., lieutenant, National Battalion, Macao (absent)
Barretto, L. L., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Barretto, M., organist, St. Joseph's Church, Singapore

Barretto, R. E., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Barrie, W., assist. superintending engineer, (Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co.), Yokohama
Barriere, Ch., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
Barrios, J. de, accountant, Banco Espanol Filipino, Manila
Barron, A., assist. accountant, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Singapore
Barros, A. A., captain, third Battalion, Macao
Barros, E., clerk to Registrar, Supreme Court
Barros, F. J., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Barros, J. F. E., (B. de S. Fernandes) clerk, Macao
Barrows, Miss M. J., missionary, Hiogo
Barry, house-owner, Saigon
Barry, J. J., P. A. Engineer, U.S.S. *Trenton*
Barry, Jas., boatswain, H.B.M.S. *Champion*
Barry, R., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Bartell, Miss L., assistant, Kopp's Hotel, Koolangsoo, Amoy
Bartenstein, F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Bartlett, H. A., captain marine corps, U.S.S. *Trenton*
Bartolomé, M., ecclesiastical department, Manila
Barton, Lieut.-Colonel G., assistant military secretary, Hongkong
Barton, Captain Z., British Government marine surveyor, Shanghai
Barwell, H. E., (Findlay, Richardson, Son & Co.) clerk, Manila
Barzaghi, G., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Basa, E., (J. M. Basa) clerk, Queen's road Central
Basa, J. M., merchant and proprietor City of Manila Cigar Store, Queen's road central
Basa, S., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
Bascett, T., captain, steamer *Kiangfoo*, Shanghai and Hankow
Basil, A. G., assistant master, Raffles Institution, Singapore
Basilisse, Bro., director West point Reformatory
Basoormanoff, N. K., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Basso, Rev. Roman Catholic missionary, Foochow
Bast, L., (Pasedag & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Basterrechea, I. M., (J. M. Fleming) clerk, Manila
Bastiani, J., fruit preserver, Singapore
Bastiani, P., fruit preserver, Singapore
Bastide, A. H. de la, Maritime Customs assistant (absent)
Bastide, L., assistant interpreter, French Consulate, Yokohama
Bastien, surveyor of works, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Bastien, E., architect and builder, Yokohama
Basto, A. A. J. de A. F. P., guarda marinha, Portuguese corvette *Estephania*
Basto, H. M., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Basto, J., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Bastos, A. J., Junr., lawyer, Macao
Basuiau, Rev. Fr., S.J.., Roman Catholic missionary & superior St. Xavier School, S'ghai
Bataille, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Bataille, chief surveyor, Saigon (absent)
Batavus, Ed. (Langfeldt & Mayers) agent, Hiogo
Batchelor, J., missionary, Hakodate
Batchelor, J. W., proprietor "Colonial Hotel," Yokohama
Batchelor, T, proprietor "Colonial Hotel," Yokohama
Bateman, F., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corporation) clerk, Singapore
Bateman, F. G., inspector of dangerous goods, Singapore
Bateman, H., teacher, Government School, Singapore
Bates, Rev. J., missionary, Ningpo
Bathgate, J., Jnr. (Bathgate & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Bathurst, H., second officer, steamer *Hailoong*, China Coast
Baticle, commis, M. F. str. *Aigrette*, Saigon

Batliwalla, B. L., (N. Mody & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Batteke, G., merchant, Osaka
Batten, G. G., proprietor *Penang Times*, Penang
Batten, W. T., engineer and secretary, Gas Company, Singapore
Battesti, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Battle, E., (Battle Hermanos & Co.) merchant, and consul for Mexico, Manila
Battle, J., (Battle Hermanos & Co.) merchant, Manila
Baud, A., (C. & J. Favre Brandt) assistant, Yokohama
Baud, Em., (E. Baud & Co.), contractor, Saigon
Bauermeister, A., (Speidel & Co.) agent, Haiphong
Baumann, A., (Sieber-Waser) merchant, Shanghai
Baumgarten, C., advocate and solicitor, Singapore
Baumgarten, H. A., advocate and solicitor, Malacca
Bausili, R., professor of pharmacy, University, Manila
Bautista, A. J., carriage keeper, Iloilo
Bauy, member of municipal council, Saigon
Bavier, Ernest de, (Bavier & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Bavier, Ed. T. de, (Bavier & Co.) merchant Yokohama
Bavier, V. de, (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Baxter, A. G., pilot, Taku (absent)
Baxter, J., (Baxter & Fittock) marine surveyor, Singapore
Bayfield, G. (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Bayley, F., manager Rest House, Kudat, British North Borneo
Baylis, Mrs., proprietrix, Hotel d'Europe, Penang
Bayly, Capt. J. C., R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Singapore
Bayne, W. G., agent, North China Insurance Company, Singapore
Baynes, G., overseer of works, Surveyor-general's department
Bazangeon, counsellor, Court of Appeal, Saigon
Bazangour, Serre de, director, Customs, Haiphong
Bazing, M., (C. & J. Trading Co.) manager tea department, Yokohama
Beadon, R. J., barrister-at-law, Tokio
Beal, J. P. B., (Robinson & Co.) manager, Penang
Beale, J. E., manager, *Japan Mail*, Yokohama
Bean, W., merchant, Chinkiang
Beart, E., secretary, Hongkong Club
Beato, F., merchant, Yokohama
Beattie, J., (Ilbert & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Beattie, J., (Maynard & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Beattie, R., (Kildoyle & Robertson) assistant, Yokohama
Beatty, Thos. E., (Imperial Naval Yard) boilermaker, Hiogo
Beatty, W. N., (Forrester & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Beau, C., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Sourabaya
Beauchamp, I. W., (P. M. S. S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Beauchamp, R. H., (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Beauchef, P., S. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
Beauger, accountant, Excise department, Saigon
Beaujais, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Beaumont, E., secretary, subinspeccion gral. del Ejercito, Manila
Beaumont, H. N., surgeon, U.S.S. *Enterprise*
Beaunier, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Beauperthuis, storekeeper, Messageries Maritimes, Saigon
Beauvais, superintendent of Customs, Namdinh
Beaux, J. de, fourth officer, steamer *A. Apcar*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Beck, F. C., van der, public vaccinator, govt. medical dept., Singapore
Beck, H., (Max Slevogt) clerk, Shanghai
Beck, J. M., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Penang

Becke, F. G., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Hankow
Beckel, P., (M. Martin) photographer, Singapore
Becker, sub-lieutenant, H.I. German M.S. *Stosch*
Becker, R., (Sander & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Beckhoff, Jas., overseer of roads, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Bedia, P. M. Garcia, intendente, military administration, Manila
Beer, A. de, Hiogo
Beer, G. de (Geo. Whymark & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Begg, C., medical practitioner, Hankow
Begley, C. W., (Foochow Ice Co.) manager, and agent river steamers, Foochow
Begot, drawing master, Military College, Tokio
Behn, P.. (Kunst & Albers) assistant, Wladiwostock
Behnke, H. A., Maritime Customs signalman, Taku
Behr, Max, (Katz Brothers) merchant, Singapore
Behr, Meyer, (Katz Brothers) assistant, Singapore
Behre, E., special agent, German Steamship Company of Hamburg, Queen's road
Beidek, O., (Falk & Beidek) merchant, Bangkok
Belfield, H. C., acting chief magistrate, Selangor
Beins, J., clerk, Resident Councillor's office, Malacca
Beins, J. M., inspector of burial grounds, Municipality, Singapore
Beins, L. R., second clerk, Municipality, Malacca
Beins, M., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Singapore
Belabre, de, second commis, French consulate, Shanghai
Belam, H., lieutenant, surveying service, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Belan, T., ("La Puerta de Sol") assistant, Iloilo
Belbin, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Belcher, R., second officer, steamer *Wingsang*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Belden, Lieut.-Comdr. S., executive officer, U.S.S. *Juniata*
Béliard, E., Director of the Interior, Saigon (absent)
Belilios, E. R., (Belilios & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst terrace
Belilios, J. R., merchant, Singapore
Bellen, chief, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Bellios, Patricio, Manila
Belliot, Rev. J. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Singapore
Bell, E. H., superintendent of police, Penang
Bell, F. H., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Bell, Rev. Jos. missionary, Teh-ngan, Hankow
Bell, T., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Shario-maru*, Japan
Bellamy, A., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Bellamy, H. F. superintendent of public works, Selangor
Bellaud, storekeeper, public works department, Saigon
Bellido y Bona, P., chief engineer, inspeccion de montes, Manila
Bellier, telegraphist, Cholon, Cochin China
Bello, J. C., lieutenant, third battalion, Macao
Belogolovy, A. A., merchant, Tientsin
Belokopitoff, J., (Skolnicoff) storekeeper, Wladiwostock
Beltran, P. R., clerk, Spanish Consulate, Praya
Benard, clerk, court of appeal, Saigon
Bender, Rev. H., missionary, Basil Mission, Kia yin chu, Canton
Benedict, Bro., teacher, St. Joseph's College, Robinson road
Benedicto, E., trader, Iloilo
Benedicto, J., trader, Iloilo
Benedictsen, A. Th., master mariner, Bangkok
Benetti, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Wellington street
Bengough, A. W., (Eastern Extension, A. and C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
Benilde, Bro., teacher, St. Joseph's College, Robinson Road

Benjamin, B. D , merchant, Shanghai
Benjamin, S. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) agent, Ningpo
Bennet, W., chief engineer, steamer *Greyhound*, Hongkong and Southern ports
Bennett, Rev. A. A., missionary, Yokohama
Bennett, C. C., (Mustard & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
Bennett, C. D., third officer, P. & O. steamer *Thibet*, Hongkong and Japan
Bennett, E. F., student, British Legation, Peking
Bennett, H., teacher, government school, Singapore
Bennett, J. A., captain, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Singapore
Bennett, J. W., (Mustard & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Bennett, W. E., surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Bennett, W. R., (Bennett and Steele), bill and bullion broker, Yokohama
Benning, A. H., captain, steamer *Kinkiang*, Hongkong and Macao
Benning, T. T., captain, steamer *Honam*, Canton river
Benois, captain, M. M. steamer *Menzaleh*, Hongkong and Japan
Benskin, J. W., assistant master, Raffles' Institution, Singapore
Benson, D., second officer, steamer *Danube*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Bentley, A. J. M., M.D., surgeon, Johore
Bentley, H. E., in charge of postal department, Johore
Benton, Miss E. J., missionary, Yokohama
Benton, O. N., Am. Presbyterian mission college, Tokio
Berard, E., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Berendt, A. F., master mariner, Bangkok
Beretta, P., merchant, Yokohama
Berge, inspector of roads, Saigon
Bergen, Rev. Paul D., missionary, Tsinan-foo
Bergen, Mrs., milliner, Hiogo
Berger, E., Yokohama
Bergholz, Leo. A., U.S. vice-consul, Chinkiang and Wuhu
Bergmann, G., (M. Perez) assistant, Manila
Berigny, T. H., assistant, Russell & Co.'s Kin Lee Yuen & Hongkew Wharves, S'hai
Bering, L. van, clerk, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Malacca
Berkeley, G. A., confectioner, &c., (Siam Ice Co.) Bangkok
Berland, head master, school at Vinhlong, Cochin-China
Berland, L., accountant, telegraph department, Bangkok
Berlin, A. P., foreman, China Sugar Refining Co., East point
Berlioz, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Hakodate
Bermejo, V. M., timber merchant, Iloilo
Bernabé, J. P. de, secretary, civil Governor's office, Manila
Bernard, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Bernard, telegraph overseer, Chaudoc, Cochin China
Bernard, Rev. Bro., sub-director, St. Joseph's College, Robinson road
Bernard, C., chief engineer, steamer *Kiangyung*, Shanghai and Hankow
Bernard, C. B., (Bernard & Wood) merchant, Yokohama
Bernard, F. C., bill broker, Singapore
Bernard, J., captain, Military Engineers, Manila
Berner, I., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Queen's road
Bernhardt, R., constable, German Consulate, Hiogo
Berniéres, A. M. de, deputy commissioner of Customs, Shanghai (absent)
Bernis, V., ayudante, Division Forestal, Ilicos Norte, Luzon
Bernom, Rev. A., French missionary, Swatow
Bernord, clerk, Direction of native affairs, Hanoi
Berre, chief, fifth office, Direction of the Interio , Saigon
Berre, Mrs., teacher, Chasseloup Laubat's College, Saigon
Berrick, G. B., (Berrick Brothers) stationer, Yokohama
Berrick, J., (Berrick Brothers) stationer, Yokohama

Berriz, M. R., gefe de negociado, Contaduric Gl. de Hacienda, Manila
Berruier, P., acting Treasury paymaster, Namdinh
Berry, C. G., inspector of police, Perak
Berry, J. C., M.D., missionary, Okayama, Japan
Berry, Lieut. A. G., U.S. gunboat *Palos*
Berry, Miss M. L., missionary, Chefoo
Bert, A., procureur general, administration of justice, Saigon (absent)
Berteaux, G., (Denis frères) clerk, Saigon
Berthaut, Capt., instructor, Military College, Tokio
Berthault, Mlle., tavernkeeper, Saigon
Berthelier, C., secretary, Telegraph department, Bangkok
Berthelier, F., auctioneer and broker, Saigon
Berthelot, C., sub-chief, French Municipal police, Shanghai
Berthon, L., assistant, French Post-office, Shanghai
Bertin-Davesneo, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Bertin, French Resident General, Banum, Cambodia
Bertoluci, M., assistant, Sociedad de Seguros Maritimos Mutuos, Manila
Bertran, J., assistant, public works department, Manila
Bertran, José, (Marcaida & Granados) clerk, Sorsogon, Philippines
B[illegible]and, telegraph overseer, Vinhlong, Cochin-China
B[illegible]te, R., contador, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
Bes d'Albaret, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Besse, mechanic, Cholon Rice Mill, Saigon
Best, C. H., (Tait & Co.) agent, Tamsui
Best, H. R., assistant engineer, public works department
Best, J. R., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Takao, Formosa
Best, L., trader, Haiphong
Bethell, T. H., (Nicolle & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Bethje, C., secretary and interpretor to minister for posts and telegraphs, Bangkok
Betts, J. A., Imperial Torpedo department, Whampoa
Betts, T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
Beurmann, C., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bevan, W. J., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Champion*
Beveridge, R., second engineer, steamer *Kungpai*, China coast
Bevilaqua, captain, M. M. steamer *Arethuse*, Haiphong and Saigon
Bevis, H. M., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) acting chief accountant, Queen's road
Beyer, L., (E. Schellhass & Co.) merchant (absent)
Bezaure, Vte. G. de, French vice-consul, Foochow
Bhabha, S. B., ship broker, Elgin street
Bhaisania, B. P., merchant, Canton
Bhassania, C. O., (Cursedjee Ookerjee Bhassania & Co.) merchant, Peel street
Bhuggut, R. R., commission agent, Gage street
Biagioni, F., (Dell' Oro & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Bianchi, A., (Dell' Oro & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Bickford, A. K., commander, H.B.M. sloop *Pegasus*
Bicknell, W. A., assistant master, Raffles' Institution, Singapore
Biddle, C., P.A. surgeon, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Biddulph, R. E., surgeon, H.B.M despatch vessel *Vigilant*
Bidet, secretary, French residency, Krattie, Cambodia
Bidwell, H. S., merchant, Shanghai
Bieber, Dr. E., German consul, Singapore (absent)
Bieber, Th., (Justus Lembke & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Biehl, J. C., (H. Sietas & Co.) storekeeper, Chefoo
Bielfeld, A., (A. & F. Bielfeld) auctioneer and broker, Shanghai
Bielfeld, F., (A. & F. Bielfeld) auctioneeer and broker, Shanghai
Bierbrauer-Brennstein, von, lieutenant, H. I. German M. gunboat *Iltis*

Biggs, Rev. L. C., M. A., chaplain, Malacca
Bigoteau, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Biguglia, de, warehouseman, Excise department, Hatren, Cochin China
Bilbatua, B., (H. G. Brown) assistant, Pitogo, Philippines
Billequin, A., professor of chemistry, Peking
Bing, A. C., marine surveyor and pilot, Singapore
Bing, W. C., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Bingham, J. A., United States Minister, Tokio
Binh, Paul, clerk, Municipal Council, Saigon
Biot, telegraph clerk, Pnompenh, Cambodia
Birch, E. W., second assistant colonial secretary, Singapore
Birch, J. K., magistrate, Province Wellesley
Birchal, E. F., (Birchal, Robinson & Co.) merchant, Manila
Bircham, W., (Eastern Extension A. & C. Telegraph Co.) cable jointer, Singapore
Birck, V., (Lohmann & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Bird, A. J., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Bird, E. A., (Bird & Co.) draper, Yokohama
Bird, S. G., (Bird & Palmer) architect, 2, Seymour terrace
Birrell, Jas. W., (Wm. McKerrow & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Birt, W., (W. Birt & Co.) hide 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, Rev. C. H., missionary, Tokio
Bishop, E., gunner, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Bishop, F. C., manager, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Yokohama
Bishop, J. D., C.E., telegraph engineer, & gl. manager, C. & J. Telephone Co., S'hai
Bisset, J., (Bisset & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Bissey, telegraphist, Cape Saint James, Cochin China
Bittley, F., third engineer, steamer *Zafiro*, Hongkong and Manila
Bizard, teacher, school at Cholon, Cochin-China
Bjelaeff, N., (Kunst & Albers) clerk, Wladiwostock
Bjurling, A., (A. Bjurling & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Blacas, L., sailmaker, Yokohama
Black, D. T., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Black, J. K., (Pho Chin Soo's Rice Mill) engineer, Bangkok
Black, Miss, China Inland missionary, Hanchong
Black, Miss L., China Inland missionary, Nganking
Black, Miss H., China Inland missionary, Hanchong
Blackburn, Lieut. H., "The Buffs"
Blackledge, Rev. Jas., missionary, Aoyama, Japan
Blackmore, J., merchant, Hiogo
Blackmore, Jos., captain steamer *Nanshan*, China Coast
Blair, E. T., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Blair, John, manager and secretary, Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore
Blaise, head master, Chasseloup-Laubat College, Saigon
Blake, John, (Taikoo Sugar Refining Co,) assistant, Quarry Bay
Blanc, A., agent, Messageries Fluviales, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Blanchard, A., smith, H.M. Naval Yard
Blanchard, W., pilot, Taku
Blanchet, Rev. C. T., missionary, Tokio
Blanchy, P., timber and stone merchant, and president Colonial Council, Saigon
Blanco, F., contador, Tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
Blanco, F., captain, steamer *Emuy*, Hongkong and Manila
Blanco, Fr. M., cura parraco, Iloilo
Blanco, M., inspector, Intendencia de Hacienda, Manila

Blanco, R., interpreter, Secretary General's office, Manila
Bland, J. O. P., Maritime Customs assistant, Hankow
Bland, R.N., passed cadet, colonial secretary's office, Singapore
Bland, T., cable jointer, Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co., Singapore
Blankenheim, F., foreman bookbinder, Government printing office, Singapore
Blankenheym, A. C., clerk, magistracy, Singapore
Blatchford, B. F., pilot, Newchwang
Blau, W., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Pedder's Wharf
Blaze, D. S., (Blaze, Reidel & Co.) druggist, Penang
Bleifus, R., (H. Grauert) clerk, Yokohama
Blesky, P., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Blethen, G. C., chief officer, str. *Yehsin*, China coast
Block, J., (H. Sietas & Co.) assistant, Chefoo
Blockley, Mrs., proprietrix "Occidental Hotel," Yokohama
Blodgett, E. W., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Blodgett, Rev. H., D.D., missionary, Peking
Blom, J., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Blondin, G., engineer, French municipal department, Shanghai
Bloume, civil engineer and architect, Haiphong
Bloume, proprietor of market, Haiphong
Blow, H., (H. Blow & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
Blowey, Albt., chief storeman, Naval Yard
Blum, H., (Oppenheimer Frères) agent, Yokohama
Blum, M., (Oppenheimer Frères) clerk, Kobe
Blunn, W., (John Little & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Bluntschli, G., (Cozon & Giraud) merchant, Shanghai
Boad, W., pilot, Taku
Boad, W., Customs watcher, Shanghai
Boag, J. T., (McDonald and Boag) bill broker, Yokohama
Boag, T. L., (Cocking & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Board, W. K., shipwright, Hiogo
Bocharoff, A., clerk, government telegraphs, Wladiwostock
Bocquet, stagiaire, Saigon
Bode, second lieutenant, H. I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
Boden, J., assistant, Taikoo Sugar Refinery, Quarry Bay
Bodereda, F. de P., Manila
Bodestyne, A. B., forest ranger, land office, Singapore
Bodestyne, J. H., storekeeper, Surveyor-General's office, Singapore
Boeddinghaus, C. E., merchant, Nagasaki
Bœhrer, Rev. J. E., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Boerner, G., (M. Perez) assistant, Manila
Boffey, Wm., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) tailor, Queen's road
Bogaardt, T. C., (Mansfield, Bogaardt & Co.) merchant, Singapore and Penang
Bogaërt, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Bogel, F. N., (Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co.) ship's constructor, Tokio
Böger, H., (Kirchner & Böger) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Boger, H. O., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Bogert, E. S., fleet medical inspector, U.S.S. *Trenton*
Bohlens, W., Osaka
Bohm, P., merchant, Yokohama
Bohnen, C., (Dufour Brothers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Boie, R., (P. Sartorius) chemist and druggist, Manila
Boin, E., tavern keeper, Saigon
Bois, Ed., (Welsh, Lewis & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bois, J. C., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Swatow
Boissonade de Fontarabie, G., legal adviser, Privy Council, Tokio

Boitard, commander, French gunboat *Escopette*, Saigon
Boix, C., (J. Zobel) assistant, Capiz, Philippines
Bolens, W., merchant, Hiogo
Boll, R., draper, Iloilo
Boll, R., "La Casa de Berlin," Manila
Boll, R., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Bollhalder, E., (Friederichs & Co.) clerk, Penang
Bollhorst, H., (C. Fressel & Co.) clerk, Manila
Bolliet, bookkeeper, Messageries Fluviales, Saigon
Bolton, F., (Ker & Co.) merchant, Manila
Bolton, Miss, missionary, Osaka
Bomanjee, F., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bompard, (A. Lacaze) assistant, Haiphong
Bonabeau, J., secretary, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Bonar, H. A. C., senior assistant, British Consulate, Hiogo
Bonardel, (Sailer & Bonardel) hairdresser, Saigon
Bond, C. W., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Bond, E. T., (Herbert Dent & Co.) assistant, Canton
Bond, I. S., M.L.C., (Bond and Drew) barrister-at-law, Singapore
Bondfield, Rev. G. H., missionary, Amoy
Bondville, J. J., apprentice, govt. medical department, Penang
Bondville, R., fitter, Prye River Dock, Penang
Bondville, W. H., scavenging overseer, Municipality, Penang
Bone, Rev. C., missionary, Canton
Bonesse, J., Hiogo
Bonet, interpreter, Colonial Council, Saigon
Bonger, E., manager, Club Concordia, Hiogo
Bonger, W. C., architect and surveyor, Hiogo
Boniface, second engineer, M. M. steamer *Volga*, Hongkong and Japan
Bonifacio, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Boning, G. D., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
Bonnal, French Resident, Sontay
Bonne, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Bonneau, controleur, Excise department, Mytho, Cochin-China
Bonneau, schoolmaster, French protectorate, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Bonnell, Rev. W. B., missionary, Shanghai
Bonnet, head storekeeper, railway works, Saigon
Bonnetête, receiver, land registry, Saigon
Bonnifay, entreposeur, Excise department, Cochin-China
Bono, C. V., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Kiukiang
Bono, J. F., trader, Iloilo
Bonsey, Rev. A., missionary, Hankow
Bonshin, J., apothecary, Krian, Perak
Boodilin, W. J., merchant, Tientsin
Boone, Dr. H. W., missionary, in charge of Hongkew hospital, Shanghai
Boone, Rev. W. J., D.D., Bishop of Am. Prot. Episcopal Ch., Shanghai
Booth, A. J., commander, revenue cruiser *Feihoo*, Amoy
Booth, Rev. E. S., missionary, Yokohama
Booth, G., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Booth, G., (Rottmann, Strome & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Booth, J., (Whitfield & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Boothby, W. O., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Cleopatra*
Boralho, M., accountant and distributor, judicial department, Macao
Borchardt, F., (Gas Company) clerk, and chancelier, Netherlands Consulate, Shanghai
Borioni, F., examiner, Customs, Jenchuan, Corea
Borius, surgeon in charge of hospital, Haiphong

Borja, M., (Singer Manufacturing Co.) clerk, Manila
Borkowsky, P., (Overbeck & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Borodin, J., (Steinbach & Co.) clerk, Wladiwostock
Borrero, E., oficial, Ayuntaimiento, Manila
Borres, J., (Birchal, Robinson & Co.) storekeeper, Cebu
Borthwick, J. L. D., P. A. engineer, U.S. sloop *Alert*
Borton, G., (Hotel des Colonies) assistant, Shanghai
Boscat, Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Boschajeff, Attorney General, Wladiwostock
Bose, surgeon, M. M. steamer *Ilissus*, Haiphong and Saigon
Bose, C. W. B. von, (Carlowitz & Co.) merchant, Canton (absent)
Bosse, master, school at Bentre, Cochin China
Bostholm, A., assistant engineer, Nico sk flour mill, Wladiwostock
Boswell, J. B., captain, str. *Ychsin*, China coast
Boswell, R. V., assistant supt. of works, Surveyor-General's office, Penang
Boteler, H. H., lieutenant and commander, H.B.M. gunboat *Cockchafer*
Botelho, A. A., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Botelho, A. C., clerk, Harbour Master's office
Botelho, B. M., (Wisner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Botelho, D., lightkeeper, Tsing-seu lighthouse, Amoy
Botelho, F. de S., (Chinese Insurance Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Botelho, G. S., foreman, Ordnance Store department
Botelho, J. M., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Shanghai
Botelho, J. M., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Botelho, R. F., (China Traders' Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bottomley, C. D., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) merchant, Praya
Boucart, sous-commissaire, naval department, Haiphong
Bouche, deputy procureur de la Republic, Saigon
Boucher, H., S. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
Bouchez, chief accountant, Messageries Fluviales, Saigon
Boudon, M., hotel keeper, Hiogo
Boudonnet, Lieut. T. G. A., comdr. of guard of honour, French Residency, Hué
Bouët, General, commander of troops, Saigon
Bougenot, president of court, French protectorate, Pnompenh, Cambodia
Bougoüin, Capt., military attaché, French Legation, Tokio
Bouillet, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Boukhovetsky, W., student interpreter, Russian Legation, Tokio
Boulanger, chief of section, railway works, Mytho, Cochin-China
Boulanger, counsellor, Court of Appeal, Saigon
Boulle, sub-commissioner, marine approvisionnements, Saigon
Boultbee, F. R., proprietor of tile works, Johore
Bourchier, Geo. L., assistant supt. of works, public works dept., Singapore
Bourdais, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Bourdin, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Bourdin, Mme, wine and spirit merchant, Saigon
Bourelle, Rev. F. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Bouret, Mme., tavernkeeper, Saigon
Bourgarel, accountant, Messageries Maritimes, Saigon
Bourguet, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Bourgueil, inspector of telegraph lines, Bangkok
Bourke, F. J., gaoler, Selangor
Bourne, F. S. A., British Consular r s dent, Chungking
Bourne, Wm., (Bourne & Co.) public tea inspector, Yokohama
Bourseau, controleur, Excise department, Saigon
Bouser, Hon. J. W., attorney-general, Singapore
Boussac, Rev. J. M., French missionary, Swatow

Boussion, counsellor, Court of Appeal, Saigon
Bouteiller, Mme., sub-mistress, municipal girls' schools, Saigon
Bouveret, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Bovet, A., (Bovet Bros. & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Bovis, F. de, (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) agent, Tientsin (absent)
Bowden, Rev. F., missionary, Hankow
Bowdler, E., assistant surveyor-general
Bowen, Sir Geo. Ferguson, G.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong
Bowen, M. G., (Katz Bros.) assistant, Singapore
Bowler, T. I., merchant and commission agent, Queen's road
Bowles, C. E., (Wotton & Deacon) solicitor, Queen's road
Bowling, Cy-Sergt. Major F., foreman of works, Royal Engineers
Bowman, J., constable, British Consulate Gaol, Shanghai
Bowman, A. R., (Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Bowring, C. T., Maritime Customs assistant, Foochow
Boyce, J., (H. & W. Dock Co.) engineer, Kowloon
Boyd, C., chief constable, Labuan
Boyd, J. G., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Boyd, T. D., (Boyd & Co.) merchant, Amoy (absent)
Boyd, W. A. (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Singapore
Boyd, W., superintendent of gaol, Malacca
Boyer, E., private secretary to Governor, Saigon
Boyer, J., proprietor "Grand Hotel," Yokohama
Boyes, F., (Boyes & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Boyle, A., (Wilks & Boyle) engineer, &c., Manila
Boyol, H. V., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Boyol, J. M., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Boyol, J. S., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shanghai
Bozier, G., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Brace, W. H., clerk of works, Public Works department, Selangor
Bradbery, E., deputy shipping master, marine department, Singapore
Braddell, R. W. L. (Braddell and Joaquim) barrister-at-law, Singapore
Braddell, T. de M. L., (Braddell & Joaquim) barrister-at-law, Singapore
Braddock, A. D., chief clerk, collector's officer, Lower Perak
Bradfield, J., proprietor, Shanghai Medical Hall, Shanghai
Bradfoot, S., fourth engineer, steamer *Taisang*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Bradford, E. E., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Sapphire*
Bradford, Lieut. Comdr. R. B., U.S.S. *Trenton*
Bradley, D. B., printer and publisher, Bangkok
Bradley, R., second officer, Indo-China steamer *Taisang*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Braess, C., (Meyer & Co.) merchant, and con. for Netherlands and Denmark, Hiogo
Braga, F. A., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Braga, F. X., (Hunt & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Braga, J., assistant, Spanish Royal mail steamers office, Manila
Braga, J., (A. S. Watson & Co) assistant, Manila
Braga, J. C., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Brake, J., constable, river police, Shanghai
Bramfitt, Rev. T., missionary, Wusueh, Hankow
Branco, J. A. V. C. C., lieutenant, Portuguese corvette *Estephania*
Brand, D., (Brand Brothers & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Brand, E., pilot, Shanghai
Brand, Wm., (Brand Bros. & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Brandão, A. C., merchant, Macao
Brandão, A. J., lieutenant, National battalion, Macao
Brandão, A. J., secretary, tax office, Macao
Brandao, A. J., (China Sugar Refining Co.) clerk, East point

Brandon, E. F., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Hankow
Brandram, Rev. J. B., missionary, Nagasaki
Brandt, D., (D. Brandt & Co.) merchant, and consul for Austria-Hungary, Singapore
Brandt, M. von, German Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking
Brandt, O., broker, Shanghai
Brandt, Miss L, teacher, Berlin Foundling Hospital, High street
Branson, E. J. W., clerk, Police Court, Penang
Branson, J. E., chief clerk, Treasury, Malacca
Branzell, A., contractor, Saigon
Brass, (Vve. Marrot) assistant, Pnompenh, Cambodia
Braun, R. Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Brauss, H., (Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Bravo y Goday, J., vice-secretary, Soc. Econ. de Amigos del Pais, Manila
Bray, Roman Catholic bishop, Kiukiang
Bray, H. W., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Bray, R. O., paymaster, H.B.M. sloop *Wanderer*
Braysher, C. Deighton, Maritime Customs assistant Harbour master, Shanghai
Brazier, H. W., Maritime Customs assistant, Chinkiang
Brazier, J. R., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
Brea, C. L., professor of medicine, University, Manila
Brearley, D. S., merchant, Yokohama
Bredenberg, A. T., watcher, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Bredon, M. B., Maritime Customs assistant in charge, Hoihow
Bredon, R. E., commissioner, Maritime Customs, Hankow
Brecks, Lieut. R. W., Royal Artillery, Hongkong
Breen, J., pilot, Nagasaki
Bregegère, teacher, Adran's school, Saigon
Breilet, registrar, archives office, law courts, Saigon
Brejard, A., chancelier, French consulate, Manila
Bremand, military surgeon, Haiphong
Bremner, D., inspector of police
Bremner, J., chief officer, steamer *Fooksang*, China Coast
Bren, librarian and stationer, Manila
Brenan, Byron, H.B.M. consul, Chefoo
Brenan, E. V., Maritime Customs harbour master, Newchwang
Brennand, Jas., general broker, Singapore
Brenner, R., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Brennwald, C., (Siber & Brennwald) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Brent, A., (Flint Kilby & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Brent, W., auctioneer, &c., and agent Ice Co., Hiogo
Brenton, R. O. B. C., lieutenant and commander H.B.M. gunboat *Merlin*
Brereton, Rev. W., chaplain, British Legation, Peking
Bret, J. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
Bret, Rev. L. E. A., teacher, College of Pulo Penang, Penang
Bretfeld, C., chief pilot, steamer *Kiangkwan*, Shanghai and Hankow
Breuer, O., (A. R. Marty) assistant, Kelung
Breuninger, H., (Siam Dispensary) manager, Bangkok
Brevin, W., second officer, steamer *Peking*, Hongkong and Shanghai
Brewer, H., chief engineer, steamer *Amoy*, Hongkong and Shanghai
Brewer, Rev. J. W., missionary, Wuchang
Brewer, J. S., Government marine surveyor, Harbour Office
Brewer, W., bookseller, Queen's road
Brewer, W. J., inspector of police, Perak
Brewitt, P., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Brewster, E. J., deputy magistrate, Salama, Perak
Brewster, F. W., clerk, collector's office, Lower Perak

Brias, E., medical practitioner, Iloilo
Bride, E., boatswain, H.B.M. sloop *Daring*
Bridie, Rev. W., missionary, Fatshan, Canton
Bridson, J. R., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Merlin*
Brien, agent, Messageries Fluviales, Battambang, Siam
Brien, O., chief telegraphist, Phratabong, Siam
Brière, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Briffaut, J., Union restaurant, Nagasaki
Briffaux, trader, Haiphong
Bright, W., Maritime Customs, proof reader, Shanghai
Brigstocke, A. H., assistant paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Sapphire*
Brinckmann, H., (D. Brandt & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Brinkley, Capt. F., R. A., proprietor and editor, *Japan Mail*, Yokohama
Brinkmann, J. G., (Brinkmann & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Brinkworth, B. J. S., (Kelly & Co.) bookseller, &c., Yokohama
Brinkworth, Geo., (Kelly & Walsh) assistant, Shanghai
Briones, F., (Llanos, Tapia & Co.) clerk, Manila
Brioso, E. R., (Larrinaga & Echeita) merchant, Manila
Brissander, F. A., chief officer, *Kungpai*, China coast
Brisse, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Bristow, H. W., chief clerk, Assistant Residency, Perak
Bristow, J. W., clerk, Land office, and postmaster, Selangor
Britanico, L., rice merchant, Iloilo
Britto, A. de, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Britto, C. A. de, (Russell & Co.) clerk, Canton
Britto, Major C. J. de, public works department, Macao
Britto, J., clerk, Catholic Cercle, Pottinger street
Britto, J. de, (Herbert Dent & Co.) assistant, Canton
Britto, J., (China and Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Britto, J. L., de, assistant, Silk Condition House, Canton
Britto, J. M., clerk, Chamber of Commerce
Britto, L. de, (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
Britto, P. J., assistant, Canton Hotel, Canton
Broadbent, J. F., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) accountant, Yokohama
Broadbent, J. W., (Harris, Goodwin & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Brock, John, boatswain, H.B.M.S. *Curacoa*
Brock, R. A., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Brock, W., third engineer, steamer *Kiangteen*, Shanghai and Ningpo
Brockdorf, H. J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Hoihow
Brockelmann, F. A., (Pustau & Co.) clerk, Canton
Brockett, G. T., commission agent, and proprietor Foochow Hotel, Foochow
Brockmann, C., (Windsor, Rose & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Brockmann, G., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
Brodersen, C., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Broin, secretary, Service Anministratif, Hanoi
Brokaw, Miss M. E., missionary, Nagasaki
Broker, Kapitain-lieutenant, H.I. German M.S. *Stosch*
Bromley, A. C. B., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Swift*
Bromley, G. T., United States Consul, Tientsin
Brondeau, Thos., warehouseman, Excise department, Cambodia
Bronkhurst, J., manager Lettybrook estate, Johore
Brooke, H. H. Charles, Rajah of Sarawak, Kuching, Borneo (absent)
Brooke, J. H., proprietor and editor, *Japan Herald*, Yokohama
Brooking, R. gunner, H.B.M. gunboat *Firebrand*
Brooks, W. P., Agricultural College, Sapporo, Japan
Brosche, H., Maritime Customs assistant, Ningpo

Brost, H., foreman carpenter, H. & W. Dock Co., Kowloon
Brotelaude, Rev. C., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
Brou, sub-chief of Cochin China telegraph service, Saigon
Broumton, J. F., China Inland missionary, Kwei-yang
Brousse, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Brower, T. L., (C. & J. Trading Company) clerk, Yokohama
Browhill, J., second engineer, steamer *Powan*, Hongkong and Canton
Brown, A., second engineer, str. *Kiaug-yu*, Shanghai and Hankow
Brown, A., (Kido Unyu Kai-ha) chief supervising engineer, Yokohama
Brown, A. D., superintendent, Shanghai Electric Co., Shanghai
Brown, A. R., assistant superintendent, marine department, Tokio
Brown, C., underground manager, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
Brown, C., proprietor, Imperial Hotel, Nagasaki
Brown, Ch., "Hotel des Colonies," Shanghai
Brown, E. A. B., manager, Prye Sugar Estate Co., Province Wellesley
Brown, D., (Brown & Co.) merchant, Penang (absent)
Brown, D., (Taikoo Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, Quarry Bay
Brown, F. J., captain, Kiodo Unyu Kaisha str. *Kii-maru*, Japan
Brown, G. S., assistant master, Raffles Institution, Singapore
Brown, G., second engineer, str. *Yehsin*, China coast
Brown, G., third engineer, str. *Chintung*, China coast
Brown, H., sergeant, Naval Yard police
Brown, H., third engineer, steamer *Danube*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Brown, H. D., managing director of Dock, Amoy
Brown, H. G., timber merchant, Laguimanoc, Tayabas, Philippines
Brown, J., (Lee Yuen Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, Bowrington
Brown, J. A., (Brown & Co.) assistant, Penang
Brown, J., proprietor, Star tavern, Hiogo
Brown, J., second engineer, steamer *Mongkut*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Brown, J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Brown, J. L., foreman collector, H.K. Steam Laundry Co., Bowrington
Brown, J. L., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Hankow
Brown, J. McLeavy, Maritime Customs, commissioner, Amoy
Brown, L. C., (Brown & Co.) merchant, Penang
Brown, M. Jr., (C. & J. Favre-Brandt) assistant, Yokohama
Brown, Rev. N., D.D., missionary, Yokohama
Brown, R., (J. R. Belilios) clerk, Singapore
Brown, R. M., (Engineering and Mining Co.) secretary, Tientsin
Brown, R. P., third engineer, P. & O. steamer *Thibet*, Hongkong and Japan
Brown, R. W., sub-accountant, Chartered Bank of India, &c., Queen's road
Brown, T., (Kelly & Walsh) bookseller, &c., Shanghai
Brown, T. McC., clerk, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai
Brown, W. C., M.D., New Medical Hall, Penang
Brown, Wm., second engineer, str. *Fu-shun*, China coast
Brown, Miss E. M., missionary, Kobe
Browne, H. St. John, (Browne & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Browne, S. C., surgeon, H.B.M. gunboat *Cockchafer*
Browne, S. D., lieutenant, Royal Artillery, Singapore
Browne, W. C., inspector of nuisances, Singapore
Brownlow, C. W., lieutenant, Royal Artillery
Brownlow, M. F., maritime customs assistant, Tamsui
Bru, second captain, M. M. steamer *Ilissus*, Haiphong and Saigon
Bruce, constable, British Legation, Peking
Bruce, F. G., third engineer, steamer *Kiangyung*, Shanghai and Hankow
Bruce, F. W., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Bruce, J. R., apothecary, Government medical department, Penang

Bruce, J. R., sub-postmaster, Balek Pulan, Penang
Bruce, R. E., commission agent, Kiungchow
Bruce, R. H., (Tait & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Bruhn, L., master mariner, Bangkok
Bruine, J., cook, "Hotel des Colonies," Shanghai
Brun, warehouseman, Excise department, Soctrang, Cochin-China
Brun, H., (Brun & Chauvin) farrier, Saigon
Brun, J., Upper Yangtsze pilot, Shanghai
Brunat, P., manager, Russell & Co.'s silk filature, Shanghai
Brunner, Chas. A., (Jas. Hirschbrunner) assistant, Tientsin
Brunner, J. G., (C. Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
Bruno, pilot, Saigon
Brunt, G. H., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Canton
Bryan, Rev. A. V., missionary, Tokio
Bryant, A. T., cadet studying Malay, Colonial Secretary's office, Singapore
Bryant, N. E., Maritime Customs clerk, Canton
Bryer, A. C., (Fearon, Low & Co.) tea inspector, Amoy
Bryner, J., shipping agent, Wladiwostock
Buard, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Buchanan, A., (J. Smith) clerk, Cebu
Buchanan, G., captain, steamer *Kungpai*, China coast
Buchanan, Jas., (J. P. Bisset & Co.) land agent and broker, Shanghai
Buchanan, W., (J. P. Bisset & Co.) land agent and broker, Shanghai (absent)
Buchanan, W. W., ensign, U.S. sloop *Alert*
Buchanan, Mrs., head mistress, Roman Catholic Girl's School, Singapore
Bucher, H., engineer, Chefoo Filanda, Chefoo
Buchheister, J. J., merchant, Shanghai
Buck, H., (Buck & Ramsay) tailor, Shanghai
Buck, M., (Labhart & Co.) clerk, Manila
Buck, Q. A., superintendent of police, Kuching, Sarawak
Buckley, C. B., (Rodyk & Davidson) solicitor, Singapore
Buckley, H. P., (Alfred Dent & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Buckmaster, G. W., reserve engineer, Mitsu Bishi S. S. Co., Hakodate
Buckow, A., (Medical Hall) assistant, Queen's road
Budd, Rev. Chas., missionary, Amoy
Budd, H. E., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
Budd, J. C., manager, Chartered Bank of India, &c., Penang
Budler, H., vice-consul, German consulate, Jenchuan, Corea
Buenaventura, J. C., (Garchitorena & Co.) assistant, Manila
Bueno y Chicoy, F., medical practitioner, and professor, University, Manila
Buhle, H. P., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Buitrago, G., professor of philosophy, University, Manila
Bukow, P., (E. Meyer & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Bula y Vazgulz, I. L., comandante general, naval forces, Manila
Bulgin, Jas., editor, *China Mail*, Wyndham street
Bulharry, A., Maritime Customs salt watcher, Hankow
Bull, F., second officer, steamer *Marie*, Hongkong and Manila
Bull, F. H., (W. M. Strachan & Co.) silk inspector, Yokohama
Bull, M., maritime customs tidewaiter, Canton
Bullard, W., superintendent, Telegraph office, Macao
Bullock, T. L., first assistant, British Consulate, Shanghai
Bulmer, W., (Engineering and Mining Co.) boiler maker, Tientsin
Bunbury, Lieut. V. T., "The Buffs," East Kent Regiment
Bunda, A., (Battle Hermanos & Co.) clerk, Manila
Bunker, C. G., (Linstead & Davis) clerk, Queen's road
Bunt, W., marine engineer, Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai

Bunting, J., merchant, Yokohama
Buquet, acting inspector of police, Cholon, Cochin China
Burbe, (H. Pere) assistant, Saigon
Burbidge, W., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
Burchardi, F. A., (Gipperich & Burchardi) merchant, Shanghai
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
Buren, J. S., van, (P. M. S. S. Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Burge, F. J., medical practitioner, Shanghai
Burgermeister, E., teacher of German, foreign language school, Tokio
Burghignoli, Very Rev. G., pro-vicar apostolic, Roman Catholic church, Wellington st,
Burgoyne, G., (Geo. F. Maclean) clerk, Chefoo
Burgoyne, J. W. H., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Burjorjee, Dadabhoy, broker, Shanghai
Burke, A., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Burke, J., warder, gaol, Singapore
Burke, J., M.D., surgeon to British consulate, &c., Manila (absent)
Burkill, A. R., public silk inspector, Shanghai
Burkinshaw, J., (Donaldson & Burkinshaw) attorney, Singapore
Burman, A., (Dyce & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Burmeister, Emil, (Schmidt & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Burner, W. H., chief engineer, H.B.M.S. *Cleopatra*
Burnet, R., agent National Bible Society of Scotland, Wuhu
Burnett, J. H., merchant, Hankow
Burnett, T. G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Burnett, T. S., fleet surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Burnett, W. E., China Inland missionary, Faucheng
Burnett, Miss M. A., missionary, Shanghai
Burnie, Ed., marine surveyor, Praya
Burno, Rev. F. G., procurator, Dominican Mission, Caine road
Burns, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
Burns, Sergt. J., corp of artificers, Ordnance Store department
Burnside, P., (Busch, Schraub & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Buroi, L., (Hongkew Toilet Club) assistant, Shanghai
Burr, W. A., pilot, Shanghai
Burrell, T., (Martin & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Burridge, C., clerk, H. B. M. naval yard, Yokohama
Burrows, A., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Burrows, H., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Wuhu
Burrows, T. D., Maritime Customs boat officer, Hankow
Burstow, H., chief engineer, H.B.M. sloop *Daring*
Burton, W. M., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Bury, A. J., (Wilkinson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Busch, H., (Simon, Evers & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Busch, H., (Möller & Meisner) shipchandler, Bangkok (absent)
Busch, L., (Kunst & Albers) clerk, Wladiwostock
Buschendorff, A. W., proprietor, Beach Hotel, Chefoo
Buschmann, J., pilot, Amoy
Buschmann, R., (Ed. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Praya
Buschmann, R., (Ed. Schellhass & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Praya
Buse, J., merchant, Shanghai
Bushby, G., (Maitland & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bush, F. D., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Canton
Bush, H. A., (Bush Brothers) clerk, Newchwang
Bush, Henry E., (Bush Brothers) merchant, Newchwang
Bush, Capt. John, harbour master, and managing director of Dock Co., Bangkok

Bush, L. L., manager, Pootung Wharf and Godown Co., Shanghai
Bushell, S. W., M.D., physician to British Legation, Peking
Bushell, Miss, missionary, Foochow
Busquet, G., (Marcaida & Granados) clerk, Manila
Bussy, Rev. Fr. de, S. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
Bustamante, A., (Tillson, Hermann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Bustillo, J. de F., presidente de sala, real audiencia, Manila (absent)
Bustillos, V. P., contador decano, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
Busto, M. del, engineer, Forestry Department, Manila
Buswell, W. J., inspector of police, Thaiping, Perak
Buswell, Walter, sub-inspector of police, Perak
Buthmann, C. J. B., captain, steamer *Dicky*, Bangkok
Butland, Geo., undertaker, Yokohama
Butland, Miss, China Inland missionary, Chentu
Butler, A., assistant, collector's office, Lower Perak
Butler, A., military instructor, &c., Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai
Butler, Geo., public tea inspector, Shanghai
Butler, J. M., overseer of works, Surveyor-General's Office
Butler, Rev. John, missionary, Ningpo
Butler, T. S., steward, Sailors' Home, Singapore
Butler, Thos., secretary, Straits Insurance Co., Singapore
Butler, Miss E. M., missionary, Canton
Butt, G. W., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) acting accountant, Singapore
Buttanshaw, Lieut. E. T., "The Buffs"
Butterworth, A. H., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Buttles, E. M., (Engineering and Mining Co.) electrician and chemist, Tientsin
Bux, S. E., (D. Nowrojee) clerk, Queen's road
Buxton, Major J. W. F., R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Singapore
Buyers, A., manager, Prye River Dock, Penang
Buyers, C. B., second engineer, steamer *Yungching*, China coast
Buyers, W. B., chief engineer, steamer *Fungshun*, China coast
Buzzell, Miss M. A., missionary, Swatow
Byramjee, Bomanjee, broker, Old Bailey
Byres, G. M., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) assistant accountant, Shanghai
Byrne, E., broker and marine surveyor, Hiogo
Byrne, E., (Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co.) manager, Shanghai (absent)
Bywater, Rev. M. J., missionary, Banting and Sebetan, Sarawak
Byworth, D. C., Maritime Customs chief examiner, Canton
Byworth, L. A., Maritime Customs examiner, Swatow

Cabañas, N., ministro letrado, Tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
Caburrus, J. B., teacher arithmetic, Nautical academy, Manila
Cabeldu, P. S., tailor & outfitter, Hiogo
Cabo, C., gefe de negociado, Civil Governor's office, Manila
Cabral, F. A. C., commander, Portuguese corvette *Estephania*
Cabral, J. A. R., professor of Latin, St. Joseph's College, and acting treasurer, Macao
Cabrera y Alvarado, F., ensign, civil horse guards, Manila
Cacho, F., sub-delegado de farmacia, Iloilo
Cada, Y., (Singer Manufacturing Co.) clerk, Manila
Cadell, A. J. R., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Cadell, G. E. A., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Cadell, W. A., (Borneo Co.) assistant manager, Singapore (absent)
Cadenas, J., (Innes & Keyser) clerk, Iloilo
Cadien, Wm., assistant, Luzon Sugar Refinery, Manila
Cadilhac, Rev. H., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
Cady, Rev. C. M., missionary, Kioto, Japan

Caffort, cadet, native affairs department, Saigon
Cagigas, J. de las (Ayala & Co.) merchant, Manila
Caillié, engineer-in-chief of Public Works, Saigon
Cain, J. W., (H. & W. Dock Co.) clerk, Cosmopolitan Dock
Cairncross, A., second engineer, steamer *Haeshin*, China coast
Cairns, J., engineer, Tan Kim Cheng rice mill, Bangkok
Caldarola, Mlle. A., assistant, Russell & Co.'s Silk Filature, Shanghai
Caldas, A., adjutant, National Battalion, Macao
Caldas, A. A. de S., ensign, third battalion, Macao
Caldbeck, E. J., (Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.) wine merchant, Shanghai
Calder, J. F., (Nagasaki Dockyard) manager, Nagasaki
Caldicott, H., clerk of works, Surveyor General's department, Singapore
Caldwell, D. E., solicitor, 50, Queen's road
Caldwell, G. A., (H. & W. Dock Co.) bookkeeper, Praya central
Calero, F. E., auctioneer and commission agent, Manila
Calixto, E., (Marcaida & Granados) clerk, Manila
Calixto, S., (Marcaida & Granados) clerk, Manila
Calkins, Lieut. C. G., U.S.S. *Trenton*
Callaghan, F. G., magistrate in charge, Darrel Bay, Silam, Sabah
Callaway, F. A., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Penang
Callaway, J. W., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Callcott, J. H., C.E., supdt. of works, Surveyor General's office, Singapore
Calver, E. V., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Newchwang
Calvo, A., assistant, "La Puerta del Sol," Manila
Calvo, L., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Calvo, M., (Diaz Puertas & Co.) assistant, Manila
Calvo y Muñoz, F., jefe de seccion, liquidadora de colleciones y labores, Manila
Camajee, H. D., (D. N. Camajee & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Cámara, A. de la, engineer, public works department, Manila
Camara, J. de la, surgeon, army medical department, Manila
Cámara, M. de, assistant, public works department, Manila
Camara, P. S., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Cameron, A., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Cameron, A., engineer, Sadong coal mine, Sarawak
Cameron, E. C., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Cameron, Ewen, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) manager, Shanghai (absent)
Cameron, H., pilot, Shanghai
Cameron, J. B., chief inspector of police, Shanghai
Cameron, Capt. M. A., R.E., deputy col. engineer and surveyor-general, Penang.
Cameron, P. E., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Cameron, R., boiler-maker, Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore
Cameron, Mrs. J., proprietrix, *Straits Times*, Singapore
Camino, A., alferez, Carabineros, Iloilo
Camino, F. P. de, oficial, contaduria de hacienda, Manila
Camouilly, chief registrar of lands, Saigon
Campagne, warehouseman, Excise department, Travinh, Cochin-China
Campana, D. Bottier, Yokohama
Campana, controleur, Excise department, Saigon
Campbell, Alexander, merchant, Kiukiang
Campbell, C. W., student, British Legation, Peking
Campbell, D. C., pilot, Shanghai
Campbell, H., hairdresser, Queen's road
Campbell, J. A. G., collector and magistrate, Langat Jugra, Selangor
Campbell, John, (Campbell, Heard & Co.) engineer, Singapore
Campbell, M., third engineer, steamer *Kong Beng*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Campbell, R. M., (Agra Bank) acting accountant, Shanghai

Campbell, S., Maritime Customs assistant, Chefoo
Campbell, T., engine driver, fire brigade department
Campbell, T. M., Maritime Customs, assistant examiner, Shanghai
Campbell, Rev. Wm., missionary, Taiwan-foo
Campion, commander, gunboat, *Alouette*, Saigon
Campos, A. P., (Cozon & Giraud) clerk, Shanghai
Campos, A. H. de, master mariner, Bangkok
Campos, B. P., (Noronha & Co.) foreman, Zetland street
Campos, E. P., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Campos, F. N. de, (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Shanghai
Campos, J. M., general foreman, Ordnance Store Department
Campos, L. P., clerk, P. & O.S.N. Co., Praya
Campos, L. P., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Canal, clerk to registrar of Courts of Appeal and first instance, Saigon
Cañal, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Foochow
Canavarro, J. de S. C., ensign, third battalion, Macao
Cance, W., broker, Shanghai
Candalija, A., ordenador, civil administration, Manila
Candelas, J. A., civil doctor, and health officer of port, Manila
Candlin, Rev. G. T., missionary, Tientsin
Cane, A., (Butterfield and Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Cane, Geo, (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Canet, director of works, Saigon-Mytho railway
Canizares, E., captain, military engineers, Manila
Cann, W., (McAlister & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Cantillo, J. G., telegraph official, Manila
Cantley, N., superintendent Botanical Gardens, Singapore
Canty, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Capagorry, C., "Restaurant de Paris," Manila
Capdevila, M. A., hotel keeper, Iloilo
Capel, A. C., barrister-at-law, Penang
Capel, H., inspector of nuisances, Singapore
Capel, J. B., (A. C. Capel) managing clerk, Penang
Capelo, F., professor of medicine, University, Manila
Caperton, Lieut. W. B., U.S.S. *Ossipee*
Caplen, storekeeper, Messageries Fluviales, Saigon
Cappeletti, G. V., Tokio
Capper, A. H., passed cadet, Colonial Secretary's office, Singapore
Capua, J. S. Andreas, postmaster and inspector of telegraphs, Manila
Capuli, F., (Llanos, Tapia & Co.) clerk, Manila
Carabelli, B., proprietor Restaurant de France, Cholon, Cochin China (absent)
Carabelli, R., lawyer, and acting mayor, Saigon
Carapiet, Sandakan, Sabah
Carapiet, M. J., merchant, Singapore
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
Carbon, clerk, immigration department, Haiphong
Carbonel, Vve., café keeper, Haiphong
Cardenas, J., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
Cardi, J., member of municipal council, Saigon
Cardinot, A., chief engineer, M. M. steamer *Tanais*, Hongkong and Japan
Cardona, V. Ulecia y, aide-de-camp to Governor General, Manila
Cardoso, A. M., immediato, Portuguese gunboat *Tamega*
Cardu, S., architect and contractor, Bangkok
Cardwell, J. E., missionary, Ta-ku-tâng, Kiukiang

Carew, W. R. H., sheriff, Singapore
Carey, C. E. E, midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Champion*
Carion, F. F., assistant, Hall and Holtz Co-operative Co., Shanghai
Carl, F. A., assistant, Maritime Customs, Newchwang
Carlassare, Rt. Rev. Fr. V. E., Roman Catholic bishop, Hankow
Carles, pilot, Saigon
Carles, W. R., British vice-consul, Jenchuan, Corea
Carlier, headmaster, Adran's College, Saigon
Carlill, A. J. H., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Carlos, B, pilot, Newchwang
Carlson, F., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) Woosung Station, Shanghai
Carlson, W., first berthing officer, Harbour Master's office, Shanghai
Carlson, F., chief pilot, str. *Kiangtung*, Shanghai and Hankow
Carmelo, E., assistant, Inspeccion de Montes, Manila
Carmichael, Jas., proprietor *Straits Intelligence*, Singapore
Carnegy, F., apothecary, govt. medical department, Penang
Carneiro, E., (A. R. Marty) assistant, Kelung
Carneiro, F. X., acting clerk and marshal, United States consulate, Amoy
Carneiro, J. V., (H. J. Holmes) clerk, Queen's road
Carneiro, J. L., writer, Naval Yard
Carneiro, J., ward-master, Small Pox Hospital, West point
Carnelli, G., assistant examiner, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Carnie, F., commission agent, Chinkiang
Caro, R., telegraph official, Manila
Caroll, C., overseer of roads, Municipality, Penang
Carolp, blacksmith, Haiphong
Carr, P., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Carr, R A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Carr, R. P., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Carr, S. R., (John Little & Co.) warehouseman, Singapore
Carr, W., (New Harbour Dock Co.) assistant engineer, Singapore
Carr, Miss, (Rose, Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Carrall, J. W., acting deputy commissioner of customs, Foochow
Carrasco, E., assistant, Compania General de Tabacos, Manila
Carrere, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Carreterro, B. V., oficial, tesoreria general, Manila
Carrew, H. C., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Tokai-Maru*, Japan
Carrier, inspector of schools, Saigon
Carroll, J., (Henry Cook) assistant, Yokohama
Carroll, J. D., Hiogo
Carson, Rev. J., missionary, Newchwang
Carst, Captain Jan, manager, Salvage Company, Yokohama
Carswell, R., (New Harbour Dock Co.) assistant engineer, Singapore
Carter, J., pilot, and storekeeper, Shanghai
Carter, Thos., shipwright and blacksmith, Tank Lane
Carter, W. H., (Carter & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Cartman, F. A., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Wuhu
Cartuyvels, F. J., consul-general for Belgium, Manila
Cartwell, Miss M. J., missionary, Tokio
Carvajal, F. (Carlos Plitt) assistant, Manila
Carvalho, A., procurador's department, Macao
Carvalho, C. F., clerk, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Queen's road
Carvalho, C. C., (Amoy Dock Co.,) accountant, Amoy
Carvalho, E. A. de, clerk, Colonial Treasury
Carvalho, F., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Carvalho, F. A., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's Road

Carvalho, G. M. de, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Carvalho, H. de, (Union Insurance Society,) clerk, Pedder's Wharf
Carvalho, J. A., (Chartered Bank of India, &c.) clerk, Queen's road
Carvalho, J. A. de, first clerk and cashier, Colonial Treasury
Carvalho, J. J. dos P., clerk, colonial secretary's office, Macao
Carvalho, J. J. C., consul general for Portugal, Shanghai
Carvalho, J. J. T. d'A., guarda marinha, Portuguese corvette *Estephania*
Carvalho, J. M., (Carlowitz Co.) clerk, Icehouse lane
Carvalho, L. F., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Carvalho, M. de, (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Carvalho, P. M. de, (New Oriental Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Cary, Rev. O., Jr., missionary, Okayama, Japan
Casademunt, F., secretary, New Port Works department, Manila
Casas y Marty, T., sub-inspector, Sanidad militar, Manila
Casbron, Rev. C., Roman Catholic missionary, Singapore
Cascarosa, R., oficial, Civil Governor's office, Manila
Case, E. J., boatswain, H.B.M.S. *Cleopatra*
Casement, Lieut. J., H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Cashim, J. W., (Braddell & Joaquim) chief clerk, Singapore
Cashim, N. W., clerk, Stamp office, Singapore
Caspari, Miss Y., missionary, Osaka
Cass, F., (Russell & Co) clerk, Amoy
Cassumbhoy, E., furniture dealer, Beaconsfield Arcade
Cassumbhoy, M., (Jairezbhoy Peerbhoy & Co.) clerk, Wellington street
Cassumbhoy, S. E., (E. Cassumbhoy) furniture dealer, Beaconsfield Arcade
Castano, G., teniente fiscal, real audiencia, Manila
Castel Branco, F. V. C. E., lieutenant, third battalion, Macao
Castel, Cte. R. de Viel, secretary, French Legation, Tokio
Castella, N., proprietor "La Esperanza" Hotel, Manila
Castellon, M., commandant of civil guard, Iloilo
Castéra, pilot, Saigon
Castilla, L. de, apprentice, Municipal Works department, Singapore
Castillo, S. P. de, purser, receiving ship *Corea*, Shanghai
Castillo y Trigueros, L. del, minister resident, Spanish Legation, Yokohama
Castolloto y Villafranca, R., magistrate, Manila (absent)
Castro, A. F. de, engineer, Division Forestal, Albay, Luzon
Castro, A. G. de, reporter, Supreme Court, Manila
Castro, C. C. de, Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Castro, C. M., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Castro, G. B. A., Maritime Customs examiner, Tientsin
Castro, G. F. de, surgeon, Portuguese corvette *Estephania*
Castro, H. de, assistant, agencia maritima y de aduanas, Manila
Castro, J. de, secretary, Military Engineers, Manila
Castro, M. P. de S., secretary general, Macao
Castro, N., (Earnshaw & Co.) engineer, Manila
Castro y Gabalda, M., engineer, Forestry department, Manila
Caswell, W., "La Casa de Berlin," Iloilo
Catala y Alonso, E., second chief of naval forces, Manila
Catani, surgeon, M. M. steamer *Saigon*, Haiphong and Saigon
Cathcart, W. F., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Ossipee*
Catoire, A., timber merchant, Saigon
Cattell, Lt.-Colonel E., district paymaster, Army Pay department (absent)
Caudrelier, L., storekeeper, Yokohama
Caulfeild, C., contractor, stone quarries, Bukit Gantang, Perak
Caulfeild, F. St. Geo., state engineer and surveyor, Perak
Caunter, A., clerk, Resident Councillor's office, Penang

Cavagliani, R., fireworks manufacturer, Manila
Cavanna, J., alferece, Guardia Civil veterana, Manila
Cavard, chief engineer, M.M. steamer *Menzaleh*, Hongkong and Japan
Cave, H. W., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Cavelty, trader, Haiphong
Cawasjee, E., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Gage street
Cayol, chief, second office, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Cazaban, F. J. L., chancelier, French consulate, Singapore
Cecealdi, trader, Haiphong
Centeno y Garcia, J., inspector general of mines, Manila
Center, A., agent, P. M. S. S. Co., Yokohama
Cercal, Baron de, (A. A. De Mello & Co.) merchant, & consul for Italy, &c., Macao
Cereceda, E., lieutenant of caribineros, Albay, Philippines
Cereso, A., dentist, Manila
Cerruti, G., manager, Malay Fruit Preserving Co., Singapore
Céspedes, L., architect, Public Works department, Manila
Chaalons, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Chabaud, captain, M. M. steamer *Ilissus*, Haiphong and Saigon
Chacon y Silva, F., third secretary, Spanish Legation, Yokohama
Chagas, M. J., inspector of cargo boats and junks, Harbour Master's department
Chalant, F., (Shaw & Chalant) timber merchant, Bangkok
Challet, A., "Restaurant de Paris," Manila
Challons, A., foreman platelayer, railway service, Yokohama
Chalmers, A. M., student interpreter, British Legation, Tokio
Chalmers, J. L., Maritime Customs assistant in charge, Ichang
Chalmers, Rev. J., LL.D., missionary, London Mission, Staunton street
Chaloner, J. F., boilermaker, Prye River Dock, Penang
Chamberlain, B. H., professor of English, Naval School, Tokio
Chamberlain, C., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Formosa
Chambers, H. J. J., (John Gittins & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Chambodut, Rev. C. M., French missionary, Swatow
Champeaux, de, inspector of native affairs, Saigon
Champeaux, G. de, agent, Messageries Maritimes, Praya central
Champeville, de, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Champon, butcher, Saigon
Champon, clerk, excise department, Saigon
Chandler, R. G., paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Curacoa*
Chape, Geo., acting assistant master, Central School
Chapelet, accountant, Messageries Fluviales, Saigon
Chapelle, ensign, French cruiser *Parceval*, Haiphong
Chapgur, S. D., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Chapin, Rev. F. M., missionary, Kalgan
Chapin, Rev. L. D., missionary, Tung-chau (absent)
Chapin, Rev. O. H., missionary, Nanking
Chapin, Miss J. E., missionary, Peking
Chapman, J. J., acting senior head turnkey, Victoria Gaol
Chapman, J., lightkeeper, Ockseu, Amoy
Chapplle, Mrs., proprietrix "Restaurant du Louvre," Yokohama
Chapsal, J., agent Messageries Maritimes, Shanghai
Chapuis, Rev. H., vice procureur, French Catholic Mission, Staunton street
Chariot, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Charlesworth, G., (Kelly & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Charley, J. F. W., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Singapore
Charnaux, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Osaka
Charrier, Captain, commanding troops, Haiphong
Charrier Jugnet, counsellor, Court of Appeal, Saigon

Charrot, teacher, school at Binhoa, Cochin-China
Charters, J inspector of municipal police, Hongkew station, Shanghai
Charton, J., (Démolis) assistant, Saigon
Charvain, commissaire adjoint, naval department, Hanoi
Chase, J. E., engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Cockchafer*
Chasles, Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Chasseriau, L. Es., proprietor, tapioca plantation, Singapore
Chasseriau, L., (Chasseriau Esta e) assistant, Singapore
Chaster, J. W., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gunboat *Zephyr*
Chatelain, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Chater, C. A., (Powell & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Chater, C. P., bill and bullion broker, Bank Buildings
Chater, J. T., (Chater & Vernon) share broker, Bank Buildings
Chater, L J., broker, Singapore
Chatron, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Hiogo
Chaumont, M., draughtsman, Maritime Customs engineer's office, Shanghai
Chausse, Rt. Rev. Aug., Roman Catholic bishop, Canton
Chauvin, (Brun & Chauvin) farrier, Saigon
Chavagneux, second engineer, M. M. steamer *Saigon*, Haiphong and Saigon
Chavassieux, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Cheek, M. A., medical missionary, Chiang Mai, Siam (absent)
Cheerkoff, S. A., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Cheetham, J. F., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Chémeux, cadet, native affairs department, Saigon
Chemin, warehouseman, excise department, Cantho, Cochin-China
Chenoweth, R., second officer, Customs revenue cruiser *Feihoo*, Amoy
Cheon, teacher, School at Mytho, Cochin-China
Cheredoff, P. N., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Cherry, Geo. H., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Sapphire*
Cheshire, F. D., Chinese secretary, United States Legation, Peking
Chesney, J. T., chief engineer, steamer *Powan*, Hongkong and Canton
Chevalier, Rev. Fr., Roman Catholic missionary, Chinkiang
Chiene, C. M., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Child, Thos., gas engineer, Maritime Customs, Peking
Chinchilla, J., intendente general de hacienda, Manila
Chinchon, Rt. Rev. D. A., Roman Catholic bishop, Amoy
Ching, Lawrence, commander, H.B.M. sloop *Daring*
Chinoy, A. H., commission agent, Graham street
Chit, F., photographer, Bangkok
Chofre, printer, Manila
Cholmondeley, Lt. R. H., R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, aide-de-camp to Governor Weld, S'pore
Chomley, F., (Brown & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Chopard, B., clerk, Supreme court, Singapore
Chopard, H. D., chief clerk, Import and Export office, Singapore
Chopard, H. A., (Rodyk & Davidson) clerk, Singapore
Chopard, J., clerk, marine department, Singapore
Chopard, W., lightkeeper, marine department, Singapore
Christensen, A. F., captain, Mitsu Bishi str. *Wakanoura-maru*, Tokio
Christensen, L., (G. Domoney & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Christensen, L., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Christensen, T. A., (Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co.) receiving ship *Kozaki-maru*, Nagasaki
Christiaens, Rev. Fr. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Ichang
Christian, A. H., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M., dispatch vessel *Vigilant*
Christian, A., chief officer, steamer *Nanshan*, China Coast
Christiansen, A., colporteur for Bible Society, Singapore
Christiansen, A., assistant tax collector, Municipal Council, Shanghai

Christian-en, A., superintendent, Sailor' Rests, Singapore
Christie, A. L., surgeon, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
Christie, C. T., engineer, Dock Co., Bangkok
Christie, D., medical missionary, Moukden
Christie, Jas., chief engineer, steamer *Hankow*, Hongkong and Canton
Christiensen, L., assistant, Grand Hotel, Yokohama
Christy, Wilfred, (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) agent, Tamsui
Church, W., (Purdon & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Churchill, O., commander, H.B.M. sloop *Wanderer*
Churchill, H. W., (Hedge & Co.) assistant, Foochow
Ciceri, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Cienfuegas, J. A., professor, University, Manila
Cifuentes, L., assistant, Forestry department, Manila
Cimper, sub engineer, public works department, Saigon
Cinatti, D., harbour master, Macao
Circulado, E., (J. J. Reyes) godown keeper, Bohol, Philippines
Ciri, engineer, Tamhoi rice mill, Saigon
Civilini, J. P., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Fusan, Corea
Clair, J. B., professor, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
Clark, C. B., surveyor, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Clark, C. W., assistant master, High school, Malacca
Clark, G., second officer, steamer *Kiangyu*, Shanghai and Hankow
Clark, G. W., second officer, steamer *Zafiro*, Hongkong and Manila
Clark, H. J., (Fergusson & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Clark, H. R., (Lee Yuen Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, Bowrington
Clark, J. D., commission merchant, and proprietor *Shanghai Mercury*, Shanghai
Clark, J., Maritime Customs watcher, Shanghai
Clark, L. J., ensign, U.S.S. *Enterprise*
Clark, R., (Imperial Naval Yard) shipwright, Hiogo
Clark, R., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Clark, T., second engineer, steamer *Honam*, Hongkong and Canton
Clarke, A. S. C., paymaster, H.B.M. sloop *Albatross*
Clarke, E. W., chief inspector of nuisances, Municipality, Singapore
Clarke, Brodie A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Clarke, C. C., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
Clarke, F., livery stable keeper, Singapore
Clarke, Fred., proprietor, Bangkok Saw Mills, Bangkok
Clarke, Rev. G. M., China Inland missionary, Tali-foo
Clarke, Robt., bread and biscuit baker, Yokohama
Clarke, S. R., missionary, Chêntu
Clarke, W., clerk, Audit office, Singapore
Clarke, W. E., chief officer, steamer *Honam*, Canton river
Clarke, W., Jr., chief engineer, steamer *Namoa*, Hongkong and Foochow
Clarke, W. J., bill and bullion broker, Shanghai
Claro, J., (La Puerta del Sol) assistant, Manila
Clataud, trader, Haiphong
Clataud, J., storekeeper, Shanghai
Clayson, F., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
Clayson, W. H., deputy commissioner of Customs, (absent)
Clearey, J., captain, Kiodo Unyu Kaisha str. *Ise-maru*, Japan
Cleaver, H. T., P.A. Engineer, U.S.S. *Trenton*
Clemance, J. L., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
Clément, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Clement, H. M., (Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Clément, Rev. M. D. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
Clement, Mme., grocer and wine dealer, Saigon

Clemente, M., chantre, ecclesiastical department, Manila
Clements, A. B., ensign, U.S. sloop *Alert*
Clements, E. W, chief engineer, steamer *Haeting*, China coast
Clements, J. J., chief engineer, steamer *Yung-ching*, China coas
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, Mme., tavernkeeper, Saigon
Clerihew, J. J., inspector of nuisances, sanitary department
Clervoy, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Clifford, C. F., chief officer, steamer of *Yungning*, China coast
Clifford, H. C., cadet, H.B.M. Residency, Perak
Clifford, W. W., (Hall & Holtz Co operative Co.) secretary, Shanghai
Clifton, A. S. T., (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Clifton, F., foreman plumber, Water Works Co., Shanghai
Climent, J. M., secretary, ecclesiastical department, Iloilo
Cloess, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Closs, A., (Kunst & Albers) clerk, Wladiwostock
Clough, B., Upper Yangtsze pilot, Shanghai
Clunis, J., Government architect, Bangkok
Clunis, J. R., government architect, Bangkok
Clutton, W., (Presgrave & Clutton) advocate and solicitor, Penang
Clyma, H., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Foochow (absent)
Coates, O., broker, Manila
Coates, J. E., pilot, Shanghai (absent)
Coatwal, D. M., merchant, Canton (absent)
Cobban, A. W. R., chief officer, steamer *Zafiro*, Hongkong and Manila
Cochran, Rev. G., D.D., missionary, Tokio
Cochran, R. P., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Cleopatra*
Cochrane, Major W. F. D., brigade major, Hongkong
Cochrane, Lieut. T. E., H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Cock, A. C., (Agra Bank) assistant, Shanghai
Cockburn, Rev. Geo., M.A., missionary, Ichang
Cockburn, H., assistant, British Consulate, Amoy
Cocker, T. E., maritime customs deputy coast inspector, Amoy
Cocking, Rev. C., missionary, Tokio
Cocking, S., Jr., (Cocking & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Codina, E., auditor, naval department, Manila
Coe, F. E., (Rogers & Perkins) dentist, Shanghai
Coelho, H., piano tuner, Singapore
Coffey, Major F., R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Penang
Coffey, J. J., United States deputy consul general, Shanghai
Coffignal, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Coffin, F. M., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Coffin, J. A., (Hedge & Co.) assistant, Foochow
Coffin, Lieut. F. W., U.S.S. *Trenton*
Coffman, Miss Sarah, missionary, Petchaburi, Siam (absent)
Coghlan, J., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) cable foreman, Singapore
Cohen, A. E. S., (Cohen & Sons) auctioneer, Penang
Cohen, A. S., (Cohen & Gubbay) broker, Queen's road
Cohen, E. H. E., (Cohen & Sons) assistant, Penang
Cohen, E. S., (Cohen & Sons) auctioneer, Penang
Cohen, C. C., (Cohen & Georg) broker, Queen's road
Cohen, S. E., (Cohen & Sons) auctioneer, Penang
Colas, J., carpenter, Saigon
Colby, Miss A. M., missionary, Osaka
Cole, C., (Purdon & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow

Cole, C. J., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph & Co.) clerk in charge, Shanghai
Cole, G. E., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Penang
Cole, Rev. J. T., missionary, Tokio
Cole, Miss E., missionary, Chiang Mai, Siam (absent)
Coleman, C., first secretary, United States Legation, Peking
Colgan, T. H., reporter, *Shanghai Courier*, Shanghai
Collaço, A., (China Traders' Insurance Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Collaço, F. C., in charge of signal station, Victoria Peak
Collaço, F. X., retired major, Macao
Collaço, J. M. J. P., storekeeper, Macao
Collaço, J. M., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Collaço, J. J., inspector of cargo boats & junks, Harbour Master's department
Collaço, J. P. P., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Collaço, L., (Messageries Maritimes) storekeeper, Praya central
Collaco, M., assistant collector, H.K. Steam Laundry Co., Bowrington
Collaco, T. J., proprietor West Point Iron Works, Hongkong
Collaço, V. A. P., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Collada, C., assistant, Tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
Collasatler, second engineer, M. M. steamer *Ilissus*, Haiphong and Saigon
Collier, A. J., Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co., superintendent, Malacca
Collinge, H. B., head master, St. Joseph's Institution, Singapore
Collingwood, G., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Gubat, Philippines
Collins, Cornelius, gunnery instructor, *Azama*, Yokohama, Japan
Collins, D. J., surveying department, Bangkok
Collins, G. W., (Collins & Co.) merchant, Tientsin (absent)
Collins, H., foreman, *Japan Herald* office, Yokohama
Collins, John, I. Naval training ship, Tokio
Collis, W. J. P., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) chief clerk, Haiphong
Collyer, J. F., "Exchange Market," Yokohama
Colman, C. A., colporteur, American Bible Society
Colnand, plumber &c., Saigon
Coloin, F. R., cadet, U.S.S. *Trenton*
Colomb, von, lieutenant, H. I. German M. S. *Elisabeth*
Colomb, J., (J. Colomb & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Colomb, P., (J. Colomb & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Colomb, R., dresser, medical department, Teluk Anson, Perak
Colombel, Rev. F. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Nanking
Colombert, Monseigneur, bishop of Samosate, Saigon
Colombet, E. A., French missionary, Bangkok
Colombier, gardener, Saigon
Colombo, L., (Dell' Oro & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Colomer, Rev. A., Roman Catholic vicar apostolic, Haiphong
Colomer, Rev. R., Roman Catholic missionary, Soalun, Formosa
Colquhoun, Wm., (Macleod & Co.) merchant, Cebu (absent)
Combaz, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Combe, manager, excise department, Sadec, Cochin-China
Comber, A. P., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
Comber, R., (Herbert Dent & Co.) assistant, Canton
Combes, commis, M. F. steamboat *Cantonnais*, Saigon
Comi, C., drillmaster, Siamese Army, Bangkok
Comins, C., broker, Shanghai
Commes, surgeon, French cruiser *Hamelin*, Haiphong
Comminet, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Compagni, C., assistant, public works department, Manila
Compegnon, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Compton, J., constable, British Consulate, Wenchow

Comrie, D., (W. Hall & Co.) assistant, Penang
Concannon, R. P., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co) operator, Singapore
Conceiçao, A. de, (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Conceiçao, C. de, clerk, Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore
Conceiçao, D. D., (Straits Insurance Co.) clerk, Singapore
Conceiçao, J. F. de ("Hotel de l'Europe") assistant, Singapore
Conceiçao, P., (J. M. Cazalas & Sons) fitter, Singapore
Conceicao, P. de, clerk, magistracy, Singapore
Concur, J., (R. H. Powers & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
Conder, J., professor of architecture, Engineering College, Tokio
Coney, F. E., (W. F. Stevenson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Conklin, D., assistant tidesurveyor, Maritime Customs, Whampoa
Connell, W., chief engineer, H.S.M. steamer *Regent*, Bangkok
Conner, G. W., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Genkai-maru*, Japan
Conner, T. W., pilot, Taku
Connolly, Lieut. W. H., Royal Artillery
Connor, Lieut. E. R., R. N., portmaster and marine surveyor, Sandakan
Conort, P., Hiogo
Conrandy, Jr., clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Conrandy, Sr., clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Constable, R., second engineer, steamer *Ranee*, Singapore and Sarawak
Constantin, C., (E. Constantin) clerk, Haiphong
Constantin, E., merchant, Haiphong
Consunji, vice-secretary, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Contreras, Manuel de, Spanish Consul, Saigon
Conui, I., proprietor, Hope & Charity coal mines, Cebu
Conway, Lieut. W. P., navigator, U.S.S. *Palos*
Cook, A., treasurer and auditor general, Sandakan, Sabah
Cook, Henry, shipbuilder, Yokohama
Cook, Rev. J. A. B., missionary, Singapore
Cook, J., proprietor, Stag Hotel, Queen's road central
Cook, Mat. H., sail maker, Shanghai
Cook, Neil, manager, Ayer Etam Coir Co., Penang
Cook, R. Home, (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) agent, Amoy
Cooke, R., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) assistant manager, Praya Central
Coombs, H. R., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) acting sub-accountant, Queen's road
Cooper, C. H., storekeeper, Jenchuan, Corea
Cooper, F. P., (Bush Brothers) clerk, Newchwang
Cooper, F. W., (John Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Cooper, H., (Associated Wharves) wharfinger, Shanghai
Cooper, H. N., (H. N. Cooper & Co.) merchant, Pottinger street and Canton
Cooper, J., (Cumine & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Cooper, J. C., sub inspector and clerk, police dept., Province Wellesley
Cooper, J. W., (Galton & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
Cooper, R. H., R. N., engineer, Naval Yard
Cooper, W., China Inland missionary, Nganking
Cooper, W. M., British consul, Ningpo
Cooper, Miss L., teacher, Berlin Foundling hospital, High street
Cooverjee, P., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Cope, A. E., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Saigon
Copeland, W., Spring Valley Brewery, Yokohama
Copp, A., bible colporteur, American Bible Society, Chinkiang
Coqset, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Tientsin
Coqui, controleur, Excise department, Saigon
Corbach, W. van, Pilot Company, Shanghai
Corbett, Rev. H., missionary, Chefoo

Corbett, W., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Linnet*
Corcoran, J., inspector of police
Cordeiro, A. A., (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
Cordeiro, A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Cordeiro, Flor., teacher, Assumption school, Bangkok
Cordeiro, J. A., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Canton
Cordeiro, L. M., (Crane Bros.) assistant, Singapore
Cordeiro, M. F., boatswain, Harbour department, Macao
Cordeiro, P. A., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Cordeiro, R. E., (Chartered Bank of India) clerk, Manila
Corder, G. A., acting first engineer, revenue cruiser *Feihoo*, Amoy
Cording, E., assistant, British consulate, Bangkok
Cordova, A., assistant, Custom House, Manila
Corey, Miss Kate A., M.D., missionary, Foochow
Corkery, P., chief officer, steamer *Danube*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Cormell, M., second engineer, str. *Phra Chula Chom Klao*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Cormillon, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Cornabé, W. A., (Cornabé & Co.) merchant, Chefoo (absent)
Cornelius, A. F., apprentice, public works dept., Singapore
Cornelius, A. N., fourth clerk, general post office, Singapore
Cornelius, B. M. A., clerk, *Straits Times* office, Singapore
Cornelius, F. J., clerk, Municipality, Singapore
Cornelius, J. M. L., (Drummond, Gaggin & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Corner, Geo. R., accountant., sec. Ch. of Com., and agent Reuter's Telegram Co., S'ghai
Cornes, F., (Cornes & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Cornilsen, G., (Viuda de Jahrling) Naval storekeeper, Cebu
Cornish, C. A., reporter, *Daily Press* office, Wyndham street
Cornu, A., manager, Cholen rice mill, Saigon
Cornu, Ed., (A. Spooner, Ed. Renard & Co.) merchant, Saigon (absent)
Corolles, F. C., ayudante, Inspeccion de Montes, Manila
Coroneo, G., (S. Cardu & Co.) contractor, Bangkok
Corrales, J., assistant, Ayuntamiento, Manila
Corre, Rev. J. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Correa, A. J., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Correia, J. L., continuo, revenue department, Macao
Corrie, C. H., Thaipeng, Perak
Cort, Miss Mary L., missionary, Petchaburi, Siam (absent)
Cortazar, E. de, acting accountant, custom-house, Manila
Cortega, C., trader, Iloilo
Cortella, Rev. F. X., deacon, ecclesiastical department, Macao
Cortella, F. de V., member of municipal council, Macao
Cortes y Samit, J., secretary, naval arsenal, Manila
Corvell, Rev. J. H., missionary, Aoyama, Japan
Corveth, C. C., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
Corveth, C., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
Corwine, J., P. A. paymaster, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Cory, J. M., architect, Shanghai
Cosin y Martin, A., magistrate, Manila
Costa, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
Costa, A. P. da, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Costa, B., captain, river steamer *Tonquin*, Haiphong
Costa, D. A. da, marine officer, Post-office
Costa, F. da, Jr., sub-inspector, Customs, Bangkok
Costa, F. G. da, (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Shanghai
Costa, G. G. da, (Siber-Waser) clerk, Shanghai
Costa, G. H. M. de clerk, Chartered Bank of India, Queen's road

Costa, J. A. da, (Gilman & Co.) clerk, D'Aguilar street
Costa, J. A. da, retired major, Macao
Costa, J. C. da, compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
Costa, J. F. M. da, chief inspector, Customs, Bangkok
Costa, J. M. da, clerk and notary public, Macao
Costa, J. M. de, first lieutenant, Portuguese corvette *Estephania*
Costa, J. P. da, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Costa, J. P. da, Jr., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Costa, Rev. J. V., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiungchow
Costa, José, director of telegraph department, Manila
Costa, P. R. da, proprietor, Cosmopolitan store, Wellington street
Costa, R. G. da, (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Canton
Costa, T. A. da, (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Pedder's Wharf
Costenschjöld, J. de, lieutenant, Palace Guard, Bangkok
Coston, H. H., first lieutenant marine corps, U.S.S. *Juniata*
Cotel, teacher, School at Mytho, Cochin-China
Cotewal, H. R., (Tata & Co.) broker, Hollywood road
Coton, C., assistant, public works department, Manila
Cotta, A. da, clerk, import and export office, Singapore
Cotta, A. de, assistant master, Raffles Institution, Singapore
Cotta, R. de, (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) accountant, Singapore
Cottam, F. M., assistant engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Champion*
Cottam, J. P., (Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Cottard, sub-chief of telegraph office, Saigon
Cottell, A. B., surgeon, army medical department
Cottell, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Foochow
Cotter, E., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
Cotton, E. A., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Couffinhal, teacher, Adran's College, Saigon
Coughtrie, J. B., (China Fire Insurance Company) secretary, Queen's road
Coujanday, distributor, Post Office, Saigon
Coulson, J. B., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Coulthard, J. J., China Inland missionary, Shanghai
Coulthard, J. R., assistant, British Legation, Peking
Courregelonge, clerk, Supreme Court, Saigon
Court, J , clerk, Treasury, Hanoi
Courtau, A., Maritime Customs assistant
Courteaud, receiver, land registry, Saigon
Courthez, director, Government printing office, Saigon
Courtois, telegraphist, Saigon
Cousin, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Osaka
Cousing, V., trader, Iloilo
Cousins, A. W. V., magistrate, Singapore
Cousins, E., (Jardine, Matheson & Co) clerk, Tientsin
Cousins, Jas., storeroom artificer, Naval Yard
Cousland, P. B., medical missionary, Swatow
Couto, E. J. de, (Jardine, Matheson & Co) clerk, Shanghai
Coutts, G. W., bill broker, Shanghai
Couvreur, Rev. N. J., French Catholic missionary, Singapore
Coveney, A., apprentice, Public Works department, Singapore
Covil, T., (Boyd & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Cowan, W., assistant, Chinese immigration office, Perak
Cowan, Mrs., proprietrix, Tanjong Katong Hotel, Singapore
Cowdell, H., engineer, Batukawan Sugar Estate, Province Wellesley
Cowie, A , (Cowie Brothers) merchant, Labuan
Cowie, F., English interpreter, Saigon

Cowie, W. C, (Cowie Brothers) merchant, and manager, Muara Coal Co., Labuan
Cowles, J. P., Jr., U.S. Vice Consul and interpreter, Foochow
Cowling, H., assistant master, Free School, Penang
Cowper, C. V. de M., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Cox, E., sergeant of municipal police, Tientsin
Cox, G. C., sub-editor, *Daily Press* office, Wyndham street
Cox, J. F. D., cadet, Government service, Sarawak
Cox, J. H. (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Cox, John S., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road (absent)
Cox, R. C. C., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Singapore
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, Yokohama
Coxon, G. S., bill and bullion broker, Seymour terrace
Coye, A., (Dell' Oro & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Cradock, J., inspector of police, Central station
Craig, J. F., (Syme & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Craig, R., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Craig, Robt., special agent for Jardine, Matheson & Co. and con. for Denmark, Swatow
Cramer, C. H., overseer, public works department, Penang
Cramp, J., clerk of works, surveyor-general's office
Crampon E., French consul, Manila
Crane, C. E., (Crane Bros.) auctioneer, Singapore
Crane, H. A., proprieter, Hermeline Tapioca Estate, Singapore
Crane, W. A., (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Cranston, D., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Craven, T., (Hyde, Hertz & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Crawford, chief engineer, steamer *Milton*, Hongkong and Canton
Crawford, A., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Niigata-maru*, Japan
Crawford, A., second officer, steamer *Fungshun*, China coast
Crawford, A., third engineer, steamer *Haeting*, China coast
Crawford, A., third engineer, P. & O. steamer *Teheran*, Hongkong and Japan
Crawford, C., R. A., armourer sergeant, Ordnance Store department
Crawford, C. R., accountant, Treasury, Perak
Crawford, D. R., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
Crawford, Lt.-Col. G. A., commanding Royal Artillery in China and Straits
Crawford, H., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Crawford, Rev. T. P., D.D., missionary, Chefoo
Crawley, staff sergt. C., clerk to principal medical officer, army medical department
Creagh, C. V., H.B.M. assistant Resident, Perak
Creagh, E. F., Maritime Customs assistant, Ichang
Creagh, J., solicitor, and editor *Hiogo News*, Hiogo
Creejens, Ch., second engineer, steamer *Esmeralda*, Hongkong and Manila
Creek, W., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Foochow
Crenan, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Crescini, D., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Manila
Crescini, R., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
Crespigny, Hon. C. C. de, Resident, Third Division, Sarawak
Crespo, V., telegraph operator, Manila
Crespo y Liberio, E., captain, Carabineros, Manila
Crestien, clerk, Municipality, Pnumpenh, Cambodia
Cretin, baker, &c., Haiphong
Crettier, F., (Crettier & Co.) bookseller and stationer, Saigon
Creus, C., (Ker & 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*, Japan
Crighton, R. T., master, light ship *Tungsha*, Shanghai
Cristobal y Portas, F., engineer, public works dept., Manila
Croad, A., captain, steamer *Fu-shun*, China coast
Croal, R. W., commander, receiving ship *Ariel*, Shanghai
Crochet, clerk, Messageries Maritimes, Saigon
Crochet, J., S. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
Crochet, Y., pilot, Haiphong
Crocker, E. A., (Geo. Oliver & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Crogar, J., third officer, steamer *Kianfoo*, Shanghai and Ha kow
Croix, J. E. de la, director, Societe des Mines d'Etain de Perak, Perak
Croizé, A., (Denis Freres) clerk, Saigon
Crolius, V. F., chief engineer, str. *Chintung*, China coast
Cromie, Chas., public silk inspector, Shanghai
Crommiuet, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Cronin, J. B., clerk to Admiral's secretary, H.B.M. Squadron
Crookshank, A. C., proprietor, Sampadian Estate, Sarawak
Cropley, G. E., clerk, H.B.M. Residency, Perak
Crosby, Miss J. N., missionary, Yokohama
Cross, J. J., first inspector of police, Selangor
Cross, S., missionary, Bangkok
Crotte, Mme., milliner and dressmaker, Saigon
Crouzat, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Crouzet, A. du, (Ogliastro & A. du Crouzet) merchant, Saigon (absent)
Crouzet, O. du, clerk, Mont de Piété, Saigon
Crow, W. E., apothecary and analyst, Government Civil Hospital
Crowe, D., (Nagasaki Dockyard) engineer, Nagasaki
Crowley, Jas., surgeon, H.B.M. gunvessel *Linnet*
Crowlie, H., pilot, Taku
Cruickshank, W. A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Cruickshank, W., chemist, Victoria Dispensary, Pedder's street
Cruickshank, W. J., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Cruise, W., reporter, *Hongkong Telegraph*, Pedder's Hill
Crutch, S. J., (Reiss & Co.) tea inspector, Shanghai
Cruys, C., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Singapore
Cruz, A. A. da, (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Cruz, B. A. da, (Russell & Co.) clerk, Canton
Cruz, C., (Battle Hermanos & Co.) clerk, Manila
Cruz, F. X. da, (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Cruz, F. A. da, (A. A. de Mello & Co.) clerk, Macao
Cruz, J. A. da, engineer, Portuguese corvette *Estephania*
Cruz, J. M. da, (Russell & Co.) clerk, Canton
Cruz, M., ("La Puerta del Sol") assistant, Iloilo
Cruz, M. da, (Imprimerie Commerciale) compositor, Saigon
Cruz, M. de, assistant, Gas Co., Singapore
Cruz, O. A. da, (China Traders' Ins. Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Cruz, P., surgeon, army medical department, Manila
Cruz, P. de la, clerk, Inspeccion des Montes, Manila
Cruz, P. de la, chief of police, Pnompenh, Cambodia
Cruz, S. M. da, (Thomas, Rowe, & Smith) clerk, Canton and Macao
Cruz, T. da, clerk, Club Lusitano, Shelley street
Cruz, Z. A. J. da, clerk, marine office, Singapore
Cruz, Lydia F. da Sta., mistress, College de Sta. Roza, Macao
Cruze, M. de, (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Cruze, B. N., de, clerk, post office, Singapore
Cruze, J. da, (New Harbour Dock Co.) time keeper, Singapore

Cruze, T. A. da boarding and emigration officer, import and export office, S'pore
Cruze, T. A. da, clerk, public works department, Singapore
Cuadras, F. assistant, department of forests, Manila
Cuadrado, A., assistant, public works department, Manila
Cuadrado, M., surgeon, Naval department, and professor, University, Manila
Cuartero, M., bishop, Iloilo
Cuejilo, L., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
Cuellar, J.. assistant, Compania General de Tabacos, Manila
Cuesta, A., assistant, public works department, Manila
Cuff, J. C., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) electrician, Singapore
Cullin, W. A. B., proprietor, *Penang Gazette*, Penang
Culty, A., hairdresser, Yokohama
Cumine, A. G. T., (Cumine & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Cumine, Chas., (Cumine & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Cumming, Jas., assistant, Saw Mills Co., Johore
Cummings, W., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Cumroodin, M. M., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Gage street
Cundall, C. H., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
Cunha, F. da, proprietor hair dressing saloon, Hiogo
Cunha, F. M. da, Jr., merchant, Macao
Cunha, F. M. da, merchant, Macao
Cunha, J. da, writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Cunha, Rev. J. P. Sta. Anna da, manager Roman Catholic girls' school, Singapore
Cunha, P. de, clerk, Chinese sub-post office, Singapore
Cuniac, acting president, Tribunal of first instance, Saigon
Cunniffy, P., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Wenchow
Cunningham, D. S., clerk, Borneo Company, Singagore
Cunningham, H. H., pilot, Shanghai
Cunningham, J. K., (Fearon, Low & Co.) merchant, and consul for Belgium, Hiogo
Cunningham, T., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Cunningham, T. B., (Russell & Co.) agent, and vice-con. for Sweden, Canton (absent)
Curet, chief engineer, M. M. steamer *Ilissus*, Haiphong and Saigon
Curgis, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Singapore
Curreem, V., (W. G. Humphreys & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Currie, A., M.L.C., (Borneo Co.) manager, Singapore
Currie, R., second engineer, steamer *Diamante*, Hongkong and Manila
Currie, W., engine driver, fire brigade
Curry, N., maritime customs tidewaiter, Tamsui
Curtis, A. W., (M.B.M. S. S. Co.) assistant, stores dept., Yokohama
Curtis, Lieut. C. K., U. S. sloop *Alert*
Curtis, J. H., (Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Curtis, W., (Nagasaki Dock Yard) clerk, Nagasaki
Curtis, Rev. W. W., missonary, Osaka
Curtis, Mrs., (Leslie & Curtis) milliner and dressmaker, Yokohama
Curtius, J. H. Donker, merchant, Yokohama
Cuscaden, W. A., acting assistant superintendent of Police, Penang
Cushman, Miss Clara M., missionary, Peking (absent)
Cushny, Alex., Jr., (J. P. Bisset & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Cuthbertson, J. R., (Boustead & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Cuthbertson, T., (Boustead & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Cutter, J. C., M. D., agricultural department, Sapporo, Yesso, Japan
Cuzlenburg, C. M. van, senior overseer, Public Works department, Singapore
Cuyugan, V., notario, ecclesiastical department, Manila

Daae, C., acting second officer, revenue cruiser *Kuashing*, Shanghai
Daae, J. M., commissioner, Maritime Customs, Chefoo

Dabbs, J. F., (T. C. Loveridge) assistant, Penang
Dabin, G. A. M., Roman Catholic Mission, Mu'ang Prom, Siam
Dabos, telegraph clerk, Benluc, Cochin-China
Dade, John, senior clerk, army commissariat department
D'Aeth, Lieut. G. G. H., "The Buffs," East Kent Regiment
Daeth, John, (Lucas & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Daffa, C. R., commission agent, Peel street
Dagès, chief engineer, M. F. steamboat *Cantonnais*, Saigon
Dagregorio, (E. Baud & Co.) lightfitter, plumber, &c., Saigon
Daguin, Rev. L. A., French Catholic missionary, Singapore
Dahirel, teacher, School at Vinhl ng, Cochin-China
Dain, clerk, Supreme Court, and acting Justice of the Peace, Saigon
Dainty, J., Imperial Naval Yard, foreman moulder, Hiogo
Daland, W. A., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Dale, C. T., second officer, steamer *Kungpai*, China coast
Dale, H. W., (Waters & Dale) civil engineer, Shanghai
Dalgarno, H., chief engineer, steamer *Ningpo*, Hongkong and Shanghai
Dalgliesh, W. H., (Carter & Co.) silk broker, Shanghai (absent)
Dallas, A. A., clerk, surveyor's office, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Dallas, Barnes, bill broker, and secretary Race Club, Shanghai
Dallas, C. H., public accountant, Yokohama
Dallas, F., (Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Dalleu, master, Chasseloup-Laubat's Colle_e, Saigon
Dalmann, C. B., (Dalmann & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Dalrymple, G. O., Pilot Company, Shanghai
Dalrymple, H. L., (Birley, Dalrymple & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Dalrymple, S. E., secretary, government residency, Sandakan
Dalton-Hawkins, H., (Hoskyn & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Daly, D. D., private secretary to Governor of Br. North Borneo, Kudat
Daly, S., broker, Shanghai (absent)
Damazio, J., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) pupil, Shanghai
Damazio, J. S., (D. Nowrojee) assistant, Queen's road
Damm, O., (Boyes & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Dampney, J., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Manila
Danby, S. J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Danby, W., (Danby & Leigh) civil engineer and architect, Praya central
Dandan, P., ecclesiastical department, Manila
Dando, W., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Penang
Danenberg, C., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Lombard street
Danenberg, H., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Danenberg, J., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Danenberg, V., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Danenberg, Thereza da A., regenta, College of Sta. Roza, Macao
Daniel, H. W., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Daniel, J., ecclesiastical department, Manila
Daniells, Miss C. H., M.D., missionary, Swatow
Danker, M., clerk, Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore
Danthouard, acting archiviste, Chamber of Commerce, Saigon
Darbier, J. P., (Whitfield & Co.) engineer, Yokohama
Darby, W. H. F., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Ice House lane
D'Arcy, Judge, midshipman, H.B.M.S *Sapphire*
Dardart, inspector of telegraph lines, Bangkok
Dare, A. H., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) assistant accountant, Yokohama
Dargencé, second deputy, administration of justice, Saigon
Darke, F. M., pilot, Singapore
Darling, D. A., (Barlow & Co.) merchant, Shanghai

Darnell D. C., assistant, Temperance Hall, Shanghai
Dart, F. H., assistant engineer, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Dartige du Fournet, ensign, French cruiser *Parceval*, Haiphong
Dattan, A., (Kunst and Albers) merchant, Wladivostock
Daubeny, official, third division, Sarawak
Daudo, J. W., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Penang
Daughaday, Miss A., missionary, Osaka
Dautremer, interpreter, French Legation, Tokio
Dauver, H. R., (Dauver & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Dauverchain, Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
D'Auxais, sub-chief, first office, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Davault, Rev. E. E., missionary Chefoo
Davenport, A., H.B.M. consul, Tientsin
Daver, P. F., storekeeper, Lyndhurst terrace
Davey, C., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Davey, J., (A. S. Watson & Co.) manager, Shanghai
David, D., assistant master, Raffles' Institution, Singapore
David, D. M., merchant, Chinkiang
David, E., (Chasseriau Estate) assistant, Singapore
David, J., blacksmith and engineer, Saigon
David, J. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
David, chief gaoler, Saigon
Davidson, A., third engineer, steamer *Haean*, China coast
Davidson, C., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Davidson, C. J. L., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Singapore
Davidson, F. G., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) chief assistant, Singapore
Davidson, Geo. (Davidson & Co.) assistant, Ningpo
Davidson, Rev. J. C., missionary, Yokohama
Davidson, J. G., (Rodyk & Davidson) advocate and attorney, Singapore
Davidson, Patrick (Davidson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
Davidson, Robert M., (Davidson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
Davidson, Rev. Robt., missionary, Tokio
Davidson, T., (Kelly & Walsh) assistant, Queen's road
Davidson, T., (A. L. Johnston & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Davidson, Rev. W. C., missionary, Yokohama
Davidson, W., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, Swatow
Davidson, Wm., (Davidson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo (absent)
Davies, A., (Japan Dispensary) assistant, Yokohama
Davies, C. W., Maritime Customs assistant, Tientsin
Davies, C. J., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Davies, D., shipchandler, Singapore
Davies, D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Davies, G. L., government assistant resident, Gaya, Br. North Borneo
Davies, G. W., assistant, Sanitary department, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Davies, J. C., pilot, Singapore
Davies, T. E., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, Praya
Davies, T. L., captain, Indo-China steamer *Taisang*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Davies, T., storekeeper, Newchwang
Davies, W., (G. J. Morrison) draftsman, Shanghai
Davieson, J., (Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Daviot, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Davis, B. J., clerk of works, survey and works department, Penang
Davis, Rev. D. H., missionary, St. Catherine's Bridge, Shanghai
Davis, E. H. M., commander, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
Davis, Ed., (Wisner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Davis, Rev. G. R., missionary, Tientsin

Davis, H. W., (Linstead & Davis) merchant, Queen's road
Davis, Rev. J. D., D.D., missionary, Kioto, Japan
Davis, J. K., (North China Insurance Co.) secretary, Shanghai
Davis, Admiral John Lee, commanding U.S. Naval Squadron
Davis, Rev. R. H., missionary, Niigata
Davis, W., second officer, steamer *Fokien*, China coast
Davis, Miss A. K., missionary, Tokio
Davis, Mrs. E., milliner, Yokohama
Davis, Miss A. Y., missionary, Kioto, Japan
Davolo, mechanic, Cholen Rice Mill, Saigon
Davoust, warehouseman, Excise department, Soctrang, Cochin-China
Davur, J. B., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Davydow, A., Russian minister, Tokio
Dawes, G. W. W., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Campion*
Dawkin, J., third engineer, steamer *Taisang*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Dawson, C. P., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
Day, E. A., midshipman, H.B.M.S *Cleopatra*
Day, W., captain, Kiodo Unyu Kaisha steamer *Sagami-maru*, Japan
Deacon, E., (Deacon & Co.) merchant, Canton and Macao (absent)
Deacon, V. H., (Wotton & Deacon) solicitor, Queen's road
Deakin, F. H., (Deakin Brothers & Co.) fancy goods dealer, Yokohama
Dealy, T. K., assistant master, Central School, Gough street
Dean, H. Y., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
Deane, A. S., Maritime Customs assistant, and medical officer, Wuhu
Deane, H. S., district surveyor, Larut
Deane, W. M., captain superintendent of police
Dear, E. E., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Deas, G. P., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
De Ath, A., merchant, Hiogo
Death, A. D., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant Queen's road
De Biere, Mme. restaurateur, Hanoi
De Chauvet, telegraphist, Thudaumot, Cochin-China
Dechevrens, Rev. Marc., R. C. missionary, & director of observatory, Shanghai
Deck, A., engineer, French Gas Company, Shanghai
Deck, H. C., (Sieber-Waser) clerk, Yokohama
Decoppet, H., steward, "Hotel des Colonies," Shanghai
De Cotta, J. L., pianoforte instructor, Singapore
De Coutjeans, administrator adjoint, Kamput, Cambodia
Decustine, assistant paymaster, Treasury, Haiphong
Deeguria, E. J., (C. O. Bhassania & Co.) merchant, Peel street
De Forest, Rev. J. H., missionary, Osaka
Degtereff, T., teacher, Gymnasium, Wladiwostock
Deichen, lightkeeper, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Deighton-Braysher, C., Maritime Customs assistant harbour master, Shanghai
Deitz, G., master of revenue cruiser *Hwa-shu*, Newchwang
Dejardin, L., consul for France, Arbuthnot road
De Jong, Dr. C. G., Yokohama
Dejoux, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Delacamp, H. O., (Delacamp, Macgregor & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Delaney, E. F., pay clerk, U.S.S. *Juniata*
De Laroziere, commissioner of Customs, Haiphong
Delban, H., (A. R. Marty) assistant, Queen's road
Delebarre, S., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Delechapt, brigadier, French government opium farm, Pnompenh, Cambodia
Delemasure, Rev. J. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Deleschamps, commander, French gunboat *La Framee*, Saigon

Delestre, J. E., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Delf, (Skipworth, Hammond & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Delgado, P., alcayde, Bilibid gaol, Manila
Delgado, R., canon, ecclesiastical department, Manila
Delgrado, M., (I. M. Matti) clerk, Manila
Delhorbe, L., sub-accountant, Banque de l'Indo-Chine, Saigon
Delliard, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
DeLissa, B. C., planter, Sandakan, Sabah
Dell'Oro, I., (Dell'Oro & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Delmage, J. M. second officer, steamer *Chi-yuen*, China coast
Delmas, second class police agent, Haiphong
Delmas, (A. Lacaze) assistant, Hanoi
Delouette, Rev. E. F., manager, French Catholic Mission, Malacca
Delpino, clerk, Excise department, Saigon
Delprato, telegraph clerk, Baclieu, Cochin China
Demarest, Rev. N. H., missionary, Nagasaki
Demé, C., (Geo. Fenwick & Co.) clerk, Wanchai
Demée, F. L., (Kruse & Co.) assistant, Queen's Road
De Mello, L. T. (De Mello & Kudus) broker, Penang
Demetrius, Rev., Russian missionary, Hakodate (absent)
Demetrius, G., purser, steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Demianoff, A., (A. Bjurling & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Démolis, timber merchant, Tayninh, Cochin China
Dempster, Capt. T. C., paymaster, Army Pay department, and adjutant of Police
Dempster, J., engineer, Penang Ice Works, Penang
Denfeld, Geo. W., ensign, U.S. sloop *Alert*
Denholm, H., (E. d'Almeida) clerk, Singapore
Dening, Rev. W., missionary, Tokio
Denis, A., (Denis Frères) merchant, and consul for Siam, Saigon
Denis, E., (Denis Frères) merchant, Saigon (absent)
Denis, G., (Denis Frères) merchant, Saigon (absent)
Denison, A., (Danby & Leigh) assistant, Praya central
Denison, Hon. H. A., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Denison, N., superintendent and collector, Lower Perak
Denklau, C., (Pustau & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Denman, Wm., naval architect, Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai
Dennemont, pilot, Saigon
Dennys, H. L., (Dennys & Mossop) solicitor, Queen's road
Dennys, N. B., Ph.D., magistrate, Singapore
Denson, H. E., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Dent, A., (Alfred Dent & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Dent, H. F., commission agent, Canton (absent)
Dent, V. E. J., Maritime Customs assistant, Chefoo
Dentice, M., proprietor, Provencal bakery, Yokohama
Dépierre, J. M., professor, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
Derdos, clerk, Direction of native affairs, Hanoi
Dermer, T. M., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Dermon, ensign, cruiser *Parceval*, Haiphong
Dérobert, grocer and wine dealer, Saigon
Derrick, C. P., (Powell & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Derrick, G., chief engr., E. E., A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s str. *Sherard Osborn*, Singapore
Derrick, G., chief engineer, Shanghai Electric Co., Shanghai
Derrick, W. H., (Powell & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Derrien, telegraph clerk, Bentre, Cochin-China
Dert, sub-commissioner, marine approvisionnments, Saigon
De Rusett, W., clerk, P. & O.S.N. Co., Yokohama

Derzewski, lieutenant, German gunboat *Iltis*
Desanges, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Des Grois, lawyer, Saigon
Deshameaux, clerk, Supreme Court, Saigon
Deshon, H. F., aide-de-camp to H.H. The Rajah of Sarawak
Desker, A., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Desker, A. W., clerk, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Singapore
Desker, E. H , clerk, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Singapore
Desker, H. F., (Desker & Co.) butcher, Singapore
Desker, J., apprentice, Public Works department, Singapore
Desormeaux, telegraphist, Saigon
D'Esplanter, (Jos. Bastiani) assistant, Singapore
Dessaignes, deputy judge, Saigon
Dessalles, Rev. E., French missionary, Bangkok
Dessey, agent of public works, Haiphong
Dethleffsen, P. J. S., master mariner, Bangkok
Detmering, W., (W. G. Hale & Co.) merchant, Saigon
Detmers, W., (Radecker & Co.) merchant, Wyndham street
Detring, Gustav, commissioner of Customs, Tientsin
Deuntzer, S., M.D., medical practitioner, Bangkok
Devenet, C., accountant, Compagnie Francaise Rice Mill, Saigon
Devesa, M., trader, Iloilo
Deville, W. N., pilot, Shanghai
Devine, W. H., (Nagasaki Dock Yard) assistant, Nagasaki
Devise, soap manufacturer, Saigon
Devjee, Rehmtoola, merchant, Peel street
Dew, A. T., acting superintendent Dingdings, Province Wellesley
Dewar, A., chief engineer, steamer *Phra Chom Klao*, Bangkok and Hongkong
Dewar, W., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) secretary clerk, Queen's road
De Wind, A. A., (De Wind, Neubronner & Co.) planter, Malacca
Dewitt, A. W., clerk, Registration dept., Malacca
De Witt, C. W., dresser, medical department, Selangor
Dexter, R H., warder, Gaol, Singapore
Dhalla, N. P., (N. Mody & Co.) manager, Queen's road
D'Hénouville, teacher, school at Bienhoa, Cochin China
Diack, J., architect and civil engineer, Yokohama
Dickson, C. W. (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Diament, Miss N., missionary, Kalgan
Dias, E. A. P., (C. W. Rodyk) clerk, Malacca
Dias, J. C. A., dresser, General Hospital, Selangor
Dias y Dumoulin, M., interventor, Naval department, Manila
Diaz, C., administrator, "La Flor de la Isabela" cigar factory, Manila
Diaz, Fernandez C., solicitor, Iloilo
Diaz, J., oficial, Seccion de Orden Publico, Manila
Diaz de la Quintana, M., presidente, Tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
Diaz y Puertas, F., (Diaz Puertas & Co.) printer and publisher, Manila
Dick, A. (Gt. Northern Tel. Co.) chief engineer, repairing str. *Store Nordiske*, S'hai
Dick, H., China Inland missionary, Shashi
Dick, J., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Dickson, E., chief inspector of police, Perak
Dickie, J., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, Swatow
Dickinson, J. M., (Geo. W. Collins & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
Dickinson, W. W., (Collins & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
Dickson, A., (Taikoo Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, Quarry Bay
Dickson, D. L., lieutenant and commander, H.B.M. gunboat *Firebrand*
Dickson, John, clerk, Brigade office

Dickson, J. M., third engineer, revenue steamer *Feihoo*, Amoy
Dickson, W., sub-accountant, Chartered Bank of I. A. & C., Singapore
Diego, V. de, sub-director of telegraphs, Manila
Dieléres, engineer, M. F. steamer *Oriental*, Saigon
Diercking, A., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
Diercks, F., Maritime Customs chief examiner, Hankow
Dierx, L., (Banque de l'Indo Chine) sub-manager, Saigon
Dietrich, Rev. W., missionary, Fukwing, Canton
Dietshelm, W. H., (Hooglandt & Co.) mer. and vice-consul for Russia, Singapore
Diez, R. R., acting Spanish consul, Singapore
Dilger, Rev. T., missionary, Basil Mission, Fuchukphai, Canton
Dill, R., (Kaltenbach, Fischer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Dillère, process server, Saigon
Dillon, Col. Sergt. C., commissariat department
Dillon, E., constable, British Legation escort, Tokio
Dillwitz, master mariner, Bangkok
Dimalinag, T., Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Dimitrief, M., (Kunst & Albers) clerk, Wladiwostock
Dimitry, restaurant keeper, Haiphong
Dimock, C. W., (American Trading Co.) acting agent, Hiogo
Diniz, A., (Chartered Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Diniz, A. J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Diniz, S. J., (Chartered Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Dios, Luisa de, "Establecimiento de Tejidos," Manila
Dipner, G., chief of telegraph department, Wladivostock
Dipple, R. P., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, D'Aguilar street
Diss, G. H. (John Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Disse, Dr. T., professor of anatomy, Imperial University, Tokio
Dissmeyer, G. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hoihow
Dithlefsen, P. A. captain, Kiodo Unyu Kaisha str. *Owari-maru*, Japan
Divers, E., M.D., principal, Engineering College, Tokio
Dixon, A. E., proprietor, Hotel de Vienna, Penang
Dixon, H., writer, Naval Yard
Dixon, J. M., secretary, Engineering College, Tokio
Dizon, J., assistant, mint, Manila
Dmitrevsky, P. A., consul for Russia, Hankow
Dmitrieff, W. W., (Tokmakoff, Molotkoff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Doberck, W., Ph.D., Government Astronomer, Kowloon
Dobson, W. H., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
Dodd, J. R., surgeon, army medical department
Dodd, John, (Dodd & Co.) merchant & consul for Netherlands, &c., Tamsui
Dodds, Jas., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Yokohama
Dodwell, Fred., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk in charge, Queen's road
Dodwell, G. B., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Doebbeling, W., (Langgaard, Kleinwort & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Doel, P., police inspector, Nagasaki
Doenhoff, Count, German Minister, Tokio
Doering, J. G , piano manufacturer and tuner, Yokohama
Doffe, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Doheny, (Fraser, Farley & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Dolakewich, Paul, stevedore, Wladivostock
Dolan, W., shipchandler and sailmaker, Praya central
Dolo, pilot, Saigon
Domenech, A., recandador, Custom House, Manila
Domenjod, A., (A. Spooner, Ed. Renard & Co,) accountant, Saigon

Domingo, B., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) clerk, Manila
Domingo, T., fitter, Municipality, Penang
Dominguez, E., director, Fabrica de Tabacos "La Insular," Manila
Dominguez, J., surgeon, army medical department, Manila
Dominguez, J. M., (Singer Manufacturing Co.) clerk, Manila
Dominguez, R., alferez, Carabineros, Manila
Dominguez, S., assistant, Custom house, Manila
Donald, J., (M. B. M. S. S. Co.) foreman, sail loft, Yokohama
Donaldson, A. L., (Donaldson & Burkinshaw) attorney, Singapore
Donaldson, C. P. M., clerk, H.B.M. Works department, Shanghai
Donaldson, R., (Rose, Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Donelan, J., medical practitioner, Iloilo
Donelan, J., medical practitioner, Manila
Donnelly, A. R., (Cornabé & Co.) merchant, Chefoo
Donno, F., (Möller & Meisner) assistant, Bangkok
Donohoe, J., barrack sergeant, commissariat, Tanglin, Singapore
Donohu, R. W., assistant engineer, H.B.M.S. *Cleopatra*
Donop, L. B. von, superintendent of agriculture, Silam, North Borneo
Donough, J., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Donough, W., assistant master, Free school, Penang
Donovan, J. M., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) electrician, Singapore
Donovan, J. P., Maritime Customs Postal clerk, Shanghai
Dopfeld, telegraphist, Saigon
Dorabjee, D., (D. Nowrojee) assistant, Queen's road
Dorabjee, F., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Doral, A. C., chief clerk, Municipality, Penang
Doral, B. C., clerk, Supreme Court, Penang
Doral, E. N., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Penang
Doral, J. E., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Penang
Doral, J. P., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Doral, M. P., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Penang
Doral, P. R., clerk, Hongkong
Doral, P. R., clerk, Municipality, Penang
Dorall, H. J., assistant master, High school, Malacca
Dorasamy, V., draftsman, public works department, Penang
Dorda, D. M., commander, Artillery, Manila
Dores, R. das, captain commanding cavalry section police, Macao
Doriani Bouillac, Mme., milliner, Saigon
Dorrinck, J. C., (Schmidt, Kustermann & Co.) clerk, Penang
Dorward, A. C., China Inland missionary, Shashi
Dosselaere, J. van, S.J., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
Dougall, R., (New Harbour Dock Co.) assistant engineer, Singapore
Dougier, H., storekeeper, "La Vascongada," Manila
Douglas, Lieut. H. H., surveying service, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Douglas, J. H., manager, Dock Co., Bangkok
Douglas, J. B., cadet, government service, Sarawak
Douglas, R., (A Fong) photographer, Ice House street
Douglas, W. W., superintendent of Police, Sungei Ujong
Dougal, Wm., manager, Chartered Bank of I. A. & C., Singapore
Dougherty, W., (H. & W. Dock Co.) clerk, Aberdeen
Dourville, P., public silk inspector, Yokohama
Douthwaite, Rev. A. W., China Inland missionary, Chefoo (absent)
Douville, secretary, Colonial Council, Saigon
Douzans, commander, gunboat *Carabine*, Haiphong
Dow, W. N., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Amoy
Dowdall, C., (Myburgh & Dowdall) solicitor, Shanghai

Dowdall, W., A.R.I.B.A., architect, Shanghai
Dowell, Sir W. M., K.C.B., vice-admiral, in charge H.B.M. Naval Squadron
Dowley, E. B., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Dowling, Emma, laundress, H.K. Steam Laundry Co., Bowrington
Dowman, Miss, China Inland missionary, Chungking
Down, St. V. B., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Singapore
Downes, L., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Downie, A., (Innes & Keyser) clerk, Iloilo
Downie, W., (John Little & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Downman, Rev. H. C., chaplain, Christ Church, Canton
Dowsley, Rev. A., missionary, Ichang
Doyle, P., clerk, Ordnance Store department
Doyle, W. H., superintendent, China Paper Mill Co., Shanghai
Drage, F. S., Magistrate, Third Division, Sarawak
Dragon, W., chief clerk, Resident Councillor's office, Penang
Dragon, W., Jr., (A. C. Capel) clerk, Penang
Drennan, Miss A. M., missionary, Osaka
Drew, A. H., (Bond and Drew) solicitor, Singapore
Drew, E. B., Maritime Customs, statistical secretary, Shanghai
Drewell, A., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Drewes, J. A., second officer, str. *Phra Chom Klao*, Bangkok and Hongkong
Dross, R., auctioneer, Yokohama
Droüart de Lezey, Rev. Lucien, Roman Catholic missionary, Niigata
Drude, H., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Pedder's Wharf
Druitt, Lieut. E., Royal Engineers
Drum, M., inspector of police, Province Wellesley
Drummon, W. E., (Paul Heinemann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Drummond, J., captain, Mitsu Bishi str *Kumamoto-maru*, Hongkong and Japan
Drummond, M., (Drummond, Gaggino & Co.) shipchandler, Singapore
Drummond, W. V., (Drummond and Latham) barrister-at-law, Shanghai
Dubail, Mgr., Roman Catholic bishop, Newchwang (absent)
Dubarry, P. R., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Swatow
Duberby, E., acting first assistant, Collector's office, Krian, Perak
DuBois, C., (C. & J. Favre Brandt) assistant, Yokohama
Dubois, J. F., Maritime Customs boat officer, Anping, Formosa
DuBois, L., (C. & J. Favre Brandt) assistant, and consul for Belgium, Osaka
Duch, H., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) electrician, Queen's road
Ducos, counsellor, Court of Appeal, Saigon
Dudgeon, C. J., (Selangor Tin Mining Co. of Shanghai) secretary, Shanghai
Dudgeon, John, M.D., missionary, & professor of anatomy & physiology, Peking
Dudgeon, P. C., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Wanderer*
Dudley, Miss J. E., missionary, Hiogo
Due, P., constable, French consulate, Bangkok
Duenas, M., ayudante, naval forces, Manila
Duer, Yeend, agent, M. B. M. S. S. Co. and Takasima Colliery, Shanghai
Dueso, B., assistant, public works department, Manila
Duff, Alex., (Cameron, Dunlop & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Duff, C. M., clerk, M. B. M. S. S. Co., Tokio
Duff, Thos. W., commission agent, Chinkiang
Duffus, Rev. Wm., missionary, Swatow (absent)
Dufrenil, ministre public, French residency, Hanoi
Duggan, C. W., first clerk, Central Police Station
Dukes, Rev. Dr., missionary, Nantsiang, Shanghai
Dülberg, F. W. E., clerk, Customs Statistical department, Shanghai
Dultin, H., (Hongkew Toilet Club) assistant, Shanghai
Dumant, storekeeper, public works department, Saigon

Dumas, J. A., professor, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
Dumelin. A., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk, Yokohama
Dumonteil Lagréze, G., agent principal, Messageries Maritimes, Saigon
Dunajefsky, G., (Steinbach & Co.) clerk, Wladiwostock
Dunbar, G. H., (Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co.) barge keeper, Hiogo
Duncan, A., Maritime Customs assistant, (absent)
Duncan, A., clerk, British consulate, Canton
Duncan, Chesney, assistant, Maritime Customs, Jenchuan, Corea
Duncan, J., sugar boiler, China Sugar Refining Co., East point
Duncan, R. P., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Duncan, W., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Yokohama-maru*, Japan
Dungan, J. S., medical director, U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama
Dunlap, Rev. E. P., missionary, Petchaburi, Siam
Dunlop, C., (Powell & Co.) auctioneer, Singapore
Dunlop, C. G., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) merchant, Manila
Dunlop, D. J., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Dunlop, Jas., chief engineer, Penang Sugar Estate Co., Penang
Dunlop, Col. S., Inspector General of Police, Singapore (absent)
Dunlop, W., (Windsor, Rose & Co.'s Rice Mill) engineer, Bangkok
Dunman, R., secretary, Tanjong Pagar Land Co., Singapore
Dunman, T., proprietor, Grove Cocoanut Estate, Singapore
Dunman, Wm., broker, Shanghai
Dunmore, D., storeman, H.M. Naval Yard
Dunn, C. A. L., (Thurburn and Dunn) stock broker, Shanghai
Dunn, Rev. E., Roman Catholic missionary, Rejang river, Borneo
Dunn, H. O., ensign, gunboat U.S. *Palos*
Dunn, J., third engineer, steamer *Wingsang*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Dunn, Thomas, (Hedge & Co.) merchant, Foochow (absent)
Dunn, W., third engineer, steamer *Kowshing*, China coast
Dunne, J. J., (American Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Duoc, P., professor, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
Dupen, J. W., chief engineer H.B.M. sloop *Albatross*
Duponhet, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Dupont, telegraphist, Saigon
Dupont, clerk, post office, Saigon
Dupont, second engineer, M. M. steamer *Ilissus*, Haiphong and Saigon
Dupont, trader, Haiphong
Dupont, Geo., proprietor Sam Saan Saw Mill and Timber yard, Bangkok
Dupré, chief of office, railway works, Saigon
Duraffour, E., (H. Ludwig & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Durand, M., (Oppenheimer Frères) clerk, Hollywood Road
Durand, U., (Durand & Co.) saddler, Yokohama
Duranton, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Duran y Aparicio, J., oficial, contadoria de hacienda, Manila
Durazzo, counsellor, Court of Appeal, Saigon
Durnford, F. G., contractor and surveyor, Pengkalan Kampas, Sungei Ujong
Dürr, Ed., (Dürr & Co.) merchant, Manila
Dürr, O., (Dürr & Co.) merchant, Manila
Durran, W., superintendent, Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co., Queen's road
Durrie, Miss M., teacher, Roman Catholic Girls' School, Singapore
Dursley, Viscount, midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Sapphire*
Dussol, H., contractor, Saigon
Dussol, counsellor, Court of Appeal, Saigon
Dussutour, A., auctioneer and broker, Saigon
Dussutour, Mme., mistress, Municipal Girls' School, Saigon
Dutras, Rev. José, Roman Catholic missionary, Amoy

Dutronquoy, S., bowling saloon keeper, Hiogo
Duus, E. H., (Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Tokio
Duus, J. H., merchant, and consul for Denmark, Hakodate
Duval, A. T., (Deacon & Co.) tea inspector, and chairman municipal council, Canton
Duval, V., clerk, "Hotel des Colonies," Shanghai
Dyan, J. M., reader, Jewish Synagogue, Shanghai
Dyce, C. M., (Dyce & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Dyck, Rev. A. S. van, missionary, Amoy
Dyer, H., (Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co.) manager, Shanghai
Dyer, S., (British and Foreign Bible Society) agent, Shanghai
Dyson, C. W., cadet, U.S.S. *Trenton*
Dzionk, M. F., (Astor House Hotel) clerk, Shanghai

Eagles, F. H., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Wanderer*
Eagling, E., apothecary, U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama
Earle, T. E., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Earnshaw, D., (Earnshaw & Co.) engineer, Manila
Easterbrook, S. T. F., (Geo. Oliver & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Eastlack, R. F., (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Eastlack, W. R., (C. & J. Trading Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Eastlacke, W. C., dentist, Yokohama
Eason, A., China Inland missionary, Yunanfoo
Easton, A. J., (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Shanghai
Easton, Rev. G. F., missionary, Hanchong
Eaton, C. P., cadet, U.S.S. sloop *Alert*
Eaton, J., (Wilkin & Robison) clerk, Yokohama
Eaton, Rev. L. A., missionary, and U.S. Consular chaplain, Bangkok
Eber, A., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Eber, F. W., clerk, Supreme Court, Singapore
Eber, J. L., (Rodyk & Davidson) clerk, Singapore
Eber, S. J., clerk, Education department, Singapore
Eberwein, J., chief officer, steamer *Ranee*, Sarawak and Singapore
Eberwein, W., clerk, St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore
Ebrahim, E., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Ebrahim, Esoofally, (A. M. Essabhoy) clerk, Singapore
Ebrahim, Mirza, (H. M. M. Ally & Co.) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Eby, Rev. C. S., missionary, Tokio
Eça, D. A. d', purser, steamer *Kiukiang*, Hongkong and Macao
Ebell, H., (E. A. Raven) assistant, Canton
Ecalle, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Eccles, J., lightkeeper in charge, Houki lighthouse, Chefoo
Eccleston, G., master mariner, Bangkok
Ecclestone, J., assistant examiner, Maritime Customs, Tientsin
Echeita, J. M., (Larrinaga & Echeita) merchant, Manila
Echevarria, A., ayudante, Forestry department, Manila
Echevarria, E. T., "Los Catalanes," Manila
Echavarria, F., captain of steamer *Aguila*, Iloilo
Echavarria, P., assistant, Tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
Echevarria, P. G., rector of the University, Manila
Eckford, A. M., (Cornabé & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, &c., Chefoo
Eckhert, F., professor of music, naval school, Tokio
Eckhold, M., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shanghai
Ede, C. M., clerk, Union Insurance Society, Praya
Ede, George, missionary, Taiwanfoo
Ede, J. M., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) merchant, Manila
Ede, N. J., secretary, Union Insurance Society, Pedder's wharf

Eddowes, sergeant, municipal police, Kiukiang
Edelmann, W., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Edgar, G., (Edgar & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Edgar, H., commissioner of Customs, China (absent)
Edgar, J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Newchwang
Edgar, J., (Edgar & Co.) merchant, Sourabaya
Edge, Rev. J. C., missionary, London Mission, Staunton street (absent)
Edkins, J., D.D., Maritime Customs, translator, Peking
Edlefsen, C., post office agent, British consulate, Bangkok
Edmonds, J., chief engineer, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Edmund, Bro., teacher, St. Joseph's College, Robinson road
Eduljee, Aderjee, (C. O. Bhassania & Co.) assistant, Peel street
Edulji, Kavasji, clerk, *Daily Press* office, Wyndham street
Edward, W. W., dispenser, Royal Naval Hospital
Edwards, E., carpenter, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Edwards, F. H., (Malcampo & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Edwards, F. W., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
Edwards, J., third engineer, steamer *Thales*, China coast
Edwards, J. Kennedy, quartermaster, ordnance store office
Edwards, O. E., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, Manila and Iloilo
Edwards, T., assistant inspector of brothels
Edwards, Th., (Speidel & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Edwards, W., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Edwards, W. E., manager Byran Estate, Penang Sugar Estates Co., Penang
Efford, Capt. J. J., (Kiodo Unyu Kaisha) chief inspector, Yokohama
Efseyeff, A., councillor, civil administration, Wladiwostock
Egerton, W., police magistrate, Penang
Egville, L. D', master, steamer *Amoy*, Hongkong and Shanghai
Ehlers, Aug., merchant, Shanghai
Ehlert, F., gunnery instructor, naval college, Tokio
Ehmer, H., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Ehrart, commissaire de police, French residency, Hanoi
Eichler, Rev. E. R., missionary, Canton
Eichmann, O., (Rautenberg, Schimdt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Eickstedt, von, Kapitain lieutenant, H.I, German M.S. *Elisabeth*
Eidner, W., chemist, Manila
Eilers, C., (Windsor, Rose & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Eitel, Rev. E. J., M.A., Ph.D., inspector of schools, Queen's road
Eitter, J., overseer of roads, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Eizmendi, S., marmolista, Manila
Ekstrand, J. W., captain, Mitsu Bishi barque *Kanagawa-maru*, Japan
Ekstrand, T. A., (Mitsu Bishi M. S. S. Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Elcum, J. B., cadet studying Malay, colonial secretary's office, Singapore
Elder, A. G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
Eldridge, G. B., third officer, steamer *Namoa*, China coast
Eldridge, Stuart, M.D., physician, General Hospital, Yokohama
Elera, C. de, professor, University, Manila
Elias, E. E., (Moses & Elias) broker, Hongkong
Elias, J. B., (Belilios & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst terrace
Elias, R. H., (R. S. Rapbael) clerk, Shanghai
Elie, justice of the peace, Saigon
Elizaga, J. S. de, Maritime Customs lightkeeper, Turnabout lighthouse, Amoy
Elizalde, E. de, assistant, Sociedad de Seguros Maritimos Mutuos, Manila
Elizalde, J. M., (Inchausti & Co.) merchant, Manila
Elizalde, L. R. de, bookkeeper, public works dept., Manila
Ellert, A., (Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

Ellerton, H. B., (Gaiton & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Ellerton, J., engineer, Hiogo
Elliott, F. H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Elliott, J. R., (Hellyer & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Elliott, Lieut. H. V. W., H.B.M. sloop *Daring*
Ellis, H., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Ellis, H., master attendant and shipping master, Marine department, Singapore
Ellis, H. P., third officer, steamer *Kiang-kwan*, Shanghai and Hankow
Ellis, H. M., staff surgeon, H.B.M. sloop *Pegasus*
Ellis, L. R., (Forbes, Munn & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ellis, M. W., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Sapphire*
Elliston, W. L., China Inland missionary, Chefoo
Elmer, G. W., colporteur, American Bible Society, Yokohama
Eloriaga, B., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
Elseffer, H. S., assistant engineer, U.S. sloop *Monocacy*
Elvaim, F. P. M. F., ensign, police, Macao
Elvins, H. V., apprentice, govt. medical department, Penang
Elwin, Rev. A., missionary, Hangchow (absent)
Elzinger, watchmaker, Manila
Emery, D. A., (Wadliegh & Emery) merchant, and U.S. interpreter, Chinkiang
Emmerson, Miss A., proprietrix of Emmerson's tiffin rooms, Singapore
Emonet, Rev. N., Roman Catholic missionary, Newchwang
Emuang, M., dresser, govt. medical department, Penang
Encarnaçao, F. X., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Encarnaçao, L. d', (A. Robinson) clerk, Shanghai
Encarnaçäo, P. d', clerk, Club Uniäo, Macao
Encarnacio, S. J. d.', clerk, military department, Macao
Encinas, C. G., magistrate, Manila
Enciso, E., asesor, Auditoria de guerra, Manila
Endicott, H. B., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Endicott, R. R., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, Praya
Endicott, S., (Cornes & Co.) clerk, and vice-consul for Hawaii, Hiogo
Endtner, A., (F. Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Engelhardt, H., (E. Whittall) clerk, Yokohama
Engert, M., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
England, C. R., commission agent and auctioneer, Shanghai
England, F. H., (F. H. England & Co.) merchant, Foochow
England, McHenry, merchant, Foochow
Engler, A., (F. Engler & Co.) clerk, and Consul for Austria, Saigon
Engler, E., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Enomotto Takeaki, Vice Admiral, Japanese Minister, Peking
Enriquez, A., clerk, accountant general's office, Manila
Enriquez, D., ayudante, Estad Mayor de la Plaza, Manila
Enriquez, D., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) clerk, Manila
Enriquez, F., judge, Quiapo district, Manila
Enslie, J. J., British consul, Nagasaki
Ephraums, clerk, H.B.M. Residency, Perak
Epper, J., (Germann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Eranee, B. A., commission agent, Gage street
Eranee, B. B., (Barjorjee, Khodadad & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Erbreish, F., (Lambert Bros.) assistant, Singapore
Erdmann, C., (Carlowitz & Co.) merchant, Icehouse lane and Canton
Erhard, assistant engineer, H.I. German M.S. *Stosch*
Erior, J., smelter, Societé des Mines d'Etain, Perak
Ernisian, Bro., teacher, St. Joseph's College, Robinson road
Ernst, H., (G. R. Lambert & Co.) assistant, Singapore

Erskine, C. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Erskine Jas., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Champion*
Erskine, S., (Howarth, Erskine & Co.) engineer, Singapore
Esbran, D., sub-foreman, Government Printing office, Singapore
Escalera, R., chief of trade, Contaduria gl. de hacienda, Manila
Escande, ensign, French cruiser *Hamelin*, Haiphong
Escassi, Viuda E. G., printer, Iloilo
Escobar, J., chief accountant, Compania general de Tabacos, Manila
Escobar y Garcia, E., Gefe de Negociado, Contadaria Gl. de Hacienda, Manila
Escondrillas, D., architect, Cebu
Escosura, N., inspector general de montes, Manila
Escoubet, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Escribano, Rev. E., Dominican missionary, Tonquin
Escribano, F., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Escudier, commander, cruiser *Parceval*, Haiphong
Esdale, C., (Mitsu Bishi Mail S.S. Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Esdale, J. T., (W. M. Strachan & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Esmail, H. M. S., (H. A. Asgar & H. Esmail) merchant, Gage street
Esmail, Oosman, (Hajee Hamed Hajee Esack) manager, Gage street and Canton
España, L., oficial, secretary-general's office, Manila
Español, L., (J. Smith) clerk, Cebu
Especkerman, B. H., proprietor, Mercantile Press, Singapore
Especkerman, S., clerk, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Singapore
Especkerman, S., clerk, Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore
Espeland, C., third engineer, steamer *Marie*, Hongkong and Manila
Espino, M., constable, Spanish Consulate, Amoy
Espinosa de los Monteros, P., clerk, accountant general's office, Manila
Espirita, B., (Llanos, Tapia & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ess, J. M., assistant, works department, Municipality, Singapore
Essabboy, Abdoolkader M., merchant, Cochrane street (absent)
Essabboy, Abdoolkyum M., (A. M. Essabboy) merchant, Cochrane street
Essabhoy, M. M., (A. M. Essabhoy) manager, Singapore
Essex, F., share broker, Shanghai
Esson, D., (New Harbour Dock Co.) boilermaker, Singapore
Estanislao, E., (Barlow & Wilson) assistant, Manila
Estorges, telegraph clerk, Longuyen, Cochin-China
Estrada, Dr. A., secretary, Universidad de Filipinas, Manila
Estrada, L., clerk, Supreme Court, Manila
Estrada, J. de oficial, consejo de administracion, Manila
Estrada, S., clerk, Supreme Court, Manila
Estruch, A., assistant, Mint, Manila
Etienne, flag lieutenant, German Squadron
Etiennes, chief clerk, Excise department, Saigon
Eugster, J., (Gsell & Co.) merchant, Manila
Eugster, P., (Gsell & Co.) merchant, Manila
Eustace, F. O., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Evans, A. M. A., acting accountant, Associated Wharves, Shanghai
Evans, E. M. H., (Hill & Rathborne) planter, Selangor
Evans, H., constable, British Consulate, Canton
Evans, H., inspector of immigrants, Penang
Evans, H., (Evans & Co.) baker, and proprietor of "Empire Brewery," Shanghai
Evans, H. A., assistant engineer, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
Evans, J., cable jointer, Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co., Singapore
Evans, J. H., (Evans, Pugh & Co.) merchant, Shanghai and Hankow (absent)
Evans, M. P., (Reid, Evans & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Evans, S., lieutenant of Orderlies, Army Hospital Corps, Singapore

Evans, W., passed cadet, Colonial secretary's office, Singapore
Evans, W., sub inspector of police, Perak
Evans, master mariner, Bangkok
Evans, Miss J. G., missionary, Tungchau (absent)
Evans, Miss M., China Inland missionary, Nganking
Evatt, P. F., assistant accountant, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Singapore
Eveillard, director, Tan Dinh printing office, Saigon
Eveleigh, J., inspector of Municipal Police, Central station, Shanghai
Everall, H., (Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co.) manager, Shanghai
Everard, C. W., acting assistant Chinese Secretary, H.B.M. Legation, Peking
Everett, A. H., Labuan
Everett, E. E., wine and spirit merchant, Singapore
Everett, H. H., superintendent, Government Mines, Sarawak
Everingham, Rev. W., Seamen's Mission Chaplain, Singapore
Evers, A., (Simon, Evers & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Evers, H. C., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Evington, Rev. H., missionary, Osaka
Evrard, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
Ewart, H., (Macleod & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Ewens, Creasy, solicitor, Queen's road
Ewing, A. J., professor of Engineering, Imperial University, Tokio
Eychenne, telegraphist, Pnompenh, Cambodia
Eykman, professor, medical dept., Imperial University, Tokio
Eymard, C., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Eyre, F. G., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Wanderer*
Eytel, W., (Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Eyton, J. L. O., (*Japan Gazette* office) assistant, Yokohama
Ezekiel, F., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya Central
Ezekiel, J. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Ezekiel, N. D., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya
Ezra, E. M., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ezra, I., (Isaac Ezra & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Ezra, I. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Ningpo
Ezra, N. N. J., merchant, Wellington street

Fabaurel, clerk, service administratif, Hanoi
Faber, F. P., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) telegraphist, Shanghai
Faber, Rev. H., missionary, Mosque street
Faber, H., (Faber and Voigt) merchant, Hiogo
Fabian, A., (Baer Senior & Co.) clerk, Manila
Fabian, N. C., marmolista, Manila
Fabre, assistant architect, public buildings department, Saigon
Fabre, captain, M. M. steamer *Meinam*, Saigon and Singapore
Fabre, A., proprietor, Rasdolny steam saw mill, Wladiwostock
Fabregas, D. C., assistant professor of notoriado, University, Manila
Fabrice, E., druggist, Jaro, Philippines
Fabris, E. A., assistant, Municipal Council offices, Shanghai
Fachtmann, R., (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Yokohama (absent)
Faciolle, warehouseman, Excise department, Mytho, Cochin China
Faesy, G. A., manager, Emmerson's tiffin rooms, Singapore
Faffa, J. A., (A. G. Gordon & Co.) engineer, Bowrington
Faga, V., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Fairall, Miss, (Gate & Fairall) dressmaker, Queen's road
Fairhurst, Thos., (Newman & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
Fairley, J. W., quartermaster, "The Buffs," East Kent Regiment
Faizally, A., broker, Graham street

Falaventour, warehouseman, Excise department, Longxuyen, Cochin China
Falch, W., (Langfieldt & Mayers) clerk, Yokohama
Falck, C., (C. Illies & Co.) godownkeeper, Yokohama
Falck, G., (Falck & Beidek) merchant, Bangkok
Falcken, E., (O. W. Lindholm & Co.) manager Nicolsk flour mill, Wladiwostock
Falconer, Alexander, acting superintendent, Victoria Gaol
Falconer, G. A , asst. manager, Gold n Grove Est ate, Penang Sugar Estate Co., Penang
Falconer, I. B., (G. Falconer & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road
Falconer, M., (G. Falconer & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road
Falconer, T. W., magistrate, second division, Sarawak
Falkner, R. C., acting assist. superintendent of Police, Province Wellesley
Falls, W. T. B., colonial surgeon, Malacca
Falls, Miss R. F., missionary, Tokio
Falque, P., clerk, Messageries Maritimes, Yokohama
Farago, E , Maritime Customs commissioner, Tamsui
Farewell, F. A. S., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
Faria, A. L. de, (W. G. Hale & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Faria e Silva, J. A. G. de, first lieut., Portuguese corvette *Estephania*
Farinha, Rev. M. J., prefect, Seminario de S. José, Macao
Farley, Gus., Jr., (Fraser, Farley, & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Farnham, Rev. J. M. W., D.D., missionary, Shanghai
Farquhar, A. M., Flag-lieutenant, H.B.M. Squadron
Farrant, H., operator, Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co., Penang
Farrell H. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
Farsari, A., (A. Farsari & Co.) newsagent, Yokohama
Farwell, Chas., paymaster, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
Fasceto, N., third engineer, M. M. steamer *Tanais*, Hongkong and Japan
Faubournet de Montferrand, lieutenant, cruiser *Parseval*, Haiphong
Fauchet, telegraph overseer, Longxuyen, Cochin-China
Faulds, H., medical missionary, Tokio
Fauque, Rev. J. A., French missionary, Ban-nok-kuak, Siam
Faure, (Reyraud & Faure) commission agent, Haiphong
Faurie, Rev. U., Roman Catholic missionary, Hakodate
Favier, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Favre, C., fruit preserver, Singapore
Favre-Brandt, C., (C. & J. Favre-Brandt) watch importer, Yokohama (absent)
Favre-Brandt, J., (C. & J. Favre-Brandt) watch importer, Yokohama
Fawcett, John, engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Espoir*
Fawcus, W., chief officer, E. E., A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s steamer *Agnes*, Singapore
Fawkes, A. W., registrar, Supreme Court, Malacca
Fazulally, Mahomedally, (Shaikhally Fazulally) assistant, Peel street
Fazulally, Shaikally, milliner and draper, Peel street
Feak, W. M., chief engineer, H.B.M. sloop *Pegasus*
Fearon, C. H., (Fearon, Low & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Fearon, G. D., (Deacon & Co.) clerk, Canton and Macao
Fearon, J. S., (Fearon, Low & Co) merchant, Shanghai
Fearon, W., (Fearon, Low & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Featherstone, W. B., assistant engineer, Gas Company, Singapore
Featherstonhaugh, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
Featherstonhaugh, M. H., (Geo. Oliver & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Fedcroff, M., proprietor of Richnoy steam saw mill, Wladiwostock
Fedoroff, J., assistant, Telegraph office, Wladiwostock
Fee, R. M. M., French Catholic missionary, Penang
Feindel, Ch., interpreter, German consulate, Tientsin
Feitch, J., bandmaster to the Second King, Bangkok
Feklin, A., (Tschuren & Co.) clerk, Wladiwostock

Feldhausen, H. E. Admiral, Governor, Wladiwostock
Félemez, Mme., tavernkeeper, Saigon
Félician, first engineer, M. M steamer *Volga*, Hongkong and Japan
Feliciano, J., (Tatuban Rope Factory) assistant, Manila
Feliciano, M., (Tutuban Rope Factory) agent and manager, Manila
Felisardo, J., (Wilks & Boyle) clerk, Manila
Felix, F., sub-postmaster, Butterworth, Penang
Felizardo, J., (Earnshaw & Co.) clerk, Manila
Fellonneau, agent principal, Service administratif, Hanoi
Felman, B., proprietor, Germania Bowling Saloon, Nagasaki
Felman, Mrs. E., proprietrix, Eureka Hotel, Nagasaki
Felonneau, chief of commissariat service, Hanoi
Felsentberg, trader, Haiphong
Felton, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Fenaillon, chief secretary, public works department, Saigon
Fencott, F. C., overseer of roads, Municipality, Penang
Fenner, A. W., clerk, British Residency, Selangor
Fenning, W., Maritime Customs assistant tide-surveyor, Amoy
Fenollosa, E. F., professor of philosophy, Imperial University, Tokio
Fenton, R. B., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, and secretary Chamber of Commerce, Amoy
Fentum, G. B., professor of music, Shanghai
Fenwick, Geo., (Geo. Fenwick & Co.) engineer, Wanchai
Ferand, L., assistant, Pharmacie Normale, Saigon
Ferand, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
Ferand, harness maker, Saigon
Ferbracke, W., gunner, H.B.M. sloop *Pegasus*
Ferebee, N. McP., P.A., surgeon, U.S.S. *Trenton*
Ferguson, A., chief engineer, str. *Kiangkwan*, Shanghai and Hankow
Ferguson, A., share broker, Shanghai
Ferguson, G., (China Sugar Refining Co.) chief engineer, East point
Ferguson, G. H., chief engineer, str. *Haeshin*, China coast
Ferguson, J. C., C.E., consulting engineer, Shanghai
Ferguson, J. H., Netherlands minister, Peking
Ferguson, J. H., R.N., inspector of machinery, Naval Yard
Fergusson, R., (Morriss & Fergusson) bill and bullion broker, Shanghai
Fergusson, T. T., (Fergusson & Co.) merchant, & Belgian consul, Chefoo
Ferlie, W. R., chief officer, steamer *Haeun*, China coast
Fernandes, storekeeper, Imperial Naval Yard, Hiogo
Fernandes, A. M., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Singapore
Fernandes, B. de S., merchant, and consul for Siam, Macao
Fernandes, F. H., clerk and usher, Supreme Court
Fernandes, J. C., (Typographia Mercantil) assistant, Macao
Fernandes, J. V., (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
Fernandes, N. T., proprietor, *Boletim de Macao e Timor*, Macao
Fernandez, A., clerk, audit office, Singapore
Fernandez, C., assistant, Spanish Royal Mail Steamers office, Manila
Fernandez, D., lightkeeper, Lamocks lighthouse, Amoy
Fernandez, F., assistant surveyor, Sandakan
Fernandez, F. G., medical practitioner, Manila
Fernandez, H., ministro letrado, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
Fernandez, H., third engineer, steamer *Nanshan*, China coast
Fernandez. J. A., assistant master, Raffles Institution, Singapore
Fernandez, J. A., Forestry department, Iloilo
Fernandez, J. C., clerk, Protectorate of Chinese, Singapore
Fernandez, J. V., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Fernandez, K. C., overseer, survey department, Malacca

Fernandez, L., assistant, "La Puerta del Sol," Manila
Fernandez, L., second boarding officer, Protectorate of Chinese, Singapore
Fernandez, Rev. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Haiphong
Fernandez, M., restaurant keeper, Manila
Fernandez, N. T., Macao
Fernandez, O., (Carlos Plitt) druggist, Tuguegarao, Philippines
Fernandez, O., (Compania General de Tabacos) agent, Tuguegarao, Philippines
Fernandez, R., chemist, Manila
Fernandez, Rev. V., Roman Catholic missionary, Haiphong
Fernandez, V., (J. B. Rozas) clerk, Manila
Fernandez, V., (P. Sartorius) assistant, Manila
Fernier, assistant paymaster, Treasury, Hanoi
Fernter, J., third engineer, steamer *Taichow*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Ferrae, J., assistant, Maynard & Co., Penang
Ferral, E., Jr. (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Ferral y Mateo, F., medical practitioner, Cebu
Ferrand, Rev. Fr., S. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
Ferrand, P. L., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
Ferrando, government architect, Bangkok
Ferrando, C., drill master, Siamese army, Bangkok
Ferrao, J., clerk, Land office, Perak
Ferrari, E. lightkeeper, Dodd Island, Amoy
Ferree, accountant, railway works, Saigon
Ferreira, A. M., clerk, China Sugar Refining Co., East Point
Ferreira, Rev. J. G., superior of Portuguese mission, Timor
Ferreira, J. M., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Ferreira, L. A., lawyer, Macao
Ferreira, V., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, Swatow
Ferrer, M., clerk, tribunal de cuentes, Manila
Ferrero, W., (Maynard & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Ferrie, Rev. J. B., Roman Catholic missionary. Nagasaki
Ferrier, J., chief engineer, steamer *Kiangyu*, Shanghai and Hankow
Ferris, F. F., (*N. C. Herald* Office) clerk, Shanghai
Fesca, Dr. Max., professor of agriculture, Agricultural College, Tokio
Fesigny, de, commander, gunboat *Sagarie*, Saigon
Fevre, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Feyerabend, E. R., (H. C. Morf & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Field, A. W., Maritime Customs Boat officer, Shanghai
Fielde, Miss A. M., missionary, Swatow (absent)
Fielder, John, engineer, H.B.M.S. *Cleopatra*
Figg, F. G., assistant, Hongkong Observatory, Kowloon
Figuereido, A. de, (Russell & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Figuereido, A. de, enfermeiro, military hospital, Macao
Figueiredo, F. de, clerk, China and Japan Trading Co., Nagasaki
Figueiredo, F. X., de., (Herbert Dent & Co.) clerk, Canton
Figueiredo, H. C. V. de., (Fearon, Low & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Figueiredo, J. M. V. de Jr., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Icehouse lane
Filippi, Rt. Rev. Fr. A.M., Roman Catholic bishop, Ichang
Fillette, T. G., second lieutenant marine corps, U.S.S. *Enterprise*
Fincham, C., engineer, Selangor Tin Mining Co., Selangor
Fincham, H G., deputy assistant commissary general of ordnance
Findlay, J., (Major Bros.) clerk, Shanghai
Finlayson, J., (Boustead & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Finlayson, J., China Inland missionary, Honan
Finney, W. J., second officer, steamer *Ningpo*, Hongkong and Shan ghai
Finzi, Vito, consul for Italy, Shanghai

Fioritti, Rev. J. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Fischel, Kapitain lieutenant. H. I. German M. S. *Elisabeth*
Fischer, pilot, Saigon
Fischer, tavernkeeper, Saigon
Fischer, G., (E. Meyer & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
Fischer, H., secretary, German Consulate, Singapore
Fischer, H., (Behn, Mayer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Fischer, O., (Baer Senior & Co) clerk, Isabela, Philippines
Fischer, S., (G. R. Lammert) assistant, Praya
Fisher, Rev. C. H. D., missionary, Tokio
Fisher, E., bill and bullion broker, Hankow
Fisher, H. J., assistant, Maritime Customs, Kiukiang
Fisher, H. K. C., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Foochow
Fisher, Dr. J. Charles, medical practitioner, Shanghai
Fisher, J., rice merchant, Singapore
Fisher, J. W., M.D., fleet surgeon in charge H.B.M. naval hospital, Yokohama
Fisher, John, deputy inspector general, Royal Naval hospital
Fisher, T. R., (Sayle & Co.) assistant manager, Singapore
Fisher, Miss L. M., missionary, Foochow
Fisler, L. F., photographer, Shanghai
Fitch, Rev. Geo. F., missionary, Soochow
Fittock, C., (Baxter & Fittock) marine surveyor, Singapore
Fitzgerald, M., (Japan Mineral Waters Manufactory), Hiogo
Fitzgibbon, W. B., student, British Legation, Peking
Fitz-Henry, D., agent, Comptoir d' Escompte, Yokohama
Flack, F. F., chief officer, steamer *Japan*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Flanagan, J., sub-inspector of police, Perak
Flayol, captain, M.F. steamboat *Jean Dupuis*, Saigon
Fleith, B., (Fleith & Laplace) broker and auctioneer, Saigon
Fleming, D. M., (W. F. Stevenson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Fleming, J., inspector of municipal police, Central station, Shanghai
Fleming, J. M., merchant and cigar manufacturer, Manila
Flemming, L., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Fletcher, A., clerk, marine department, Penang
Fletcher, J., (China Sugar Refining Co.) sugar boiler, East point
Fletcher, J., (McAlister & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Fletcher, J., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) chief wharfinger, Singapore
Fletcher, T. H., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) superintendent engineer, Singapore
Fleury, J. J. M., secretary, Netherlands Consulate, Penang
Flores, B., (L. Genu) clerk, Manila
Flores, C., (S. S. Flores) assistant, Manila
Flores, D., (S S. Flores) assistant, Manila
Flores, J. F., (Birchal, Robinson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Flores, M., (J. M. Fleming) clerk, Manila
Flores, P., (S. S. Flores) assistant, Manila
Flores, S., (S. S. Flores) assistant, Manila
Flores, S. S., silk weaver, Manila
Flores, V. L., (S. S. Flores) assistant, Manila
Flores, V., (S. S. Flores) silk weaver, Manila
Flothow, C., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Flynn, T., warder, Gaol, Singapore
Fochs, commission agent, Manila
Focken, F. W., pilot, Swatow
Focken, Miss, (F. C. Brown, & Co.) assistant, Amoy
Fogarty, T. W., surgeon, army medical department
Fold, R., warder, gaol, Singapore

Foley, W., usher, magistracy, Singapore
Folker, H., overseer, mountain roads, Perak
Follenius, lieutenant, H. I. German M. S. *Elizabeth*
Follet, officer of Ordnance, Saigon
Folts, H., third officer, steamer *Esmeralda*, Hongkong and Manila
Fonsacu, A., assistant, Hongkong Hotel, Queen's road
Fonseça, E., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
Fonsales, A., (Denis Frères) clerk, Saigon
Fonseca, A. J. da, commission agent, lieut. National battalion, Macao
Fonseca, A. M. R. da, major, military department, Macao
Fonseca, F. J., (Evans, Pugh & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Fonseca, F. V da, (Evans, Pugh & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Fonseca, J. A. da, (W. M. Strachan & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Fonseca, J. B., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Fonseca, V. P., purser, receiving ship *Wellington*, Shanghai
Fonseca, W. C., clerk, Collector's office, Lower Perak
Font, N., marine inspector, Spanish Royal Mail steamers, Manila
Font, Rev. S., professor of arts, Manila
Fontaine, A. M. de, chief inspector of police in charge, Kudat, Br. North Borneo
Fontaine, sub-inspector, opium and spirit farm, Pnompenh, Cambodia
Fontaine, teacher, municipal boy's school, Saigon
Fontan, receveur comptable, telegraph office, Saigon (absent)
Foote, L. H., minister for United States, Seoul, Corea
Forbes, C., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
Forbes, D. M., (Forbes, Munn & Co.) merchant, Manila
Forbes, G. H. (Hatch, Forbes & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Forbes, H. de C., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Forbes, W. H., (Russell & Co.) merchant, and acting consul for Sweden, &c., Praya
Forbes, W. H., (Hatch, Forbes & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
Forbes, Wm., merchant and Belgian consul, Tientsin
Ford, A. G., clerk to acting chief justice, Singapore
Ford, C. M., vice-consul, British Consulate, Shanghai
Ford, Chas., superintendent, botanical and afforestation dept.
Ford, J., third officer, steamer *Zafiro*, Hongkong and Manila
Ford, J., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Ford, R. A., stevedore, Nagasaki
Ford, T., assistant engine driver, fire brigade
Ford, T , (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Ford, Theodore T., acting chief justice, Singapore
Ford, Miss, (Rose, Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Foreshaw, E., (Hyde, Hertz & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Forestier, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Formentos, V., (Singer Manufacturing Co.) clerk, Manila
Fornander, M., apothecary, General Hospital, Klang, Selangor
Foronda, Rev. A. L. de, Roman Catholic missionary, Tonquin
Foronda, Rev. I. L. de., Roman Catholic missionary, Tonquin
Forrest, R. J., H.B.M. consul, Amoy
Forrester, Wm., (Forrester & Co.), merchant, Shanghai
Fors, A., contador, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
Forsaith, G. A , Maritime Customs boat officer, Foochow
Forster, John, (J. Forster & Co.) merchant, Foochow (absent)
Forster, R. N., assistant accountant, Oriental Bank, Singapore
Forsyth, J. R., apothecary, general hospital, Sungei Ujong
Foss, H , (Borneo Co.) manager, Queen's road
Foss, Rev. H. J., missionary, Hiogo
Fossarieu, De Lucy, interpreter, French Legation, Tokio

Foster, Rev. A., missionary, Hankow
Foster, F. E., (P.M.S.S. Co.) general agent for China, Queen's road
Foster, F. T. P., (Linstead & Davis) merchant, Queen's road
Foster, Jas., (Mackenzie & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Foster, P., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
Foston, H., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
Fougerat, J. H., Maritime Customs assistant, Chinkiang
Foulhoux, architect in chief of public buildings, Saigon
Foulkes, W., storeman, Naval Yard
Foulon, acting chief gaoler, Saigon
Fouque, P., teacher of French, foreign language school, Tokio
Foures, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Foures, acting representative of French protectorate, Pnompenh, Cambodia
Fournel, J., (Schönhard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Fournier, H., storekeeper, Queen's road
Fowke, R. W., planter, Johore
Fowler, Rev. C. W., missionary, Quop and Batuk, Sarawak
Fowler, S., second officer, str. *Phra Chula Chom Klao*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Fowler, W., inspector of municipal police, Hongkew station, Shanghai
Fowles, Miss, China Inland missionary, Shanghai
Fox, Alex., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Fox, Capt. T. A., harbour master, Penang
Fox, T. J., chief engineer, U.S.M. steamer *Siam Supporter*, Bangkok
Fox, W., assistant superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Singapore
Fox, W. R., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Fragosa, S. R., assistant, Custom House, Manila
Fragoso, F., secretary general, Manila
Frahm, P., captain, Mitsu Bishi str. *Suminoye-maru*, Japan
Fraineau, Rev. T. P., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Framhein, O. H. (Hesse & Co.) clerk, Praya
Francis, C. A., (Singapore and Straits Aerated Water Co.) clerk, Singapore
Francis, E., fitter, Municipality, Penang
Francis, J., chief engineer, steamer *Amatista*, Hongkong and Manila
Francis, J., clerk, Chartered Bank of India, Queen's road
Francis, J. J., barrister-at-law, Bank Buildings
Francis, John, assistant, Medical department, Larut
Francis, R., (R. Francis & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Francisco, D., manager, Reliance Cocoa and Coffee Estate, Singapore
Francisco, I., (W. F. Stevenson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Francisco, Pedro, (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Franciscovitch, M., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Franckeiss, J. S., carpenter, H.B.M. sloop *Albatross*
Franco, Bento de, secretary, public works department, Macao
Franco, C., liquidator, estate A. Franco & Co., Manila
Franco, C., restaurant keeper, Manila
Franco, C. F., clerk, U.S. Consulate, Caine road
Franco, F. M., (Guedes & Co.) compositor, Wellington street
Franco, J., (Guedes & Co.) compositor, Wellington street
Franco, J., professor of medicine, University, Manila
Franco, J., surgeon, army medical department, Manila
Franco, L. A., substitute judge, justice of peace, Macao
Franco, Dr. L. L., member, board of health, Macao
Franco, O., (Noronha & Co.) compositor, Zetland street
Franco, T., clerk, Post-office
Frandon, H., interpreter, French Legation, Peking (absent)
Frandsen, H. A., mate, lightship, Taku

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Frank, H., (G. Hieber & Co.) merchant and commission agent, Singapore
Frankfurt, J. J., inspector, Customs, Bangkok
Frankfurter, O., Ph. D., secretary, Customs, Bangkok
Franks, J., second pilot, steamer *Kiangfoo*, Shanghai and Hankow
Franz, lieutenant, H. I. German M. S. *Elisabeth*
Franzenbach, L., metallurgist, Shanghai
Franzoin, Rev. Fr. G., Roman Catholic missionary, Ichang
Fraser, A., inspector of police, Malacca
Fraser, A., assistant surveyor of Public Works, Sungei Ujong
Fraser, D., (New Oriental Bank) accountant, Yokohama
Fraser, E. L., acting assistant and postal agent, British consulate, Foochow
Fraser, E. J., (Mollison, Fraser & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Fraser, J. A., (Fraser, Farley, & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Fraser, J., proprietor, Singapore and Straits Printing office, Singapore
Fraser, John, bill broker, Singapore
Fraser, M. F. A., interpreter, British consulate, Swatow
Frater, A., British consul, Tamsui
Frazer, John, medical practitioner, Tientsin
Frazier, R. T., cadet, U.S.S. *Trenton*
Frederick, F. M., clerk, Land revenue department, Sungei Ujong
Fredericks, D, compositor, Government Printing office, Singapore
Fredericks, J. A., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Fredricksen, A. F., pilot, Newchwang
Freeman, E. R., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Trenton*
Freeman, G. W., assistant, Hongkew Hotel, Shanghai
Freese, W. H., manager, Theobroma estate, Johore
Freeth, G. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Freire, F. V., clerk, Chartered Bank of India, &c., Queen's road
Freitas, T. J. de, (J. M. J. P. Collaço) assistant, Macao
French, E. H., assistant, British consulate, Bangkok
French, W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Taku
Fresigny, de, commander, gunboat *Sagaie*, Saigon
Fressel, Carl, (C. Fressel & Co.) merchant, Manila
Frewin, Henry, pilot, Swatow
Freynet, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Fricken, H.(Wilson, Balfour & Co.) bookkeeper, Bangkok
Friebe, Erman, artist, Tokio
Friederichs, F. H., (Friederichs & Co. merchant, and consul for Italy, &c., Penang
Friedrich, G., (Brinkmann & Co) clerk, Singapore
Friedrich, lieutenant, H. I. German M. S. *Nautilus*
Friedrichs, F., (B. Grimm & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
Friend, Thos., third officer, steamer *Rory*, China coast
Friere, F., clerk, auditor general's office
Fries, L. von, Maritime Customs assistant (absent)
Fright, J., supdt. of works, Survey department, Penang
Fritz, J., assistant, Russell & Co.'s Kin Lee Yuen and Hongkew Wharves, Shanghai
Frodin de Bellsoler, chancelier, French Residency, Sontay
Frogier, O., chief of naval department, Hanoi
Frois, A., foreman, *Straits Times* office, Singapore
Frois, A. L., (Bond & Drew) clerk, Singapore
Frois, B. S., (Edwin Koek) clerk, Singapore
Frois, C. P., teacher, government school, Singapore
Frois, F. R. R., (Braddell and Joaquim) clerk, Singapore
Frois, John, compositor, *Straits Times* office, Singapore
Frois, R. A., (E. Koek) clerk, Singapore
Fry, R. S., field assistant, Public Works department, Penang

Fryer, H., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) gunner, Shanghai
Fryer, John, scientific translation department, Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai
Fuentas, J., surgeon, army medical department, Manila
Fuente, M. de la, Fabrica "La Insular," clerk, Manila
Fuentes, Rev. F., Spanish missionary, Haiphong
Fuentes, J. M. de, assistant, public works department, Manila
Fuerto, Z., surgeon major army medical department, Manila
Fuhöller, Joh., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Fuhrmann, R., (Justus Lembke & Co.) clerk, Club Chambers
Fukeera, A., interpreter, army commissariat and transport department
Fulford, H. E., acting assistant, British Consulate, Shanghai
Fuller, Rev. A. R., missionary, Shaouhying, Ningpo
Fuller, W. R., architect, storekeeper, &c., Chefoo
Fulton, Rev. A. A., missionary, Canton
Fulton, Miss M. H., M.D., missionary, Canton
Fuos, T., (Carlos Plitt) assistant, Cavite, Philippines
Furber, W. G., master mariner and United States Vice-consul, Nagasaki
Fusco, M., bandmaster, Bangkok
Fusco, Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Fustier, L. H., telegraphist, Custom House station, Bangkok
Futtakia, S. R., merchant, Canton (absent)
Fuynel, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Fuzier, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Fuzulali, N., (Fezoolabhoi Abdoolali) clerk, Singapore
Fyfe, W. S., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Fyffe, Rev. E. T., chaplain, and nav. instructor H.B.M.S. *Sapphire*
Fyffe J., third engineer, str. *Pautah*, China coast
Fyson, Rev. P. K., missionary, Tokio

Gabaretta, R., "The Relief Fire Brigade," Yokohama
Gabica, F., third engineer, steamer *Emuy*, Manila and Hongkong
Gabriel, H., Dr. jur., German vice-consul, Shanghai
Gabriel, J., (Noronha & Co.) compositor, Zetland street
Gabriel, J., teacher, Government school, Singapore
Gabriel, P., teacher, Government school, Singapore
Gace, Rev. F. A. J., chaplain, Royal Naval Hospital
Gaedertz, P. M., (Baer & Suhm) clerk, Manila
Gaffer, H. A., clerk, police department, Sungei Ujong
Gage, Lieut. Æ. M. B., "The Buffs," East Kent Regiment
Gaggino, G., (Drummond, Gaggino & Co.) shipchandler, Singapore
Gahagan, A. Y., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
Gaillande, de, chief commissioner of marine revues, Saigon
Gaillande, de, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
Gaillard, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Gaine, E., chief officer, steamer *Kiungchow*, Hongkong and Canton
Gaines, Rev. M. R., missionary, Kioto, Japan
Gale, S. R., (L. Moore) assistant, and librarian, Shanghai Library, Shanghai
Galembert, G. de, Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
Galetzki, M., proprietor Hotel Galetzki, Wladiwostock
Galiano, A., (Ramirez & Giraudier) assistant, Manila
Galindo, L., ayudante, Inspeccion de Montes, Manila
Gallagher, F., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, (absent)
Gallagher, J., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Takasago-maru*, Japan
Gallegos, V., assistant, Civil Governor's department, Manila
Galles, F. W., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) shipwright, Shanghai
Galles, G., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai

Galletti, N. J. B., Maritime Customs tide-waiter, Pagoda, Foochow
Galmel, Rev. L., vicar of St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, Singapore
Galpin, Rev. F., missionary, Ningpo
Galstaun, M. N., (Galstaun & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Galton, W. P., (Galton & Co.) public tea inspector, Foochow
Gama, M. F. P. da, guarda marinha, Portuguese gunboat *Tamega*
Gama, J., (Cliff Dairy) clerk, Yokohama
Gamble, D A., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*
Gamble, E. H., lieutenant and commander H.B.M. gunboat *Espoir*
Gamero, J., professor of topography, nautical academy, Manila
Gamewell, Rev. F. D., missionary, Chungking
Gamir, S , chief of Estado Mayor, Manila
Gamman, E., (Gamman & Co.) Shanghai
Gandart, P. H., (F. Clarke & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Gande, J. W., (Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Gauno, J., inspector of nuisances, Singapore
Ganno, J. W., gaoler, civil prison, Singapore
Garceau, A., captain, steamer *Nam-vian*, Haiphong and Hongkong
Garcerie, A., timber merchant, Pnom penh, Cambodia
Garcez, Rev. A. C. da S., missionary, Timor
Garchitorina, Vte. M., agent, Compania gl. de Tabacos, Nueva Caceres, Philippines
Garchitorena, A. M., (E. Garchitorena & Co.) carriage builder, Manila
Garchitorena, J. C. de, (E. Garchitorena & Co.) carriage builder, Manila
Garcia, A., assistant, Mint, Manila
Garcia, B., teacher, University, Manila
Garcia,, C., oficial, Seccion de Orden Publico, Manila
Garcia, Col. A. J., inspector of war stores, Macao
Garcia, F., surgeon, army medical department, Manila
Garcia, F., ayudante, inspeccion de montes, Bulacan, Luzon
Garcia, P., (Baer Senior & Co.) clerk, Isabela, Philippines
Garcia, G., druggist, Manila
Garcia, H., contador, Tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
Garcia, J., oficial, Civil Governor's office, Manila
Garcia, J., surgeon major, army medical department, Manila
Garcia, J., telegraph clerk, Manila
Garcia, J. M., professor of theology, University, Manila
Garcia, J. M. interventor, adminis. central de Rentas, Manila
Garcia, L., pharmacist, army medical department, Manila
Garcia, M., captain of civil guards, Iloilo
Garcia, R., ayudante, Botanical department, Manila
Garcia, R., chemist, Manila
Garcia, V., penitenciario, ecclesiastical department, Manila
Garcia y de Arias, A., director, nautical academy, Manila
Garçon, brigadier, Excise department, Cambodia
Gardes, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Gardes, (H. Péré) assistant, Saigon
Gardiner, (Birley & Co.) clerk, Canton
Gardiner, Geo. E. J., (Birley & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
Gardiner, J. McD., missionary, Tokio (absent)
Gardiner, W. A., clerk, Compania General de Tabacos, Manila
Gardner, C. T., British Consul, Newchwang
Gardner, G., cable foreman, E. E., A. & C. Tel. Co.'s storeship *Southern Cross*, Singapore
Gardner, J., inspector of police, Butterworth, Province Wellesley
Gardner, J. P. Wade, (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) acting agent, Foochow
Gardner, T. S., captain, steamer *Japan*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Gardner, W , engineer, Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Belcher's Bay

Gardner, W. A. E., (Gardner & Co.) baker and grocer, Chefoo (absent)
Gardner, Mrs. F. E., baker and hotel keeper, Chefoo
Gardner, Miss F. A., missionary, Osaka
Garfit, A. S., (China Traders' Insurance Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Garikoff, J., (Lindholm & Co.) clerk, Wladiwostock
Garland, W. F., civil engineer, Singapore and Johore
Garnier, A., (De Vigan & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Garnier, Mgr. V., S. J., Roman Catholic bishop & Vicar Apostolic of Kiang-nan, Shanghai
Garnier-Laroche, sub-chief, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Garrels, J. H., (Meyer & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Garretson, Miss E. M., missionary, Foochow
Garrigues, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Garrique, pilot, Haiphong
Garvin, Miss A. E., missionary, Osaka
Gaskell, J. M., (Forbes, Munn & Co.) clerk, Manila
Gaskell, W. H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Gasnier, Rt. Rev. Dr. E., French Catholic bishop, Singapore
Gaspar, Enrique, consul for Spain, Praya
Gaspar, J., (J. M. Cazalas & Son) turner, Singapore
Gaspar, L., clerk, Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore
Gasper, M. A., apprentice, govt. medical department, Penang
Gassier, (Gassier frères) tavernkeeper, Saigon
Gastaud, second captain, M. M. steamer *Meinam*, Saigon and Singapore
Gate, Miss, (Gate & Fairall) milliner, Queen's road
Gatti, C., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Gattier, restaurant keeper, Haiphong
Gaudaubert, trader, Haiphong
Gauld, W., sergeant of police, Stanley
Gauthier, C., agent Compagnie Francaise du Tonkin et de l'Indo-Chine, Haiphong
Gauthier, Rev. J., French missionary, Swatow
Gauthorne, J., clerk, Supreme Court, Penang
Gauton, P. J. B., French missionary, Bangkok
Gavelle, G., (E. Constantin) clerk, Haiphong
Gavieres, F. G., acting magistrate, Manila
Gavierez, A. G., clerk, auditoria de guerra, Manila
Gavini, pilot, Saigon
Gavito, M., clerk, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Manila
Gawthorne, J., chief clerk, Court of Requests, Penang
Gawthorne, S. J., apothecary, General Hospital, Penang
Gawthorne, T., (G. Anthony) clerk, Penang
Gay, A. O., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Gay, V., assistant, Governor's office, Iloilo
Gayena, F., clerk, Tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
Gaynor, B., sub-treasurer, H.B.M. Residency, Perak
Gazan, chief engineer, M. M. steamer *Meinam*, Saigon and Singapore
Gearing, J. G. W., (Gearing & Co.) merchant, Chinkiang (absent)
Gebauer, R., interpreter, German consulate, Yokohama
Gebhardt, F., (H. M. Schultz & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Geddes, Jno., sergeant of Police, Singapore
Geffeney, C. H., hair-dresser, Yokohama
Geiger, H. W., agent, P. & O. S. N. Co., Singapore
Gein, second engineer, M. M. steamer *Meinam*, Saigon and Singapore
Gelston, Major A. W. H., staff paymaster, "The Buffs" East Kent Regiment
Genähr, Rev. I., missionary, Fukwing, Canton
Genato, M., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer, and commission agent, Manila
Genato, Vte. A., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer and commission agent, Manila

Gendre, Em., contractor, Saigon
Gendre, (Cazaux et Bertrand frères) assistant, Saigon
Generosa, A., (Gsell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Gennevoise, P. T. F., French missionary, Bangkok
Genoux Prachèe, H., acting paymaster, French Treasury, Thuanan, Hué
Gentle, Alex., secretary Singapore Exchange, Singapore
Génu, L., merchant, Manila
Geoghegan, E. J., (Butterfield & Swire) tea inspector, Yokohama
Georg, E., (Cohen & Georg) broker, Queen's road
George, (Möller & Meisner) assistant, Bangkok
George, C., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
George, E., agent Reuter's Telegram Co. (absent)
George, J. C. F., (Oriental Bank) manager, Singapore
Georges, assistant, Grand Hotel, Yokohama
Georges, T., superintendent of police, Municipal Council, Osaka
Gerard, J. C., chief officer, steamer *Esmeralda*, Hongkong and Manila
Gérardin, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Canton
Géraud, Mme. Vve., baker and grocer, Saigon
Gercke, I., lieutenant, H.I. German M.S. *Stosch*
Gerick, lieutenant, H.S.M. steamer *Regent*, Bangkok
Gerick, paymaster aspirant, H. I. German M.S. *Nautilus*
Gerlach, C., M.D., medical practitioner, Alexandra terrace
Gerlings, Miss C. J., school teacher, Hiogo
Germain, J., chief inspector of nuisances, sanitary department
Germanicus, conductor, municipal department, Saigon
Germann, A., (Germann & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Germann, C., (Germann & Co.) merchant, Manila
Gernot, C. J., provicar-general, Catholic mission, Saigon
Gerona, B., trader, Iloilo
Gers des Rivières, receiver, registry of lands, Saigon
Gervais, lighthouse-keeper, Haiphong
Geslien, H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Geslin, sub-accountant, Excise department, Saigon
Gesseit, A., broker, Shanghai
Gesseit, F. A., (A. Gesseit) assistant, Shanghai
Gestel, Rev. Fr. G. van, Roman Catholic missionary, Ichang
Getley, A., pilot, Shanghai
Geyer, E., (G. Rayual) clerk, Stanley street
Geyzel, E. J. A. van, clerk, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Singapore
Gheer, Miss J. M., missionary, Nagasaki
Ghisi, E., (Dufour Brothers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Giat, teacher, Chasseloup-Laubat's College, Saigon
Gibarta, Rev. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Bangkok
Gibb, R. G., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Gibbs, H. J., apothecary, general hospital, Singapore
Gibbs, J. B., proprietor, "Gibb's Saloon," Yokohama
Giboin, (Denis Frères) clerk, Saigon
Gibson, C. L., land surveyor and planter, Johore
Gibson, Jas., (Sandilands, Buttery & Co.) clerk, Penang
Gibson, Rev. J. C., M.A., missionary, Swatow
Gil, J. de., captain inspector, Compania General de Tabacos, Manila
Gil de Uribarri, R., first secretary, Spanish Legation, Peking
Gilbert, G., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Gilbert, Wm. (John Forster & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Gilby, H. H., (Eastern Extension, A. and C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Shanghai
Gilce van der Pals, A. van, (D. Brandt & Co.) clerk, Singapore

Gildemeister, B., (Brinkmann & Co.) clerk, Singapore (absent)
Giles, Capt. G., R. A., assistant commissioner of police, Thaiping, Perak
Giles, H. A., H.B.M. Vice-Consul, Shanghai
Giles, W. H., clerk, Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co., Cape St. James
Giles y Gomez, F. de, assistant, harbour office, Manila
Gill, E. H., (Browne & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Gillanders, A., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Gillett, B., merchant, Yokohama
Gillett, F., (Bisset & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Gillies, D., secretary, Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Praya
Gillingham, A. W., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Gillingham, J., commission agent, Hiogo
Gillison, Thos., M. B., medical missionary, Hankow
Gillouin, chief engineer, Messageries Fluviales steamboat *Nörödöm*, Saigon
Gilmore, F. P., staff lieutenant, U.S. Naval Squadron
Gilmour, D., public silk inspector, Shanghai (absent)
Gilmour, Rev. J., M.A., missionary, Peking
Gimemo, Rev. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Foochow
Gimeno, M., interventor, adminis. colecciones y labores, Manila
Ginard, R., civil doctor, and professor, University, Manila
Giner, J., magistrate, Manila
Ginsburg, M., merchant, Nagasaki
Gipperich, E., (Gipperich & Burchardi) merchant, Shanghai
Gipperich, G., assistant, Chefoo Filanda, Chefoo
Giquel, P., director, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow (absent)
Girard, chief inspector of police force, Pnumpenh, Cambodia
Girard, clerk, Excise department, Saigon
Girard, Rev. J. J. J., teacher, college of Pulo Penang, Penang
Girard, U., Yokohama
Giraudier, B., (Ramirez & Giraudier) printer, Manila
Giraudier, L., (Ramirez & Giraudier) assistant, Manila
Girardin, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Giry, second engineer, M. M. steamer *Meinam*, Saigon and Singapore
Gisbart, H. E. Lope, administrator general, Compania General de Tabacos, Manila
Gisbart y Roig, J., oficial, Contaduria de Hacienda, Manila
Gittins, J., (John Gittins & Co.) merchant, Foochow (absent)
Gittins, Thos., Jr., (John Gittins & Co,) merchant, Foochow
Giudicelli, T., comptable, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Giussani, C., silk inspector and broker, Yokohama
Givan, W., inspector of machines, Survey department, Perak
Glanville, H. G., tidewaiter, Customs, Jenchuan, Corea
Glass, C. C. N., (McAlister & Co.) ship broker, Singapore
Glass, D., manager, Associated Wharves, Shanghai (absent)
Glass, L. J. R., (Guthrie & Co.) merchant, Singapore (absent)
Glass, Thos., engineer, Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.'s Engine, Praya Central
Gleizes, head master, school at Bienhoa, Cochin China
Gleizes, sub-commissioner, Marine Secretariat, Saigon
Glénat, L., (Comptoir d' Escompte) sub-accountant, Shanghai
Glenck, C., chief officer, str. *Fung-shun*, China coast
Glennie, A. W., merchant & public tea inspector, Yokohama
Gleaves, A., ensign, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Globig, Dr., surgeon, H. I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
Gloim, G., (R. Gotte) assistant, Bangkok
Gloria, C., (F. L. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Glotz, S., (F. Ullmann) assistant, Manila
Glover, A. B., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki

Glover, Geo. B., commissioner of Customs, Wuhu
Glover, T. sergeant, Naval Yard police
Glover, T. B., manager, Takasima Colliery, and consul for Portugal, Nagasaki
Goddard, F. D., captain, steamer *Hailoong*, China coast
Goddard, Rev. J. R., missionary, Ningpo
Godding, C. C., staff surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Curacoa*
Godfrey, M. J., deputy assist. commissary general, Singapore
Godina, M., second officer, steamer *Emuy*, Hongkong and Manila
Godment, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Takao
Godwin, A. A., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Goetz, lieutenant, H. I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
Goggin, S. W., captain, steamer *White Cloud*, Hongkong
Gois, H. E., principal clerk, commissariat, Singapore
Goldenberg, H., proprietor, City of Hamburg Tavern, Nagasaki
Goldenstädt, C., horticulturist and navy contractor, Wladiwostock
Goldman, S., storekeeper, Nagasaki
Goldsborough, W. E., United States consul, Amoy
Goliath, telegraph overseer, Saigon
Gomard, master mariner, Bangkok
Gomboyeff, N., postmaster, Russian Legation, Peking
Gomes, A. clerk, municipal works department, Singapore
Gomes, A., (A. A. de Mello & Co.) clerk, Macao
Gomes, A. J., (Brandao & Co.) merchant, Wellington street
Gomes, A. S., M.D., medical practitioner, Elgin street
Gomes, C. J., (Lambert Bros.) assistant, Singapore
Gomes, C. W., turner and fitter, Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore
Gomes, F., (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.) storekeeper, Kowloon
Gomes, F. A., (Brandao & Co.) merchant, Wellington street
Gomes, F. H., manager, Quedah Dispensary, Penang
Gomes, H., lightkeeper, Malacca
Gomes, H. V., assistant, Cosmopolitan store, Wellington street
Gomes, J. (W. Powell & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Gomes, J. A. K., quartermaster, third Battalion, Macao
Gomes, J. B., merchant, Macao
Gomes, J. B., Jr., (Brandao & Co.) merchant, Wellington street
Gomes, J., proprietor, "Welcome Tavern," Queen's road central
Gomes, J. J., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) storekeeper, Kowloon
Gomes, M. A., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) clerk, Kowloon
Gomes, M. J., assistant master, High School, Malacca
Gomes, N. J., (Belilios & Co.) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Gomes, P., alferece, seccion de archivo, Manila
Gomes, Rev. W. H., missionary, Singapore
Gomez, F., assistant, Government Office, Iloilo
Gomez, J. A., professor de derecho civil, university, Manila
Gomez, J. B., restaurant keeper, Manila
Gomez, J. G., oficial, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
Gomez, J., colonial physician, Iloilo
Gomez, M., captain of artillery, Manila
Gomez, M., professor, University, Manila
Gomez, N., (Carlos Plitt) assistant, Manila
Gomez y Gomez, F., vacunador general, civil government, Manila
Gomsiakoff, Rev., teacher of religion, Gymnasium, Wladiwostock
Gonzalves, A., (Ed. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Gonsalves, B. F., (Deacon & Co.) clerk, Canton and Macao
Gonsalves, C. J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Gonsalves, F. M., (Rozario & Co.) merchant, Stanley street

Gonsalves, Rev. F. P., missionary, and vice-rector, Seminario de S. José, Macao
Gonsalves, J. B., adjutant ensign, Police, Macao
Gonsalves, J., surgeon, military hospital, Macao
Gonsalves, N. P., clerk, tax office, Macao
Gonsalez, A., trader, Iloilo
Gonzales, A., arcediano, ecclesiastical department, Manila
Gonsalez, L., photographer, Iloilo
Gonzalez, A. V., acting abogado fiscale, Supreme Court Manila
Gonzalez, E., (Birchal, Robinson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Gonzalez, F., (Aldecoa & Co.) clerk, Manila
Gonzalez, J., surgeon, army medical department, Manila
Gonzalez, M., assistant treasurer, ayuntamiento, Manila
Gonzalez, R. C., pawnbroker, Manila
Gonzalez, S., teniente, Seccion de Archivo, Manila
Gonzalez, Victor, perfume dealer, &c , Cebu
Gonzalez y Gordoncillo, A., director, Maria Cristina cigar manufactory, Manila
Goodall, Mrs. E., missionary, Nagasaki
Goode, C. E., steward P. & O. steamer *Teheran*, Hongkong and Japan
Goodfellow, W., (Gas Co.) foreman fitter, Shanghai
Goodison, F. S., (Cornes & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Goodlad, R., (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's Road
Goodman, Miss, China Inland missionary, Hanchong
Goodrich, A. M., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Penang
Goodrich, Rev. C., missionary, T'ung-chau
Goodridge, R., Maritime Customs examiner, Ningpo
Goodwin, John, clerk, Brigade office
Goodwin, S., assistant, Malacca Dispensary, Malacca
Goodwin, W., (A. Fabre) assistant, Wladiwostock
Goodwyn, C. S., Jr., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Icehouse lane
Goosmann, J., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Gordes, A., (Gordes & Co.) photographer, Nagasaki
Gordes, H., (Gordes & Co.) photographer, Nagasaki
Gordo, F. J. P., retired civil servant, Macao
Gordo, G. F., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Gordon, A. D., (Halliley, Gordon & Co.) railway contractor, Selangor
Gordon, A. G., engineer, Bowrington
Gordon, Captain C. H., "The Buffs," East Kent Regiment
Gordon, C. W., (A. L. Rodionoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Gordon, E. G., lieutenant, Carabineros, Manila
Gordon, H. L., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Gordon, Jas., assistant manager, Caledonia Estate, Penang Sugar Estate Co., Penang
Gordon, Rev. M. L., M.D., missionary, Kioto, Japan
Gordon, W., (Delacamp, Macgregor & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Gordon, W. G., (Gordon Bros.) commission agent, Hankow
Gordon, W. L., M.D., deputy inspector general, Royal Naval Hospital
Gore-Booth, E. H., broker, Shanghai
Gore-Booth, R. H., broker, Shanghai
Gore-Brown, G., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Firebrand*
Goreff, W., (O. Spengler) clerk, Wladiwostock
Gorham, C. L., (P. M. S. S. Co.) chief clerk, Queen's road central
Gorham, J. F., (P. M. S. S. Co.) supt. of coal depot, Yokohama
Gorman, H. J., furniture dealer, Yokohama
Gornez, F., (Secker & Co.) assistant, Manila
Gorostiza, A. de, contador, ayuntamiento, Manila
Gortz, Lieut. Nilson, flag officer to governor Feldhausen, Wladiwostock
Gorukhram, (N. Sodutroy) manager, Elgin street

Gosano, L., ensign of police, Macao
Gosling, T. L., (P. J. Seth) clerk, Singapore
Gostelow, B., chief clerk, land office, Malacca
Gotla, C. D., (P. D. Gotla & Co.) shopkeeper, Peel street
Gotla, H. C., (N. Mody & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Gotla, P. D., (P. D. Gotla & Co.) shopkeeper, P el s'reet
Gott, D. W., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Penang
Gotte, R., merchant, Bangkok
Gottlieb, F. H., advocate, and vice-consul for Belgium and France, Penang
Gottlieb, F. H. V., acting chief clerk, general post office, Singapore
Gottlinger, L., storekeeper, Hiogo
Gottschalk, Rev. F., missionary, Fukwing, Canton
Gottsche, Dr. C., professor of geology, Imperial University, Tokio
Gotz, F., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
Gotz, J. G., (N. Moalle) assistant, Amoy
Gouault, clerk, French consulate, Haiphong
Gondareau, G., wine merchant, Yokohama
Gough, Rev. F. F., M.A., missionary, Ningpo (absent)
Gough, Miss, missionary, Foochow
Gouix, French Resident, Namdinh
Goularte, D., secretary in charge, Portuguese consulate-general, Bangkok
Goule, veterinary surgeon, Bangkok
Gouilloud, L., (Russell & Co.) silk inspector, Shanghai
Gould, E. B., British vice-consul, Chiengmai, Siam
Gould, J., assistant tax collector, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Goulding, J. W., (Engineering and Mining Co.) engine winder, Tientsin
Gouldy, Miss M. E., missionary, Osaka
Gourdier, clerk, Supreme court, Saigon
Gourdin, A. O'D., (Chinese Insurance Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Gourg, accountant and cashier, railway works, Saigon
Gourlaonen, ensign, gunboat *Alouette*, Saigon
Gournail, telegraph overseer, Saigon
Goursand, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Gourvennec, telegraphist, Cape St. James, Cochin-China
Gousselin, warehouseman, Excise department, Thadaumot, Cochin-China
Gouvêa, Rev. M. L. de, dean of the Cathedral, Macao (absent)
Gove, C. A., ensign, U.S. sloop *Enterprise*
Gove, F., (Wheelock & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Gow, J., (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.) draughtsman, Praya
Gowan, P., M.D., surgeon and physician to H.M. the King, Bangkok
Goward, G., secretary, United States Legation, Tokio
Gower, S. J. secretary, Chinese Insurance Co., Queen's road
Gowing, L. F., (*N. C. Herald* Office) sub-editor and reporter, Shanghai
Gowland, T. G., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Gowland, Wm., F.C.S., chemist and assayer, Mint, Kawasaki, Japan
Goyzueta, Chev. F. de, consul for Italy, Singapore
Grabe, Otto, (Otto Grabe & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
Graça, F. M. de, commission agent, Macao
Grace, C. F., dentist, Maynard & Co., Penang and Singapore
Grace, C. H., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) assit. supdt., Queen's road
Gracias, C. J., Macao
Gracias, J. A., second engineer, steamer *Activ*, Hongkong and Southern Ports
Gracias, V. J., member of Municipal Chamber, Macao
Grage, W., (E. Klopfer & Co.) clerk, Manila
Graham, G. C., chief officer, steamer *Fu-shun*, China coast
Graham, J. W., (Wm. Forbes) clerk, Tientsin

Graham, J., watchmaker, jeweller, &c , Singapore
Graham, Jas., M. L. C., (Syme & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Graham, M., chief engineer, steamer *Japan*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Graham, W., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi str. *Takachiho-maru*, Japan
Graham, Wm., (W. L. Hunter) tea inspector, Foochow
Graindorge, telegraph clerk, Saigon
Grainger, S. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ichang
Gram, C. C., Maritime Customs godown keeper, Pootung, Shanghai
Granados, C., (Marcaidas & Granados) merchant, Sorsogon, Philippines
Granados, G., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Granados, J., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Grand, Rev. J. P., French missionary, Kanburi, Siam
Grandguillaume, A. (L. Vrard & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Grandon, master, Tugboat Association, Shanghai
Granger, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Granier, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Grant, Alex., missionary, Singapore
Grant, C. E., paymaster, H.B.M. covette *Sapphire*
Grant, C. Lyall, (Adamson, Bell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Grant, Chas., (Kelly & Walsh) manager, Queen's road
Grant, D., chief engineer, steamer *Ranee*, Sarawak and Singapore
Grant, D. B., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) acting accountant, Batavia
Grant, D., medical missionary, Amoy
Grant Dalton, H., sub lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Merlin*
Grant, Geo., clerk, H.B M.S. *Champion*
Grant, Lt. G. G., R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Singapore
Grant, J., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, Praya
Grant, J., (McAlister & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Grant, L. M. F., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Grant, P. McGregor, (Robt. Anderson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai and Kiukiang
Grant, P. V , (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Shanghai
Grant, R., Maritime Custom s tidewaiter, Tamsui
Grant, W., (New Harbour Dock Co.) blacksmith, Singapore
Grant, W., superintendent shipwright, Naval yard, Taku
Grassi, A., (Grassi Brothers & Co.) builder, contractor, &c., Bangkok
Grassi, J., (Grassi Brothers & Co.) builder, contractor, &c., Bangkok
Gratton, F. M., (G. J. Morrison) assistant, Shanghai
Grauert, H., merchant, Yokohama
Grauert, Henri, (H. Grauert) clerk, Yokohama
Graves, Lt.-Colonel S., commanding "The Buffs"
Graves, Rev. R. H., missionary, Canton
Gray, B. C. T., (North China Insurance Co.) acting agent, Yokohama
Gray, G. E., (Thomas, Rowe, & Smith) clerk, Macao
Gray, J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Gray, J. L., assistant manager, Muara Coal Mines, Brunei, Borneo
Gray, J. W., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Gray, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Gray, R. M., (Reiss & Co.) silk inspector, Lombard street
Gray, W. T., cadet, U.S.S. *Juniata*
Grayson, T , chief officer, str. *Haeshin*, China coast
Grayston, B. R., (Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Greathead, A., (*N. C. Herald*) manager, Shanghai
Greaves, A. R., (Turner & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
Greeley, H. St. Clair, manager, Hongkong Hotel, Queen's road
Green, A. G., (Shanghai Medical Hall) assistant, Shanghai
Green, C. J., (Campbell, Heard & Co.) clerk, Singapore

Green, C. M., second officer, str. *Meifoo*, China coast
Green, Rev. C. W., missionary, Hakodate
Green, E., engineer, Société des mines d'Etain, Perak
Green, F. J., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Green, Geo., Hiogo
Green, J., (Fearon, Low & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Green, J., sergeant of police, Hiogo
Green, S. A. H., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) accountant, Shanghai (absent)
Green, Mrs., milliner, Shanghai
Greenberg, proprietor, Oriental Tavern, Nagasaki
Greene, Rev. D. C., D.D., missionary, Kioto, Japan
Greene, J. L., teacher, Thaipeng, Perak
Greenfield, W., third officer, steamer *Japan*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Greenwood, Rev. M., missionary, Chefoo
Greffe, process server, Saigon
Gregoire, harbour-master, Saigon (absent)
Gregorio, A., telegraph operator, Manila
Gregory, E. J., clerk, medical department, Penang
Gregory, E. J., clerk, Public Works dept., Penang
Gregory, G. E., English and French teacher, Gov. telegraph school, Tokio
Gregory, J., purser, steamer *Japan*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Gregory, J. M., second engineer, steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Gregory, P. A. clerk, Resident Councillor's office, Penang
Gregory, Wm., British consul, Takao and Taiwanfoo
Greig, third engineer, steamer *Namoa*, China coast
Greig, M. W., (Russell & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
Greig, R., (Deacon & Co.) tea inspector, Canton and Macao
Greig, W , (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Penang
Greig, W. G., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) manager, Singapore
Grein, F., (Viuda de Jahrling) clerk, Cebu
Grelier, E., assistant, Grand Hotel, Yokohama
Gremillet, engineer, Compagnie Francaise Rice Mill, Saigon
Greminger, H., (Hooglandt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Gremouin, archiviste, Chamber of Commerce, Saigon (absent)
Grenard, L., (Pharmacie de l'Union) assistant, Shanghai
Grendle, G. H., pay clerk, U.S.S. *Alert*
Grenfell, J. E. P., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Sapphire*
Grenfell, J. S. W., marine surveyor, Saigon
Grenier, Rev. C. A. Ch., French Catholic missionary, Penang
Grenier, warehouseman, Excise department, Cambodia
Greterin, accountant, excise department, Saigon
Grevenitz, C., chief engineer, steamer *Marie*, Hongkong and Manila
Greville, A. B. E., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
Grévot, first class police agent, Haiphong
Grey, T., inspector of police, Central station
Grey, Major W. R., inspector of prisons, Singapore
Grey y Ramos, F., reporter, Supreme court, Manila
Gribble, H. (Middleton & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Griffin, J. T., (Griffin & Co.) silk merchant, Yokohama
Griffin, Miss, missionary, Chang Mai, Siam
Griffin, Geo., head master, Free School, Penang
Griffith, D. K., photographer and aerated water manufactory, Lombard street
Griffiths, E. A., student interpreter, British Legation, Tokio
Grill, L. F., purser, steamer *Haukow*, Hongkong and Canton
Grills, W., warder, Gaol, Singapore
Grimani, E. H., Maritime Customs assistant in charge, Wenchow

Grimble, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Grimble, J. R., inspector of nuisances, sanitary department
Grimble, P., chief foreman, Ordnance Store department
Grimm, B., (B. Grimm & Co.) druggist and importer, Bangkok
Grimm, J., (J. Zobel) assistant, Manila
Grimmer, Jas., proprietor, Temperance Hall, Shanghai
Grimshaw, T., (Maynard & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Grindrod, J. H., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Gring, Rev. A. D., missionary, Tokio
Gritton, W. H., superintendent, Hongkong Glass Works
Grobien, F. A. F., (Just & Grobien) bill broker, Shanghai
Groleau, clerk, Privy Council, Saigon
Gronemann, assistant paymaster, H. I. German M. S. *Elisabeth*
Groom, A. H., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Gros, J., (H. Ludwig & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Gros, L., (W. M. Strachan & Co.) silk inspector, Yokohama
Grosclaude, E., (Guieu Frères) agent, Hanoi
Grosclaude, U., (E. & U. Grosclaude) watchmaker, Hiogo
Grose, F., (Hewett & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Groshaëny, overseer, opium excise, Saigon
Grosse, M. A. S., clerk, import and export office, Singapore
Grösser, E., (Grosser & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Grösser, F., (Grosser & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Grossetete, director of municipal boys' schools, Saigon
Grossmann, C. F., (Grossmann & Co.) merchant, d'Aguilar street
Grote, M., (Melchers & Co.) mer., & act. con.-gl. for Austro-Hungary &c., Peddar's st.
Groth, A., (E. Klopfer & Co.) merchant, Manila
Groundwater, S., chief engineer, steamer *Honam*, Hongkong and Canton
Groutes, de, ensign, gunboat *Surprise*, Haiphong
Groves, Rev. W. L., M.A., missionary, Ningpo
Grubitz, E., (Justus Lembke & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Gruebel, (Durr & Co.) clerk, Manila
Gruebel, E., (Labhart & Co.) clerk, Manila
Grumme, sub lieutenant, H. I. German M. gunboat *Iltis*
Grunauer, Louis, (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Swatow
Grunberg, F., (Grunberg Bros.) merchant, Singapore
Grünberg, G., manager, Naval club, Wladiwostock
Grünberg, M., (Grunberg Bros.) merchant, Singapore (absent)
Grundy, A., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant, Manila
Grundy, Rev. J., missionary, Canton
Grünenberg, Mme. (Mme. Moscovich) tavernkeeper, Saigon
Grünfeld, M. A., (Tokmakoff, Molotkoff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Grunwald, F., (H. C. Morf & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Grupe, E., (J. Zobel) assistant, Manila
Grupe, H., (J. Zobel) assistant, Manila
Gsell, H. A., (Gsell & Co.) merchant, Manila
Gsell, Chs., (Gsell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Guantini, J., baker, Yokohama
Gubbay, D. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Gubbay, R. A., broker, Shanghai
Gubbay, R. E., (Cohen & Gubbay) broker, Queen's road
Gubboy, Y. A., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) agent and act. vice-con. for Sweden, Ningpo
Gubbins, J. H., acting assistant Japanese secretary, H.B.M.'s Legation, Tokio
Guédon, pilot, Saigon
Guedes, F. D., (Guedes & Co.) printer, and wine merchant, Wellington street
Guedes, J. M., auctioneer, broker and house and land agent, Wellington street

Guegan, surgeon, French gunboat *Alouette*, Saigon
Guego, F. X., French missionary, Muang Ubon, Siam
Gueidan, G., assistant, Parisian Saloon, Shanghai
Gueneau, Rev. P. G., teacher, College of Pulo Penang, Penang
Guénec, J., chief clerk, public works department, Perak
Guénin, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Yokohama
Guerin, proprieter "Pharmacie Normale," Saigon
Gueritz, E. P., assistant government resident in charge, Kudat, Sabah
Gueritz, G., resident, Third Division, Sarawak
Guerra, J. A., fiscal, Supreme Court, Manila
Guerra, T., comisario, adminis. del Ejercito, Manila
Guevan, V., printer, proprietor of "La Industria," Manila
Guevara, F., (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
Guevara, J., oficial, ayuntamiento, Manila
Guiberteau, staff officer, flagship *Tilsitt*, Saigon
Guieu, C., (Guieu Freres) storekeeper, Shanghai
Guieu, L., (Guieu Freres) storekeeper, Shanghai
Guignon, P., assistant, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Guijarro, J., contador, Tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
Guijarro, J., pagador, public works department, Manila
Guild, T., warder, gaol, Singapore
Guilhaumot, assistant treasurer, Saigon
Guilland, C., proprietor, Imprimerie Commerciale, Saigon
Guillelmi y Coll, J., engineer, Forestal department, Manila
Guillen, J. A., inspector, intendencia de hacienda, Manila
Guillien, third interpreter, French Legation, Peking
Guillot, A. R., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
Guillot, R., secretary, Messageries Maritimes, Saigon
Guinness, R. C., acting accountant, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Penang
Guiomar, juge suppliant, French residency, Hanoi
Guirao, R., assistant, public works department, Manila
Guirro, Rev. T., Roman Catholic missionary, Haiphong
Guitard, M., (L. Génu) clerk, Manila
Guixa, Rev. Nicolas, Roman Catholic provincial vicar, Amoy
Gulick, Rev. J. T., missionary, Osaka
Gulick, Rev. L. H., agent American Bible Society, Shanghai
Gulick, Rev. O. H., missionary, Niigata
Gulick, Theo. W., dentist, Yokohama
Gulick, Miss J. A., missionary, Niigata
Gulland, W. G., M.L.C., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Gulliver, W. H., chief engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Linnet*
Gültzow, A., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Gültzow, A., (Paul Heinmann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Gumpert, O., (Brinkmann & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Gunet, teacher, Mytho College, Cochin-China
Gunn, A. J., exchange broker, Singapore
Gunn, G. S., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Flying Fish*
Gunn, R. J., public accountant, Singapore
Günther, J. H. C., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor and harbour master, Kiukiang
Guntzel, G., (Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Gurney, J., assistant, Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co., Shanghai
Gusano y Cuevax, M., Gefe de Negociado, Contaduria de Hacienda, Manila
Gussmann, Rev. G. A., missionary, Basil Mission, (absent)
Gutbrod, H., secretary, German consulate, Hiogo
Gutcher, Wm., manager, Singapore Oil Mill, Singapore
Guterres, A. P., deputy superintendent, Mercantile Marine office, West point

Guterres, F. F., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Guterres, N. Q., (Hellyer & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Gutierrez, A., (José Reyes) clerk, Calbalogan, Philippines
Gutierrez, A. A., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Gutierrez, A. O., (China Fire Ins. Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Gutierrez, D., (Battle Hermanos & Co.) clerk, Manila
Gutierrez, F. J., cadet, Secretary-General's office, Macao
Gutierrez, F. M., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Gutierrez, G. M., (Schlund & Jackson) clerk, Duddell street
Gutierrez, J. A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Gutierrez, J. M., oficiale, civil governor's office, Manila
Gutierrez, J. M. T. B., cadet, Military Secretary's office, Macao
Gutierrez, J. G., clerk, Surveyor-General's office
Gutierrez, J. M., clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
Gutierrez, M., first clerk, Surveyor-general's office
Gutierrez, P. G., captain of Carabineros, Iloilo
Gutierrez, P., restaurant keeper, Manila
Gutierrez, Q. J., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Gutierrez, R. F., printer, Wyndham street
Gutierrez, R. F., clerk, Post office
Gutierrez, T. M., (Margesson & Co.) clerk, Macao
Gutierrez, V., assistant, audit department, Manila
Gutterres, D. M., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Gutterres, L. M., (Co-operative Cargo Boat & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Guttierrez, A. M., lieutenant, National Battalion, Macao
Guy, chief engineer, M. F. steamboat *Mouhot*, Saigon
Guy de Ferrières, president, court of appeal, Saigon
Guyomar, chief commissioner, marine approvisionnements, Saigon
Guzder, Dadabhoy D., (Nowrojee & Co.) clerk, Gage street
Guzder, F. D., (Nowrojee & Co.) manager, Gage street
Guzman, C. C. de, assistant, Custom-house, Manila
Guzman, D., (Compania General de Tabacos) agent, Cabayan, Philippines
Guzman, P. de, adjutant to Governor General, Manila
Guzman, R., oficial, Civil Governor's office, Manila
Gwynn, G. S. P., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*

Haalcke, J., (Gipperich and Burchardi) clerk, Shanghai
Haalcke, W., (H. A. Petersen & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Haas, J., Austro-Hungarian Vice-consul, Shanghai
Hab, Rev. F. H., French Catholic missionary, Penang
Habana, M., trader, Iloilo
Habighurst, C. J., P.A. engineer, U.S.S. *Enterprise*
Hacche, J., (H. & W. Dock Co.,) manager, Aberdeen
Haddow, P., (Martin & Co) clerk, Yokohama
Hadley, A. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Hadley, E. D., assistant paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Sapphire*
Haefker, J., proprietor "Haefker's Hotel," Yokohama
Haenni, C., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk, and chan. of Swiss consulate, Yokohama
Haesseler, F. J., aid ensign, U.S.S. Naval squadron
Haesloop, F. H. L., (Lauts & Haesloop) merchant, Taiwanfoo
Haffenden, W. B., (Borneo Co.) assistant wharfinger, Singapore
Hagart, H. W., (Hagart & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Hagemann, J., (A. Roensch) manager, Iloilo
Hagemann, W., merchant and commission agent, Wladiwostock
Hagemeyer, C. H., merchant, Wladiwostock
Hagemeyer, F., (C. H. Hagemeyer) assistant, Wladiwostock

Hagen, C., (Crasemann & Hagen) merchant, & vice-consul for Germany, Chefoo
Hagen, J. S., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Hagens, A., (Stachelin & Stahlknecht) merchant, Singapore
Hagens, E., (Bacharach, Oppenheimer & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Hager, Rev. C. R., missionary, Bridges street
Hagerty, D. J., New Medical Hall, Penang
Hagge, H., (Schmidt & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
Haggitt, J. R., (New Oriental Bank) acting accountant, Shanghai
Hague, F., tea inspector, Shanghai
Hahn, A., piano tuner, Beaconsfield Arcade
Hail, Rev. A. D., missionary, Osaka
Hail, Rev. J. B., missionary, Osaka
Haimovich, M., proprietor, London Hotel, Nagasaki
Haines, H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Hake, T., (Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Hakimjee, T., (Hakimjee, Rajbhoy & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Halder, D., (Germann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Halderman, Gen. J. A., LL.D., U.S. minister resident and consul-general, Bangkok
Hale, W. P., clerk, colonial secretary's office, Singapore
Hales, Lieut.-Colonel A., commanding R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Singapore
Hall, A. D., merchant, Yokohama
Hall, C. B., Prye River Dock, clerk, Penang
Hall, C. P., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Hall, F., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) cable foreman, Singapore
Hall, H. E., veterinary surgeon, French concession, Shanghai
Hall, J., second engineer, steamer *Douglas*, Hongkong and Foochow
Hall, J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Hall, J. C., act. Japanese secretary, British Legation, Tokio
Hall, J. W., auctioneer, and agent Reuter's Telegram Co., Yokohama
Hall, J. Ward, surgeon dentist, Shanghai
Hall, J., running foreman, Railway department, Kobe
Hall, R. D. W., clerk to puisne judge, Penang
Hall, S., (Gray & Co.) godownkeeper, Yokohama
Hall, T., chief officer, steamer *Douglas*, Hongkong and Foochow
Hall, W. W. P., assistant treasurer, Perak
Halliax, J. W., secretary Municipality, Penang
Halliax, T. E., professor, Royal College, Seoul, Corea
Halliax, Miss E., organist, St. George's Church, Penang
Hamley, J. F., (W. F. Garland & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Hamman, J. H., second officer, steamer *Pautah*, China coast
Halton, E., Jr., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Ham, H. R. W., gunner, H.B.M. gunboat *Espoir*
Hambling, H. W., head master, Hongkong public school
Hamel, P. S., Netherlands consul-general, Bangkok
Hamilton, Hon. A. S., Lieut. R.N., Colonial Treasurer, Labuan
Hamilton, Major C. J., "The Buffs," East Kent Regiment
Hamilton, Geo., (Mollison, Fraser & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Hamilton, R., assistant, China Sugar Refining Co., Swatow
Hamilton, R., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Tamaura-maru*, Japan
Hamilton, R., engineer, Rawing Tin Mine, Selangor
Hamilton, Miss D., missionary, Shanghai
Hamlin, T., master, steamer *Amatista*, Hongkong and Manila
Hamisfar, Miss F. N., M.D., missionary, Hakodate
Hamlyn, J. G., Maritime Customs examiner, Kiukiang
Hammaren, J. H., light keeper, lightship, Newchwang
Hammond, F. W., gunnery instructor, Naval College, Tokio

Hammond, J. L., (Morris & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hampshire, F. K., M.B., senior medical officer, Penang
Hampshire, G. F., chief officer, steamer *Meifoo*, China coast
Hampson, C. S., student interpreter, British Legation, Tokio
Hampton, Miss M. S., missionary, Hakodate
Hams, Mrs., (F. C. Brown & Co.) milliner, Amoy
Hams, Miss (F. C. Brown & Co.) assistant, Amoy
Hance, H. F., British vice-consul, Whampoa
Hance, T. A. W., Maritime Customs assistant, (absent)
Hancock, A., bill and bullion broker (absent)
Hancock, S., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Taiwanfu
Hancock, S., engineer, E. E., A. & C. Tele. Co. store ship *Southern Ocean*, Singapore
Hancock, Sidney, bill and bullion broker, Hongkong
Hancock, W., Maritime Customs assistant, (absent)
Hancock, Wm. St. J. H., land surveyor, public works department
Handro, C. E. R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
Hänggi, Wm., (Germann & C.) assistant, Manila
Hanisch, S., Maritime Customs clerk, Wênchow
Hanlon, J. M., head master, Victoria Boys' School, Hollywood road
Hanmer, Captain J. G. J., commanding H.B.M S. *Curacoa*
Hannah, J. B., shipwright, Government Works, Hiogo
Hannah, W., third engineer, steamer *Fung Shun*, China coast
Hannan, H., clerk, medical department, Larut
Hannen, C., commissioner of Customs, Foochow
Hannen, N. J., judge, H.B.M. Court, Yokohama
Hansaemon, H., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi tug *Yenoshima-maru*, Japan
Hansen, A., stevedore, Hiogo
Hansen, Ad., (H. Sietas & Co.) storekeeper, Chefoo
Hansen, C., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
Hansen, G. J., (Kunst & Albers) assistant, Wladiwostock
Hansen, H. A., (H. Sietas & Co.) assistant, Chefoo
Hansen, J., master mariner, Bangkok
Hansen, J., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) electrician, Gutzlaff, Shanghai
Hansen, J. A., (Hansen & Co.) and proprietor *Straits Intelligence*, Singapore
Hansen, J. F., proprietor, "Commercial Press," Singapore
Hansen, P., proprietor, Alexandra Hotel, Singapore
Hansen, T. J. G., manager, "Commercial Press," Singapore
Hansen, V. H., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) accountant, Shanghai
Hanson, C., matron, lock hospital, Singapore
Happenden, J., agent, British and Foreign Bible Society, Singapore
Happer, A. P., acting assistant Chinese secretary, Maritime Customs, Peking
Happer, Rev. A. P., D.D., missionary, and president Chi. Religious Tract Society, Canton
Happer, Miss A. C., missionary, Canton
Harcomb, W., third officer, steamer *Wingsang*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Hardacre, J. T., second officer, steamer *Powan*, Hongkong and Canton
Hardie, John, manager, Borneo Company, and British vice-consul, Sarawak
Harding, J., signal sergeant, marine department, Singapore
Harding, J. R., Maritime Customs, assistant engineer, Amoy
Harding, J. W., (Turnbull, Howie & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hardoon, E. A., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hardouin, C., chancelier interprète, French consulate, Bangkok
Hardy, E. C., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Hardy-Harris, S., (W. F. Garland & Co.) assistant, Sandakan
Hare, A. J., Tokio
Hare, F. S. C., deputy assist. commissary-general
Harford, A. E., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Sapphire*

Hargreaves, Rev. G., missionary, Canton
Harkness, T. G., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Taiwanfoo
Hatley, F., (More & Seimund) assistant, Praya
Harley, W. T., (Imperial Naval Yard) draughtsman, Hiogo
Harling, G., (Ed. Schellhass & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Harling, W. G., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Hankow
Harlow, L., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Hiroshima-maru*, Japan
Harman, C. D., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Harman, Geo., auctioneer and commission agent, Foochow
Harman, T., warder, gaol, Penang
Harmand, A., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Harmer, Capt. H. J., officer in charge, post office, Malacca
Harmon, Mrs. J. Rose, (Rose, Sayle & Co.) milliner, Queen's road
Harms, H., (Schaar & Co.) clerk, Swatow
Harp, J., lightkeeper in charge, South East Promontory lighthouse, Chefoo
Harper, A. H., surveyor, Public Works department, Penang
Harper, A. S., (Chartered Bank of India) sub-accountant, Manila
Harper, A. W., postmaster, Klang, Selangor
Harper, Rev. H. B., chaplain, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Harper, J., assistant surveyor, Sandakan
Harper, S. E., inspector of police, Selangor
Harper, W., pilot, Nagasaki and Kobe
Harrell, F. W., medical missionary, Tokio
Harrington, D., warder, gaol, Singapore
Harrington, Comdr. P. F., commanding officer, U.S.S. *Juniata*
Harras, H., (Bacharach, Oppenheimer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Harris, manager, Temperance Hall, Queen's road east
Harris, A. H., Maritime Customs assistant, Peking
Harris, H. C., chief officer, steamer *Fokien*, China coast
Harris, Rev. H., missionary, Nagasaki
Harris, H., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Flying Fish*
Harris, J. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
Harris, L., pilot, Hiogo
Harris, M. H. R., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Harris, R., engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Merlin*
Harris, R., boatswain, H.B.M. sloop *Pegasus*
Harris, R., (Mackenzie & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Harris, R. O., (W. G. Humphreys & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Harris, T., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Harris, T., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) gunner, Shanghai
Harris, W., shipwright and blacksmith, Swatow
Harris, W. F., (S. Moutrie) assistant, Shanghai
Harris, Wilmer, public accountant, Shanghai
Harrison, G. L., Sandakan
Harrison, Major H. D., "The Buffs," East Kent Regiment
Harrison, Wm., (Tillson, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Harrocks, T. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Hart, C. H., (H. D. Richards) civil engineer, Singapore
Hart, G. M., assistant, Municipal Council offices, Shanghai
Hart, J. H., Commissioner of Customs, China (absent)
Hart, J. W., engineer-in-chief, Water Works Company, Shanghai
Hart, P. surgeon, army medical department, Penang
Hart, Sir Robert, C. B., K.C.M.G. inspector-general, Maritime Customs, Peking
Hart, Rev. V. C., missionary, Chinkiang
Hartigan, W. McK., medical practitioner, Caine road
Hartmann, Pastor F. E. W., superintendent, Berlin Foundling Hospital

Hartmann, J., merchant, and acting vice-consul for Germany &c., Ningpo
Hartmann, T., baker and storekeeper, Tientsin
Harton, C. F., (Fearon, Low & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Hartshorn, J. L., (Hedge & Co.) assistant, Foochow
Hartwell, Rev. Charles, missionary, Foochow (in city)
Hartwell, C. S., assistant and marshal, U. S. Consulate, Foochow
Hartwell, Miss Emily, missionary, Foochow (in city)
Hartwig, F. von, shipchandler, Singapore
Hartzler, Rev. J., missionary, Tokio
Harvey, fourth engineer, steamer *Rory*, China coast
Harvey, A., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) foreman moulder, Kowloon
Harvey, E., (J. M. Lyon & Co.) fitter, Singapore
Harvey, J., (Taikoo Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, Quarry Bay
Harvey, R. S. chief engineer, steamer *Kiangtsu*, Shanghai and Ningpo
Harvie, J. A., merchant and commission agent, Shanghai
Harvie, W. M., commission agent, Shanghai
Harwood, H. G., (R. E. Wainewright) clerk, Shanghai
Harwood, J. A., registrar, Supreme court, Penang
Haselwood, A. H. C., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Hiogo
Haskell, F. E., (China & Japan Trading Co.) manager, Shanghai
Haskell, F. H., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Haskell, H. B., (Takasima Colliery) shipping clerk, Nagasaki
Haslam, T., fitter, Municipality, Penang
Haslett, J. C., surgeon, army medical department, Singapore
Hassell, J. G. T., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Hassumbhoy, A., (Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy) manager, Shanghai
Hastings, R. J., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Formosa
Haswell, E. W., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Yokohama-maru*, Japan
Hatch, John J., (Hatch, Forbes & Co.) merchant, and Portuguese consul, Tientsin
Hatcher, Jas., chief storeman, Naval Yard
Hatherly W., (P. & O.S.N. Co) assistant piermaster, West point
Hauenstein, G., pilot, Amoy
Haughton, F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
Haughton, H. T., passed cadet, colonial secretary's office, Singapore
Haupt, A., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hauschild, L., (Dock Co.) bookkeeper, Praya Central, and secretary, H'kong Hotel Co.
Hausser, P. F., assistant, H.B.M. Consulate, Taiwanfoo
Haven, Miss A., missionary, Peking
Hawes, J. A., (Evans, Pugh & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Hawkins, F., assistant master, Free School, Penang
Hawkins, H. H., examiner, Maritime Customs, Fusan, Corea
Hawkins, H. J., (Delacamp, Macgregor & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Hawkins, L. S., assistant master, Free School, Penang
Hawkins, V. A. C., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Hawkshaw, C. B., (Wm. McKerrow & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Hay, B., miner, gold and silver mines, Sarawak
Hay, C. W., (Boyd & Co.) engineer and shipwright, Shanghai
Hay, Drummond, (Wheelock & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hay, Geo., foreman, Bangkok Saw Mills, Bangkok
Hay, R., reporter, *Japan Mail* office, Yokohama
Hayden, G. W , chief lightkeeper, Shanghai
Hayes, Rev. J. N., missionary, Soochow
Hayes, Rev. W. M., missionary, Tungchow-foo, Shantung
Haygood, Miss L. A., missionary, Shanghai
Hayllar, H. F., inspector of buildings, public works department
Haynes, H. S., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Penang

Hayward, W., (Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Hazañas, B., advocate, and professor, University, Manila
Hazeland, F. A., clerk to chief justice, Supreme Court
Haze and, J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Heard, R. H., (China Sugar Refining Co.) clerk, East point
Heard, Wm., (Campbell, Heard & Co.) engineer, Singapore
Hearn, R. H., (A. Dent & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Heath, A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Heath, A. H. (Rodewald & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Heath, C. A. B., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Heather, H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hoihow
Heaysman, D. S., (Victoria Hotel) assistant, Praya
Hebert, sub-commissioner, marine revues, Saigon
Heck, C., engineer, Bangkok Saw Mill, Bangkok
Heck, C. E., (A. G. Gordon & Co.) engineer, Bowrington
Heckmann, A., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
Hecquard, J., chancelier, French Legation, Peking
Hector, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Hedding, G., (Kaltenbach, Fischer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Hedenus, V., (P. Sartorius) assistant, Manila
Hee, C. T., M.D., physician to the Siamese Army, Bangkok
Heermann, C., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road
Heermann, P., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Heidegger, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Kuching, Sarawak
Heiderich, F. J., Maritime customs watcher, Whampoa
Heim, J., (Katz Brothers) manager, and U. S. consular agent, Penang
Heimann, Chas. A., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Heinemann, Paul, (Paul Heineman & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Heinszen, C., (C. Heinszen & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Heinszen, N., (C. Heinszen & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Heitkemper, H., Osaka
Heitmann, H. W., (Kunst & Albers) merchant, Wladiwostock (absent)
Heitor, A., architect, Public Works department, Macao
Helbling, L. H., (Butterfield & Swire) assistant, Foochow
Heldt, C., proprietor "International Bowling Saloon," Yokohama
Helfer, W., Maritime Customs watcher, Whampoa
Hellequin, telegraphist, Vinhlong, Cochin-China
Hellyer, F., (Hellyer & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Hellyer, T. W., (Hellyer & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Helm, J., proprietor, Cliff Dairy, Yokohama
Héloury, assistant commissioner of revues, Marine department, Saigon
Hember, S., merchant and commission agent, Wuhu
Hemon, C., acting treasury paymaster, Bacninh
Henares, D. M., administrador, administracion local de Aduanas, Manila
Henderson, superintendent of works, Messageries Fluviales, Saigon
Henderson, A., second engineer, steamer *Peking*, Hongkong and Shanghai
Henderson, D. M., engineer-in-chief, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Henderson, Ed., M.D., medical practitioner, & municipal officer of health, Shanghai
Henderson, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Henderson, G., (A. R. Burkill) assistant, Shanghai
Henderson, I., (Boustead & Co.) merchant, Singapore (absent)
Henderson, J., chief engineer, str. *Phra Chula Chom Klao*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Henderson, J., conductor of stores, Ordnance Store department
Henderson, J., Jr., arsenal foreman, Ordnance Store department
Henderson, Jas., merchant, Tientsin
Henderson, P., (Oriental Bank) acting accountant, Singapore

Henderson, W., superintendent of roads, Sarawak
Henderson, W., (Sayle & Co.) manager in charge, Sourabaya
Henderson, W. A., medical practitioner, Chefoo
Hendricks, F. A., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Hendricks, G., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Hendricks, J. A., clerk, police department, Perak
Hendricks, J. W., interpreter, Lord Mayor's department, Bangkok
Hendricks, L., assistant, medical department, Larut
Hendricks, L. L., ("Colonial Press") compositor, Singapore
Hendriks, A. W., chief clerk, magistracy, Malacca
Hendriks, F. O., chief clerk, Public Works department, Singapore
Hendriks, N. T., resident chief clerk, postal department, Bangkok
Hendriks, R., interpreter, German consulate, Bangkok
Hendry, J. C. C., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's Road
Hendry, R., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Hennessy, Geo., sergeant of police
Hennessy, J. L., inspector of police, Sungei Ujong
Henningsen, J., K. D., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) general manager, Shanghai
Hennion, A., (A. Mayer) conductor of works, Saigon
Henriod, Rev. A. S., teacher, College of Pulo Penang, Penang
Henriques, W. H., (Cobb & Co.) carriage builder, Yokohama
Henry, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Henry, (pere) acting engineer, public works department, Saigon
Henry, (fils) conductor, public works department, Saigon
Henry, Bro., assistant, West point Reformatory
Henry, A., Maritime Customs assistant and medical officer, Ichang
Henry, A., Sandakan
Henry, Rev. B. C., missionary, Canton
Henry, M., agent, Messageries Maritimes, & consul for Brazil, Manila
Hens, J. Ph., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Manila
Hensler, C. H., manager, Sig Hill estate, Johore
Henson, H., (Henson & Co.) clerk, Hakodate
Henson, J., (Henson & Co.) merchant, Hakodate
Hepburn, J. C., M.D., LL.D., missionary, Yokohama
Hepburn, S. D., Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co., agent, Yokohama
Heras, M., (E. M. Barretto & Co.) clerk, Manila
Heras, R. T., clerk, Chartered Bank of India, Manila
Herbert, H. A., (New Oriental Bank) manager, Hiogo
Herbert, W. C., cadet, U.S.S. *Juniata*
Herbst, E., (Heuermann, Herbst & Co.) storekeeper, &c., Queen's road
Hères, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Hermoso, R. L., assistant, water works, Manila
Hernaez, J., trader, Iloilo
Hernandez, A., professor, University, Manila
Hernandez, E. B., Manila
Hernandez, V., Fabrica "La Insular," assistant, Manila
Herranz, M., comisario, adminis. de ejercito, Manila
Herrera, Engracia, "Establicimiento de Tejido," Manila
Herrera, F., (F. L. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Herrera, Felipa, "Establecimiento de Tejido," Manila
Herrera, Trinidad, "Establecimiento de Tejido," Manila
Herrero, A. S., assistant, botanical deparment, Manila
Herrero, J. L., lieutenant, Carabineros, Cebu
Herring, R. D., acting sergeant, British Legation Escort, Peking
Herrmann, Ed., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Herrmann, M. A., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) merchant, Manila

Herron, H., (Robinson & Co) assistant, Singapore
Herton, E., (Herton & Co.) merchant, Hoihow and Pakhoi
Hertz, H., (Hyde, Hertz & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Hervás, J. J., architect, ayuntamiento, Manila
Hervé, commander, gunboat *Massue*, Haiphong
Hervé, pilot, Haiphong
Hervé, telegraphist, Saigon
Hervel, Rev. D., Roman Catholic missionary, Swatow
Hervey, Hon. D. F. A., Resident Councillor, Malacca
Hervey, W. G. E., acting magistrate, &c., Malacca
Hesnard, Dr., physician and surgeon, Yokohama
Hesse, J. C., cashier, Treasury, Sandakan
Hesser, Miss M. K., missionary, Niigata
Heuckendorff, J. J., (F. A. Schultze & Co.) storekeeper, and marine surveyor, N'ohwang
Heuermann, F. W., (Heuermann, Herbst & Co.) storekeeper, &c., Queen's road
Heuermann, G., captain, steamer *Peking*, Hongkong and Shanghai
Hewat, H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Hewett, E. A., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hewett, G., assistant Resident, Sandakan (absent)
Hewett, R. D., acting magistrate, Lower Perak
Hewett, W. M., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
Hewett, W J., Maritime Customs tide waiter, Kiukiang
Hewitt, A., fourth engineer, steamer *A. Apcar*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Hewitt, J. R. S. O., captain, Royal Artillery, Singapore
Hewitt, Miss E. J., missionary, Hakodate
Hewlett, A. R., H.B.M. consul, Canton
Hey, E., broker, Shanghai
Heyde, E. von der, (C. Rohde & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Heyde, O. von der, (Schriever & Co.) merchant, Haiphong and Hanoi
Heyde, Th. von der, (Sander & Co.) assistant (absent)
Heydeman, T., assistant, telegraph office, Wladiwostock
Heymann, C., (Oppenheimer Freres) clerk, Hollywood road
Heymann, J., (Baer Senior & Co.) merchant, and Russian vice-consul, Manila
Heyn, lieutenant, H.I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
Hibler, T., proprietor "Hotel de Paris," Singapore
Hickens, F. D., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Hickey, P. S., Upper Yangtsze pilot, Shanghai
Hickley, J. D., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Hicks, C. P. G., commander H.B.M. sloop *Albatross*
Hicks, F. G., marine surveyor, Bangkok
Hickson, Rev. F. H., missionary, Canton
Hidalgo, A., manager, Spanish Royal Mail steamers, Manila
Hidalgo, A. F., printer, and consul for Portugal, Manila
Hidrio, telegraph overseer, Saigon
Hiepeck, trader, Haiphong
Hieras, H., (Germann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Higgin, J. L. B , timber merchant, Iloilo
Higginson, Comdr. F. J., commanding officer, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Hilado, C., trader, Iloilo
Hildebrand, Justignath, geschwader-auditeur, H.I. German M.S. *Stosch*
Hildesley, W. S., missionary, Chefoo (absent)
Hill, Rev. D., missionary, Hankow
Hill, E. C., inspector of schools, Singapore
Hill, F. W., inspector of mines, Selangor
Hill G. W., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Linnet*
Hill, J., (Nagasaki Dockyard) engineer, Nagasaki

Hill, J. C., lightkeeper, Houki lighthouse, Chefoo
Hill, J. C., (Taku Pilot Co.) pilot, Taku
Hill, Robt. H., (Bradley & Co.) merchant, and acting consul for Netherlands, Swatow
Hill, T. H., (Hill & Rathborne) planter, Selangor
Hillebrandt, M. J., (Gt. Northern Tel. Co.) chief officer, str. *Store Nordiske*, Shanghai
Hillier, E. G., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Tientsin
Hillier, W. C., acting Chinese secretary, British Legation, Peking
Hills, F. W. (H. MacArthur) clerk, Yokohama
Hiltermann, T., (Brinkmann & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Hilty, J. R., (Maack & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Hincelot, F., assist. accountant, Comptoir d'Escompte, Shanghai
Hinds, Rev. J , missionary, Kaiping, Tientsin
Hinnekindt, E., (E. & H. Hinnekindt) clerk, Singapore
Hinnekindt, Eug. (E. & H. Hinnekindt) clerk, Singapore
Hinnekindt, H., (E. & H. Hinnekindt) merchant, & consul for Belgium, Singapore
Hinnekindt, H., Junr., (E. & H. Hinnekindt) clerk, Singapore
Hinnekindt, M., (E. & H. Hinnekindt) clerk, Singapore
Hinrichs, J. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Hippisley, A. E., Maritime Customs, Chinese secretary, Peking
Hippisley, Captain H. N., H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
Hirabe, Giro, clerk, Japanese Consulate, Caine road
Hirano, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Hirsbrunner, John, (Hirsbrunner & Co.) watchmaker, Shanghai
Hirsbrunner, J., merchant & commission agent, Shanghai and Tientsin
Hirst, C. J., (Stolterfoht & Hirst) merchant, Praya
Hirth, F., Maritime Customs assistant statistical secretary, Shanghai
Hirzel, F., accountant, Société des mines d'Etain, Perak
Hitchcock, F. A., (Windsor, Rose & Co.'s rice mill) engineer, Bangkok
Hjousbery, E. H., pilot, Shanghai
Hoag, Miss Lucy H., M.D., missionary, Chinkiang
Hoar, J. H., pilot, Shanghai
Hoar, Miss A., missionary, Tokio
Hoaram Desmisseaux, sub-commissioner, marine subsistences, Saigon
Hoare, Rev. J. C., M.A., missionary, Ningpo
Hobart, Rev. W. T., missionary, Peking
Hobbs, J. G., paymaster U.S.S. *Juniata*
Hobbs, John, chief engineer, H.B.M.S. *Wivern*
Hobson, Lieut.-Colonel, "The Buffs," E. Kent Regt.
Hobson, H. E., commissioner of Customs, Shanghai
Hobson, R. M., Maritime Customs assistant, Tientsin
Hochreuter, A., captain, steamer *Bangkok*, Bangkok and Singapore
Hocken, T., assistant engineer, H.B.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*
Hocquard, P., missionary, Singapore
Hodder, R. C., paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Hodge, J., head turnkey, Victoria Gaol
Hodge, J. W., clerk of works, Surveyor-general's office, Malacca
Hodges, B. W., ensign, U.S.S. *Ossipee*
Hodges, G., acting usher, British Court, Yokohama
Hodges, Lieut. H. M , U.S.S. *Enterprise*
Hodges, S. C., (Drummond, Gaggino & Co.) shipchandler, Singapore
Hodges, Mrs., milliner, Yokohama
Hoesli, C., (Luchsinger & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Hoffmann, P., (Ed. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hoffregan, A., (C. Illies & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Hoflich, A., (Gronner & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
Hofman, Rev. Fr. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Hankow

Hofmann, A., (Jucker, Sigg & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Hogan, H., notary public and estate agent, Penang
Hogan, H. C., (J. M. Cazalas & Son) engineer and contractor, Singapore
Hogan, J. E., chief surveyor, Surveyor-general's office, Singapore
Hogan, J. W. W., resident apothecary, Sungai Bacap Hospital, Province Wellesley
Hogan, N. E., (Imperial, Naval Yard) bookkeeper, Hiogo
Hogan, N. E., (J. M. Cazalas & Son) foreman, Singapore
Hogan, R. A. P., barrister-at-law, Penang
Hogg, A., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) head watchman, Kowloon
Hogg, E. J., merchant, Shanghai
Hogg, Geo., boatswain, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Hogg, H. W., captain, steamer *Fooksang*, China coast
Hogge, E., acting superintendent of police, and marine dept., Malacca
Hohlmann, J., captain, steamer *Marie*, Hongkong and Manila
Hohnke, F. H., (F. Blackhead & Co.) assistant, Praya
Ho Kai, Dr., barrister-at-law, Bank Buildings
Holbrook, Miss M. J., missionary, Tokio
Holbrook, Miss M. A., M.D., missionary, T'ungchow, Peking
Holburn, R., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Shinagawa-maru*, Japan
Holcomb, Rev. N. W., missionary, Chefoo
Holcombe, J. H. L., ensign, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Holdinghausen, F., (A. & F. Bielfeld) assistant, Shanghai
Hole, W., private secretary to H. H. the Maharajah of Johore
Holkar, H., gaoler, Labuan
Holl, M., second officer, steamer *A. Apcar*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Holland, C. P., secretary, Masonic Club, Shanghai
Holland, W., interpreter, British Consulate, Tientsin
Holliday, C. J., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant, & commandant S. V. Corps, Shanghai
Holliday, Cecil, (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya (absent)
Hollmann, G., (Hollmann & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Holloway, C. B., collector of customs, Sungei Ujong
Holloway, H., chief clerk, police department, Singapore
Holloway, H. N., clerk, audit office, Singapore
Holm, A., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Holm, J., (C. Illies & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Holm, T., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) timekeeper, Kowloon
Holmberg, B. H., boarding officer, Chinese immigration office, Singapore
Holmberg, J. M., clerk, Marine department, Malacca
Holmberg, L. J., assistant, water supply dept., Municipality, Singapore
Holmberg, P. J., forest ranger, Land office, Malacca
Holme, J., (H. & W. Dock Co.) engineer, Kowloon
Holme, R., agent for Jardine, Matheson & Co., Nagasaki
Holmes, C., captain, steamer *Kiangping*, Canton and Macao
Holmes, E. R., assistant, Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co., Shanghai
Holmes, G., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) assist. electrician, Singapore
Holmes, G., ship broker, Queen's road
Holmes, H. J., solicitor, Queen's road
Holmes, Mrs. J. L., missionary, Chefoo (absent)
Holmyard, E., detective inspector of police, Penang
Holst, J. M., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) engineer and electrician, Shanghai
Holt, Rev. W. S., missionary, Shanghai
Holway, W. O., chaplain, U.S.S. *Trenton*
Holwill, E. T., Maritime Customs first class assistant, Shanghai
Holworthy, C. E., clerk, to puisne judge, Supreme Court
Holz, J. C. A., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Canton
Honey, G. A. K., (Smith, Bell & Co.) merchant, Manila

Honkelt, O., (C. Gerard & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Hont, Rev. A. d', French missionary, Bangkok
Hood, A. N., (Robt. Anderson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai and Kiukiang
Hooker, A., (H. A. Badman) assistant, Bangkok
Hooley, W., blacksmith, Prye River Dock, Penang
Hooper, C. F., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Hooper, F. H., clerk, Chartered Bank, Yokohama
Hooper, W., (Medical Hall) proprietor, Nagasaki
Hooper, W. J., constable, British Consulate, Hiogo
Hooper, W. E., (A. L. Johnston & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Hooper, Miss F., missionary Kioto, Japan
Hoosenally, Abdoolhoosen, (Nujmoodin Jeewakhan) clerk, Peel street
Hope, C. K., lieutenant and commander H.B.M. gunboat *Zephyr*
Hope, E. R., (Rose, Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Hopkins, D. B. L., clerk to Admiral's secretary, H.B.M. Squadron
Hopkins, F., tidewaiter, Customs Maritime, Shanghai
Hopkins, G. G., broker, Shanghai
Hopkins, G. T., manager, Scottish Oriental S. S. Co., Queen's road
Hopkins, L. C., assistant, British Legation, Peking
Hopkins, W. B., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hopkins, W. L., constable, British Consulate, Jenchuan, Corea
Hopkins, Mrs. Lavinia, butcher and cattle dealer, Shanghai
Hopper, Rev. E. C., missionary, Tokio
Hopper, W., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
Hoppius, H., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Hore, Thos., chief usher, Supreme Court, Shanghai
Horgan, A., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
Hormusjee Pestonjee, commission agent, Singapore
Horn, R. R., inspector of locomotives, Railway department, Kioto
Hornibrook, F., boatswain, H.B.M. sloop *Albatross*
Horning, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
Horsburg, Rev. J. H., missionary, Hangchow
Horsley, L., Prince of Wales Inn, Hiogo
Horspool, G., chief inspector of police, Central station
Hort, H., (Hughes & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Horton, W., inspector of brothels, Wanchai
Horuigan, P. W., ensign, U.S.S. *Trenton*
Hose, E., government cadet, third division, Sarawak
Hose, Rt. Rev. G. F., D.D., Bishop of Singapore, Labuan and Sarawak, Singapore
Hosey, J., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Province Wellesley
Hosking, R., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Hoskyn, D. T., surgeon, H.B.M. sloop *Wanderer*
Hoskyn, G. A., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gunboat *Cockchafer*
Hoskyn, R. F., (Hoskyn & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
Hoskyns, P., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Daring*
Hossumbhoy, C., (E. Pabaney,) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Hostalot, sub-chief, second office, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Hotham, E., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
Houdayer, chancelier, French Residency, Bacninh
Houdinet, L,, member of Municipal Council, Saigon
Hough, R., Maritime Customs first class assistant, Shanghai
Hough, T. F., commander, receiving ship *Yuen fah,* Shanghai
Houghton, E. P., principal medical officer, Sarawak
House, professor of English Literature, University, Tokio
Houssin, teacher, school at Mytho, Cochin China
Houstin, accountant, Municipal Council, Saigon

Houston, F., manager, Rochore Saw Mill, Singapore
How, A. J., broker, Shanghai
How, G. T., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) assist. accountant, Shanghai
Howard, F., (H. MacArthur) clerk, Yokohama
Howard, G., inspector of municipal police, Lowza station, Shanghai
Howard, J. J., (Russell & Co.) clerk, and U.S. vice-consul, Amoy
Howard, Thos., merchant, Bank Buildings
Howard, W. C., chief tidesurveyor, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Howard, W. V. S., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Flying Fish*
Howard, Miss L. A., M.D., medical missionary, Tientsin
Howarth, Major W. C., "The Buffs," East Kent Regiment
Howatt, H. R., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) turner, Singapore
Howe, H. A., (Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Tokio
Howell, C. P., P.A. Engineer, U.S. sloop *Alert*
Howell, J., bailiff, Supreme Court
Howell, J., inspector, river police, Shanghai
Howell, John, boatswain, H.B.M.S. *Sapphire*
Howell, Rev. W., missionary, Undup, Sarawak
Howes, Lieut. A. G. S., professor of English, Naval College, Tokio
Howes, J., inspector of nuisances, &c., Municipal Council, Shanghai
Howes, J., third engineer, steamer *Kungpai*, China coast
Howie, Robt., (Deacon & Co.) silk inspector, Canton and Macao
Howie, W., (Turnbull, Howie & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Howman, J., quartermaster, Perak Sikhs, Perak
Howroyd, J. E., clerk of works, Surveyor-General's office
Hoyneck van Papendrecht, P. C., (Hooglandt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Huart, C. Imbault, interpreter, French Consulate, Shanghai
Hubbard, Rev. Geo., missionary, Foochow
Hubbard, J. C., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Niigata-maru*, Japan
Hübbe, P. G., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Huber, A., commissioner of Customs, China (absent)
Huber, H., (Kaltenbach, Fischer & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Hubert, commissaire adjoint, naval department, Hanoi
Hubert, J., merchant, Saigon
Hue, interpreter of Annamese, direction of the interior, Saigon
Huchting, F., (Rodewald & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hudson, C. A., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Hudson, C. J., superintendent of police, Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore
Hudson, Miss R. J., missionary, Tokio
Hughes, E. H., assistant, medical department, Kinta, Perak
Hughes, E. J., broker and auctioneer, Pedder's street
Hughes, Geo., commissioner of Customs, China (absent)
Hughes, H., teacher, mission school, Hiogo
Hughes, J. C., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Prayer
Hughes, J. Isaac, broker, Queen's road
Hughes, P. J., H.B.M. consul general, Shanghai
Hughes, P. T. M., assistant paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Cleopatra*
Hughes, R., (Hughes & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Hughes, S., (Reiss & Co.) tea inspector, Lombard street
Hughes, T. F., deputy commissioner of Maritime Customs, Canton
Hughes, Thos, chief engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Swift*
Hughes, W. Kerfoot, agent, Wanchai Godown Company, Queen's road
Hughesdon, E., China Inland missionary, Kweiyang
Huguenin, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Huguenin-Hainard, watchmaker, Saigon
Huguy, secretary Chamber of Commerce, Haiphong

Hullett, R. W., principal, Raffles' Institution, Singapore
Hulsz, Emil, (Hülsz & Co.) merchant, Manila
Hülsz, J. H. N., (Hülsz & Co.) merchant, Manila
Humbert, F., professor, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
Humblot, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Humby, J., proprietor, "London Inn," Queen's road central
Hummel, E., (Steinbach & Co.) clerk, Wladiwostock
Hummel, G. L., Maritime Customs acting tide-surveyor, Tamsui
Humphreys, A. M., chemist, China Sugar Refining Co., East point
Humphreys, J. D., proprietor, Hongkong Dispensary, Queen's road
Humphreys, W. G., commission agent, Queen's road
Hungerford, Dy. Surgeon General R., principal Army medical officer
Hunerfauth, F., (H. Campbell) assistant, Queen's road
Hunnex, Rev. W. J., missionary, Chinkiang
Hunt, A. T., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Cleopatra*
Hunt, E., (Hunt & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Hunt, H. J., (Hunt & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Hunt, J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Hunt, J., (Mollison, Fraser & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Hunt, J. H., assistant, Maritime Customs, China (absent)
Hunt, L., assistant paymaster, U.S. sloop *Alert*
Hunt, W. H., China Inland missionary, Kansuh
Hunt, Wm. E., public silk inspector, Shanghai
Hunter, A. C., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hunter, E. H., (Hunter & Co.) merchant, Hiogo and Osaka
Hunter, F. H., (E. H. Hunter & Co.) clerk, Osaka
Hunter, H. E. R., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Hunter, J., second engineer, steamer *Taichiow*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Hunter, J. M., Maritime Customs, tidewaiter, Pagoda, Foochow
Hunter, R., government interpreter, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Hunter, Rev. S. A. D., M.D., missionary, Tsinan-foo
Hunter, W. L., merchant, Foochow (absent)
Huntoon, T. A., ensign, U.S.S. *Trenton*
Huot, C., (C. & J. Favre-Brandt) assistant, Yokohama
Hurst, L. S., clerk, Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co., Cape St. James, Saigon
Hurst, R. W., assistant, British consulate, Foochow
Hussey, P., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Tsuruga-maru*, Japan
Hutchings, C. H., general broker, Shanghai
Hutchinson, Rev. A. B., missionary, Nagasaki
Hutchinson, Miss, (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Hutchison, J. D., merchant, Queen's road
Hutchison, J. D., (W. M. Strachan & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Hutchison, W. D., acting assist. postmaster-general and master, Central School
Huteau, L. A., (Banque de l'Indo-Chine) cashier, Saigon
Huttenbach, Aug., (Katz Bros.) merchant, Penang (absent)
Huttenbach, E., (Katz Bros.) manager, Export dept., Penang
Huttenbach, L., (Katz Bros.) merchant, Penang
Hutton, W., (John Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Hvilsted, A. E., second engineer, steamer *Chintung*, China coast
Hyde, W. P., captain, steamer *Ban Yong Seng*, Bangkok and Singapore
Hyde, W. W., (Hyde, Hertz & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Hykes, Rev. J. R., missionary, Kiukiang
Hyndman, E. M., (China Sugar Refining Co.) clerk, East point
Hyndman, H., (Noronha & Son) printer, Shanghai
Hyndman, H., Jr., (Geo. Fenwick & Co.) clerk, Praya East
Hyndman, João, judge's clerk, Macao

Iariloff, I., (Steinbach & Co.) clerk, Wladiwostock
Ibañez, F. B., (Diaz Puertas & Co.) assistant, Manila
Ibanez, Rev. I., Roman Catholic missionary, Foochow
Ibañez, P. B., (Diaz Puertas & Co.) assistant, Manila
Ibarruthy, B. L., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
Ibérico, L. G., lieutenant of Carabineros, Iloilo
Iburg, C., (Iveson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Iburg, J. C. H., music teacher and piano tuner, Shanghai
Iburg, Mrs., proprietrix, Hotel-garne, Shanghai
Icaza, I. de, lawyer, Manila
Idatte, Jos., chancelier, French Residency, Hué
Iffland, A., Maritime Customs assistant tidesurveyor, Chinkiang
Iglesia, A., assistant, Compania General de Tabacos, Manila
Iglesia, C., sub-director-general, Compania General de Tabacos, Manila
Igonet, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Ilbert, A., (Ilbert & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Ildrio, surveyor of telegraph line, Pnompenh, Cambodia
Illescas, L. M., inspector of works, Compania General de Tabacos, Manila
Illies, C., (C. Illies & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Illing, R., armourer sergeant, Ordnance store department
Imbault-Huart, C., interpreter, French consulate, Shanghai
Imbeck, C., (P. Kierulff) assistant, Peking
Imbert, paymaster, flagship *Tilsitt*, Saigon
Imbert, C., commission agent, Haiphong
Imbrie, Rev. W., missionary, Tokio
Inchausti, J. J., (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
Inchausti, J. J. de, (Inchausti & Co.) merchant, & director Banco Español Filipino, Manila
Inchausti, R. C., (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
Inchausticta, E., captain of steamer *Cabanbanan*, Iloilo
Inchbald, C. C., (Comptoir d'Escompte) sub-accountant, Shanghai
Infante, L., (R. C. Gonzalez) assistant, Manila
Ingenohl, C., director "El Oriente" tobacco manufacturing Co., Manila (absent)
Ingham, Chas., military clerk, Ordnance office, Singapore
Inglis, G., chief engineer, steamer *Danube*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Inglis, R. (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Inglis, R., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Wakanoura-maru*, Japan
Inglis, W. F., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) assistant, Swatow
Ingram, C. W. W., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Curacoa*
Innes, N. G. Mitchell, assistant registrar general
Innes, T., (Innes & Keyser) merchant, Iloilo
Innocent, G. M., missionary, Tientsin
Innocent, Rev. J., missionary, Tientsin
Innocent, J. W., Maritime Customs assistant, Ningpo
Inveen, Miss E., missionary, Ningpo
Inverarity, A. J. M., (Chartered Bank) manager, Shanghai
Irens, F., (Crasemann & Hagen) clerk, Chefoo
Irvine, D. J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Irvine, Lieut. J. C., U.S. sloop *Alert*
Irving, Hon. C. J., C.M.G., resident councillor, Penang
Irving, J. Bell, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, Queen's Road
Irving, J. J. Bell, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Irwin, Andrew, medical practitioner, Tientsin
Irwin, R. W., (Kiodo Unyu Kaisha) acting director in charge, Yokohama
Irwine, Rev. E. C., incumbent of Christ Church, Yokohama
Isaacs, Israel, (R. Isaacs & Brother) merchant, Yokohama
Isaacs, M., (R. Isaacs & Brother) clerk, Yokohama

Isaacs, R., (R. Isaacs & Brother) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Isemonger, Hon. E. E., acting colonial treasurer, Singapore
Isidore, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Isidore, controleur, Excise department, Saigon
Isidore, H., bill collector, Saigon
Ismael, S. A., (Victoria Hotel) assistant, Praya
Ismail, M., clerk, police dept., Province Wellesley
Ismer, C., (H. Müller & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Ismiel, K., clerk, Resident Councillor's office, Penang
Ivanovich, G. A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Iverson, Lieut. A. J., executive officer, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Iveson, Egbert, (Iveson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Iwanoff, clerk of court, Circuit Court of Justice, Wladiwostock
Iwanoff, W., director, building department, Wladiwostock
Iwersen, H., merchant and consul for Germany, Nagasaki
Izat, J., second engineer, steamer *Chi-yuen*, China coast
Izquierdo, M., assistant, Custom-house, Manila
Izquierdo, M. G., assistant, Tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
Izquierdo y Pozo, A., presidente de sala, real audiencia, Manila (absent)

Jacinto, M., (Louis Genu) clerk, Manila
Jacinto, T., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Iloilo
Jack, W. C., chief engineer, steamer *Saltee*, Hongkong and Haiphong
Jackson, Major A. C., "The Buffs"
Jackson, A. J., acting third engineer, revenue steamer *Feihoo*, Amoy
Jackson, A. H., (Schlund & Jackson) merchant, Duddell street
Jackson, D., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) acting agent, Hankow
Jackson, J., pilot, Bangkok
Jackson, Rev. J., missionary, Wuhu
Jackson, Rev. J. A., missionary, Wenchow
Jackson, N. F., storekeeper, Singapore
Jackson, O., chief engineer, steamer *Kiukiang*, Hongkong and Macao
Jackson, Hon. Thos., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) chief manager, Queen's road
Jackson, Very Rev. Thos., Roman Catholic missionary, Labuan
Jackson, W. H., captain, steamer *Kwongsang*, China coast
Jackson, W. S., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Jacob, A., overseer, Trafalgar Tapioca estate, Singapore
Jacob, M., fourth engineer, steamer *Japan*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Jacob, R. J., assistant surveyor of public works, Sungei Ujong
Jacobi, C., second officer, steamer *Kiangteen*, Shanghai and Ningpo
Jacobs, G., (R. H. Powers & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
Jacobs, J. A., (Singapore and Straits Aerated Waters Co.) assistant, Singapore
Jacobson, J., second officer, steamer *Greyhound*, Hongkong and Southern Ports
Jacobson, R., superintendent, Education department, Penang
Jacome, J. A. A., ensign, Police force, Macao
Jacquemain, clerk, Director of the Interior, Saigon
Jacquemet, surgeon, hospital, Haiphong
Jacquemin, Rev. C., French missionary, Swatow
Jacques, J., assistant, Maritime Customs, Tamsui
Jacquet, J., (E. Constantin,) clerk, Haiphong
Jacquey, acting registrar, Justice of the peace, Saigon
Jacquot, chef d'atelier, opium excise, Saigon
Jaffray, R., (Bank Exchange) Yokohama
Jago, F. E., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Jahrling, Viuda de, naval storekeeper, Cebu
Jaime, J., procurador, Seminario Consiliar de Jaro, Iloilo

Jalandoni, M., trader, Iloilo
Jallay, P., clerk, Police Court, Province Wellesley
Jalleh, P., clerk, Resident Councillor's office, Penang
Jalon, J. M., assistant, Custom house, Iloilo
Jamasjee, J., cotton and yarn broker, Hollywood road
Jambu, A. G., clerk, Police Court, Penang
Jambu, J., clerk, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Singapore
Jambu, J. J., clerk, Supreme Court, Penang
Jane, G., notary public, Saigon
James, Rev. F., missionary, Chefoo
James, F. S., (Fraser, Fairley, & C .) merchant, Yokohama
James, S. L., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) senior clerk, Queen's road
James, T., assistant engine driver, fire brigade
James, W., constructor, Naval Yard
James, W. J., captain, Kiodo Unyu Kaisha steamer *Onu-maru*, Japan
Jameson, J. W., superintendent engineer, Messageries de Cochinchine, Haiphong
Jamieson, C., Maritime Customs Commissioner, Swatow
Jamieson, G., British Consul, Kiukiang
Jamieson, Rev. J., missionary, Tamsui
Jamieson, R. Alex., M.D., consulting physician to Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Jamieson, W. B., broker, Shanghai
Jammes, teacher, school at Cholon, Cochin China
Jamsetjee, Framjee, broker, Peel street
Jamsetjee, P., broker, Peel street
Janin, R., ayudante, Division Forestal, Manila
Janns, H., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Canton
Jansen, A. E., field assistant, Survey department, Penang
Jansen, J. E., assistant, Astor House Hotel, Shanghai
Jansen, L. P., clerk, colonial treasury, Singapore
Jansen, Max, (A. Liebert) assistant, Penang
Jansen, P., (C. W. Rodyk) clerk, Malacca
Janson, J. L., husbandry depart., & professor of veterinary, College of Agriculture, Tokio
Janssen, E., (P. Sartorius) assistant, Manila
Jantzen, assistant engineer, H.I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
Jantzen, C., (Melchers & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Shanghai (absent)
Jarmain, J. J., merchant, Yokohama
Jarrett, Lieut. H. St. D., "The Buffs," East Kent Regiment
Jarvis, M., (Chinese Engineering & Mining Co.) locomotive driver, Tientsin
Jauffret, process server, Saigon
Javaud, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Javega, V., professor of pharmacy, University, Manila
Javier, J., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Javier, M., assistant, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
Javier y Rodriguez, P., (F. L. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Jayesuria, D., assistant, survey department, Larut
Jayesuria, L. S., clerk, H.B.M. Residency, Perak
Jayme, F., civil doctor, Manila
Jeanneret, telegraphist, Saigon
Jeanrenaud, Ad., (Chs. Jeanrenaud) assistant, Peking
Jeanrenaud, C., commission agent, Shanghai
Jeanrenaud, Chs., curio dealer, Peking
Jebsen, Herm., merchant, Penang
Jeewakhan, Nujmoodin, merchant and commission agent, Peel street (absent)
Jeffrey, J. A., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Jeffreys, E., assistant surveyor, Sandakan
Jeffreys, E. A., acting assistant engineer, State railway dept., Selangor

Jelovis, storekeeper, Haiphong
Jencks, Dewitt C., M.D., missionary, Hiogo
Jenkins, B. N., (Ice and Aerated Water Co.) assistant, Amoy
Jenkins, Rev. H., missionary, Shaoshing, Ningpo
Jenkins, M. A., interpreter, United States Consulate, Hankow
Jennings, A. F. K., inspector of police, Singapore
Jennings, G. S., gunner, H.B.M. gunboat *Cockchafer*
Jennings, T. C., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor and harbour master, Chefoo
Jennings, Rev. W., colonial chaplain
Jensen, J., comdr, M. B. M. S. S. Co.'s hulk *Kagoshima-maru*, Hakodate
Jensen, J. L., (Iveson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Jensen, J. M., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Jensen, O. P., (H. Sietas & Co.) assistant, Chefoo
Jerdein, F., (Jerdein & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Jerdein, M. S., merchant and commission agent, Chinkiang
Jeremiah, E., temporary clerk, public works department, Penang
Jeremiah, J., clerk, land office, Krian, Perak
Jeremiah, J. E. V., sub-postmaster, Bukit Tamboon, Penang
Jeremiah, J. W., clerk, marine department, Penang
Jeremiah, N., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Jeremiah, P., overseer, Batukawan Sugar Estate, Province Wellesley
Jeremiah, P. R., overseer, Prye River Dock, Penang
Jeremiah, R. H., chief clerk, land office, Krian, Perak
Jeremiah, R. P., bailiff, court of requests, Penang
Jeremiah, V. E. J., clerk, police court, Province Wellesley
Jeremiassen, C. C., missionary, Hainan
Jernando, L., (Battle Hermanos & Co.) clerk, Manila
Jesena, D., trader, Iloilo
Jesus, A. F. de, interpreter, Foreign Office, Bangkok
Jesus, F. V. de, (Grassi Brothers & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Jesus, F. X. de, clerk, H.K. Steam Laundry Co., Bowrington
Jesus, F. X. de, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) assistant, Cosmopolitan Dock
Jesus, J. E. M., clerk, Dock Co., Bangkok
Jesus, J. J. de, (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company) clerk, Aberdeen
Jesus, J. M. de, (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company) clerk, Cosmop. Dock
Jesus, J. V. de, teacher "Escola Central," Macao
Jesus, J. V. de, (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.) head clerk, Kowloon
Jesus, J. V., substitute judge, Macao
Jesus, J. V. P. de, (A. G. Gordon & Co.) accountant, Bowrington
Jesus, L. de, (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
Jesus, M. de, lieutenant, police force, Macao
Jesus, R. T. de, manager, Sociedad de Escultores, Manila
Jewell, Mrs. C. M., missionary, Peking
Jewell, Miss C. J., missionary, Foochow
Jewett, J. H., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Jex, S. C., assistant, Hongkong Dispensary, Queen's road
Jeyes, H. O., (Fearon, Low & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Jezewski, J. von, Maritime Customs, assistant tidesurveyor, Foochow
Jhler de St. Hilaire, sub-commissioner, marine equipment office, Saigon
Jimenez, C., assistant, Compania General de Tabacos, Manila
Jiminez, I. G., ayudante, inspeccion de montes, Manila
Jinks, W., boatswain, H.B M.S. *Champion*
Joakim, J., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Joakim, S., (Edgar & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Joaquim, Joaquim P. (Braddell and Joaquim) barrister-at-law, Singapore
Joaquim, J. P., clerk, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Singapore

Jœrgens, J., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Johansen, C. H., M.D., physician, Tamsui
Johannsen, L., (Kunst & Albers) assistant, Wladiwostock
Johansen, M., constable, British Consulate, Pakhoi
John, Rev. Griffith, missionary, Hankow
John, M. H., pilot, Singapore
Johnes, Evan, captain, Kiodo Unyu Kaisha str. *Satsuma-maru*, Japan
Johnes, Jas., captain, Kiodo Unyu Kaisha str. *Yetchiu-maru*, Japan
Jöhnke, Alb., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Johns, J. H., carpenter, H.B M.S. *Curacoa*
Johnsford, A., tax collector, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Johnson, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
Johnson, A. B., (Sharp, Johnson & Stokes) solicitor, Supreme Court house
Johnson, C. W., assistant bailiff, assessment department, Municipality, Singapore
Johnson, F. B., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
Johnson, H., lightkeeper, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Johnson, J. J., proprietor "Brooklyn Free and Easy," Nagasaki
Johnson, O., acting British Consul, Pakhoi
Johnson, P., master, steam launch *Kinta*, Perak
Johnson, W., quartermaster, Ordnance Store Department
Johnson, W. G., proprietor *Hiogo News*, and Hiogo Hotel, Hiogo
Johnson, W. P., chief pilot, steamer *Kiangyu*, Shanghai and Hankow
Johnston, master, Tugboat Association, Shanghai
Johnston, A., boatswain, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
Johnston, A., (Guthrie & Co.) merchant, Singapore (absent)
Johnston, A. W., architect, Manila
Johnston, And., superintendent, Lee Yuen Sugar works, Bowrington
Johnston, D. M., second engineer, steamer *Haeting*, China coast
Johnston, D. T., third engineer, steamer *Phra Chom Klao*, Bangkok and Hongkong
Johnston, F. H. A., staff commander, Naval Yard
Johnston, H. C., superintendent, water supply, Singapore
Johnston, Jas., (Boyd & Co.) engineer and shipwright, Shanghai
Johnston, J. C. acting deputy commissioner, Maritime Customs, Hankow
Johnston, R., third engineer, steamer *Amoy*, Hongkong and Shanghai
Johnston, R. T., bailiff, assessment department, Municipality, Singapore
Johnston, T., assistant, Selangor Tin Mining Co., Selangor
Johnstone, J., (M.B.M.S.S. Co.,) store department, Yokohama
Johnstone, R., (Findlay, Richardson, Son & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Johnstone, W., school master, Amoy
Johnstone, Miss, manager, Baxter Girls' school
Joiner, Rev. J. M., missionary, Chefoo
Jokhee, P. B., (Mehta & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Joliot, telegraphist, Sadec, Cochin China
Jolly, Thos. F., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Joly, H. B., assistant, British Consulate, Hankow
Jonas, F. M , Osaka
Jones, Qr-Mr. Sergt. A., foreman of works, Royal Engineer department
Jones, A. C., consul for United States, Nagasaki
Jones, A. E., local postmaster, Shanghai
Jones, Rev. A. G., missionary, Tsing Chou-foo, Shantung (absent)
Jones, C. H., (John Little & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Jones, D., (Union Insurance Society) agent, Shanghai
Jones, D. W., chief engineer, steamer *Rory*, China coast
Jones, E. B., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) agent, Nagasaki
Jones, F. C. T., lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Zephyr*
Jones, F. S., (Smith, Bell & Co,) clerk, Iloilo

Jones, J., warden, Victoria Gaol
Jones, J., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Jones, J. C. D., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) electrician, Singapore
Jones, J. H., constable, British consulate, Whampoa
Jones, J. H. D., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) assistant electrician, S'pore
Jones, L. E., second officer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Hongkong and Foochow
Jones, M., clerk, Supreme Court, Shanghai
Jones, R., captain, steamer *Kong Beng*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Jones, S. C., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Jones, T., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Jones, W. H., second engineer, public works department, Lower Perak
Jones, Miss, missionary, Kansuh
Jonson, A., watchmaker, Wladiwostock
Jooma, Khamisa, draper, Wellington street
Jordan, A., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Jordan, J., captain, steamer *Taichiow*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Jordan, M., assistant, Sanitary department, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Jordan, P., (C. P. Chater) clerk, Queen's road
Jorge, A., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Jorge, C., lawyer, Ma ao
Jorge, E. A., (Remedios & Co.) clerk, Praya
Jorge, F. J. V., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Jorge, G., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Jorge, H., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Shanghai
Jorge, P., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Jörgensen, A., pilot, Newchwang
Jörgensen, E. J. F., master mariner, Bangkok
Jorgensen, H. P. C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Jörgensen, J., pilot, Newchwang
Jornales, F., restaurant "De San Vicente," Manila
Joseph, A., (Rodyk & Davidson) clerk, Singapore
Joseph, Bro., teacher, St. Joseph's College, Robinson road
Joseph D., (N. N. J. Ezra) clerk, Wellington street
Joseph, E. H., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya Central
Joseph, E. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya Central
Joseph, H. H., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) chief clerk, Shanghai
Joseph, I., commission agent, Shanghai
Joseph, S. A., (Joseph & Kelly) broker, Bank buildings
Joseph, S. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Josephs, J., time-keeper, Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore
Joshee, Gopal V., clerk, Chartered Bank of India, Queen's road
Josselme, teacher, Chasseloup-Laubat's College, Saigon
Josserand, (Ragon & Josserand) hairdresser, Saigon
Joubert, A. J., director, Taberd School, Saigon
Joublin, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Jourdan, Ch., lawyer, Saigon
Jourdan, P., assistant, Messageries Maritimes coal depot, Yokohama
Jourden, ensign, gunboat *Alouette*, Saigon
Jouslain, J., consul for France, Yokohama (absent)
Jouvet, A., commission agent and public accountant, Saigon
Jouvet, A., Jr., (A. Jouvet) clerk, Saigon
Jouvet, clerk, Messageries Maritimes, Saigon
Jouy, P. L., assistant, Maritime Customs, Fusan, Corea
Jove, S., assistant, public works department, Manila
Jovellar y Solar, J., Governor-General of the Philippines, Manila
Jovino, F., constable, Italian consulate, Shanghai

Joy, C. E., gunner, H.B.M. sloop *Daring*
Joyce, A. R., staff surgeon, H.B.M. sloop *Daring*
Joyce, W., commander, steamer *Ranee*, Sarawak and Singapore
Joyeux, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Juan, A. San, acting accountant, Mint, Manila
Jubin, C., (Jubin & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Jubindo, E., secretary, provincial sanitary dept., Manila
Jubiot, E., first clerk and cashier, Messageries Maritimes, Saigon
Jucker, A., (Jucker, Sigg & Co.) merchant & consul for Italy, Bangkok
Judah, J. J., (A. E. J. Abraham) clerk, Shanghai
Judah, J. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya Central
Judah, R. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Judd, Rev. C. H., missionary, Chinkiang
Judd, W., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Shanghai
Judson, Rev. J. H., missionary, Hangchow
Juin, H. F. L., commander, French gunboat *Gogah*, Saigon
Jujanon, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Jules, R. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
Julian, Bro., teacher, St. Joseph's College, Robinson road
Julian, M., lieutenant, Carabineros, Manila
Jung, Rev. I., secretary, French mission, Bangkok
Jürgens, H., broker and auctioneer, Shanghai
Jürgensen, H., (Dalmann & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Jürgensen, J., pilot, Shanghai
Jury, engineer, public works department, Saigon
Just, H. Z., (Just & Grobien) bill and bullion broker, Albany road
Justice, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Juvelius, Chs., (M. Federoff) assistant, Wladiwostock

Kader, Peermahomed, (H. A. Esmail & Co.) manager, Peel street
Kaderdena, Abdulla, (Hajee Hamed Hajee Essack) clerk, Gage street
Kahler, W. F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ichang
Kahler, W. R., reporter, *N. C. Herald*, Shanghai
Kalischer, storekeeper, Hanoi
Kaltenbach, G. (Kaltenbach, Fischer & Co.) merchant, Singapore (absent)
Kamer, A., (C. Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
Kammerer, Rev. P., missionary, Basil Mission, Chhonglok, Canton
Kanzler, M., sub-manager, "El Oriente" tobacco manufacturing Co., Manila
Kapudia, E. M., merchant, Wyndnam street and Canton
Karabenikoff, J. P., (J. H. Langelütje) clerk, Wladiwostock
Karanjia, B. P, merchant, Canton
Karanjia, S. D., (B. P. Bhaisania) manager, Canton
Karberg, C. P., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
Karl, E., assistant protector of Chinese, Penang
Karmany, L., second lieutenant Marine corps, U.S.S. *Trenton*
Karschelt, O., chemist, Geological survey, Tokio
Kasarinoff, N., director, hydrographic department, Wladiswostock
Kasi, Capt-Lieut., director, floating dock, Wladiwostock
Kassambhoy, M., (E. Pabaney) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Katrak, M. H., (S. R. Futtakia) assistant, Canton
Katz, L., (Katz Bros.) clerk, Singapore
Katz, Sig. (Katz Bros.) clerk, Singapore
Kaufmann, A., (Skolnicoff) storekeeper, Wladiwostock
Kaufmann, M., (Simon, Evers & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Kauppe, S., nurse, General hospital, Yokohama
Kavarana, B. F., merchant, Canton

Kavarana, S. F, merchant and commission agent, Canton and Hongkong
Kay, C. E., manager, Pioneer estate, Johore
Kayser, Th., (Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Tokio
Keasbury, surveyor, Sandakan, Br. North Borneo
Keaughran, T. J., Government printer, Kudat, Br. North Borneo
Keeble, G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
Keeble, W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Keeka, F. C., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Keekabhoy, A., (F. Kavarana & Co.) merchant, Canton and Hongkong
Keekabhoy, N., (Shaikally Fazulally) assistant, Peel street
Keetch, J. Z., manager, Union Dray & Lighter Co., Yokohama
Kecy, E. W., R.N., secretary to commodore, Naval yard
Kehrberg, P. von, Maritime Customs assistant, Hankow
Keigwin, S., nav. lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*
Keil, O., secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Yokohama
Keiser, J., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road
Keizer, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Rejang River, Borneo
Keller, E. A., (Lutz & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Keller, U., (Friedericks & Co.) clerk, Penang
Kellmann, E., (A. Liebert) manager, Penang
Kellner, Dr. O., professor of chemistry, Agricultural College, Tokio
Kelly, E. S., (Joseph & Kelly) broker, Bank buildings
Kelly, J. W., chief engineer, steamer *Nanshan*, China coast
Kelly, M. S., broker and commission agent, Shanghai
Kemna, G. (Steinbach & Co.) merchant, Wladiwostock
Kemna, O., (Steinbach & Co.) assistant, Wladiwostock
Kemp, A. H., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Kemp, Jas., chief engineer, steamer *Yangtsze*, Hongkong and Shanghai
Kemp, R. W., boilermaker, Naval Yard
Kemp, W. F., (Grassi Brothers & Co.) accountant, Bangkok
Kempermann, P., consul for Germany, Manila
Kempf, H., compradore and navy contractor, Newchwang
Kempton, N. W., pay clerk, U.S.S. *Cssipee*
Kennedy, D., assistant, Horse Repository, Garden road
Kennedy, J., proprietor, Horse Repository, Garden road
Kennedy, J., (Howarth, Erskine & Co.) foreman, Singapore
Kennedy, J. Y., agent, Perak Tin Mining Co., &c., Penang
Kennedy, R., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Kenney, E. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Kenny, W. J., assistant, British consulate, Yokohama
Kent, G. F. M., paymaster, H.B.M. sloop *Pegasus*
Kent, W. J., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Ker, T. R., proprietor of tile works, Johore
Kergaradec, Comte de, French commissioner and consul, Bangkok
Kermath, J. S., (Howarth, Erskine & Co) clerk, Singapore
Kerr, A., engineer, H.M. Naval Yard
Kerr, J. D., second engineer, steamer *Kwongsang*, China coast
Kerr, J. G., M.D., secretary, Medical Missionary Society, Canton
Kerr, Major J. M., paymaster, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Singapore
Kerr, T. S., colonial surgeon, Penang
Kerr, W., (Nicolle & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Kerr, W. G., accountant and cashier, postal department, Bangkok
Kershaw, T. H., (Logan & Ross) barrister-at-law, Penang
Keslar, G. W., printer, Post office, Singapore
Kessler, A., (Kumpers & Co.) manager, Singapore
Keswick, J. J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, and actg. Danish consul, Shanghai

Keswick, Hon. W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant and Danish consul, Queen's road
Ketteler, Baron von, secretary, German Legation, Peking
Keun, N. A., clerk, P. & O. S. N. Co., Singapore
Keun, R. M., proprietor, Eastern Dispensary, Singapore
Keyser, A., (Innes & Keyser) merchant, Iloilo
Keyt, Thos., chief clerk, H.B.M. Residency, Perak
Kew, C. W., (D. K. Griffith) clerk, Lombard Street
Kew, G., third engineer, steamer *Hailoong*, China coast
Kew, J. W., third engineer, str. *Rory*, China coast
Khanh, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Taiwan-foo
Khetsey, Jafferbhoy, (J. Peerbhoy & Co.) manager, Wellington street
Khinjee, E. (E. Pabaney) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Khrass, Jehangeerjee Pestonjee, merchant, Victoria Hotel
Kidder, Miss A. H., missionary, Tokio
Kiddle, E. B., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Sapphire*
Kiehl, instructor in fencing, Military college, Tokio
Kierulff, H., constable, German Legation, Peking
Kierulff, P., commission agent and storekeeper, Peking
Kilby, E. Flint, (Flint Kilby & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Kildoyle, Ed., (Kildoyle & Robertson) engineer, Yokohama
Kilgour, J., commander, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Shinagawa-maru*, Japan
Kilgour, Jas., third engineer, str. *Chiyuen*, China coast
Killen, T., (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.) sawmiller, Kowloon
Kilty, Rev. D., Roman Catholic missionary, Papar River, Sabah
Kimber, John, chief engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
Kimmell, H., ensign, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Kinaham, R. G., captain, H.B.M. corvette *Sapphire*
Kindblad, A. W., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, (absent)
Kinder, C. W., (Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.) engineer in chief, Tientsin
Kinder, Chas., (A. Markwald & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Kindledine, T. S., captain, Kiodo Unyu Kaisha str. *Yechigo-maru*, Japan
King, Rev. A., missionary, Tientsin
King, C., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Foochow
King, C. H., (Brand Bros. & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
King, Geo., missionary, Hanchong
King, G. J. W., clerk, police department, Central station
King, J., chief clerk, Land office, Singapore
King, P. H., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
King, W. W., commission agent, Hankow
King, Y., (W. G. Hale & Co.) clerk, Saigon
King-Harman, Lieut. G. L., H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Kingdon, N. P., (Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Kingsell, F., printer, Yokohama
Kingsley, T. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
Kingsmill, Thomas W., civil engineer and architect, Shanghai
Kingston, J., surveyor, Royal Engineers
Kinnear, H. R. (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Kinones, F. S., compositor, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
Kiölseth, Theo., chief officer, steamer *Rory*, China coast
Kip, Rev. L. W., D.D., missionary, Amoy
Kirby, A., (Imperial Naval Yard) superintendent, Hiogo
Kirby, H., assistant, Hall & Holtz Co. Operative Co., Shanghai
Kirby, R. J., agent J. Birch & Co., Hiogo
Kirchberg, Kapitain-lieutenant, H. I. German M. S. *Nautilus*
Kirchhoff, E., (Speidel & Co.) agent at Battambang, Siam
Kirchmann, L., proprietor, "Land we live in" tavern, Queen's road

Kirchner, A., (Kirchner & Böger) merchant, Shanghai
Kirganowsky, Deacon, Russian mission, Tokio
Kiriloff, teacher, Gymnasium, Wladiwostock
Kirk, J., second engineer, steamer *Kiangteen*, Shanghai and Ningpo
Kirkland, Miss Helen, missionary, Hangchow
Kirkpatrick, M. C., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) assistant accountant, Singapore
Kirkwood, M., barrister-at-law and H.B.M. crown advocate, Yokohama
Kiry, Mlle. L., tavernkeeper, Cholon, Cochin-China
Kishinsky, Th., assessor, Circuit Court of Justice, Wladiwostock
Kisseleff, M.G., (Tokmakoff, Molotkoff & Co.) clerk, Kiukiang
Kitchin, Rev. W. C., missionary, Nagasaki
Klampermeyer, F., hair dresser and nurse, Shanghai
Klassen, J., (Cameron, Dunlop & Co) clerk, Singapore
Klassen, J., (Powell & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Klaussan, J., clerk, Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore
Klein, W., (Gipperich and Burchardi) clerk, Shanghai
Kleinwort, O. A., (Langgard, Kleinwort & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Kliene, A., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor and harbour-master, Ningpo
Kliene, R. clerk, Naval Yard, Taku
Klinck, C., engineer, Santa Mesa rope factory, Manila
Klinger, F., (Speidel & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Klobukowski, A., chief of the Cabinet, Saigon
Klopfer, E., (E. Klopfer & Co.) merchant, Manila
Klopp, H., merchant, Bangkok (absent)
Klünder, R., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) merchant, Penang (absent)
Kluth, O., inspector of municipal police, Central station, Shanghai
Klyne, F. C., second clerk, Treasury, Malacca
Klyne, G. C., clerk, Netherlands India Postal Agency, Singapore
Klyne, J. F., clerk, Gas Company, Singapore
Klyne, J. H., surveyor, public works department, Selangor
Klyne, J. R., (New Harbour Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Knaff, J., manager, Silk Condition house, Canton
Knaggs, W., proprietor and manager, Trafalgar Tapioca Estate, Singapore
Knapel, F., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Amoy
Knight, A., chief clerk, Auditor general's office, Singapore
Knight, A. T., naval instructor, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Knight, H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Knight, Captain H. R., "The Buffs," East Kent Regiment
Knight, W., butcher, Chefoo
Knight, W., lightkeeper, lightship, Taku
Knights, A. E., captain, steamer *Kiangyu*, Shanghai and Hankow
Knipping, E., meteorologist, Meteorological office, Tokio
Knobbe, M., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
Knobloch, K., assistant, Taikoo Sugar Refining Co., Quarry Bay
Knoepfler, J. L., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
Knopp, G. E., (Jas. Hirsbrunner) assistant, Shanghai
Knott, Dr. C. H., Tokio
Knott, J., examiner, customs, Yuensan, Corea
Knott, R., pilot, Shanghai
Knowles, J. S., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Knox, D. F., manager, Stoke Rochford estate, Johore
Knox, Rev. G. W, missionary, Tokio
Knox, H., second engineer, steamer *Japan*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Knox, H., (H. Blow & Co.) assistant, Tientsin
Koch, Alex., (G. R. Lambert & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Koch, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Canton (absent)

Koch, Fr. W., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Koch, H., (H. Koch & Co.) merchant, Niigata
Koch, I., sub lieutenant, H. I. German M. S. *Elisabeth*
Koch, J. G., surveyor, Revenue Survey department, Singapore
Kock, J., (E. Klopfer & Co.) clerk, Manila
Kock, M., usher, German consulate, Shanghai
Koe, F. W. B., lieutenant of marines, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Köchler, R., chief officer, steamer *Peking*, Hongkong and Shanghai
Koek, E., solicitor, Singapore
Koeneig, assistant surgeon, H. I. German M. S. *Elizabeth*
Koenig, Eug., merchant, Hanoi and Saigon
Koeppe, C., (M. Raspe & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Kofod, F. A., Pilot Company, Shanghai
Kofod, J., in charge hulk *Sultan*, Kiukiang
Kofoed, N. C., acting harbour master, Yuensan, Corea
Kofoed, P. J., master mariner, Bangkok
Koger, W., (G. Hieber & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Kohiar, C. B., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Kohlhaff, P., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
Kohrmann, W., (Herm. Jebsen & Co.) clerk, Penang
Kokovin, (Tokmakoff, Molotkoff & Co.) agent, Kalgan
Kolenko, A., teacher of Russian, foreign language school, Tokio
Kölling, W., secretary, German consulate, Shanghai
Koorn, B., shipping master, German Consulate, Singapore
Koorotchkin, teacher of history and geography, Gymnasium, Wladiwostock
Koosnetzoff, B. M., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Kiukiang
Kooznetsoff, A. N., (Tokmakoff, Molotkoff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Kopp, Mrs E., (C. Gerard & Co.) shipchandler, &c., Amoy
Kopp, G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
Koppelow, von, sub-lieutenant, H.I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
Kopsch, H., commissioner of Maritime Customs, Ningpo
Korff, A., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Korn, F., (Butterfield & Swire) assistant, Queen's road
Körner, F., (Crasemann & Hagen) clerk, Chefoo
Kostileff, V., Russian Consul, Nagasaki
Kossow, C., clerk, Tug & Lighter Co., Taku
Kotwall, D. R., (N. Sodutroy) clerk, Elgin street
Kraal, H. E., bailiff, Sheriff's department, Singapore
Kraal, J., writer, Naval Yard
Kraal, S. A., (N. Moalle) assistant, Amoy
Kraffzeff, T. T., assistant, telegraph office, Wladiwostock
Krägenbrink, E., (B. Schwob) clerk, Manila
Kragh, Lt. C. H., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Nagasaki
Krall, W. E. B., inspector of police, Malacca
Kramer, J., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) silk-inspector, Canton
Krapfenbauer, A., (J. Zobel) assistant, Manila
Krause, A., fourth engineer, steamer *Peking*, Hongkong and Shanghai
Krauss, A., (Carlowitz & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Krebs, C., assistant, Customs, Fusan, Corea
Krebs, F., director M.B.M.S.S. Co., Tokio
Krecker, Mrs. F., missionary, Tokio
Krencki, R. von, German consul, Bangkok
Kreuzer, W., assistant, Telegraph office, Wladiwostock
Krey, W., Maritime Customs assistant, (absent)
Krieb, F., (Katz Bros.) clerk, Singapore
Krien, F., interpreter, German Legation, Tokio

Krishnasamy, T., overseer, Public Works department, Province Wellesley
Krivoschapkin, E., chief of government treasury, Wladiwostock
Krivoschapkin V., (Liudholm & Co.) clerk, Wladiwostock
Krohn, Werner, (Schönfeld & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Kroncke, E. A., pilot, Takao
Krug, A., watchmaker, Amoy
Krüger, A., (La Casa de Berlin) assistant, Manila
Krüger, J., (L. Vrard & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Kruse, A. L. B., master mariner, Bangkok
Küchler, L. W., acting registrar and interpreter, British Court, Yokohama
Kudus, H., (De Mello & Kudus) broker, Penang
Kugelmann, G., farrier, Singapore
Kügler, Dr., staff surgeon, German Naval hospital, Yokohama
Kuhlmann, H., (Kruse & Co.) storekeeper, &c., Queen's road
Kuhlmann, J., assistant, telegraph office, Wladiwostock
Kuhn, M. M., curio dealer, Yokohama
Kühnell, M., chemist, Manila
Kültzau, G., (Wieler & Co.) clerk, Praya
Kumpers, E. N., (Kumpers & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Kunst, G., (Kunst & Albers) merchant, Wladiwostock (absent)
Kupfer, Rev. C. F., missionary, Kiukiang
Kurtzhalss, A., (A. Markwald & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Kurz, H., (Speidel & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Kurz, O., (Speidel & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Küss, Dr., surgeon, M.M. steamer *Menzaleh*, Hongkong and Japan
Kuster, J., proprietor, Askolt gold mine, and brick-kiln, Wladiwostock
Kutter, sub-lieutenant, H.I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
Kutter, Rev. R., missionary, Lilong, Canton
Kydd, G., third engineer, steamer *Peking*, Hongkong and Shanhgai
Kyle, J., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock) foreman turner, Kowloon
Kyshe, J. W. N., deputy registrar, Supreme court, Penang

Laachmann, E., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
Labadens, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Labadia, J., surgeon major, army medical department, Manila
Labedan, J. B., proprietor, "Restaurant de Paris," Manila
Laberdure, M., medical practitioner, Iloilo
Labhart, J. C., (Labhart & Co.) merchant, and consul for Austria-Hungary, Manila
Labordery, controleur, Excise department, Saigon
Lacalle, J. M., profesore de Notoriado, University, Manila
Lacan, stagiaire, Saigon
Lacaze, clerk, Supreme Court, Saigon
Lacaze, A., storekeeper, Saigon, Haiphong, and Hanoi
Lacaze, G., (A. Lacaze) assistant, Saigon
Lachapelle, teacher, School at Bentre, Cochin-China
Lachemal, A., (Wilks & Boyle) foreman, Manila
Lachenal, J., (Barlow & Wilson) assistant, Manila (absent)
Lachrevrotière, de, pilot, Saigon
Lacoste, de, sub-commissioner, Marine subsistences, Saigon
Lacote, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Lacouture, telegraphist, Gocong, Cochin China
Lacueva, J. A., ensign, third battation, Macao
Lacy, E. E., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Ladage, A., Customs acting examiner, Jenchuan, Corea
Ladyjusky, P., first secretary, Russian Legation, Peking
Laffont, government cadet, Saigon

Laffont, secretary, Privy Council, Saigon (absent)
Lafitte, L., assistant, Pharmacie Normale, Saigon
Lafont, F., assayer, Mint, Manila
Lafont, J., administrator, "La Oceania Espanola," Manila
Lafont, M., captain, M. M. steamer *Volga*, Hongkong and Japan
Laforgue, agent d'affaires, Saigon
Laforgue, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Lafrentz, C. J., (Herbert Dent & Co.) clerk, Canton
Lagarde, Rev. P., chaplain, French Legation, Peking
Lagarde, Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Lagerheim, O. de, acting vice-consul for Sweden, &c., Shanghai
Lagnel, assistant treasurer, Saigon
Laheir, E. S., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) merchant and commission agent, Hongkong
Lahora, M., inspector, intendencia de hacienda, Manila
Lahuppe, teacher, Chasseloup-Laubat's College, Saigon
Laidlaw, W., (Boyd & Co.) tea inspector, Amoy
Laidler, T. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Laidrich, A., (L. Vrard & Co.) storekeeper and watchmaker, Shanghai
Laigre-Filliatrais, Rev. J. M. M., superior, College of Pulo Penang, Penang
La Iloz, H., merchant, Iloilo
Laimé, aide-commissaire, naval department, Haiphong
Lainé, sous-commissaire, naval department, Haiphong
Laine, Silva, watchmaker, Manila
Lajeat, G., (Cozon & Giraud) clerk, Shanghai
Lake, Edward, (G. W. Lake & Co.) shipchandler, Nagasaki
Lake, G. W., (G. W. Lake & Co.) shipchandler, Nagasaki (absent)
Lalandes, L. de, acting French consul, Yokohama
Lalcaca, E. P., broker, Shanghai
Laloy, telegraphist, Saigon
Lalrousse, aide-commissaire, Naval department, Hanoi
Lamache, P., surgeon dentist, Saigon
Lamadrid, G. P., mayor of prisons, Manila
Lamarque, surgeon, M. M. steamer *Volga*, Hongkong and Japan
Lamas, F. promotor fiscal, Pototan, Philippines
Lamb, J. H., warder, gaol, Penang
Lamb, T. H., gaoler, Penang
Lambart, Lieut. Hon. A., act. adjutant R. A. in China and Straits, Hongkong
Lambert, secretary, police department, Saigon
Lambert, G. R., (G. R. Lambert & Co.) photographer, Singapore
Lambert, R., (Lambert Brothers) coach builder, Singapore
Lamberte, M., (José Reyes) clerk, Facloban, Philippines
Lambuth, Rev. J. W., D.D. missionary, Shanghai
Lambuth, Rev. W. R., M.D., missionary, Soochow
Lamke, J., ship broker, Praya central
Lammert, C. H., (G. R. Lammert) assistant, Praya
Lammert, G. P., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Lammert, G. R., auctioneer, &c., Praya
Lamond, H., assistant, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Manila
Lamond, J. B., chief engineer, steamer *Fuyew*, China coast
Lamond, W., (Carter & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Lamont, J., third engineer, steamer *P. C. C. Klao*, Hongkong and Bangkok
La Montagne, D., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Lamothe de Carrier, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Lamour, assistant commissioner, Marine hospital, Saigon
Lampe, L., pilot, Bangkok
Lamperx, L. J., captain, Kiodo Unyu Kaisha str. *Totomi-maru*, Japan

Lampolide, J. L., alferez, Carabineros, Manila
Lança, Rev. R. F., military chaplain, Macao
Lancelot, F., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Wanderer*
Land, J. M., Maritime Customs assistant tidesurveyor, Kiukiang
Landeira, M., letrado, Consejo de Administracion, Manila
Landes, acting Secretary-General, Direction or the Interior, Saigon
Landesberg, Mrs., milliner and dressmaker, Singapore
Lane, Chas., R. N., engineer, H.M. Naval Yard
Lane, N. J., (T. C. Loveridge) assistant, Penang
Lane, R. A., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, and consul for Sweden & Norway, Manila
Lane, Lieut. S. W., Royal Artillery, Singapore
Lang, A., chief engineer, steamer *Wingsang*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Lang, J., superintendent engineer, Government ship yard, Hiogo
Lang, J., chief engineer, steamer *Cheang Hock Kian*, Singapore and Hongkong
Lang, R., tailor and outfitter, Queen's road
Lang, W., (Butterfield & Swire) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Lang, W. H., lieutenant in charge, H.S.M. steamer *Coronation*, Bangkok
Langan, C. D., librarian, Penang Library, Penang
Langan, P., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Penang
Langden, W. C., chief clerk, Eastern Extension, A. & C. Tel. Co., Cape St. James
Lange, A. E., in charge land department, Sarawak
Lange, C., master mariner, Bangkok
Lange, H. H., clerk, Chinese S. L. Farming Co., Sandakan
L'Angellier, R., (A. L. Johnston & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Langelütje, J. H., merchant, Wladiwostock
Langfeldt, A., (Langfeldt & Mayers) storekeeper, Yokohama
Langgaard, T., (Langgaard, Kleinwort & Co.) merchant, Hiogo (absent)
Langlais, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Langmazino, sous-commissaire, naval department, Honghoa, Tonquin
Langridge, J., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Suminoye-maru*, Japan
Langslow, R., assistant surveyor, Larut
Laning H., M.D., missionary, Osaka
Lanning, Geo., headmaster, Anglo-Chinese school, Shanghai
Lansdale, P. V., ensign, U.S.S. *Ossipee*
Laplace, E., (Fleith and Laplace) broker, Saigon
Laplace, S., (Denis frères) assistant, Saigon
Laporte, E., assistant, Customs, Jenchuan, Corea
La Porte, M. V., apothecary, pauper hospital, Singapore
Lapostolet, commis, Messageries Fluviales, Saigon
Lapraik, John S., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) merchant, Praya (absent)
Lara, J. G , ayudante, Division Forestal, Manila
Larcen, C., third officer, steamer *Kiangyu*, Shanghai and Hankow
Larcina, J., (Dunn, Melbye & Co.) clerk, Praya
Larcour, A., third secretary, British Legation, Tokio
Laredo, J. M., secretary, fiscal, Tribunal de Cuentas
Large, B. W., surgeon, army medical department, Penang
Large, J. F., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Swatow
La Rivière, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Larken, M., manager, Castlewood estate, Johore
Larkin, W. J., pay clerk, U.S. sloop *Monocacy*
Larnaudie, Rev. F. L., French missionary, Siam (absent)
Larnaudy, usher, municipal boy's school, Saigon
Laroche, telegraphist, Saigon
Laroche, G., chief, first office, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Larosière, de, commis, Customs, Haiphong
Larrinaga P., (Larrinaga & Echeita) merchant, Manila

Larue, proprietor, Saigon Ice Works, Saigon
Laserna, J. G. de, assistant, Compania General de Tabacos, Manila
Lasnier, banker, Saigon
Laspe, Ad., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Lasserre, vice-president, Court of Appeal, Saigon
Last, A. F., assistant, Temperance Hall, Shanghai
Lataste, G., (Denis Freres) godownkeeper, Saigon
Latham, master, Tugboat Association, Shanghai
Latham, T., (Drummond and Latham) barrister-at-law, Shanghai
Latour Marliac, telegraphist, Saigon
Laucaigne, Mgr., Roman Catholic bishop, Osaka
Lauchheimer, C., second lieutenant marine corps, U.S.S. *Ossipee*
Laucht, W., acting mate of lightship, Newchwang
Laucht, W. H., Customs examiner, Fusan, Corea
Laudais, French missionary, Hanoi
Laughlin, Rev. J. H., missionary, Weihien, Chefoo
Laugie, warehouseman, Excise department, Tayninh, Cochin-China
Laumondais, Rev. M. C., teacher, College of Pulo Penang, Penang
Laurence, Miss, missionary, Ningpo
Laurent, purveyor, Messageries Maritimes, Saigon
Laurent, Rev. F., French missionary, Swatow
Lauts, J. T., (Lauts & Haesloop) merchant, Takao
Lavacry, V., (Oppenheimer Freres) clerk, Yokohama
Laval, proprietor of "Hotel Laval," Saigon
Laverdet, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Lavers, E. H., (Lavers & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Lavers, P. F., (Cornabe & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Lavino, G., consul for Netherlands, Penang
Law, D. R., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Law, R., (Associated Wharves) acting manager, Shanghai
Law, W. C., commander, receiving ship *Corea*, Shanghai
Lawder, F. W., acting Collector, Bernam, Perak
Lawder, T. M. L., deputy commissioner of Police, Perak
Lawford, Lieut. A. J., R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Singapore
Lawless, Geo., paymaster, H.B.M. sloop *Flying Fish*
Lawrence, J., chief officer, steamer *Powan*, Hongkong and Canton
Lawrence, J., (China Sugar Refining Co.) foreman, East point
Lawrence, S. F., constable, British Consulate, Nagasaki
Lawrence, Mrs. (Sea View House Hotel) assistant, Chefoo
Lawroff, Capt.-Lieut., port captain, Wladiwostock
Lawson, J., (Campbell, Heard & Co.) moulder, Singapore
Lawson, J. J., clerk, Foreign office, Bangkok
Lawson, W., (Jas. Motion) watchmaker, Singapore
Lawson, Miss S. E., missionary, Shanghai
Lawton, Sergt. R., M. S. C., compounder, army medical department
Lay, A., Maritime Customs assistant, Swatow
Lay, W. G., Maritime Customs assistant, Ningpo
Lay, W. T., Maritime Customs commissioner, (absent)
Layard, R. de B. M., student interpreter, British Legation, Tokio
Layco, J., padre sacristan, ecclesiastical department, Manila
Laynez, P.M., professor, University, Manila
Layton, B., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Ice House lane
Layton, De Westley, (Bain & Co.) merchant, Taiwanfoo
Lazaroo, F., clerk, Post office, Malacca
Lazaroo, P., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Leach, A. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai

Leach, P., P.A. surgeon, U.S. gunboat *Polos*
Leach, W. A., (Clyde Saw Mills) engineer, Bangkok
Learmonth, F. C., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Champion*
Learned, Rev. D. W., Ph. D., missionary, Kioto, Japan
Leask, J. T., M. B., Singapore Dispens[illegible] Singapore
Leask, Wm. G. G., second officer, str. *Kwongsang*, China coast
Leatham, J., (New Harbour Dock Co.) moulder, Singapore
Leatherbarrow, T. M., boarding officer, Harbour Master's department
Leavitt, Miss Julia, missionary, Osaka
Lebedeff, J. R., (A. L. Rodionoff & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Lebedeff, N. R., (A. L. Rodionoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Lebedeff, W., (A. L. Rodionoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Le Breton, L., assistant examiner, Maritime Customs, Ichang
Lebrun, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Lebury, J., (P. & O. S.N. Co.) gunner, West point
Lecaudey, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Lechler, Rev. R., missionary, Basil Mission
Leckie, Chas. S., (Borneo Company) manager, and Danish Consul, Bangkok
Leclerc, commis, M. F., steamboat *Nörödöm*, Saigon
Lecocq, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Lecomte, Rev. D., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
Lecoog, pilot, Haiphong
Lecoq, captain, M. F. steamboat *Aigle*, Saigon
Lederer, F., (Katz Brothers) assistant, Singapore
Ledesena, P., merchant, Iloilo
Ledesma, C., coadjutor, cura parroco, Iloilo
Ledesma, F., trader, Iloilo
Lee, A. W., chief officer, steamer *Ningpo*, Hongkong and Shanghai
Lee, H., proprietor, Penang Horse Repository, Penang
Lee, H. B., proprietor, Shanghai Steam Flour Mill, Shanghai
Lee, J. B., sub-accountant, Chartered Bank of India, Manila
Lee, J. C., supdt. Maxwell Hill Garden, Larut
Lee, John, assistant inspector of brothels
Leech, H. W. C., LL.D., B.L., collector and magistrate, Krian, Perak
Lees, E. B., (Geo. W. Collins & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Lees, E., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Sapphire*
Lees, Henry, clerk, Government service, Second Division, Sarawak
Lees, Rev. J., missionary, Tientsin
Lees, Robt., chief engineer, steamer *Kwongsang*, China coast
Lees, W., pilot, Nagasaki and Kobe
Leete, Miss J. L., missionary, Tokio
Leete, Miss L., missionary, Tokio
Lefavour, G. B., captain, steamer *Powan*, Hongkong and Canton
Lefebre, secretary, French residency, Banum, Cambodia
Lefebre, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Leffmann, J. H., commission agent, Shanghai
Lefroy, G., clerk of works, public works department, Perak
Le Gambier, head master, school at Bentre, Cochin-China
Legarda, T. P., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) merchant, Manila
Legat, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Legendre, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Le Gendre, General C. W., Tokio
Legg, J. A., apothecary, Larut
Legge, W., broker, Queen's road
LeGoaziou, telegraphist, Baria, Cochin China
Legrand, surgeon, French cruiser *Hamelin*, Haiphong

Legrand, A., harbour master, Haiphong
Legrand, secretary, railway works, Saigon
Legrand, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Légris, L., telegraphist, Custom House station, Bangkok
Legros, E. A., chief officer, steamer *Saltee*, Hongkong and Haiphong
Lehmann, R., teacher of German, Foreign Language school, Tokio
Leicester, A. B., apothecary, lock hospital, Singapore
Leicester, E. C., clerk, Supreme Court, Kuching, Sarawak
Leicester, H., clerk, Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore
Leicester, H. S., government travelling clerk, Klang, Selangor
Leicester, R. B., first clerk, audit office, Singapore
Leicester, S., chief clerk, Police Court, Penang
Leicester, W. S. N., sub-inspector of hackney carriages, Singapore
Leigh, R. K., (Danby & Leigh) civil engineer and architect, Praya Central
Leigh, T., chief officer, P. & O. steamer *Teheran*, Hongkong and Japan
Leighton, J., chief engineer, H.B.M. sloop *Wanderer*
Leiria, A., clerk, Post-office
Leiria, J. J., chancelier, Port. and Brazilian consulates, Stanley street
Leisk, W. R., (E. & H. Hinnekindt) merchant and acting Consul for Belgium, Singapore
Leitao, M. F., attorney general, Macao
Leitas, F. F., first clerk, Secretary general's office, Macao
Leitas, T. J., bookbinder, Seminairo de S. Jose, Macao
Leite, E. P., clerk, procurador's department, Macao
Leite, L. P., clerk and notary public, Macao
Leite, Mrs. S, teacher, Government Girls' School, Macao
Leites, C., assistant, telegraph office, Wladiwostock
Leithen, R. von der, Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Whampoa
Leitz, R., (E. Meyer & Co.) clerk, Jenchuan, Corea
Lejard, Captain A. J., commander of corps of occupation of Thuanan, Hué
Lejemble, president, tribunal of first instance, Saigon (absent)
Lelandois, telegraph clerk, Travinh, Cochin-China
Lelauren, Mlle. H., proprietrix "Café de le Rotonde," Saigon
Lelay, controleur, excise department, Saigon
Lemaire, G., Minister for France, Hué
Leman, Rev. C., missionary, Nanking
Lemarchand, F. J., Tokio
Lemarchand, F. W., (Agra Bank) manager, Shanghai
Lemarie, conductor public works department, Saigon
Lembke, G., pilot, Taku
Lembke, Justus P., merchant and commission agent, Club Chambers
Le Mée, Abbè, H., curate of Saigon
Lemercier, E., assistant draftsman, Municipal Works department, Singapore
Lemercier, E., wine merchant, Singapore
Lemercier, L., assistant warehouseman, Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore
Le Mesurier, T. A., A.C.G., senior commissariat officer
Lemiére, Em., "Pharmacie Francaise," assistant, Yokohama
Lemke, F., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Lemon, G., boarding house keeper, Queen's-road west
Lemonnier, Rev. E., procureur general, French Roman Catholic Mission, Staunton street
Lemos, A. P. T. de, surgeon, military department, Macao
Lemos, José de, retired civil officer, Macao
Lemos, Dr. Tovar de, member of Board of Health, Macao
Lemos, V. de P. C., enfermeiro, military hospital, Macao
Lemonnier, H., second officer, M. M. str. *Tanais*, Hongkong and Japan
Lenejeu, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Le Nestour, brigadier, excise department, Cambodia

Lenny, Wm., manager, Government Iron Works, Wladiwostock
Lent, R., chief engineer, steamer *Chiyuen*, China coast
Lent, R., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Lent, R. J., assistant, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Leny, A. C., "La Estrela del Norte," Manila
Lenz, Dr., interpreter, German consulate, Amoy
Lenz, T., (Faber & Voigt) merchant, Hiogo
Leon, I. F., town clerk, H.K. Steam Laundry Co.
Leon, J., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Leon, L. de, (R. C. Gonzalez) assistant, Manila
Leon, M., assistant bailiff, Supreme Court
Leon, M., (F. Blackhead & Co.) clerk, Praya
Leonard, J. T., second engineer, str. *Kwonglee*, China coast
Leonardi, engineer, Government service, Bangkok
Leonhardt, Rev. J., Basil Mission, Nyenhangli, Canton
Leopold, E., (Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Lepidi, warehouseman, excise department, Caibé, Mytho, Cochin-China
Lepissier, E. L., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
Leproux, acting first clerk, Governor's office, Saigon
Lera, Rev. Fr. D., Roman Catholic missionary, Hankow
Lerch, R. L., cadet, U.S. sloop *Enterprise*
Leroux, Lieut., Director, Port de Guerre, Saigon
Leroux, music instructor, military school, Tokio
Leroy, clerk, Governor's office, Saigon
Leroy, manager "Restaurant de France," Cholon, Cochin-China
Le Seur, P., second officer, Indo-China Co.'s steamer *Fooksang*, China Coast
Lesimple, (Cretin) assistant, Haiphong
Leslie, B. S., Maritime Customs assistant, (absent)
Leslie, J., chief engineer, steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, Hongkong & Calcutta
Leslie, Jas., second engineer, steamer *Hailoong*, Hongkong and Formosa
Leslie, Mrs., milliner and dressmaker, Yokohama
Lesoin, J., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
Lesslar, D. E., surveyor, public works department, Malacca
Lesslar, E. E., (W. Hall & Co.) clerk, Penang
Lesslar, H., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Penang
Lessler, Paul, (A. Markwald & Co.) merchant, Bangkok (absent)
Lester, H., architect, &c., Shanghai
Letessier, Rev. C., French Catholic missionary, Pulo Tikus, Penang
Le Treis, clerk, excise department, Saigon
Leupold, E., secretary, German consulate, Manila
Leutze, Lieut. E. H. C., navigator, U.S.S. *Juniata*
Levashoff, K., (J. H. Langelütje) clerk, Wladiwostock
Levesque, J., (A. R. Marty) assistant, Kelung
Lévié, druggist, Saigon
Levy, Alex., merchant, Club Chambers
Lévy, M. G., (F. Ullmann) assistant, Manila
Levy, S. E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya
Lewes, Wm. F., Shanghai
Lewis, Bro., teacher, St. Joseph's College, Robinson road
Lewis, Rev. Bro., director, St. Joseph's College, Robinson road
Lewis, A., assistant, Emmerson's tiffin rooms, Singapore
Lewis, A., chief clerk, Perak Sikhs, Perak
Lewis, A., (W. F. Garland & Co.) surveyor, Sandakan, Br. North Borneo
Lewis, A., Maritime Customs clerk, Returns Office, Shanghai
Lewis, B., lightkeeper, Chefoo lighthouse, Chefoo
Lewis, Capt. D. F., "The Buffs," aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor

Lewis, F., gunner, H.B.M.S. *Sapphire*
Lewis, F. E., (Welsh, Lewis & Co.) public tea inspector, Shanghai
Lewis, G., ship broker, Shanghai
Lewis, H., storeman, Naval Yard
Lewis, J., chief officer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Hongkong and Foochow
Lewis, J., (Ramsay & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
Lewis, W., constable, British Consulate, Amoy
Lewis W., fourth officer, steamer *Japan*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Lewis, Miss H., missionary, Canton
Leyburn, F., (Odell & Leyburn) merchant, Foochow (absent)
Leynard, F. H. J., clerk, marine office, Singapore
Leyenberger, Rev. J. A., missionary, Chefoo
Leys, A. K., private secretary to Governor of Labuan
Leys, H.E. P., acting governor, Labuan (absent)
Leyser, A , captain, H.S.M. str. *Siamese Crown*, Bangkok
Lezaun, F., assistant, Custom house, Manila
Liaigre, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Liardet, E. A. M., captain of marines, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Lichtensteiger, J., (Germann & Co) clerk, Manila
Lichtentein, L., merchant, Yokohama,
Liddell, C. O., (W. Birt & Co.) hide merchant, Shanghai
Liddell, J., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Liddell, J., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, Swatow
Liddelow, J., (Halliley, Gordon & Co.) railway contractor, Singapore
Liddelow, R., (Sayle & Co) general manager, Singapore
Lidstone, J. P., clerk of works, public works' department
Liebert, Alfred, merchant, Penang (absent)
Liedcke, L., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Hankow
Lieder, Ph., (R. Telge & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Lieutard, teacher, school at Soctrung, Cochin-China
Liger, econome, Chasseloup-Laubat's College, Saigon
Light F., clerk, H. B. M. Residency, Perak
Lightwood, captain, steamer *Phra Chula Chom Klao*, Bangkok and Hongkong
Ligneul, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
Lima, E. B. da, lieutenant, third battalion, Macao
Limby, H. J., (Lavers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Linares, E., interventor, Ordenacion General de Pagos, Manila
Lincoln, J. H., Tamil interpreter, Supreme Court, Penang
Lincoln, R., captain, *Yungching*, China coast
Lind, A., agent, P. & O. S. N. Co., Shanghai
Lind, G. A., (Lind, Seth & Co.), Singapore
Lindberg, C., superintendent of Municipal police, Canton
Linde, A. de, consulting civil engineer, government service, Bangkok
Linde, F. D., proprietor, "Star Hotel," Queen's road Central
Lindley, Lieut. G. R., H.B.M.S. *Curacoa*
Lindholm, O. W., (Lindholm & Co.) merchant, Wladiwostock
Lindsay, G., (Myburgh & Dowdall) clerk, Shanghai
Lindsay, G. A., (P. Maclean & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Lindsay, H., fitter, Naval Yard
Lindsay, J., inspector of police, Central Station
Lindsay, Rev. T., missionary, Tokio
Lindsley, John, (Frazar & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Lindstrom, E., chief pilot, steamer *Kiangfoo*, Shanghai and Hankow
Lines, A. J., (China & Japan Trading Co,) clerk, Yokohama
Linnaco, F., (J. Witte & Co.) machinist, Manila
Linossier, J., (Speidel & Co.) clerk, Saigon

Liot, E., Maritime Customs, private secretary, Peking
Liparelli, lieutenant, M. M. str. *Saigon*, Haiphong and Saigon
Lippmann, deputy judge, Saigon
Lissitzin, A., secretary, Gymnasium, Wladiwostock
Lissitzin, J., postmaster, Wladiwostock
Lister, Hon. A., col. treasurer, postmaster-general, and collector of Stamp Revenue
Litchfield, H. C., barrister-at-law, Yokohama
Little, Archd. J., merchant, Shanghai and Ichang
Little, L. S., M.D., physician to General Hospital, Shanghai
Little, R., assistant master, High school, Malacca
Little, R. McE., cadet in charge, Papar, Br. North Borneo
Little, R., M.D., Singapore Dispensary, Singapore
Little, R. W., secretary Shanghai Electric Co. and land and house agent, Shanghai
Little, W. D., (Carter & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Littlejohns, A., storeroom artificer, Naval Yard
Livesey, J., in charge gunpowder depot, Stonecutter's Island
Livingston, J., sergeant, river police, Pagoda, Foochow (absent)
Livingston, R. F., lightkeeper, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Lizarraga, T., merchant, Iloilo
Llado, J., teniente, seccion de archivo, Manila
Llamas y Cañas Trujillo, R., sub-inspector, Naval Medical dept., Manila
Llana, A D., captain of artillery, Manila
Llano, C. R. de, assistant, Custom House, Manila
Llanos, J. S., teniente ayudante, carabineros, Manila
Llanos, P. S., contador, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
Llanos, R. G., (Llanos, Tapia & Co.) merchant, Manila
Llaser, J. M., judge, Alcaldias mayores, Iloilo
Llewellyn, J., (Primrose & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Llopis, J., (José Reyes) clerk, Manila
Lloyd, Rev. A., missionary, Tokio
Lloyd, Lieut. C.P., "The Buffs," East Kent Regiment
Lloyd, Major E. M., Royal Engineers
Lloyd, J. L., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Lloyd, John, (Powell & Co.) auctioneer, Singapore
Lloyd, P. A., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Curacoa*
Lloyd, Rev. L., missionary, Foochow
Lloyd, T. H., assistant surveyor, Sandakan
Loam, W. B., clerk, engineers' dept., Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Loane, A. J., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Swift*
Lobato, A., secretary, Italian Consulate, Singapore
Lobb, W. H., storekeeper and accountant, Naval Yard
Lobel-Mahy, R. de, premier commis, French Consulate, Shanghai
Lobo, E., assistant, public works department, Manila
Lobo, M., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Saikio-maru*, Japan
Lochhead, John H., M.D., Elgin street
Locke, John, superintendent of public works, Sungei Ujong
Lockhart, J. H. Stewart, assistant colonial secretary, Hongkong
Loehr, Rev. G. R., missionary, Shanghai
Loercher, Rev. J., missionary, Basil Mission, Lilong, Canton
Loff, J. D., "Hotel de la Paix," proprietor, Singapore
Loff, P. H., captain, steamer *Mongkut*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Loft, L., Maritime Customs boat officer, Newchwang
Loft, T. F., superintendent postal and telegraph department, Perak
Loftus, A. J., Government surveyor, Bangkok
Loftus, R. H., assistant to H.M. private secretary, Bangkok
Loftus, W. K., photographer, Bangkok

Logan, C., (R. G. van Someren) barrister at-law, Penang
Logan, D., (Logan and Ross) barrister-at-law, Penang
Löher, Anna, teacher of piano, Naval training school, Tokio
Lohmann, H., (Lohmann & Co.) tailor, &c., Yokohama
Loiseau, engineer, Saigon
Lolo, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Haiphong
Lombard, telegraph overseer, Saigon
Lommé, telegraphist, Tanan, Cochin China
Long, Rev. C. S., missionary, Nagasaki
Longden, Rev. W. C., missionary, Chinkiang
Longford, J. H., acting vice-consul, H.B.M. Consulate, Tokio
Longman, A., China Inland missionary, Yangchow
Loomis, Rev. H., agent, American Bible Society, Yokohama
Looser, V., (Germann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Lopes, C. J., (Wotton & Deacon) clerk, Queen's road
Lopes, C. V., captain, National Battalion, Macao
Lopes, E., Procurador's department, Macao
Lopes, J., sachristao, St. Joseph's college, Macao
Lopes, L. J., (Noronha & Co.) clerk, Zetland-street
Lopes, L. L., compositor, *Daily Press* office, Wyndham street
Lopes, L. L., lightkeeper, Cape d'Aguilar
Lopes, T. M., usher and process server, Police court
Lopez, A., almacenero, adminis. colecciones y labores, Manila
Lopez, C., consul for Portugal, Iloilo
Lopez, E., clerk, Procurador's department, Macao
Lopez, E. C., lieutenant, Carabineros, Iloilo
Lopez, J., surgeon, army medical department, Manila
Lopez, M. G., alferez, Carabineros, Manila
Lopez, P. E., assistant, Custom house, Iloilo
Lopez, R., (A. Millar & Co.) clerk, Beaconsfield Arcade
Lopez, R., (Baer Senior & Co.) clerk, Isabela, Philippines
Lopez, R. F., ensign, U.S. gunboat *Palos*
Lopez e Ibanez, F., assistant, Civil Governor's department, Manila
Lopez y Puig, A., ayudante, naval department, Manila
Lopez y Sanchez Meto, M., inspector, Sanidad militar, Manila
Lord, C. A., Maritime Customs assistant, (absent)
Lord, Rev. E. C., D.D., missionary, Ningpo
Lord, F., gunner, Chinese gunboat *Chen-to*, Canton
Lorentzen, J. J. C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Lorenzana, E., clerk, Supreme Court, Manila
Lorenzen, Captain, assistant, Roads and Bridges department, Bangkok
Lorgeou, E., chancelier-interprète, French consulate, Bangkok
Lory, W. M., surgeon, H.B.M. gunboat *Zephyr*
Lormier, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Losado, F. L., comisario, adminis. del ejercito, Manila
Losano y Galindo, A., habilitado de la plana mayor, Naval Adminis., Manila
Louail, J., S. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
Louden, A., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) fitter, Singapore
Louis, H., foreman shipwright, Dockyard, Yokoska, Japan
Loup, A., (L. Vrard & Co.) merchant and commission agent, Tientsin
Loup, P., (L. Vrard & Co.) merchant and commission agent, Tientsin
Loureiro, E., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
Loureiro, H., clerk, Marine department, Penang
Loureiro, J. da S., consul-general for Portugal, Yokohama
Loureiro, Mrs. Jessie W., mistress, College de Sta. Roza, Macao
Lourenço, F., boatswain, Water police, Macao

Lourme, chief of Cochin-China post and telegraph service, Saigon
Lourtis, paymaster, French cruiser *Parceval*, Haiphong
Lovatt, W. Nelson, Commissioner of Maritime Customs, Fusan, Corea
Love, D. H., (Love & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
Love, J. H., (Love & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Lovelius, Chs., (M. Federoff) assistant, Wladiwostock
Lovell, D. W., (Wm. McKerrow & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Lovell, M., (Cornes & Co.) clerk, Yokohama (absent)
Loveridge, T. C., draper, Penang
Low, Brooke, Resident, Second Division, Sarawak
Low, E. G., (Fearon, Low & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Low, E J., secretary, Sugar Cultivation Co., Perak
Low, Sir Hugh, K. C. M. G., H.B.M. Resident, Perak
Lowdell, E. L., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Swift*
Lowder, E. G., Maritime Customs assistant, Peking
Lowder, J. F., barrister at law, counsel to Japanese Customs, Yokohama
Lowe, R., commission agent, Pagoda, Foochow
Lowe, S. S. (Harris, Goodwin & Co.) manager, Stanley street; residence, Pokfulum
Lowndes, R. W., (Norton & Co.) clerk, Queen's road Central
Lowrie, Rev. J. W., missionary, Peking
Lowrie, Miss M. J., missionary, Peking
Lowry, Rev. H. H., missionary, Peking
Lowry, J. H., Maritime Customs assistant and medical officer, Pakhoi
Lowson, J., lieutenant, Chinese gunboat *Chen-to*, Canton
Loxley, H. H., (W. R. Loxley) clerk, Praya
Loxley, W. R., commission agent, Praya
Loxton, W., livery stable keeper, Yokohama
Loyer, ensign, French cruiser *Hamelin*, Haiphong
Lozano, F., (H. G. Brown) assistant, Guinayangan, Philippines
Lubbé, G., assistant, Telegraph office, Wladiwostock
Lubeck, H. C., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Lubeck, L. A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Luc, C., (A. R. Marty) assistant, Kelung
Luca, Count F. De, Italian Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking
Lucas, C., (Lucas & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Lucas, G., lightkeeper, Marine department, Singapore
Lucas, H. B., constable, British consulate, Hakodate
Lucas, Henry, merchant, Hiogo
Lucas, Jas. S., proprietor "Rose, Shamrock and Thistle" hotel, Queen's road
Luccumsey, Jairazbhoy, (R. Habibbhoy) manager, Shanghai
Lucciana, cadet, administration of native affairs, Saigon
Luce, officer of ordnance, Saigon
Luce, G. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Luchsinger, F., merchant, and vice-consul for Germany, Iloilo (absent)
Luchsinger, R., (Luchsinger & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Lücke, G., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Lucy-Fossarieu, de, interpreter, French Legation, Tokio
Ludlum, T. E., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Ludwig, H., merchant, Yokohama
Lueders, A., (Baer Senior & Co.) clerk, Manila
Lugo, C., (F. Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon (absent)
Lührsen, J., Dr. jur., German consul-general, Shanghai
Lührss, G. F. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Luke, Wm., sergeant of police, Singapore
Lumsden, W., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Luna, F. S., magistral, ecclesiastical department, Manila

Lunberg, J. H., manager, Deli and Langkat Cigar Co., Penang
Lund, J., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) assistant, Wladiwostock
Lundholm, B., captain, tug boat *Heron*, Shanghai
Luneau, A. M. C., Roman Catholic missionary, Hiogo
Lungair, W., third engineer, steamer *Kwonglee*, China coast
Lunt, W., captain, steamer *Meifoo*, China coast
Luperne, pilot, Saigon
Luret, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Luther, C. F., sergeant, river police, Shanghai
Luther, H., (Langgaard, Kleinwort & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Lütjens, J., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Lutz, C, (Lutz & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Lutz, J., (F. Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Lutz, Theo., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
Luz, F. M. da, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Luz, J., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
Luz, J. A. da, proprietor, Commercial Printing office, Wellington street
Luz, L. J. A. de, lightkeeper, Shanghai
Luz, M. da, printer, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Luz, S. da, (Paul Heinemann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Luz, S. J. da, clerk, Treasury department, Macao
Luz, V. E. da, Procurador's department, Macao
Luz, Joaquina da, mistress, College de Sta. Roza, Macao
Luzia, S. G., sub-intendente hacienda, Manila
Lvousky, P., Russian mission, Tokio
Lyall, Alexr., medical missionary, Swatow
Lyall, Capt. H., R. A., inspector of warlike stores
Lyall, H., Maritime Customs assistant, Peking
Lyall, Jas., broker, Singapore
Lyall, R., (Norton & Co.) merchant, Queen's road central
Lyell, T., marine surveyor, and manager waterboat Co., Chefoo
Lyle, R., second officer, steamer *Fushun*, China coast
Lyman, C. H., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Juniata*
Lynborg, C P. C., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Tientsin
Lyne, W. O., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Flying Fish*
Lynn, S. H., deputy assistant commissary general, Penang
Lyon, Albert, (J. M. Lyon & Co.) accountant, Singapore
Lyon, G. A., fleet paymaster, U.S.S. *Trenton*
Lyon, J. M., (J. M. Lyon & Co.) engineer, Singapore
Lyons, A. H. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Cockchafer*
Lyons, J., (Langfeldt and Mayers) assistant, Yokohama
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 Italian vice consul, Singapore
Maack, J., (Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Maben, G. B., carpenter, H.B.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*
McAlister, A., second engineer, str. *Kianyyuen*, Shanghai & Hankow
MacArthur, H., ship broker, Yokohama
Macaulay, T. F., (Wm. F. Garland & Co.) surveyor, Sandakan, Br. North Borneo
MacBain, Geo., merchant and shipowner, Shanghai
Macbean, J. J., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) outdoor foreman, Singapore
MacBean, T. R., usher and bailiff, and Hindustani interpreter, Supreme Court
Macbeth, J. R., broker, Shanghai
MacBreen, J., clerk, Ordnance Store department
MacCallum, A., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai

MacCallum, H., sanitary inspector
McCallum, Hon. Captain H. E., acting colonial engineer, Singapore
McCallum, J., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
McCance, R., deputy marshal, U. S. Consulate, Yokohama
McCappin, A., Upper Yangtsze pilot, Shanghai
McCarthy, surveying department, Bangkok
McCarthy, J., inspector of police, Lowza station, Shanghai
McCaslin, A. A., master, steamer *Chi-yuen*, China coast
MacCaslin, C., marine superintendent, Tug-boat Association, Shanghai
McCaslin, C., commission merchant, Ningpo
MacCaslin, R. J., Pilot Company, Shanghai
MacCauley, Rev. J. M., missionary, Tokio
McClatchie, Rev. T., M.A., canon of the Cathedral, Shanghai (absent)
McClatchie, T. R. H., first assistant and interpreter, British Consulate, Yokohama
McCloskey, J. H., colonial surgeon, Province Wellesley
MacClymont, A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Maccoll, A., agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Batavia
MacColl, J. A., third engineer, steamer *Kwangtung*, China coast
McConachie, A., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, d'Aguilar street
MacCormick, P. J., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Tokio-maru*, Japan
McCoy, Rev. D. C., missionary, Peking
McCracker, T., third engineer, steamer *Meifoo*, China coast
McCreath, D., engineer, Antimony Mines, Sarawak
McCreath, J., second engineer, steamer *Namoa*, China coast
MacCulloch, D., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
McCulloch, E., third engineer, steamer *Diamante*, Hongkong and Manila
MacCully, J., warder, gaol, Singapore
McDonald, A., third officer, steamer *A. Apcar*, Hongkong and Calcutta
MacDonald, D., chief engineer, steamer *Fooksang*, China coast
Macdonald, Rev. D., M.D., missionary, Tokio
MacDonald, J., merchant and commission agent, Tientsin
MacDonald, J., chief engineer, steamer *Thales*, China coast
MacDonald, J., manager, Caledonia Estate, Penang Sugar Estate Co., Penang
MacDonald, J., second engineer, steamer *Kiang-foo*, Shanghai and Hankow
MacDonald, Rev. N. A., D.D., missionary and U.S. vice-consul, Bangkok
MacDonald, Neil, assistant, Taikoo Sugar Refinery, Quarry Bay
MacDonald, Rev. R., M.D., missionary, Fatshan, Canton
MacDonald, W., broker, (McDonald and Boag) Yokohama
McDonald, W., (Barlow & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
MacDonald, Miss M. H., missionary, Bangkok
McDonough, M., steward, general hospital, Singapore
McDougal, John, attorney, Penang Sugar Estate Co., Penang
MacDougall, H., M.B., physician, Amoy
McEasson, T., second officer, steamer *Esmeralda*, Hongkong and Manila
MacElroy, F., chief engineer, steamer *Yungning*, China coast
MacElroy, Geo. W., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Enterprise*
McEuen, J. P., R.N., captain superintendent of police, Shanghai
MacEwan, H. D., chief engineer, U.S.S. *Enterprise*
McEwan, R., postmaster, Sandakan
MacEwen, A. P., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant, Praya
MacEwen, D., surgeon major in charge station hospital *Meeanee*
MacEwen, J. T., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Macedo e Conto, E. A., guarda marinha, Portuguese gunboat *Tamega*
McFarland, G. B., assistant teacher of English, the King's School, Bangkok
McFarland, S. E. H., teacher of English, the King's school, Bangkok
McFarland, Rev. S. G., superintendent of education, Bangkok

Macfarlane, D., engineer, Lee Yuen Sugar Refinery, Bowrington
McFarlane, E. P., medical practitioner, Hiogo
McFarlane, J., chief engineer, steamer *Taisang*, Hongkong and Calcutta
MacFarlane, J. R., inspector, protectorate of Chinese, Singapore
McFarlane, P., second engineer, steamer *Taisang*, Hongkong and Calcutta
McFarlane, W., third engineer, str. *Amatista*, Hongkong & Manila
McFarlane, Walter, superintendent Sadong coal mine, Sarawak
Macfarlane, Walter, marine surveyor, Manila
MacFarlane, W., supt. of scavenging, Municipality, Singapore
McGavin, J. D., (Forbes, Munn & Co.) clerk, Manila
MacGibbon, T., merchant, Iloilo
McGillavray, F., manager, Victoria Estate, Penang Sugar Estate Co., Penang
McGilliwray,, J. A., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
MacGilvary, Rev. D., missionary, Chiang Mai, Siam
McGlashan, P. B., district surveyor, Kinta, Perak
McGlensey, Comdr. J. F., captain, U.S.S. *Ossipee*
Macgowan, D. J., M.D., Customs assistant and medical officer, Wênchow
Macgowan, Rev. John, missionary, Amoy
McGrath, J. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
McGrath, T. F., manager, China & Japan Trading Co., Yokohama
Macgregor, A. M., protector of Indian immigrants, Penang
MacGregor, A., inspector of police, Penang
MacGregor, A. P., (Turnbull, Howie & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
MacGregor, C., carpenter, H.B.M.S. *Sapphire*
MacGregor, G. H., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Penang
Macgregor, H., (Delacamp, Macgregor & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Macgregor, J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Macgregor, J., (M. B. M. S. S. Co.) engineer, Yokohama
MacGregor, John, (Hirsbrunner & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Macgregor, R., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Tamsui
Macgregor, Robt., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
MacGregor, Rev. W., M.A., missionary, Amoy
Machado, A. D., clerk, Victoria Gaol
Machado, F., clerk, Harbour-master's office
Machado, F. G., postmaster, British Post-office, Shanghai
Machado, J. M. E., clerk, Post-office
Machado, J. H. E., (Ilbert & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Machado, M., (Guedes & Co.) compositor, Wellington street
Machaffie, D., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
MacHardy, J., (New Harbour Dock Co.) assistant foreman shipwright, Singapore
Machida, S., acting Japanese consul, Caine road
Machuca, R. de Vargos, sub-director, adminis. civil, Manila
MacInnes, H. A., Maritime Customs assistant tidesurveyor, Shanghai
MacInnes, J., third engineer, steamer *Fokien*, China coast
MacIntosh, J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Amoy
MacIntosh, W. F., chief engineer, steamer *Kwangtung*, China coast
McIntyre, A., chief engineer, steamer *Fokien*, China coast
McIntyre, A. J., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
MacIntyre, G. D., clerk, audit office, Singapore
MacIntyre, J., blacksmith, Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore
MacIntyre, J. J., dresser, Sungai Bacap Hospital, Province Wellesley
MacIntyre, Rev. John, missionary, Newchwang
MacIntyre, J., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) assistant wharfinger, Singapore
McIntyre, M., general agent, Penang
McIntyre, V., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
MacIntyre, Wm., second engineer, steamer *Wingsang*, Hongkong and Calcutta

McIver, A., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) superintendent, Praya
MacIver, Rev. Donald, M. A., missionary, Swatow
Mack, A., detective inspector, municipal police, Shanghai
Mackay, A., constable, river police, Shanghai
Mackay, A., manager, The Dispensary, Singapore
Mackay, Rev. G. L., missionary, Tamsui
Mackay, J. A., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
Mackay, T., (Cobb & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
McKean, A. B., manager, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Penang
Mackean, E., barrister-at-law, Bank Buildings
McKean, J. J., assistant master, Free School, Penang
McKechnie, A., third officer, Customs cruiser *Kua Shing*, Shanghai
McKechnie, J., captain, Kiodo Unyu Kaisha str. *Idzumo-maru*, Japan
McKechnie, W., second engineer, steamer *Fokien*, China coast
McKechnie, Miss E. M., missionary, Shanghai
MacKee, Rev. W. J., missionary, Ningpo
McKeige, F., (China and Japan Trading Company) assistant, Shanghai
Mackenzie, inspector of police, Penaga Station, Province Wellesley
Mackenzie, Rev. H. L., M.A., missionary, Swatow
McKenzie, J., second engineer, steamer *Meifoo*, China coast
Mackenzie, J. W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Mackenzie, J., (M. B. M. S. S. Co.) engineer, Yokohama
Mackenzie, J. K., medical missionary, Tientsin
Mackenzie, Jas., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Mackenzie, R., (Mackenzie & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
Mackenzie, R. M., accountant, Treasury, Sarawak
MacKenzie, S. G., (P. Heinemann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Mackenzie, W. H., temporary surveyor, public works department, Penang
McKeon, Jas., inspector of police, Perak
McKeon, Jos, sub-inspector of police, Perak
MacKerrow, W., (Wm. MacKerrow & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Mackertoom, J. G., commission agent, Singapore
Mackey, Jas., Maritime Customs deputy commissioner, (absent)
McKibben, Rev. W. K., missionary, Swatow (absent)
Mackie, A. Grant, (Hill & Rathborne) manager, Perak
Mackie, A., inspector of police
McKie, C. F., assistant accountant, Oriental Bank in Liquidation, Queen's road
MacKie, J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Mackie, J., pilot, Singapore
Mackie, L., (New Harbour Dock Co.) supdt. engineer, Singapore
Mackie, W. D., (Hill and Rathborne) assistant, Selangor
Mackintosh, D. H., assistant, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Queen's road
Mackintosh, E., (Butterfield & Swire) merchant, Queen's road
McKnight, W. McG. S., assistant, Luzon Sugar Refinery, Manila
MacLagan, R., engineer, Government mint, Kawasaki, Japan
Maclagan, Miss G. J , missionary, Amoy
McLahlan, J., second engineer, P. & O. steamer *Teheran*, Hongkong and Japan
MacLaren, D., (W. M. Strachan & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
MacLaren, J. H., assistant accountant, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Singapore
MacLaren, Rev. S G., M. A., missionary, Tokio (absent)
MacLaren, Mrs., missionary, Bangkok
Maclay, R. H., (Pethick, Maclay & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
Maclay, Rev. R. S., D.D., missionary, Aoyama, Japan
Maclean, A., (Maclean & Co.) timber merchant, Bangkok
Maclean, A. H. H., Maritime Customs assistant, Kiukiang
MacLean, C., chief engineer, steamer *Yehsin*, China coast

Maclean, G. F., merchant, Chefoo
Maclean, H. C., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
McLean, J., manager, saw mill, Sandakan
Maclean, J., (Maclean & Co.) timber merchant, Bangkok
MacLean, John, clerk, Windsor House Hotel, Yokohama
Maclean, J. C. B., staff surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Champion*
MacLean, L , (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) boilermaker, Singapore
Maclean, P., broker, Shanghai
Maclean, W. P., clerk, Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co., Cape St. James
Maclear, J. F. L. P., captain, H.B.M. sloop *Flying Fish*
Maclehose, J., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) assistant, Queen's road east
Macleish, A. L., M. A., medical missionary, Amoy
McLeish, S. M., (Mactavish & Lehmann) druggist, Shanghai and Tientsin
Maclellan, J. W., commercial editor, *N. C. Herald*, Shanghai
McLennan, J., assist. accountant, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Singapore
MacLeod, A., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Macleod, A. S., (Macleod & Co.) merchant, Manila
McLeod, A. W., surgeon, Royal Naval Hospital
Macleod, E., overseer of works, public works department
Macleod, H. A., (Macleod & Co.) clerk and acting vice-consul for Germany, Cebu
Macleod, J. T. B. M., (Macle[illegible] Co.) clerk, Cebu
Macleod, J. F., (Macleod & [illegible]rk, Manila
Macleod, M. C., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Macleod, N., (Macleod & Co.) merchant, Manila
MacLeod, N., curio dealer, Yokohama
Macleod, Neil, (Henderson, Macleod, and Milles) medical practitioner, Shanghai
McLesh, Pat., assistant, Taikoo Sugar Refinery, Quarry Bay
Macmillan, A., (M. B. M. S. S. Co.) superintending engineer, Tokio
McMillan, A., assistant, Luzon Sugar Refinery, Manila
McMillan, J., second engineer, steamer *Amatista*, Hongkong and Manila
McMinamin, W., second engineer, steamer *Rory*, China coast
McMorran, J., accountant, Chartered Bank of India, &c., Shanghai
McMullan, J., China Inland missionary, Chungking
MacMunn, J. A., surgeon, Royal Naval Hospital
MacMurray, J., supdt. engineer and chief engineer, tug *Gem*, Taku
Macnab, A. F., inspecting engineer, marine department, Tokio
MacNab, J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Iloilo
MacNair, Hon. Major J. F. A., R. [illegible], C.M.G., colonial engineer, Singapore
MacNalley, Miss (Occidental Hotel) assistant, Yokohama
Macomber, W. H., merchant, Shanghai
Macphail, T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
MacPhee, Rev. A. S., minister, Presbysterian Church, Singapore
Macpherson, A., shipwright, Nagasaki
Macpherson, A. J., (Bisset & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (a' sent)
Macpherson, Alex., (John Frazer & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
MacPherson, H. A., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
MacPherson, H. M., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co) clerk in charge, F'chow
Macpherson, M. T. B., (Browne & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
McPhun, J. F., medical missionary, Swatow
MacQuire, F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ichang
MacRae, D., (China Sugar Refining Co.) foreman, East point
Macrae, J., second engineer, steamer *Kow-shing*, China coast
Macray, H. A. J., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
MacRitchie, Jas., engineer to Municipality, Singapore
Mactaggart, W. C., (Rodyk & Davidson) managing clerk, Singapore
Mactavish, A. B., captain, steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, Hongkong and Calcutta

Mactavisb, A. D., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Mactavish, Jas. W. (Mactavish & Lehmann) druggist, Shanghai and Tientsin
McThorn, H., pilot, Newchwang
Madar, A. R., clerk, Colonial Treasury
Madar, I. P., (Victoria Hotel) clerk, Praya
Madar, M. H., clerk, Army Commissariat and Transport department
Madaus, Miss (Schlichtmann & Madaus) dressmaker, Shanghai
Madden, W. B., manager, Patent Paint Co., Singapore
Madeira, A. B., engineer, Portuguese corvette *Estephania*
Madeira, J. R., lieutenant, police force, Macao
Madge, C. O., commander, E. E., A. & C. Telegraph Co's steamer *Agnes*, Singapore
Madge, F., chief officer, E. E. A. & C. Tel. Co.'s steamer *Sherard Osborn*, Singapore
Madrigal, I., professor de Farmacia, Universidad de Filippinos, Manila
Madson, P., second officer, steamer *Alwine*, China coast
Maerowitsch, A., (C. Goldenstädt) assistant, Wladiwostock
Maëstric, ensign, gunboat *Surprise*, Haiphong
Magalhães, F. da Silva, medical pract., & prof. of French &c., Seminario de S. José, Macao
Magalhaes, J. d' O., adjutant, third Battalion, Macao
Magdalena, S., provisor, ecclesiastical department, Iloilo
Maglivla, G. B., drillmaster, Siamese Army, Bangkok
Magnan, B., "Parisian Saloon," Shanghai
Magness, J., (Penang Foundry Co.) timekeeper, Penang
Magno, F., (Earnshaw & Co.) moulder, Manila
Maguire, R., private secretary to H.E. the Governor
Mahé, clerk, Supreme Court, Saigon
Maher D., (*Shanghai Mercury* office) compositor, Shanghai
Maher, D., (*Celestial Empire* office) compositor, Shanghai
Maher, F., (*Shanghai Mercury* office) compositor, Shanghai
Maher, J. A., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Maher, J. M., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Maher, M. M., (M. A. dos Remedios) clerk, Macao
Mahlmann, pilot, Yokohama
Mahnz, H., Hiogo
Mahomed, Curmally Jan, (E. Pubaney) clerk, Shanghai
Mahomedazum, G., Mahomedan priest, Shanghai
Mahometano, D, timber merchant, Iloilo
Mahon, E. E., staff surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Sapphire*
Maigre, R., (Maigre & Co.) engineer, Yokohama
Maillar, T., S. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
Maillis, Miss M., missionary, Osaka
Main, D., medical missionary, Hangchow
Main, D., overseer, Waterworks Company, Shanghai
Main, E. J., (H. & W. Dock Co.) harbour engineer, Cosmopolitan Dock
Main, J. L., pilot, Bangkok
Main, Rev. J., M.A., missionary, Taiwanfoo (absent)
Mainfroy, (F. Crettier) agent, Hanoi
Mainwaring, C. V., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Singapore
Maison, Blanche de, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Maisonneufve-Lacoste, acting procureur général, Saigon
Maistre Montbrun, Le, second officer, M. M., steamer *Menzaleh*, Hongkong and Japan
Maitland, F. J., (Maitland & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Maitland, H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Maitland, J., (J. Maitland & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Maitland, J. A., (Maitland & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Maitland-Heriot, F., (W. F. Stevenson & Co.) merchant, Manila
Major, Ernest, (Major Bros.) merchant and director, *Shun-pau* office, Shanghai

Major, F., (Major Bros.) merchant, Shanghai and Hankow (absent)
Makepeace, W., assistant master, High school, Malacca
Makoffsky, J., chief of Government Store department and mayor, Wladiwostock
Malantic, R., (J. Zobel) assistant, Batangas, Philippines
Malaval, second lieutenant, M. M. steamer *Volga*, Hongkong and Japan
Malcampo, J., (Malcampo & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Malcampo, J., (Malcampo & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Malcolm, J. D., sub-accountant, Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore
Maldonado, A., chief of prison guard, Manila
Maldonado, M., comandante, Estado Mayor, Manila
Malein, W. von, (Dalmann & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Malenda, A., dragoman, Russian Legation, Tokio
Malherbe, R. de, (Bovet Bros & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Malhome, teacher, school at Binhoa, Cochin-China
Malibran, A., clerk, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
Maligin, A. P., (Tokmakoff, Molotkoff, & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Maligin, N., (Kunst & Albers) assistant, Wladiwostock
Mallard, chief engineer, M. F. steamboat *Jean Dupuis*, Saigon
Mallord, staff sergt., clerk, army medical department, Singapore
Mallory, L., proprietor, Hongkong Timber Yard, Wanchai
Malpas, Miss L., China Inland missionary, Nganking
Malsch, C. C., clerk of works, public works department
Manacoff, S., storekeeper, Wladiwostock
Mañano, R., medical practitioner, Iloilo
Manasseh, S., (Manasseh & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Mandl, H., (R. Telge & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Mangin, L. A., surgeon, French Residency, Hue
Manicam, clerk, Municipal Council, Saigon
Manicus, C. F. E., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) operator, Amoy
Manley, E. H. R., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Manley, J. T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Mann, F., manager, Kiangsoo Acid works, Shanghai
Mann, Rev. G., Roman Catholic missionary, Foochow
Mann, W., (Whitfield & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Mann, Miss, missionary, Swatow
Manners, T. N., Maritime Customs tide surveyor and harbour master, Swatow
Mannheimer, E. P., tidewaiter, Yuensan, Corea
Manotoc, C., (Battle Hermanos & Co.) clerk, Manila
Mansbridge, J., diver, M.B.M.S.S. Co., Nagasaki
Mansfield, J. J., (S. Moutrie) assistant, Shanghai
Mansfield, R. W., first assistant, H.B.M. Consulate, Canton
Manson, P., M.D., medical practitioner, Bank Buildings
Mantelin, Mme., proprietrix "Hotel de l'Univers," Yokohama
Mantell, H. M. M., assistant, State railway department, Selangor
Mantell, T., assistant surveyor, Sandakan
Many y Comerma, J., assistant, Compania General de Tabacos, Manila
Mapa, V., solicitor, Iloilo
Marcaida, A., (Marcaida & Granados) merchant, Manila
Marcaida, J. J. de, (Llanos, Tapia & Co.) clerk, Manila
Marcaida, C. B. Viuda de, pawnbroker, Manila
Marcaillou, telegraphist, Cantho, Cochin China
Marçal, A. A., proprietor and publisher, *Amoy Gazette*, Amoy
Marçal, A. A., (D. E. Caldwell) clerk, Queen's road
Marcal, D., (Guedes & Co.) compositor, Wellington street
Marçal, E. M., chief clerk, Colonial Treasury, Macao
Marçal, F. de P., ajudante, tax office, Macao

Marcal, G., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Marçal, J. F., foreman, *Amoy Gazette* office, Amoy
Marçal, S. A., (Guedes & Co.) compositor, D'Aguilar street
Marcelli, (A. Lacaze) assistant, Hanoi
Marcellot, cadet, native affairs department Saigon
Marchie, J., second engineer, Indo-China Co.'s steamer *Fooksang*, China coast
Marcks, E. E. A., agent, Dutch postal agency, Penang
Marco, M., padre sacristan, ecclesiastical department, Manila
Marcos, A., guarda almacen, Adminis. Central de Rentas, Manila
Marcus, E., boarding officer, import and export office, Singapore
Marcus, E., (S. Marcus & Co.) importer, Yokohama
Marcus, F. H., clerk, Alexandra powder magazine, Singapore
Marcus, M., lightkeeper, Marine department, Singapore
Marcus, P. F. J., chief clerk, Resident's office, Sandakan
Marcus, S., (S. Marcus & Co.) importer, Yokohama (absent)
Marcus, S. R., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Marcus, W. I. J., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) godown clerk, Singapore
Maréchal, surveyor, public works, Pnompenh, Cambodia
Marée, M., commission agent, Haiphong
Marense, E., boarding officer, marine department, Singapore
Mareseaux, A. E. H., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Champion*
Margaritoff, W., teacher of mathematics, Gymnasium, Wladiwostock
Margenout, J. E , apothecary, medical department, Johore
Margotin, lime-kiln, Pnom-cau-long, Cambodia
Marguet, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Marians, J., merchant, Yokohama
Marin, J. P., telegraph official, Manila
Marin, P., sugar manufacturer, Iloilo
Marin, pilot, Saigon
Marin y Roldan, J., clerk, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
Marina y Espartero, J., teniente-coronal, Estado mayor, Manila
Mariot, L., S. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
Mariz, Lieut. A., secretary, U.S. Squadron
Markham, W. H. W., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gunboat *Espoir*
Markwick, R. Jr., first class assistant, Maritime Customs, Canton
Marliac, Latour, telegraphist, Saigon
Marmand, Rev. J. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Marmande, J. P., hairdresser, Queen's road
Maron, T., engineer and contractor, Haiphong
Marples, E. M., Treasurer, Perak
Marques, A., (Katz Bros) assistant, Singapore
Marques, A. O., student interpreter, Procurador's department, Macao
Marques, A. M. P., teacher, Government school, Macao
Marques, D. P. d'A, clerk, Public Works department, Macao
Marques, E., interpreter, procurador's department, Macao
Marques, E. J., (New Oriental Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Marques, E. Pio, (L. Marques) clerk, Macao
Marques, F. M. P., student interpreter, Procurador's department, Macao
Marques, J. P., (Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co) clerk, Praya Central
Marques, L. J. M., captain, National battalion, Macao
Marques, L. P., superintendent, lock hospital, West Point
Marques, Lourenço, merchant, Macao
Marques, M. (Sharp, Johnson & Stokes) clerk, Supreme Court House
Marques, Mrs. C., teacher, Government girls' school, Macao
Marqueti, M. P., merchant, Manila
Marquis, administrator of native affairs, Saigon

Marrable, J., chief engineer, telegraph department, Bangkok
Marracas, C. A., assistant paymaster, Portuguese gunboat *Tamega*
Marrhem, captain, M.F. steamboat *Mouhot*, Saigon
Marrot, Jr., storekeeper, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Marrot, Vve., storekeeper, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Marsden, R. C., captain, steamer *Rory*, China coast
Marsh, S., (Tokmakoff, Molotkoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Marsh, Hon. W. H., C.M.G., colonial secretary, Hongkong
Marshall, A. C., (Chartered Bank of India) agent, Foochow
Marshall, D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
Marshall, F. J., assistant, Russell & Co.'s Kin Lee Yuen & Hongkew Wharves, S'hai
Marshall, F. L, (J. M. Cory) assistant, Shanghai
Marshall, F. Julian, surveyor, H.B.M. Works department, Shanghai
Marshall, F. W., accountant, Chartered Bank of India, Manila
Marshall, H. A., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Saigon
Marshall, J., second engineer, steamer *Namvian*, Haiphong and Hongkong
Marshall, Jas., moulder, Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore
Marshall, J. W., harbour master, Hiogo
Marshall, W., assistant, Horse Repository, Singapore
Marteaux, telegraph clerk, Hatien, Cochin China
Martel, director, excise department, Saigon
Martell, A., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shangh
Marten, R., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
Marten, W. S., assistant, Hall and Holtz Co-operative Co., Shanghai
Martens, A., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Martens, J., agent, Netherlands Trading Society, Singapore
Marti, B., "Los Catalanes," Manila
Marti y Correa, F., magistrate, Manila
Marti, V., (J. Zobel) chemist, Guagua, Philippines
Martia, D. M., chief draftsman and surveyor, Municipality, Singapore
Martignoles, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Martin, agent for Guieu Frères, Hanoi
Martin, accountant, opium excise, Saigon
Martin, lieutenant, M.M. steamer *Saigon*, Haiphong and Saigon
Martin (Vergonjeanne) blacksmith, Saigon
Martin, A., clerk, forestry department, Manila
Martin, A. M., (John Little & Co.) warehouseman, Singapore
Martin, C., (Martin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Martin, C. S. S., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Martin, Ch., first lieutenant of troops, Saigon
Martin, D., pilot, Shanghai
Martin, E. M., (Whitfield & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Martin, F. R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Wenchow
Martin, G., (Butterfield & Swire) tea inspector, Foochow
Martin, H. R. H, manager, Gas Works, West point
Martin, I., premier commis, Messageries Maritimes, Shanghai
Martin, J., oficial, tesoreria general, Manila
Martin, J., lightkeeper in charge, Lammocks lighthouse, Amoy
Martin, Rev. J., missionary, Hok Ning Foo, Foochow
Martin, J., (Martin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Martin, J., Junr., (Martin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Martin, J. M., assistant, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
Martin, Rev. J. P., French missionary, Bangkok
Martin, M., photographer, Singapore
Martin, T., laundryman, H.K. Steam Laundry Co., Bowrington
Martin, W. A. P., LL.D., president, College of Peking, Peking

Martin, W. J., superintendent of public works, Larut
Martin-Lanciarez, Cav. E., Chargé d'Affaires, Italian Legation, Tokio
Martinelli, B., (L. Caudrellier) assistant, Yokohama
Martinet, Rev. J. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
Martinez, A., (Smith, Bell & C .) clerk, Iloilo
Martinez, E., assistant, public works department, Manila
Martinez, F. de P., contador, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
Martinez, P. F., promotor fiscal, ecclesiastical dept., Manila
Martinez, R. S. J., (F. L. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Martinez, R., Ruiz, director general, adminis. civil, Manila
Martinoff, G., teacher of English and German, Gymnasium, Wladiwostock
Martinon, C., proprietor, "Imprimerie Commerciale," Saigon
Martins, C. F. F., ensign of police, Macao
Martins, J. A. Rodrigues, consul general for Brazil, Shanghai
Martins, J. P. d'A., paymaster, Portuguese corvette *Estephania*
Martins, Rev. J. dos R., missionary, Timor
Martins, R., clerk, Comptoir d' Escompte, Shanghai
Martins, R. F., (*Celestial Empire* office) overseer, Shanghai
Martinson, W., lightkeeper, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Martsinkeviecz, G. G., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Marty, A. R., merchant and commission agent, Queen's road
Marty, P., (A. R. Marty) assistant, Haiphong
Martyn, R. W., cadet, Government service, Sarawak
Marzal, J. de L., interpreter, Spanish Legation, Peking
Marzano, B., regidor secretario, ayuntamiento, Manila
Marzano, Dr. M., abogado, Ayuntamiento, Manila
Marzo, B , agent, Compania general de Tabacos, Pampanga, Tarlac, Philippines
Mas y Otzet, F. de, teacher of French, nautical academy, Manila
Mascarenhas, J. S., exchange broker, Hiogo
Masco, J. R. P., assistant, Botanical department, Manila
Masferrer, J., surgeon, army medical department, Manila
Masius, F., (A. Markwald & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Mason, A., mechanic, Maritime Customs engineer's office, Shanghai
Mason, Rev. G. L., missionary, Ningpo
Mason, W., (Imperial Naval Yard) foreman shipbuilder, Hiogo
Mason, W. B., clerk, Government telegraphs, Nagasaki
Masot, Right Rev. Dr. Salvador, Roman Catholic missionary, Foochow
Massa, V., abogado, Iloilo
Massang, P. N., inspector, Customs, Bangkok
Massé, H., Treasury paymaster, Hanoi
Masselot, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Massie, J. S., International Hotel, Nagasaki
Masso, Rev. S., Roman Catholic missionary, Haiphong
Masson, chief engineer, Messageries Fluviales steamer *Phnoc-kien*, Saigon
Master, G. C. C., (Sharp, Johnson, & Stokes) solicitor, Queen's road
Masters, Rev. F. J., missionary, Canton (absent)
Mata, M. F., escribano, Alcaldias Mayores, Pototan, Philippines
Matchitt, H., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Mateer, Rev. C. W., D.D., missionary, Tung-chow-foo, Shantung
Mateer, Rev. R. M., missionary, Wei Hien, Chefoo
Mateling, G., secretary, German consulate, Amoy
Mather, H. L., lightkeeper, Green Island lighthouse (absent)
Matheu, F. J., acting magistrate, Manila
Mathewson, J. M., medical missionary, Weihien, Chefoo (absent)
Mathie, J., maritime customs watcher, Canton
Mathie, John, chief engineer, gunboat *Adeh*, Sarawak

Mathieson, A., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Mathieson, J., inspector of police, central station
Mathieu, J., proprietor, Colman's tiffin rooms, Penang
Mathieu, P. E., proprietor, Colman's tiffin rooms, Penang
Mathiez, C., (Imprimerie Commerciale) foreman, Saigon
Mathis, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Mathisen, Wm., general broker, Haiphong
Matrat, Rev. R. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Matson, J. Melville, manager, New Oriental Bank, Queen's Road
Matta, J. de la, secretary, sanitary department, Manila
Matthews, D. J., (W. Mansfield & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Matthews, J. E., clerk, magistracy, Singapore
Matthews, G. A., (Dyce & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Matthews, W. A., clerk, Land office, Penang
Matti, F. G., watchmaker, Iloilo
Matti, I. M., watchmaker, Manila
Mattice, A. M., P. A. engineer, U.S.S. *Juniata*
Maturin, Capt. C. E., Royal Artillery
Matzen, F., assist. pilot, str. *Kiang-yung*, Shanghai and Hankow
Maude, C. T., second secretary, British Legation, Peking
Maughan, Alf., sergeant of police, Singapore
Maundrell, Rev. H., missionary, Nagasaki (absent)
Maureli, J., surgeon, army medical department, Manila
Mauss, overseer of quays, Saigon
Maussion-Miramond, de, lieutenant colonel, Saigon
Maver, J., chief officer, steamer *Haiting*, China coast
Maw, D., (John Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Maxwell, Hon. F. R. O., Resident of Sarawak Proper
Maxwell, J., sergeant, Naval Yard Police
Maxwell, J. B., (Cornes & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Maxwell, J. L., M.A., M.D., missionary, Taiwanfoo
Maxwell, T. E., lieutenant and commander H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
Maxwell, R. W., acting inspector general of police, Singapore
Maxwell, Hon. W. E., commissioner of lands, Singapore
May, A. J., assistant master, Central school, Gough street
May, C., lightkeeper, in charge, Dodd Island, Amoy
May, F. H., Hongkong Colonial Cadet, Peking
May, F. N., assistant, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
May, G., storeman, H.M. Naval Yard
May, J. C., (Hunter & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
May, J. H., Maritime Customs tidesurveyor, Shanghai
Mayer, A., contractor and timber merchant, Saigon
Mayer, A. N., ensign, U.S.S. *Juniata*
Mayer, R., photographer, Manila
Mayers, Jos. L., (Langfeldt & Mayers) clerk, Yokohama
Maynard, H. O., (Straits Dispensary branch) manager, Selangor
Maynard, H. R., general manager, Maynard & Co., Penang, Singapore, &c.
Mayne, Lieut. J. G., R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Singapore
Mazarredo, C., engineer, Forestry department, Manila
Mazery, Rev. C., French Catholic Mission, Larut
Mazsing, H., director, Gymnasium, Wladiwostock
Mazurier, superintendent of French police, Sontay
Meacham, Rev. G. M., D.D., missionary, Tokio (absent)
Meade, H. J., Maritime Customs chief tide surveyor, and harbour master, Amoy
Meadows, J. J., missionary, Shaohying, Ningpo
Mears, C. B., gas engineer, Inspectorate of Customs, Peking

Meere, Dr. physician, French Legation, Tokio
Medeiros, A. J. de, bishop of the diocese, Macao
Medicus, L. O., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Medina, J., master of works, ayuntamiento, Manila
Medina, M. G., notario, Alcaldias Mayores, Iloilo
Meech, Rev. S. E., missionary, Peking
Mees, R. A., (J. Ph. von Hemert) clerk, Yokohama
Mchonas, second captain, M. M. steamer *Volga*, Hongkong and Japan
Mehta, B. S., (Mehta & Co.) merchant and commission agent, Amoy
Mehta, C. E., (Mehta & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Mehta, D. C., (Mehta & Co.) clerk, Taiwanfoo
Mehta, D. M., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Mehta, D. N., (Mehta & Co.) clerk, Takao (absent)
Mehta, E. N., (E. N. Mehta & Co.) merchant and commission agent, Canton
Mehta, H. M., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Mehta, K. B., broker, Queen's road
Mehta, N. F., (Mehta & Co.) clerk, Takao
Mehta, S. F., (E. N. Mehta & Co.) merchant, Canton
Meier, A., merchant, Yokohama
Meier, H., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) telegraphist, Shanghai
Meier, J., (Radecker & Co.) clerk, Wyndham street
Meier, O., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) assistant, Wladiwostock
Meiklejohn, R., printer, Yokohama
Mein, P. W., (Chartered Bank of India) agent, Manila
Meira, F. X., lightkeeper, Breaker Point, Amoy
Meisner, C. F., (Möller & Meisner) shipchandler, Bangkok
Meisterhans, C., (Kaltenbach, Fischer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Mekelsen, F. M., chief officer, steamer *Activ*, Hongkong and Southern ports
Melbye, E. H., (Dunn, Melbye & Co.) merchant, Praya
Melchers, H., (Melchers & Co.) merchant, Pedder's wharf (absent)
Meldrum, E. D., (Mactavish & Lehmann) assistant, Hongkew, Shanghai
Meldrum, Jas., proprietor, Saw Mills, Johore
Melendez, A., assistant, public works department, Manila
Melhuish, G. J., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Melliere, J., Roman Catholic missionary, Nanking
Melliza, C., auctioneer, Iloilo
Mello, Rev. F. X. de, missionary, Timor
Mello, J. F. de, (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Penang
Mello, J. J. de, clerk, Surveyor-general's office, Singapore
Mello, L. T. de, (E. F. Thomas) managing clerk, Penang
Melson, F., overseer, Public Works department, Malacca
Melson, J. S., senior overseer, public works department, Malacca
Melson, J. V., surveyor, Surveyor-general's office, Penang
Mena, F. A. de, magistrate, Manila (absent)
Menard, A., baker and contractor, Wladiwostock
Mencarini, A., Spanish consul, in charge of consulate-general, Amoy
Mencarini, J., Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy
Mendelson, J., (Mendelson Brothers) merchant, Yokohama
Mendelson, S., (Mendelson Brothers) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Mendes, A. N., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Mendez, E., (Germann & Co.), clerk, Manila
Mendieta, M. G., chemist, Manila
Mendonça, F., (Linstead & Davis) clerk, Queen's road
Mendonça, H. A. M. de, clerk & wardmaster, Hospital de San Rafael, Macao
Menétré, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Menguy, head teacher, College at Binhoa, Cochin-China

Mennie, W., (New Harbour Dock Co.) foreman shipwright, Singapore
Menzies, A. B., Maritime Customs clerk, Tientsin
Menzies, T., chief engineer, steamer *Nam-vian*, Haiphong and Hongkong
Mercier, C., engineer, Tamhoi rice mill, Saigon
Mercier, teacher, Adran's School, Saigon
Meredith, Lieut. H. W., H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
Meredith, J., garrison sergeant-major, Hongkong
Meredith, Venble. T., archdeacon and colonial chaplain, Singapore
Meregalli, E., (Fraser, Farley & Co.) Yokohama
Merenguel, A., chemist, Manila
Merewether, E. M., deputy commissioner of lands, Singapore
Merian, J. R., (Ziegler & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Meric, master, school at Mytho, Cochin-China
Merlande, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Merle, J., clerk, Banque de l'Indo Chine, Saigon
Mermier, hotel keeper, Pnompenh, Cambodia
Merrells, A. R., inspector, Water Works, Singapore
Merrilees, A. G., proof reader, printing office, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Merriman, C. H., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Merriman, J., provision dealer, Yokohama
Merriman, W. L., clerk, Post office, Yokohama
Merritt, C., sergeant-major, Volunteer Corps, Shanghai
Merthoud, engineer, Tamhoi rice mill, Saigon
Merwanjee, S., broker, Peel street
Merz, Dr., student interpreter, German Legation, Peking
Mesnager, Mme., proprietrix "Cafe du Commerce, Saigon
Mesney, Venble. Archdeacon, chaplain, Sarawak
Mesny, J. W., Maritime Customs salt watcher, Hankow
Mesny, W., major-general in Chinese Service
Mesquita, F., merchant, Shanghai
Mesrope, J. A., (Zorah, Mesrope & Co.) merchant, Sourabaya
Mess, M., (M. Ginsburg) clerk, Nagasaki
Mess, N., (M. Ginsburg) clerk, Yokohama
Messier, commis, Customs, Haiphong
Metge, Rev. A., teacher, College of Pulo Penang, Penang
Mettlerkamp, F., (Möller & Meisner) shipchandler, Bangkok
Metze, hospital inspector, German Naval hospital, Yokohama
Meugniot, Ph., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
Meuser, O., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Mex, trader, Haiphong
Meyer, A., secretary, "Magain Aboth," synagogue, Singapore
Meyer, A. A., (Meyer & Co.) merchant, Hiogo (absent)
Meyer, C. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
Meyer, C. E., watcher, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Meyer, E., tailor, Manila
Meyer, E., (E. Meyer & Co.) merchant, Tientsin (absent)
Meyer, E. L., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Meyer, F. A., "Commercial Academy," Tokio
Meyer, G. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tamsui
Meyer, H., Maritime Customs, tidewaiter, Tientsin
Meyer, I. B., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Meyer, M., (Meyer Bros.) merchant, Singapore
Meyer, O., (Rottmann, Strome & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Meyer, Th., consul for France, Singapore (absent)
Meyer, Th., (J. Zobel) chemist, Manila
Meyer, W., (C. Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila

Meyer, master mariner, Bangkok
Meyerdircks, Th., (Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Meyeren, H., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) telegraphist, Shanghai
Meyerink, W., (Wm. Meyerink & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Meynet, Q., professor of medicine, University, Manila
Mezger, A., professor of Mining and Metallurgy, University, Tokio
Michae, M. J., assistant, Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co., Shanghai
Michael, Isaac R., (D. Sassoon Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Michaelsen, St. C., (Melchers & Co.) merchant, and act. con. for Netherlands &c., S'hai
Michaelsen, master mariner, Bangkok
Michaelson, Capt. G. H., R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Singapore
Michel, A., assistant lightkeeper, South East Promontory lighthouse, Chefoo
Michel, clerk, Supreme Court, Saigon
Michel, instructor in French, military college, Tokio
Michel, pilot, Saigon
Michel, C., secretary interpreter, Belgian Legation, Peking
Michelot, foreman, Messageries Fluviales, Saigon
Michelot, L., (Banque de l'Indo Chine) manager, Saigon (absent)
Michelsen, C. A., (H. A. Petersen & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Michelsen, L. P., (H. A. Petersen & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Middleton, John, (Middleton & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Middleton, O., assistant, Russell & Co.'s Kin Lee Yuen & Hongkew Wharves, Shanghai
Middleton, P., writer, Government service, Sarawak
Midon, Rev. F., Roman Catholic provicar apostolic, Yokohama
Mielenhausen, J. W., (Wilck & Mielenhausen) tailor, Shanghai
Migieu, de, warehouseman. excise department, Baclieu, Cochin-China
Migieux, Mme. de, dressmaker, Saigon
Mignel, Rev. L., Roman Catholic missionary, Haiphong
Migueis, T. d'A., substitute judge, Macao
Milack, T., constable, German Consulate, Tientsin
Miles, H. W., senior clerk, Ordnance Store department
Miles, R. A., proprietor, Colonial Dispensary, Singapore
Miles, R. A., Jr., (Colonial Dispensary) manager, Singapore
Miles, T. R., clerk, Marine department, Singapore
Milbe, E.., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Milhikoff, J., (Tschuren & Co.) clerk, Wladiwostock
Milian y Martinez, captain of Carabineros, Manila
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, A., plumber & gas fitter, Beaconsfield Arcade and Queen's road east
Millar, H. G., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Millar, J. J., Malay interpreter, Magistracy, Singapore
Millarkey, Jas., (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.) diver, Kowloon
Millat, Manuel, "Los Catalanes," Manila
Miller, A., chief engineer, str. *Haean*, China coast
Miller, C. B., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Miller, E., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Miller, Rev. E. R., missionary, Tokio
Miller, G., second officer, steamer *Nanshan*, China coast
Miller, G. W., (C. F. Reimers & Co.) clerk, Hakodate
Miller, J., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Miller, J. I., (White & Miller) bill broker, Shanghai
Miller, J. M., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) electrician, Singapore
Miller, J., assistant steward, General Hospital, Yokohama
Milles, W. J., (Henderson, Macleod, & Milles) physician and surgeon, Shanghai

Millet, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Milligan, Lieut. F. J., U.S.S. *Ossipee*
Millne, F. A., staff sergeant, Volunteer Corps, Shanghai
Millon, chief accountant, Treasury, Saigon
Millot, E., (E. Millot & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Mills, A., third officer, steamer *Amatista*, Hongkong and Manila
Mills, Rev. C. R., D.D., missionary, Tung-chow-foo, Shantung
Mills, Rev. F. V., missionary, Hangchow
Mills, H., proprietor, Falcon Hotel, Nagasaki
Mills, J. F., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Pegasus*
Mills, Jos., (J. M. Cazalas & Son) assistant foreman, Singapore
Mills, Lieut. D., Royal Engineer
Milne, A., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Milne, J., professor of mining, Engineering College, Tokio
Milner, J. L. H., professor, Commercial School, Macao
Mingaux, aerated waters manufacturer, Hanoi
Mingledorff, Rev. O. G., missionary, Nantsiang, Shanghai
Minjoot, A., (Campbell, Heard & Co.) storekeeper, Singapore
Minjoot, A. A., clerk of works, Surveyor-General's office, Singapore
Minjoot, A. G. L., supdt., "Imprimerie Commerciale," Singapore
Minjoot, A. W., (Katz Brothers) assistant, Singapore
Minjoot, F., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Minjoot, J. W., bailiff, water rate dept., Municipality, Singapore
Minjoot, J., clerk, public works department, Malacca
Minjoot, J. J., clerk, audit office, Singapore
Minjoot, J. J., (Lind, Seth & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Minjoot, T. J., clerk, marine department, Singapore
Mioux, Rev. E., director of Roman Catholic Orphanage, Canton
Mirabel, M., physician, French Legation, Peking
Miralda, J., vice-rector, Seminario Conciliar de Jaro, Iloilo
Miranda, S. F., assistant, inspectorate of mines, Manila
Miranda y Cresini, M., assistant, Custom-house, Manila
Miranda y Sidoncha, J. S., engineer, Forestry department, Iloilo
Mitchel, Chas. W., missionary, Hanyang, Hankow
Mitchell, A., clerk to Attorney-General, Singapore
Mitchell, A., (Curnow & Co.) storekeeper, Yokohama (absent)
Mitchell, C. E., marine sorter and first clerk, Post office, Singapore
Mitchell, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Mitchell, E. W., (Thomas, Rowe & Smith) clerk, Canton and Macao
Mitchell, G., chief warder, gaol, Singapore
Mitchell, G., pilot, Taku (absent)
Mitchell, H. W., second clerk, Post office, Singapore
Mitchell, J. C., deputy registrar, Supreme court, Singapore
Mitchell, J. F., shipbuilder, Pootung, Shanghai
Mitchell, Jas., (Forbes, Munn & Co.) clerk, Manila
Mitchell, R., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Juniata*
Mitchell, R., (H. & W. Dock Co.) draughtsman, Praya central
Mitchell, R. H., chief clerk, Police department, Penang
Mitchell, S., (Engineering and Mining Co.) sinker, Tientsin
Mitchell, W., steward, Windsor House Hotel, Yokohama
Mitchell, W. D., surveyor, Revenue Survey department, Singapore
Mitchell, chief engineer, steamer *Peking*, Hongkong and Shanghai
Mitford, Lieut. B. R., "The Buffs," East Kent Regiment
Moalle, N., shipchandler and pilot, Amoy
Moan, P., inspector of hackney carriages, Police department, Singapore
Moberly, E. G., (Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.) agent, Yokohama

Mobey, first adjutant, Municipal Council, Saigon
Mobsby, G., pilot, and librarian Temperance Society, Shanghai
Mody, H. N., auctioneer and broker, Bank Buildings
Mody, P. C., broker, Shanghai
Mody, S. K., broker, Shanghai
Moeller, E., master mariner, Bangkok
Moffat, J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Mogra, R. S., merchant, Canton
Mohamedally, S., broker, Graham street
Mohlen, M. von der, (Kaltenbach, Fisher & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Mohn, B. E., (Jucker, Sigg & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
Mohsen, Mirza, (H. M. M. Ally & Co.) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Moir, A., assistant, antimony mines, Sarawak
Moisan, Rev. Fr., S. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
Mojica, J., clerk, audit department, Manila
Molchanoff, J. M., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Molchanoff, N. M., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Molchanoff, (Tokmakoff, Molotkoff & Co.) agent, Kalgan
Molin, A., teacher, school at Mytho, Cochin-China
Molin, J., teacher, school at Mytho, Cochin-China
Molina y Martell, A., oficial, consejo de administracion, Manila
Molina, M., assistant, Spanish Royal Mail Steamer's office, Manila
Molina, N., notario, ecclesiastical department, Iloilo
Molins, J., ayudante, sub-inspeccion general del Ejercito, Manila
Molins y Lemanz, E., sub-inspector del Ejercito, Manila
Möllendorf, master mariner, Bangkok
Möllendorff, Dr. O. F. von, vice-consul for Germany, Praya east
Möllendorff, P. G. von, vice-president, Foreign Office, and chief of Customs, Seoul
Möller, Chrys., (Nils Möller) assistant, Shanghai
Möller, Nils, shipowner and agent, Shanghai
Mollison, J. P., (Mollison, Fraser & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Molloy, E., Maritime Customs boat officer, Wuhu
Molotkoff, N. J., (Tokmakoff, Molotkoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Molotkoff, O. J., (Tokmakoff, Molotkoff & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Momsen, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hoihow
Monalits, S. W., (B. Velozo) clerk, Cebu
Monasterio, A., assistant, tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
Moncada, A., surgeon, army medical department, Manila
Monceaux, medical practitioner, Saigon
Moncet, A. (A. Fabre) assistant, Wladiwostock
Moncur, N., second officer, steamer *Chintung*, China coast
Mondini, Ph., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
Mondisgorra, J., assistant, Custom House, Manila
Monro, J. D., (Bradley & Co.) clerk, Swatow
Monsarrat, F. G., chief officer, P. & O. steamer *Thibet*, Hongkong and Japan
Monsenares, S., keeper of hulk *Cadiz*, Chinkiang
Montagne, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Montaignac, de, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Montaignac de Chauvance, de, commis, Customs, Haiphong
Monteggio, B., assistant, Grand Hotel, Yokohama
Montégut, tavernkeeper, Saigon
Monteiro, A. J., (P. Nuy) assistant, Singapore
Monteiro, A. J., lightkeeper, Malacca
Monteiro, A. J., clerk, court of requests, Singapore
Monteiro, C. P., clerk, Treasury, Penang
Monteiro, F., clerk, Municipality, Singapore

Monteiro, H., apprentice, govt. medical department, Penang
Monteiro, J., keeper of powder magazine, Singapore
Monteiro, John, (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Monteiro, J. J., clerk, Medical department, Penang
Monteiro, J. P., messenger, Secretary-General's office, Macao
Montero, R., oficial, tesoreria general, Manila
Monteiro, T. J. B., assistant, Lisbon Dispensary, Macao
Monteiro, V. C., clerk, Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore
Montejo y Robleco, F., interventor, Admin. Central de Rentas, Manila
Montell, H. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tamsui
Montella, J. R., lieutenant, Carabineros, Manila
Montero, R. B., assistant, Compania General de Tabacos, Manila
Montes, J. de, ayudante of Prisons, Manila
Montgomery, G. F., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
Montgomery, P. H. S., Maritime Customs assistant, (absent)
Montojo, S., ayudante, naval forces, Manila
Montojo, V., ayudante, naval forces, Manila
Montojo, V., major-general, naval forces, Manila
Montvenoux, Mme. Eug., wine merchant and storekeeper, Saigon
Moomeen, A., (E. Pabaney) manager, Lyndhurst terrace
Moon, Miss Lottie, missionary, Chefoo
Mooney, C , (China Traders' Insurance Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Mooney, J., master mariner, 15, Wyndham street
Mooney, J., third engineer, steamer *Douglas*, Hongkong and Foochow
Moonshee, S. D., broker, Queen's road
Moore, B., clerk, Associated Wharves, Shanghai
Moore, C. F., photographer and auctioneer, Peking
Moore, C. S., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Moore, E., sergeant, Naval Yard police
Moore, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Moore, Rev. J. P., missionary, Tokio
Moore, L., broker and auctioneer, Shanghai
Moore, L. P., merchant, Yokohama
Moore, T. E., carpenter, H.B.M.S. *Cleopatra*
Moorehead, T., Maritime Customs tidesurveyor and harbour master, Hankow
Moorehead, J. H. M., Maritime Customs assistant, Tientsin
Moorhead, R. B., Commissioner of Customs, Newchwang
Moos, P., captain, steamer *Alwine*, China coast
Moosa, C., draper, Macao
Moosa, J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Moosa, S., clerk, Post-office
Moosabhoy, Abdulkader, (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) manager, Gage street
Moothia, P., sub-postmaster, Nicbong Tabal, Penang
Moquin-Tandon, acting director of Botanical Gardens, Saigon
Morales, E., alferez, Carabineros, Iloilo
Morand, J , (J. Colomb & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Morandiere, engineer in-chief, railway company, Saigon
Morandini, butcher, Haiphong
Morant, Commodore G.D., R.N., Naval Yard
Morden, J., (Lane, Crawford Co.) assistant, Queen's road
More, A. C., (China Sugar Refining Co.) clerk, East Point
Moreau, chief engineer, M. F. steamboat *Attalo*, Saigon
Moreau, ensign, French gunboat *Surprise*, Haiphong
Moreau, superintendent of public gardens, Saigon
Moreira, Rev. A. M., missionary, Timor
Moreira, J. C. P., guarda marinha, Portuguese corvette *Estephania*

Morel, L., chief of section, railway works, Saigon
Morelos, A., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Morelos, C., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Morelos, J., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Morelos, N., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Moreno, A., agent, Compania General de Tabacos, Caudon, Ylocos Sur, Philippines
Moreno, G., secretary, Municipal Sanitary department, Manila
Moreno, L. R., secretary-general, Philippines General Tobacco Co., Manila
Moreno, M., clerk, Supreme Court, Manila
Moreno, N., clerk, Tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
Moreno, V., assistant, Mint, Manila
Morf, H. C., merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Morgado, Jr., Rev. F. A., chief treasurer, Ecclesiastical dept., Macao
Morgan, F. R. W., lieutenant, H.B.M S. *Curacoa*
Morgan, R. H., surveyor, Revenue Survey department, Singapore
Morgan, S., ensign, U.S.S. *Juniata*
Morgan, W. M., (Morgan & Stokes) broker, Queen's road
Morgenroth, Rev. G., missionary, Basil Mission, Chonghangkang, Canton
Morin, contractor, Saigon
Morinigo, E., assistant, Governor's office, Iloilo
Morison, M., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
Moritz, A., (Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Moritz, C., (Secker & Co.) hat manufacturer, Manila
Morney, A. L. de, assist. manager, Penang Plantations Co., Penang
Morney, C. F. de, assist. manager, Malakoff Estate, Penang
Morney, F. de, demarkation officer, Krian, Perak
Morney H., manager, Malakoff Estate, Penang
Moron, J. Garcia, engineer, public works department, Manila
Morrell, Lieut. H., U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Morris, A., third officer, steamer *Thales*, China coast
Morris, A., (A. De Ath & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Morris, A. G., (Morris & Ray) ship broker, Bank Buildings
Morris, Rev. A. R., missionary, Osaka
Morris, J., (Morris & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
Morris, John, (Kelly & Walsh) manager, printing office, Shanghai
Morris, S. J., (Morris & Wright) broker, Manila
Morris, S. J., C.E., (Waters & Dale) civil engineer, Shanghai
Morris, T. J., (C. & J. Trading & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Morrison, G. James, civil engineer, Shanghai
Morrison, J., manager, Chinese Sabah Land Farming Co., Sandakan
Morrison, Jas., third engineer, steamer *Yehsin*, China coast
Morrison, W., medical practitioner, Newchwang
Morriss, E., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) acting manager, Yokohama
Morriss, Henry, (Morriss & Fergusson) bill & bullion broker, Shanghai
Morse, F. S., (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Morse, H. B., Maritime Customs assistant, Tientsin
Morse, J. R., (American Trading Co.) manager, Yokohama
Morse, W. H., (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Morsel, F. H., boat officer, Customs, Jenchuan, Corea
Morstadt, R., (Schmidt, Kustermann & Co.) clerk, Penang
Mortimore, F. W., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gunboat *Firebrand*
Mortimore, R. H., acting assistant, British Consulate, Shanghai
Morton, A., (New Harbour Dock Co.) foreman engineer, Singapore
Morton, C. H., tavernkeeper, Hiogo
Morton, W. W., second officer, steamer *Kwong-lee*, China coast
Mortreux, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon

Mosby, B. C., United States vice and deputy consul, Caine road
Mosby, John S., United States consul, Caine road
Moscovish, Mme., tavernkeeper, Saigon
Mosely, J. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Moses, A. C., (Sarkies & Moses) merchant, Singapore
Moses, Catchick, (Sarkies & Moses) merchant, Singapore
Moses, E. J., (A. E. J. Abraham) clerk, Shanghai
Moses, G. G., (M. J. Carapiet) assistant, Singapore
Moses, Rev. Hillel, rabbi, "Magain Aboth" synagogue, Singapore
Moses, J. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Moses, M. C., (Moses & Co.) watchmaker and photographer, Singapore
Moses, M. J., (Moses & Elias) broker, Shanghai
Moses, M. M., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Moses, N. C., (Sarkies & Moses) clerk, Singapore
Moses, S. M., (Meyer Bros.) clerk, Singapore
Mosle, G. R., (Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Moss, A. Spence, engineer, state railway department, Selangor
Moss, C. D., chief clerk, British court, Yokohama
Moss, E. J., furniture warehouse, Yokohama
Moss, Sergt. C. P., steward, army medical department, Singapore
Moss, F. W., merchant, Shanghai
Moss, R., (Hooglandt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Moss S., (H. & W. Dock Co.) draughtsman, Praya central
Moss, T., (D. Musso & Co.) clerk, West point
Mossop, W. H. R., (Dennys & Mossop) solicitor, Queen's road
Motabhoy, H., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Gage street
Motabhoy, T., (A. M. Essabhoy) clerk, Cochrane street
Motion, J., watchmaker, Singapore (absent)
Mottu, A., (Schone & Mottu) merchant, Yokohama
Moubray, B. St. J., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Champion*
Mougeol, forester, Municipal department, Saigon
Mougeot, medical practitioner, Saigon
Moule, Ven. Archdeacon A. E., B.D., secretary, Church Missionary Society, Shanghai
Moule, Rt. Rev. Geo. E., D.D., Bishop in Mid-China, Hangchow
Mouly, V., S.J., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
Mourente, M., merchant, Pottinger street
Mourente, R., merchant, Pottinger street
Moutrie, S., piano warehouse, Shanghai
Movizen, hotel proprieter, Hakodadi
Mowat, R. A., assistant judge, H.B.M. Supreme court, Shanghai
Mowe, S., assistant master, Raffles' Institution, Singapore
Mowjee, Soomar, (Ebrahimbhoy Pubaney) manager, Shanghai
Moya, J., alfererce, horse guards, Manila
Mudd, Jno. A., assistant paymaster, U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama
Mudie, J. R. (H. & W. Dock Co.) clerk of works, New Dock Works, Kowloon
Mudie, W. D., captain, P. & O. steamer *Thibet*, Hongkong and Japan
Muenster, Tokio
Mugabure, Rev. P., Roman Catholic missionary, Yokohama (absent)
Mugliston, T. C., medical practitioner and coroner, Singapore
Muguruza, F., assistant, Forestry department, Manila
Mühlensteth, H. J., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) operator, Shanghai
Mühry, O., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Muir, Jas., (W. R. Scott & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Muir, John, secretary, Rawang Tin Mine, Selangor
Muir, W. C. P., ensign, U.S. gunboat *Palos*
Muir, Wm., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) coppersmith, Singapore

Muir, Miss, China Inland missionary, Hanchong
Muirhead, H., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk in charge, Singapore
Muirhead, J., second engineer, steamer *Ningpo*, Shanghai and Hongkong
Muirhead, Rev. W., missionary, Shanghai
Mulder, A. T. L. R., government civil engineer, Tokio
Muldoor, J., (Taikoo Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, Quarry Bay
Mulla, Jamsetjee, (D. Nowrojee) godownkeeper, Bowrington
Müller, A., (M. Raspe & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Müller, A., (Carlos Plitt) assistant, Manila
Müller, B. J., pilot, Shanghai
Muller, C., proprietor, "Eureka Hotel," Hiogo
Müller, C. E., broker, Shanghai
Müller, E., (H. Klopp) assistant, Bangkok
Muller, E., (B. Grimm & Co.) druggist and importer, Bangkok
Müller, E. W., Dutch translator, Resident Councillor's office, Malacca
Müller, G. F., Maritime Customs assistant, Foochow
Müller, H., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Canton
Müller, H. C., Maritime Customs tide surveyor (absent)
Muller, J., (W. F. Garland & Co.) surveyor, Sandakan, Br. North Borneo
Müller, J. B., (Staehelin & Stahlknecht) merchant, Singapore
Muller, J. E., (Birchal, Robinson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Müller, W., consul for Sweden and Norway, Bangkok
Mullins, D., Maritime Customs, assistant examiner, Kiukiang
Mumbux, E., (H. A. Badman) assistant, Bangkok
Münch, Otto, (Simon, Evers & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Münchau, C., master mariner, Bangkok
Mundy, G. H. B., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Cleopatra*
Mungal, A., (Cohen & Sons) manager, Larut
Munn, D., (Forbes, Munn & Co.) merchant, Manila
Muñoz, F., alferez, Seccion de Archivo, Manila
Munoz, José, Jr., clerk, Sociedad de Seguros Maritimos Mutuos, Manila
Muñoz, Juan, proprietor, "Bazar Oriental," Manila
Munoz, J. P., alferez, Carabineros, Manila
Munro, J. M., second engineer, steamer *Saltee*, Hongkong and Haiphong
Munsch, chief engineer, M. F. steamboat *Francis Garnier*, Saigon
Mur, J. M., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Muracur, P., proprietor "Grand Hotel," Yokohama
Murat, J. P. de, (Logan & Ross) managing clerk, Penang
Murcia, A. G., captain on staff, Carabineros, Manila
Mureau, chargé du service du génie, Haiphong
Murdock, Miss V. C., M.D., missionary, Kalgan
Murgmaldy, G., ayudante, Division forestal, Visayas, Philippines
Murillo, J. S., assistant, adminis. colecciones y labores, Manila
Murphy, D., chief engineer, steamer *White Cloud*, Hongkong and Macao
Murphy, P., wardmaster, Lunatic Asylum, Bonham road
Murray, A. J., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Singapore
Murray, D., sub-agent, British and Foreign Bible Society, Shanghai
Murray, E. D., (Mollison, Fraser & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Murray, G., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Sourabaya
Murray, G. T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
Murray, G. C., A. C. G. O., senior Ordnance Store officer
Murray, G. P., assistant, Penang Horse Repository, Penang
Murray, Rev. John, missionary, Tsi-nan-foo
Murray, J. W., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Murray, M. E., (Margesson & Co.) merchant and vice-consul for Great Britain, Macao
Murray, T. A. L., (Borneo Company) assistant, Bangkok

Murray, W. H., agent, National Bible Society of Scotland, Peking
Murray, W. C., (Iveson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Murray-Aynsley, J. F., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Champion*
Murton, C. Hall, sub-manager, Chartered Bank of I. A. & C., Singapore
Muse, Miss A. J., missionary, Shanghai
Musgrave, F., second engineer, steamer *Thales*, China coast
Muspiere, second lieutenant of 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
Mustel, C. E., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
Myburgh, A., (Myburgh & Dowdall) barrister-at-law, Shanghai
Myers, C., merchant, Tientsin
Myers, H. S., (Crasemann & Hagen) merchant, Chefoo
Myers, W. W., M.B., medical practitioner, Takao

Nachtigal, G., (Langfeldt & Mayers) manager, Yokohama
Nachtrieb, A., (Bavier, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Nachtrieb, A., (Schönhard & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Nachtrieb, G., (Schönhard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Nachtrieb, G., (Schönhard & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Nahapiêt, Rev. D. S., vicar of Armenian Church, Singapore
Nahapiet, M. D., clerk of Court, Kudat, Br. North Borneo
Nail, C. H., (Forrester & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Nainby, second officer, steamer *Yangtsze*, China coast
Naismith, G., (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock) foreman boilermaker, Kowloon
Nalda, C., medical practitioner, and professor, University, Manila
Nalda, P., medical practitioner, and surgeon to prisons, Manila
Nankivell, G., foreman smith, Government railway service, Yokohama
Naño, J., (Smith, Bell & Co.,) clerk, Cebu
Nanson, E. J., (Rodyk & Davidson) solicitor, Singapore
Nansot, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Nantes, N. J., captain, P. & O. steamer *Teheran*, Hongkong and Japan
Naranjo, S., surgeon, army medical department, and professor, University, Manila
Naranjo y Gomez, S., secretary, army medical department, Manila
Narro, P. M., profesor de derecho canonico, and presdt. S. Juan de Letram College, Manila
Nartus, acting Harbour Master, Saigon
Nasch, E., (Chasseriau Estate) engineer, Singapore
Nash, Rev. C. B., missionary, Hangchow (absent)
Nash, Major E. W., Royal Artillery
Nash, W. J., paymaster, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Swift*
Nasse, L., conductor, Pioneer estate, Johore
Natermann, G., (Grosser & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Nathan, E., broker, Malacca
Nathan, S. A., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Nathan, S. J., (S. Manasseh & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Natherou, chief engineer, M. M. steamer *Saigon*, Haiphong and Saigon
Natividad, C., clerk, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Manila
Naudin, F., (Kirchner & Böger) clerk, Shanghai
Naudin, J. (Boyes & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Naumann, Dr. P. E., director of Geological Survey of Japan, Tokio
Nauta, J. M., photographer, and proprietor cigar factory, Penang
Navaria, A., reporter, *Shanghai Mercury* office, Shanghai
Navarro, H., preparador conservador, botanical department, Manila
Navegaute, M., engineer and boilermaker, Iloilo
Navelle, administrator of native affairs, Saigon

Naylor, J., (Engineering and Mining Co.) overman, Tientsin
Nazer, J. S., (Geo. McBain) clerk, Shanghai
Neal, E. C. St. J. B., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Linnet*
Neal, J. B., M.D., medical missionary, Tungchow-foo, Shantung
Neave, D. C., manager, Singapore and Straits Printing office, Singapore
Neave, J. S., (McAllister & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Nebot, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Ban Kim Cheng, Formosa
Nedelajeff, M., (Kunst and Albers) clerk, Wladiwostock
Negre, A. F., exchange broker, Yokohama
Negro, M., assistant professor of pharmacy, University, Manila
Neil, R., Kidsugama Cotton Mill, Osaka
Neilson, C., second captain, steamer *Namvian,* Haiphong and Hongkong
Neithardt, E., (Katz Bros.) manager, import dept., Penang
Nelligar, E., chief clerk, Protectorate of Chinese, Penang
Nello, J., (Hollmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Nelson, A., chief pilot, steamer *Kiang-yung,* Shanghai and Hankow
Nelson, H., manager in charge, Maynard & Co., Penang
Nelson, H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
Nelson, J. W. S., chief officer, steamer *Yung-ching,* China coast
Nelson, M., pilot, Shanghai
Nelson, P. J., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Penang
Nelson, Lieut.-Comdr. T., commander U.S. gunboat *Palos*
Nelson, V. S., ensign, U.S.S. *Ossipee*
Nelson, Mme. Vve., tavernkeeper, Saigon
Nelson, Miss, head mistress, Raffles' Institution Girls' School, Singapore
Nembrini-Gonzaga, C. de, (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Nemirovitch-Dantcheuko, P., teacher of Greek and Latin, Gymnasium, Wladiwostock
Nesbitt, D., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Nesbitt, J. E., manager, Dockyard, Foochow
Nethersole, H., aerated waters manufacturer, Singapore
Netter, E., dean, ecclesiastical department, Manila
Neubourg, Aug., (A. Neubourg & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Neubronner, A. D., consul for Siam, Penang
Neubronner, A., Malay interpreter, Supreme Court, Malacca
Neubronner, A. W., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Singapore
Neubronner, Ed., (De Wind, Neubronner & Co.) planter, Malacca
Neubronner, E. W., clerk, Government Printing office, Singapore
Neubronner, J. C., clerk, Magistracy, Singapore
Neubronner, J. L., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Singapore
Neubronner, L. A., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Singapore
Neubronner, L. E., clerk of the court, Sandakan
Neves, O. A., assistant collector, H.K. Steam Laundry Co., Bowrington
Neves, Rev. J. H. das, vicar of St. Anthony's church, Macao
Nevile, H. I. W., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Neville, A. J. W., staff-commander, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Neville, F., (R. H. Powers & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
Nevius, Rev. John L., D.D., missionary, Chefoo
Newbold, S., warder, Gaol, Singapore
Newbury, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Amoy
Newham, H. L., second officer, steamer *Hiean,* China coast
Newland, C. C., acting chief inspector of police, Penang
Newland, C. F., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
Newland, H. O., acting superintendent of police, Singapore
Newland, R. B., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Curacoa*
Newman, E. S., Chefoo Family Hotel, Chefoo
Newman, Geo., gunner, H.B.M.S. *Cleopatra*

Newman, Lieut.-Comdr. W. B., U.S.S. *Ossipee*
Newman, Walter, (Newman & Co.) public tea inspector, Foochow (absent)
Newman, W. H., British consul, Bangkok
Newman, Mrs. E., proprietrix, Chefoo Family Hotel, Chefoo
Newton, H., assistant engineer to Municipality, Singapore
Newton, J., captain, steamer *Danube*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Newton, W., superintendent moulder, Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai
Newton, W., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
Newton, Miss Ella J., missionary, Foochow
Neyra, A., (I. M. Matti) assistant, Manila
Neyret, chief, fourth office, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Nichol, F. E., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Nichol, R., inspector of Police, Perak
Nicholas, E. T., (Cornes & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Nicholas, F., forest ranger, land office, Province Wellesley
Nicholas, F. W., dresser, Medical department, Kinta, Perak
Nicholas, J., (Powell & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Nicholls, A., boatswain, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Nicholls, B., (Wilson, Nicholls & Co.) shipchandler, Amoy
Nichols, Lieut. F. W., navigator, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Nicholson, C. S., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Pegasus*
Nicholson, J. C., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) assistant accountant, Shanghai
Nicholson, J. F., (Syme & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Nicholson, J. J., assistant master, Free School, Penang
Nicholson, W. D., senior lightkeeper, Malacca
Nickel, C. T. M., stevedore and customs agent, Hiogo
Nickels, M. C., broker, Shanghai
Nickelsen, R. C., town inspector, Municipality, Penang
Nicol, A. J., clerk, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai
Nicol, W., captain, H.S.M. steamer *Regent*, Bangkok
Nicolai, Rt. Rev. Bishop, Russian mission, Tokio
Nicolaï, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Nicolas, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Nicolas, surgeon, gunboat *Surprise*, Haiphong
Nicolas, D., foreman shipwright, govt. Dockyard, Yokoska, Japan
Nicolas, Rev., Russian Greek Orthodox mission, Peking
Nicoll, Rev, G., China Inland missionary, Chungking
Nicolle, P. A., (P. A. Nicolle & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Niedhardt, E., proprietor, Medical Hall, Queen's road
Nielsen, F. G., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) telegraphist, Shanghai
Nielsen, J., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) operator, Shanghai
Nielsen, O., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Amoy
Nielsen, W. H., assistant, "Hotel de la Paix," Singapore
Nienkey, J., clerk, Penang Foundry Co., Penang
Nienstead, F. J. H., marshal, U.S. Consulate, Hiogo
Nieto, L., pharmacist, army medical department, Manila
Nieto, R., assistant, Mint, Manila
Nightingale, J. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Niles, Miss M. W., M.D., missionary, Canton
Nilsen, J. P., (Kuster's brick-kiln) assistant, Wladiwostock
Nimmo, R., overseer of roads, municipal works department, Singapore
Ninault, clerk, Direction of native affairs, Hanoi
Niobey, E., lawyer, Saigon
Nissim, M., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Ningpo
Nissle, R., (Möller & Meisner) assistant, Bangkok
Nisted, master mariner, Bangkok

Niven, J. C., second engineer, steamer *Phra Chom Klao*, Bangkok and Hongkong
Nobert, interpreter and secretary, Direction of native affairs, Hanoi
Noble, A. K., (G. Domoney & Co.) storekeeper, Yokohama
Noble, E., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Genkai-maru*, Japan
Noble, G. E., sub-manager, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Queen's road
Noble, J., lightkeeper in charge, Middle Dog, Amoy
Noble, W. C., treasurer, American Board of Missions, Peking
Nocentini, L., secretary interpreter, Italian Legation, Peking
Nocht, Dr., assistant surgeon, H.I. German M. gunboat *Iltis*
Noël, G. W., (Maitland & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Noël, W. W., clerk, China Traders' Insurance Co., Shanghai
Nogueira, V., (H.C. & M.S.B. Co.) wharfinger, Macao
Nolan, N., head turnkey, Victoria Gaol
Nolting, J., (Taumeyer & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Nonis, F., foreman, Government Printing office, Singapore
Nonis, G. B., (A. A. Anthony & Co.) clerk, Penang
Nonis, A., (J. M. Lyon & Co.) fitter, Singapore
Nonis, J., apprentice, public works dept., Singapore
Nonis, J., clerk, Surveyor-general's office, Singapore
Nonis, J., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Nonis, R., clerk, Land office, Malacca
Nonis, W. H., clerk, land office, Malacca
Noodt, J. H. M., Maritime Customs tide-waiter, Swatow
Noodt, Oscar, (Herton & Co.) clerk, Hoihow
Nooroodin, B. M., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Gage street
Nordhorst, O., (A. Cordes & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Nordin, V. M., Penang
Norén, Oscar, (Nils Möller) assistant, Shanghai
Norfleet, E., P. A. Surgeon, U.S. naval hospital, Yokohama
Norman, A., manager, *Rising Sun* office, Nagasaki
Norman, A. C., assistant superintendent of public works, Selangor
Noronha, A. J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Noronha, D., (Noronha & Co.) printer, Zetland street
Noronha, F. de P., member of municipal council, Macao
Noronha, H. D., clerk, Government printing office, Singapore
Noronha, H. L., superintendent, Government Printing office, Singapore
Noronha, J., clerk, Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Shanghai
Noronha, L., (Noronha & Co.) printer, Zetland street
Noronha, S. A., (Noronha & Co.) compositor, Zetland street
Norrington, E., chief engineer, H.B.M. dispatch vessel *Vigilant*
Norris, C. V., apothecary, lock hospital, Penang
Norris, G., assist. treasurer and collector of stamp revenue, Penang
Norris, Lieut. Geo. A., executive officer, U.S.S. *Enterprise*
Norris, R. C., overseer, public works dept., Penang
Norris, R. O., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Singapore
Norris, W., registrar of burials, Singapore
Norris, W., clerk, import and export office, Singapore
Norris, W. W., clerk, marine department, Singapore
Norris, Wm., chief clerk, Colonial Treasury, Singapore
North, C. J., R.N., engineer, Naval Yard
North, John, (Medical Hall and Dispensary) chemist, Yokohama
North, Rev. T. E., missionary, Teh-ngan, Hankow
Northcote, G. S, clerk, Registrar-general's office
Northey, H. A., (Galton & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
Norwood, Miss Sophie, missionary, Swatow
Nostitz, von, captain, H.I. German M.S. *Stosch*

Nottle, John, instructor of gunnery, Sarawak Rangers, Sarawak
Nouet, acting inspector of native affairs, Direction of the Interior Saigon
Noury, captain, M. F. steamboat *Nöródom*, Saigon
Noval, J., profesor, University, Manila
Novellas, J. G., (Compania General de Tabacos) agent, San Ysidro, Philippines
Novelles, J. Gonzales, sub-intendente, military administration, Manila
Novion, A., Maritime Customs commissioner, Chinkiang (absent)
Nowrojee, D., merchant and baker, and proprietor of Victoria Hotel, Praya
Nowrojee, Dinshaw, (Mehta & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
Noyes, O. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Noyes, Rev. H. V., missionary, Canton
Noyes, Miss H., missionary, Canton
Nozaleda, B., vice rector and professor, University, Manila
Nubla, E. M., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
Null, C. R., captain, steamer *Haeting*, China coast
Nully, R. de, Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
Nunes, A., teacher, St. Francis School, Malacca
Nunes, A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Nunes, F. S., guarda marinha, Portuguese corvette *Estephania*
Nunes, G., printer, Shanghai
Nunes, I. S., compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
Nunes, J. S., (China and Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Nunes, M. J., Jr., chief officer, steamer *Kiukiang*, Hongkong and Macao
Nunis, B., boarding officer, Marine department, Malacca
Nunis, F., dresser, medical department, Malacca
Nunis, F. F., sub-warder of gaol, Malacca
Nunn, Charles, constable, British consulate, Chinkiang
Nutter, Geo., Maritime Customs clerk, Canton
Nuy, P., architect and contractor, Singapore
Nye, C., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Takachiho-maru*, Japan
Nye, Gideon, United States Vice-consul, Canton
Nygaard, P. N., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) operator, Shanghai

Oastler, W., (Oastler & Co.) shipbuilder, Hiogo
Obadaya, E. J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Obadaya, I. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Oberlein, C. F., clerk, China and Japan Trading Co., Nagasaki
Oberly, A. S., fleet surgeon, U.S.S. *Richmond*
Obregon, M. R. de, judge, Intramuros district, Manila
O'Brien-Butler, P. E., acting assistant, British Consulate, Canton
O'Brien, H. A., acting British Resident, Sungei Ujong
Ocampo, H., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ocampo, M., (Ocampo & Arevalo) druggist, Manila
Ocampo, M. de, assistant, Custom-house, Manila
Ocampo, M. de, coffee house keeper, Manila
Ocampo, V., (Birchal, Robinson & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Ocampo, V. E. de, wine merchant, Cebu
O'Conner, N. R., secretary, H.B.M. Legation, Peking
O'Conner, R. S., senior magistrate, Singapore
Odell, John, (Odell & Leyburn) merchant, Foochow
Oelkers, H., (Nils Möller) shipwright, Shanghai
Oestmann, A., commission merchant, Hiogo
Oestmann, C., (Craseman & Hagen) clerk, Chefoo
Oestmann, C., (Simon, Evers & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Oestmann, E., (Simon, Evers & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Ogden, John, (Birchal, Robinson & Co.) merchant, Manila

Ogliastro, A., (Ogliastro & A. du Crouzet) merchant, Saigon
O'Gorman, D. A., (Birchal, Robinson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ogston, J., captain, steamer *Hankow*, Hongkong and Canton
O'Hashi, T., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Ohlinger, Rev. Franklin, missionary, Foochow
Ohlmer, E., deputy commissioner of Maritime Customs, Canton
Oiesen, J. F., Maritime Customs assistant, Swatow
O'Keeffe, S. A., apothecary, Govt. medical department, Penang
O'Kelly, assist. commissioner of marine fonds, Saigon
O'Kelly, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Olagner y Felui, R., oficial, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
Olagner, R., ("La Puerta del Sol") assistant, Iloilo
Olano, A., assistant, Spanish Royal Mail steamers' office, Manila
Olano, V., (Battle Hermanos & Co.) clerk, Manila
Olea, G., pharmacist, army medical department, Manila
Oldfield, A., (Maynard & Co.) manager, Thaiping, Perak
Oldfield, M. R. I., surveyor, Land office, Selangor
O'Leary, T. S., cadet, U.S. sloop *Alert*
Olivas, G. L., engineer, inspeccion de montes, Cagayan, Luzon
Olive, P., (Geo. Polite) assistant, Shanghai
Oliveira, A. M. d', (Oliveira & Co.) broker & interpreter, Spanish consulate, Shanghai
Oliveira, A. M., procurador, Macao
Oliveira, A. M. d', (American Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Oliveira, F. A. P. d', retired major, Macao
Oliveira, F. M. de, chancelier, Portuguese consulate, Shanghai
Oliveira, F. S., printing manager, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
Oliveira, J. B. d', clerk, Prye River Dock, Penang
Oliveira, J. F. d', retired major, Macao
Oliveira, V. d', porter, revenue department, Macao
Oliveiro, D. P. d', clerk, Butterworth General Hospital, Province Wellesley
Oliveiro, E., draftsman, Municipal Works department, Singapore
Oliveiro, G. H. d', clerk, Public Works department, Penang
Oliveiro, J. C. d', clerk to engineer, Municipality, Penang
Oliveiro, J. J., assistant master, High School, Malacca
Oliver, C. H., M.A., professor of English, College of Peking
Oliver, E., overseer (Trafalgar Tapioca estate), Singapore
Oliver, Geo., (Geo. Oliver & Co.) merchant, Foochow and Shanghai (absent)
Oliver, J., overseer, Trafalgar Tapioca estate, Singapore
Oliver, R., boatswain, H.B.M. sloop *Flying Fish*
Olives, J. Prego, sargento-mayor de la Plaza, Manila
Olivier, (Cretin) assistant, Haiphong
Ollard, H. J., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
Ollerdessen, H., (Morris & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ollerdessen, J., clerk, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
Ollia, D. D., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) merchant and commission agent, Taiwanfoo
Ollia, J. N., (N. D. Ollia) clerk, Amoy (absent)
Ollia, N. D., merchant, Amoy
Ollivier, pilot, Saigon
Ollivier, proprietor, Hotel de l'Univers, Saigon
Olmedo, José de, vice-consul for Spain, Shanghai
Olmo, R. A. del, land inspector, Compania General de Tabacos, Manila
Olmstead, Miss L. A., missionary, Bangkok
Olmsted, F. H., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Olona, A., assistant, Custom House, Manila
Olona, A., agencia maritima y de aduanas, Manila
O'Loughlin, H., chief clerk, public works department, Selangor

Olsen, A., undertaker, Shanghai
Olsen, A. T., manager, "German and Scandinavian Sailors' Home," Shanghai
Olsen, Alfred, (H. G. Brown) assistant, Laguimanoc, Tayabas, Philippines
Olsen, E., second officer, steamer *Cheang Hock Kian*, Singapore and Hongkong
Olsen, J., proprietor, "National Hotel," Queen's road
Olson, J., stevedore, Hiogo
O'Malley, Hon. E. L., attorney-general, Supreme Court
Ommanney, F. S., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Daring*
Oñate, J., (Malcampo & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Ondaro, J., second engineer, steamer *Emuy*, Manila and Hongkong
O'Neale, J. M., oficial, tesoreria general, Manila
O'Neil, J., jailer, U.S. Consulate, Shanghai
Onslow, H. A. W., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Champion*
Oppel, J., lithographer, Manila
Oppeln-Bronikowski, von, sub-lieut., H. I. German M. S. *Stosch*
Oppen, E. G., trader, Iloilo
Oppenheimer, I., (Oppenheimer Frères) merchant, China and Japan
Oraa, R., contador, tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
Orani, W. A., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Orbeta, A., comisario, adminis. del Ejercito, Manila
Ord, C. H., acting assistant supt. of police, Singapore
Ord, J. W., manager, Boyd & Co.'s dock, Shanghai
Ord, R., second engineer, steamer *Yangtsze*, China coast
Ordaz, S., medical practitioner, Iloilo
Orduña, E. de, magistrate, Manila
Orfeur, W. W., master, light vessel, Newchwang
Oriou, M. J., French postmaster, Shanghai
Orley, G., inspector of markets, Central Market
Ormélise, storekeeper, telegraph department, Saigon
O'Rourke, D., (Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Orozco, E. del Saz, secretary general, Consejo de Administracion, Manila
Orozco, P., hatmaker, Iloilo
Orr, W. S., (Boyd & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Orr, Miss Alice M., missionary, Osaka
Ortega, A., assistant, adminis. colecciones y labores, Manila
Ortells, F. D., secretary, Mutual Marine Insurance Co., Manila
Orth, E., (M. Raspe) & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Orth, H., (C. Illies & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Ortigé, acting assistant harbourmaster, Saigon
Ortin, F., carriage builder, Iloilo
Ortiz, A., clerk, Sociedad de Seguros Maritimos Mutuos, Manila
Ortiz, A., liquidator, estate A. Franco & Co., Manila
Ortiz, A., restaurant keeper, Manila (absent)
Ortiz, J., trader, Iloilo
Ortiz, L., gefe de negociado, secretary-general's office, Manila
Ortlepp, O., (Stahlelin & Stahlknecht) clerk, Singapore
Orton, G. W., assistant collector of Customs, Luiggi, Sungei Ujong
Ortuonte, P., gefe de negociado, Secretary-General's office, Manila
Ortwin, Wm., chief engineer, steamer *Kungpai*, China coast
Orville, H. S. d', Malay interpreter, Supreme court, Penang
Ory, A. M. de, captain of the port, Iloilo
Osborn, E., captain, *Kiutoan* lightship, Shanghai
Osborn, P., foreign secretary, Kanagawa Kencho, Yokohama
Osborne, E., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Osborne, H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Osborne, J. H., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai

Osborne, W. McC., assistant, Maritime Customs, Newchwang
Osmeña, T., (Osmeña, Rita & Co.) hosier, Cebu
Osmeña, V., (Osmeña, Rita & Co.) hosier, Cebu
Osmond, C. E., (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Osmond, J. H., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Osmont, administrator adjoint, French protectorate, Pnompenh, Cambodia
Osmund, C., first clerk, Registrar-General's office
Osouf, Mgr. Pierre Marie, Roman Catholic Bishop, Tokio
Ossorio, M., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ost, Rev. J. B., missionary & military chaplain, Church Mission House, West point
Osten, L. von der, interpreter, German Legation, Tokio
Osterhaus, Lieut. H., navigator, U.S.S. *Enterprise*
Osterholm, C. A., light keeper Chapel Island, Amoy
Ostermayer, M., (C. Rhode & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
O'Sullivan, A. W., collector of land revenue, Sungei Ujong
Oswald, R. R., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
O'Toole, J., sergeant, Naval Yard police
Ott, Rev. R., missionary, Basil Mission, Fuchukphai, Canton
Ott, T., (Labhart & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ottaway, E. F., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Tientsin
Otte, H., (Pustau & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Otten, J., master mariner, Bangkok
Ottomeier, P. A. W., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Oughton, J., second officer, steamer *Mongkut*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Ousbye, C., second officer, steamer *Thales*, China coast
Outerbridge, A. W., chief officer, str. *Phra Chom Klao*, Bangkok and Hongkong
Outrey, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Overbeck, Chas., (Overbeck & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Overbeck, H., (Overbeck & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Overhoff, G., (Hooglandt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Overin, M. S., (Tokmakoff, Molotkoff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Oviedo, J. M., assistant, Custom House, Manila
Owen, C. H., clerk, Supreme Court, Singapore
Owen, G. P., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Owen, Rev. G., missionary, Peking
Owen, Rev. W., missionary, Wuchang
Owens, Thos., gunner, H.B.M.S. *Curacoa*
Owston, A., (Owston, Snow & Co.) importer, Yokohama
Owston, F. captain, steamer *Will-o'-the-Wisp*, Hongkong and Haiphong
Oxenham, E. L., British consul, Chinkiang
Oxlad, Miss, Society for promoting female education, Osaka (absent)
Oziol, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Ozorio, C. E., (W. Dolan) clerk, Praya central
Ozorio, C. F., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Ice house lane
Ozorio, C. J., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Ozorio, E. C., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ozorio, F. A., (Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Ozorio, F. X., (H. & W. Dock Co.) clerk, Praya
Ozorio, J., (Wm. Forbes) clerk, Tientsin
Ozorio, L. C., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Ozoux, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon

Pabalan, E., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
Pacheco, A. A., lawyer, Macao
Pacheco, D. C , (B. de S. Fernandes) clerk, and vice-consul for Siam, Macao
Pacon, H. C. J., overseer, Public works department, Penang

Padday, A. C., (W. Hall & Co.) merchant, Penang (absent)
Padday, R., (W. Hall & Co.) merchant, Penang (absent)
Padel, H., agent for Guieu Frères, Haiphong
Padilla, J. S., tesorero, Cabildo Eclesiastico, Manila
Pagaduan, captain, Estad Mayor de la Plaza, Manila
Page, Rev. H. D., missionary, Tokio
Page, Rev. L., French Catholic missionary, Balek Pulao, Penang
Page, T., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Page, W. F., traffic manager, Government railway service, Kobe
Pages, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Haiphong
Paglar, L. P., engineer, Government launch, Malacca
Pailhes, lieutenant judge, French protectorate, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Pailloux, clerk, Excise department, Saigon
Paja, F., provisor, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
Palacini, J., assistant agencia maritima y de aduanas, Manila
Palacios, G., engineer, Water Works, Manila
Palamountain, B., printing office manager, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Pale, French Government Resident, Bacninh
Paléolock, Capt., chief of naval department, Wladiwostock
Palin, W. G., assistant, Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co., Shanghai
Pallas, pilot, Saigon
Pallieres, Martin des, agent, Mssegeries Maritimes, Yokohama
Pallister, E., (Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Tokio
Pallunjee, M., (Rodyk & Davidson) clerk, Singapore
Pallanjee, Byramjee, (C. K. E. Woods) clerk, Singapore
Palm, J. L. E., Maritime Customs deputy commissioner, Returns Office, Shanghai
Palmer, A. E., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) mechanician, Singapore
Palmer, C. (Bird & Palmer) architect, Queen's road
Palmer, C. H., harbour-master, and tide-surveyor, Canton
Palmer, F. A., chief clerk, stamp office, Penang
Palmer, G., clerk, P. & O. S. N. Co., Yokohama
Palmer, G., clerk, audit office, Singapore
Palmer, H. N., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Palmer, J., chief clerk, court of requests, Singapore
Palmer, J. B. K., clerk, Magistracy, Singapore
Palmer, Rev. Dr., missionary, Amoy
Palmqvist, A., chief officer, steamer *Pautah*, China coast
Pampel, G., clerk, German Legation, Peking
Pan, E. del, clerk, Contaduria de hacienda, Manila
Pan, J. F. del, director, "La Oceania Espanola," Manila
Panadé, F., timber merchant, Iloilo
Pandélian, clerk of works, railway works, Saigon
Pander, E., Ph. D., professor of German and Russian, College of Peking
Panez, S., trader, Iloilo
Panley, W. E., gunner, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
Panoff, J. K., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Panomaroff, W., (Kunst & Albers) clerk, Wladiwostock
Pantoja, A., acting sub-inspector of artillery school, Manila
Pape, C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Papon, counsellor, Court of Appeal, Saigon
Papps, Wm., (H. Evans & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Paquin, M., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Icehouse street
Para, V., judge alcaldias mayores, Pototan, Philippines
Paradis, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Pardo, M., captain of artillery, Manila
Pardo, R., agent Compania General de Tabacos, Albay, Philippines

Pardon, W., (North China Insurance Company) clerk, Shanghai
Pareja, F., oficial, Secretary General's office, Manila
Parfitt, W., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Paris, Vy. Rev. P., provicar, French Catholic Mission, Singapore
Paris, Rev., Fr. S. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
Paris, first clerk, French Protectorate, Pnompenh, Cambodia
Parizet, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Park, D., chief officer, str. *Kiang-piau*, Shanghai and Hankow
Park, Robt., manager, Ice Manufactory, Singapore
Park, W. H., M.D., missionary, Soochow
Parker, Rev. A. P., missionary, Soochow
Parker, C., pilot, Taku
Parker, E. H., acting British Consul, Wênchow
Parker, F., third engineer, str. *Kiang-yu*, Shanghai and Hankow
Parker, Geo., missionary, Kansuh
Parker, Rev. H. J., missionary, Shiu Chau-foo, Canton
Parker, J., (John Frazer & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
Parker, J. H. P., commander, receiving ship *Wellington*, Shanghai
Parker, Jas., first clerk, Magistracy
Parker, M. C., (Syme & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Parkes, Sir Harry S., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., British minister plenipotentiary, Peking
Parkhill, S., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, and harbour master, Pagoda, Foochow
Parkin, W. H., gunner, H.B.M. sloop *Wanderer*
Parkinson, J., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Parkinson, R. J., manager, Sugar Cultivation Co., Perak
Parlane, Wm. chief engineer, Hongkong Ice Co., East point
Parmelee, Miss H. F., missionary, Kioto, Japan
Parr, J., torpedo dept., Yokosuka Arsenal, Japan
Parreau, administrateur principal, French Residency, Hanoi
Parrott, Rev. A. G., missionary, Yangchow (absent)
Parry, Lieut. E. C. M., "The Buffs"
Parry, T., manager, Johore Tea Co., Johore
Parseval, de, warehouseman, Excise department, Rachgia, Cochin-China
Parsons, Geo., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Curacoa*
Partridge, Rev. S., missionary, Shanghai
Partridge, Rev. S. B., missionary, Swatow
Pasavali, A., assistant, Mint, Manila
Paschen, Commodore, Commander of German Squadron
Pascoal, J. P., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
Pascual, M. de, assistant, Custom House, Manila
Pascual, P., assistant, Hope & Charity coal mines, Cebu
Pascuel y Alfaro, A., ayudante, naval forces, Manila
Pasley, D., clerk, Police department, Penang
Pasqual, C., fitter, Municipality, Penang
Pasqual, E. clerk, Malakoff Estate, Penang
Pasqual, J. W. B., dresser, Pauper Hospital, Selangor
Pasqual, P., clerk, Customs, Krian, Perak
Pasqual, S., overseer of roads, Municipality, Penang
Pass, S. C., accountant, and teacher Parsonage School, Yokohama
Passmore, R. C., acting first officer, revenue cruiser *Feihoo*, Amoy
Passos, M., compositor, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
Pastor, B., coffee house keeper, Manila
Pastor, N., commandante, Estado Mayor, Manila
Pastor y Bedoya, M., secretary, Spanish Legation, Yokohama
Pastors, José, administrador de hacienda, Iloilo
Paté, inspector of police, Saigon

Paté, Mme., milliner and dressmaker, Saigon
Patel, P. C., commission agent, Honam, Canton
Patenôtre, J., French Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking
Patenôtre, L., third secretary, French Legation, Peking
Paterno, N. A. M., restaurant keeper, Manila
Paterson, Alex., engineer, Penang Sugar Estate Co., Penang
Paterson, Major A. M., brigade major, Singapore
Paterson, C. G., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Paterson, R. J., (Ker & Co.) merchant, Manila
Paterson, W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) mer., and con. for Denmark, Shanghai (absent)
Paterssson, J. W., second berthing officer, harbour master's office, Woosung, Shanghai
Paton, R., engineer, Hiogo Gas Company, Hiogo
Paton, Thos., agent, British and Foreign Bible Society, Amoy
Paton, W., chief engineer, steamer *Esmeralda*, Hongkong and Manila
Paton, W., second engineer, P. & O. steamer, *Thibet*, Hongkong and Japan
Paton, Wm., missionary, Swatow
Patriat, Rev. C. E., French Mission Sanatorium, Pokfulum
Patrick, D., second engineer, steamer *Zafiro*, Hongkong and Manila
Patten, Miss (Mrs. E. A. Vincent) milliner, Yokohama
Patterson, A., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) manager, engine works, Yokohama
Patterson, J., (Lee Yuen Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, Bowrington
Patterson, M. F., proprietor Astor House Hotel, Shanghai
Patton, T. McF., consul for United States, Hiogo
Paucke, lieutenant, H.I. German M.S. *Nautilus*
Paul, A., captain, M. M. steamer *Tanais*, Hongkong and Japan
Paul, F. J., compositor, *Amoy Gazette* office, Amoy
Paul, H. H., compositor, *Amoy Gazette* office, Amoy
Paul, H. M., professor of Astronomy, Imperial university, Tokio
Paul, M., assistant, Grand Hotel, Penang
Paul, Rev. J., bible colporteur, Canton and Singapore
Paul, R., shipchandler, Shanghai
Paul, S., clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Paul, W. F. B., British Resident, Sungei Ujong (absent)
Paulsen, W., (Amoy Dock Co.) general and dock manager, Amoy
Paulus, H. W., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Singapore
Paves, F. de P., administrador, hospital de S. Juan de Dios, Manila
Paves, P., contador, audit department, Manila
Pavillier, engineer, public works department, Saigon
Paviot, telegraphist, Chaudoc, Cochin China
Payet, clerk, Supreme Court, Saigon
Payo, I. P., arzobispo metropolitano, Gobierno Eclesiastico, Manila
Peacock, P., inspector, British Legation escort, Tokio
Peake, L., superintendent of roads, Sarawak
Peake, R. T., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Penang
Pearce, Chas. S., Government treasurer, Sarawak
Pearce, E. C., (Geo. Oliver & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Pearce, G., second engineer, H.S.M. steamer *Siam Supporter*, Bangkok
Pearce, R., chief officer, steamer *Chi-yuen*, China coast
Pearce, Rev. T. W., missionary, Canton
Pearce, W., chief engineer, steamer *Pautah*, China coast
Pearse, Rev. E., China Inland missionary, Hanchong
Pearson, H. L., captain, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Pearson, J. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Peccio, M., trader, Iloilo
Peche, H., assistant master, Raffles' Institution, Singapore
Peck, A. P., M.D., missionary, Pau-ting-foo

Peck, H. W., acting commandant, military department, Sarawak
Pedersen, A., (Kuster's brick-kiln) assistant, Wladiwostock
Pedersen, P. M., pilot, Ningpo
Pedro, J., enfermeiro, commissão do hospital militar de S. Januario, Macao
Pedro, W., compositor, *Amoy Gazette* office, Amoy
Peet, Mrs. H. L., missionary, Foochow
Peilicer, E., merchant and agriculturist, Bohol, Philippines
Pein, G. E. von, lightkeeper in charge, Turnabout, Amoy
Pelaes, E., ayudante, Estad Mayor de la Plaza, Manila
Pelikan, A., Russian consul, Yokohama
Pelissier, M., grocer and wine merchant, Saigon
Pelldram, A., consul for Germany, Tientsin
Pelletier, school master, French protectorate, Pnompenh, Cambodia
Pellot, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Pelly, H. B., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Sapphire*
Peltzer, J., (Lohmann & Co.) tailor, &c., Yokohama
Pélu, Rev. A. C. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Pemberton, H. L., chief assistant, Survey department, Larut
Pemberton, T., (Wheelock & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Peña, A. de la, (Peña & Co.) clerk, Manila
Peña, J. de la, (Peña & Co.) merchant, Manila
Peña, M., assistant, Mint, Manila
Pena, M. de la, adjutant to Governor-General, Manila
Peña y Galvez, fiscal, naval department, Manila
Pender, J., chief engineer, Chinese gunboat *Chen-to*, Canton
Pender, R., capain, Kiodo Unyu Kaisha steamer *Mutsu-maru*, Japan
Penegar, W., senior warder, gaol, Penang
Pennefather, A. P., clerk, Collector's office, Krian, Perak
Pennefather, J. P., district surveyor, Surveyor-general's office, Penang
Pennefather, W., assistant master, High School, Malacca
Penney, G. J., (Imperial Naval Yard) shipwright, Hiogo
Pennington, C. A., Maritime Customs assistant, (absent)
Penny, G. J., (Halliley, Gordon & Co.) bookkeeper, Selangor
Penzig, A. F. C., lightkeeper, *Tungsha* lightship, Shanghai
Peoples, Rev. S. C., M.D., missionary, Chieng Mai, Siam
Pequignot, M., French livery stables, Yokohama
Peralta, R., comandante, Military engineers, Manila
Peralta, S. M., inspector of police, Malacca
Perbet, Rev. J. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Petrew, Siam
Percebois, D., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Perchel, pilot, Saigon
Percival, L. H., (Crane Bros.) assistant, Singapore
Percival, R. H., (Reiss & Co.) silk inspector, Shanghai
Percival, W. S., clerk, H.B.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai
Perdijeon, warehouseman, Excise department, Cambodia
Péré, H., painter and contractor, Saigon (absent)
Pereira, A., (*Shanghai Mercury* office) compositor, Shanghai
Pereira, A. C., engineer, Portuguese corvette *Estephania*
Pereira, Rev. A. C. B., curate of cathedral, Macao
Pereira, Rev. A. J. G., chaplain of St. Augustine's church, Macao
Pereira, A. J. G., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
Pereira, A. M. R., (O. & O.S.S. Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Pereira, A. P., clerk, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Shanghai
Pereira, B., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Pereira, B. P., usher, police court, Penang
Pereira, C., compositor, Colonial Press, Singapore

Pereira, D. B., assistant, Medical department, Larut
Pereira, D. J., second clerk, Supreme Court, Singapore
Pereira, E. Z., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Pereira, E., (Ed. Schellhass & Co) clerk, Praya
Pereira, E. A., (New Harbour Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Pereira, E. F., (Maitland & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Pereira, E. J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Pereira, F. L., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Pereira, F. N., (Bond & Drew) clerk, Singapore
Pereira, G. T., (M. J. D. Stephens) clerk, Bank Buildings
Pereira, G. G., clerk, Imperial Treasury, Singapore
Pereira, H. A., interpreter, Portuguese consulate, Shanghai
Pereira, H. A., manager, *Shun-pau* office, Shanghai
Pereira, J., chief clerk, Chartered Bank of I. A. and C., Singapore
Pereira, J., clerk, Land office, Penang
Pereira, J. B., (P. Nuy) assistant, Singapore
Pereira, J. F., clerk, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Shanghai
Pereira, J. G., (Wm. Meyerink & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Pereira, J. L., cashier, Municipality, Singapore
Pereira, J. L., clerk, Surveyor-General's office, Singapore
Pereira, J. L., (New Oriental Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Pereira, J. M. G., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Pereira, J. P., teacher, Government School, Macao
Pereira, J. P., (John Gittins & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Pereira, J. V., Jr., printer, Seminario de S. José, Macao
Pereira, L., assistant, Public Works department, Manila
Pereira, L. A. I., judge, justice of peace, Macao
Pereira, M., surveyor, Public Works department, Malacca
Pereira, M. E. S., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Pereira, N., (C. M. Cazalas & Son) fitter, Singapore
Pereira, P. B., (Logan & Ross) clerk, Penang
Pereira, P., (D. Nowrojee) assistant, Queen's road
Pereira, P. A., clerk, Military department, Macao
Pereira, R. A., clerk, Chinese Insurance Co., Queen's road
Pereira, R. G., clerk, Municipality, Singapore
Pereira, T. A., clerk, Assistant Residency, Perak
Pereira, T. D. S., second lieutenant, Portuguese gunboat *Tamega*
Pereira, T. S., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Shanghai
Pereira, V. S., lawyer, Macao
Pereira, Wm., professor, Commercial School, Macao
Perello, J., (H. G. Brown) assistant, Binajian, Philippines
Perequet, N., clerk, Tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
Peres, J. M., lieutenant quarter-master, National Battalion, Macao
Peres, Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Pereyra y Pereyra, J., treasurer, Mint, Manila
Perez, M., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Perez, M., (M. P. Marqueti) clerk, Manila
Perez, M., Jr., lithographer, Manila
Perez, M. M., archivero, ecclesiastical department, Manila
Perez, P. J., (Perez & Acha) storekeeper, Iloilo
Perez, R., assistant, Philippines General Tobacco Co., Manila
Perham, Rev. J., missionary, Banting and Sebetan, Sarawak
Periam, J., captain, Kiodo Unyu Kaisha str. *Nagato-maru*, Japan
Perim, J., manager, Askolt gold mine, Wladiwostock
Perkins, G., constable, British Consulate, Wuhu
Perkins, H., (Medical Hall) manager, Singapore

Perkins, H. M., (Rogers & Perkins) dentist, Shanghai
Perkins, Rev. H. P., missionary, Tientsin
Perkins, J. A., boarding officer, Immigration office, Penang
Perkins, J. A., captain, steamer *Kiang-kwan*, Shanghai and Hankow
Perks, A. J., collector and magistrate, Klang, Selangor
Peroni, Rev. R., Roman Catholic missionary, Wellington street
Perpetuo, E., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Perraux, Rev. R. N., French missionary, Ayuthia, Siam
Perreau, A. M., chief clerk, stamp office, Singapore
Perrin, A., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Saigon
Perrin, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Perrin, restaurateur, Hanoi
Perrin, tavernkeeper, Saigon
Perrin, Mme., milliner and dressmaker, Saigon
Perrott, E. S., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Perry, I. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) agent, Foochow
Perry, M. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Perry, N., inspector of police
Pertierra, L., contador, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
Pertile, G., (D. Brandt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Pessoa, I. C. da Costa, aide-de-camp to Governor of Macao
Pestana, A., clerk, Singapore Exchange, Singapore
Pestana, A. S., boarding officer, import and export office, Singapore
Pestana, F. A. C., (John Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Pestana, J. C., chief clerk, Supreme Court, Penang
Pestana, P., teacher, Government Schools, Singapore
Pestonjee, P., (Burjorjee Khodadad & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Pestonjee, R., (Burjorjee Khodadad & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Pestonjee, Rustomjee, broker, Shanghai
Petchatnoff, S. A., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Petel, A., Senior, sugar estate owner, Porac-Pampanga, Philippines
Petel, A., Junior, sugar estate owner, Porac-Pampanga, Philippines
Peter, C., (W. R. Scott & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Peter, Bro., assistant, West Point Reformatory
Peters, F., assistant, sanitary department, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Petersen, captain, steamer *Rudolph*, Bangkok
Petersen, A. C., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) foreman shipwright, Singapore
Petersen, F., overseer, Ayer Etain Coir Co., Penang
Petersen, F., second engineer, steamer *Marie*, Hongkong and Manila
Petersen, F. B., (Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.) mining student, Tientsin
Petersen, H. A., (H. A. Petersen & Co.) merchant, Amoy (absent)
Petersen, J. V., K. W., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.), electrician, Nagasaki
Petersen, N. C. K., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) chief clerk, Shanghai
Petersen, P. M., Upper Yangtsze pilot, Shanghai
Patersen, P. W., constable, British consulate, Tamsui
Petersen, R., captain, steamer *Haeshin*, China coast
Peterson, C. F. W., boarding-house keeper, Queen's road west
Peterson, C. M., lightkeeper, Ockseu Island, Amoy
Peterson, H., (Grassi Bros & Co.) overseer, Bangkok
Peterson, H. H., Jr., (W. Hall & Co.) clerk, Penang
Peterson, J., steward, Club Concordia, Shanghai
Petherbridge, W. S., general manager, Ayer Etain Coir Co., Penang
Pethick, W. N., (Pethick, Maclay & Co.) merchant, and U.S. vice-consul, Tientsin
Petit, C., French missionary, Vat-Phleng, Siam
Petit, chief engineer, Tramway Company, Saigon
Petit d'Hesincourt, sub-commissioner of Fonds, Marine department, Saigon

Pettee, Rev. J. H., missionary, Okayama, Japan
Pettersen, G., master mariner, Bangkok
Petterson, C. F., second officer, steamer *Haeshin*, China coast
Pettier, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Yokohama (absent)
Pettigurra, D. J., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) clerk, Taiwanfoo
Peypoch, M., assistant, Spanish Royal Mail Steamers office, Manila
Peyre, E., (Pyre Freres) pastry cook, Yokohama
Peyton, A. D., surgeon, H.B.M. gunboat *Firebrand*
Peyton, F. H., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Zephyr*
Pfaff, L., (H. Müller & Co.) watchmaker, Shanghai
Pfaff, R., (L. Vrard & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Pfankuchen, A. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda, Foochow
Pfützner, G., (Baer Senior & Co.) clerk, Manila
Phelps, T. E., assistant paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Champion*
Philip, Miss, missionary, Peking
Philips, G. J. A., Maritime Customs assistant, Kiukiang
Phillippo, Sir Geo., chief justice, Hongkong
Phillipps, J., third officer, steamer *Douglas*, Hongkong and Foochow
Phillipps, W. G., clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
Phillips, (A. R. Marty) assistant, Haiphong
Phillips, C., preacher, Christian Institute, Singapore
Phillips, C., inspector, protectorate of Chinese, Singapore
Phillips, C., superintendent, Sailors' Home, Singapore
Phillips, F. H., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Phillips, Geo., H.B.M. consul, officiating at Swatow
Phillips, L., assistant examiner, Maritime Customs (absent)
Phillips, R., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Phillips, R. K., cadet, Government service, Sarawak
Phillips, Miss L. E., missionary, Soochow
Phillips, Miss M., M.D. missionary, Soochow
Phipps, A. L., (Phipps, Phipps & Co.) merchant, Foochow (absent)
Phipps, A. J., chief clerk, public works department, Malacca
Phipps, H. G., (Phipps, Phipps & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Phipps, W. T., merchant, Shanghai
Phythian, Capt. R. L., chief of staff, U.S.S. *Trenton*
Piankoff, W. P., (Tetjukoff & Co.) manager, Wladiwostock
Piatkoff, M. F., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) merchant, Hankow (absent)
Piau, E. P., French missionary, Ban-nok-kuak, Siam
Piazzoli, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Wellington street
Picavet, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Pichon, L., M.D., medical practitioner, Shanghai
Pickenpack, O., (Möller & Meisner) assistant, Bangkok
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
Piehl, A., (Pasedag & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Piequet, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Piercy, G., Jr., master, Diocesan school, Bonham road
Pierre, J. B., director of botanical gardens, Saigon (absent)
Piersdorff, A. L., pilot, Swatow
Pierson, master, M. F. steamer *Cantonnais*, Saigon
Pierson, Rev. I., missionary, Pau-ting-foo
Pierson, Miss L. B., missionary, Pau ting-foo
Pierson, Miss L. H., missionary, Yokohama
Piétri, warehouseman, excise department, Saigon
Pignatel, C., (Pignatel & Co.) storekeeper, Nagasaki (absent)
Pignatel, V., (Pignatel & Co.) storekeeper, Nagasaki

Pigott, H. C., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Pigueras, J., magistrate, Manila
Pike, J., Pilot Company, Shanghai
Pike, W., chief officer, steamer *Hankow*, Canton and Hongkong
Pike, W. W., surgeon, army medical department
Pila, L., (Ulysse Pila & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Pila, U., (Ulysse Pila & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Pilatte, purser, M. M. steamer *Menzaleh*, Hongkong and Japan
Pilcher, Rev. L. W., missionary, Tientsin (absent)
Pilishowsky, physician, Russian Legation, Peking
Pillas, treasurer, Saigon
Pillay, A. D. N., clerk, police court, Penang
Pillay, F. A., clerk, land office, Penang
Pillay, J. A., Tamil interpreter, Indian immigration department, Penang
Pillay, J. P. C., Tamil interpreter, Supreme Court, Singapore
Pillet, warehouseman, excise department, Bentre, Cochin-China
Pillon, F., carpenter, Yokohama
Pillot, purser, M. M. steamer *Volga*, Hongkong and Japan
Pim, T., (Bathgate & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Foochow
Pinckvoss, J. H., (Lucas & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Pineau, E., (Pequignot & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Pineda, C., solicitor, Iloilo
Pineda, E., Liberia Española, Manila
Pineda, J., second overseer, "El Oriente" tobacco manufacturing Co., Manila
Pinel, John, (Geo. Oliver & Co.) merchant, Foochow and Shanghai (absent)
Pinelli, warehouseman, excise department, Bienhoa, Cochin-China
Pinn, J. F., manager, *Japan Herald* office, Yokohama
Pinna, F. F., (Noronha & Co.) compositor, Zetland street
Pinna, J. de, writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Pinson, C., drillmaster, Siamese Army, Bangkok
Pinto, Rev. N. J. T., vicar of Portuguese mission, Singapore
Pinto, R., organist, Roman Catholic Church
Pinzon, D. del R., judge, Tondo district, Manila (absent)
Piper, G. S., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Piqueras, J., ayudante, Inspeccion de Montes, Manila
Piquot, warehouseman, excise department, Camau, Cochin-China
Pires, J. S., assistant engineer, Portuguese gunboat *Tamega*
Pirie, H. R., writer and teacher of English, Yokohama
Pirkis, A. E., accountant, British Legation, Peking
Pirla, J., commander of engineers, Naval arsenal, Manila
Piron, E., professor of singing, piano, &c., Queen's road
Piron, L., professor of French and piano, Queen's road
Piry, P., Maritime Customs assistant, (absent)
Piry, T., Maritime Customs assistant, (absent)
Pita, A., vice-consul for Spain, Amoy (absent)
Piterskey, V. J., (Tokmakoff, Molotkoff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Pitman, G. D., captain, steamer *Namoa*, Hongkong and Foochow
Pitman, John, captain, steamer *Milton*, Hongkong and Canton
Pitman, John, Tokio and Hongkong
Piton, Rev. C. P., missionary, Basil Mission, Lilong, Canton
Piton-Bressant, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Pittar, Rev. Fr., S.J., Roman Catholic missionary, & manager St. Xavier School, S'hai
Pitts, W., foreman, locomotive dept., Government railway service, Yokohama
Pittsfrude, J. H., warder, gaol, Singapore
Pivert, chancelier, French Residency, Namdinh
Plá, Rev. C., Roman Catholic missionary, Foochow

Placé, A. M., marine officer, Post-office
Placé, C. de S., writer, procurador's department, Macao
Place, F., compositor, *Typographia Mercantil*, Macao
Placé, F L., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Shanghai
Place, J. E., pilot, Newchwang
Placé, J. L., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Place, L. de S., (Syme & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Plage, M., second engineer, str. *Cheang Hock Kian*, Singapore and Hongkong
Plage, P., (China Sugar Refining Co.) foreman, Swatow
Planey, V. C. de, acting French consul-general, Shanghai
Planté, trader, Haiphong
Planter, A., surgeon major, army medical department, Manila
Plate, F., (Mitsu Bishi Mail S.S. Co.) agent, Hiogo
Platt, A. R , medical practitioner, and U.S. consul, Chefoo
Platt, Jos., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Playfair, F. W. W., assistant, British Consulate, Nagasaki
Playfair, G. M. H., interpreter and pro-consul, British consulate, Amoy
Playfair, G. W. F., (New Oriental Bank) manager, Yokohama
Plenderleath, C. W. M., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Firebrand*
Plesnewich, L. A., (Tokmakoff, Molotkoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Plessis, Rev. M. P. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Osaka
Plettner, F., master mariner, Bangkok
Plitt, C., chemist & druggist, Manila
Plivard, sous-commissaire, naval department, Hanoi
Plumb, Rev. Nathan J., missionary, Foochow
Plumbe, J. H., lieutenant of marines, H.B.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*
Plunkett, Hon. F. R., H.B.M. Minister plenipotentiary, Tokio
Poate, H., surgeon dentist, Wyndham street
Poate, Rev. T. P., missionary, Yokohama
Poate, W., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Poate, W. H., (Mackenzie & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
Pocock, T. G., captain, steamer *Thales*, China coast
Poell, Rev. Fr. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Hankow
Poesnecker, L., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) merchant, Praya
Pohl, H., (Pohl Freres & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Pohl, J., (Pohl Freres & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Pohl, S., (Pohl Freres & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Poignand, W., wharfinger, Associated Wharves, Shanghai
Pointer A., assistant, Horse Repository, Garden road
Poirier, Mlle., (Mme. Paté) dressmaker, Saigon
Poirrier, V., (J. Tournier) assistant, Saigon
Poitevin, L., proprietor, "Sweetmeat Castle," Shanghai
Pokrofsky, J., assistant, Telegraph office, Wladiwostock
Polder, L. van de, sec. interpreter, Netherlands, Swedish, & Danish Legations, Yokohama
Pole, Rev. G. H., missionary, Osaka
Poletti, P., Maritime Customs clerk, Tientsin
Polglase, J., assistant secretary, Municipality, Singapore
Poli, G. D., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Polishwalla, M. B., cotton and yarn broker, Aberdeen street
Polite, Geo., proprietor, "Toilet Club," Shanghai
Pollard, E. R. H., staff surgeon, H.B.M. sloop *Albatross*
Pollard, T., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Pollet, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Pollitt, J. S., (Barlow & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Pollock, John, medical practitioner, Swatow
Pollock, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Wuhu

Pombo, A. L., commandante of carabineros, Manila
Pommayrac, J. de, chancelier, French consulate, Shanghai
Ponce, E., agent, Compania General de Tabacos, Batangas, Philippines
Poncet, telegraph overseer, Mytho, Cochin-China
Ponchon, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Pond, J. A., accountant, Municipal Council offices, Shanghai
Pons, Colonel of troops, Saigon
Pont Bellanger, de, deputy judge, Saigon
Pontes, Jr., M. da S., vice-consul for Brazil, Shanghai
Pontillon, commander of cruiser *Parceval*, Haiphong
Pook, sub-lieutenant, H.I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
Poole, G., (Gilfillan,, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Pooles, F., (John Little & Co) assistant, Singapore
Poonegur, N. E., (N. Mody & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Poons, E. L., dresser, Bukit Muniah Hospital, Province Wellesley
Pope, C., (M.B.M.S.S. Co.) godownkeeper, Yokohama
Popoff, A., (Kunst & Albers) clerk, Wladivostock
Popoff, F., secretary, Governor's office, Wladiwostock
Popoff, P., interpreter, Russian Legation, Peking
Popoff, P. A., (A. A. Belogolovy) clerk, Tientsin
Popoff, S., Russian Minister, Peking
Popp, B., Upper Yangtsze pilot, Shanghai
Popp, E., (M. Raspe & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Pors, M., (Paul Heinemann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Portaria, E. V. P., compositor, National Printing Press, Hollywood road
Portaria, V. P. M. de, (*Shanghai Mercury* office) compositor, Shanghai
Porte, B., (Messageries Maritimes) second commissaire, Shanghai
Portell, Rev. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Haiphong
Porteous, W., inspector of police, Penang
Porter, Rev. H. D., M.D., missionary, P'ang Chia, Shantung
Porter, Rev. J. B., missionary, Kanazawa, Japan
Porter, Miss F. E., missionary, Kanazawa, Japan
Portes, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Portier, E., assistant, French Municipal department, Shanghai
Portley, W., cadet, colonial secretary's office, Singapore
Portman, B., assistant magistrate, Perak
Portnagin, P., (Kunst & Albers) clerk, Wladiwostock
Posch, W., (China and Japan Trading Co.) acting manager, Hiogo
Positano, Cav. V., consul for Italy, Yokohama
Posnett, constable, British Legation, Peking (absent)
Posthumus, O. P., harbour master, Fusan, Corea
Pot, J. J. van der, minister for Netherlands, Sweden & Norway, & Denmark, Yokohama
Potteaux, Annamite interpreter, Saigon
Potts, Wm., captain, steamer *Ningpo*, Hongkong and Shanghai
Pouget, Rev. L., French Roman Catholic mission, Singapore
Poulin, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Poulter, Thos., assistant, Luzon Sugar Refinery, Manila
Pounstone, H. C., ensign, U.S.S. *Trenton*
Pourchez, professor of music, municipal girl's school, Saigon
Powell, C. S., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Powell, F., assistant protector of Chinese, Singapore
Powell, R. H., assistant commissary general, Singapore
Powell, W., (W. Powell & Co.) draper, Queen's road
Power, A. J., superintendent engineer, Prye river Dock, Penang
Powers, R. H., (R. H. Powers & Co.) storekeeper, and marshal U.S. consulate, Nagasaki
Powlett, A. T., captain, H.B.M.S. *Champion*

Pownall, C. A. W., resident engineer, Railway department, Kobe
Powys, E., (Berrick Bros.) assistant, Yokohama
Poyan Belle Isle, de, director of Marine Artillery, Saigon
Poymiro, second deputy, administration of justice, Saigon
Poynter, J., Maritime Customs tide surveyor and harbour master, Chinkiang
Pozas, R., agent, Laguna and other steamers, Manila
Pozo, J. del, assistant, Custom House, Manila
Prado, N., del, professor of philosophy, University, Manila
Prat, G., (Russell & Co.) silk inspector, Canton
Pratt, B. H., assistant, *Japan Gazette* office, Yokohama
Pratt, Geo., chief officer, steamer *Yangtsze*, Hongkong and Shanghai
Pratt, N., captain, steamer *Kiangteen*, Shanghai and Ningpo
Preciado, T., wine merchant, Iloilo
Prenger, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Sandakan
Prentice, J., (Boyd & Co.) engineer and shipwright, Shanghai
Presgrave, D. G., secretary to municipality, Singapore
Presgrave, E. W., (Presgrave & Clutton) advocate and solicitor, Penang
Presgrave, P. O. M., paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Preux, Le, paymaster, cruiser *Hamelin*, Haiphong
Prevost, F., chief engineer, steamer *Kiangfoo*, Shanghai and Hankow
Preysler, G., (José Reyes) assistant, Manila
Preysler, J., (José Reyes) assistant, Manila
Price, A. F., surgeon, U.S.S. *Ossipee*
Price, Alex., bill broker, and secretary of Chamber of Commerce & H'kow Club, Hankow
Price, B. J., (B. J. Price & Co.) storekeeper, Chefoo
Price, C. J., Maritime Customs assistan tidesurveyor, Amoy
Price, G. U., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Price, H. L., (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Price, Hon. John M., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., surveyor-general
Price, John, surgeon, H.B.M. sloop *Flying Fish*
Prichard, A. T., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Prichard, G. H., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Prieto, L., (Baer Senior & Co.) clerk, Manila
Primrose, Lieut. G. A., H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
Primrose, W. M., (Primrose & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
Prinet, third secretary, French Legation, Tokio
Prior, J. O., (G. Domoney & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Pritchard, H. L. L., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
Pritchard, G. H., (Ramsay & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
Pritty, Miss B. M., missionary, Moukden
Pritzsche, Rev. C., missionary, Basil Mission (absent)
Procacci, D. V., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
Prodeau, chief of permanent way construction, railway works, Saigon
Prodhomme, J. B., French missionary, Muang Ubon, Siam
Prodhomme, secretary to Bishop, Saigon
Proenca, P. A. A., surgeon, gunboat *Tamega*, Macao
Pronck, E. J., second clerk, Magistrate's court, Sandakan
Prosch, G., (E. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Praya
Prosch, Gustav, (Bush Brothers) clerk, Newchwang
Prosper, Bro., teacher, St. Joseph's College, Robinson road
Protheroe, Thos, bible colporteur, American Bible society, Chinkiang
Provost, A., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Provost, P., professor, Taberd school, Saigon
Prowse, F., accountant, *Japan Mail* office, Yokohama
Pruen, W. L., China Inland missionary, Chefoo
Pruitt, Rev. C. W., missionary, Chefoo

Pryer, H., (Bisset & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Pryer, W. B., government resident, Sandakan
Puech, third engineer, M. M. str. *Volga*, Hongkong and Japan
Puente, A. de la, restaurant keeper, Manila
Puente y Olea, L. de la, letrado consultor, intendencia de hacienda, Manila
Puertas, F. Diaz y, (Dias Puertas & Co.) printer, Manila
Puetz, J., secretary, German consulate, Yokohama
Pugh, W., (Evans, Pugh & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Puhlmann, A., proprietor, "Adelphi Hotel," Singapore
Puigdollers, E., apothecary, Manila
Pullen, H., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) tea inspector, Kiukiang
Pundleider, Rev. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Sandakan
Purcell, G. H., (W. Birt & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Purcell, J., (Engineering & Mining Co.) overman, Tientsin
Purcell, P. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Purcell, S. (Engineering and Mining Co.) sub-overman, Tientsin
Purcell, W., (Kelly & Walsh, assistant, Shanghai
Purchas, Chas., D.A. commissary general of Ordnance, Singapore
Purdon, Jas. Jr., (Purdon & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Purdon, John G., (Maitland & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Purdon, J. M., assistant, commr. of lands, Kudat, Br. North Borneo
Purkis, E. H., gunner, H.B.M. gunboat *Zephyr*
Purple, Miss J. A., missionary, Shanghai
Purvis, A. B., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Purvis, J. M., broker, Singapore
Pustau, T. J. E. von., merchant, Hongkong and Canton
Puttfarcken, M., (Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Puyols, F., telegraph clerk, Manila
Pye, Chas., (Odell & Leyburn) clerk, Foochow
Pye, R. H., (Fearon, Low & Co.) merchant, and consul for Denmark, Amoy
Pyke, Rev. J. H, missionary, Peking
Pym, E. T., Maritime Customs assistant, Hankow

Quade, E., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
Qubick, Rev. J. T., missionary, Japan
Quelch, C. B., (Quelch & Co.) shipchandler, Swatow
Quententi, A. H., capitan-teniente, horse guards, Manila
Quero, F., assistant, adminis. colecciones y labores, Manila
Quérolo, C., third officer, M. M. str. *Tanais*, Hongkong and Japan
Quéroux, E., telegraphist, telegraph department, Bangkok
Quick, Jno. C., clerk, Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co., Shanghai
Quin, Jas., sergeant of police, Singapore
Quincey, W., inspector of police
Quinton, A. W., reporter, *China Mail*, Wyndham street
Quioga, J. Malcampo, (Malcampo & Co.) merchant, Amoy

Rabadan, M., surgeon, army medical department, Manila
Rackley, J. S., warder, gaol, Malacca
Radamelle, F., assistant, Messageries Maritimes, Praya
Radcliffe, F. J., clerk, chief office, Treasury, Perak
Rademacker, captain, steamer *Sury Wongsee*, Bangkok and Singapore
Raliguet, Captain R. L. J., commandant at Thuan-an, Hué
Rae, Geo., inspector of nuisances, sanitary department
Rae, J., resident engineer, pumping station, Municipality, Singapore
Rae, W., Maritime Customs tidesurveyor and harbour master, Hoihow
Rae, W., (North, Thompson & Co.) chemist, Yokohama

Rae, W., sergeant of police, Hiogo
Rago, A. de, (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Shanghai
Rago, billiard setter, Shanghai
Ragon, (Ragon & Josserand) hairdresser, Saigon
Ragotsky, assessor, Circuit Court of Justice, Wladiwostock
Raguet, Rev. E., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Rahamin, A. J., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Rahimtoolabhoy, M., (Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy) clerk, Wellington street
Raimondi, Right Rev. T. J., D.D., vicar apostolic, Roman Catholic bishop
Rainford, T., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Kiushiu maru*, Japan
Rainier, J. L., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Malacca
Ralston, J., (New Oriental Bank) assist. accountant, Yokohama
Ramasse, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Ramirez de Arellano, E., solicitor, Manila
Ramirez, F., (F. Ramirez & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
Ramirez, J. F., "La Puerta del Sol," storekeeper, Manila
Ramirez, M., inspector-general of public works, Manila
Ramirez, S., doctoral, Cabildo Eclesiastico, Manila
Ramonda, E. R. (J. P. Marmande) assistant, Queen's Road
Ramos, J. A., proprietor, bazaar "La Gran Bretaña," Manila
Ramos, A. M. y., assayer, mint, Manila
Ramos, C., sugar manufacturer, Iloilo.
Ramos, H., alcayde, Bilibid Gaol, Manila
Rampendahl, H., (Tillson, Herrmann Co.) clerk, Manila
Ramsay, C. A., (Buck & Ramsay) tailor, Shanghai
Ramsay, C. H., (Ramsay & Co.) commission agent, Bangkok
Ramsay, G. E. O., inspecting engineer, Marine department, Tokio
Ramsay, H. F., merchant, Hankow
Ramsay, R., (F. H. England & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
Ramsay, R. H., (Ramsay & Co.) commission agent, Bangkok (absent)
Ramsay, T. C., assistant, Russell & Co.'s Kin Lee Yuen & Hongkew Wharves, S'hai
Ramsey, Wm., supdt. engineer, Scottish Oriental S. S. Co., Queen's road
Ranchot, chancelier, French consulate, Haiphong
Randolph, Mrs. A. E., missionary, Hangchow
Ranfaing, Rev. J. B., French missionary, Chant'aboon, Siam
Rangel, A., retired civil officer, Macao
Rangel, J. M., (A. & F. Bielfeld) clerk, Shanghai
Rangel, J , broker and Portuguese master, Victoria boys' school, Hollywood road
Rangel, S., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Hiogo
Rangel, S. J., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Rankin, Miss D., missionary, Nantsiang, Shanghai
Rankin, Miss L., missionary, Nantsiang, Shanghai
Rankin, T., chief engineer, steamer *Zafiro*, Hongkong and Manila
Ranking, H. L., auditor of state accounts, Perak
Rapalje, Rev. D., missionary, Amoy (absent)
Raphael, R. S., merchant, Shanghai
Rapp, F., auctioneer and commission agent, Zetland street
Rappa, G., apprentice, government medical department, Singapore
Rappa, Geo., chief clerk, Magistracy, Singapore
Rappa, H., apprentice, government medical department, Singapore
Rappa, H. C., apprentice, public works department, Penang
Rashbrooke, H. S., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Sapphire*
Rasmussen, C., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) telegraphist, Shanghai
Rasmussen, P. W., lightkeeper, Kintoan lightship, Shanghai
Raspe, M., (M. Raspe & Co.,) merchant, Yokohama
Rath, E., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore

Rathborne, A. B., (Hill & Rathborne) manager, Malacca
Rathgen, C., prof. of public law and statistics, Imperial university, Tokio
Rathje, baker, government service, Bangkok
Rathsam, Th., student interpreter, German Legation, Peking
Rattanjee, H., manager, Family store, Queen's road
Rattinon, clerk, Excise department, Saigon
Rauch, C. A., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Raven, E. A., commission agent, Canton (absent)
Ravenhill, Lieut. E. E., "The Buffs," East Kent Regiment
Rawlins, E., warder, gaol, Singapore
Rawlinson, C. J., (Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Rawlinson, R. H., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Rawsthorne, F. W., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Raxworthy, C., paymaster, H.B.M. sloop *Daring*
Ray, A., second officer, steamer *Rory*, China coast
Ray, E. C., (Morris & Ray) shipbroker, Bank Buildings
Ray, R., manager Golden Grove Estate, Penang Sugar Estate Co., Penang
Ray, W. H., secretary, China Traders' Insurance Co., Queen's road
Raynal, G., merchant, Stanley street
Raynal, T., hairdresser, Saigon
Read, A. C., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Read, H. H., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Read, Thos., constable, British consulate, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Read, Hon. W. H. M., (A. L. Johnston & Co.) merchant, & Netherlands Consul-gl. S'pore
Real, C. G. del, assistant, Tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
Rearick, P. A., chief engineer, U.S.S. *Juniata*
Rebbeck, J. K., (Geo. Fenwick & Co.) engineer, Wanchai
Reboul, E., chief telegraphist, Kauchauburee, Siam
Reboul e Ysasi, E., ayudante mayor, arsenal, Manila
Rebufat, first lieutenant, M. M. steamer *Volga*, Hongkong and Japan
Rebullida, C., alferero, Guardia Civil Veterana, Manila
Recker, A., proprietor, Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore
Reddelien, A., (A. Reddelien & Co.) mert., & con. for Netherlands, Sweden, &c., Nagasaki
Reddelien, G., (C. Illies & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Reding, J. E., agent, China Traders' Ins. Co., and consul for Russia, Shanghai
Reed, A. J., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Reed, W., (W. Brower) assistant, Queen's road
Reeks, A. J., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Rees, C. A., (David Gilmour) silk inspector, Shanghai
Rees, Rev. W. H., missionary, Peking
Reeves, Geo., Maritime Customs boat officer, Chefoo
Reeves, W., master mariner, Bangkok
Reeves, W., (Wilfred Reeves & Co.) engineer, &c., Swatow
Regagnon, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Regalado, J., trader, Iloilo
Regidor, R., secretary, telegraph department, Manila
Rego, A. A. do, captain, police force, Macao
Rehders, E., (A. Cordes & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
Reichardt, T., hide inspector, Birt's Wharf, Shanghai
Reid, Rev. C. F., missionary, Soochow
Reid, D., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Hiogo-maru*, Japan
Reid, D., Maritime Customs boat officer, Canton
Reid, F., broker, Shanghai
Reid, Rev. G., missionary, Chefoo
Reid, J. P., (W. M. Strachan & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Reid, W., clerk of works, Public Works department, Penang

Reidel, K. A., (Blaze, Reidel & Co.) druggist, Penang
Reidy, P., foreman, Ordnance Store department, Singapore
Reiff, R., (Boyes & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Reifsnyder, Dr. E., medical missionary, Shanghai
Reilhac, clerk, Supreme Court, Saigon
Reilly, F. E., proprietor "Central Hotel," and "The Point" Hotel, Shanghai
Reimer, G., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Reimer, J., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Reimers, C. F., merchant and commission agent, Hakodate
Reimers, Otto, (P. Heinemann & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Reina, F. B., manager, Universal Hotel, Bangkok
Reinfeldt, R., (Sander & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Reinsdorf, F., student interpreter, German Legation, Peking
Reis, F. J., dos, chief engineer, Portuguese corvette *Estephania*
Reis, S. A. de, chief clerk, Post office, Penang
Reis e Cunha, Rev. J. dos, missionary, Timor
Remedios, A. dos, (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.), clerk, Kowloon
Remedios, A. dos, (Remedios & Co.) clerk, Praya
Remedios, A. A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Remedios, A. F. dos, (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, Praya
Remedios, A. M. dos (Chartered Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Remedios, A. F. dos, Jr., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Remedios, A. F. dos, (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Remedios, A. G. dos, (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, Praya
Remedios, B. F. S., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Remedios, C. C. dos, (Russell & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Remedios, C. C. dos, (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Remedios, E. A. dos, writer, Royal Naval Hospital
Remedios, E. F. X. dos, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) draughtsman, Praya
Remedios, E. G., clerk, Chartered Bank of India, &c., Foochow
Remedios, F., (Wotton & Deacon) clerk, Queen's road
Remedios, F. dos, chief clerk, Land office, Perak
Remedios, F. dos, clerk, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hiogo
Remedios, F. A., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph. Co.) accountant, Queen's road
Remedios, F. dos, (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Pedder's wharf
Remedios, F. J. dos, (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, Praya
Remedios, F. X., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Remedios, G. dos, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Remedios, G. F. dos, (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Remedios, J. M. dos, (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Remedios, José A. dos, (Remedios & Co.) merchant, Praya
Remedios, J. C. dos, (Remedios & Co.) clerk, Praya
Remedios, J. M. dos, (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
Remedios, Luis, secretary, Clero Catedral, Manila
Remedios, M. A. dos, merchant, Macao
Remedios, R. J. dos, (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Remedios, R. A., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Hiogo
Remedios, R. G., writer, Naval Yard
Remedios, S. V. dos, (Cohen & Georg) clerk, Queen's road
Remedios, S. A. dos, (Macleod & Co.) clerk, Manila
Remedios, S. B., (Hall and Holtz Co-operative Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Remedios, T. dos, (American Trading Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Remedios, V. dos, (J. M. Armstrong) clerk, Queen's road
Remusat, J. L., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
Renard, Ed., (A. Spooner, Ed. Renard & Co.) merchant, Saigon (absent)
Renard, L., (A. Spooner, Ed. Renard & Co.) merchant, Saigon (absent)

Renard, M., (De Vigan & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Renauld, French Resident General, Krattie, Cambodia
Renault, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Rennie, Sir R. T., judge, H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, Shanghai
Rennie, T., M.D., (Rennie & Adam) medical practitioner, Foochow
Renny, J. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Rentzsch, F. J., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Foochow
Renwick, W., physician & surgeon, Nagasaki
Repenn, J. A., steward, Club Germania, Yokohama
Retz, F., merchant, Yokohama
Reubert, E., (P. Sartorius) assistant, Manila
Reuchlin, usher, municipal boys' school, Saigon
Reuchlin, G., slaughter house foreman, Municipal Council, Saigon
Reusch, Rev. C. G., missionary, Basil Mission (absent)
Reuss, A., (Wladiwostock Brewery) brewer, Wladiwostock
Reutens, G. S., clerk, Marine department, Singapore
Reutens, J., clerk, court of requests, Penang
Reutens, P., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Penang
Reutens, P. A., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
Reutens, P. A., (W. R. Scott & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Reutens, V., clerk, Penang Club, Penang
Reutens, V., (Presgrave & Clutton) managing clerk, Penang
Reuter, A., (Pustau & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Reuter, E. L., (Pustau & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Revertégat, second engineer, M. M. steamer *Saigon*, Haiphong and Saigon
Reveilère, commander of Marine, Saigon
Revilla, F., ecclesiastical department, Manila
Révilliod, J., chief secretary, Municipal Council, Saigon
Revsbeck, N. C., captain, steamer *Activ*, Hongkong and Southern ports
Rex, A. B., (Iveson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Rey, purveyor, Messageries Maritimes, Saigon
Rey, P., assistant, Russell & Co.'s Silk Filature, Shanghai
Rey, Rev. J. P., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
Reyes, A., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Manila
Reyes, A., (José Reyes) clerk, Calbalogan, Philidpines
Reyes, A. C., (Battle Hermanos & Co.) clerk, Manila
Reyes, B., (Birchal, Robinson & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Reyes, C., naval effects manufacturer, Manila
Reyes, F. O., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Reyes, G., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Reyes, J., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer, Manila
Reyes, J. J., merchant, Bohol, Philippines
Reyes, J. N. C., carriage builder, Manila
Reyes, José, shipchandler, Manila
Reyes, José, (Birchal, Robinson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Reyes, José M., shipchandler, Manila (absent)
Reyes, M., (C. Reyes) assistant, Manila
Reyes, M. de las, (E. M. Barretto & Co.) clerk, Manila
Reyes, M., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
Reyes, N., (L. Genu) clerk, Manila
Reyes, P. F., (Chartered Bank of India, &c.), clerk, Manila
Reyes, R., (José Reyes) assistant, Manila
Reyes, V., "La Puerta del Sol," storekeeper, Manila
Reyes y Gabriel, J., escribano, real audiencia, Manila
Reymond, J. B., Hotel d'Europe, Hiogo
Reyna, J., foundry, Iloilo

Reynaud, (Reynaud & Faure) commission agent, Haiphong
Reynaud, J. Yokohama
Reynaud, N., Saigon
Reynaud, P. M., Bishop in charge, Roman Catholic mission, Ningpo
Reyne, M., contador, Tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
Reyne, S. B. R., assistant surveyor, Public Works department, Selangor
Reynell, A. E., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Reynell, H. E., merchant, and consul for Portugal, Hiogo
Reynold, H. A., assistant, Customs, Fusan, Corea
Reynolds, M., (Macleod & Co.) clerk, Manila
Reynolds, T. J., broker, Manila
Reynolds, T. J. R., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
Reynolds, master mariner, Bangkok
Rhees, Rev. H. H., missionary, Hiogo
Rhein, G., storekeeper, Shanghai
Rhein, J., secretary interpreter, Netherlands Legation, Peking
Rheinart, inspector of native affairs, Saigon
Riach, J., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Shanghai
Riano, Rev. M., Roman Catholic vicar apostolic, Haiphong
Ribail, brigadier, Excise department, Saigon
Ribeiro, A. A. V., foreman, *Daily Press* office, Wyndham street
Ribeiro, A. A. R. A., first lieutenant, Portuguese gunboat *Tamega*
Ribeiro, A. F., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Ribeiro, A. J. V., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Ribeiro, A. J. V., clerk, revenue department, Macao
Ribeiro, A., Jr., (Ed. Schellhass & Co,) clerk, Praya
Ribeiro, D., (Noronha & Co.) compositor, Zetland St.
Ribeiro, F. C. V., (Langfeldt & Mayers) clerk, Yokohama
Ribeiro, F. F., (Borneo Company) clerk, Queen's road
Ribeiro, F. I., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Ribeiro, F. V., clerk, Auditor-general's office
Ribeiro, F. V., recebedor, Recebedoria das Decimas, Macao
Ribeiro, F. X. V., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Ribeiro, J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Ribeiro, J. M. V., *Hiogo News* office, Hiogo
Ribeiro, J. M. V., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Ribeiro, J., storekeeper, Macao
Ribeiro, M., consul for Portugal, Singapore
Ribeiro, R. V., (Kelly & Walsh) compositor, Queen's road
Ribeiro, S., assistant, Taikoo Sugar Refining Co., Quarry Bay
Ribeiro, V., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Riber, J., (Kunst & Albers) clerk, Wladiwostock
Ricardo, A. D., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Champion*
Riccard, H. J. H., superintendent of police, Singapore (absent)
Ricco, E., clerk, French Municipal council, Shanghai
Rice, E. W., commission agent, Shanghai
Rice, G. E., United States vice-consul general, Yokohama
Rice, H. G., deputy assistant commissary general
Ricetti, B., (A. Mayer) engineer, Saigon
Richard, J., ecclesiastical department, Manila
Richard, Rev. T., missionary, Taiyuen-foo, Shansi
Richard, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Richards, C. P., detective inspector of police, Singapore
Richards, C. W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Richards, F. E., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Richards, F. M., chief officer, receiving ship *Wellington*, Shanghai

Richards, G. C., pilot, Newchwang
Richards, H. D., civil engineer, Singapore
Richards, J. F., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Richards, P. apprentice, public works dept., Singapore
Richards, T., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Richards, W. H., (J. Witte & Co.) engineer, Manila
Richards, Miss C. B., missionary, Nagasaki
Richardson, A., (Howarth, Erskine & Co.) foreman, Singapore
Richardson, F., third engineer, steamer *Kiangfoo*, Shanghai and Hankow
Richardson, R. L., (Bradley & Co.) clerk, Swatow
Richardson, T. W., (Bradley & Co.) merchant, Swatow (absent)
Richelieu, A. de, captain, H.S.M. yacht *Vesatri*, Bangkok
Richelieu, Jr., lieutenant, government service, Bangkok
Richerolles, engineer, railway works, Saigon
Richmond, T. G., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Richter, A., hat manufacturer, Manila
Richter, B., (A. Richter) assistant, Manila
Richter, R., (A. Richter) assistant, Manila
Richter, staff paymaster, H.I. German M.S. *Stosch*
Richter, Dr., assistant surgeon, H.I. German M.S. *Stosch*
Rickerby, A., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Rickerby, C. D., (Browne & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Rickett, C. B., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) acting agent, Penang
Rickett, J., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) agent, Yokohama
Ricketts, O., superintendent of roads, Sarawak
Ricketts, Miss C. M., missionary, Swatow
Rickman, C. Le Bas, Maritime Customs assistant, Swatow
Ricon, W., (Speidel & Co.) clerk, Haiphong
Riddell, Rev. W., medical missionary, Swatow
Riddick, Miss S. L., missionary, Tokio
Riddock, R., chief engineer, str. *Kong Beng*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Riechmann, J. J., (A. Markwald & Co.) merchant & Austrian consul, Bangkok
Rief, J., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Rigoreau, J., chancelier, French consulate, Arbuthnot road
Rijayran, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Riley, J. H., missionary, Chêntu
Ringer, B. S., physician, Amoy
Ringer, F., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) merchant, and consul for Belgium, Nagasaki
Ringer, J. M., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Rioja, R., commissary, army administration, Manila
Riotaud, cruiser *Hamelin*, Haiphong
Ristelhueber, P., French consul, Tientsin
Ritchie, H. A., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ritchie, J., (Griffin & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Ritchie, W., chief officer, steamer *Amoy*, Hongkong and Shanghai
Ritter, E., (Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Ritter, G., proprietor, Astor House Hotel, Tientsin
Ritter, G., (Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Ritter, M., director, Cai Nhum Minor Seminary, Saigon
Riva, A., assistant, Russell & Co.'s Silk Filature, Shanghai
Rivera, J., clerk, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
Rivera, J. G., telegraph clerk, Manila
Rivera, J. P. de, administrador de hacienda publica, Manila (absent)
Rivera, T. master of school, San José hospital, Manila
Rivero, E. T., linguist, British Consulate, Shanghai
Rivers, W., inspector of police

Rivet, Rev. F., French Roman Catholic mission, Singapore
Rivet, warehouseman, Excise department, Cambodia
Rivière, commissaire, M. F. steamer *Francis Garnier*, Saigon
Rivière, B., chief officer, M. M. steamer *Tanais*, Hongkong and Japan
Rivière, H., (J. A. Rivière & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Rivière, J. A., merchant, Saigon
Rivilla, J., professor of theology, University, Manila
Rivington, Chas., share broker and proprietor *Shanghai Mercury*, Shanghai
Rizzi, J. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
Roach, J. S., chief officer, steamer *Namoa*, China coast
Robarts, C. M., (W. Powell & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Robarts, J. A. T., linguist, Procurador's department, Macao
Robarts, J., (Gaze & Fairall) assistant, Queen's road
Robarts, R. R., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Icehouse street
Robb, W., (New Harbour Dock Co.) assistant engineer, Singapore
Roveck, J. M. de, sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Espoir*
Robertos, J. compositor, "Imprimerie Commerciale," Singapore
Roberts, A., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Roberts, C., assistant purser, receiving ship *Corea*, Shanghai
Roberts, E. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Roberts, E. L., manager, Penang Plantation Co., Penang
Roberts, E. L., manager, Penang Plantation Co., Penang
Roberts, G., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Chefoo
Roberts, H. M., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Roberts, Rev. J. H., missionary, Kalgan
Roberts, J., diver, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Roberts, J. E., Malay interpreter, Magistracy, Singapore
Roberts, J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shanghai
Roberts, J. P., marine surveyor, supt. of Russell & Co.'s steamers, Shanghai
Roberts, J., master, Tugboat Association, Shanghai
Roberts, J. S., turnkey, British Consular gaol, Yokohama
Roberts, Cy. sergt.-major M., sub-marine mining storekeeper, R. E. department
Roberts, R. G., (Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Roberts, Rev. Thos., chaplain, H.B.M.S. *Curacoa*
Roberts, W., chief engineer, steamer *Hailoong*, China coast
Roberts, W., assistant, sanitary department, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Robertson, A., second engineer, steamer *Hsean*, China coast
Robertson, A., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Robertson, A. L., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Robertson, D. F., (Kildoyle & Robertson) engineer, Yokohama
Robertson, H. J., architect and builder, Foochow
Robertson, J., assistant surveyor, Sandakan
Robertson, J. B, (Straits Insurance Co.) clerk, Singapore
Robertson, J. H., M.D., medical practitioner, Singapore
Robertson, J. S., (New Harbour Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Robertson, R. J., third engineer, steamer *Cheang Hock Kian*, Singapore and Hongkong
Robertson, R. A., merchant, Yokohama
Robertson, Russell B., consul for Great Britain, Yokohama
Robertson, W., foreman of engineer shop, Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore
Robertson, W., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Toyoshima-maru*, Japan
Robertson, W. B., assistant accountant, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Queen's road
Robertson, Wm., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Shanghai (absent)
Robins, M., (M. Robins & Co.) exchange office, Shanghai
Robinson, A., solicitor, Shanghai
Robinson, A. L., (W. M. Strachan & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Robinson, Ed., barrister-at-law, Shanghai

Robinson, G. G., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Robinson, G. T., assistant engineer, Rawang Tin Mine, Selangor
Robinson, H. R., lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Espoir*
Robinson, J., Upper Yangtsze pilot, Shanghai
Robinson, J., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Nagoya-maru*, Japan
Robinson, Rev. J., missionary, Tientsin
Robinson, L. W., chief engineer, U.S.S. *Ossipee*
Robinson, Surgeon-Major J., senior army medical officer, Singapore
Robinson, N. J., (Birchal, Robinson & Co.) merchant, Manila and Cebu
Robinson, S. R., (Robinson & Co.) manager, Singapore
Robinson, W. J., (Butterfield & Swire) tea inspector, Foochow
Robinson, Miss Mary E., missionary, Chinkiang
Robison, Richard D., (Wilkin & Robison) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Robles, Z., inspector, Intendencia de Hacienda, Manila
Robles, Z., milliner, Iloilo
Robles, Z., veterinary surgeon, Iloilo
Robless, E. N., clerk, police department, Penang
Robless, R. R., clerk, court of requests, Penang
Rocca, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
Roch, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Rocha, A. A. da, purser, steamer *Powan*, Hongkong & Canton
Rocha, A. da, clerk, Telegraph Office, Macao
Rocha, A. L, marine surveyor, and professor, nautical academy, Manila
Rocha, C. J. de, (Holliday, Wise & Co.,) clerk, Praya
Rocha, F. da, clerk, commissao do hospital militar de S. Januario, Macao
Rocha, F. de P. M. da, clerk, revenue office, Macao
Rocha, J. G., member of adminis. council, & director Banco Español Filipino, Manila
Rocha, J. G. da, accountant, Post-office
Rocha, V. C., share broker, Queen's road
Roché, tide-surveyor, Customs, Haiphong
Roché, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Rocher, E., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
Rocher, Ls., deputy commissioner, Maritime Customs, Hankow (absent)
Rochet, L., chancelier, French consulate, Singapore
Rockhill, W. W., second secretary, United States Legation, Peking
Roda, M. L., civil doctor, Manila
Rodd, P., boatswain, H.B.M.S. *Sapphire*
Rode, H., chief engineer, steamer *Activ*, Hongkong and Southern Ports
Rodeck, L., third engineer, steamer *Ningpo*, Hongkong and Shanghai
Rodewald, J. F., (Rodewald & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Rodger, A., (China Sugar Refining Co) chief sugar boiler, East point
Rodger, H., second engineer, steamer *Kiangpiau*, Shanghai and Hankow
Rodger, J., (China Sugar Refining Co.) sugar boiler, East Point
Rodger, J. P., chief magistrate, and acting British Resident, Selangor
Rodgers, Lieut. J. A., navigator, U.S.S. *Ossipee*
Rodil, S., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Rodoredo, F. de P., marmolista, Manila
Rodrigo, V., assistant, public works department, Manila
Rodrigues, A., bailiff, judicial department, Macao
Rodrigues, A., trader, Iloilo
Rodrigues, A. A., clerk, Marine department and post office, Malacca
Rodrigues, A. H., (C. W. Rodyk) clerk, Malacca
Rodrigues, A. J., marine officer, Post-office
Rodrigues, B., (Typographia Mercantil) foreman, Macao
Rodrigues, B S., warden, Water Police, Macao
Rodriguez, D., (Schaar & Co.) clerk, Swatow

Rodrigues, D. J., Government printer, Sarawak
Rodrigues, E., second engineer, steamer *Kiukiang*, Hongkong and Macao
Rodrigues, E., clerk, commissariat, Singapore
Rodrigues, E. A., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Rodrigues, E. H., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Rodrigues, E. N., boarding officer, marine department, Singapore
Rodrigues, F., resident apothecary, Bukit Meniah Hospital, Province Wellesley
Rodrigues, F., (Noronha & Co.) compositor, Zetland Street
Rodrigues, G., Government clerk, third division, Sarawak
Rodrigues, H. J., house and commission agent, Bridges street
Rodrigues, J., assistant, "La Puerta del Sol," Manila
Rodrigues, J., chief clerk, Court of Requests, Malacca
Rodrigues, J., retired civil officer, Macao
Rodrigues, J., (Stiven & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Rodrigues, J., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Rodrigues, J. J., (M. Kirkwood) clerk, Yokohama
Rodrigues, J., Jr., warden, water police, Macao
Rodrigues, J. M., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Singapore
Rodrigues, J. S., first clerk, Stamp Revenue office
Rodrigues, J. S., clerk, army commissariat, Singapore
Rodrigues, L. F., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Rodrigues, M., third engineer, steamer *Japan*, Calcutta and Hongkong
Rodrigues, N. C., clerk, Post-office, Singapore
Rodrigues, P., assistant overseer, Municipality, Penang
Rodrigues, S., bailiff, Administrative Municipal Council, Macao
Rodrigues, T. secretary, A vlo dos Pobres, Macao
Rodrigues, T., teacher, Escola C ntral, Macao
Rodrigues, Rev. V. V., chaplain of ex-convent of Sta. Clara, Macao
Rodrigues, W., fitter, Municipality, Penang
Rodriguez, P. V., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Rodriguez, U., professor of pharmacy, Manila
Rodyk, B., (Rodyk & Davidson) advocate and attorney, Singapore
Rodyk, C., (R. G. van Someren) clerk, Penang
Rodyk, J. R. D., sheriff, Supreme Court, Penang
Rodyk, Jas., secretary, Municipality, Malacca
Roeder, C. J. H., assistant engineer, Portuguese gunboat *Tamega*
Roehr, Victor, (C. Illies & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Roensch, A., hat manufacturer, Manila and Iloilo (absent)
Roensch, E., (A. Roensch) hat manufacturer, Manila
Roensch, G., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) merchant, Manila
Roensch, O., (A. Roensch) hat manufacturer, Manila
Roeseler, J., assistant, "El Oriente" Tobacco Manufacturing Co., Manila
Roeser, P., Osaka
Roesing, G., (Baer Senior & Co.) clerk, Manila
Roger, Rev. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Osaka
Rogers, A. E., assistant, Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co., Shanghai
Rogers, Ed., (China and Japan Trading Co.) manager, Nagasaki
Rogers, F. R., assistant, Pootung Wharf and Godown Co., Shanghai
Rogers, G., steward, Civil Hospital
Rogers, G. O., surgeon dentist, (absent)
Rogers, H. Skerrett, (F. H. England & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Rogerson, J. M., (Gas Co.) assistant engineer, Shanghai
Rogge, C., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Pedder's wharf
Rogge, C. G., (Speidel & Co.) agent at Pnompenh, Cambodia
Roggers, Miss, Bellevue, Race Course, Shanghai
Rogister, A. C. H., Maritime Customs tide-waiter, Chinkiang

Rohde, C., merchant and Peruvian consul, Yokohama
Rohde, M., (Wm. Meyerink & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Rohde, R., (Kunst & Albers) clerk, Wladiwostock
Rohlk, H., (Hartwig & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Rohrbacher, J. H., ensign, U.S. sloop *Enterprise*
Roland, E., (Jucker, Sigg & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
Roldan, B. D , capitan-teniente, Horse Guards, Manila
Roldan, R. de, assistant, Mint, Manila
Rolfe, H. N., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Albatross*
Roliz, J. G., ensign, police, Macao
Rollet, Mme., proprietrix, Café d'Ormay, Saigon
Rollin, J. P., acting Treasury paymaster, Honghoa, Tonquin
Romain, W. F., warder, Gaol, Singapore
Romanet, E., precepteur, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Romaney, J. E., (Mansfield, Bogaardt & Co.) clerk, Penang
Romano, A. G., (J. J. dos Remedios & Co) merchant, con. gen. for Portugal & Brazil
Romanoff, E., (Manacoff) assistant, Wladivostock
Rome, J., first officer, revenue cruiser *Kuashing*, Shanghai
Romer, A , assistant, Local Post-office, Shanghai
Romero, D., abogado, Iloilo
Romero, E., acting administrador de impuestos, Manila
Romero, J. R. de, interventor, hacienda publica, Iloilo
Romero, M., clerk, Tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
Romero, M., (José Reyes) assistant, Manila
Romero, R., secretary, public works department, Manila
Romero, R., assistant, water works, Manila
Romieux J., (Jos. Bastiani) assistant, Singapore
Romillo, V., surgeon, Army medical department, Manila
Rondel, J. A., French missionary, Muang Ubon, Siam
Roope, J., third officer, steamer *Taisang*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Rooper, H. E., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Flying Fish*
Roosmale, H.S., (W. F. Garland and Co.) assistant, Sandakan
Roque, H., (Roque Frères) merchant, Haiphong
Roque, V., (Roque Frères) merchant, Haiphong
Ros, E., (Marcaida & Granados) clerk, Manila
Rosa, C., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Rosa, D. C. da, assistant, Spanish Consulate, Foochow
Rosales, José, assistant, Compania General de Tabacos, Manila
Rosario, A. del, (Rosario & Perez) chemist, Manila
Rosario, A., (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
Rosario, B. del, ecclesiastical department, Manila
Rosario, B. del, (Dürr & Co.) clerk, Manila
Rosario, B. G. del, captain of guard, botanical gardens, Manila
Rosario, C. del, capellan de Presidio, Manila
Rosario, F., (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
Rose, C., (Windsor, Rose & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Rose, E., overseer of water works, Surveyor-general's department
Rose, E. N., (Boyd & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Rose, T., engineer, Yokohama
Rose, T. I., (Borneo Co.) assistant, and consul for Siam, Queen's road
Rose, W. H., (Borneo Co.) wharf superintendent, Singapore
Rosello, B., secretario de causas, cuerpo juridico, Naval department, Manila
Rosenbaum, J., proprietor, Corean Glass works, Shanghai
Rosenbaum, S., Customs assistant, Yuensan, Corea
Roslin, E., superintendent of works, Société des Mines d' Etain, Perak
Rosmussen, lieutenant, government service, Bangkok

Rosnet, L., clerk, Banque de l' Indo-Chine, Saigon
Ross, A., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ross, A., (North China Insurance Co.) agent, Queen's road
Ross, A. J., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Ross, F. J. C., (Logan & Ross) barrister-at-law, Penang
Ross, H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Ross, H.S., P.A. engineer, U.S.S. *Monocacy.*
Ross, Staff Paymaster J. C., (hon. major) district paymaster, Singapore
Ross, J., second officer, steamer *Amatista,* Hongkong and Manila
Ross, J. E., clerk, Municipality, Singapore
Ross, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Ross, Rev. John, missionary, Moukden
Ross, K. McK., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central (absent)
Ross, W., (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Rosse, J.R., pay clerk, U.S. sloop *Enterprise*
Rossigneux, French resident, Haiphong
Rost, W., (Carlowitz & Co.) merchant, Canton (absent)
Rosthorn, A. E. von, Maritime Customs assistant, Peking
Rotenstrom, (O. W. Lindholm and Co.) clerk, flour mill, Wladisvostock
Rötger, c[illegible]ain, H.I. German M. gunboat *Iltis*
Roth, B. [illegible]rchant, Yokohama
Rothdauscher, A., (H. Rothdauscher) assistant, Cebu
Rothdauscher, H., chemist, Cebu
Rötschke, C. A., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Rottmann, A., (Rottmann, Strome & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Rotz, Rev. M. M. de, Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Rouchaud, telegraphist, Tayninh, Cochin China
Roucoules, head teacher, Mytho College, Cochin China
Rouet, attendant, Messageries Maritimes, Saigon
Rougeot, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Rouger, Rt. Rev., Roman Catholic Bishop, Kiukiang
Roughton, J. C., lieutenant, H.B.M S. *Champion*
Rougon, commissioner of marine, Saigon
Rousseau, Rev. P. L., French missionary, Bang-pla-soi, Siam
Roussier, (Roussier & Silvin) contractor, Saigon
Roussin, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Roustan, L., (Jardine, Matheson & Co,) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
Routh, H. P., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Albatross*
Roux, pilot, Saigon
Roux, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Rovira, F., ministro letrado, Tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
Row, W. J. C., secretary to Admiral, H.B.M. Squadron
Rowan, W., (Taikoo Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, Quarry Bay
Rowband, C. F., manager, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Malacca
Rowe, Alfred, commission agent, Canton
Rowe, C., constable, British Consulate, Kiukiang
Rowe, Miss, London Mission, Staunton street
Rowell, T. I., M.D., principal medical officer, Singapore
Rowland, A., clerk, receiving ship *Wellington,* Shanghai
Rowland, E. J. O., (R. E. Wainewright) clerk, Shanghai
Roxas, F., professor de dibujo, University, Manila
Roxas, F. L., merchant, Manila
Roxas, J. B., merchant, Manila
Roxas, P. P., (J. B. Roxas) merchant, Manila
Royall, Rev. W. W., missionary, Shanghai
Roza, A. A. da, (Birley & Co.) clerk, Canton

Roza, A. B. da, (Birley & Co.) clerk, Canton
Roza, A. M. da, opium dealer, Macao
Roza, B. M. N. d' A., surgeon, Police force, Macao
Rosa, C.B. da, (H. J. Holmes) clerk, Queen's road
Roza, D. da, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Roza, F. da, retired judge, Macao
Roza, F. da, (De Ath and Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Roza, F. X. da, clerk, revenue office, Macao
Roza, F. S. da, bedel, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Roza, J. F. C. da, broker, Boulder Lodge
Roza, J. M. da, escrevente, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Roza, João da, hairdresser, Pottinger street
Roza, L. d'A., (Chartered Bank) head clerk, Queen's road
Roza, M. M. da, share broker, Boulder Lodge
Roza, P. B. da, clerk, import and export office, Singapore
Roza, P. da, (Mustard & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Roza, S. da, ensign, National Battalion, Macao
Roza, S. B. de, clerk, Marine department, Singapore
Roza, T. de S., Portuguese Minister to China and Japan, and Governor, Macao
Rozario, A. A. do, (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) counter clerk, Shanghai
Rozario, A. C., clerk, Marine department, Penang
Rozario, A. M., timekeeper, H.K. Steam Laundry Co., Bowrington
Rozario, A. D., assistant, water works, Singapore
Rozario, A. C. do, master of Governor's galley, Macao
Rozario, A. do, (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Rozario, A. F. do, proprietor, "Canton Hotel," and auctioneer, Canton
Rozario, A. J. do, (Rozario & Co.) merchant, Stanley street
Rozario, A. J. do, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Rozario, A. del, assistant, Custom House, Manila
Rozario, Art. do, compositor, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
Rozario, Aug. X., (Fonseca & Co.) printer, Shanghai
Rozario, C. do, clerk, Municipality, Malacca
Rozario, C. do. (H. A. Baumgarten) clerk, Malacca
Rozario, C. M. do, (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Pedder's wharf
Rozario, D. do, (D. Rozario & Co.) commission agent, Foochow
Rozario, D. A. do, clerk, Water Police Station, Macao
Rozario, D. F., (Cameron, Dunlop & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Rozario, F. do, clerk, Government Office, second Division, Sarawak
Rozario, F. do, lightkeeper, Malacca
Rozario, F. do, (Schonhard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Rozario, F. F. do, clerk, harbour department, Macao
Rozario, F. H., (MacKenzie & Co.) auction clerk, Shanghai
Rozario, F. J. do, (M. A. dos Remedios) clerk, Macao
Rozario, F. P. do, foreman, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
Rozario, F. R., (Victoria Dispensary) assistant, Pedder's Wharf
Rozario, F. X., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Rozario, H. G., clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
Rozario, I. F., assistant collector, H.K. Steam Laundry Co., Bowrington
Rozario, J. do, clerk, survey department, Malacca
Rozario, J. do, guardian of Stadt House, Malacca
Rozario, J. de, dresser, general hospital, Sungei Ujong
Rozario, J. D., (New Harbour Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Rozario, J. D., (New Harbour Dock Co.) overseer, Singapore
Rozario, J. F. do, (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Rozario, J. M., (Chartered Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Rozario, L., compositor, *Daily Press* office, Wyndham street

Rozario, L., (J. Ribeiro) assistant, Macao
Rozario, L., (Sharp, Johnson & Stokes) clerk, Supreme Court House
Rozario, L., (*Shanghai Mercury* office), compositor, Shanghai
Rozario, M., (A. Millar & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Rozario, M. do, clerk, Supreme court, Singapore
Rozario, M. P., (C. W. Rodyk) chief clerk, Malacca
Rozario, P. A. do, clerk, colonial treasury, Singapore
Rozario, P. A. do, (Pustau & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Rozario, P. F., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Rozario, P. H. do, clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
Rozario, R. do, assistant wardmaster, Hospital de San Rafael, Macao
Rozario, R. N. P., forest ranger, Land office, Malacca
Rozario, V. O., (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao.
Roze, E., accountant, Muara Coal Mines, Brunei, Borneo.
Roze, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Roze, J., superintendent captain, Messageries de Cochin-Chine, Haiphong
Rozelle, P., clerk, police court, Province Wellesley
Rozelle, R., overseer, Trafalgar Tapioca estate, Singapore
Rozells, B. B. J., clerk, colonial secretary's office, Singapore
Rozells, J. G., overseer, stonecrushers, Bukit Gantang, Perak
Rozells, N. J., senior clerk, Supreme Court, Malacca
Rozells, R., storekeeper, public works department, Perak
Rozells, R. R., clerk, magistracy, Singapore
Ruas, A. J., retired major, Macao
Rubery, W. G., (M. G. Sheveleff and Co.) clerk, Wladiwostock
Rubio, A. M., capitan-teninete, horse guards, Manila
Rubio y Amor, R., clerk, accountant general's office, Manila
Rudland, W. D., missionary, Taichow, Ningpo
Rudolph, Ch., (Sieber-Waser) clerk, Shanghai
Rueff, J., administrator, Messageries Fluviales, Saigon
Ruegg, E., broker, Shanghai
Ruel, J., wine merchant, Yokohama
Ruff, J., (Siemssen & Co.) silk inspector, Canton
Ruff, Th., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ruffah, overseer, excise department, Cambodia
Ruffier, E., second engineer, M.M. str. *Tanais*, Hongkong and Japan
Ruiz de Arana, M., clerk, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
Ruiz, Coronel A. Monroy y, aide-de-camp to Governor General, Manila
Ruiz, A., (MacLeod and Co.) clerk, Cebu
Ruiz, B., (Larringa and Echeita) clerk, Manila
Ruiz, G., comandante, Estado Mayor, Manila
Ruiz, J., surgeon, army medical department, Manila
Ruiz, J., clerk, Tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
Ruiz, R., assistant, public works department, Manila
Rul, general director, Government schools, Saigon
Rumjahn, A., assistant usher, Magistracy
Rumjahn, U., (Wotton & Deacon) clerk, Queen's road
Rumjahn, B., (Ramsay & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Rump, C., (E. Meyer & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Rumpeter, Rev., pastor, Lutheran church, Wladiwostock
Rumsey, Retired Comdr. R.M., R.N,, assistant harbour master
Ruppaner, J., (Labhart & Co) clerk, Manila
Ruscoe, G., inspector of police, Province Wellesley
Rush, R., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Juniata*
Rushtrat, E. K. A., maritime customs assistant, Taiwanfu
Rüssel, H., importer of opium, Battambang, Siam

Russell, A. C. H., P.A. Surgeon, U.S.S. *Ossipee*
Russell, E. S., (John Little & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Russell, H., (Curnow & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Russell, H. C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Anping, Formosa
Russell, Hon. J., puisne judge, Supreme Court
Russell, J. C. C., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) operator, Shanghai
Russell, M., (Curnow & Co.) storekeeper, Yokohama
Russell, S. M., M.A., professor of astronomy and mathematics, College of Peking
Russell, W. B., Maritime Customs acting assistant secretary, Peking
Russell, Mrs., missionary, Ningpo
Russell, Miss E., missionary, Nagasaki
Rustant, Wm., chancelier, French residency, Hanoi
Rustomjee, C., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) manager, Shanghai
Rutlakin, D., (O. W. Lindholm) assistant engineer, flour mill, Wladiwostock
Rutnagur, D. C., (Burjorjee Khodadad & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Rutter, E. W., (Oriental Bank in Liquidation) assistant accountant, Queen's road
Ruttonjee, B., shopkeeper, Peel street
Ruttonjee, B., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Ruttunjee, D., (D. Ruttunjee & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
Ruttonjee, E., shopkeeper, Peel street
Ruttonjee, M., (D. Nowrojee) assistant, Queen's road
Ruyter, J. L., (Langgaard, Kleinwort & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Ryder, C., third officer, P. & O. steamer *Teheran*, Hongkong and Japan
Ryke, J. de, engineer, government engineering bureau, Tokio
Rylander, J. G., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Chefoo
Ryrie, Hon. Phineas, (Turner & Co.) merchant, Queen's road

Sa, A. F. de, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Sa, F. de, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Sa, H. de, assistant, Foreign office, Bangkok
Sa, L. J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Saavedra, A. de, (Messageries Maritimes) chief assist., act. vice-con. for Spain, Singapore
Sabapathy, R., draftsman, Survey department, Perak
Sabathier, clerk, direction of the interior, Saigon
Sachaü, G., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Sachse, A. O., civil engineer, Sandakan
Sachse, P., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Canton
Sackermann, E., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Sacomant, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Sadewasser, T. C., second officer, steamer *Fu-yew*, China coast
Sadler, Rev. J., missionary, Amoy
Saez, F., assistant secretary, Banco Español Filipino, Manila
Saez, F., professor of civil law, University, Manila
Saez, T., trader, Iloilo
Sago, H., constable, British Consulate, Swatow
Sagel, M., merchant, Yokohama
Sagües, L., accountant, and acting director of Mint, Manila
Sailer, (Sailer & Bonardel, hairdresser, Saigon
St. Bois, J. A., Boulangerie Francaise, Shanghai
Sta. Catharina, Very Rev. V., vicar general, Malacca
Ste. Croix, A. de, captain, steamer *Wingsang*, Hongkong and Calcutta
St. Croix, C. W. de, Maritime Customs assistant, Foochow
St. Croix, G. C. de, (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) acting agent, Tientsin
St. Croix, W. de, (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Kiukiang
St. John, R. N., bill broker, Yokohama
St. Julian, Rev. Fermin de, vice procurator, Dominican Mission, Caine road

Sta. Maria, A. J., office keeper, Resident Councillor's office, Malacca
St. Maria, A. J. de, clerk, colonial treasury, Singapore
Sta. Maria, A. J., clerk, marine department, Singapore
St. Maria, V. J., (V. Nuy) assistant, Singapore
St. Mariya, C. H., clerk, Customs, Sungei Ujong
Sta. Marina, J., proprietor, Fabrica de tabacos "La Insular," Manila
Sainte noy, clerk, Supreme Court, Saigon
Sainz, Ben., (V. Sainz) pawnbroker, Manila
Sainz, Rev. F. Roman Catholic missionary, Amoy
Sainz, F., oficiale, tesoreria general, Manila
Sainz, V., pawnbroker, Manila
Saïton, master, M. F. steamer *Phuoc-kiang*, Saigon
Saklatwalla, D. N., (Mehta & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
Salaan Penquer, commander, gunboat *Coutelas*, Saigon
Salabelle, L., clerk, Comptoir d'Escompte, Yokohama
Salabelle, S., proprietor, *L' Echo du Japan*, Yokohama
Salamanca, A., (J. Zobel) chemist, Cavite, Philippines
Salamanca, G., (J. Zobel) chemist, Laguna, Philippines
Salamanca, P., (V. Sainz) assistant, Manila
Salamon, M., assistant, *Hongkong Telegraph*, Pedder's Hill
Salas, F. C., teniente auditor, Auditoria de Guerra, Manila
Salazar, P., alferez, guardia civil veterana, Manila
Sale, C. V., (Holme & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Sale, Geo., (Holme & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Sale, G., (Holme & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Saleilles, Rev. C., French Catholic mission, Sirangoon, Singapore
Sales, F., lawyer, Macao
Sales, F. M., clerk, register department, Macao
Salès, V. A., interprete-chancelier, French consulate, Canton
Salette, J., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Saliège, third engineer, M. M. steamer *Menzaleh*, Hongkong and Japan
Salin, E., photographer, Saigon
Salinger, F., (Carlowitz & Co.) silk inspector, Canton
Saliro, A., almacenero, hacienda publica, Iloilo
Salisbury, Geo. R., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Juniata*
Salmon, Rev. M. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Salmon, P. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Ban-nok-kuak, Siam
Salmon, R. M., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Salmond, W., chief officer, steamer *Amatista*, Hongkong and Manila
Salonga, N., clerk, Custom house, Manila
Salter, A. E., agent for Russell & Co., Chinkiang and Wuhu
Salter, G. H. Colton, M. D., education department, Nagasaki
Salvadores, J. R., interventor. adminis. central de Impuestos, Manila
Salvery, M., baker, Nagasaki
Salwey, E A., midshipman, H.B M S. *Audacious*
Salzmann, E., organist, St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore
Sambet, principal conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Sambrook, A. W., China Inland missionary, Honam
Samie, L., second clerk, French consulate, Yokohama
Sampaio, F. L. de M., ensign, police force, Macao
Sampson, A. F., boarding officer, Harbour-master's department
Sampson, H. W., share broker, Hongkong
Sampson, Jas. A., acting supt. of public works, Sandakan
Sampson, Theo., head master, Government School, Canton
Samson, J., (Reid, Evans & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Samuel, S., compositor, Government printing office, Singapore

Samuels, F. V., (P.M.S.S. Co.) assistant, Yokohama
San, E. de, (De San & Co) merchant, Hiogo
San Augustine, J., carriage builder, Iloilo
Sanches, C. A., compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
Sanches, R., (Dauver & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Sanchez, A., teniente, carabineros, Cebu
Sanchez, Rev. E., Roman Catholic missionary, Foochow
Sanches, E., alferez, carabineros, Manila
Sanchez, E., (Diaz Puertas & Co.) compositor, Manila
Sanchez, F., ecclesiastical department, Manila
Sanchez, F., (Singer Manufacturing Co.) clerk, Manila
Sanchez, J., capitan, Seccion de Archivo, Manila
Sanchez, Dr. J., professor of civil law, University, Manila
Sanchez de Teba, P. P., contador, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
Sancho, A., surgeon major, Army medical department, Manila
Sancho, J., assistant, Mint, Manila
Sandberg, A. M., lightkeeper, South Cape, Amoy
Sandell, C. M., sub-inspector, Customs, Bangkok
Sandeman, W. C., second officer, steamer *Yungching*, China coast
Sander, F., (Sander & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
Sanders, Lieut. F. A., adjutant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Singapore
Sanders, H., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Icehouse street
Sanders, L. F. W., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
Sandersen, B. H., master mariner, Bangkok
Sanderson, J. L. P., (Birley & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Sanderson, W., chief engineer, str. *Kiang-ping*, Canton and Macao
Sandford, B., staff clerk, army pay department
Sandilands, F. B., (Sandilands, Buttery & Co.) clerk, Penang
Sandilands, G. M , (Sandilands, Buttery & Co.) merchant, Penang
Sandret, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Sands, Miss C. A., missionary, Yokohama
Sandsted, E., chief officer, str. *Kiang-yu*, Shanghai and Hankow
Sandys, E. R. S., paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*
Sangster, C. F. A., deputy registrar, Supreme Court
Sangster, T., signalman, Harbour Master's office, Shanghai
San Juan, E., assistant, Public Works department, Manila
San Juan, P., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Manila
San Miguel, P., (Barlow & Wilson) assistant, Manila
Sanson, T. C., sub-accountant, Chartered Bank of I. A. & C., Singapore
Santaló, F., commandant of artillery, Naval arsenal, Manila
Santa Maria, (J. M. Cazalas & Son) fitter, Singapore
Santamarina, J., oficial, Secretary General's office, Manila
Sant'Anna, J. A. de, chaplain, Portuguese corvette *Estephania*
Santi, warehouseman, Excise department, Vinh-long, Cochin-China
Santiago, T., restaurant keeper, Manila
Santillan, R., (F. L. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Santisteban, A., interventor, Adminis. de Rentas, Manila
Santisteban, F. A., secretary, tribunal de cuentas, Manila
Santos, A., (Guedes & Co.) compositor, Wellington street
Santos, A. M. dos., lightkeeper, Fisher Island, Amoy
Santos, D. F. dos, compositor, *Shanghai Mercury* office, Shanghai
Santos, D. F., compositor, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
Santos, E. C. dos, photographer, Takao
Santos, F. F., clerk, Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Belcher's Bay
Santos, J. M., compositor, *Japan Gazette* office, Yokohama
Santos, J. P., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila

Santos, S. J., (Wotton & Deacon) clerk, Queen's road
Santucci, restaurant keeper, Hanoi
Sanz y Urtarun, Miguel, presidente, Real Audiencia, Manila
Sapinaud, de, clerk, inspectorate of schools, Saigon
Sapoorjee, E., (P. & O.S.N. Co.,) clerk, Praya
Sarazin, F., teacher, Foreign Office, Tokio
Sardinha, F. P., captain, police force, Macao
Sargent, E. A., (American Trading Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Sargent, Lieut.-General J. N., C. B., commanding H.M. forces in China & Straits, H'kong
Sarkies, J. S., (Edgar & Co.) merchant, Batavia
Sarkies, T., proprietor, Eastern Hotel, Penang
Sarlabus, M., official, Ayuntamiento, Manila
Sarratt, G. H. D., clerk, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Sarrazin, telegraph clerk, Saigon
Sarthou, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Sartorres y Serano, vice-consul for Spain, Macao
Sassi, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Sasso, A., Roman Catholic missionary, Wellington street
Sassoon, D. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Sassoon, E. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Sassoon, Hon. F. D., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) merchant, Praya central
Sassoon, M. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Sathasivam, J. R., teacher, Government school, Singapore
Sato, N., contador, Tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
Satow, E. M., C. M. G., British political agent and consul general, Bangkok
Satow, L. de W., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Saubiac, L., assistant, Parisian Saloon, Shanghai
Sauer, W., superintendent of refinery, Penang Sugar Estate Co., Penang
Sauger, P. M., (Dauver & Co) clerk, Amoy
Saul, G. M., (Hoskyn & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Saunders, J. C., marine surveyor, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Saunders, R., (H. MacArthur) clerk, Yokohama
Saunders, W., artist and photographer, Shanghai
Saunderson, S., captain, steam tug *Cape Clear*, Bangkok
Saura, P., surgeon, army medical department, and professor, University, Manila
Sauret, Rev. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Sauvage, Lieut. A. A., acting director of public works, Macao
Sauvage, port-master, Saigon
Sauvaget, surgeon, French cruiser *Parceval*, Haiphong
Sauvlet, G., teacher of music, Wyndham street
Savage, T. E., warder, gaol, Malacca
Saverinada, G., draftsman, Municipal Works department, Singapore
Saverlacouty, distributor, Post-office, Saigon
Savory, Geo., (Loxton & Co,) assistant, Yokohama
Sawyer, F. H., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Sawyer, F. H., consulting engineer, Manila
Saxtorph, V., master mariner, Bangkok
Sayle, T. H., (Rose, Sayle & Co.) draper, Queen's road
Sayres, Rev. W. S., missionary, Chinkiang
Saz-Orozco, E. del, sindico, Banco Espanol Filipino, Manila
Scagliotti, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
Scarborough, Rev. W., missionary, Hankow
Scarlet, J., second officer, steamer *Taichiow*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Scarnichia, A. V., adjutant to the Governor, Macao
Sceti, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Schaaf, J., lightkeeper, Middle Dog, Amoy

Schaal, registrar, French protectorate, Pnompenh, Cambodia
Schaar, B., (Schaar & Co.) merchant, Swatow (absent)
Schaefer, Lieut. H. W., U.S.S. *Trenton*
Schäfer, W. J., chief officer, steamer *Marie*, Hongkong and Manila
Schaible, Rev. D., missionary, Basil Mission, Nyenhangli, Canton (absent)
Schang, Rev. C., Roman Catholic missionary, Chefoo
Scharenquivel, J., clerk of works, Public Works department, Penang
Scharfe, E., ober lazareth gehülfe, German Naval Hospital, Yokohama
Schau, G., lieutenant, government service, Bangkok
Schaub, Rev. M., missionary, Basil Mission, Lilong, Canton
Scheele, A. (H. Klopp) assistant, Bangkok
Scheerder, J. L., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
Scheerer, O., (F. Klöpffer & Co.) clerk, Manila
Scheffer, J. F., shipchandler, Pottinger street
Schelkis, C. L., forest ranger, Land Revenue department, Malacca
Scheppelmann, C., (Gas Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Schereschewsky, Rt. Rev. S. I. J., bishop of Am. Prot. Episcopal Church, S'hai (absent)
Schering, captain, H.I. German M.S. *Elisabath*
Scherzer, F., French consul, Canton
Schiern, J., (Gt. Northern Tel. Co.) electrician, repairing str. *Store Nordiske*, S'hai
Schiff, F., (H. C. Morf & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Schiller, E. G., (M. H. Cook) assistant, Shanghai
Schi loff, A., superintendent of revenues, Wladiwostock
Schinzinger, A., secretary, German consulate, Bangkok
Schjöth, F., Maritime Customs assistant, (absent)
Schlatter, Th., (M. Raspe & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Schlemming, C., master mariner, Bangkok
Schlesser, N., merchant, Hiogo
Schlichting, H., (Max. Slev. gt) assistant, Shanghai
Schlichtmann, Miss (Schlichtmann & Madaus) milliner, Shanghai
Schliebner, sub-lieutenant, H.I. German M.S. *Stosch*
Schlopke, kapitain-lieutenant, H.I. German M.S *Stosch*
Schlötke, J., (C. Gerard & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Schluter, F. H., (Delacamp, Macgregor & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Schlund, H., (Schlund & Jackson) merchant, Duddell street
Schlur, A. A., second mate, Tungsha lightship, Shanghai
Schmacker, B., (Carlowitz & Co.) merchant, Icehouse street
Schmid, S. H., manager, Central Hotel, Shanghai
Schmidt, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda, Foochow
Schmidt, A. W., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Penang
Schmidt, C., (Bisset & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Schmidt, Gust., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Ice House street
Schmidt, H., (W. G. Hale & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Schmidt, J., (Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Schmidt, J. Meinhard, public accountant and commission agent, Shanghai
Schmidt, P., assistant tax collector, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Schmidt, W., Customs tidewaiter, Fusan, Corea
Schmidt, W., (W. Schmidt & Co.) gunsmith, Beaconsfield Arcade
Schmidt, sub-lieutenant, H.I. German M.S. *Stosch*
Schmiegelow, master mariner, Bangkok
Schmitt, Rev. F. J., French missionary, Patrew, Siam
Schneebeli, Miss A., teacher, Berlin Foundling hospital, High street
Schnéegans, (Denis Frères.) clerk, Saigon
Schneer, M., (S. Schneer y Hermano) jeweller, Manila
Schneer, S., (S. Schneer y Hermano) jeweller, Manila
Schneider, overseer, Opium excise, Saigon

Schnepel, H., gunner, revenue cruiser *Feihoo*, Amoy
Schoenke, F., watchmaker and photographer, Foochow
Schomberg, A., commander, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Schomburg, A., merchant, Hoihow
Schomberg, Ad., (A. Schomburg) clerk, Hoihow
Schönberger, R., (Kruse & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
Schöne, F., (Schöne & Mottu) merchant, Yokohama
Schonfeld, F., (Schonfeld & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Schönicke, J. F., Maritime Customs assistant in charge, Hoihow
Schoning, H., (Hunt & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Schoop, Ed., (C. Fressel & Co.) clerk, Manila
Schotte, Dr., staff-surgeon, H.I. German M S. *Stosch*
Schoultz, O., councillor, Civil administration, Wladiwostock
Schraub, E., (Busch, Schraub & Co.) shipchandler, Yokohama
Schrene, T., agent, Netherlands India Postal Agency, Singapore
Schriever, W., (Schriever & Co.) merchant, Haiphong and Hanoi
Schröder, Miss F., teacher, Berlin Foundling hospital, High street (absent)
Schroeder, A., (Pharmacie de l'Union) assistant, Shanghai
Schroeder, A., (Schroeder Frères) proprietor saw mills, Saigon and Hanoi (absent)
Schroeder, K., (Schroeder Frères) proprietor saw mills, Saigon and Hanoi
Schroeder, W., interpreter, telegraph department, Bangkok
Schroers, A., (Dufour Brothers & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Schroeter, H., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Canton
Schröter, J. G., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Schryne, D., assistant government storekeeper, Sandakan
Schufeldt, Geo. A., marshal, U.S. consulate, Shanghai
Schultz, C. A., secretary for Chinese affairs, Perak
Schultz, Carl, photographer, Wladiwostock
Schultz, H. M., merchant, Shanghai
Schultz, R., (Grossmann & Co.) clerk, d'Aguilar street
Schultze, A., merchant, Yokohama
Schulz, F., captain, steamer *Yangtsze*, Hongkong and Shanghai
Schulze, F. W., harbour master, Jenchuan, Corea
Schulze, J., overseer, "El Oriente" tobacco manufacturing Co., Manila
Schulze, Rev. O., Basil mission, Kayinchow, Canton
Schumacker, L. G., master mariner, Bangkok
Schumann, F., (Moses & Co.) photographer, Singapore
Schuster, P., chemist, Manila
Schwabe, R. S., (Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Schwarzkopf, R., (F. Blackhead & Co.) shipchandler, Praya (absent)
Schwarzkopf, F., (F. Blackhead & Co.) assistant, Praya
Schweig, B., (Ed. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Schweiger, H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
Schwemann, D. W., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Schwenger, A., (J. Witte & Co.) ice manufacturer and engineer, Manila
Schwenger, H., (J. Witte & Co.) assistant, Manila
Schwilp, C. A., second engineer, steamer *Alwine*, China coast
Schwob, B., merchant, Manila
Scidmore, G. H., U.S. Consular clerk, Yokohama
Scipioni, captain, M. M. steamer *Saigon*, Haiphong and Saigon
Scott, B., inspector of police, Singapore
Scott, B. C. G., H.B.M. acting consul, Wuhu
Scott, Rt. Rev. C. P., D.D., Bishop in North China, Peking
Scott, D., captain, steamer *Greyhound*, Hongkong and Southern ports
Scott, D., (Mitsu Bishi M. S. S. Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Scott, F. W., (Donaldson & Burkinshaw) clerk, Singapore

Scott, F. W. R., manager, "Old Singapore" hotel, Singapore
Scott, G., (Boyd & Co.) tea inspector, Tamsui
Scott, G. D., acting accountant, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Queen's Road
Scott, H S., (Brown & Co.) assistant, Penang
Scott, J. B., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Scott, Jas., millwright and machinist, Hakodate
Scott, J. H., (Butterfield & Swire) merchant, Shanghai
Scott, J. L., (Turnbull, Howie & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Scott, P., (Maynard & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Scott, R., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Scott, R. M., (C. & J. Trading Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
Scott, S., assistant, Maynard & Co., Penang
Scott, T., proprietor, Scott's Hotel, Singapore
Scott, T., (Geo. W. Lake & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
Scott, T., (Guthrie & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Scott, T., (J. M. Lyon & Co.) foreman, Singapore
Scott, T., proprietor, "Old Singapore" hotel, Singapore
Scott, Thos., Singapore and Straits Printing Office, superintendent, Singapore
Scott, T. J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Canton
Scott, W., Hiogo
Scott, W,, inspector of mines, Perak
Scott, W., (Hongkong Ice Company) assistant, Ice House street
Scott, W. B., assistant surgeon, U.S.S. *Trenton*
Scott, Miss, missionary, Swatow
Scriba, J., professor, Medical department, Imperial University, Tokio
Scribe, F. E., consul for Belgium, Yokohama
Scudder, C. L., secretary, United States Legation, Seoul, Corea
Scudder, B., M.D., missionary, Niigata
Scudder, J. M., superintendent, Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Lap Sap Wan
Scudder, Miss R., missionary, Niigata
Scully, A. A., Malay interpreter, Supreme Court, Singapore
Scully, C., apprentice, Public Works department, Penang
Scully, C. S., clerk, Municipality, Province Wellesley
Scully, D. O., clerk, Supreme Court, Penang
Scully, E. F., (Sandilands, Buttery & Co.) clerk, Penang
Scully, J. D., country inspector, Municipality, Penang
Scully, M. M., Malay interpreter, police court, Penang
Scully, R. S., clerk, Police court, Penang
Seaman, John F., (Wisner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Searles, Miss S. A., missionary, Hiogo
Sears, Miss Annie B., missionary, Peking
Seatons, Wm. A., bailiff, Supreme Court, Penang
Seaward, H., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Saigon
Seckendorff, Baron von, German vice-consul, Swatow
Secker, J., (Secker & Co.) assistant, Manila
Seckinger, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Wuhu
Sedge, B. H., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Penang
Sedgwick, Rev. J. H., missionary, Hangchow (absent)
Seethambaram, A., (H. & W. Dock Co.) draughtsman's apprentice, Praya
Segardal, J. N., Maritime Customs tide-waiter, Pagoda, Foochow
Segonzac, E. D. de, merchant, Elgin street
Segovia, V., (MacLeod & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Seguy, assistant treasurer, Saigon.
Seier, J. F. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda, Foochow
Seiler, A., (Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Seiler, F., (Speidel & Co.) clerk, Saigon

Seimund, C. H. E, (More & Seimund) shipchandler, Praya
Seip, F., (Ed. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, (absent)
Seisson, A., proprietor, "Hotel des Colonies," Shanghai (absent)
Seitz, Chr., (M. Perez) assistant, Manila
Seitz, C. L., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Selck, H. F. W., chief officer, steamer *Alwine*, China coast
Seller, T. H., chief officer, steamer *Kowshing*, China coast
Sellier, sub-chief, third office, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Sells, J., third engineer, steamer *A. Apcar*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Semin, A., (Tschuren & Co.) clerk, Wladiwostock
Semionoff, J. L., merchant, Wladiwostock
Senfft, H., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Senin, foreman, "Imprimerie Commerciale," Singapore
Senna, A. P., assistant, Hongkong Sodawater Manufactory, Hollywood road
Senna, C. M. de, (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Senna, E. F. de, (Agra Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Senna, F. P., (Margesson & Co.) clerk, Macao
Senna, J. F. de, Jr., (Reuter's Telegram Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Senna, J. F., compositor, *Amoy Gazette* office, Amoy
Senna, R. M., compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
Senna, V. F., (Harris, Goodwin & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Sensinoff, S., (M. G. Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Wladiwostock
Sens-Olive, J. M. B., clerk, Treasury, Hanoi
Sentance, W. V., merchant, Shanghai
Sepulveda, L. F. G. L., guarda marinha, Portuguese gunboat *Tamega*
Sequeira, B., bailiff, judicial department, Macao
Sequeira, E. P., reader, *Daily Press* office, Wyndham street
Sequeira, G. J., (A. R. Marty) clerk, Queen's road
Sequeira, J. M., compositor, *Daily Press* office, Wyndham street
Sequeira, N., overseer, *China Mail* office, Wyndham street
Sequeira, P. A., pianoforte tuner, Mosque street
Sequeira, S., (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
Sequeira, Rev. S. C. D. de, Portuguese Mission, Singapore
Sequera, alferecre, horse guards, Manila
Sequera, M., camisero, Manila
Sequera y Lopez, J. de, capitan-teniente, horse guards, Manila
Serdet, Rev. L., Roman Catholic missionary, Swatow
Sère, keeper of records, Municipal Council, Saigon
Seredin-Sabatin, A., customs tidewaiter, Jenchuan, Corea
Seredkin, F., assistant, telegraph office, Wladiwostock
Sergel, V., (Brinkmann & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Sergent, A., (Denis Freres) clerk, Saigon
Serghe, G., (M. G. Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Wladiwostock
Serpa, E., clerk, procurador's department, Macao
Serrano, D., (M. P. Marqueti) clerk, Manila
Serrano, E., (Marcaida & Granados), clerk, Sorsogon, Philippines
Sers, assistant commissioner of marine subsistances, Saigon
Servallonga, S., rector, seminario conciliar de Jaro, Iloilo
Servando, S., trader, Iloilo
Sesma, A., captain of steamer *Lola*, Iloilo
Seth, A., chief clerk, Col. Secretary's office and clerk of councils
Seth, A. P., (Cornabé & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Seth, P. A., (Edgar & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Seth, P. J., (Lind, Seth & Co.) Singapore
Setna, H. C., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) merchant, Gage street
Setna, M. C., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Gage street

Setna, S. D., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Gage street
Severim, S., (Sieber and Brennwald) clerk, Yokohama
Severin, A. B., (Associated Wharves) clerk, Shanghai
Seville, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Sewell, Lieut. W. E., U.S.S. *Ossipee*
Seymour, Chas., United States Consul, Canton
Seymour, J. N., surgeon, H. B. M. S. *Victor Emanuel*
Shackleford, Miss R., mistress, Girls' school, Malacca
Shall, engineer, Compagnie Francaise Rice Mill, Saigon
Shallow, Miss E., (Robinson & Co.) milliner, Singapore
Shand, W. J. S., merchant, Yokohama
Shangam, F., (Dunn, Melbye & Co.) clerk, Praya
Shannon, A. J., superintendent, gold and silver mines, Sarawak
Shapcote, F. J. P., paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Champion*
Sharland, Mrs., China Inland missionary, Chefoo
Sharnhorst, G. C., inspector of nuisances, Malacca
Sharnhorst, G. D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Wênchow
Sharp, A., second officer, steamer Amoy, Hongkong and Shanghai
Sharp, C. S., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Sharp, Ed., (Sharp, Johnson & Stokes) solicitor, Sup. Ct. House (absent)
Sharp, Granville, (Sharp & Co.) estate agent, Queen's road
Sharp, J., (Wheelock & Co.) broker, Shanghai
Sharp, W. F., (Russell & Co) clerk, and secretary to the Municipal Council, Hankow
Sharpe, E. V., assistant paymaster in charge, H. B. M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
Shaw, Rev. A. C., missionary, Tokio
Shaw, A., (Birchal, Robinson & Co.) clerk, Apazzi, Philippines
Shaw, Rev. C., missionary, Foochow
Shaw, H., fourth engineer, P. & O. steamer *Teheran*, Hongkong and Japan
Shaw, R. S., accountant, Chartered Bank of India A. & C., Queen's road
Shaw, R. W., first engineer, Customs revenue cruiser *Kua-hsing*, Shanghai
Shaw, S. L., (Dobie & Co.) clerk, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Shaw, S. L., (Shaw & Chalant) timber merchant, Bangkok
Shaw, Capt. S. L., marine surveyor, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Shaw, Rev. W. H., missionary, Newchwang
Shaw, Mrs. J. M., missionary, Tungchowfoo, Shantung (absent)
Shaw, Miss, nurse, St. Barnabas Hospital, Osaka
Shea, John, gunner, H.B.M.S. *Wivern*
Shearer, A., second engineer, steamer *Pautah*, China coast
Shearer, Jas., chief engineer, steamer *Fu-shun*, China coast
Sheerazi, H. A. N., broker, Gage street
Sheffield, Rev. D. Z., missionary Tung-chow
Shekury, G. I., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Ningpo
Shelford, T., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) merchant, Singapore (absent)
Shelmerdine, G., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Shepard, General I. F., United States consul, Hankow, Kiukiang and Ichang
Shepardson, J., clerk, survey department, Perak
Shepherd, A., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Shepherd, B., clerk, of deeds registry, Supreme court
Shepherd, E. B., librarian, Supreme Court
Shepherd, J., assistant, Sailors' Home, West Point
Shepherdson, A., clerk, Land office, Malacca
Shepherdson, L. J., clerk, land office, Malacca
Shepherdson, R. J., bailiff, Sheriff's department, Malacca
Sheppard, F. C., manager, Selangor Tin Mining Co., Selangor
Sheppard, H., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Sheppard, H. H., surgeon, medical department, Perak

Sheppard, L. R., second officer, steamer *Haeting*, China coast
Sherepanoff, N., chief judge, Circuit Court of Justice, Wladiwostock
Sheriff, B. M., (Donaldson and Burkinshaw) clerk, Singapore
Sheriff, M., clerk, Land office, Penang
Sheriffbhoy, K., (R. Habibbhoy) clerk, Pearl street
Sherman, C. B., pilot, Taku
Sheveleff, M. G., (M. G. Sheveleff & Co.) mer. and owner str. *Baikal*, Wladiwostock
Shewan, A., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Shewan, R., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Shewan, W., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Shields, A., third engineer, steamer *Haeshin*, China coast
Shields, J., lightkeeper in charge, Sugar Loaf lighthouse, Amoy
Shirkoonoff, L. P., (A. L. Rodionoff & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Shishmarew, M. P., acting consul for Russia, Tientsin
Shooisky, N. A., acting consul for Russia, Foochow
Shooker, A. S., merchant, Singapore
Shoolingin, C. N., (M. G. Sheveleff & Co.) merchant, Wladiwostock
Shoolingin, P. N., (Tokmakoff, Molotkoff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Shorrock, L., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph) operator, Singapore
Short, W. H., (Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co.) manager, Shanghai
Shroff, C. F., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Shrubb, H. A. B., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Champion*
Shuckford, T., inspector of police, Penang
Shurufally, A., (Abdoolcader Esmaljee) clerk, Gage street
Shuster, J. F., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, East point
Shuttlewood, J. B., assistant, Hongkong Dispensary, Queen's road
Siber, H., (Siber & Brennwald) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Sicard, apprentice pilot, Saigon
Siddon, T., apprentice, Public Works department, Penang
Siddons, T. W., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) warehouseman, Singapore
Siddons, W., clerk, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Singapore
Sidebottom, J. N., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Sidgreaves, Sir T., chief justice, Singapore (absent)
Sidoroff, K. A., (W. J. Boodilin) clerk, Tientsin
Siebert, Dr., chief government medical adviser, Wladiwostock
Siebold, H. von, secretary, Austro-Hungarian Legation, Tokio
Siebs, N. A., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Siegel, Kapitan-lieutenant, H.I. German M.S. *Elisabeth*
Siegert, O., (P. Sartorius) assistant, Manila
Siegert, S., (P. Sartorius) assistant, Manila
Siegfried, C. W., (Overbeck & Co.)) merchant, Shanghai
Siegfried, W. H. L., proprietor, Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore
Siemers, C., (Schmidt, Kustermann & Co.) clerk, Penang
Siemsen, F. H., maritime customs tidewaiter, Pagoda, Foochow
Siemssen, G., (Siemssen & Co.) tea inspector & vice-consul for Sweden, Foochow
Siemssen, H. T., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Sienkiewicz, A., French Minister, Tokio
Sierich, O., (Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Sierra, S., postmaster, Iloilo
Sievers, O., A. (Roensch) assistant, Iloilo
Sigg, H., (Jucker, Sigg & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Silas, A. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) agent, Tientsin
Silas, D. H., commission agent, Shanghai
Silas, M. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Silk, E. E., assistant paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Sillem, H., (L. Vrard & Co.) storekeeper and watchmaker, Shanghai (absent)

Silos, U., clerk, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Manila
Silva, A. A. da, (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Silva, A. A. da, Macao
Silva, A. A. Eça da, commission agent and broker, Queen's road
Silva, A. J. da, boatswain, water police, Macao
Silva, A. M. da, clerk, Post-office
Silva, A. M., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Silva, A. E. M. da, (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Silva, A. M. da, (China and Japan Trading Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Silva, A. H. M da, (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Silva, A. T. G. da, (Belilios & Co.) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Silva, B. V. de, clerk, magistracy, Malacca
Silva, C. J. da, captain, National battalion, Macao
Silva, C. J. da, clerk, court of requests, Singapore
Silva, C. J. P. da, retired major, Macao
Silva, C. M. da, *Shanghai Mercury* office, compositor, Shanghai
Silva, E. da, (Hewett & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Silva, E. E. da, (China Sugar Refining Co.) clerk, East point
Silva, E. F. da, (Geo. McBain) clerk, Shanghai
Silva, E. M. da, broker, Elgin street
Silva, E. M. da, lawyer, Macao
Silva, Rev. E. S. da, missionary, Timor
Silva, F. A. F. da, colonel, commanding police, Macao
Silva, F. X., clerk, auditor-general's office
Silva, F. F. da, (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) operator, Amoy
Silva, F. A., assistant, Medical Hall, Hiogo
Silva, F. D. da, engineer, Portuguese gunboat *Tamega*
Silva, Rev. F. F. X. da, deacon, ecclesiastical department, Macao
Silva, Rev. F. X. A. da, deacon, ecclesiastical department, Macao
Silva, F. R. da, (Wagen Freres) assistant, Yokohama
Silva, G. F. da, apothecary, government medical department, Singapore
Silva, Rev. Canon G. F. da, chaplain of St. Domingo's church, Macao
Silva, H., de, (Imprimerie Commerciale) compositor, Saigon
Silva, J., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Silva, J. da, (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Penang
Silva, J. da, clerk, Singapore Club, Singapore
Silva, J. F. da, clerk, Misericordia, Macao
Silva, Dr. J. J. da, judge, Macao
Silva, J. M. A. da, clerk, Auditor-general's office
Silva, J. M. Eça da, clerk, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Shanghai
Silva, J. M. da, Jr., fourth clerk, Magistracy
Silva, J. M., de S., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Silva, J. P. N. da, manager, "The Farm," Shanghai
Silva, J. P. da, (Alfred Dent & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Silva, José da, lawyer, Macao
Silva, J. da, (Grassi Brothers & Co.) draughtsman, Bangkok
Silva, Dr. J. G. da, president, board of health, Macao
Silva, L. C. da, (Chartered Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Silva, L. C. da, (Thomas, Rowe, & Smith) clerk, Canton and Macao
Silva, L. da, (B. de S. Fernandes) clerk, Macao
Silva, L. de, clerk, Municipality, Singapore
Silva, L. de, (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) storekeeper, Singapore
Silva, M. da, draftsman, public works department, Penang
Silva, M. A. da, Macao
Silva, M. F. da, commission agent, Canton
Silva, M. J. M. G. da, secretary, Portuguese Mission, Macao

Silva, Rev. M. M. A. da, missionary, Timor
Silva, P. da, assistant master, Raffles' Institution, Singapore
Silva, P. da, (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Silva, P. da, (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Silva, P. N. da, interpreter, Procurador's department, Macao
Silva, S. de, land surveyor, Penang
Silva, S., (Noronha & Co.) compositor, Zetland street
Silva, Rev. S M. A. da, missionary, Timor
Silva, S. S. da, clerk, Misericordia, Macao
Silva, T. da, chief clerk, Colonial Secretary's office, Macao
Silva, T., financial clerk, public works department, Perak
Silva, W. H., draughtsman, Land Office, Selangor
Silva, clerk, archives office, law courts, Saigon
Silva, Mrs. M. Marques da, mistress, College de Sta. Roza, Macao
Silvano, A. M., major commanding third Battalion, Macao
Silveira, A. A. B. da, clerk, register department, Macao
Silveira, A. da, (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Pedder's wharf
Silverlock, J., Junr., (John Silverlock & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Silvestre, Director of native affairs, Hanoi
Silvin, (Roussier & Silvin) contractor, Saigon
Silvin, F., chancelier, Russian Consulate, Yokohama
Sim, A. C., (Medical Hall) druggist, Hiogo
Simard, inspector of police, Saigon
Simeão, Rev. Canon, Macao
Simeao, Rev. J. M. da C., professor of Portuguese, Seminario de S. Jose, Macao
Simeon, A., acting agent, Messageries Maritimes, Yokohama
Simeon, K. S, dresser, Butterworth General Hospital, Province Wellesley
Simmons, M., matron, lunatic asylum, Bonham road
Simmons, Rev. E. Z., missionary, Canton
Simoens, B. P., interpreter, International court, Bangkok
Simoens, J. R., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Shanghai
Simoes, ensign, commanding Barra Fort, Macao
Simões, B., Procurador's department, Macao
Simões, C. P., clerk, British consulate, Amoy
Simoes, D. P., clerk, revenue department, Macao
Simões, M. P., clerk, administrative council, Macao
Simon, lieutenant, French gunboat *Alouette*, Saigon
Simon, engineer, Tamhoi rice mill, Bangkok
Simon, F. M., surgeon dentist, Singapore
Simon, J., (Simon, Evers & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Simon, M. F., M.D, colonial surgeon, Singapore
Simon, S., (J. J. Reyes) bookkeeper, Bohol, Philippines
Simondant, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Simonin, L., S. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
Simons, H. M., P.A. Surgeon, U.S. sloop *Alert*
Simpson, C. L., Maritime Customs commissioner, Kiukiang
Simpson, Jas., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) shipwright, Shanghai
Simpson, W., gunner, H.B.M. gunboat *Tweed*
Sims, A. R., captain, H.S.M. steamer *Siam Supporter*, Bangkok
Sinclair, A., chief engineer, steamer *Kow-shing*, China coast
Sinclair, A. W., resident surgeon, Selangor
Sinclair, C. A., British consul, Foochow
Sinclair, G., assistant, Luzon Sugar Refinery, Manila
Sinclair, Jas., second engineer, Chinese gunboat *Chen-to*, Canton
Sinclair, W. H., clerk, post and shipping office, Sarawak
Sinclair, W., (Samsen Rice Mill Co.) proprietor and manager, Bangkok

Sineriz, J. M., director, San José hospital, Manila
Sinnatamby, overseer, excise department, Saigon
Sinnot, P. W., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Sintas, deputy judge, Saigon
Sisi, A., assistant, Custom House, Manila
Sitchon, M., trader, Iloilo
Sitchon, S., trader, Iloilo
Sites, Rev Nathan, missionary, Foochow
Sivertsen, C., (O. W. Lindholm & Co.) engineer, Nicolsk flour mill, Wladiwostock
Sjögren, J. A., Maritime Customs boat officer, Swatow
Sjölund, P. O., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Wuhu
Skeggs, C. J., (C. J. Skeggs & Co.) silk inspector, Shanghai
Skene, H. M., sub-accountant, Chartered Bank of India, &c., Queen's road
Skene, J., (New Harbour Dock Co.) coppersmith, Singapore
Skilling, J., chief officer, steamer *Mongkut*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Skinner, Hon. A. M., Colonial treasurer, and acting col. secretary, Singapore
Skinner, C. P., paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Cleopatra*
Skinner, G. L., assistant tax collector, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Skinner, J. J., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Skipworth, F., third officer, steamer *Chiyuen*, China coast
Skipworth, W. L., (Skipworth, Hammond & Co.) tailor, Hiogo (absent)
Skolnicoff, K. A., storekeeper, Wladiwostock
Skottowe, E. B., (Chartered Bank) sub accountant, Shanghai
Skrimshire, E. W., (Dodd & Co.) assistant, Tamsui
Slackwood, W. J., chief officer, steamer *Kiangfoo*, Shanghai and Hankow
Slade, G., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Slaghek, F. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Sledge, B. H., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Penang
Sledge, W., gunner, H.B.M. gunboat *Esk*
Sledge, W. H., temporary overseer, Public Works department, Penang
Slevogt, Max., merchant, Shanghai
Sliedenburg, O., (Grassi Brothers & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
Slimmon, J. A., China Inland missionary, Honan
Sloan, Jas., broker, Manila
Sloan, R. J., medical practitioner, Shanghai
Sloane, J., captain, lightship, Taku
Small, A., chief engineer, E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s steamer *Agnes*, Singapore
Smerdeley, N., chief lightkeeper, Shanghai
Smidt, C., storekeeper, Shanghai
Smith, A., clerk, audit office, Singapore
Smith, A., pilot, Shanghai (absent)
Smith, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Smith, Alex., engineer, steam tug *Cape Clear*, Bangkok
Smith, Alex. F., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road east
Smith, Rev. A. H., missionary, Pang chia, Shantung
Smith, A. J. M., (Owston, Snow & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Smith, A. L. R., pilot, Newchwang
Smith, C., assistant tax collector, Municipal council, Shanghai
Smith, C., nurse, General Hospital, Yokohama
Smith, Hon. C. C., C.M.G., colonial secretary, and actg. Governor, Straits Settlement
Smith, C. D., (Phipps, Phipps & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Smith, C. V., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Smith, D., second engineer, steamer *Kong Beng*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Smith, D. Warres, manager, *Daily Press* office, Wyndham street
Smith, E. C., (Turner & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
Smith, E. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai

Smith, E. J., Maritime Customs clerk, Returns Office, Shanghai
Smith, E. J., (Borneo Company) assistant, Sarawak
Smith, E. R., (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Smith, E. U., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Smith, E. W. H., (China and Japan Trading Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
Smith, F. A,, (Turnbull, Howie & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Smith, F. B., (Thomas, Rowe, & Smith), Canton and Macao
Smith, F. F., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gunboat *Merlin*
Smith, F. J., Maritime Customs assistant, Tientsin
Smith, Rev. F. R., M. A., chaplain, the Cathedral, Shanghai
Smith, Rev. G., M.A., missionary, Swatow
Smith, Geo., surgeon, H.B.M. gunboat *Merlin*
Smith, H., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Smith, H., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) superintendent, Cosmopolitan Dock
Smith, H. L., commission agent, and secretary Prye River Dock Co , Penang
Smith, H. R., M.D., missionary, Wei Hien (absent)
Smith, Herbert, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Smith, Jas., commission agent, Cebu
Smith, Jas., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Smith, Jas., (J. M. Cazalas & Son) turner, Singapore
Smith, Rev. J. A., missionary, Kiukiang
Smith, J., (Chefoo General Supply Association) assistant, Chefoo
Smith, J., (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.) foreman carpenter, Kowloon
Smith, J., (New Harbour Dock Co.) assistant engineer, Singapore
Smith, J., audit secretary, Maritime Customs, Peking
Smith, J., pilot, cutter *Orphan*, Ningpo
Smith, J. C , (Holme, Ringer & Co.) merchant, and consul for Denmark, Nagasaki
Smith, J. D., Maritime Customs examiner, (absent)
Smith, John, chief officer, steamer *Cheang Hock Kian*, Singapore and Hongkong
Smith, John, proprietor, Clarendon Hotel, Penang
Smith, John Grant, (J. G. Smith & Co.) commission agent, & con. for Peru, Queen's road
Smith, Jos., manager, Tasseet Brick Works, Province Wellesley
Smith, J. H., field overseer, Trafalgar Tapioca Estate, Singapore
Smith, J. H., (F. Blackhead & Co.) shipchandler, Praya
Smith, J. M. P., (Brown & Co.) assistant, Penang
Smith, Rev. J. N. B., missionary, Shanghai
Smith, J. R. M., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Smith, J. T., (Kelly & Walsh) assistant, Shanghai
Smith, J. U., marine surveyor, Nagasaki
Smith, L., chief officer, steamer *Greyhound*, Hongkong and Southern Ports
Smith, L., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Smith, M., locomotive inspector, railway service, Osaka
Smith, N. F., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Smith, O., pilot, Nagasaki and Hiogo
Smith, Oscar, merchant, Wladiwostock
Smith, P. Y., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Smith, Robt., reporter, *Straits Times* office, Singapore
Smith, R. B., (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Smith, R. C., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Smith, R. Fraser, proprietor and editor, *Hongkong Telegraph*, Pedder's Hill
Smith, R. M., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Smith, Rev S. J., missionary, and proprietor Siam *Weekly Advertiser*, Bangkok
Smith, S., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
Smith, S., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Smith, T. G., chief clerk and private secretary, Supreme Court, Shanghai
Smith, T. S., Hongkong civil service cadet, Peking

Smith, Thos., (Borneo Company) clerk, Sarawak
Smith, W., clerk, post and shipping office, Sarawak
Smith, Wm., second engineer, steamer *Kiangtung*, Shanghai and Hankow
Smith, W. B., bill and share broker, and secretary Singapore Club, Singapore
Smith, W. E., accountant, Chartd. Mercantile Bank, Penang
Smith, W. G. C., surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Cleopatra*
Smith, W. H., clerk of works, Kudat, Br. North Borneo
Smith, W. H., reporter, *Japan Herald* office, Yokohama
Smith, Miss, missionary, Peking
Smith, Miss S. C., missionary, Tokio
Smithers, E. J., U.S. and Japanese consul, Chinkiang and Wuhu
Smorodinoff, (O. W. Lindholm & Co.) engineer, flour mill, Wladiwostock
Smyth, Rev. G. B., missionary, Foochow
Smythies, Lieut. E. P., H.B.M. gun vessel *Linnet*
Snelling, G., (Stag Hotel) assistant, Queen's road central
Snethlage, H., broker and commission agent, Shanghai
Sneyd-Kynnersley, C. W., first magistrate, Penang
Snow, H. J., (Owston, Snow & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Snowden, J., Pilot Company, Shanghai
Snyder, G. W., assistant engineer, U.S. gunboat *Palos*
Soares, A. F. de J., broker, Hongkong
Soares, A. G. B., (Belilios & Co.) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Soares, E. E., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Soares, F. A., (Pustau & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Soares, F. E. L., (Harris, Goodwin & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
Soares, F. P., (Oriental Dispensary) manager, Stanley street
Soares, F. S. de B., first lieutenant, Portuguese corvette *Estephania*
Sobennikoff, P. A., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Sobrailoo, R. clerk, Municipality, Singapore
Soderburg, A. N. N., clerk, Great Northern Telegraph Co., Nagasaki
Sœderstrœm, C., master mariner, Bangkok
Soelberg, C. G., lightkeeper, Cape of Good Hope, Amoy
Sohst, Th. (Puttfarcken, Rhenier & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Solis, E., professor of medicine, University, Manila
Solis, J., surgeon major, army medical department, Manila
Solomon, E. A., merchant, Singapore
Solomon, lightship keeper, Harbour department, Bangkok
Solomon, F., chief inspector of police, Bangkok
Solomon, R., general broker, Elgin street
Solomon, R. J., (Solomon Bros) merchant and commission agent, Shanghai
Solomon, S. J., (Solomon Bros.) merchant and commission agent, Shanghai
Sombreuil, H. de, Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy
Someren, R. G. van, advocate and solicitor, Penang
Somers, W. R., lightkeeper, Dodd Island, Amoy
Somerset, Captain, aide de-camp to General Sargent, "The Buffs"
Somerville, E., official, third division, Sarawak
Somerville, F. G., acting accountant, Chartered Bank of India, &c., Penang
Somoza, E., (La Puerta del Sol) assistant, Manila
Sonderburg, A. N. N., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Wladiwostock
Sonne, C., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) acting agent, Wladiwostock
Sonsini, Rev. Fr. L., Roman Catholic missionary, Hankow
Soothill, Rev. W. E., missionary, Wenchow
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 Muncherjee & Co.) clerk, Peel street (absent)

Soriano, J., assistant, public works department, Manila
Soriano, Rev. P., Roman Catholic missionary, Haiphong
Sorin, Rev. H., Roman Catholic missionary, Swatow
Sorin, Rev. P. F., French Catholic missionary, Province Wellesley
Sorin, Rev., procurator, French Mission, Canton
Sotelo, M., port surgeon, Manila
Soto y Cañao, I., assistant, Compania General de Tabacos, Manila
Soulas, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Soulie, second engineer, M. M. steamer *Menzaleh*, Hongkong and Japan
Southcott, W. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Southern, F. R., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Southey, T. S., clerk, Harbour Master's Department, Shanghai
Souza, A. de, apothecary, Lock Hospital
Souza, A. de, boarding officer, import and export office, Singapore
Souza, A. de, bailiff, judicial department, Macao
Souza, A. E. de, (A. L. Johnston & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Souza, A. F. de, bailiff, court of requests, Singapore
Souza, A. F. de, librarian, Malacca library, Malacca
Souza, A. J. de, senior bailiff, Sheriff's department, Singapore
Souza, A. M. de, interpreter, Brazilian consulate, Shanghai
Souza, A. R. de, (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
Souza, A. S., book-keeper, *China Mail* office, Wyndham street
Souza, B. de, (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Souza, C. C. D., (R. A. P. Hogan) managing clerk, Penang
Souza, C. C. de, clerk, Municipality, Province Wellesley
Souza, D. de, assistant master, High School, Malacca
Souza, D. M. de, assistant "The Farm," Shanghai
Souza, E., apprentice, Battu Kawan Sugar Estate, Province Wellesley
Souza, E. A. de, chief clerk, Ordnance office, Singapore
Souza, E. A. de, (Guedes & Co.) compositor, Wellington street
Souza, E. F. de, surgeon, military hospital, Macao
Souza, E. F. de, commission agent, Wyndham street
Souza, E. J. de, draftsman, public works department, Malacca
Souza, F., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Souza, F. de, chief clerk, Resident's office, Malacca
Souza, F. S. de, clerk, army commissariat, Singapore
Souza, F. S. de, clerk, Central Police Station
Souza, G. C. de, (Rodyk & Davidson) clerk, Singapore
Souza, G. de, clerk, (Taujong Pagar Dock Co.) Singapore
Souza, J. A. de, clerk, Municipality, Singapore
Souza, J. D. de, (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Souza, J. J. C. de, (Stiven & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Souza, J. de, compositor, Government Printing office, Singapore
Souza, J. de, lieutenant, H.S.M. steamer *Siam Supporter*, Bangkok
Souza, J. de, (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Singapore
Souza, J. de, (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Souza, J. de S., clerk, Spanish consulate, Amoy
Souza, J. F. de, (China Sugar Refining Co.) clerk, East point
Souza, J. F. de, warden, St. Michael's cemetery, Macao
Souza, J. J. de, editor "Echo da China," and consul for Venezuela, Hongkong
Souza, J. M. de, clerk, Municipality, Penang
Souza, J. Neves e, (Lisbon Dispensary) chemist, lieut. National Battalion, Macao
Souza, J. R., porter, public cemetery, Macao
Souza, Justinian de, teacher, St. Francis' school, Malacca
Souza, L. de, clerk, Resident Councillor's office, Malacca
Souza, L. R. de, clerk, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Malacca

Souza, M. de, (Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Souza, M. A. A. de, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) clerk, Praya Central
Souza, M. de, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) cashier, Praya central
Souza, M. de, (Selangor Tin Mining Co. of Shanghai) clerk, Shanghai
Souza, M. C., writer, Naval Yard
Souza, Rev. M. de, first teacher, St. Francis' school, Malacca
Souza, M., (Mustard & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Souza, M. G. de, (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Souza, M. J. de, clerk, U. S. Consulate, Singapore
Souza, M. S. de, overseer, Battu Kawan Sugar Estate, Province Wellesley
Souza, P. de, compositor, "Imprimerie Commerciale," Singapore
Souza, P. C., (Wotton & Deacon) clerk, Queen's road
Souza, Capt. P. Z. de, inspector, fire department, Macao
Souza, R. de, postmaster, Macao
Souza, R. G. de, (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Canton
Souza, R. L. de, clerk, Municipality, Penang
Souza, Rev. R. L., missionary, Malacca
Souza, S. A. de, (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Souza, S. P. de, chief clerk, police department, Malacca
Souza, S. R. de, (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Souza, Rev. S. S. de, librarian, Seminario de S. José, Macao
Souza, T. de, public vaccinator, Malacca
Souza, V. S. de, (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Sowdon, A. M., Maritime Customs assistant, (absent)
Sowerby, Rev. A., missionary, Taiyuenfoo, Shanse
Spahn, R.. wine and beer depot, Yokohama
Spalding, C., (Hill & Rathborne) engineer, Selangor
Spalding, F., agent, Compania General de Tabacos, Zamboanga, Philippines
Spears, Wm., chief engineer, steamer *Meifoo*, China coast
Specht, Chrs., (Brinkmann & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Specht, F., head turnkey, gaol, Perak
Speidel, F. W., (Speidel & Co.) merchant, and consul for Belgium and Denmark, Saigon
Speidel, P., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Speidel, T., (Speidel & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Saigon
Spencer, Rev. D. S., missionary, Tokio
Spencer, Rev. J. O., missionary, Aoyama, Japan
Spencer, R., third officer, steamer *Hailoong*, China coast
Spencer, master mariner, Bangkok
Spencer, Miss M. A., missionary, Tokio (absent)
Spencer, Miss E. A., missionary, Shanghai
Spengler, O., merchant and commission agent, Wladiwostock
Speyer, A. de, secretary, Russian Legation, Tokio
Spinney, W. F., Maritime Customs assistant, China (absent)
Spooner, A., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Spooner, A. (A. Spooner, Ed. Renard & Co.) merchant, Saigon (absent)
Spooner, F. C., (J. D. Carroll & Co) commission agent, Yokohama
Sprague, Rev. W. P., missionary, Kalgan
Spring, C. A., (Spring & Co.) draper, Manila
Spring, Miss, (Spring & Co.) assistant, Manila
Springmühl, W., (Speidel & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Sprüngli, E., (Lutz & Co.) merchant, and vice-consul for Switzerland, Manila
Squier, Rev. L. W., missionary, Hakodate
Stack, F. J., captain, steamer *Diamante*, Hongkong and Manila
Stahel, J., consul general for United States, Shanghai
Stahlberg, R., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Stahlknecht, C. G., (Staehelin & Stahlknecht) merchant, Singapore (absent)

Stainfield, E. L., third engineer, steamer *Yangtsze*, China coast
Stainforth, P., major, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Singapore
Stanford, G. A., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
Stanford, J. W., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
Stange, H., manager, National Hotel, Queen's Road Central
Stanley, Rev. C. A., missionary, Tientsin
Stannius, H., LL.D., consul for Germany, Russia, Italy and Switzerland, Hiogo
Stapt, R., (Friedericks and Co.) clerk, Penang
Starkey, E., (Gearing & Co.), Chinkiang
Starkey, R. D., (North China Insurance Co.) assistant secretary, Shanghai
Starkweather, Miss A. J., missionary, Okyama, Japan
Startzeff, A. D., (Tokmakeff, Molotkoff & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
Steadman, J., captain, Kiodo Unyu Kaisha str. *Yamashiro-maru*, Japan
Stean, H., constable, British Consulate, Tientsin
Stebbins, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Canton
Stedman, Miss, missionary, Tokio
Steel, W., second engineer, steamer *Nanshan*, China coast
Steele, H., (Bennett & Steele) bill broker, Yokohama
Steele, R. L. B., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Singapore
Segen, L. van der, customs watcher, Shanghai
Steger, J. R., (Luchsinger & Co.) merchant, and act. vice-consul for Germany, Iloilo
Steglich, Oscar, (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) mechanician, Shanghai
Stehmeyer, J., master mariner, Bangkok
Steil, R., ship broker, Praya central
Stein, A., assistant, stores dept. M.B.M.S.S. Co., Yokohama
Stein, G., (Kunst & Albers) clerk, Wladiwostock
Stein, Miss S. E., missionary, Canton
Steinam, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Steinbring, master mariner, Bangkok
Steinbach, G., (Steinbach & Co.) merchant, Wladiwostock (absent)
Steinbach, I., proprietor, Britannia Hotel, Nagasaki
Steinch, W., lazareth gehulfe, German Naval Hospital, Yokohama
Stella, Mother M., lady superioress of Convent, Caine road
Stellingwerf, P. J., lightkeeper, in charge, Fisher Island, Amoy
Stenhouse, D., M.D., missionary, Tientsin
Stepanoff, secretary, civil administration, Wladiwostock
Stephanitz, F., shoemaker, Singapore
Stephanius, C., (J. J. Buchheister) clerk, Shanghai
Stephen, second officer, steamer *Yehsin*, China coast
Stephen, Jas., (Victoria Dispensary) assistant, Pedder's wharf
Stephens, C. E., (W. M. Strachan and Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Stephens, J., chief engineer, P. and O. steamer *Teheran*, Hongkong and Japan
Stephens, M., (Edgar & Co.) merchant, Sourabaya
Stephens, M. J. D., solicitor, Bank Buildings
Stephenson, A., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) accountant, Singapore
Stephenson, G. H., ("Straits Dispensary") chemist, Singapore
Stephenson, Walter, pepper planter, Klang, Selangor
Sternberg, G., (Macleod & Co.) clerk, Manila
Steven, F. A., China Inland missionary, Tali-foo
Stevens, D. W., official, Foreign Office, Tokio
Stevens, E., consul for United States and Germany, Ningpo
Stevens, G., inspector of police, Singapore
Stevens, J., (Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.) mining engineer, Tientsin
Stevens, R., (Lambert Bros) assistant, Singapore
Stevens, T., constable, British consulate, Hankow
Stevenson, O., China Inland missionary, Yunnan-foo

Stevenson, W. F., Maritime Customs assistant tidesurveyor, Taku
Stevenson, W. F., (W. F. Stevenson & Co.), merchant, Manila (absent)
Stewart, A., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Stewart, C. de B., assistant paymaster in charge H.B.M. Naval Yard, Yokohama
Stewart, Chas. J., clerk, Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co., Shanghai
Stewart, C. E., chief engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Curacoa*
Stewart, Hon. Fred., LL.D., registrar general
Stewart, G., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Stewart, G. R., (China Sugar Refining Co.) chief clerk, East Point
Stewart, J., overseer, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
Stewart, J., (Imperial Arsenal) superintendent engineer, Tientsin
Stewart, J., clerk, telegraph service, Yokohama
Stewart, J. A., assistant, Hall and Holtz Co-operative Co., Shanghai
Stewart, J. W. Y., chief officer, steamer *Fu-yew*, China Coast.
Stewart, Jas., commander, Chinese gunboat *Chên-to*, Canton
Stewart, N. B. O., (Eastern Extension, A. and C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
Stewart, R., overseer, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
Stewart, R. B., (Rodyk and Davidson) clerk, Singapore
Stewart, Rev. R. W., M. A., missionary, Foochow (absent)
Stewart, W. G., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Curacoa*
Stewart, Mrs. J. A., milliner, Shanghai
Stibio, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Stibolt, Mrs. N., undertaker, Yokohama
Stiebel, C., (Reiss & Co.) merchant, Lombard street
Stiefel, W., (Hooglandt & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Stiles, Geo. W., (J. Bailey) clerk, Shanghai
Stillfriëd, Baron F, von, "Japan Photographic Association," Yokohama
Stingelin, P., (Ziegler & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Stirling, Capt. J. W., Royal Artillery, Hongkong
Stiven, A. W., (Stiven & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Stiven, R. G., (Stiven & Co.) merchant and consul for Denmark, Singapore
Stockhausen, F. W. G. von, secretary, German consulate and German Club
Stockwell, Jas., (Adams & Stockwell) medical practitioner, Lower Mosque terrace
Stoddart, J. M., (Takasima Colliery) chief mining engineer, Nagasaki
Stoecklin, telegraph clerk, Kampot, Cochin China
Stohr, (Dürr & Co.) merchant, Manila
Stokes, A. G., (Morgan & Stokes) broker, Queen's road
Stokes, A. P., (Sharp, Johnson & Stokes) solicitor, Queen's road
Stokes, R., Maritime Customs assistant, Chinkiang
Stolker, T., (Grassi Bros. & Co.) architect, Bangkok
Stoll, E., (Hollmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Stolterfoht, H., (Stolterfoht & Hirst) merchant, Praya
Stone, C. W., lightkeeper, Shanghai (absent)
Stone, E. H., assistant, Hongkew Hotel, Shanghai
Stone, E., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Stone, F. G., (C. & J. Trading Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Stone, F., (Takasima Colliery) mechanical engineer, Nagasaki
Stone, W. H., secretary, Government telegraph service, Tokio
Stoneham, C., second officer, steamer *Kong Beng*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Stonehold, chief officer, receiving ship *Corea*, Shanghai
Stonehouse, G., warder, gaol, Singapore
Stonehouse, Rev. J., missionary, Shanghai
Stopani, A., (H.K. & W. Dock Co.) captain, steam tug *Fame*
Stopford, F. G., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
Storer, E. G., (American Trading Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Storie, C. M. G., medical officer, Sarawak

Stormouth, P., (New Harbour Dock Co.) assistant engineer, Singapore
Stornebrink, H., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Tsuruga-maru*, Japan
Stornebrink, L., manager, Yokohama Ice Works, Yokohama
Storr, F., S. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
Stott, Rev. G., missionary, Wenchow
Stout, Rev. H., missionary, Nagasaki
Strachan, A. D., sub accountant, Chartered Bank of I. A. & C., Singapore
Strachan, B., (North China Dispensary) chemist, Shanghai
Strachan, W. M., (Strachan & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Strachan, W. W., chief officer, steamer *Diamante*, Hongkong and Manila
Strahler, F., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Strange, F. W., instructor, Imperial University, Tokio
Strangman, R. H., tidewaiter, maritime customs, Kiukiang
Stratton, H., captain, steamer *Phra Chom Klao*, Bangkok and Hongkong
Strauss, S., merchant, Yokohama
Streich, K. J., interpreter, German consulate, Shanghai
Streiff, H., (Luchsinger & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Stribling, W. S., engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Zephyr*
Stringer, C., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Stripling, A. B., commissioner of customs, Jenchuan, Corea
Ström, G. B., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Ström, M. B. J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Canton
Strome, C. J., (Rottmann, Strome & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Strong, F. W., second secretary, British Legation, Peking
Strong, J. P., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
Strong, Miss, F., missionary, Peking
Stroud, Miss, China Inland missionary, Chentu
Strugnell, R., signal sergeant, marine department, Singapore
Strugnell, W., nav. lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Sapphire*
Strugnell, W., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Stschukin, J., (J. H. Langelutje) clerk, Wladiwostock
Stuart, C. U., (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Pedder's Wharf
Stuart, J. D. C., clerk, Magistracy, Singapore
Stuart, Rev. J. L., missionary, Hangchow
Stuart, J. P., (Hill and Rathborne) civil engineer, Selangor
Stucken, E., merchant, Iliogo
Studer, A. G., United States consul, Singapore
Stulz, E., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
Sturge, E. A., M.D., missionary, Petchaburi, Siam
Sturman, J. H., China Inland missionary, Faucheng
Sturrock, J. P., accountant, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Singapore
Styan, F. W., (Robt. Anderson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai and Kiukiang
Styles, A., gunner, H.B.M. sloop *Albatross*
Suarez, A., surgeon, army medical department, and professor, University, Manila
Suarez, F. (L. Genu) clerk, Manila
Such, F. W., (Hewett & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Such, H. J., (Hewett & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Suenson, A., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Amoy
Suenson, E., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co,) captain of steamer *Store Nordiske*, Shanghai
Suffield, R. H., second officer, P. and O. steamer *Teheran*, Hongkong and Japan
Sugden, A. H., maritime customs assistant, Swatow
Sugden, C., (Borneo Company) assistant, Singapore
Suhm, O. von W., (Baer & Suhm) merchant, Manila
Suhr, G., (Kunst and Albers) clerk, Wladiwostock
Süidter, L., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.), silk inspector, Shanghai
Sulivan, A. O., superintendent of public works, Sarawak

Sullivan, H. R., assistant paymaster, U.S. sloop *Enterprise*
Sullivan, J., third officer, steamer *Kwangtung*, China coast
Sullivan, Jno. A., share broker, Shanghai
Sullivan, W., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) baker, Yokohama
Summers, E. H., lieutenant, Chinese gunboat *Chen-to*, Canton
Summers, R., cashier, Banco Español Filipino, Manila
Summers, R., fourth engineer, steamer *Wingsang*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Suna, J. de, agent, Compania General de Tabacos, La Union, Philippines
Sündermann, F., (F. Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Suppanci, second engineer, H. S. M. steamer *Siamese Crown*, Bangkok
Surin, G. A., (Eastern Extension, A & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Penang
Surin, J. A., assistant master, Free School, Penang
Surth, M., (H. Ahrens & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Sus, E. Moureal y, aide-de-camp to the Governor-General, Manila
Susemihl, J. H. J., maritime customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
Süss, Miss L., teacher, Berlin Foundling hospital, High street
Sutcliffe, E., (W. F. Stevenson & Co.) assistant, Iloilo
Sutherland, A , Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Sutherland, A. M., (A. S. Watson & Co.) manager, Manila
Sutherland, F. G., (Baxter & Fittock) clerk, Singapore
Sutherland, Hugh, (J. Forster & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Sutherland, J., sugar boiler, China Sugar Refining Co., East point
Sutherland, J. W., (Cobb & Co.) carriage builder, Yokohama
Sutter, Rev. L., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
Sutter, W., (Thomas & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Sutton, G., (M. Adams & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
Sutton, H., chief officer, steamer *Kiangteen*, Shanghai and Ningpo
Suvoong, V. P., M.D , scientific translation department, Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai
Svendsen, M. A., second officer, steamer *Activ*, Hongkong and Southern ports
Swain, R., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Tokio maru*, Japan
Swainston, G., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Anping, Formosa
Swales, G., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Swallow, Rev. R., missionary, Ningpo
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., British Resident, Selangor (absent)
Swift, Lieut. W., navigator, U.S. sloop *Alert*
Swinburne, W. T., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Trenton*
Swinney, E. F., M.D., missionary, St. Catherine's Bridge, Shanghai
Swinney, Geo., chief engineer, H.B.M.S. *Champion*
Sword, Jas., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) merchant, Singapore (absent)
Sydenstricker, Rev. A., missionary, Hangchow
Syers, H. C., superintendent of police and prisons, Selangor
Sylva, H., (Mitsu Bishi Mail S.S. Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Symes, J., inspector of police, Perak
Symes, P. S., clerk, M.B.M.S.S. Co., Yokohama
Symes, R. L., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) accountant, Shanghai
Symons, H., proprietor, Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Central Livery Stables, Shanghai
Symons, J. A., public vaccinator, Butterworth General Hospital, Province Wellesley
Syner, J., armourer, Perak Sikhs, Perak

Tablaren, conductor, railway works, Mytho, Cochin-China
Tabor, H. P., compradore, and proprietor Hiogo Dispensary, Hiogo
Tabouriech, hairdresser, Saigon
Tagle, F. R., alterez, Carabineros, Albay, Philippines

Tagle, J. P. de, (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
Tait, J. J., assist. manager, Batukawan Sugar Estate, Province Wellesley
Tait, T. J., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Talati, D. D., (Mehta & Co. clerk, Foochow
Talbot, A. P., assistant colonial secretary, Singapore
Talbot, R. M., captain, steamer *Zafiro*, Hongkong and Manila
Talbot, W. H., average adjuster, and proprietor *Japan Gazette*, Yokohama
Talcott, C. G., assist. engineer, U.S.S. *Ossipee*
Talcott, Miss E , missionary, Okoyama, Japan(absent)
Tallaksen, T., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Horai-maru*, Japan
Tallieu, L , storekeeper, Peking
Talmage, Rev. J. V. N., D.D., missionary, Amoy
Talmage, Miss K. M., missionary, Amoy
Talmage, Miss M. S., missionary, Amoy
Talpey, A. H., pilot, Taku
Tamet, Roman Catholic missionary Kiukiang
Tandberg, L. J., pilot, Newchwang
Tanner, P., Maritime Customs assistant, Peking
Tapia, A., (Llanos, Tapia & Co.) merchant, Manila
Taquet, teacher, Municipal Boys' School, Saigon
Taraskewick, Dr., acting chief government medical adviser, Wladiwostock
Tarn, W., clerk, Naval Yard
Tarrosa y Minatay, R., (V. E. de Ocampo) clerk, Cebu
Tata, C. B., (Tata & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Tata, D. B., (Tata & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Tata, K. M., (Tata & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
Tata, R. D., (Tata & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
Tatay, A., assistant, Custom-house, Manila
Tatlock, Thos., (Schmidt, Kustermann & Co.) clerk, Penang
Taton, engineer director of arsenal, Saigon (absent)
Taumeyer, E., (Taumeyer & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Taupin, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Tavares, A. G., *Shanghai Mercury* office, compositor, Shanghai
Tavares, E. F. das Neves, (Lisbon Dispensary) assistant, Macao
Tavares, J. F., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
Tavares, L. A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Tavares, P. J., compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
Tavaria, P. J., merchant, Peel Street
Taylor, B. v. S., M.B., missionary, Foochow
Taylor, C. H. B., act. secretary and prof. of navigation, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Taylor, C. S., clerk, Maritime Customs, Hankow
Taylor, C. S., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Taylor, D. B., (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Taylor, Lt.-Col. D. M., R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Penang
Taylor, E. J., assistant engineer, H.B.M.S. *Curacoa*
Taylor, F., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Foochow
Taylor, F. E., assistant, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Taylor, G., pilot, Hiogo
Taylor, G., lightkeeper in charge, South Cape lighthouse, Amoy
Taylor G., (Imperial Naval Yard) foreman, Engineering dept., Hiogo
Taylor, G. A., armourer sergeant, Ordnance store department
Taylor, G. A., captain, steamer *Esmeralda*, Hongkong and Manila
Taylor, H., storeman, Naval Yard
Taylor, H. H., (Oriental Bank in liquidation) attorney, Queen's road
Taylor, H. L., clerk, telegraph department, Perak
Taylor, J. T., pilot, Shanghai

Taylor, T., chief engineer, (H. & W. Dock Co.), Cosmopolitan Dock
Taylor, Qr. Mr. sergeant W. A., clerk, Royal Engineer department
Taylor, W. G., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) general manager, S'gapore
Taylor, W. H., (Cornes & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Taylor, W. K., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Taylor, Rev. W., M.D., missionary, Osaka
Tebbutt, J. L., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Swatow
Teceira, A., clerk, Land Revenue Office, Malacca
Teichart, C. P. T., tidewaiter, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Teillol, A., (E. Millot & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Teissier, clerk, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Teixido y Martinez, A., sub-inspector, Sanidad militar, Manila
Tejada, E. B. S. de, captain teniente, horse guards, Manila
Telge, R , (R. Telge & Co) merchant, Shanghai
Telles, J. C. da Silva, physician, Seminario de S. Jose, Macao
Telles, R., oficial, hacienda publica, Iloilo
Tem, P., interpreter, Italian consulate, Shanghai
Templet, J. S. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
Tennent, C. S., merchant, Penang
Tennant, H. P., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) agent and tea inspector, Foochow
Tepligh, W., teacher of Greek and Latin, Gymnasium, Wladiwostock
Tepljaschenin, J., (Kunst and Albers) clerk, Wladiwostock
Terentieff, Capt.-Lieut. V. A., national volunteer fleet, Wladiwostock
Ternisieu, member of municipal council, Saigon
Terrès, Rev. José, Roman Catholic missionary, Haiphong
Terrey, E. W., (Hongkong and China Gas Company) foreman fitter, West point
Terrier, deputy judge, Saigon
Terry, A., captain of the port, Manila
Terry, H. T., professor of Roman and English Law, Imperial University, Tokio
Terry, S. B., (Hill and Rathborne) assistant, Sungei Ujong
Tessensohn, E., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Testevuide, Rev. L. G., Roman Catholic missionary, Yokohama
Tetjukoff, H. P., (Tetjukoff & Co.) merchant, Wladiwostock
Tettaravon, clerk, post office, Saigon
Tetzlaff, C., clerk, German Consulate, Canton
Teus, V., (Inchausti & Co.) merchant, Manila
Texiera, Mrs., (Gate and Fairall) milliner, Queen's Road
Teyssier, telegraphist, Bienhoa, Cochin China
Thackery, Captain T. M. G., R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Penang
Thary, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Theege, A., lightkeeper, Kiutoan lightship, Shanghai
Theissen, A., watcher, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Themudo, L. A., captain-lieut., Portuguese corvette *Estephania*
Thétard, sub accountant, excise department, Saigon
Thévenot, overseer of roads, Saigon
Thexeria, E., apprentice, medical department, Malacca
Thiedey, teacher, School at Bienhoa, Cochin-China
Thiedeman, E., draughtsman, public works department, Selangor
Thil, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Thimm, E., assistant, China Sugar Refining Co., Swatow
Thinselin, L., chaplain, Military hospital, Saigon
Thionville, receiver, registry of lands, Saigon
Thiriet, J., superior, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
Thirkell, J. G., proprietor and editor, *Shanghai Courier*, Shanghai
Thiseira, E., compositor, government printing office, Singapore
Thistle, H., (Shanghai Gas Co.) meter inspector, Shanghai

Thistlethwaite, A. R., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
Thollander, G. R., proprietor "European Tavern," Nagasaki
Thom, W., second officer, steamer *Namoa*, China coast
Thomas, A., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Yokohama
Thomas, A. C., clerk, Police Court, Penang
Thomas, C. W., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Sapphire*
Thomas, E., engineer, H. B. M. gunboat *Firebrand*
Thomas, E. F., solicitor, Penang
Thomas, F. H. Cave, (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Thomas, G. B., clerk of Customs, Matang, Perak
Thomas, H. J., chief clerk, Land office, Penang
Thomas, J., captain, Mitsu Bishi str. *Toyoshima-maru*, Japan
Thomas, J., assistant engineer, Tugboat Association, Shanghai
Thomas, J. A., clerk, Indian Immigration office, Penang
Thomas, M., chief clerk, marine department, Penang
Thomas, T., (Thomas & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Thomas, Thos. (Thomas, Rowe, & Smith), Canton and Macao
Thomas, W. H., (C. S. Tennent & Co.) clerk, Penang
Thomassi, commander, gunboat *Surprise*, Haiphong
Thomine, ensign, French cruiser *Hamelin*, Saigon
Thompson, A. F., (Wilkinson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Thompson, C., Upper Yangtsze pilot, Shanghai
Thompson, C. C., (W. Mansfield & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Thompson, C. M., asst. manager, Victoria Estate, Penang Sugar Estate Co., Penang
Thompson, D. B., China Inland missionary, Chungking
Thompson, Rev. D., missionary, Tokio
Thompson, E., overseer in charge of Protestant Cemetery, Surveyor-general's dept.
Thompson, G. E., apprentice, public works department, Singapore
Thompson, Rev. H., missionary, Amoy
Thompson, H. A., acting police magistrate, Penang
Thompson, J., boatswain, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Thompson, J. L., steward, General Hospital, Yokohama
Thompson, J. R., shipchandler, Hakodate
Thompson, Lieut. P. R. R., Inniskilling Fusiliers, Penang
Thompson, R., (Eastern Extension, A. and C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
Thompson, W., captain, Kiodo Unyu Kaisha steamer *Mino-maru*, Japan
Thompson, W., Tamil interpreter, Supreme Court, Singapore
Thompson, Rev. W. R., B.A., missionary, Taiwanfoo
Thompson, Miss Mary E., missionary, Swatow
Thomsen, J. C., master mariner, Bangkok
Thomsen, T., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Wladiwostock
Thomsett, H. G., R.N., harbour-master
Thomsett, H. M., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Thomson, C. T., second wharfinger, Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore
Thomson, Charles, Governor of French Cochin-China
Thomson, D., inspector of police, Yow-ma-tee
Thomson, E. A., manager, Singapore Dispensary, Singapore
Thomson, Rev. E. H., missionary, Shanghai
Thomson, G. S., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Thomson, J., chief officer, steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Thomson, J. A. agent, National Bible Society of Scotland, Yokohama
Thomson, J. A., Eastern Extension, A. and C. Telegraph Co., operator Penang
Thomson, Jas., M.S. quartermaster, army medical department
Thomson, Rev. J. C., M.D., missionary, Canton
Thomson, R. E., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) fitter, Singapore
Thomson, T. S., (W. R. Scott & Co.) clerk, Singapore

Thomson, W. B., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Thomson, W. W., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Thorburn, J. D., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Thorburn, R. F., secretary, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Thorne, C., merchant, Shanghai
Thorne, J., bible colporteur, American Bible Society, Hankow
Thornicraft, T. C., medical practitioner, Hiogo
Thornton, W. T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Thorp, R. W., clerk, railway department, Yokohama
Thow, Rev. W., M.A., missionary, Taiwanfoo
Thurburn, A., (Thurburn & Dunn) share broker, & secretary to General Hospital, S'hai
Thurburn, J., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) manager, Queen's road
Thwaite, J. W., draftsman, revenue survey department, Singapore
Thyen, Joh., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Tiaoqui, J. S., "La Ciudad de Peking," Manila
Tiberii, Onia, Maritime Customs assistant, Peking
Tice, R., (A. S. Watson & Co.) agent, Tientsin
Tiefenbacher, M., (Wm. Meyermk & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Tihay, I., Russian mission, Tokio
Tilford, R. J., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Till, W. W., (Cornes & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Tillard, P. G., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Cleopatra*
Tilley A. H., (P. and O. S. N. Co.) pilot, Singapore
Tilley, J. W., (W. L. Hunter) clerk, Foochow
Tillman, E. H., ensign U.S.S. *Trenton*
Tilly, A. H., pilot, Singapore
Timm, J., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) mechanician, Shanghai
Timmer, Rev. Br. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Ichang
Timmins, J. T., inspector of police, Singapore
Tindall, T. H., (Kelly & Walsh) assistant, Queen's road
Tindall, W. G., maritime customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Tineo, P., assistant Mint, Manila
Tip, J. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pakhoi
Tirant, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Tirnstein, A., (Stolterfoht & Hirst) clerk, Prava
Tisdall, E. W., captain, steamer *Fung Shun*, China coast
Tisseman, S., watchmaker, Bangkok
Tissier, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Tité, telegraph clerk, Soctrang, Cochin-China
Titjen, C. F. H., (Paul Heinemann & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Titoushkin, N. N., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & C.) clerk, Hankow
Tivanoff, W., (O. Spengler) assistant, Wladiwostock
Tobler, F., (Schaelin & Stahlnecht) clerk, Singapore
Toche, J., (Ulysse Pila & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Tod, D., chief engineer, steamer *Mong Kut*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Toda, B., comisario, military department, Manila
Todd, H. H., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Toeg, R. E., bill broker, Shanghai
Tolatee, B. F., merchant, Hollywood Road (absent)
Tolatee, M. P., (E. N. Mehta & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
Tolatee, P. F., (B. F. Tolatee) manager, Hollywood road
Tolatee, R. S., (E. N. Mehta & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
Tolaty, D. D., (Mehta & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Tolaty, M. B., (Mehta & Co.) clerk, Amoy (absent)
Tolle, G., (J. H. Langelütje) clerk, Wladiwostock
Tolliday, T., Maritime Customs chief examiner, Shanghai

Tomalin, Ed., missionary, Nganking
Tomas, R., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Manila
Tomes, C. A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Tomkins, H. A., (Reiss & Co.) tea inspector, Lombard street
Tomlin, E., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Tomlin, G. L., (China Fire Insurance Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Tomlinson, W. L., constable, British Consulate, Ningpo
Toms, W., sergeant of police, Hiogo
Toney, T. V., cadet, U.S.S. *Trenton*
Tonkin, C., assistant examiner, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Tope, Rev. S. G., missionary, Shiu Chau-fo , Canton
Topetez y Rodriguez, F., naval medical department, Manila
Topping, A. pilot, Nagasaki and Hiogo
Torcapel, chief, third office, direction of the interior, Saigon
Tornel, J. M., cashier, Compania General de Tabacos, Manila
Torose, H. A., (Japan Photographic Association) assistant, Yokohama
Torres, F., acting secretary, real audiencia, Manila
Torres, M., promotor fiscal, Iloilo
Torres, T., chemist, and professor of pharmacy, University, Manila
Torrey, J. W., attorney, Bangkok (absent)
Torrija, M., surgeon major, army medical department, Manila
Touche, J. D. D. de la, Maritime Customs,, assistant, Foochow
Tough, C., (New Harbour Dock Co.) assistant engineer, Singapore
Tourillon, L., chief inspector of police, Saigon
Tournade, Rev. Fr., S. J. Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
Tournaire, lieutenant, M. M. steamer *Meinam*, Saigon and Singapore
Tournelle, C., inspector general of prisons, Manila
Tournié, asst. commissioner, marine approvisionnements, Saigon
Tournier, J., tailor and storekeeper, Saigon
Toussaint, R., (De Vigan & Co.) clerk, Kobe
Towell, M. E., assistant, Maritime Customs, Chefoo
Towgood, H., district surveyor, Krian, Perak
Townley, F., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Townsend, G. H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) acting accountant, Manila
Toynbee, F. A., (Hill & Rathborne) assistant, Perak
Tragorri, C. Gonzales de, comandante guarda civil veterana, Manila
Trail, E., second engineer, H.S.M steamer *Regent*, Bangkok
Trail, W., captain superintendent of marine, Naval department, Bangkok
Tranchell, E., clerk, audit office, Perak
Tranier, E., commissaire, M. M. steamer *Tanais*, Hongkong and Japan
Trannack, R. J., Maritime Customs tide surveyor and harbour master, Tientsin
Trapaga, J , proprietor " Hotel de Madrid," Manila
Trask, Miss, S., M.D., missionary, Foochow
Travers, A. K., assistant postmaster general (absent)
Travers, G., consul for Germany, Canton and Hongkong
Treacher, Hon. W. H., Governor of British N. Borneo, and, acting administrator, Labuan
Trebing, Ch., M.D., oculist and physician, Singapore
Tregenna, R. H., chief engineer, H.B.M. sloop *Flying Fish*
Tregillus, E. C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Tremlett, C. F. (W. G. Hale & Co.) merchant, and consul for Great Britain, Saigon
Trench, Hon. P. H. Le Poer, secretary, British Legation, Tokio
Trevithick, F. H., locomotive supt., Government railway service, Tokio
Trew, A. E., (Hunt & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Trilley, J., fleet chief engineer, U.S.S. *Trenton*
Trindade, Claudina da Sta., mistress, College de Sta. Roza, Macao
Trinidad, D., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila

Tripler, Dr., physician and surgeon, Yokohama
Tripp, H. J. H., agent Takashima Colliery, Wyndham street
Troch, M., (Justus Lembke & Co.) clerk, Club Chambers
Trodd, B., (Shanghai Gas Company) meter inspector, Shanghai
Trollay, Jno., fitter, Naval Yard
Trompeta, E., engineer, public works department, Manila
Tron, telegraph clerk, Saigon
Trotter, D. A., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Trotter, Hon. H., auditor general, Singapore (absent)
Trotter, Noel, assistant postmaster general, Penang
Trotzir, H., superintendent, Municipal Council, Hiogo
Trouette, counsellor, court of appeal, Saigon
Troup, Jas., H.B.M. consul, Hiogo
Trüb, R., (H. Ludwig & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Truby, J. T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
True, Mrs. M. C., missionary, Tokio
Trueman, T. E., (T. Weeks & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Trujillo, J. R. de, (Birchal, Robinson & Co.) clerk, Apazzi, Philippines
Tschuren, J. S., (Tschuren & Co.) storekeeper, Wladiwostock (absent)
Tsoglokoff, Lieut., acting chief of police, Wladiwostock
Tuason, C., (W. F. Stevenson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Tuason, E., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Tuason, G., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) merchant and banker, Manila
Tuason, J. B., (W. F. Stevenson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Tuason, J., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Tuason, J. P., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) merchant and banker, Manila
Tuason, T., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer and commission agent, Manila
Tucker, R. D., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, Manila
Tucker, W. J., chief assistant, Straits Insurance Co., Singapore
Tulloch, captain, steamer *MacAlister*, Bangkok and Singapore
Tulpin, Rev. E., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
Tumboly, D. F., (Mehta & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Tumboly, N. F., (R. S. Woonwalla & Co.) clerk, Gage street
Tumboly, S. F., (R. S. Woonwalla & Co.) manager, Gage street
Tunnard, Capt. H. S., R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Singapore
Turkington, R. R., chief engineer, steamer *Kiangyung*, Shanghai and Hankow
Turnbull, J., (Butterfield & Swire) assistant, Queen's road
Turnbull, W. A., (Turnbull, Howie & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Turner, A., (Bird & Palmer) assistant, Queen's Road
Turner, A. E., (Mansfield, Bogaardt & Co.) manager, Penang
Turner, J., boiler maker, P. & O. steamer *Teheran*, Hongkong and Japan
Turner, Rev. J. J., missionary, North China, (absent)
Turner, R., staff surgeon, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
Turner, R. D., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
Turner, agent, Melbourne Tin Mining Co, Perak
Turney, C. H. A., collector and magistrate, Kwala Selangor
Tuska, E. H., (Bacharach, Oppenheimer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Tweedie, A. C., second engineer, steamer *Fung Shun*, China coast
Tweedie, W. L., (Agra Bank) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
Twigg, A. C., (J. M. Lyon & Co.) draftsman, Singapore
Twigg, P. H., (Mactavish & Lehmann) assistant, Shanghai
Twigg, Mrs. P. O'B., undertaker, Shanghai (absent)
Twinem, J., deputy commissioner of Customs, China (absent)
Twrdy, Rev. Fr., S. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
Tychicus, N. P., first clerk, Protectorate of Chinese, Singapore
Tylden-Pattenson, Lieut. A. H., "The Buffs," East Kent Regiment

Tyler, C. F., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Tyler, J. C. Jr., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
Tyng, Rev. T. S., missionary, Osaka

Udule, D., (Shanghai Medical Hall) assistant, Shanghai
Ulmann, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Ulmann, A., (B. Schwob) clerk, Manila
Ullmann, B., (Felix Ullmann) assistant, Manila
Ullmann, E., (Felix Ullmann) jeweller, Manila
Ullmann, F., importador de alhajas, Manila (absent)
Ullmann, J., (J. Ullmann & Co.) merchant and commission agent, Queen's road
Ullmann, M., (J. Ullmann & Co.) assistant, Queen's road (absent)
Ulrich, C., master mariner, Bangkok
Ulrich, shipwright, Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore
Underhill, E. V., midshipman, H B M. corvette *Sapphire*
Underwood, J. J., medical practitioner, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Ungernach, A., chief engineer, steamer *Alwine*, China coast
Unsworth, R., second officer, steamer *Douglas*, Hongkong and Foochow
Unwin, F. S., Maritime Customs assistant, Newchwang
Upton, F, clerk, Customs, Hiogo
Ure, C. W., (J. P. Bisset & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Uren, C. J., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Shanghai
Uren, G. G., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Foochow
Urgo, I., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
Urquhart, F., chief engineer, steamer *Douglas*, China coast
Urquhart, J., (Mackenzie & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Urquhart, W. F., (Findlay, Richardson, Son & Co.) clerk, Manila
Usbye, C., third officer, steamer *Douglas*, Hongkong and Foochow

Vaca, J. C. de, comptroller, La Flor de la Isabela cigar factory, Manila
Vaca, J. C. de, (Carlos Plitt) agent, Cavite, Philippine
Vacher, H. H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) assist. accountant, Hiogo
Vacle, trader, Hanoi
Vacquerel, Rev. H., Roman Catholic missionary, Swatow
Vadelet, attorney general, French protectorate, Pnompenh, Cambodia
Vail, Rev. M. S., missionary, Tokio
Vail, Miss J. S., missionary, Tokio
Vaite, surveillant, Customs, Haiphong
Vajifdar, J. M., (D. D. Olla & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Vakowishe, C., student interpreter, Russian Legation, Peking
Valantine, B. A., (Shanghai Horse Bazaar) clerk, Shanghai
Valberg, F. W., overseer, Public Works department, Penang
Valberg, W. J., municipal storekeeper, Singapore
Valdezco, C., watchmaker, and printer, Manila
Valdezco, J., (C. Valdezco) assistant, Manila
Vale, T. H., agent, American Trading Co., Shanghai
Valenciano, E., abogado, Iloilo
Valentine, J., (Cumine & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Valentine, Rev. J. D., missionary, Shaouhying, Ningpo
Valera y Giminez, G., ayudante, Division Forestal, Tayabas, Luzon
Valiere, chief engineer, government service, Pnompenh, Cambodia
Valk, A. van der, (Baer Senior & Co.) clerk, Manila
Vallance, T., superior barrack sergeant, commissariat, Singapore
Valle, E. A. do, first lieutenant, Portuguese corvette *Estephania*
Valle, R. del, alferez, carabineros, Cebu
Valledor, L., contador gefe de hacienda, Manila

Vallejo, J. M., assistant, public works department, Manila
Valls, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Foochow
Vally, master, school at Mytho, Cochin-China
Vally, warehouseman, excise department, Baria, Saigon
Valoopillai, A., land surveyor, Malacca
Valtriny, V. C., merchant, Singapore
Van Ardenne, manager, Sabah Mutual Supply Association, Sandakan, Sabah
Van Buren, H. S., marshal, U.S. Consulate, Yokohama
Van Buren, J. S., clerk, P.M.S S. Co., Queen's road
Van Buren, General Thos. B., United States consul-general, Yokohama
Vancuylemberg, J., plotter, public works dept., Malacca
Vandelet, trader, Pnompenh, Cambodia
Vanderbeck, R., assistant superintendent, water supply, Singapore
Van der Heyden, Dr., acting medical officer, British Legation, Tokio
Van der Vlies, G., proprietor, Smith's hotel, Nagasaki
Van Dort, J., dresser, medical department, Larut
Van Dort, W., draughtsman, survey department, Perak
Van Dyke, Rev. J. W., missionary, Bangkok
Van Ess, W., constable, British consulate, Chefoo
Van Eyke, draughtsman, Sandakan
Vanhanne, L. J., pipelayer, Water Works, Shanghai
Vania, A. D., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) clerk, Taiwanfoo and Takao
Vania, R. C., merchant, Gage street
Van Oordt, W. C., bill and bullion broker, Yokohama
Van Petten, Mrs. C., missionary, Tokio
Vanstone, J., sergeant, Naval Yard police
Van Vrancken, J., pay clerk, U.S.S. *Trenton*
Vapereau, C., professor of French, Peking
Vaquer-Talayrac, X., surgeon, M. M. str. *Tanais*, Hongkong and Japan
Vaquinhas, J. dos S., major of police, Macao
Vara, R. de la, (R. de la Vara & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Vara, V., assistant, Forestry department, Manila
Varela, J., (Banco Español Filipino) assistant accountant, Manila
Varela, J., "El Progreso," Manila
Varella, J. D., (Singapore & Straits Printing Office) clerk, Singapore
Vargas, J., contador, Tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
Vargas y Fernandez, G. de, oficial, contaduria de hacienda Manila
Varizat, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Varjee, Moledina, (R. Habibbhoy) manager, Peel street
Vasconcellos, Rev. A. M. de, archdeacon of cathedral, Macao
Vasilieff, T., (Lindholm & Co.) clerk, Wladiwostock
Vasquez, A., (J. M. Fleming) clerk, Manila
Vass, F., compositor, Government Printing office, Singapore
Vassal, chief commissioner, Marine hospital, Saigon
Vassal, aide commissaire, naval department, Namdinh
Vassania, J. P., merchant, Canton (absent)
Vassel, clerk, Direction of native affairs, Hanoi
Vasselon, Rev. H., Roman Catholic missionary, Osaka
Vaucher, A. E., silk inspector and broker, Club Chambers
Vaucher, E. (L. Vrard & Co.) assistant, Tientsin
Vaudagna, Rev. Fr. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Hankow
Vaughan, G. O., barrister at-law, Singapore
Vaughan, J., pilot, Shanghai
Vaughan, J. D., barrister-at-law, Singapore
Vautier, telegraphist, Saigon
Vaz, J., porter, St. Joseph's College, Macao

Vazguez, A., clerk, Custom-house, Manila
Veaux, H., first clerk and accountant, Municipal Council, Saigon
Vecin, L., assistant, public works department, Manila
Veer, P., foreman, Bangkok Saw Mills, Bangkok
Vega, L., (J. Zobel) assistant, Manila
Veigneau, J., (J. P. Marnande) assistant, Queen's-road
Veitch, A., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) sub-manager, Shanghai
Veitch, G. T., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Vela, M., teacher of music, Shanghai
Velarde, J., ordenador general de pagos, Manila
Velasco, J., (M. P. Marqueti) clerk, Manila
Velasco, J. J., professor, Nautical Academy, Manila
Velasco, J. V. de, (Banco Español Filipino) assistant cashier, Manila
Velasco, Rev. M., Roman, Catholic missionary, Haiphong
Velasco, M. Y., assistant, Compania General de Tabacos, Manila
Velasco, R., (Perez & Acha) assistant Iloilo
Velazquez, Rev. R., professor, University, Manila
Velez, J., vice consul for Spain, Canton
Velge, A. C., clerk, magistracy, Singapore
Velge, A. C., clerk, British Residency, Sungei Ujong
Velge, C. E., registrar, Supreme Court, Singapore
Velge, John H., retired merchant, Malacca
Velge, J. H., (A. H. A. Woodgate) assistant, Malacca
Velozo, B., merchant, Cebu
Velozo, R., (B. Velozo) clerk, Cebu
Vendrell, L. comis. adminis. del Ejercito, Manila
Venhuzen, W. J., clerk, import and export office, Singapore
Venning, A. R., acting treasurer, Selangor
Ventura, F. C., (Battle Hermanos & Co.) clerk, Manila
Verbeck, Rev. G. F., D.D., missionary, Tokio
Verbeck, Miss Emma, missionary, Tokio
Verchere, Rev. J. M. P., French missionary, Swatow
Verdeja, J., guarda almacen, Mint, Manila
Verdelle, de, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Verdon, H. H., assistant master, Raffles Institution, Singapore
Verea, F. Y., agent, Compania General de Tabacos, Samar, Philippines
Vereker, Hon. F. C. P., lieutenant and commander, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Rambler*
Verge, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Verges, Rev. E., Roman Catholic missionary, Foochow
Vergonjeanne, blacksmith, Saigon
Verloop, H. C., (Hartwig & Co.) shipchandler, Singapore
Vermont, Hon. J. M., proprietor & manager, Batukawan Sugar Estate, Pro. Wellesley
Vernet, telegraph overseer, Saigon
Vernéville, H. de, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Verney, M. A., professor, Saigón Seminary, Saigon
Vernon, J. Y. V., (Chater & Vernon) broker, Queen's road
Vernon, A. J., third engineer, str. *Fu-yew*, China coast
Veron, teacher, Adran's school, Saigon
Versoza, V., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Vertue, Lieut. N. H., "The Buffs"
Verzosa, R., assistant, Civil Governor's office, Manila
Vetta, Rev. Br. U., Roman Catholic missionary, Hankow
Vette, lieutenant, M.M. str. *Ilissus*, Haiphong and Saigon
Vey, Right Rev. J. L., Roman Catholic Bishop of Gerasen, Bangkok
Viadé, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Haiphong
Vial, J., ayudante, naval forces, Manila

Viana, G., contador, tribunal de cuentes, Manila
Vianna, E., clerk, Administracao do Conselho, Macao
Viaud, veterinary surgeon, Saigon
Vic, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Victor, S. T., (Dauver & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Vidal, proprietor, Hotel de l'Europe, Haiphong
Vidal, P., professor, University, Manila
Vidal y Gomes. J., ab gado fiscale, Supreme court, Manila
Vidal y Sabatés, E., magistrate, Manila
Vidal y Soler, S., engineer, botanical department, Manila (absent)
Videau, U., "Hotel des Colonies," Shanghai
V e, clerk, Treasury, Saigon
Vieira, A. J., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
Vieira, I. L., (Oriental Dispensary) assistant, Stanley street
Vieria, J. M. da L. vice consul for Portugal, Penang
Vieira, U., purser, receiving ship *Yuenfah*, Shanghai
Vierra, E., clerk, Oriental Bank, Singapore
Vierra, M., clerk, audit office, Singapore
Vieux, superintendent of cemetery, Saigon
Viez, E. V. H., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
Vigan, C. de, (De Vigan & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Vigan, J. de, (De Vigan & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Vigano, Rev. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Wellington street, and military chaplain
Vigerie, A., clerk, Banque de l'Indo Chine, Saigon
Vigil, F., telegraph clerk, Manila
Vignaud, teacher, Adran's College, Saigon
Vignol, Rev. F., French Roman Catholic missionary, Singapore
Vigroux, Rev. P., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
Vil, captain, H.S.M. steamer *Impregnable*, Bangkok
Vila, J., professor of theology, University, Manila
Vila, Rev. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Foochow
Vila y Goiri, F., judge, Binondo district, Manila
Vilanueva, L., boarding house keeper, Bridges street
Vilches, J., (Compania General de Tabacos) agent, Laoag, Ylocos Norte, Philippines
Villa, Mme., grocer, Saigon
Villanova, C., signalman, Harbour Master's office, Shanghai
Villanuevas, M. S., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
Villard, E., (Guieu Frères) storekeeper, Shanghai
Villard, inspector of native affairs, Saigon
Villaret, Lieut., instructor, military school, Tokio
Villarragut, C., magistrate, Manila
Villarruel, "Agencia Maritima," Murallon, Philippines
Villava, A. de, inspector general de hacienda, Manila
Villava, M. de, contador, administracion civil, Manila
Villemer, A., C. E., manager of works, Compania General de Tabacos, Manila
Villena, M. S., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Villeneuve de, overseer, excise department, Gocong, Cochin-China
Villepré, overseer, excise department, Saigon
Villeroi, A., acting Consul for France, Singapore
Villeroi d'Augis, civil engineer, Haiphong
Villeta, J., (J. Peña & Co.) clerk, Manila
Vincenot, F., wine and spirit merchant, Praya
Vincens, E., accountant, Tamhoi Rice Mills, Saigon
Vincens, D., (Denis frères) clerk, Haiphong
Vincent, storekeeper, opium department, Saigon
Vincent, Henry, gaoler, British consulate, Yokohama

Vincent, H. A., (Mrs. E. A. Vincent) assistant, Yokohama
Vincent, J. R., missionary, Chefoo (absent)
Vincent, Mrs. E. A., milliner and draper, Yokohama
Vincente, Government cadet, Saigon
Vincenti, third officer, M. M. steamer *Menzaleh*, Hongkong and Japan
Vincon, chief officer, M.M. str. *Menzaleh*, Hongkong and Japan
Viner, T. L., manager, Agden and other estates, Johore
Vinet, telegraphist, Rach ia, Cochin-China
Vinluan, R., alcayde, Bilibid gaol, Manila
Vinson, G., lawyer, Saigon (absent)
Vinson, clerk, Governor's office, Saigon
Vinson, teacher, Chasseloup-Laubat's College, Saigon
Visa y Frances, L. de, colonel commanding carabineros, Manila
Visscher, A., merchant, Osaka
Vissier, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Vissière, A., second interpreter, French Legation, Peking
Vital, F., (Beele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Vivanti, A., (Vivanti Bros.) public silk inspector, Yokohama
Vivanti, F., (Vivanti Bros.) public silk inspector, Yokohama
Viver y Madolell, E., oficial, con aduria de hacienda, Manila
Vizcarra, L., ayudante, Division Forestel, Nuevo Ecija, Luzon
Vizcarra, L., ayudante, oficial, contaduria de hacienda, Manila
Vizenzinovich, M., constable, river police, Shanghai
Vizmanos, M., S. de, treasurer general, Manila
Vizmanos y Lecaroz, M. S. de, secretary, Banco Español Filipino, Manila
Voegelein, Rev. F. E., missionary, Tokio
Voelkel, S., (Pharmacie de l'Union) proprietor, Shanghai
Voigt, J. G., United States commercial agent, Manila
Voigt, O., (P. Heinemann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Voisin, Rev. J. M., French missionary, Bangkok
Voisin, coffee house keeper, Saigon
Vollhardt, A., proprietor, "German Hotel," Yokohama
Volong, F. A., member of municipal council, Macao
Volpicelli, Z. H., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
Vorrath, P. W., master mariner, Bangkok
Vorwald, M., (Bacharach, Oppenheimer & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Vos, R. W. de, clerk, public works department, Sungei Ujong
Vosteen, H., pilot, and captain steam-tug *Sin Taiwan*, Takao
Vouillemont, E. G., (Comptoir d'Escompte) manager, Shanghai
Vries, A. H. de, clerk, Netherlands Consulate, Singapore
Vulliez, J., procureur de la Republique, Saigon
Vyramutto, C., dresser, prison hospital, Selangor
Vyvyan, Lieut. C. B., "The Buffs," fort adjutant

Wächter, Rev. E. missionary, Bangkok
Waddell, Rev. Hugh, missionary, Tokio
Waddell, J. A., professor of civil engineering, University, Tokio
Waddell, Jas., (Taikoo Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, Quarry Bay
Waddell, W. P., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Wade, H. T., tea inspector, Shanghai
Wade, J. J., third officer, steamer *Kiangteen*, Shanghai and Ningpo
Wade, K., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Curacoa*
Wadman, E., (Wadman & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
Wadman, H. P., (China Traders' Insurance Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Wadman, H. E., Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy
Waeber, C., consul for Russia, Tientsin (absent)

Waege, W., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
Wagen, Conrad, (Wagen Frères) wine merchant, Yokohama
Wagen, J. F., (Wagen Frères) wine merchant, Yokohama
Waggott, W., commission agent, Yokohama
Waghorn, G., (Luzon Sugar Refining Co.) manager, Manila
Wagner, A., assistant government marine surveyor, Hongkong
Wagner, C., supdt. police intelligence department, Thaiping, Perak
Wagner, Dr. Gottfried von, prof. of technology, University, Tokio
Wainewright, R. E., solicitor, Shanghai
Wait, W. B., medical officer, Silam, British North Borneo
Waite, G., gunner, gunpowder depôt, Stonecutter's Island
Wake, J. P., (Fergusson & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Wakenshaw, H. C., ensign, U.S.S. *Juniata*
Walch, assistant treasurer, Saigon
Walden, A., (Lindholm & Co.) assistant, Wladiwostock
Walder, H., (C. Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
Wales, J. F., medical practitioner, Canton
Wales, Mrs. (Mrs. Hodges) milliner, Yokohama
Walker, Lieut. A., navigator, U.S.S. *Trenton*
Walker, A., maritime customs harbour master and tidesurveyor, Pakhoi
Walker, C. E., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Walker, E., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Yokohama
Walker, F. M., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Cockchafer*
Walker, Geo., assistant superintendent captain, M.B.M.S.S. Co., Yokohama
Walker, Col. G. E. L., commanding Royal Engineer
Walker, H., acting commissioner of lands, Sandakan
Walker, J., principal medical officer, Sandakan
Walker, Rev. J., chaplain, St. George's Church, Penang
Walker, Rev. J. E., missionary, Shao-wu-fu, Foochow
Walker, R. N., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Hiogo-maru*, Japan
Walker, Major R. S. F., commander of Perak Sikhs, Thaiping, Perak
Walker, S., (Ilbert & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Walker, W., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Nagoya-maru*, Japan
Walker, W. B., maritime customs assistant examiner, Foochow
Walker, Rev. W. F., missionary, Tientsin (absent)
Walker, W. F. D., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Champion*
Walkey, W., carpenter, H.B.M. sloop *Pegasus*
Walkinshaw, A. W., (Turner & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Wallace, C. H., (Quelch & Co.) assistant, Swatow
Wallace, F., master mariner, Hongkong
Wallace, G., third engineer, str. *Fu Shun*, China coast
Wallace, J., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Tokai-maru*, Japan
Wallace, J., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) foreman shipbuilder, Kowloon
Wallace, J. F., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Wallace, J. H., (Syme & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Wallace, T., storekeeper, Water Works, Shanghai
Wallace, Thos., (Mackenzie & Co.) auctioneer, Shanghai
Wallace, W. H., clerk, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Queen's road
Wallays, Rev. E., teacher, college of Pulo Penang, Penang
Wallberg, R., (Ed. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Waller, H. J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Foochow
Waller, L. E., straw plait inspector and broker, Shanghai
Walls, M., colonel, school of military engineers, Manila
Walsh, F., printer, and proprietor *Hiogo News*, Hiogo
Walsh, John G., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Walsh, R. G., (J. G. Walsh) assistant, paper mills, Hiogo

Walsh, Thomas, (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Walter, H., gerichtsvollzieher, German consulate, Yokohama
Walter, J., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk, Yokohama
Walter, John, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) acting manager, Shanghai
Walter, P., acting sub lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Walter, W., (Evans, Pugh & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Walter, W. B., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Walters, W., owner steamer *Vigilant*, Sandakan
Walz, Rev. W. E., missionary, Tokio
Wanderleech, C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pakhoi
Wanstall, B., second officer, steamer *Kow Shing*, China coast
Wanstrom, lieutenant, government service, Bangkok
Wapnewski, paymaster applicant, H.I. German M. gunboat *Iltis*
Warburg, C. G., (North China Insurance Co.) marine surveyor, Shanghai
Warburton, W., shipping agent, Hiogo
Ward, Major A. C., Royal Engineer
Ward, E., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
Ward, G. A. C., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Sapphire*
Ward, H., cadet, Sandakan (absent)
Ward, J., temporary clerk of works, public works department, Penang
Ward, J. F., surveyor, public works department, Penang
Ward, R., locomotive inspector, railway service, Yokohama
Ward, W., assistant manager, Batukawan Sugar Estate, Province Wellesley
Ward, W. C., (Iveson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Ward, W. S., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
Wardell, J., (Engineering and Mining Co.) overman, Tientsin
Warden, M. A., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Swift*
Wardlaw, J. C., (Tait & Co.) merchant, Amoy (absent)
Ware, Jas., bible colporteur, American Bible Society, Shanghai
Wark, W., assistant, Taikoo Sugar Refining Co., Quarry Bay
Warleta, I., gefe de armamentos, naval arsenal, Manila
Warlomont, E., (Bazar Filipino) assistant, Manila
Warlomont, H., (Bazar Filipino) assistant, Manila
Warlomont, L., (Bazar Filipino) storekeeper, Manila (absent)
Warlomont, P., (Bazar Filipino) assistant, Manila
Warne, W., inspector of police, Singapore (absent)
Warner, E. H., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Warner, Miss S. A., missionary, Ningpo
Warner, Miss, missionary, Chiang Mai, Siam
Warnken, H., lightkeeper, Regent lighthouse, Bangkok
Warrack, F., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Warren, Rev. C. F., missionary, Osaka
Warren, P. L., British vice-consul, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Warren, R., steward, H.B.M. naval hospital, Yokohama
Warwick, J., captain, str. *Yungning*, China coast
Washbrook, W. A., Maritime Customs examiner, Chinkiang
Wassenius, C., assistant engineer, Fire Brigade (absent)
Wassiamull Assomull, dealer in Indian goods, Queen's road
Wassileff, A. W., (J. H. Langelütje) clerk, Wladiwostock
Waters, Thos. J., C. E., (Waters & Dale) civil engineer, Shanghai
Watkins, G. A., (J. Llewellyn & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Watkins, G. R., paymaster, U.S.S. *Ossipee*
Watkins, J., usher, police court, Penang
Watson, A. T., (Japan Dispensary) druggist, Yokohama
Watson, E. B., merchant, Yokohama
Watson, E. A., manager, Drumduan and other estates, Johore

Watson, G. I.. (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Watson, H., ward master, Civil Hospital
Watson, J., proprietor Hankow Dairy, Hankow
Watson, J., shipping reporter, *Shanghai Mercury*, Shanghai
Watson, Rev. J., M. A., missionary, Amoy
Watson, Jas., M.D., medical practitioner, Newchwang (absent)
Watson, John, chief engineer, H.B.M.S. *Sapphire*
Watson, J. C., controller of Taotai's police, Ningpo
Watson, J. R., manager, Drumduan and other estates, Johore
Watson, R. G., passed cadet, colonial secretary's office, Singapore
Watson, W., (New Oriental Bank) acting manager, Shanghai
Watson, W., (P. Maclean & Co) clerk, Shanghai
Watson, W. A., proprietor, Hongkew Hotel, Shanghai
Watson, Rev. W. H., missionary, Wusueh, Hankow
Watson, Miss K. J., missionary, Yokohama
Watt, J. R., pilot, Penang
Watt, Jas., chief engineer, str. *Kwonglee*, China coast
Watt, W., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Sekirio-maru*, Japan
Watt, Wm., (*China Mail* Office) sub-editor and reporter, Wyndham street
Watters, T., British consul, Kiungchow
Watton, W. H., chief officer, steamer *Taichiow*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Watts, Jas., secretary Tug & Lighter Co. Taku (absent)
Watts, W., overseer of works, Surveyor-general's office
Wauchope, G., (E. B. Watson) clerk, Yokohama
Wavell,, H. T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Wuhu
Way, A., boatswain, H.B.M.S. *Cleopatra*
Weatherstone, T., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) in charge of hulks, Hankow
Weaver, A. C. M., assist. electrician, E. E., A. & C. Tel graph Co., Singapore
Webb, F., captain, steamer *Cheang Hock Kian*, Singapore and Hongkong
Webb, Lieut-Comdr. W. H., U. S. sloop *Alert*
Webb, W., engineer, Samsen Rice Mill Co., Bangkok
Weber, G. E., (Baer Senior & Co.) clerk, Manila
Weber, O., (Windsor, Rose & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Webster, A., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Webster, D., captain, steamer *Kow Shing*, China coast
Webster, J., gownkeeper, China Sugar Refining Co., East point
Webster, J. (P. & O. S. N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Webster, Rev. Jas., missionary, Newchwang
Webster, L., (Eastern Extension, A. & Co. Telegraph Co.) operator, Shanghai
Webster, S. H., (Fergusson & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Webster, T. A., second officer, steamer *Japan*, Hongkong and Calcutta
Wedler, J., proprietor, British Queen Tavern, Nagasaki
Weed, Jas. A., assistant inspector of markets, Municipal council, Shanghai
Weeks, C. D., broker, commission agent, and public accountant, Foochow
Wegelin, W., (C. Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
Wegener, O., (Stolterfoht & Hirst) clerk, Praya
Wehrmann, F., baker, Hiogo
Wehrung, C. R., commission agent, Hanoi
Weighton, Jas., proprietor "Star Tavern," Yokohama
Weihe, lieutenant, H.I. German M.S. *Stosch*
Weiller, A., attorney and counsellor-at-law, Yokohama
Weinberger, C., (H. C. Morf & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Weise, C. O., chief officer, steamer *Kiangtung*, Shanghai and Hankow
Weiss, Dr., assistant surgeon, H. I. German M.S. *Nautilus*
Weissenfeldt, J., (J. Zobel) assistant, Manila
Welch, C. A., Customs tidewaiter, Jenchuan, Corea

Welch, J., (Welch Lewis & Co.) tea inspector, Shanghai
Weld, D., general broker and auctioneer, Shanghai (absent)
Weld, Sir F. A., K.C.M.G., Governor of Straits Settlements (absent)
Wellington, M., paymaster, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Linnet*
Wells, D., chief officer, steamer *Hailoong*, China coast
Wells, E. W., engineer and architect, Singapore
Wells, E. W., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Singapore
Wells, H., captain, steamer *Kiang-yung*, Shanghai and Hankow
Welman, G., assistant Magistrate, Perak
Welsh, R., fourth engineer, P. & O. steamer *Thibet*, Hongkong and Japan
Wemyss, J. L., manager, Penang Foundry Co., Penang
Wentworth, W. D., (Birchal, Robinson & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Wenyon, Rev. C., M.D., acting supdt. Wesleyan Methodist mission, Fatshan, Canton
Werleigh, W., (Taikoo Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, Quarry Bay
Werner, E. T. C., student, British Legation, Peking
Werner, J. C., proprietor "Clausen's Hotel," Yokohama
West, C. D., professor of mechanical engineering, Engineering College, Tokio
West, F. G., (Hill & Rathborne) assistant, Perak
West, Jas., accountant and sub-agent, Chartered Bank of India, &c., Manila
West, J., (Kelly & Walsh) book keeper, Shanghai
West, T. C. M., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Penang
West W., chief clerk, audit office, Perak
West, Miss A. B., missionary, Yokohama
Westall, A. C., (Carter & Co.) public silk inspector, Shanghai
Westcott, F., third engineer, steamer *Fooksang*, China coast
Westendorf, C., (C. Heinszen & Co.) merchant, Manila
Westerhout, A. G., apprentice, public works dept, Singapore
Westerhout, J. E., sheriff, Malacca
Westerhout, N. B., (Donaldson & Burkinshaw) clerk, Singapore
Westermark, P., (H. F. Ramsay) clerk, Hankow
Western, W. H., clerk, military secretary's office
Westlake, C. H., (*Straits Times*) superintendent and sub-editor, Singapore
Westland, A. B., head gardener, botanical and afforestation dept.
Westwater, A. McDonald, medical missionary, Chefoo
Westwater, Rev, A., missionary, Chefoo
Wetmore, W. S., (Frazar & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Wetton, E., Hiogo
Wex, E., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) manager, Yokohama
Wharry, C. J., M.D, superintendent of Civil Hospital
Whealler, E. S., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Queen's Road
Wheatley, J. E. G., in charge, Kimanis, Br. North Borneo
Wheatley, J. J. L., medical officer, Kudat, Br. North Borneo
Wheeler, C. H., surgeon, H.B.M. gunboat *Espoir*
Wheeler, Dr. E., medical officer to general hospital, Yokohama
Wheeler, G. H., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Wheeler, H. Z., appraiser, Customs, Yokohama
Wheeley, E., (A. Dent & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Wheeley, T. M., assistant, Shanghai Medical Hall, Shanghai
Wheelock, T. R., (Wheelock & Co.) broker, Shanghai
Wheen, E., (Shanghai Horse Bazaar) assistant, Shanghai
Wherry, Rev. J., missionary, Peking
Whilden, Miss L., missionary, Canton (absent)
Whiller, A. W., missionary, Wenchow
Whillier, G. W., assistant paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Curacoa*
White, captain, steamer *Hecuba*, Bangkok and Singapore
White, Aug., (White & Miller) bill broker, Shanghai

White, E. L., (Hill & Rathborne) planter, Sungei Ujong
White, Fred. E., British consulate constable, Yokohama
White, F. G., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
White, F. W., commissioner of Customs, Pakhoi
White, H. F. C., (Hill & Rathborne) manager, Sungei Ujong
White, Rev. W. J., missionary, Tokio
White, J., verger and sexton, St. John's Cathedral
White, J. R., steward, Sailors' Home, West point
White, R. J., (R. Lang.) assistant, Queen's road
White, R. G., medical practitioner, Chinkiang
White, Major R. W. E., R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Singapore
White, Cy. sergt.-major S., foreman of works, Royal Engineer department
White, W. W., engineer on special temporary service, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
White, Rev. W. J., missionary, Canton
Whitechurch, Miss, China Inland missionary, Chefoo
Whiteford, L., third officer, steamer *Fokien*, China coast
Whitehead, T., third engineer, steamer *Esmeralda*, Hongkong and Manila
Whitehead, T. H., manager, Chartered Bank of I. A. & C., Queen's Road
Whitewright, Rev. J. S., missionary, Chefoo
Whitfield, Geo., (Whitfield & Co.) engineer, Yokohama
Whitfield, W., wharfinger, Birt's Wharf, Shanghai
Whiting, Rev. J. L., missionary, Peking
Whitlock, G. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
Whitman, Miss M. A., missionary, Tokio
Whitney, H. T., M.D., missionary, Foochow (absent)
Whitney, Dr. W. N., medical practitioner, Tokio
Whittaker, W., fourth engineer, steamer *Chi-yuen*, China coast
Whittall, E., merchant, Yokohama
Whittall, J. B. K., (China Traders' Insurance Co.) clerk, Queen's Road
Whittington, Rev. R., missionary, Tokio
Whittle, J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Whittlesey, H. C., Maritime Customs assistant, Wuhu
Whitton, Jas. (Mactavish and Lehmann) assistant, Shanghai
Whitworth, Miss, teacher, Raffles Institution, Singapore
Whymark, G., (Geo. Whymark & Co.) storekeeper, Hiogo
Whyte, A. B., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Wickham, E. P. (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Wickham, F. G., manager, Batrice Estate, Sandakan
Wicking, H., commission agent Club Chambers
Wicks, R. C., superintendent, Sailor's Home, Shanghai
Wickwar, V. R., (Hill & Rathborne) assistant, Selangor
Wiechmann, H., (J. Zobel) assistant, Iloilo
Wiede, E., (A. Markwald & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Wieler, G., (Wieler & Co.) merchant, Praya
Wieler, Oscar, (Wieler & Co.) merchant, Praya
Wieneke, G., (C. Fressel & Co.) clerk, Manila
Wiggins, C., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) shipchandler, Hiogo
Wigzell, A., instructor of engineering, Naval college, Tokio
Wijnhoven, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Wilby, Rev. W. J., chaplain and nav. inst., H.B.M. corvette *Champion*
Wilck, C., (Wilck & Mielenhausen) tailor, Shanghai
Wilcox, Rev. M. C., missionary, Foochow
Wilcox, R. C., lessee and editor, *Daily Press*, Wyndham street
Wilcox, W. B., assistant paymaster, U.S.S. gunboat *Palos*
Wileman, A. E., assistant, British Consulate, Hiogo
Wileman, W., (Engineering and Mining Co.) engine winder, Tientsin

Wilford, F. C., (Lane Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Wilgaard, J. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Wilhelm, Rev. N. J. W., teacher, College of Pulo Penang, Penang
Wilkes, G., ensign, U.S. sloop *Alert*
Wilkin, A. J., (Wilkin & Robison) merchant, Yokohama
Wilkin, constable, British Legation, Peking
Wilkins, E., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Wilkinson, C. F., exchange broker, Singapore
Wilkinson, H. S., British crown advocate, Shanghai
Wilkinson, R., H.B.M. acting consul, Manila
Wilkinson, W. H., assistant, British Consulate, Ningpo
Wilks, H., (Wilks & Boyle) engineer, &c., Manila
Willberg, E., chief assistant, civil administration, Wladiwostock
Wille, G. von, (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Pedder's wharf
William, Bro., teacher, St. Joseph's College, Robinson road
William, H. M., third engineer, steamer *Yungching*, China coast
Williamese, J. L., (Birchal, Robinson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Williams, C., (Engineering & Mining Co.) sub-overman, Tientsin
Williams, C. J., bailiff, land office, Province Wellesley
Williams, Right Rev. C. M., D.D., missionary, Tokio
Williams, E. H , Government service, Sarawak
Williams, E. H , chief officer, str. *Phra Chula Chom Kloo*, Bangkok & H'kong
Williams, F., maritime customs watcher, Whampoa
Williams, F. T., assistant, Shanghai club, Shanghai
Williams, Rev. J., missionary, Tokio
Williams, J. A. A., assistant surveyor, Perak
Williams, J. C., proprietor, "German and Scandinavian Sailors' Home," Shanghai
Williams, Rev. Mark, missionary, Kalgan
Williams, P., pilot, Swatow
Williams, R., pilot, Shanghai
Williams, S. E., superintendent of police, Tientsin
Williams, T. T., (W. Birt & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Williams, W., quartermaster, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Singapore
Williams, W. G., chief officer, steamer *Kiang-yung*, Shanghai and Hankow
Williams, W. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Chinkiang
Williams, W. S., chief officer, steamer *Kiang-kwan*, Shanghai and Hankow
Williams, Mrs. O., Bellevue, Race Course, Shanghai
Williams, Miss Emma, missionary, Tokio
Williams, Miss L., China Inland missionary, Nganking
Williams, Miss M., China Inland missionary, Chefoo
Williamson, Rev. Alex., LL D., missionary, Chefoo
Williamson, Geo. R., (Findlay, Richardson, Son & Co.) clerk, Manila
Williamson, J. W., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Williamson, Rev. Jas., missionary, Fungwha, Ningpo
Williamson, T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Wuhu
Willis, brewer, Saigon
Willis, J., sergeant of police, Ningpo
Willis, W., M.D., medical practitioner, Bangkok
Willits, Rev. O. W., missionary, Tientsin
Willmott, C. J., (Hongkong Dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
Willmott, J., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Willoughby, W. H., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Wills, Rev. W. A., American Bible Society, Shanghai
Wilnau, P. F. S., lightkeeper in charge, Breaker Point, Amoy
Wilner, Lieut. F. A., U.S. sloop *Alert*
Wilson, C. H., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama

Wilson, F., (Barlow & Wilson) engineer, Manila
Wilson, E. G., superintendent of police, Hankow
Wilson, F. H. O., (Wotton & Deacon) solicitor, Queen's road
Wilson, G., superintendent, pauper hospital, Singapore
Wilson, Geo., acting manager, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Shanghai
Wilson, H., (Wilson, Balfour & Co.) manager, Bangkok
Wilson, J., (Nagasaki Dockyard) assistant, Nagasaki
Wilson, J. D. J., accountant, Chartered Bank, Yokohama
Wilson, J., (Geo. W. Collins & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
Wilson, J. W., sub-treasurer, Gaya, Br. North Borneo
Wilson, J. R., second engineer, steamer *Kwangtung*, China coast
Wilson, Rev. J., missionary, Chiang Mai, Siam
Wilson, J., diver, Tugboat Association, Shanghai
Wilson, J., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Wilson, J. A., (Howell & Co.) merchant, Hakodate
Wilson, J. C. G., (Barlow & Wilson) engineer, Manila
Wilson, Jas., merchant, Tientsin
Wilson, Jno., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Wilson, Jno., clerk, Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co., Shanghai
Wilson, John, pilot, steamer *Kiangteen*, Shanghai and Ningpo
Wilson, John, merchant, Shanghai
Wilson, John, (J. Witte & Co.) engineer, Manila
Wilson, R., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) acting accountant, Shanghai
Wilson, R., assistant, Taikoo Sugar Refining Co., Quarry Bay
Wilson, R., third engineer, steamer *Kwongsang*, China coast
Wilson, R., government apothecary, Labuan
Wilson, W., medical missionary, Hanchong
Wilson, W., (Wilson, Nicholls & Co.) shipchandler, Amoy
Wilson, W., clerk, Army commissariat and Transport department
Wilson, W., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Wilson, W., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) foreman engineer, Kowloon
Wilson, W. J., cadet, U.S.S. *Trenton*
Wilson, W. W., chief engineer, P. & O. steamer *Thibet*, Hongkong and Japan
Wilson, Miss, missionary, Hanchong
Winchester, D., asst. manager, Byran Estate, Penang Sugar Estate Co., Penang
Windsor, T., (Windsor, Rose & Co.) merchant, Bangkok (absent)
Windsor, T., China Inland missionary, Kwaiyang
Wingate, J. C. A., U.S. Consul, Foochow
Wingfield, H. E., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
Wingrove, G. R., (Brand Bros. & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Winkler, lieutenant, H.I. German M.S. *Nautilus*
Winn, H. H., dentist, Shanghai
Winn, Rev. T. C., missionary, Kanazawa, Japan
Winn, Miss M. L., missionary, Yokohama
Winsor, J. A., captain, steamer *Chintung*, China coast
Winstanley, A., (Cornes & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Winstanley, J., auctioneer, Yokohama
Winter, F. A., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Pegasus*
Wintle, V. D'O., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Wirgman, C., proprietor *Japan Punch*, Yokohama
Wirgman, C. A., (E. Whittall) clerk, Yokohama
Wirst, A., (Japan Photographic Association) clerk, Yokohama
Wisas, C. D., lightkeeper, Shantung lighthouse, Chefoo
Wise, A. G., barrister at-law, police magistrate
Wishart, C., (New Harbour Dock Co.) manager, Singapore
Wismer, E., (Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Yokohama

Wisner, J. H., (Wisner & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Withayn, J., (J. Reyna) assistant, Iloilo
Withers, W. G., carpenter, H.B.M.S. *Champion*
Withome, W., engineer, Iloilo
Witt, H., proprietor Concordia Hotel, Yokohama
Witte, Julio, engineer and ice manufacturer, Manila
Wittenburg, W., assistant, Telegraph office, Wladiwostock
Wladmir, Rev., Russian Mission, Tokio
Wodehouse, Captain A. P., R. I. F., supdt. of prisons, Penang
Wodehouse, H. E., police magistrate and coroner
Wodring, kapitan-lieut., H.I. German M.S. *Stosch*
Woensky, C., attache, Russian Legation, Tokio
Woelz, F., (Speidel & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Wohlters, A., (F. Blackhead & Co.) assistant, Praya central
Wolder, H. C. J., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) mechanician, Shanghai
Wolf, L., proprietor "Windsor House Hotel," Yokohama
Wolfe, Rev. John, missionary, Foochow
Wolff, A., (Siber & Brennwald) merchant & consul-general for Switzerland, Y'hama
Wolff, M., bill broker, Shanghai
Wolpo, L., (Grunberg Bros.) clerk, Singapore
Wolseley, W. O., surgeon, army medical department, Singapore
Wolter, C., (E. Meyer & Co.) merchant, Jenchuan, Corea
Wood, A. G., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Wood, D., (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Wood, E. R., (Wotton & Deacon) solicitor, Queen's road
Wood, F. Marcus, China Inland missionary, Nangking
Wood, G. C., (Bernard & Wood) merchant, Yokohama
Wood, H., master, mission school, Kuching, Sarawak
Wood, H. W., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) merchant, Penang
Wood, I., (Engineering and Mining Co.) foreman mechanic, Tientsin
Wood, J., staff surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Cleopatra*
Wood, J. M., (Smith, Bell & Co.) merchant, and acting consul for Denmark, Manila
Wood, John, staff surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Swift*
Wood, Lieut. M. L., U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Wood, R. H., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Wood, Lieut. R. T., H.B.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*
Wood, R. W. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, and con. for Denmark, Canton
Wood, Thos., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Wood, Thomas L., puisne judge, Penang
Woodall, Rev. W., missionary, Wuhu
Woodbridge, Rev. S. J., missionary, Chinkiang
Woode, Wm., chief officer, steamer *Kwongsang*, China coast
Woodford, A. J., clerk, import and export office, Singapore
Woodford, H. B., (Guedes & Co.) aerated waters department, Wellington street
Woodford, J. F., forest ranger, land office, Singapore
Woodford, L., clerk, police court, Province Wellesley
Woodford, P. I., (Rodyk & Davidson) clerk, Singapore
Woodford, R. G., clerk, Registration department, Penang
Woodford, T., apprentice, Public Works department, Penang
Woodgate, A. H. A., land surveyor and contractor, Malacca
Woodhull, Miss Hannah, missionary, Foochow
Woodhull, Miss Kate C., M.D., missionary, Foochow
Woodin, E. L., chief clerk, P. & O.S.N. Co., Praya
Woodin, Rev. Simeon F., missionary, Foochow (absent)
Woodley, M., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Woodman, Rev. E. R., missionary, Tokio

Woodruff, F. E., Commissioner of Customs, Canton
Woods, A. C., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Cleopatra*
Woods, C. K. E., solicitor, Singapore
Woods, Geo. W., surgeon, U.S.S. *Juniata*
Woods, Rev. H. M., missionary, Chinkiang
Woodward, R. H. S., (Gordon Bros.) assistant, Hankow
Woodward, Wm , I. naval training ship, Tokio
Woog, N., (F. Ullmann) assistant, Manila
Woollett, W. C., lieutenant, R. Inniskilling Fusiliers, Singapore
Woolley, A., clerk, P. & O.S.N. Co., Praya
Woolley, W. A., acting British vice consul, Hakodate
Woolnough, H. A., (Hongkong Dispensary) manager, Queen's road
Workman, H. J., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Calbayog, Philippines
Worley, Rev. Jas. H., missionary, Foochow
Worley, Rev. T. H., missionary, Chinkiang (absent)
Worsley, F., commander, E. E., A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s str. *Sherard Osborn*, Singapore
Worthington, Thos , aid ensign, U.S.S. Naval Squadron
Wortmann, R., (Taumeyer & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Wotton, Wm., (Wotton & Deacon) solicitor, Queen's road
Wragge, W. M. R., clerk in charge, Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co., Penang
Wrangel, Baron von, second secretary, Russian Legation, Peking
Wray, C., assistant magistrate and collector, Kinta, Perak
Wray, G. C., passed cadet, colonial secretary's office, Singapore
Wray, Leonard, Perak
Wray, Leonard, Jr., curator of museum, Thaiping, Perak
Wrey, R. B S., lieutenant, H.B.M. gunvessel *Midge*
Wright, W H , chief officer, str. *Chintuag*, China coast
Wright, Alex., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Wright, Alex., (Wright & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Wright, A. G., (Sandilands, Buttery & Co.) clerk, Penang
Wright, B. F., locomotive superintendent, railway service, Kobe
Wright, D. M., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Taiwanfoo
Wright, F., (Eastern Extension, A. & C. Telegraph Co.) operator, Singapore
Wright, Geo., captain, steamer *Saltee*, Hongkong and Haiphong
Wright, G. H. B., M.A., head master, Central school
Wright, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
Wright, J. M., medical officer in charge, Kinta and Lower Perak
Wright, W. M., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Formosa
Wright, R., (Morris & Wright) broker, Manila
Wright, T. W., commissioner of Customs, Yuensan, Corea
Wrightson, C. W., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Wroughton, H. B., lieutenant, H.B.M. dispatch vessel *Vigilant*
Wyckoff, M. N., missionary, Yokohama
Wylie, engineer, tug *Peiho*, Taku
Wylie, R. A., (Cornes & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Wyllie, J. S., chief officer, steamer *Thales*, China coast
Wynn, J., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Hiroshima-maru*, Japan
Wynne, W. R , collector and magistrate, Matang, Perak (absent)

Xavier, C. A., (Kelly & Walsh) clerk, Shanghai
Xavier, C. F., (Commercial Printing Office) compositor, Wellington street
Xavier, C. J., clerk and messenger, Supreme Court
Xavier, C. J., manager, "Armazem Cooperativo" Ld., Lyndhurst terrace
Xavier, D. F., assistant master, Raffles' Institution, Singapore
Xavier, D. M., interpreter, Portuguese consulate general, Bangkok
Xavier, F. P., (*Shanghai Mercury* office) foreman, Shanghai

Xavier, F. Q., (Pustau & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Xavier, G., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Shanghai
Xavier, H. A., hairdresser, Hiogo
Xavier, H., (Langfeldt & Mayers), clerk, Hiogo
Xavier, I. A., (E. Burnie) clerk, Praya
Xavier, J., (C. J. Skeggs & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Xavier, J. R., (Harrison & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Xavier, L. A., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, Praya
Xavier, L. A., purser, receiving ship *Ariel*, Shanghai
Xavier, M. B., linguist, Procurador's department, Macao
Xavier, S., (Noronha & Co.) compositor, Zetland street
Xequira, master mariner, Bangkok

Yacoobbhoy, G., (Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Yanart, F., oficial, Seccion de Orden Publica, Manila
Yankowsky, R., captain, str. *Kiangtung*, Shanghai and Hankow
Yanny, Geo., Hiogo
Yare, J., superintendent of gaols, Perak
Yates, Miss E. U., missionary, Tientsin
Ybanes, J. M., ordenador, naval department, Manila
Yeats, R., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Penang
Yeo, Cy-sergt-major J., foreman of works, Royal Engineer department
Yeo, G. J., engineer and secretary, Gas Co., Shanghai
Ygnacio, L., ecclesiastical department, Manila
York, G. E., (T. Weeks & Co.) draper, Shanghai
Youd, F. M., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Young, A., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) foreman carpenter, Kowloon
Young, Chas., carpenter, H.B.M.S. *Wivern*
Young, C., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Takasago-maru*, Japan
Young, G., second engineer, steamer *Danube*, Hongkong and Bangkok
Young, J. M., (Rodewald & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Young, J. Russell, United States minister, Peking
Young, M., captain, late steamer *Kwangtung*, China coast
Young, R., medical practitioner, "Woodville," Arbuthnot road (absent)
Young, R. H., district surveyor, Survey department, Malacca
Young, S., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow
Young, T. S., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Young, Rev. W., missionary, Singapore
Young, W., medical practitioner, "Woodville," Arbuthnot road
Young, W. H., agent, Chartered Bank of India, &c., Iloilo
Young, W. M., registration clerk, Chinese department, Perak
Young, W. S., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, d'Aguilar street
Young, Miss E., missionary, Canton
Youngman, Miss K. M., missionary, Tokio
Youngson, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Yrisarry, J. M., (Inchausti & Co.) merchant, Manila
Yrisarry, M. J., (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
Yulo, T., trader, Iloilo
Yusta, J., clerk, Custom-house, Manila
Yvanovich, A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Yvanovich, G., (G. C. Anderson) clerk, Praya
Yzelman, D. A., teacher, Government School, Singapore
Yzelman, E. T., teacher, government school, Singapore
Yzelman, G. H., head master, government school, Johore
Yzolphe, G. B., hair dresser, Shanghai
Yzquierdo, R. R., secretary, Naval department, Manila

Zachariæ, V., M.D., physician to Ger. con., and Customs medical attendant, Shanghai
Zafra, A. J. A., (Barlow & Wilson) assistant, Manila
Zaluski, Count, C , Austro-Hungarian Minister to China and Japan, Tokio
Zalvidea, Q., relatore, real audiencia, Manila
Zamora, P., ecclesiastical department, Manila
Zancollo, proprietor, "Sweetmeat Castle" café restaurant, Wladiwostock
Zanella, C., assistant, Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Praya central
Zappe, Ed., German consul-general, Yokohama
Zaragoza, R., (Diaz Puertas & Co.) compositor, Manila
Zarandieta, C., chief of warehouse staff, Gl. Tobacco Co., Manila
Zarandin, F., clerk, Chartered Bank of India, Iloilo
Zarogo, Y., sugar manufacturer, Iloilo
Zedelius, C., M.D., medical practitioner, Shanghai
Zedtwitz, Baron von, secretary, German Legation, Tokio
Zehnder, Rev. J. L., missionary, Lundu and Sadamak, Sarawak
Zelerny, A. E., instructor, Imperial University, Tokio
Zeller, E. M., (W.F. Stevenson & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Zenzinoff, (C. N. Shoolingin) clerk, Wladiwostock
Ziegfeld, F. H., (C. & J. Trading Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Ziegler, C., (Ziegler & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Ziegler, Rev. H., missionary, Basil Mission
Zieler, O., (Staehelin & Stahlknecht) clerk, Singapore
Zietz, Ed., (Baer & Suhm) clerk, Manila
Zietz, W., (Baer & Suhm) clerk, Manila
Zilva, B. G. R. de, first draftsman, survey department, Perak
Zimmer, F., warder, gaol, Singapore
Zimmermann, L. F., hotel keeper, Singapore
Zobel, J., chemist, Manila
Zorah, M. M., (Zorah, Mesrope & Co.) merchant, Sourabaya
Zubeldia, M., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Legaspi, Philippines
Zubiaur, S. U., engineer, Division Forestal, Iloilo
Zulueta, C., trader, Iloilo
Zuzarte, D., proprietor, "Colonial Press," Singapore
Zuzarte, R., (Imprimerie Commerciale) compositor, Saigon
Zwarg, R., (Symons, Sewjee & Co.) manager, Central Livery Stables, Shanghai

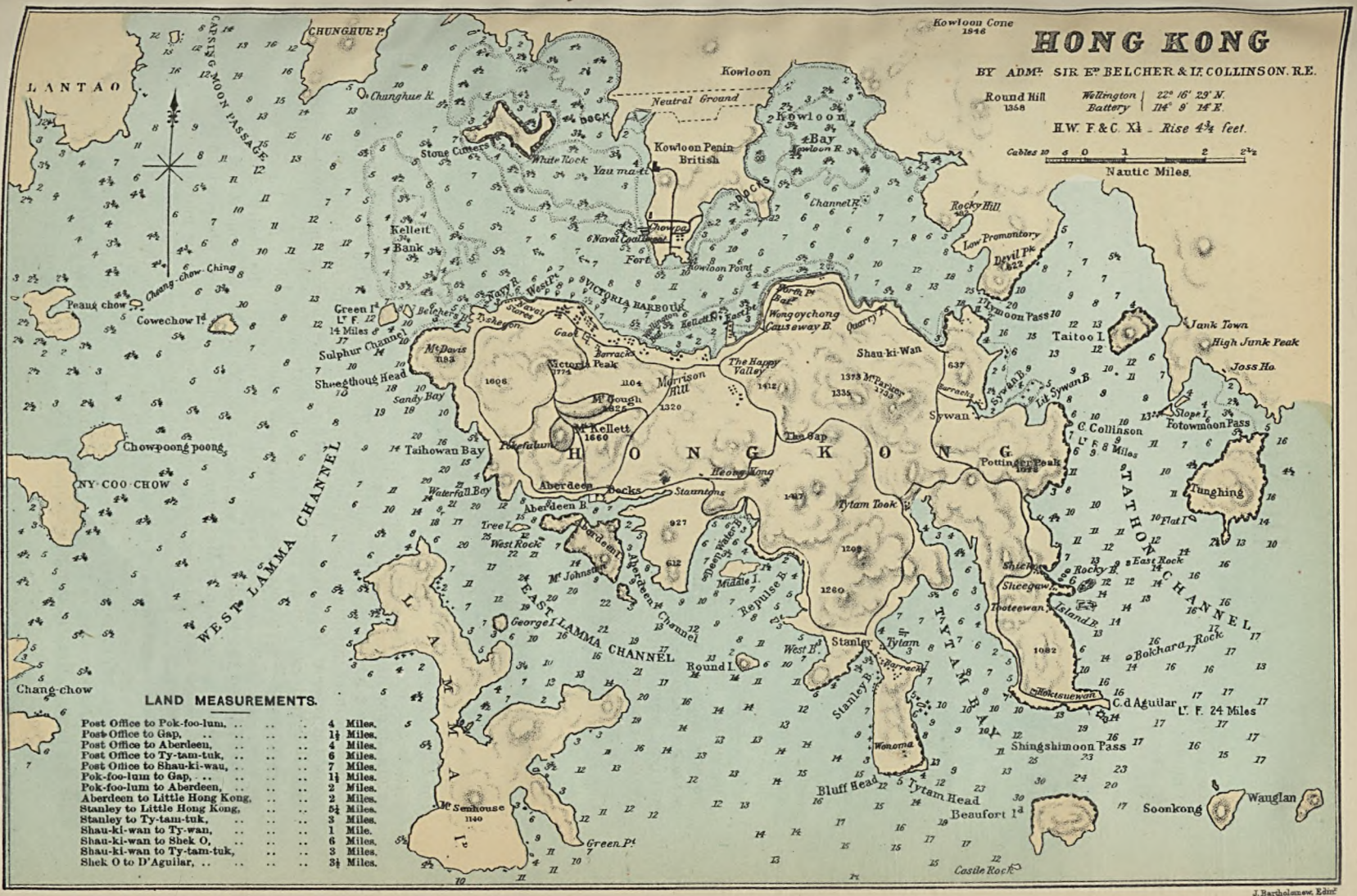
HONGKONG.

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 (Heung 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, the Surveyor-General, and the Registrar-General, and five unofficial members.

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 Pokfolum water of excellent quality but in limited quantity is supplied to all parts of the city of Victoria. New and extensive waterworks at Taitam to provide an ample supply were commenced at the close of 1882.

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 is, however, being carried out. 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 Post Office are plain but substantial edifices. 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, but will soon be removed to a stately and commodious structure, to be called Victoria College, now in course of construction. 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; a new market is, however, about to be erected. 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 dressed 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.



LAND MEASUREMENTS.

Post Office to Pok-foo-lum,	4 Miles.
Post Office to Gap,	1½ Miles.
Post Office to Aberdeen,	4 Miles.
Post Office to Ty-tam-tuk,	6 Miles.
Post Office to Shau-ki-wau,	7 Miles.
Pok-foo-lum to Gap,	1½ Miles.
Pok-foo-lum to Aberdeen,	2 Miles.
Aberdeen to Little Hong Kong,	2 Miles.
Stanley to Little Hong Kong,	5½ Miles.
Stanley to Ty-tam-tuk,	3 Miles.
Shau-ki-wan to Ty-wan,	1 Mile.
Shau-ki-wan to Shek O,	6 Miles.
Shau-ki-wan to Ty-tam-tuk,	3 Miles.
Shek O to D'Aguilar,	3¼ Miles.

J. Bartholomew, Edinr.

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, but owing to lack of financial support has had no regular pastor since August 31st, 1884. The Roman Catholic Cathedral, in Wellington Street, is a remarkably plain but commodious structure with small twin domes. A site has been secured and prepared above Glenealy, and a new Gothic building of much more imposing appearance and dimensions will shortly be built there. 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. S. Joseph's College, a school for boys managed by the Christian Brothers, occupies a large and handsome building on a commanding site in the centre of the city. 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, in Wyndham St., and the Lusitano Club in Shelley St. There is a Recreation Club, which possesses Bath and Boat houses on the Praya near the Cricket Ground, a Cricket Club, a Gun 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 residents and 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. Another large dock is in course of construction by the Company at Kowloon in which the largest ironclads can be received. There are other establishments at which shipbuilding 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 several good hotels in the Colony. They are, the Hongkong Hotel, close to the Clock Tower, the Victoria Hotel, facing the Queen's Road and the Praya, and the Stag, in Queen's Road, all of which are centrally situated.

There are three daily papers published in English: the *Hongkong Daily Press*, which appears in the morning, the *China Mail* and the *Hongkong Telegraph*, issued in the evening. There is also one fortnightly paper, which is published on the morning of the departure of the English mail, namely, the *China Overland Trade Report* (the commercial journal of the Far East). Mail issues of the *Daily Press* and *China Mail* are published weekly. The *Hongkong Catholic Register* is a religious paper published weekly. *O Echo da China*, a Portuguese journal, is issued twice a week. The *Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan, &c.*, appears annually, and is printed at 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 four daily papers—the *Chung Ngoi San Po*, which is the oldest and most influential, published at the *Daily Press* Office; the *Wa Tsz Yat Po*, or *Chinese Mail;* the *Tsun Wan Yat Po*, or *Universal Circulating Herald*, and the *Wai San Yat Po*. The *Government Gazette* is published once a week.

Manufactures are represented by three large sugar refineries, the China Sugar Refining Co.'s establishment at East Point, the Lee Yuen Sugar Refinery, at Bowrington, and the Taikoo Sugar Refinery at Quarry Bay. There is also in connection with the first-named a Distillery, where a considerable quantity of rum is manufactured. There is an Ice Factory, a large Rope Factory in Belcher's Bay, and extensive Glass Works are now being built in the same locality. Among the industries pursued by the Chinese are glass blowing, vermillion and soy manufacture, tanning, dyeing; beancurd, tooth-powder, match, cigar 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. The Military erected a sanitarium on the heights in 1883; and in June, 1883, the Peak Church was opened for worship there.

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 has latterly made considerable progress. Yau-ma Ti, the principal village, has increased in population, and bids fair to some day become an important town. A number of European houses and a club have been erected and numerous gardens laid out at Tsim-tsa Tsui. A fine praya, with a massive granite wall, has been constructed at Tsim-tsa Tsui, and some large godowns have been built and wharves made, for coaling purposes. An Observatory was also completed at the end of 1883 on Mount Elgin; and a large and handsome Police Station for the Water Police has been erected on an eminence just above the new praya. A Time Ball occupies a prominent position in front of this Station and is dropped daily. Steam ferries ply regularly between Kowloon 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 Vic-

toria 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 otherwise 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. New sanitary regulations were inaugurated in 1883. The annual death rate per 1,000 for the whole population in 1883 was 30.04, for the British and foreign population 17.60, or deducting non-residents 13.93. The annual average rainfall is about 80 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 1885 is $1,212,188, and the expenditure $1,150,801.

Hongkong is a free port, and it is therefore impossible to give any return of its imports and exports. During the year 1883 the following tonnage entered and cleared with cargoes:—

NATIONALITY	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
American	83	109,428	57	82,334
Annamese	1	136	2	272
Austrian	15	24,999	15	25,737
British	2,347	2,517,647	2,177	2,348,853
Chinese	183	170,155	175	164,049
Chinese Junks	15,742	1,266,491	17,891	1,513,734
Danish	28	8,398	27	7,268
Dutch	27	31,488	24	29,651
French	173	214,299	162	207,551
German	341	234,452	211	135,880
Hawaiian	1	542	1	542
Italian	1	475	—	—
Japanese	33	35,554	27	31,204
Norwegian	8	4,580	3	1,337
Portuguese	2	1,264	—	—
Russian	16	14,799	13	12,771
Siamese	13	6,611	9	4,382
Spanish	47	22,684	50	24,776
Swedish	2	752	3	951

A total of 19,063 vessels, of 4,664,760 tons entered, and 20,847 vessels, of 4,591,292 tons cleared. There also entered in ballast 8,594 vessels, with 636,907 tons, and cleared 6,434 vessels with 673,515 tons. The total shows an increase as compared with the previous year of 325,434 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 P. & O. S. N. Co. and the M. M. Co. convey the European mail weekly, the P. M. S. S. Co. and the O. & O. S. S. Co. maintain a mail service with San Francisco, and the E. & A. S. S. Co., the A. C. J. & S. S. Co., and the C. N. Co. keep up a 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 S. S. Co. and the Glen and Castle lines are the most conspicuous. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamers also run from Trieste to Hongkong. The N. I. S. N. Co. maintain direct monthly communication between Java and Hongkong. Between the ports on the east coast of China and Hongkong the steamers of the Douglas S. S. 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 English and French mail steamers, which leave weekly. 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 Government.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral—His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.
Colonial Secretary—Hon. W. H. Marsh, C.M.G.
Aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor—Capt. D. F. Lewis, "The Buffs"
Private Secretary—R. Maguire

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

議政局
I Ching Kuk.

His Excellency Sir Geo. Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., president
The Senior Military Officer in Command
Hon. Colonial Secretary
Hon. Attorney General
Hon. Colonial Treasurer
Hon. Surveyor-General
Hon. Registrar-General

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

定例局
Ting-lai Kuk.

His Excellency Sir Geo. Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., president
Hon. Chief Justice
Hon. Colonial Secretary
Hon. Attorney General
Hon. Colonial Treasurer
Hon. Surveyor G neral
Hon. Registrar General
Hon. Phineas Ryrie
Hon. W. Keswick
Hon Thos. Jackson
Hon. F. D. Sassoon
Hon. Wong Shing
} un-official members
Clerk of Councils—Arathoon Seth
Acting do. —J. H. Stewart Lockhart

Public Offices.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

輔政使署
Fu Ching Sz Shü.

Colonial Secretary—Hon. W. H. Marsh, C.M.G.
Assistant do. —J. H. Stewart Lockhart
Chief Clerk—Arathoon Seth
First Clerk—J. M. S. Alves
Second do. —P. H. do Rozario
Third do. —L. G. d'Almada e Castro
Fourth do. —W. Graham Phillipps
Temporary Clerks—J. M. Gutierrez, H. G. Rozario
Cadets—F. H. May, T. Sercombe Smith

COLONIAL TREASURY.

庫務署
Fu Mò Shü.

Colonial Treasurer—Hon. A. Lister
First Clerk & Cashier—J. A. de Carvalho
2nd do. and Accountant—A. F. Alves
3rd do.—A. R. Madar
4th do.—E. A. de Carvalho
Notice Server—Tsang Kit-fan
First Shroff—Cheung Aloy
Second do.—Cheung Wan-tsai
Valuator of Police and Lighting Rates—C. C. Malsch
Interpreter—Pun Chiu-yan

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

工務署
Kung Mò Shü.

Surveyor General—Hon. John M. Price
Assistant Surveyor General—E. Bowdler
Resident Engineer Tytam Waterworks—Jas. Orange
Assist. Engineer—H. R. Best
Land Surveyor—W. St. J. H. Hancock
First Clerk of Works—J. E. Howroyd
Second Do. —J. Cramp
Do. —C. C. Malsch
Do. —J. P. Ledstone
Inspector of Buildings—H. F. Hay Illar
First Clerk—M. Gutierrez
Second do. —Chan a Fook
Third do. —J. G. Gutierrez
Overseers of Works—E. Macleod, W. Watts, G. Baynes, J. M. Butler
Overseer of Waterworks—E. Ro e
Overseer in charge of Protestant Cemetery—E. Thompson
Interpreters—Lo King Pan, Lo Tsz Lam

SANITARY BOARD.

Sanitary Board—Hon. J. M. Price (chairman), Hon F. Stewart, Dr. P. B. C. Ayres, Capt. T. C. Dempster, H. McCallum (secretary)
Sanitary Inspector—Hugh MacCallum
Chief Inspector of Nuisances—J. R. Germain
Inspectors of Nuisances—J. J. Clerihew, J. R. Grimble, Geo. Rae
Clerk and Interpreter—Pang Shau Chun

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

書信館

Shü-sun Kün

Postmaster General—Hon. A. Lister
Assistant Do.—A. K. Travers (absent)
Acting Do. Do.—W. D. Hutchison
Accountant—J. G. da Rocha
Supdt. Money order office—Z. M. Barredas
Clerks—A. Leiria, J. M. E. Machado, A. M. da Silva, T. Barradas, Sheik Moosa, R. F. Gutierrez, C. M. Barradas, T. Franco
Marine Officers—D. A. da Costa, A. M. Placé, A. J. Rodrigues

SHANGHAI.

Postmaster—F. G. Machado
Clerk—M. A. Pereira

POSTAL AGENTS.

Hoihow—T. Watters (H.B.M. Consul)
Canton—P. E. O'Brien-Butler
Swatow—M. F. A. Fraser
Amoy—H. Cockburn
Foochow—E. H. Fraser
Ningpo—W. H. Wilkinson
Hankow—H. B. Joly

STAMP REVENUE OFFICE.

印捐局

Yan-kün Kuk.

Collector—Hon. A. Lister
First Clerk—J. S. Rodrigues
Second Clerk—E. H. d'Aquino
Shroff—Chan Wei

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

考數署

Hau Sho Shu.

Auditor General—Hon. W. H. Marsh
Assist. Auditor—J. H. Stewart Lockhart
First Audit Clerk—J. M. A. da Silva
Second Clerk—F. V. Ribeiro
Third Clerk—F. Friere
Fourth do.—F. X. da Silva

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

婚姻事務官

Cheung Fan-yan Sz Mo Kün.

Registrar—The Registrar General
Deputy Registrar—C. Osmund

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

華民政務司署

Wà Man Ching Mò Sz Shü.

Registrar General—Hon. F. Stewart, LL.D.
Assistant Registrar General—N. G. Mitchell Innes
First Clerk—C. Osmund
Second Clerk—G. S. Northcote
Linguist—Ho A-fuk
Chinese Clerks and Writers—Im Among, Ip Ping Kwan, Chan U Chün, To Lok Him, Li Shing, Ching Un, Yung Kau, Lam Tsün
Chinese Registration Clerks—Sung Sing, Fung Chau, Ho Tsung Chi

BOTANICAL AND AFFORESTATION DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent—Charles Ford
Head Gardener—A. B. Westland
Clerk and Interpreter—U Ting Sui
5 Sub-foremen, 22 labourers, 14 foresters, 1 watchman, 2 forest guards

HARBOUR DEPARTMENTS.

船政司

Shün-ching Sz.

Harbour Master, Marine Magistrate, Emigration and Customs Officer—H. G. Thomsett, R.N.
Assistant do.—Retd. Comdr. R. M. Rumsey, R.N.

HARBOUR OFFICE, PRAYA WEST.

Clerks—F. Machado, J. L. de S. Alves, A. C. Botelho, Hung Kam Ning
Boarding Officers—A. F. Sampson, (absent) T. M. Leatherbarrow
Inspectors of Cargo Boats & Junks—J. J. Collaço, M. J. Chagas
Indian Interpreter—Soonderam
Chinese Interpreters and Writers—Lo U Shing, Chan Chan, Cheung Ip
Shroff to the Department—Leong Chung

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICE.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

Deputy Superintendent—A. P. Guterres
Indian Interpreter—Idroos Moosdeen

LIGHT HOUSES.

Collector of Light Dues—
Light Keepers, Cape d'Aguilar—A. Baird, L. L. Lopes, and two Chinese
Green Island—H. L. Mather (absent) & 1 Chinese
Cape Collinson—Two Chinese

GUNPOWDER DEPOT, STONE CUTTER'S ISLAND.

Officer in charge—John Livesey
Gunner—George Waite

OUT-STATIONS.

Shau-ki Wan—Inspector A. Mackie
Stanley—Sergeant W. Gauld
Aberdeen—Inspector W. Stanton
Yau-Ma Ti—Inspector D. Thomson

SIGNAL STATION, VICTORIA PEAK.

In charge—F. C. Collaço
Assistants—Two Chinese

MARINE SURVEYOR'S DEPT.

Office, Harbour Office.

Govt. Surveyor of Ships—John Sherren Brewer
Assistant Surveyor—Arthur Wagner
Clerk—Chan Tseung-fat

SUPREME COURT.

衙署
Nip Shü.

Chief Justice—Hon. Sir Geo. Phillippo, Knt.
Puisne Judge—Hon. Jas. Russell
Attorney-General—Hon. E. L. O'Malley
Registrar and Official Administrator—Edward James Ackroyd
Official Trustee—E. J. Ackroyd
Registrar of Companies—E. J. Ackroyd
Deputy Registrar and Appraiser—C. F. A. Sangster
Deputy Registrar and Accountant—S. Barff
Crown Solicitor—A. B. Johnson
Clerk of Deed Registry—B. Shepherd
Clerk to the Chief Justice—F. A. Hazeland
Clerk to the Puisne Judge—C. Holworthy
Interpreter—J. Dyer Ball (absent)
Assistant Interpreter—Li Hong Mi
Clerk to Registrar—E. Barros
Clerk and Messenger in Bankruptcy—C. J. Xavier
Clerk and Usher—F. H. Fernandes
Chinese Clerk and Translator—Chung Shing Hong
Usher and Bailiff—T. R. McBean
Hindustani Interpreter—T. R. McBean
Clerk in Land Office—Wong Tsün
Shroff—Kwan Chak Lam
Bailiff—J. Howell
Assistant Bailiff—M. Leon
Librarian—E. B. Shepherd

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

Judge and Commissary—Sir George Phillippo, Knight
Queen's Advocate—Hon. E. L. O'Malley
Registrar—Edward J. Ackroyd
Queen's Proctor—E. Sharp
Marshal—F. A. Hazeland (acting)

MAGISTRATES' COURT.

巡理廳
Ts'un-li Ting.

Police Magistrate—H. E. Wodehouse
do. —A. G. Wise
First Clerk—James Parker
Second do.—Ng Kwai Shang
Third do.—Chan Kai Ming
Fourth do.—J. M. da Silva, Jr.
First Chinese Interp.—Bedell Li-yun
Second do. do.—Hung Kam-shing
Third do. do.—Chau Kwai Un
Hindustani Interpreter—Ng Fuk-shang
Interpreter and Clerk—Li Fuk-shing
Chinese Clerk and Shroff—Leung Tsau
Usher and process server—T. M. Lopes
Assistant do. do.—Ahmet Rumjahn
Chinese do. do.—Lo Ch'eung Ip

POLICE.

巡捕廳
Ts un-pò Ting.

Capt. Superintendent—W. M. Deane, M.A.
Adjutant.—Capt. T. C. Dempster, A.P.D., late 28th Regt.
Chief Inspector—G. Horspool
First Clerk and Account't—C. W. Duggan
Clerks—F. S. de Souza, G. J. W. King, Leung Kwai Kai
Indian Interpreter—Samuel Baboo
Chinese Sergeant Interpreters—Fourteen
Inspectors—T. Grey, J. Cradock, W. Rivers, D. Thomson, J. Mathieson, J. Corcoran, J. C. Swanston, J. Lindsay, A. Mackie, D. Bremner, W. Quincey, N. Perry
Inspector of Markets—G. Orley
European Force—
10 Sergeants
10 Acting Sergeants
78 Constables
Indian Force—
1 Jemadhar
5 Sergeants
5 Acting Sergeants
166 Constables
Chinese Force—
5 Sergeants
178 Constables

Water Police, Chinese—
3 Sergeants, 8 Acting Sergeants
118 Constables
Seconded to other departments—
2 Europeans, 27 Indians, 21 Chinese

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

紳士
Shan Sz.

H.E. Lieut.-General John Neptune Sargent, C.B.
Hon. William Henry Marsh, C.M.G.
Hon. Alfred Lister
Hon. John Macneile Price
Hon. Frederick Stewart, LL.D.
Hon. Phineas Ryrie
Hon. William Keswick
Hon. Thomas Jackson
Hon. Frederick David Sassoon
Hon. Wong Shing

E. J. Ackroyd
W. S. Adams
J. R. Anton
F. H. Arjanee
P. B. C. Ayres
H. M. Baily
W. N. Bain
S. Barff
E. R. Belilios
J. Bell-Irving
S. G. Bird
C. D. Bottomley
E. Bowdler
J. S. Brewer
J. A. de Carvalho
Ch'an Kwai-i
C. P. Chater
Choy Chee-mee
J. B. Coughtrie
J. H. Cox
J. S. Cox
A. Coxon
H. L. Dalrymple
W. Danby
W. H. F. Darby
W. M. Deane
T. C. Dempster
N. J. Ede
C. Ford
H. Foss
F. T. P. Foster
J. J. Francis
W. Hartigan
J. G. T. Hassell
Ho Kai
W. K. Hughes
F. B. Johnson
B. Layton
J. H. Stewart-Lockhart
R. Lyall
Luk Shau-t'in
A. P. MacEwen
A. McIver
E. Mackean
Edwin Mackintosh
A. T. Manger
J. Melville Matson
H. M. Mehta
N. G. Mitchell Innes
H. N. Mody
G. E. Noble
D. Ruttunjee
M. E. Sassoon
J. H. Scott
A. Seth
H. C. Setna
Granville Sharp
J. Stockwell
H. G. Thomsett, R.N.
John Thurburn
A. K. Travers
H. J. H. Tripp
J. Y. V. Vernon
Wei Yuk
T. H. Whitehead
A. G. Wise
H. E. Wodehouse
Wong She-tai
Woo Lin-yuen
R. Young
W. S. Young

CORONER.

官屍驗
Im-shi-kum.

Coroner—H. E. Wodehouse
Deputy Coroner—
Chinese Interp. and Clerk—Bedell Li-ynn

OBSERVATORY DEPARTMENT.

Mount Elgin, Kowloon.

Government Astronomer — W. Doberck, Ph. D., M.R.I.A., F. R. Met. Soc.
Assistant—F. G. Figg
Second Assistant—Mahomet Alarakia
Clerk—Sung Man Kai

VICTORIA GAOL.

監房
Kam Fong.

Acting Superintendent—Alex. Falconer
Warden—J. Jones
Clerk—A. D. Machado
Assist. Clerk and Interp.—Yip Ling Mūi
Head Turnkeys—J. J. Chapman, J. Hodge, N. Nolan
9 European turnkeys
22 Assistant turnkeys
4 Chinese assistant turnkeys
2 Hospital warders
1 Matron
18 Gaol guards

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Colonial Surgeon and Inspector of Hospitals—Philip B. C. Ayres, L.M., and M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P., Edin., and J.P.
Health Officer of Port—W. S. Adams, M.D.

Government Civil Hospital.

West Point (Temporary).

國家醫院
Kwok-kà I Un.

Superintendent—C. J. Wharry, M.D.; C.M.; M.R.C.S.E.; L.S.A.L.
Assistant Supt.—
Apothecary and Analyst—W. E. Crow
Steward—G. Rogers
Clerk—Hung Kwan Ming
Ward-master—H. Watson, Chun Alok

女醫院
Hoi-i yün.

LOCK HOSPITAL.

High Street, West Point (Temporary)
Superintendent—L. P. Marques, L.R.C.S.I., etc. L.M., L.K.Q.C.P.I.
Apothecary—A. de Souza
Matron—T. Ackers
Inspector of Police under C.D.O.—John Lee
Inspector in charge at Wanchi—W. Horton
Asst. do. do. —T. Edwards

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.
West Point (Temporary).

國家稱瘟院
Kwok-ka-ching-tau-un.
Superintendent—C. J. Wharry, M.D.
Wardmaster—J. Carneiro

癲房
Tin-fong.
LUNATIC ASYLUM.
Bonham Road.
In charge—The Colonial Surgeon
Wardmaster—P. Murphy
Matron—M. Simmons

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Commandant—Lt. Col. Crawford, R.A.
Major—H. J. H. Tripp
Surgeon Major—Dr. W. S. Adams
Captain—J. J. Francis
Do. —J. Stockwell
Lieutenant—J. MacCallum
Do. —J. A. Mosely
Do. —A. Woolley
Do. —H. J. Holmes

CENTRAL SCHOOL.

大書院
Tai Shu-un.
Head Master—G. H. Bateson Wright, M.A.
Second Master—Alexander Falconer
Third Master—W. M. B. Arthur (acting Second)
Assistant Masters—A. J. May, W. Du Plon Hutchison, T. K. Pealy, G. Chape (acting)
Chinese Assistant Masters—Chiu Chi-ts'ung, Luk King-fo, Wat Pak-tai, Mok Man-tseung
Chinese Masters—Ho Chuk-shan, Ip Ut-lau, Ch'an Tsz-fai

INSPECTORATE OF SCHOOLS.

Inspector—Dr. E. J. Eitel
Clerk—Wong Kap
Chinese Writer—Wong Kun-lan

HONGKONG FIRE BRIGADE.

滅火局
Mit Fo Kuk.
VICTORIA.
Superintendent—H. E. Wodehouse
Assistant Superintendents—Geo. Horspool, R. K. Leigh
Clerk and Accountant—Ng Fak-Shang
Engineer—R. K. Leigh
Assist. Engineer—C. Wassenius (absent)
Acting do. —A. Wagner
Overseer of Water Works—E. Rose
Officer in charge of Stores—Geo. Rae
Foremen—G. Hennessy, J. Butlin, 4 Assistant Foremen
Engine Drivers—T. Campbell, W. Currie, J. R. Grimble, and 2 Chinese
Assistant Engine Drivers—T. James, T. Ford
17 European Firemen
6 Chinese Stokers
15 Chinese Watchmen
76 Chinese Firemen
10 Chinese Contingent
150 Chinese Volunteers

Yau-má-ti.
1 European Fireman
2 Chinese Firemen
22 Volunteers (Chinese)

Aberdeen.
1 European Fireman
2 Chinese Firemen
22 Volunteers (Chinese)

Shau-ki-wan.
1 European Fireman
2 Chinese Firemen
40 Volunteers (Chinese)

Inspector of Dangerous Goods—G. Orley
Assistant do. —Cheong Shing

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES' VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE.

Engine House, Praya Central.
Hon. Foreman—A. Coxon
Hon. Secretary—E. E. Dear
Engineer in charge—Thos. Glass
24 European firemen

Consulates.

日耳曼領事官
Yat-i-màn Ling-sz Kùn.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
Consul-General—Adolf Andre, (absent)
Acting Consul—M. Grote
Chancelier—Richard Schönberger

BELGIUM.
Consul—Atwell Coxon, 1, Seymour Terrace

大巴西國領事官
Tai pa-sai Kwok ling sz-kun.
BRAZIL.
Consul—A. G. Romano
Chancelier—J. J. Leiria

咪嚟領事官
Tin-mak Ling-sz Kùn.
DENMARK.
Consul—Hon. W. Keswick

法蘭西領事官
Fat-lan-sai Ling-sz Kùn.
FRANCE.
10, Arbuthnot Road
Consul—Leon Dejardin
Chancelier—J. Rigoreau

大德國領事官
Tai Tak Kwok Ling-sz Kùn.
GERMANY.
Consul—G. Travers (Canton)
Vice-Consul—Dr. O. F. von Möllendorff
Secretary—F. W. G. von Stockhausen
Physician—C. Gerlach, M.D.
Shipping Master—W. Petersen

HAWAII (SANDWICH ISLANDS).
Consul-General—Hon. W. Keswick

以大利領事官
I-tai-li Ling-sz Kùn.
ITALY.
Consul—Chevalier D. Musso
Chancelier—
Interpreter—

日本領事官
Yat Pùn Ling-sz Kùn.
JAPAN.
7, Caine Road.
Acting Consul—S. Machida
Clerk—Giro Hirabe
do. —S. Tanabe

立化蘭領事官
Lap-fa-lan Ling-sz Kùn.
NETHERLANDS.
Consul—R. Buschmann

PERU
庇魯　領事官
Pe-lu-kwok Ling-sze Kun.
Consul—J. Grant Smith, 43 Queen's Road

西洋國領事官
Tai sai-yeung-kwok Ling-sz Kùn.
PORTUGAL.
Arbuthnot Road.
Consul General—A. G. Romano
Chancelier—J. J. Leiria

俄羅斯領事官
Nyo-lo-sz Ling-sz Kùn.
RUSSIA.
Pedder's Wharf.
Consul—W. Reiners (absent)
Acting Consul—M Grote
Chancelier—R. Schonberger

暹羅領事官
Tsim-lo Ling-sz Kùn.
SIAM.
Consul—Thos. I. Rose (Borneo Company), Queen's Road

呂宋領事官
Lui-sung Ling-sz Kùn.
SPAIN.
13, Praya Central.
Consul—E. Gaspar
Vice-Consul—(abs nt)
Clerk—P. R. Beltran

瑞國領事官
Sui Kwok Ling-sz Kùn.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY.
Acting Consul—W. H. Forbes

花旗领事官
Fa-ki Ling-sz Kùn.

UNITED STATES

Douglas Villa, Caine Road.

Consul—John S. Mosby
Vice and Deputy Consul—Beverly C. Mosby
Clerk—C. F. Franco
Chinese Clerk and Interp.—Chue Asine

棉尼素剌汀臣
Min ni so la kong sun.

UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA.

Consul—J. J. de Souza

Educational—Protestant.

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—Rev. J. B. Ost

HONGKONG PUBLIC SCHOOL.
Held at St. Paul's College.

Visitor—Rt. Rev. Bishop Burdon
Committee—Bishop Burdon (chairman), Rev. Dr. Chalmers, Hon. J. Russell, Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. T. Jackson, W. H. Forbes, H. W. Davis, D. R. Crawford, Rev. W. Jennings, Rev. J. B. Ost, Hon. W. Keswick, G. R. Lammert, A. Lister (hon. secretary and treasurer)
Head Master—H. W. Hambling
Matron—Mrs. Hambling

DIOCESAN HOME & ORPHANAGE.
Bonham Road.
拔萃書室
Pat-sui-shü-shat.

Visitor—Rt. Rev. The Bishop of Victoria
Committee—Right Rev. Bishop of Victoria, (chairman) Hon. E. L. O'Malley, C. P. Chater, E. Sharp, D. R. Crawford, J. S. Cox, A. P. MacEwen
Hon. Treasurer—Hon. W. Keswick
Hon. Secretary—Rev. W. Jennings
English Master—Geo. Piercy, Jr.
Assistant Master—W. J. Lye
Chinese Teacher—Tong Sin Ting
Inmates—35 Boarders (boys) of European, mixed, and Chinese extraction, 20 day scholars

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH SCHOOLS.
CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Manager—Rev. J. B. Ost
Taiping shan: Masters—Sham Kwan Hing, Chau Tit Fun, Ho Wing Fu
Saiyingpun: Master—Shiu Tsó Hung
Lyndhurst Terrace (boys): Master—Un Ying Fong
D'Aguilar St. (boys): Master—Chau Sing Fong
Taiping shan, Baxter Memorial: Mistress—Chan Lin
Lyndhurst Terrace (girls): Mistress—Kam Louise
Third Street: Mistress—Ho K'wan Fun

BAXTER GIRLS' SCHOOL.
Miss Johnstone

Educational—Roman Catholic.

ST. JOSEPH'S ENGLISH COLLEGE
聖若瑟英文書院
Sing Yeuk-sut Ying-mun Shu-yun.

Robinson Road.

Director—Rev. Brother Lewis
Sub-Director—Rev. Bro. Bernard
Teachers—Bros. Edmund, Benilde, William, Lewis, Julian, Benedict, Joseph, Prosper, Adolph, Ernician
Portuguese Teacher—C. F. Ozorio
Chinese Teacher—Joseph Awing
245 Foreign and 80 Chinese pupils

THE CONVENT.
Caine Road.
羅瑪姑娘
Lò-mà Ku-neung.

Lady Superioress—Mother Maria Stella
Sisters—Giuseppina Testera, Claudia Compagnotti, Giuditta Manzato, Angelica Barretto, Luigia Frigerio, Teresa Rossi, Regina Ferrario, Emilia Bertalotti, Maria Allanson, Tomasia Richi, Maria Poroni, Teodora Lucian, Annunciata Baldi, Anna Pereira, Manuela Barretto, Anna d'Almada, Angelica M. Barretto, Marianne Danelli, Lugia Carolina R. Spazzini, Francesca Soave, Marianne Winter, Giovana Otolini, Erminia Galbarini, Giacinta Motta, Anna Boniati, Fiorina Vercelloni, Teresa Remedios, Merce Gonzalves

WEST POINT REFORMATORY.

西營盤養正院

Si-ying-poon yeung-ching-yuen.

Director—Brother Basilisse
Assistants—Brothers Peter, Joseph, and Henry

Number of boys, 90

VICTORIA BOYS' SCHOOL.

喊多利亞訓蒙書館

Wik to-li-a Fan-mung Shü kun.

Head Master—J. M. Hanlon
Drawing Master—M. A. Baptista
Portuguese Master—J. Rangel
Chinese Master—Kwong Nam Tong

VICTORIA GIRLS' SCHOOL.
Conducted by Mrs. J. M. Hanlon

Clubs, Societies, Institutions, &c.

HONGKONG CLUB.

新公司

San kung-sz.

Committee—Hon. P. Ryrie, J. B. Coughtrie, Dr. Ayres, H. Foss, H. W. Davis, F. T. P. Foster, R. K. Leigh, B. Layton, J. A. Mosely, A. Coxon, N. J. Ede, W. H. F. Darby
Secretary—Edward Beart

CLUB GERMANIA, WYNDHAM STREET.

大普國公司

Ti-po-kwok-kung-sz.

Committee—A. Gultzow, G. Wieler, G. von Wille, Dr. Gerlach, G D. Böning
Secretary—F. W. G. von Stockhausen

CATHOLIC CERCLE.
Corner of Wellington Street and Pottinger Street.

President—A. da Silveira
Vice Presidents—J. G. da Rocha, G. S. Botelho
Secretary—V. Alonço
Treasurer—V. Alonço
Chaplain—Father G. Burghignoli
Clerk—J. Britto
Librarian—J. M. G. Pereira
Director of Music—R. Pinto

LUSITANO CLUB, SHELLEY STREET.
Officers for 1884.

President—J. A. dos Remedios
Vice President—
Committee—J. P. da Costa, hon. sec., C. Danenberg, hon. treas., A. P. Gutterres, A. F. Alves, F. J. P. Jorge
Auditors—J. C. dos Remedios, A. A. Eça da Silva
Clerk—T. da Cruz

YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY CLUB, DEBATING SOCIETY AND LIBRARY.
Pottinger Street.

Presidents—C. E. Ozorio, C. E. Osmund
Secretary—F. D'M. Jesus
Assistant Secretary—L. G. Barreto
Treasurer—C. E. Ozorio
Committee—F de Pl. P. Remedios, M. N. Gomes, J. V. Braga

PARSEE CHURCH OR CLUB HOUSE.
No. 11, Shelley Street.

Trustees—D. Ruttunjee, H. M. Mehta, N. P. Dhalla, H. C. Setna

BIBLIOTHECA LUSITANA.

President—F. J. V. Jorge
Secretary—J. M. V. de Figueiredo
Treasurer—L. F. Carvalho
Librarians—J. A. Luz, J. M. dos Remedios
Revisores—A. F. Alves, A. F. dos Remedios
Clerk—F. J. P. Alves da Silveira

集會館

Chop-wui-kwoon.

HONGKONG TEMPERANCE HALL,
Fletcher's Buildings, Queen's Road.

Committee—G. R. Lammert, H. W. Davis, C. G. Bunker, R. F. Shaw, Rev. J. B. Ost, James Francis
Hon. Treasurer—R. H. Beauchamp
Hon. Secretary—D. R. Crawford
Manager—Harris

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.
Working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England.
Temperance Hall, Queen's Road East.

V. D. G. W. C. T. for China and Japan—Bro. Knapman
V. D. G. W. C. T.—Bro. W. Goulbourne
S. D. G. W. C. T.—Bro. Jones
S. & H. D. G. W. C. T.—Bro. Jas. Francis
Hongkong Lodge, A.C., Fridays, 7 p.m.
Victoria Lodge, X., Tuesdays, 7 p.m.
Invicta Lodge R. 44, Saturdays, 7 p.m.

ROYAL NAVAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.
President—G. S. Northcote
Vice Presidents—J. Dyer Ball, Sergt. Major J. J. Gleeson
Secretary—Williams
Financial Secretary—Sergt. Gleeson
Organizing Agent—Jas. Francis
Temperance Hall, Thursdays, 7 p.m.

U.S. TEMPERANCE INSTITUTE.
Queen's Road East.
President—G. S. Northcote
Committee—Messrs. Matthews, Francis, Trueman (secretary), Perrott, Doe, Campbell, Farrell, Scott
Manager—Chas. Howard
Duke of Albany Lodge, Tuesdays, 7 p.m.

ROYAL NAVAL SEAMEN'S CLUB.
Queen's Road East.
President of Committee—Commodore Morant, R.N.
Hon. Treasurer—Edwin Sandys, R.N.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.
President—H. E. Sir Geo. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.
Chairman—Hon. T. Jackson
Sub-Committee Bath House—R. K. Leigh, F. Grimble, A. Denison
Sub-Committee Boat House—G. Kultzau, H. J. H. Tripp, J. I. Hughes
Sub-Committee Gymnasium—G. D. Ponting, F. W. Koch
Hon. Treasurer—H. R. Coombs
Hon. Secretary—J. H. Stewart Lockhart

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.
香港打波公司
Heung kong ta-po kung-sz.
(Season 1st October to 31st May)
President—A. Coxon
Committee—Col. Hobson, The Buffs, V. T. Bunbury, The Buffs, W. H.F. Darby, G. S. Coxon, R. K. Leigh
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—H. Foss
Assist. Hon. Secretary—H. G. Rice

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
Stewards—Hon. W. Keswick, Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. T. Jackson, Hon. F. D. Sassoon, W. H. Forbes, A. Coxon, H. Hoppius, J. Bell-Irving, W. H. F. Darby, M. Grote, G. E. Noble, C. P. Chater, J. Grant, J. Thurburn, hon. treasurer, H. J. H. Tripp, clerk of course

HONGKONG GUN CLUB.
Committee—H. J. H. Tripp, J. Bell-Irving, R. K. Leigh, E. J. Hughes
Hon. Secretary—Lt. G. G. H. D'Aeth, "The Buffs"

HONGKONG SKETCHING CLUB.
Committee—Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Lieut.-Col. Crawford, Lieut.-Col. Hobson, F. E. Foster, Jas. B. Coughtrie
Hon. Secretary—Edwin Sandys, R.N.

RACQUET COURT CLUB.
Committee—H. Foss, B. Layton, R. K. Leigh
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—H. J. H. Tripp

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.
香港唱詩會
Heung kong Cheong-shee-wui.
Meets in the Drawing Room, City Hall.
President—H. E. Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.
Vice President—Dr. J. Stockwell
Hon. Secretary—A. J. May
Hon. Treasurer—G. A. Caldwell
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Captain—Benois
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Chief Engineer—Cavard
Second do. —Soulié
Third do. —Saliège
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Purser—Pilatte

STEAMER "VOLGA," 1,049 tons.
Captain—A. Lafont
Second Captain—Méhonas
First Lieutenant—Rebufat
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Chief Engineer—John McFarlane
Second do. —P. McFarlane
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Chief Officer—J. Amy
Second do. —R. Betcher
Third do. —W. Harcourt
Chief Engineer—A. Lang
Second do. —W. McIntyre
Third do. —J. Dunn
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Second do. —W. Davis
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Second do. —H. Bathurst
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Second do. —J. McCreath
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BRIT. STEAMER "TAICHIOW," 862 tons.
Captain—J. Jordan
Chief Officer—W. H. Watton
Second do. —G. Scarlett
Chief Engineer—H. Anderson
Second do. —J. Hunter
Third do. —J. Fernter

BRIT. STEAMER "PHRA CHOM KLAO," 1,011 tons.
Captain—Henry Stratton
Chief Officer—A. W. Outerbridge
Second do. —J. A. Drewes
Chief Engineer—Alex. Dewar
Second do. —John C. Niven
Third do. —David T. Johnston

BRIT. STR. "PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO," 1,010 tons.
Captain—H. H. Lightwood
Chief Officer—E. H. Williams
Second do. —S. Fowler
Chief Engineer—John Henderson
Second do. —M. Cornell
Third do. —J. Lamont
(Two Steamers building.)

MISCELLANEOUS COAST STEAMERS.

DANISH STEAMER "ACTIV," 268 tons.
Charterers—Roque & Co., Haiphong
Captain—N. C. Revsbeck
Chief Officer—F. M. Mekelsen
Second Officer—M. A. Svendsen
Chief Engineer—H. Rode
Second do. —J. A. Gracias

GER. STEAMER "MARIE," 704 tons.
Captain—J. Holhmann
Chief Officer—W. J. Schafer
Second do. —E. Bull
Chief Engineer—C. Grevenitz
Second do. —F. Petersen
Third do. —C. Espeland

GERMAN STEAMER "ALWINE," 400 tons.
Agents—Wieler & Co.
Captain—Peter Moos
Chief Officer—H. F. W. Selck
Second do. —P. Madson
Chief Engineer—A. Ungernach
Second do. —C. A. Schwilp

BRIT. STEAMER "GREYHOUND," 226 tons.
Captain—D. Scott
Chief Officer—L. Smith
Second do. —J. Jacobson
Chief Engineer—W. Bennet

BRIT. STEAMER "MILTON," 220 tons.
Captain—John Pitman
Chief Officer—W. Angus
Chief Engineer—Crawford

BRIT. STEAMER "WILL O' THE WISP," 166 tons.
Agents—Pustau & Co.
Captain—F. Owston

BRITISH STR. "NAM VIAN," 435 tons.
Agent—A. R. Marty
Captain—A. Garceau
Chief Officer—Geo. Anderson
Second do. —C. Neilsen
Chief Engineer—T. Menzies
Second do. —J. Marshall

BRITISH STEAMER "SALTEE," 352 tons.
Agent—A. R. Marty.
Captain—G. Wright
Chief Officer—E. A. Le Gros
Chief Engineer—W. C. Jack
Second do. —J. M. Munro

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

West Point.

煤氣公司

Mui-hi-kung-sze.

Local Committee—Hon. P. Ryrie, chairman, Hon. F. D. Sassoon
Manager—H. R. H. Martin
Foreman of Works—W. S. Bamsey
Foreman Fitting Depart.—E. W. Terrey
Clerk—V. Alonço
do. —J. Alonço
do. —L. Alonço

REUTER'S TELEGRAM CO., LD.

E. George, agent (absent)
R. Lyall, acting agent

東部洲及澳斯利亞電報公司

Tung-po-chau-kup-o-sz-li-á-tin-po-kung-sz.

EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Office, Marine House, Queen's Road; Chief Office, 66, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

W. Durran, superintendent
C. H. Grace, assist. superintendent
S. L. James, senior clerk
S. Corrie Jones
A. Cameron
H. C. Evers
J. C. C. Hendry
E. Antunes
J. F. Wallace
J. Wilson
F. A. dos Remedios, Jr.
G. F. dos Remedios
P. d'Agostini
F. L. Pereira
F. I. Ribeiro
F. X. da Cruz
F. X. Remedios

電線行

Tien-sin-hong.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Office, Marine House, Queen's Road.

Iwan Berner, superintendent
H. Duch, electrician
A. Jordan
H. S. Munck
J. Silva
F. Carvalho
A. J. Reed
F. Souza

中國電報局

Chung-kwok-tin-pao-kook.

IMPERIAL CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

Office, Marine House, Queen's Road

Superintendent—Wan Chung-yen

NAGASAKI DOCK & ENGINEERING WORKS.

H. J. H. Tripp, agent

香港黃埔船澳公司

Hong-kong-wong-po-shun-o-kung-sze.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office—14, Praya.

Directors—W. H. Forbes, chairman, A. McIver, vice chairman, C. D. Bottomley, F. E. Foster, M. Grote, H. Hoppius, Hon. W. Keswick

Secretary—D. Gillies, M. Inst. N.A.
Assistant Secretary—R. Cooke
Draughtsman—J. Gow
do. —B. Mitchell
do. —S. Moss
do. —E. dos Remedios
Book-keeper—L. Hauschild
Accountant—G. A. Caldwell
Cashier—M. de Souza
Clerk—M. A. A. de Souza
do. —F. X. Ozorio

KOWLOON ESTABLISHMENT.

Superintendent—
Engineer in Harbour—A. G. Aitken
Foreman Engineer—W. Wilson
Engineer—J. Holme
do. —P. Boyce
Foreman Shipbuilder—J. Wallace
Foreman Turner—J. Kyle
Foreman Boilermaker—G. Naismith
Foreman Moulder—A. Harvey
Clerk of Works, New Dock—J. R. Mudie
Foreman Carpenter—A. Young
Second do. —J. Smith
Third do. —H. Brost
Sawmiller—T. Killen
Timekeeper—T. Holm
Head Watchman—A. Hogg
Head Clerk—J. Victor de Jesus
Diver, New Dock works—Jas. Millarkey

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

Superintendent—H. Smith
Chief Engineer—T. Taylor
Harbour Engineer—E. J. Main
Head Clerk—J. M. de Jesus
Store Clerk—J. W. Cain

ABERDEEN ESTABLISHMENT.

Manager—J. Hacche
Head Clerk—W. Dougherty

STEAM TUG "FAME."

117 tons, 110 Horse Power nominal.
Captain—A. Stopani

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

H. J. H. Tripp, agent

NEWCASTLE COAL MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents

香港客店公司
Hong-kong-hak-tim-kung-sze.
HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.
Directors—W. Kerfoot Hughes (chairman), D. McCulloch, W. Parfitt, A. dos Remedios
Secretary—Louis Hauschild

WANCHAI GODOWN COMPANY.
Office, 6, Queen's Road.
W. Kerfoot Hughes, agent
J. Isaac Hughes

中華火車糖局
Chung-wah Fo-cheh Tong-kook.
CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
East Point.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., general agents
G. R. Stewart, chief clerk
A. Rodger, chief sugar boiler
G. Ferguson, chief engineer
A. M. Humphreys, Jr., chemist
A. C. More, clerk
E. M. Hyndman, accountant
E. E. da Silva, clerk
R. H. Heard, do.
A. J. Brandao. Jr. do.
A. M. Ferreira, do.
J. F. de Souza, do.
J. Fletcher, sugar boiler
J. Duncan, do.
J. Sutherland, do.
R. Adam do.
J. Rodger, sugar boiler
D. Aitkenhead, do.
D. McRae, foreman
J. Lawrence, do.
J. F. Shuster, do.
A. P. Berlin, do.
J. Webster, godown keeper

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., general agents

TAIKOO SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
Quarry Bay.
Butterfield & Swire, agents

LEE YUEN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
Bowrington
Directors—Li Yuk Son, chairman and general manager, Li King Ting, Chun Yat Son, Leong Yuen Chieu, Tsang Yuet Kai
Andrew Johnston, superintendent
Dugald Macfarlane, engineer
John Brown
H. R. Clark
John Petterson

HONGKONG STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Bowrington.
Directors—W. N. Bain, (absent) E. L. Woodin, Andrew Johnston, H. J. H. Tripp, Wm. Legge
Acting Secretary—Wm. Legge
Alex. Bain, manager
Thos. Martin, laundryman
F. X. de Jesus, clerk
A. M. Rozario, timekeeper
Emma Dowling, laundress
John J. Brown, foreman collector
D. A. Neves, assist. do.
J. F. Rozario, do.
M. Collaço, do.
J. F. Leon, town clerk

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.
General Managers—Lane, Crawford & Co.

HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.
Belcher's Bay, Lap Sap Wan.
Russell & Co. general managers
J. M. Scudder, superintendent
W. Gardner, engineer
F. F. Santos

HONGKONG GLASS WORKS.
W. H. Gritton, superintendent

香港雪廠
Heung kong-suet-chong.
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Works, East Point; Depôt, Ice House St.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., general agents
Wm. N. Bain, manager
Wm. Parlane, chief engineer
Geo. Allan
Wm. Scott

北般鳥總局行旅處

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO CO.

Agents—Birley, Dalrymple & Co.

CHINESE SABAH LAND FARMING COMPANY.

Agents—Birley, Dalrymple & Co.

Insurances.

Adamson, Bell & Co., agents—
- Merchants' Marine Insurance Co., Limited, of London
- Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance, Limited, of London
- London & Provincial Fire Insurance Co., Limited, of London
- South Australian Insurance Co., Limited, of Adelaide
- Pacific Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of Sydney
- Australian Alliance Assurance Co., of Melbourne
- The Fire Insurance Association, Limited, of London
- National Marine Insurance Association, Limited

Arnhold, Karberg & Co., agents—
- Straits Insurance Company, Limited
- Lancashire Insurance Company, Fire and Life
- Java Sea & Fire Insurance Company
- National Marine Insurance Company of South Australia
- New York Board of Underwriters
- Record of American and Foreign Shipping
- Fortuna Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft of Berlin

Birley, Dalrymple & Co., agents—
- Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited, Liverpool
- Guardian Fire Assurance Company of London
- Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, England
- Union Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand
- New York Life Insurance Company

Borneo Company Limited, agents—
- Commercial Union Assurance Company, Fire Branch

Butterfield & Swire, agents—
- British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited
- Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation of London
- London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company

練當保險公司

Can Ton po him Kung Sze.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., general agents

Carlowitz & Co., agents—
- Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft für See, Fluss, und Landtransport, in Dresden
- Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

中華火燭保險行

Chung-wa-fo-chuk-po-him hong.

[股份各件自理]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Office—45, Queen's Road

Directors—Hon. P. Ryrie, chairman, A. McIver, H. L. Dalrymple, W. H. F. Darby, H. Hoppius, W. H. Forbes

Secretary—J. B. Coughtrie

Assistants—G. L. Tomlin, A. O. Gutierrez

(*For List of Agencies see Advertisement*)

中外衆國保險公司

Chung-ngoi-chung-kwok-po-him-kung-sze.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO, LIMITED, 48, Queen's Road

Directors—A. McIver, (chairman), M. E. Sassoon, L. Poesnecker, J. Thurburn, H. C. Erdmann

Secretary—W. H. Ray

Clerks—A. S. Garfit, J. B. K. Whittall, H. P. Wadman, C. Mooney, O. A. da Cruz, E. C. Barradas, A. Collaço

Shanghai Agency.

Agent—J. E. Reding

Clerks—W. W. Noel, R. F. Botelho

London Branch: Waldemar Schmidt, manager

Melbourne Branch: B. Goldsmith, manager

Agents for London and Provincial Marine Insurance Co, Limited

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Directors—E. R. Belilios, chairman, H. Foss, M. Grote, J. A. dos Remedios, Lee Tuck Cheong, Fung Tang
Secretary—S. J. Gower
Clerks—A. O' D. Gourdin, F. de S. Botelho, R. A. Pereira

Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents—
Imperial Fire Insurance Company
Reliance Marine Insurance Company
Commercial Union Assurance Company (Life department)

Gilman & Co., agents—
Lloyd's
North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Company
Universal Marine Insurance Company of London, Limited
Liverpool Underwriters' Association
Salvage Association, London
The Underwriting and Agency Association
Mannheim Insurance Co., Limited, in Mannheim, Germany
Merchants' Shipping and Underwriters' Association of Melbourne
Committee of Underwriters of Glasgow
Underwriters' Union of Amsterdam
Ocean Marine Insurance Co.
"Italia," Societa d'Assicurazoni Maritime Fluviali e Terrestri, Genova
"Schweiz" Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft, in Zurich
Lloyd Generali Italiano, in Genova
Royal Exchange Assurance
Comité des Assureurs, Paris
Union Malonine et Servannaise, St. Malo
Compagnia d'Assicurazioni Generali in Triest, Limited

Holliday, Wise & Co., agents—
Manchester Fire Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation Fire, Marine, and Life
Manchester Underwriters Association, Limited

香港火燭保險公司
Hong-kong-fo-chok-po-him-kong-sz.
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., general managers

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
Triton Insurance Company
Alliance Marine Assurance Office
Alliance Fire Assurance Office

Lapraik & Co., Douglas, agents—
Phœnix Fire Insurance Company
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company

Levy, Alex., agent—
South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of New Zealand

Linstead & Davis, agents—
Sun Fire Insurance Company
Standard Life Assurance Company
Boston Board of Marine Underwriters
Universal Life Assurance Society
Boston Marine Insurance Co.

萬安保險公司
Man-on-po-him-kung-sze.
MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Directors—Lum Sin Sang (president), Ban Hap, Yow Chong Peng, Quan Hoi Chung, Chan Li Choy
Secretary—Woo Lin Yuen

McIver, A., (P. & O. S. N. Co.), agent—
Marine Insurance Company

Melchers & Co., agents—
Austrian Insurance Co., "Donau" of Vienna
North German Fire Insurance Company, Hamburg
Swiss Lloyd Reinsurance Co.
Royal Insurance Co., Fire and Life
La Neuchateloise Société Suisse d'Assurance of Neuchatel
Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft "Schweiz" in Zürich
Basler Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft
Algemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Helvetia
United Swiss Marine Insurance Co.
Rhenania Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Köln
Germanic Lloyds', Berlin

Meyer & Co., agents—
Scottish Imperial Life Insurance Company
New Swiss Lloyd Transport Insurance Company, of Winterthur
Prussian National Insurance Company of Stettin

Mody & Co., N., agents—
Bombay Mody Insurance Company

Musso & Co., D., agents—
Cassa Marittima di Napoli
Mutua Sorrentina Association
Mutua Reunita di Genova
Registro Italiano

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
C. Seton Lindsay, resident manager
Birley, Dalrymple & Co., agents
(For list of Agents see Advertisement.)

那千拿公司
No-chin-na-kung-sze.
NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO., LD.
Queen's Road
Alex. Ross, agent
R. H Beauchamp
C. E. Osmund
Agents for Commercial Union Assurance Co., (Marine department)

Norton & Co., agents—
Queen Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool

香港安泰保險有限公司
On Tai Po Him Yau-han Kung-sze.
ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office, 8 & 9, Praya West.
Directors—Lee Sing, Tsz Kai Tung, Lo Yeok Moon
Manager—Ho Amei

Pustau & Co., agents—
Fire Insurance Company, of 1877, Hamburg
Manhattan Life Insurance Co., New York

Russell & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
City of London Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Sander & Co., agents—
Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company

Schellhass & Co., Ed., agents—
Bremen Underwriters
Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company, Limited, Berlin
Hanseatic Fire Insurance Company, Hamburg
Magdeburg General Insurance Company, Limited, Magdeburg
Guernsey Mutual Insurance Society, for Shipping
Providentia Insurance Co., Frankfort
Lübeck Fire Insurance Co., Lübeck
Consolidated Marine Insurance Companies, of Berlin and Dresden
"Rhenania" Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft, Coeln
Badische Schifffahrts Assecuranz Gesellschaft, Mannheim

Siemssen & Co., agents—
Globe Marine Insurance Company of London, Limited
The Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg
The Union of Hamburg Underwriters
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Samarang
The Dusseldorf Universal Marine Insurance Company, Limited, Dusseldorf
German Lloyd Marine Insurance Company, Limited, Berlin
De Private Assurandeurer, Kjobenhavn
Foncière, Pester Insurance Company, of Budapest

Stolterfoht and Hirst, agents—
Scottish Union and National Insurance Co., London

Tripp, H. J. H., agent—
Tokio Marine Insurance Company

Turner & Co., agents—
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Northern Assurance Co,, Fire & Life

於仁洋面保安行
Yu-yan-yung-min-po-on-hong.
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, Praya.
Secretary—N. J. Ede
Clerks—A. da Silveira
C. U. Stuart
C. M. Ede
F. dos Remedios
H. de Carvalho
M. F. Barradas
Agents for the Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Co., Limited
New Zealand Insurance Co.

Banks.

Agra Bank, Limited
Gilman & Co., agents, Hongkong

渣打銀行
Cha-ta-ngan-hong.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Queen's Road
T. H. Whitehead, manager
R. Simpson Shaw, accountant
H. M. Skene, cashier and sub-account.
Thos. J. Anderson, sub-accountant
R. W. Brown, do.
L. d'A. Roza, head clerk
J. M. Rozario
A. M. dos Remedios
James Francis
Gopal V. Joshee
L. C. da Silva
G. H. M. da Costa
J. A. Carvalho
F. V. Freire
A. C. Marshall, agent, Foochow
E. G. Remedios, clerk, do.
A. J M. Inverarity, mgr. Shanghai
J. Macmorran, accountant. do.
and agent at Hankow
E. B. Skottowe, sub-acct. Shanghai
E. G. Moberly, agent, Yokohama
John Wilson, accountant do.
P. W. Mein, agent, Manila
Jas. West, acct. & sub-agent do.
A. S. Harper, sub-acct. do.
J. B. Lee, do. do.
W. H. Young, agent Iloilo
Wm. Dougal, manager, Singapore
J. C. Budd, do. Penang

有利銀行
Yow-le-ngan-hong.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Queen's Road
J. Thurburn, manager
G. D. Scott, acting accountant
W. B. Robertson, asst. accountant
E. Z. Pereira
R. J. dos Remedios
A. A. da Silva
Geo. Wilson, act. manager (Shanghai)
R. L. Symes, accountant do.
J. M. S. da Silva do.
A. Pereira do.
F. C. Bishop, manager (Yokohama)
E. J. Coxon, asst. accountant do.
Boyd & Co., agents (Amoy)
Purdon & Co., agents (Foochow)
Smith, Bell & Co., (Manila)

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris
at Russell & Co.'s Office
J. Arranger, agent

Deutsche National Bank at Bremen
Melchers & Co., agents

Gilman & Co., agents for payment of circular notes
National Provincial Bank of England
London and Westminster Bank
Stockholms Enskilder Bank
Bank of New Zealand
Ulster Bank, Limited

香港上海銀行
Hong-kong Shang-hai Ngan-hong.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road
Thomas Jackson, chief manager
G. E. Noble, sub-manager
H. M. Bevis, acting chief accountant
H. R. Coombs, acting sub-accountant
A. D. Mactavish
W. H. Gaskell
V. A. C. Hawkins
G. Stewart
H. M. Thomsett
C. S. Addis
D. H. Mackintosh
W. H. Wallace
C. J. Gonsalves
A. Jorge
F. M. da Luz
A. A. Gutierrez
V. A. P. Collaço
J. M. Remedios
A. F. Remedios, Jr.
F. A. Carvalho
J. M. Ferreira
A. M. da Silva
C. F. Carvalho
Ewen Cameron, manager (Shanghai) (absent)
John Walter, acting manager do.
A. Veitch, sub manager do.
L. C. Balfour, act. acc'nt (absent) do.
R. Wilson, acting accountant do.
G. M. Byres do.
H. Hewat do.
J. C. Nicholson do.
J. Moffat do.
J. R. M. Smith do.
E. E. R. Hunter do.
T. J. C. Browne do.
G. [illegible] do.
A. J. Nicol do.

B. Ruttonjee (Shanghai)
A. J. Diniz do.
D. M. Guterres do.
B. de Souza do.
S. J. Rangel do.
E. E. Soares do.
J. de Souza do.
E. Morriss, act. manager (Yokohama)
J. F. Broadbent, accountant do.
E. J. Pereira do.
G. Gower Robinson do.
A. H. Dare do.
P. E. Cameron do.
W. A. Oram do.
C. H. Wilson do.
J. A. Jeffrey do.
G. F. Gordo do.
J. M. de Sa Silva do.
J. P. P. Collaço do.
J. P. Wade Gardner, agent (Foochow)
F. W. Barff do.
A. H. C. Haselwood, agent (Hiogo)
H. H. Vacher do.
C. L. Anderson do.
D. Jackson, acting agent (Hankow)
F. de Bovis, agent (absent) (Tientsin)
G. C. de St. Croix, actg. agent do.
E. G. Hillier do.
J. G. Hodgson, agent (Calcutta)
E. H. Oxley, accountant do.
A. B. Anderson do.
J. C. Peter do.
J. M. Grigor, agent (absent) (Bombay)
G. R. Johnston, acting agent do.
A. W. Maitland, accountant do.
T. S. Baker do.
Jas. Maclean do.
R. Home Cook, agent (Amoy)
W. N. Dow do.
D. McLean, manager (London)
W. Kaye, sub-manager do.
G. H. Burnett, accountant do.
E. Morel, agent (Lyons)
C. S. Haden, Jr., accountant do.
C. J. Barnes, agent (Manila)
G. H. Townsend, act. acc'tant. do.
H. Lamond do.
John McNab, agent (Iloilo)
W. H. Harries, agent (San Francisco)
M. M. Tompkins, accountant do.
H. S. Green do.
A. E. Cope, agent (Saigon)
A. Perrin do.
W. G. Greig, manager (Singapore)
G. W. Butt, act. accountant do.
J. Maclaren do.
J. McLennan do.
A Barron (Singapore)
M. C. Kirkpatrick do.
C. B. Rickett, acting agent (Penang)
R. C. Guinness do.
A. Maccoll, agent (Batavia)
D. B. Grant, acting acc'tant do.
A. M. Townsend, agent, (New York)
W. B. Thomson, act. accountant do.
J. D. Taylor do.
A. A. Whelan do.

National Bank of Scotland
Borneo Company, Limited, agents

National Bank of India, Limited
Turner & Co., agents

New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, Queen's Road
J. Melville Matson, manager
William Watson, manager, Shanghai
G. W. F. Playfair, manager, Yokohama

金寶銀行
Kam-po-ngan-hong.

Oriental Bank Corporation, in Liquidation, Queen's Road
J. Melville Matson, H. Howard Taylor, } attorneys for official liquidator
Ernest W. Rutter, assit. accountant
Chas. F. McKie, do.
F. J. Barros
William Watson, John R. Haggitt, } attorneys for the official liquidator, Shanghai
P. M. de Carvalho do.
G. W. F. Playfair, D. Fraser, } attorneys for the official liquidator, Yokohama
Jas. Ralston, assist. acc'tant. do.
H. A. Herbert, (Hiogo)

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

天祥
Teen-cheung.

Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants
F. H. Bell (Shanghai)
C. Lyall Grant (London)
F. M. Youd (London)
F. Dodwell
E. S. Whealler
A. A. Botelho
L. P. Campos

Abdoola & Co., A., drapers and storekeepers, Wellington Street

Abdoolally, Abdoolhoosen, merchant and commission agent, 18, Graham St.

亞担士
A-tam-se.

Adams & Stockwell, medical practitioners, Bank Buildings, Wyndham Street
W. S. Adams, M.D., C.M., health officer of the Port, and medical inspector of emigrants,; residence, "Forest Lodge," Caine Road
Jas. Stockwell, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., 4, Lower Mosque Terrace

A Fong, photographer, Ice House Street
R. Douglas

美記洋行
Me-ke-yeung-hong.

Ally & Co., Hajee Mirza Mahomed, merchants, Lyndhurst Terrace
Hajee Mirza Mahomed Ally, manager
Mahomed Ally
Mirza Ebrahim
Mirza Mohsen

晏打臣
An-ta-sun.

Anderson, Geo. C., marine surveyor and surveyor for Bureau Veritas, 4, Praya Central
G. Yvanovich

Anton, James Ross, bill and bullion broker, (absent)

爲加行
Ap-ka-hong.

Apcar, A. M., merchant and commission agent, 21, Gage Street
A. G. Apcar, Jr.

"Armazem Cooperativo," Limited, 30, Lyndhurst Terrace
José A. dos. Remedios, V. C. da Rocha, F. J. V. Jorge, directors
C. J. Xavier, manager

Armstrong, J. M., Government auctioneer and commission agent, No. 49, 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. Poesnecker
Ph. Arnhold (Shanghai)
J. Kramer (Canton)
H. Müller do.
R. Marten
G. D. Boning
C. P. Karberg
Max. Knobbe
F. Gotz
Theo. Lutz
J. Luz
L. de Britto
C Beurmann (Shanghai)
G. Sachaü do.
L. Suidter, silk inspector, do.

亞士加以士麼
A-sz-ka E-sze-mo.

Asgar, H. A., & Hajee Esmail, merchants, 17, Gage Street
M. E. Asgar (absent)
H. M. S. Esmail
H. A. N. Sheerazi, broker
B. A. Eranee

Baily, Herbert M., barrister-at-law, 43, Queen's Road

Barretto, A. L., share broker

Basa, Jose Maria, merchant and commission agent and proprietor of "City of Manila Cigar Store," 61, Queen's Road Central
J. M. Basa
Emilëo Basa
Silvestre Arlequi, manager of cigar store

庇厘剌士
Pi-li-la-see.

Belilios & Co., merchants, Lyndhurst Terrace
E. R. Belilios
J. B. Elias
N. J. Gomes
A. T. G. da Silva
A. G. B. Soares

Behre, Ernst, special agent for German Steamship Company of Hamburg, Marine House, 15, Queen's Road

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

Bhassania & Co., Cursedjee Ookerjee, general merchants and commission agents, 16, Peel Street
Cursedjee Ookerjee Bhassania
Eduljee Jamsetjee Deeguria
Aderjee Eduljee

Cowasjee Rustomjee Daffa

Bhuggut, Rustomjee Ruttonjee, commission agent, 32, Gage Street

Bird and Palmer, architects, surveyors, and civil engineers, 15, Queen's Road
S. Godfrey Bird
Clement Palmer, A.R.I.B.A.
Arthur Turner, M.A.A.
To Cheok and others

巴厘
Pa-lee.

Birley, Dalrymple & Co., merchants, 6, Queen's Road
H. L. Dalrymple

北方乞
Pek-lik-het.

Blackhead & Co., F., shipchandlers, sailmakers, &c., Praya Central
B. Schwarzkopf (absent)
J. H. Smith
F. H. Hohnke, signs the firm
F. Schwarzkopf
A. Wohlters
M. Leon

搬鳥公司
Poon-niu-kung-sze.

Borneo Company, Limited, merchants Queen's Road
Also of London, Manchester, Singapore, Batavia, Sarawak, and Bangkok
H. Foss, manager
T. I. Rose, signs per pro
A. F. Ribeiro
F. F. Ribeiro

保瑛瑪
Po To-ma.

Bowler, Thos. Ide, merchant, and general commission agent, assayer and valuator of minerals and mineral ores, Queen's Road Central

不蘭爹呵
Ba-lan-da-o.

Brandão & Co., 35, Wellington Street
F. A. Gomes
J. B. Gomes, Jr.
A. J. Gomes
D. Alemão

鴻發
Hung Fat.

Brewer, Walter W., bookseller, stationer, photographer, news agent, music dealer, fancy goods dealer and tobacconist, Queen's Road
W. W. Brewer
W. Reed

磅郎尊士
Pong long chu -sz.

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

Burnie, E., surveyor to Lloyd's Register, and for Local Insurance offices, 14, Praya
E. Burnie
I. A. Xavier

太古
Tai-koo.

Butterfield and Swire, merchants, Queen's Road
J. S. Swire (England)
W. Lang (Shanghai)
J. H. Scott do.
F. R. Gamwell (England)
E. Mackintosh
H. Matchitt
A. Shepherd
W. Poate
J. Hunt
P. Carr
F. H. Sawyer
J. I. Hazeland
J. R. Ribeiro
V. Ribeiro
F. Korn
J. Turnbull
A. Dickson
J. Blake
T. Arthur
D. Brown
W. Roman
N. McDonald

J. Muldoor
Pat. McLeish
W. Werleigh
J. Waddell
W. Wark
J. Boden
S. Ribeiro
G. Knobloch
R. Wilson
J. Harvie
Alex. Wright
A. Burrows (Shanghai)
H. B. Endicott do.
James Hall do.
F. B. Aubert do.
H. Baker do.
E. Tomlin do.
H. Smith do.
D. Nesbitt do.
E. B. Dowley do.
Stuart Smith do.
J. W. Callaway do.
John Whittle do.
Alex. Cane do.
T. Ford do.
J. B. Fonseca do.
A. J. Noronha do.
W. de St. Croix (Kiukiang)
J. L. Brown (Hankow)
W. J. Robinson (Foochow)
G. Martin do.
L. W. Helbling do.
J. C. Bois (Swatow)
L. Grunauer do.
James Dodds (Yokohama)
E. J. Geoghegan do.
E. Walker do.
H. L. Baggallay do.

高露雲

Ko-lo-wan.

Caldwell, D. E., solicitor and proctor, 52 Queen's Road Central
D. E. Caldwell
A. A. Marçal
Sin Hon
J. T. d'Almada e Castro
Chan Yau
Chan Shau

Campbell, H. hairdresser, perfumer, and wigmaker, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road
H. Campbell
F. Hunerfauth
K. Otto Kitame
M. Tora Kitchie

加路威士

Ka-lo-wit-se.

Carlowitz & Co., merchants, Ice House Lane
R. von Carlowitz (Germany)
W. Rost (Hamburg)
C. Erdmann (Canton)
B. Schmacker
Alf. Krauss (Shanghai)
C. von Bose (absent)
Max Paquin, signs per pro.
H. Sanders
Gust. Schmidt
J. M. Carvalho
J. M. V. de Figueiredo, Jr.
H. Janns (Canton)
Fred. Salinger do.
P. Sachse do.
R. G. de Souza do.
R. Jœrgens (Shanghai) signs per pro.
P. Blesky do.
A. Holm do.
Theo. Ruff do.

Carter, Thos., shipwright and blacksmith, 14, Tank Lane

加心杯

Ka-sum-bhoy.

Cassumbhoy, Ebrahim, furniture warehouse, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 14, Beaconsfield Arcade
Ebrahim Cassumbhoy
Sharalee E. Cassumbhoy
A. L. Agabeg

察打

Chat-ta.

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

察打

Chat-ta.

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

德臣印字館

Tuk-sun Yan-tzee koon.

"China Mail" Office, 2, Wyndham Street
China Mail, every evening except Sunday; *Overland China Mail*, weekly; *Chinese Mail*, daily; *China Review*, once in two months
Geo. Murray Bain, proprietor
Jas. Bulgin, editor
William Watt, sub-editor and reporter
A. W. Quinton, reporter
A. S. Souza, book-keeper
N. Sequeira, overseer
Chinese Mail—Tam Yik Kiu, lessee

哈的沙之乃

Aa-ti-sa-chi-na.

Chinoy, A. H., merchant and commission agent, 26, Graham Street
Ardaseer Hormusjee Chinoy
K. A. Chinoy (Bombay)

Cohen & Georg, share and general brokers
C. C. Cohen
Erich Georg
S. V. dos Remedios

Cohen & Gubbay, bill, bullion and general broker, 6, Bank Buildings
A. Cohen
R. J. Gubbay

今孖素印字館

Kam-ma-sho-yin-tsz-koon.

"Commercial Printing Office," Wellington street
J. A. da Luz
C. F. Xavier

高吧洋行

Ko-pa-yeung hong.

Cooper & Co., H. N., merchants and commission agents, 33, Pottinger Street
H. N. Cooper

Cosmopolitan Store, 35, Wellington St.
P. R. da Costa
H. V. Gomes

冬臣

Tok-sun

Coxon, A. } bill and bullion brokers,
Coxon, G. S. } Seymour Terrace

孖剌新聞紙館

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*, fortnightly, for English Mail.
Mrs. Y. J. Murrow (England), proprietrix
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
F. Almario, deputy foreman
J. M. Sequeira, compositor
L. L. Lopes, do.
L. Rozario, do.
Chuck Hing, clerk

CHINESE EDITION.

Ng Chan, general manager
Pat Sui Fong, editor
Ow Kit Sang, sub-editor

丹徧及呷機器司繪圖

Tan-pi-kap-li-ki-hi-sze-ui-to.

Danby and Leigh, civil engineers, architects and surveyors, 13, Praya Central
Wm. Danby, M. Inst. C. E.
R. K. Leigh, A. M. Inst. C. E.
Albert Denison, assistant
Chan A Fook
Mak Sum Yü and others

Daver, Pestonjee Framjee, storekeeper, 4 Lyndhurst Terrace
P. F. Daver
Pestonjee Aderjee

Dawood & Co., Hajee Hassun, merchants, Graham Street

亨泰行

Hang-tye-hong.

Deetjen & Co., merchants and agents for Heidsieck & Co., Reims
Carlowitz & Co., agents

何尼士麼雲狀師
Tin-ni-sz-mo-sap Chong-sz.

Dennys and Mossop, solicitors, conveyancers, proctors and notaries public, 43, Queen's road
H. L. Dennys
W. H. R. Mossop
O. Baptista
Ng Tak Shang
Lau Atsun
E. Antonio

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

Dolan, Wm., shipchandler, sailmaker, &c., 21, Praya Central
W. Dolan
C. E. Ozorio

中和
Chung-wo.

Dunn, Melbye & Co., merchants
E. Helga Melbye
F. Shangam
J. W. Larcina

衣巴刺謙
E-pa-la-him.

Ebrahim & Co., Abdoolally, merchants and commission agents, 23 and 25, Gage Street
Essabhoy Ebrahim (Shanghai)
Abdoolkader Moosabhoy
Budroodin Moolla Nooroodin
Mahomedally Moola Cumroodin
Hassunally Motabhoy
Dawoodbhoy Abdoolally (S'hai)

O "Echo da China," bi-weekly newspaper
Guedes & Co., publishers
J. J. de Souza, editor

Elias, Ismail, draper, Lyndhurst Terrace

Esack, Hajee Hamed Hajee, merchant, 16, Gage Street
Hajee Esack Ellias (Bombay)
Oosman Esmail, manager
Abdoola Kaderdena

Esmail & Co., Hajee Adum, merchants, 28, Peel street
Permahomed Kader, manager
Oosman Hajee Adam

衣士文治
I-sze-man-tse.

Esmaljee, Abdulcader, merchant and commission agent, 26, Gage Street
Essabhoy Abdulcader, manager
A. Shurufally

Essabhoy, A. M., merchant, 21, Cochrane Street
Abdoolkader Moola Essabhoy (absent)
Abdooltyab Moola Essabhoy (C'cutta)
Motabhoy Moola Essabhoy (S'pore)
Abdoolkyum Moola Essabhoy
Tyebjee Motabhoy
Essabhoy Abdoolhoosein (Y'hama)

Ewens, Creasy, solicitor and notary public 45, Queen's Road
C. Ewens
Sin Tak Fan
Yu Sui Wan
Chan Long Hin
Li Yip

Ezra, N. N. J., merchant, Wellington street
D. Joseph

Faizally, A., and S. Mohomedally, general brokers and commission agents, 16, Graham Street

霍近拿
Fok-kun-na.

Falconer & Co., G., watch and chronometer makers, jewellers, &c., Queen's Road Central
I. B. Falconer
M. Falconer
W. Ross
R. Goodlad
D. Wood
A. A. da Cruz

Family Store, Victoria Hotel Building' Queen's Road
Hormasjee Rattanjee, manager

Fazulally, Shaikhally, milliner, draper, &c., 8, Peel Street
Shaikhally Fazulally
Nujmoodin Jeewakhan (Bombay)
Abdoolcarrim Abedin
Mahomedally Fazulally
Abdoolhoosen Hoosenally
Nujmoodin Keekabhoy

Fenwick & Co., George, engineers, &c., Wanchai
Geo. Fenwick
J. K. Rebbeck, engineer
H. Hyndman, Jr.
C. Demé

Fournier & Co., Henry, storekeepers and wine merchants, 48, Queen's Road
H Fournier

Framjee Hormusjee & Co., merchants, 41, Queen's Road Central
D. M. Mehta
H. M. Mehta
M. S. Mehta (Bombay)
F. Dorabjee
S. D. Chapgur
J. B. Davur

Francis, John Joseph, barrister-at-law, J.P., 16, Bank Buildings

Gate and Fairall, milliners and dress-makers, Queen's Road
Miss Gate
Miss Fairall
Mrs. Texeira

播威鏢店
Po-wai-piu teem.

Gaupp & Co., Charles J., chronometer and watchmakers and jewellers, Queen's Road
J. Keiser
C. Heermann
P. Speidel
P. Heerman
R. Stahlberg

嘎勒醫生
Ka-lack-e-sang.

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

太平行
Tai-ping Hong.

Gilman & Co., merchants, d'Aguilar St.
W. S. Young
G. Slade (Foochow)
A. McConachie
R. P. Dipple
J. A. da Costa
L. M. F. Grant (Foochow)

劫公司
Kip-kung-see.

Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants, Lombard street
A. G. Wood (Shanghai)
A. McLeod do.
W. H. F. Darby
B. Layton
C. S. Goodwyn, Jr.
C. S. Barff
C. F. Ozorio
R. R. Robarts
H. P. Tennant (Foochow)
H. Clyma do.
F. G. White (Shanghai)
C. S. Sharp do.
H. Sheppard do.
E. Halton, Jr. do.
H. R. Kinnear do.
R. G. Gibb do.
E. C. Ozorio do.

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

Gordon & Co., A. G., engineers, iron and brass founders, Bowrington
A. G. Gordon
J. A. Faffa, engineer
J. V. P. de Jesus, accountant

Gotla & Co., P. D., shopkeepers, 18, Peel Street
Pestonji Dorabji Gotla
Cowasji Dorabji Gotla

恳厘肥
Ki-li-fi.

Griffith & Co., D. K., London Aerated Waters Manufactory and general agents, 1, Duddell St.
D. K. Griffith
C. W. Kew

恳厘肥影相
Ki-li-fi-ying-seung.

Griffith, D. K., portrait and landscape photographer, 1, Duddell St.

順利洋行
Sun-lee.

Grossmann & Co., merchants, 1, D'Aguilar Street
C. F. Grossmann
R. Schultz

疏沙印字館
So-sha-yan-tze-koon.

Guedes & Co., printers, and bookbinders; publishers of "Catholic Register," wine merchants, aerated waters manufacturers, and commission agents, corner of Wellington and d'Aguilar Streets
F. D. Guedes
S. A. Marçal
F. M. Franco
D. Marçal
M. Machado
A. Santos
E. A. de Souza
J. Franco
Tsu Fook, Chinese translator
H. B. Woodford, aerated waters department

Guedes, J. M., auctioneer, broker, and house and land agent

葛爹厘印字館
Kot te-le-yin-tsze-koon.

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

哈卑杯
Hap-bi-boy.

Habibbhoy, Rehemebhoy, merchant, 11, Peel Street
R. Habibbhoy (Bombay)
Moledina Varjee, manager
K. Sheriffbhoy

蝦厘修幹洋琴
Ha-li-sou-ching-yeung-kum.

Hahn, A., practical piano tuner and repairer, importer of musical instruments, Beaconsfield Arcade

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

Hancock, Sidney, bill and bullion broker

華太
Wah-tai.

Harris, Goodwin & Co., merchants, 16, Stanley St.
Felix Goodwin (Birmingham)
Ezra Edmund Harris (London)
S. S. Lowe
F. E. L. Soares
J. W. Broadbent, Shanghai
E. Austin, Singapore

Hartigan, W. McK., M.K.C.P. and L.M., L.R.C.S.I., The Hermitage, Caine Road

開亞文哈士公司
Hoi-a-man-hop-sz-kung-sze.

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

何啟大律師
Ho Kai tai lut sze.

Ho Kai, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.S. Eng., barrister-at-law, 16, Bank Buildings
Yeong U-kwai, clerk

蝦剌爹威士
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)
A. P. MacEwen
A. Grundy (Manila)
Cecil Holliday (absent)
J. C. Hughes
W. H. Dobson
A. J. Vieira
J. P. Pascoal
C. J. de Rocha
A. J. G. Pereira
J. W. Williamson (Shanghai)
F. Anderson do.
F. E. Nicol do.
A. Ross do.
L. Barretto do.
A. Rozario do.
S. A. de Souza do.
H. Ashton (Manila)
R. Thistlethwaite do.
J. A. Mackay do.

Holmes, Henry J., attorney, solicitor, and proctor, 24, Queen's Road
Henry J. Holmes, solicitor
J. V. Carneiro
Yam Kwan Un
C. B. da Roza
Mah Yan

甩士
Hom-see.

Holmes, George, ship broker, &c. Queen's Road; residence, "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'Eça
A. P. Senna

士蔑新聞紙館
Sz-mit-sun-mun-chi-kun.

"Hongkong Telegraph" (daily), office 6, Pedder's Hill
Robt. Fraser-Smith, editor and propr.
M. L. Salamon
Wm. Cruise, sub-editor
Leung Akit, manager
J. Assumpçao, reader and foreman

香港灣仔木園
Hong-kong Wanchai Muk-un.

Hongkong Timber Yard, Wanchai
L. Mallory, proprietor

大馬房牛奶舖
Tai-ma-fong-ngau-nai-po.

"Horse Repository" and Hongkong Dairy, Garden Road, rear of Murray Barracks
J. Kennedy
D. Kennedy
A. Pointer

拷核
How-wat.

Howard & Co., Thos., merchants, Bank Buildings, Wyndham Street
Thomas Howard

Hughes, E. Jones, share and general broker and auctioneer, Pedder's Street

和記
Wo-kee.

Hutchison, John D., merchant, Queen's Road Central, and 24, Stanley Street

紹昌洋行
Shiu cheong-yeung-hong.

Humphreys & Co., W. G., merchants and commission agents, Queen's Road, and Avenue Buildings 2-4 Billiter Avenue, London
W. G. Humphreys
Jas. Black (London)
R. O. Harris
V. Curreem
Ah Kwan
D'Arcy, (London)
Robt. Humphreys, do.

Jamasjee J., cotton and yarn broker, 26, Hollywood Road

Jamsedjee, P., broker, 19, Peel street

Jamsetjee, Framjee, general broker, 28, Peel Street

渣顛
Cha-teen.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants, East Point, and 7, Queen's Road Central
Robert Jardine (England)
William Keswick
Francis Bulkeley Johnson (absent)
W. Paterson (absent)
J. Bell-Irving
J. J. Keswick (Shanghai)
Herbert Smith do.
John Macgregor
H. C. Maclean
C. S. Taylor
E. F. Alford
A. MacClymont
E. E. Dear
Kenneth McK. Ross (absent)
Wm. Aitchison
F. H. Slaghek
C. W. Richards
D. Machaffie
W. A. Cruickshank
G. C. Anderson
J. G. T. Hassell
C. W. Dickson
J. P. da Costa
G. A. Yvanovich
F. H. Azevedo
G. dos Remedios
A. A. dos Remedios
A. de Britto
A. J. V. Ribeiro

G. M. de Carvalho
F. X. V. Ribeiro
J. M. G. Pereira
J. P. da Costa, Jr.
J. M. V. Ribeiro
B. F. S. dos Remedios
R. W. H. Wood (Canton)
E. Ward (Shanghai)
D. Glass do.
E. H. Kenny do.
E. T. Blair do.
Jas. J. Bell-Irving do.
R. Kennedy do.
J. T. MacEwen do.
W. E. Allum do.
H. T. Allan do.
G. T. Veitch do.
James McKie do.
R. Inglis do.
T. F. Hough do.
A. E. Reynell do.
M. C. Macleod do.
W. Maitland do.
L. Roustan do. (absent)
C. Gatti do.
E. J. de Couto do.
A. Yvanovich do.
L. A. Tavares do.
A. F. da Sa do.
L. J. Sa do.
T. Pollard (Foochow)
C. King do.
D. da Roza do.
B. A. Clarke (Hankow)
Edmond Cousins (Tientsin)
R. Craig, special agent, (Swatow)
Drummond Anderson do.
W. F. Inglis do.
W. B. Walter (Yokohama)
C. F. Hooper do.
H. O. Noyes do.
W. C. Bing do.
H. Geslien do.
A. C. Reid do.
G. Gilbert (Yokohama)
V. Faga do.
Ryle Holme (Nagasaki)
G. L. Montgomery (New York)
Robert Macgregor do.

Jooma Khamisa, draper, 88, Wellington St.

Joseph & Kelly, share and general brokers, 16, Bank Buildings
S. A. Joseph
E. S. Kelly

Just & Grobien, bill and bullion brokers
H. Z. Just, 14, Albany Road
F. A. F. Grobien (Shanghai)

Kapudia & Co., Eduljee Maneckjee, merchants, 63, Wyndham street
Eduljee Maneckjee Kapudia

Kavarana & Co., S. F., merchants and commission agents, 16, Peel Street and Honam, Canton
S. F. Kavarana
A. Keekabhoy

別發
Pit-fat.

Kelly & Walsh, publishers, printers, bookbinders, booksellers, stationers, musicsellers, newsagents, tobacconists, &c. Queen's Road; agents for Henry S. King & Co., London
T. Brown (Shanghai)
Chas. Grant, manager
T. Davidson
T. H. Tindall
R. V. Ribeiro
(See Advertisement.)

Khrass, Jehangeerjee Pestonjee, merchant, Victoria Hotel

廣業商會
Kwong-yiy Shiung-ui
Kogio Shokwai, 20, Praya West
Riozo Oishi, agent

告老紗
Ko-lo-sa.

Kruse & Co., storekeepers, tobacconists, and commission agents, 10, Queen's Road Central
H. Kuhlmann
R. Schönberger
F. L. Demée

Lamke, J., shipbroker, Praya Central

覽勿夜冷館
Lam-mat Ye-lang-kwoon.

Lammert, G. R., auctioneer, appraiser, and commission agent, Duddell Street
G. R. Lammert
J. Alabor
S. Fischer
C. H. Lammert

連架剌佛
Lane-ka-la-fat.

Lane, Crawford & Co., general storekeepers, shipchandlers, tailors, news agents and auctioneers, Queen's Road
David R. Crawford
John S. Cox (England)
Henry Crawford
F. de Sa
Wm. Boffey
John McCallum
H. E. Denson
Harry Ellis
H. H. Read
A. H. Kemp
A. D. Death
F. C. Wilford
J. Morden
G. Swales
C. M. Castro
Frederic Townley (Yokohama)
F. O. Eustace do.
George Booth do.
T. G. Richmond do.
J. B. Coulson do.
W. Sullivan do.
(See Advertisement.)

Lang & Co., Robert, tailors, hatters, shirtmakers and outfitters, Queen's Road (opposite Hongkong Hotel)
Robert Lang
R. J. White

得忌利士
Tak-ke-le-se.

Lapraik & Co., Douglas, merchants, Praya
John S. Lapraik (England)
C. D. Bottomley
J. Grant
T. E. Davies
R. R. Endicott
A. F. dos Remedios
A. G. dos Remedios
F. J. dos Remedios
L. A. Xavier

Legge Wm., share and general broker, 24 Queen's Road central

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)
M. Troch
R. Fuhrmann
E. Grubitz (Shanghai)

厘威
Li-vi.

Levy, Alexr., merchant and commission agent, Club Chambers

連士德公司
Lin-see-tuk-kung-sze.

Linstead & Davis, merchants, 13, Queen's Road
H. W. Davis
F. T. Pearce Foster
C. G. Bunker
F. Mendonça

洛乞醫生
Lock-het-e-shang.

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

Lowndes, R. W., broker, 116, Queen's Road East

Loxley, W. R., merchant and commission agent, 14, Praya
W. R. Loxley
H. H. Loxley

馬嬌云夫力架公司
Ma-kiu-wun-foo-lik-ka-kung-sz.

MacEwen, Frickel & Co., storekeepers, wine merchants, shipping and general agents, 53, Queen's Road (opposite the Commissariat) agents for *North China Herald*, Shanghai, &c.
Alex. F. Smith
James Anderson
J. Maclehose

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

Mancherjee & Co., Sorabjee, storekeepers Peel Street
Nowrojee Sorabjee (absent)

Manson, Patrick, M. D., medical practitioner, Bank Buildings, Wyndham St.,; residence 1, The Albany

Marmande, J. P., hair dresser, perfumer, and wig maker, Hotel Buildings, Queen's Road
J. P. Marmande
J. Veigneau
E. R. Ramonda

孖地公司
Ma-ti-kung-sz.

Marty, A. R., merchant and commission agent, 44, Queen's Road
A. R. Marty
J. Lovesque (Kelung)
P. Marty (Haiphong)
G. J. Sequeira
O. Breuer (Kelung)
H. Delban
Phillips (Haiphong)
Baptiste (Kelung)
E. Carneiro do.
C. Luc do.

麥邊洋行
Mak-pin-yeung-hong.

McBain, G., broker, &c., Aberdeen Street
C. A. Hon

黎仁藥房
Lai-yan-yeuk-fong.

Medical Hall, 50, Queen's Road
E. Niedhardt, analytical chemist, proprietor
A. Buckow

Mehta & Co., merchants, Hollywood Road
Dinshaw Nowrojee

Mehta, & Co., E. N., merchants, 26, Hollyowod Road
M. P. Tolatee
S. N. Tolatee (Bombay)
E. N. Mehta (Canton)
S. F. Mehta do.
R. S. Tolatee

Mehta, K. B., cotton and yarn broker, 41, Queen's Road

Merwanjee, S., broker, 28, Peel Street

乜者士
Mat-che-see.

Melchers & Co., merchants, Pedder's Wharf
Hermann Melchers (Bremen)
Adolf von André (London)
M. Grote
C. Jantzen (Europe)
St. C. Michaelsen (Shanghai)
J. Goosmann, signs per pro.
Heinr. Drude
G. von Wille
W. Blau
C. Rogge
C. M. do Rozario
A. E. Allemão
T. A. da Costa
G. Lücke (Shanghai)
A Korff do.
A. Haupt do,
P. V. Rodriguez do.
J. E. d'Almeida do.
Joh. Thyen (Hankow)
A. Martens do.

咪吔
Me-ya.

Meyer & Co., merchants, 13, Queen's Road Central
F. E. Meyer (Hamburg)
J. H. Garrels
F. Lemke, signs per pro.
J. G. Schröter
H. Ehmer
P. F. Rozario
F. X. Rozario
A. M. Barradas

美剌
Me-lah.

Millar & Co., A., house and ship plumber gasfitters, painters, coppersmiths, brassfounders, and general contractors, Beaconsfield Arcade, and Queen's Rd. East
Andrew Millar
M. Rozario
R. Lopez

麼地公司
Mo-tee-kung-se.

Mody & Co., N., 40, Queen's Road
Ardesbir N. Mody (Bombay)
Jehangerjee N. Mody do.
N. P. Dhalla
Bomanjee L. Batliwalla
Nussurwanjee E. Poonegur
Hormusjee C. Gotla

麼地
Mo-tee.

Mody, H. N., exchange, bill, bullion, and general broker and auctioneer, Bank Buildings; residence, Buxey Lodge, Caine Road

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

麼三文
Moh Sam-mun.

More & Seimund, (late Broadbear, Authony & Co.) shipchandlers, Praya
C. H. E. Seimund
F. Harley

Morgan & Stokes, general brokers, 23, Queen's Road
Wm. Mostyn Morgan
Arthur G. Stokes

麼厘士厘公司
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, 33, Pottinger Street
Ramon Mourente
Miguel Mourente

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

National Printing Press, Hollywood Rd.
L. Xavier
E. V. P. Portaria

打笠治麵飽铺
Ta-lap-chee min-pau-po.

Nowrojee, Dorabjee, merchant, baker and navy contractor, Victoria Hotel Buildings, Queen's Road
D. Nowrojee
D. Dorabjee
S. E. Bux
J. J. Darowalla
P. Pereira
M. Ruttonjee
J. S. Damazio
Jamsetjee Mulla, godownkeeper

囉郎也印字館
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.
D. Noronha
L. Noronha, manager
S. A. Noronha
L. J. Lopez, bookkeeper
B. P. Campos, foreman
F. F. Pinna
S. Xavier
O. Franco
S. Silva
J. Gabriel
F. Rodrigues
A. Antonio
D. Ribeiro

Norton & Co., merchants and commission agents, Queen's Road Central
Robert Lyall
R. W. Lowndes
Agents for Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., wine merchants, Shanghai

Nowrojee & Co., merchants, 19, Gage St.
C. B. Guzder (Calcutta)
A. R. Guzder (Calcutta)
F. D. Guzder
D. D. Guzder

Nujmoodin Jeewakhan, merchant and commission agent, 8, Peel Street.
Nujmoodin Jeewakhan (Bombay)
Abdoolcarrin Abedin
Abdoolhoosen Hoosenally

藕本海洋行
Ngau-pun-hoi-yeung-hong.

Oppenheimer Frères, exporters and importers, 6, Queen's Road
M. Oppenheimer (Paris)
I. Oppenheimer, China and Japan
C. Heymann, signs per pro.
M. Durand
H. Blum (Yokohama)
V. Lavacry do.
M. Blum (Kobe)

阿厘仁他藥房
O-le-yan-ta-yeuk-fong.

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

八巴厘
Pat-pa-lee.

Pabaney, Ebrahimbhoy, merchant, 54, Lyndhurst Terrace
Abdoolabhoy Moomeen, manager
Goolamhoosen Yacoobbhoy
Mahomedbhoy Kassambhoy
Esmailbhoy Khimjee
Curmallybhoy Hossumbhoy
Soomarbhoy Mowjee, m'gr, S'hai
Curmallybhoy Janmahomed, S'hai

巴倫治
Pa-lun-jee.

Palanjee & Co., Cawasjee, merchants, Gage Street
Cawasjee Pallanjee (Bombay)
Cursetjee Bomanjee do.
Cooverjee Bomanjee do.
Rustomjee Cooverjee do.
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee do.
Hormusjee Cooverjee Setna
Eduljee Cawasjee Pallanjee
Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee
Maneckjee Cooverjee Setna

卑亞杯
Pe-a-poy.

Peerbhoy & Co., Jairazbhoy, merchants, No 98, Wellington Street.
Jafferbhoy Khetsey, manager
M. Cassumbhoy
M. Rahimtoola
A. Hassumbhoy, manager (Sh'hai)

Piron, E., professor of singing, piano and violin, 44, Queen's Road

Piron, L., professor of French and piano, 44, Queen's Road

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

寶路公司
Po Lo Kung Se.

Powell & Co., W., drapers, silk mercers, milliners, hosiers, haberdashers and ladies' and gentlemen's outfitters, Victoria Hotel Buildings, Queen's Road Central
W. Powell
Mrs. Powell
C. M. Robarts
J. Gomes

布士兆

Pustau & Co., merchants, Queen's Road
T. J. E. von Pustau
E. L. Reuter
H. Otte, signs per pro.
A. Reuter
C. Denklau
P. A. do Rozario
F. A. Soares
F. Q. Xavier

利地架行
Le-te-ka-hong.

Radecker & Co., merchants and commission agents, Wyndham Street
W. Detmers
J. Meier

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

連拿
Lin-nah.

Raynal, G., merchant and commission agent, 1, Stanley Street
E. Geyer, signs per pro.

泰和行
Tai-wo-hong.

Reiss & Co., merchants, Lombard St.
C. Stiebel
M. Adler (Shanghai)
R. M. Gray, silk inspector
S. Hughes, tea inspector
H. E. Tomkins, tea inspector
R. H. Percival, silk inspector (Shanghai)
S. J. Crutch, tea inspector (S'hai)
C. Danenberg
V. de Souza

Remedios & Co., merchants, Praya Central
José A. dos Remedios
J. C. dos Remedios
A. dos Remedios
E. A. Jorge

Spanish Steamer "Emuy," 314 tons.
Captain—F. Blanco
Chief Officer—H. Aguire
Second do. —M. Godina
Chief Engineer—E. Anguitola
Second do. —J. Ondaro
Third do. —F. Gabica

魚塘行
U-tong hong.

Remedios & Co., J. J. dos, merchants, Stanley Street
A. G. Romano
J. M. dos Remedios

Rocha, V. C., sharebroker, 16, Bank Buildings

Rodrigues, H. J., house and general commission agent, 70, Bridges Street

Rogers, G.O., D.D.S., dentist (absent)
Poate, Herbert, D.D.S., Bank Buildings, Wyndham St.

Rose, Sayle & Co., general drapers, silk mercers, ladies and gentlemen's outfitters, milliners and dressmakers, and carpet and furnishing warehouse, 31 and 33 Queen's Road Central
Mrs. J. Rose Harmon
T. H. Sayle
Mrs. Sayle
R. Donaldson
E. R. Hope
Miss Ford
Miss Carr
J. Robarts

耶沙剪髮店
No-sa-tsin-fat-tim.

Roza, J. da, barber and hair dresser, 47, Pottinger Street

Roza, J. F. C. da, general broker and commission agent, Boulder Lodge, 1, Castle Road

Roza, M. M. da, share and general broker, Boulder Lodge, 1, Castle Road

羅沙里澳
Lo-cha-li-o.

Rozario & Co., merchants, 8, Stanley Street
F. M. Gonsalves
Augusto J. do Rozario

律頓治
Lut-ton-chee.

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

旗昌
Kee-cheong.

Russell & Co., merchants, Praya
William H. Forbes
H. de C. Forbes (absent)
John M. Forbes, Jr. (New York)
S. W. Pomeroy (London)
Charles Vincent Smith (Shanghai)
F. D. Bush (Canton)
G. W. Wheeler
J. D. d'Almeida
L. Calvo
L. M. Baptista
A. Cordeiro
L. Downes
D. J. Dunlop
F. Grimble
J. A. Gutierrez
F. M. Gutierrez
Q. J. Gutierrez
F. Henderson
T. Jones
F. J. V. Jorge
C. S. Moore
T. O'Hashi
C. J. Ozorio
L. C. Ozorio
M. E S. Pereira
C. C. dos Remedios
R. Shewan
W. Shewan
A. E. M. da Silva
C. A. Tomes
G. I. Watson
T. B. Cunningham (Canton)
F. Koch do.
J. M. da Cruz do.
C. A. de Britto do.
B. A. da Cruz do.
J. J. Howard (Amoy)
Francis Cass do.
T. G. Gowland do.
C. C. dos Remedios do.
A. de Figuereido do.
C. Chamberlain (Formosa)
R. J. Hastings do.
W. M. Wright do.
M. W. Greig (Foochow)
Anson Heath do.
B. Pereira do.
R. A. Apenes (Shanghai)
J. C. d'Aquino do.
J. A. Ballard do.
P. Brunat do.
L. L. Bush do.
L. Gouilloud do.

F. J. Green (Shanghai)
W. B. Hopkins do,
A. C. Hunter do.
W. S. Jackson do.
Alb. Johnke do.
D. La Montagne do.
L. A. Lubeck do.
H. C. Lubeck do.
J. M. Maher do.
J. M. Mur do.
C. der Nembrini-Gouzaga do.
A. F. dos Remedios do.
F. E. Richards do.
J. P. Roberts, marine surveyor do.
P. da Silva do.
E. U. Smith do.
E. Stone do.
J. D. Thorburn do.
V. D'O. Wintle do.
S. G. Gilbert (New York)
J. B. Manson (London)

Ruttonjee, B. & E., shopkeepers, 22, Peel Street
B. Ruttonjee
E. Ruttonjee

Sampson, Hector, share and general broker

山打
San-ta.

Sander & Co., merchants and commission agents, Queen's Road Central
F. Sander (absent)
Th. von der Heyde (Hamburg)
R. Becker, signs per pro.
Robt. Reinfeldt

沙宣
Sa-soon.

Sassoon, Sons & Co., David, merchants, Praya Central
Sir Albert D. Sassoon (England)
R. D. Sassoon do.
Arthur D. Sassoon do.
A. M. Gubbay do.
S. D. Sassoon (Bombay)
F. D. Sassoon
J. S. Ezekiel (Shanghai)
M. Moses do.
John A. Mosely
N. D. Ezekiel
J. S. Judah
E. H. Joseph
S. E. Levy
F. Ezekiel
E. S. Joseph
A. J. do Rozario
A. P. da Costa
I. B. Meyer
S. S. A. Benjamin (Ningpo)
G. I. Shekury do.
I. R. Michael (Shanghai)
M. A. Sopher do.
A. J. Rahamim do.
R. S. Judah do.
J. A. Sopher do.

Brit. Steamer "A. Apcar," 1,392 tons.
Captain—A. B. Mactavish
Chief Officer—J. Thomson
Second do. —M. Holl
Third do. —A. McDonald
Fourth do. —J. de Beaux
Purser—G. Demetrius
Chief Engineer—J. Leslie
Second do. —J. M. Gregory
Third do. —J. Sells
Fourth do. —A. Hewitt

British Steamer "Japan," 1,065 tons.
Captain—T. S. Gardner
Chief Officer—F. F. Flack
Second do. —T. A. Webster
Third do. —W. Greenfield
Fourth do. —W. Lewis
Purser—J. Gregory
Chief Engineer— M. Graham
Second do. —Hugh Knox
Third do. —M. Rodrigues
Fourth do. —M. Jacob

新沙遜
Shun-sa-soon.

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants, Queen's Road
Jacob E. Sassoon (Bombay)
Edward E. Sassoon (Shanghai)
Meyer E. Sassoon
Sassoon I. David (Bombay)
S. A. Nathan (Shanghai)
David E. Sassoon
Isaac E. Obadaya
J. S. Moses
S. J. Danby
S. R. Marcus
J. E. David
D. S. Gubbay
E. J. Obadaya
M. S. Silas (Amoy)
I. S. Perry (Foochow)
J. A. Fredericks do.

S. S. Joseph (Shanghai)
E. A. Hardoon do.
J. Moosa do.
M. S. Perry do.
E. M. Ezra do.
Y. A. Gubbay (Ningpo)
M. Nissim do.
A. S. Silas (Tientsin)
E. A. Catton do.

Sauvlet, G., teacher of music, 21, Wyndham Street

十劫罷
Sz-kip pa.

Scheffor, J. F., ship-chandler and general storekeeper, 21 and 23, Pottinger Street
J. F. Scheffer
Ching Atong

些剌時
She-la-se.

Schellhass & Co., Eduard, merchants Praya Central
Ludwig Beyer (Hamburg)
R. Buschmann
G. Harling (Shanghai)
F. Seip (Europe)
R. Buschmann, signs the firm
R. Abesser
G. Prosch
E. Pereira
A. Ribeiro, Jr.
R. Wallberg (Shanghai)
B. Schweig do.
G. Atzenroth do.
P. Hoffmann do.
A. Gonzalves do.

施積公司
Sze tack kung tze.

Schlund and Jackson, merchants, 2, Duddell Street
H. A. Schlund
A. H. Jackson
G. M. Gutierrez

士茂公司
See-mit-kung-se.

Schmidt & Co., W., gun and rifle makers, machinists, and dealers in arms, ammunition, and sporting gear, Beaconsfield Arcade
Wm. Schmidt

實洋行
Sut yeung hong.

Segonzac, E. D. de, merchant, 24, Elgin Street.

思歸剌
Se-quai-la.

Sequeira, P. A., pianoforte tuner and repairer, Nos. 19 and 21, Mosque Street

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, 13, Queen's Road Central
Granville Sharp
A. M. Baptista

雲多剌狀師
Shap-to-la-chong-se.

Sharp, Johnson, and Stokes, attorneys, solicitors, proctors, and notaries public; office, Supreme Court House
Edmund Sharp, (absent)
Alfred Bulmer Johnson (Crown Solicitor and general proctor)
Alfred Parker Stokes
G. C. C. Master (solicitor), managing clerk
Lindoro Rozario
M. A. Baptista, Jr.
M. Marques
Chau Yau Lok, interpreter

禪臣
Seem-shun.

Siemssen & Co., merchants, Queen's Road
G. T. Siemssen (Hamburg)
Woldemar Nissen do.
H. Hoppius
P. G. Hübbe (Shanghai)
A. Gültzow
N. A. Siebs
Leop. Flemming
P. Brewitt
H. T. Siemssen
E. Miller
Joh. Fuloller
F. W. Koch

C. Brodersen
G. P. Lammert
H. M. Basto
A. H. M. da Silva
T. F. da Sa Alonço
P. A. W. Ottomeier (Shanghai)
C. Flothow do.
D. W. Schwemann (Shanghai)
J. Rief do.
G. Barzaghi do.
G. Siemssen (Foochow)
J. Ruff (Canton)
H. Schroeter do.
J. A. Cordeiro do.

"AMOY," BRITISH STEAMER, 814 tons.
Captain—L. D' Egville
Chief Officer—W. Ritchie
Second do. —A. Sharp
Chief Engineer—Harold Brewer
Second do. —R. Barclay
Third do. —R. Johnston

"NINGPO," BRITISH STEAMER, 761 tons.
Captain—Wm. Potts
Chief Officer—A. W. Lee
Second do. —W. J. Finney
Chief Engineer—Dalgarno
Second do. —John Muirhed
Third do. —L. Rodeck

"PEKING," BRITISH STEAMER, 954 tons.
Captain—G. Heuermann
Chief Officer—R. Koehler
Second do —W. Brovin
Chief Engineer—Mitchell
Second do. —A. Henderson
Third do. —G. Kydd
Fourth do. —A. Krause

"YANGTSZE," BRIT. STEAMER, 784 tons.
Captain—F. Schulz
Chief Officer—Geo. Pratt
Second do. —Nainby
Chief Engineer—Jas. Kemp
Second do. —Ord
Third do. —E. L. Stainfield

Silva, E. M. da, share and general broker, 7, Elgin Street

Silva & Co., Eça da, commission agents, and share and general brokers, Hollywood Road
A. A. Eça da Silva

Soares, A. F. de J., share and general broker

公義洋行
Kung-yee-yeung-hong.
Smith & Co., J. G., commission merchants, 43, Queen's Road
John Grant Smith

Sodutroy, N., merchant, 18, Gage Street
Gorukhram, manager
Dadabhoy R. Kotwall

所羅門
So-lo-moon.
Solomon, Reuben, general broker, No. 31, Elgin Street

嘶此表梳少
U se-pu-sau-sa.
Souza, E. F. de, commission agent, 14, Wyndham St.
E. F. de Souza

Steil, Richard, ship broker, Praya Central

士的芬師狀
Sz-tek-fun-chong-sz.
Stephens, Matthew John Denman, solicitor, proctor, and notary public, 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road
M. J. D. Stephens, solicitor, etc.
G. T. Pereira
Lum Ching, clerk and interpreter

希士公司
He se-kung-see.
Stolterfoht & Hirst, merchants, Praya Central
H. Stolterfoht
Chas J. Hirst
O. Wegener
O. H. Frambein
A. Tirnstein

他他公司
Ta-ta-kung-sz.
Tata & Co., merchants, Hollywood Road
Nathuram Joravurmull (Bombay)
S. C Tata do.
R. D. Tata
H. R. Cotewal, broker
D. B. Tata, manager (Shanghai)
Kaikaoos M. Tata
N. K. Antia

Tarachund Thawardass & Co., dealers in Indian goods, Queen's Road

Tavaria, Pallunjee Jeevunjee, merchant, 16, Peel Street

Tolatee, B. F., merchant, 26, 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 (London)
A. W. Walkinshaw (Foochow)
D. McCulloch
James H. Cox
M. de Carvalho
G. Jorge
J. F. Cheetham (Shanghai)
A. Shewan do.
J. L. Place do.
A. R. Graves (Foochow)
A. N. Mendes, Junr. do.

Ullmann & Co., J., merchants and commission agents, 42, Queen's Road, agents for J. Rosselet, watchmaker
Felix Ullmann (Paris)
Jé. Ullmann (Switzerland)
Jacques Ullmann
M. Ullmann (absent)

富碩
Foo-shek.

Vaucher, A. E., share and general broker, commission agent and silk inspector, Club Chambers
A. E. Vaucher

Vania, R. C., merchant, 24, Gage St.

加剌士藥房
Ka-la-see-yeuk-fong.

Victoria Dispensary," Pedder's Wharf
W. Cruickshank
Jas. Stephen
F. R. Rozario
Ng Ah Yen

佛蘭西麵飽洋酒行
Fat lan sai min pau yeung chau hong.

Vincenot, F., wine, spirit, and provision merchant, and commission agent, 24, Praya Central

Wassiamull Assomull, dealer in Indian goods, 32, Queen's Road

香港大藥房
Heung-kong-tai-yeuk-fong.

Watson & Co., A. S., Hongkong Dispensary, Queen's Road
J. D. Humphreys
H. A. Woolnough, manager
John Willmott
J. S. Hagen
R. H. Rawlinson
Chas. J. Willmott
John B. Scott, soda water factory
F. H. Phillips
Jos. Platt
J. B. Shuttlewood
S. C Jex
Fung Acheong
Fung Apoey
John Soon Sing

West Point Iron Works
T. J. Collaço, proprietor

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

泰興
Tai-hing.

Wieler & Co., merchants, 19, Praya
Oscar Wieler
Gustav Wieler
G. Kültzau
Achun

鴉徐士換華剌公司
Aa-á-sz-woon-wa-la-kung-sz.

Woonwalla & Co., R. S., merchants and commission agents, 20, Gage Street
Rustomjee Sorabjee Woonwalla (Calcutta)
Shapoorjee Framjee Tumboly
Nowrojee Framjee Tumboly

活頓及的近狀師
Wot-ton kap Ti-kan chong-se.

Wotton and Deacon, solicitors, conveyancers, proctors, and notaries public, 35, Queen's Road
Wm. Wotton
V. H. Deacon

E. R. Wood, solicitor
F. H. O. Wilson, solicitor
C. E. Bowles, solicitor
M. d'Azevedo
F. Remedios
C. J. Lopes
S. J. Santos
P. C. Souza
U. Rumjahn
Tsang Kam Chiu, interpreter
Lo Ta', do.
Liang Ming Tong, do.

央醫生

Young-e-sang.

Young, Richard, L.R.C.P. Edin., F.R.C.S. Edin., (absent)
Young, William, M.D., "Woodville," 3, Arbuthnot Road

Hotels, Taverns, &c.

"German Tavern," 248, Queen's Road Central
C. F. W. Petersen

香港客店

Heung-kong-hak tim.

"Hongkong Hotel," Queen's Road
H. St. Clair Greeley, manager
A. Fonseca
C. Bond

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

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

拿巴拿酒店

Na-shun-na-tsau-tim.

"National Hotel," 222 and 224, Queen's Road Central
John Olson, proprietor
Hugo Stange, manager

Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle Hotel Queen's Road
Jas. S. Lucas, proprietor

水手館

Sui-sow-koon.

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

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

"Victoria Hotel," 51, Queen's Road and 22, Praya
Dorabjee & Hingkee, proprietors
Dorabjee Nowrojee, manager
Ismael P. Madar
D. S. Heaysman
S. A. Ismael
Pang At un
Chan Man Po

"Welcome Tavern," 312, Queen's Road Central
Joachim Gomes

Licensed Boarding House Keepers.

Sailors' Home, West Point
C. F. W. Peterson, Queen's road west
Abdool Ismail, Circular Pathway
Alli Moosdeen, Lower Lascar row
Francisco d'Assis, Square Street
Leuterio Vilanueva, Bridges Street
G. Lemon, Queen's Road West

HONGKONG LADIES' DIRECTORY.

Adams, Mrs. W. S., "Forest Lodge," Caine Road, and Peak
Ackroyd, Mrs., 3, Seymour Terrace, and "Rockyda," Mount Kellett
Aitken, Mrs. A. G., Nullah Side
Aitken, Miss, Nullah Side
Alves, Mrs. A. F., Caine Road
Alves, Mrs. J. L. da S., Mosque Terrace
Alves, Mrs. J. M., Chancery Lane
Anderson, Mrs. G. C., East Point
Anderson, Mrs. Jas., Queen's Road East
Aquino d'd, Mrs. E. H., Shelley Street
Armstrong, Mrs. J. M., "Kurrahjeen"
Arthur, Mrs. W. M. B., Central School

Backhouse, Mrs. J. B., Murray Barracks
Baily, Mrs., Richmond Terrace, Bonham Road
Bain, Mrs. G. M., Seymour Terrace
Bell, Mrs., 2, West Terrace, Castle Road
Berff, Mrs. S., "The Hut," Castle Road
Barros, Mrs. F., Wyndham Street
Belilios, Mrs. E. R., Kingsclere, Caine Rd.
Bell-Irving, Mrs. J., East Point
Bell-Irving, Miss, East Point
Berner, Mrs. Iwan, Pokfulum
Bird, Mrs. S. G., "The Grotto," Robinson Road
Blackburn, Mrs., Victoria Hotel
Bowdler, Mrs. E., "Fung-shui," Mount Gough
Boyes, Mrs. T., Kowloon Docks
Brewer, Mrs. W., Stanley Street
Brost, Mrs. A., Kowloon Docks
Bulgin, Mrs. J., 4, West Terrace
Burnie, Mrs. E., 6, Seymour Terrace
Buschmann, Mrs., R., 6, Praya Central
Byramjee, Mrs., 2, Old Bailey Street

Carr, Miss, Messrs. Rose & Co., Queen's Road
Chalmers, Mrs., London Mission House
Chalmers, Miss, London Mission House
Champeaux, Mrs. de, No. 2, Albany
Champeaux, Miss, de, No, 2, Albany
Clarke, Mrs. W. E., 2, Blue Buildings, Praya East
Cohen, Mrs. C. C., "Beauregard," Bonham Road.
Cook, Mrs. J., Stag Hotel, Queen's Road
Cooke, Mrs. R., Robinson Road
Corcoran, Mrs., No. 7 Police Station
Coughtrie, Mrs. J. B., "Belmont," Castle Road
Cox, Mrs. J. H., 2, West Villas, Castle Rd.
Coxon, Mrs. A., 1, Seymour Terrace
Costa, Mrs. P. A. da, Elgin Street
Cramp, Mrs. J., Belvedere Terrace, Bonham Road
Crawford, Mrs. G. A., 3, Morrison Hill
Crawford, Mrs. D., "Craigieburn," Peak
Crawford, Miss, "Craigieburn," Peak

Dalrymple, Mrs. H. L., "Stranraer," Robinson Road
Danby, Mrs. W., Westbourne Villas, Bonham Road
Davis, Mrs. H. W., "Stonehaven," Robinson Road
Deane, Mrs. W. M., Police Compound
Dejardin, Mrs., Arbuthnot Road
Dempster, Mrs., Police Station, Tsim Tsa Tsui
Dennys, Mrs. H. L., "Brockhurst," Peak
Detmers, Mrs. W., No. 1, Wyndham St.
Dickie, Mrs. H., East Point

Eitel, Mrs. E. J., "Greenmount," Bonham Road
Erdmann, Mrs. C., Shelley Street
Ewens, Mrs. C., "Stowford," Bonham Rd.
Ezra, Mrs., Caine Road

Fairall, Miss, 10, Queen's Road Central
Fairley, Mrs., Murray Barracks
Falconer, Mrs. A., Superintendent's quarters, Victoria Gaol
Fenwick, Mrs. G., Praya East
Ferguson, Mrs. G., East Point
Fincham, Mrs. H., 5, Richmond Terrace, Bonham Road
Fisher, Mrs., R. N. Hospital, Wanchai
Fisher, Miss, R. N. Hospital
Forbes, Mrs. W. H., "Rose Hill," Caine Road
Ford, Mrs. C., Albany Road
Foster, Mrs. F. E., "Burnside," Robinson Road
Fournier, Mrs. H., Queen's Road Central
Fournier, Miss, Queen's Road Central

Gace, Mrs., Seymour Terrace
Gate, Miss, 10, Queen's Road Central
Gelston, Mrs., 1, Blue Buildings, Praya
Germain, Mrs., High Street, West Point
Graves, Mrs., Murray Barracks

Glass, Mrs. T., Praya Central
Gomes, Mrs. A. J., Wellington Street
Gomes, Mrs. A. S., Wyndham Street
Gomes, Mrs. J. B., Wellington Street
Gower, Mrs. S. J., Hongkong Hotel
Greeley, Mrs., Hongkong Hotel
Grey, Mrs., Central Police Station
Grimble, Mrs. P., Alexandra Terrace
Grimble, Miss, Alexandra Terrace
Guedes, Mrs. F. D., 15, Wellington St.
Guedes, Mrs. J. M., Wellington Street
Gutierres, Mrs. M., Shelley Street

Hambling, Mrs., Glenealy, Caine Road
Hanlon, Mrs. J. M., Victoria School, 1, Hollywood-road
Harman, Mrs., Queen's Road Central
Hartigan, Mrs., "The Hermitage," Caine Road
Hartmann, Mrs., Berlin Foundling House, Bonham Road
Hayward, Mrs., Queen's Road East
Hazeland, Mrs., "Priory Lodge," Bonham Road
Hazeland, Miss, "Priory Lodge"
Hazeland, Miss Winifred, "Priory Lodge"
Heermann, Mrs. C., Albany
Herbst, Mrs., Queen's Road Central
Heuermann, Mrs., Queen's Road Central
Hobson, Mrs., Murray Barracks
Holmes, Mrs. G., Norman Cottage, Albany Road
Holmes, Mrs. H. J., "Rosendale," Kowloon
Holworthy, Miss, "Beauregard," Bonham Road
Holworthy, Miss M. M., "Beauregard"
Hopkins, Miss, Parsee Villa, Robinson Road
Horspool, Mrs. G., Central Police Station
Howroyd, Mrs. J. E., Hill Side Bungalow, High Street, West Point
Hughes, Mrs. J. C., "The Den," Castle Road
Hugo, Miss, Forest Lodge, Caine Road
Humphreys, Mrs. J. D.,
Humphreys, Mrs. W. G., 14, Queen's Road Central
Hungerford, Mrs., "Myrtle Bank," Peak
Hungerford, Miss, "Myrtle Bank," Peak
Hungerford, Miss R., "Myrtle Bank"
Hurley, Mrs. R. C., Ice House, Ice House Street
Hutchison, Mrs. J. D., Mount Kellet, Peak

Jackson, Mrs. T., St. John's Place, and Peak
James, Mrs., Blue Buildings
Jameson, Mrs., Queen's Road East
Jennings, Mrs. W., 6, West Terrace
Johnson, Mrs. A. B., 2, Morrison Hill
Johnston, Mrs. F. A., H.M Naval Yard
Johnstone, Miss, "Fairlea," Bonham Road
Jones, Mrs. R., 29, Elgin Terrace
Just, Mrs. H., Upper Albany

Keiser, Mrs. J., Albany
Kennedy-Edwards, Mrs., 2, Pedder's Hill
Kennedy-Edwards, Miss, 2, Pedder's Hill
Kennedy-Edwards, Miss Edith, 2, Pedder's Hill

Lambart, Mrs., Breezy Point Bungalow Robinson Road
Lammert, Mrs. G. R., Albany
Lang, Mrs., Hongkong Hotel
Leatherbarrow, Mrs. T. M., Praya West
Ledstone, Mrs., Belvedere Terrace, Bonham Road
Legge, Mrs. W., "Marlingford," Robinson Road
Leiria, Miss, "Duart," Arbuthnot Road
Leiria, Miss Eugenia, "Duart"
Le Mesurier, Mrs., Remedios Terrace
Le Mesurier, Miss, Remedios Terrace
Leslie, Mrs. W. H., 7, Praya West
Lewis, Mrs. H., 4, Mosque Street
Linstead, Miss, "The Den," Castle Road
Linstead, Miss Evelyn, "The Den"
Lightwood, Mrs., steamer *Phra Chulo Chom Klao*
Livesey, Mrs., Stonecutter's Island
Lobb, Mrs., 1, Ball's Court, Bonham Road
Lobb, Miss, 1, Ball's Court, Bonham Road
Lobb, Miss E., 1, Ball's Court
Loxley, Mrs. W. R., "Idlewild," Castle Rd.
Lyall, Mrs. J., 1, West Terrace

Machado, Mrs. P., Old Bailey Street
Machado, Mrs. J., Alexandra Terrace
Mackintosh, Mrs. E., "Craigellachie," Bonham Road
Mackie, Mrs. A., Shau-ki-wan
Malsch, Mrs. C. C., 4, Seymour Terrace
Manson, Mrs., Albany
Marsh, Mrs. W. H., Caine Road
McEwen, Mrs. A. P., "Cloudlands," Peak
McCallum, Mrs. J., Westbourne Villas
Mehta, Mrs. D. M., 41, Queen's Road
Mehta, Mrs. H. M., 41, Queen's Road
Millar, Mrs. A., Carlton Terrace, Queen's Road East
Mody, Mrs. H. N., Buxey Lodge, Caine Rd

Mollendorff, Mrs. von, German Consulate
Moran, Mrs. R., Old Bailey Street
Morant, Mrs., H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*
Morant, Miss, H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*
Mudie, Mrs. J. K., Kowloon Docks
Musso, Mrs. D., 229, Praya West

Noronha, Mrs. D., Zetland Street

Obadaya, Mrs. J. E., No. 1, Pedder's Hill
Obadaya, Mrs. E. J., 9, Upper Mosque Terrace
Orley, Mrs. G., Upper Wyndham Street
Ost, Mrs. J. B., 5, Bonham Road

Parker, Mrs., Magistracy
Phillippo, Lady, The Peak
Piercy, Mrs. G., Diocesan School, Bonham Road
Pocock, Mrs. T. G., "Fairlea," Bonham Road
Poesnecker, Mrs. L., The Albany
Powell, Mrs. W., Victoria Hotel

Ramsay, Mrs., Third-street, West Point
Remedios, Mrs. J. A. dos, Remedios Terrace
Remedios, Mrs. J. H. dos, Caine Road
Remedios, Mrs. J. M. dos, Elgin Street
Remedios, Mrs. J. C. dos, Old Bailey St.
Remedios, Mrs. A. dos, Old Bailey Street
Rocha, Mrs. C. V. da, Pottinger Street
Rogers, Miss, "Belmont," Caine Road
Romano, Mrs. A. G., "Duart," Arbuthnot Road
Rose, Mrs. E., 27, Mosque Street
Rowe, Miss, London Mission House
Rozario, Mrs. L. do, Shelley Street
Rozario, Mrs. M. do, Stanley Street
Rutter, Mrs. R. V., Kowloon Docks

Sargent, Mrs., Head-Quarter House
Sargent, Miss, Head-Quarter House
Sargent, Miss Alice, Head-Quarter House
Sauvlet, Mrs., Wyndham Street
Schmidt, Mrs. W., Beaconsfield Arcade
Schuster, Miss, East Point
Seimund, Mrs. C. H. E., Blue Buildings, Praya
Seth, Mrs. A., Baxter House, Bonham Rd.
Sharp, Mrs., Rose Villa West
Sharp, Miss, Rose Villa West
Shepherd, Mrs. B., "Harperville"
Shepherd, Miss, "Harperville"
Silva, Mrs. J. M. da, Old Bailey Street
Smith, Mrs. A. F., 55, Queen's Road East, and "Myrtle Bank," Peak
Smith, Mrs. R. Fraser, 7, Pedder's Hill
Smith, Mrs. J. Grant, "Greenmount," Bonham Road
Smith, Mrs. W. McGregor, 5, West Terrace, Caine Road
Smith, Mrs. J. H., Rose Cottage, Castle Road.
Somerset, Mrs. H. C., Brown House, Kowloon
Solomon, Mrs. R., Elgin Street
Stainfield, Mrs. G., Fletcher's Buildings
Stainfield, Miss, Fletcher's Buildings
Souza, Mrs. E. F. de, Wyndham Street
Souza, Mrs. F. de, Mosque Junction
Souza, Mrs. J. J. de, 15, Wellington St.
Stirling, Mrs., "Rocklands," Robinson Road
Stockhausen, Mrs. F. W. von, Ice House, Ice House Street
Stolterfoht, Mrs., "As You Like It," Albany Road
Stopani, Mrs. A., Tug *Fame*
Stopani, Miss, Tug *Fame*
Sutton, Miss, Rose Villas West
Swanston, Mrs., Wanchai Police Station

Thomson, Mrs., Yaumati Police Station
Thurburn, Mrs., Chartered Mercantile Bank

Urquhart, Mrs. F., Elgin Street

Vernon, Mrs. J. Y. V., Robinson Road
Vieira, Mrs. A. J., Old Bailey Street

Walker, Miss Ada, Morrison Hill
Walker, Miss Eva, Morrison Hill
Walkden, Miss, "Ampfield," Robinson Road
Ward, Mrs., Mosque Terrace
Watts, Mrs., Mosque Street
Watts, Miss, Mosque Street
Wharry, Mrs. C. J., Richmond Terrace, Bonham Road
Wharry, Miss, Richmond Terrace
Whitehead, Mrs., Blue Buildings, Praya East
Wicking, Mrs. H., Blue Buildings, Praya
Wieler, Mrs. Oscar, 19, Praya
Wilcox, Mrs. R. Chatterton, Wyndham St.
Willmott, Mrs., Beryl, Kowloon
Wise, Mrs. A. G., Richmond Terrace
Wohlters, Mrs., Upper Wyndham Street
Woodford, Mrs., Queen's Road East
Woodford, Miss, Queen's Road East
Wright, Mrs. G. H. B., 5, Seymour Terrace

Young, Mrs. M., 13, Seymour Terrace

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN CHINA.

MILITARY.

Staff.

Major General Commanding Forces in China and Straits Settlements, Assistant Military Secretary, Colonel on the Staff, Aide-de-Camp to the General, Brigade Major, Fort Adjutant, Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Commanding Royal Engineer, Senior Commissariat Officer, Senior Ordnance Store Officer, District Paymaster, Principal Medical Officer

Commanding H. M. Forces in China and Straits Settlements—Lieut.-General J. N. Sargent, C.B.

Colonel on the Staff—Colonel G. E. L. Walker R.E.

Assist. Military Sec.—Lieut.-Colonel G. Barton, The Royal Fusiliers

Aide-de-camp—Captain H. C. Somerset 2nd Battn. "The Buffs"

Brigade Major—Major W. F. D. Cochrane, The Duke of Cornwall's L. I.

Fort Adjutant—Lieutenant C. B. Vyvyan, 2nd Battn. "The Buffs"

Acting Military Chaplains—Rev. J. B. Ost, Ch. of England Chaplain
Rev. Father B. Vigano, Roman Catholic Chaplain
———, Presbyterian Chaplain

Garrison Sergeant-Major—J. Meredith

MILITARY STAFF CLERKS.

Military Secretary's Office—W. H. Western

Brigade Office—John Goodwin, John Dickson

Army Pay Department—Staff Sergt. B. Sandford

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

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

Fire Master and Inspector Warlike Stores—Captain H. Lyall

Acting Adjutant R. A. in China and Straits Settlements—Lieut. Hon. A. Lambart

1st Battery, 1st Brigade.
Lancashire Division.

Major—
Captain—J. W. Stirling
Lieutenant—R. W. Brecks
do. —

8th Battery, 1st Brigade.
Southern Division.

Major—E. W. Nash
Captain—C. E. Maturin
Lieutenant—W. H. Connolly
do. —C. W. Brownlow

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Com. Royal Eng.—Col. G. E. L. Walker
Major—E. M. Lloyd
do. —A. C. Ward
Lieutenant—E Druitt
do. —D Mills
Surveyor—J. Kingston
Military Staff Clerks—Qr. Mr. Sergt. W. A. Taylor, Corporals F. Pope, T. Donnellan
Military Foremen of Works—Qr. Mr. Sergeant A. Jones, Company Sergeants-Major F. Bowling, J. Yeo, S. White
Submarine Mining Storekeeper—Cy. Sergt.-Major M. Roberts

INFANTRY.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).

Second Battalion.

Colonel.

Gen. J. A. R. Raines, C.B.

Lieut.-Colonels.

S. Graves ..... 1 July '81
F. T. Hobson..... 1 July '81

Majors.

C. J. Hamilton.....30 Nov.' 78
H. D. Harrison..... 1 July '81
W. C. Howarth .. ..30 Nov. '83
A. C. Jackson .....

Captains.

J. B. Backhouse .....15 Mar. '80
N. Newnham Davis (depot)...29 Jan. '81
C. H. Gordon .....19 Mar. '82
H. C. Somerset (staff) ... ..12 Nov. '83
D. F. Lewis (staff) .....20 Feb. '84
H. R. Knight (adjutant). ....14 Nov. '84

Lieutenants.

A. J. W. Allen (staff college).12 Feb. '76
J. Hughes (depot) .....28 Oct. '76
C. B. Vyvyan ..... 6 Jan. '80
A. H. Tylden-Pattenson ..... 1 Oct. '80
V. T. Bunbury .....20 Oct. '80
H. St. D. Jarrett .....29 Jan. '81
E. E. Ravenhill..... 1 July '81
G. G. H. D'Aeth ..... 1 July '81
G. V. Dauglish .. .. 1 July '81
C. P. Lloyd ..... 1 July '81
B. R. Mitford ..... 9 Sept. '82
Æ. M. B. Gage..... 9 Sept. '82
N. H. Vertue ..... 6 Feb. '84
E. T. Buttanshaw .....23 Aug. '84
E. C. M. Parry .....23 Aug. '84
A. Vickerman .....

Staff Paymaster—A. W. H. Gelston, major Army Pay Department
Adj.—H. R. Knight, (capt.)... 9 July '84
Quarter-master—J. W. Fairley 8 Feb. '82

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT STAFF.

Senior Commissariat Officer—Asst. Commissary General T. A. Le Mesurier
Officer in charge of Supplies and Transport—Dy. Asst. Commissary General F. S. Christian Hare
Officer in charge of Barracks—Dy. Asst. Commissary General H. G. Rice
Barrack Sergeant—B. Colour-Sgt. C. Dillon

Senior Clerk—John Dade
Clerk Supply and Transport Office—M. H. Madar
Clerk Barrack Office—W. Wilson
Interpreter—A. Fukurra

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

Senior Ordnance Store Officer—G. C. Murray, A.C.G.O.
Ordnance Store Officer in charge—H. G. Fincham, D.A.C.G.O.
Quarter Master—J. Kennedy-Edwards
Do. —W. Johnson
Inspector of Warlike Stores—Capt. H. Lyall, R.A.
Conductor of Stores—J. Henderson
Chief Foreman—P. Grimble
Senior Clerk—Henry W. Miles
Clerks—P. Doyle, J. McBreen
Soldier Clerks—Four
Foreman of Magazines—M. Atkins
General Foreman—J. M. Campos
Receiving and Issuing do.—G. S. Botelho
Arsenal Foreman—J. Henderson, Jr.
Ordnance Armourer Sergeant—C. Crawford, Sergt, R.A.
Armourer Sergeants—R. Illing, G. A. Taylor
Corps of Ordnance Artificers—Sergt. J. Burns

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

District Paymaster and Agent for the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury—Lt.-Col and Chief Paymaster E. Cattell (absent)
Staff Paymaster—Major A. W. H. Gelston, attache to 2nd Bn. "The Buffs"
do. —Capt. T. C. Dempster, Military Accountant
Military Clerks—Staff Clerk B. Sandford, Corpl. A. Roberts, E. R. Regt.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Principal Medical Officer—R. Hungerford, Deputy Surgeon General
Medical Officer in charge Station Hospital "Meeanee"—Surg. Major D. MacEwen, M.B.
Surgeon—J. R. Dodd, M.B.
do. —A. B. Cortell
do. —T. F. W. Fogarty, M.B.
do. —W. Watson Pike
Quarter Master—Jas. Thomson, M.S.
Compounder—Staff Sergt. R. Lawton, M.S.C.
P. M. O.'s Clerk—Staff Sergt. C. Crawley M.S.C.

Royal Naval Department.

Vice Admiral—Sir William Montagu Dowell, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief
Flag Lieutenant—Arthur M. Farquhar
Secretary—William J. C. Row
Clerks to Secretary—D. B. L. Hopkins, J. B. Cronin

H. M. NAVAL YARD.
HONGKONG.

Naval Officer in charge of Naval Establishments—Commodore Geo. Digby Morant, R.N.
Sec. to Commodore—E. W. Keey, R.N.
Clerk to Sec.—
Staff Commander—Fredk. A. Johnston
Storekeeper and Accountant—W. H. Lobb
Clerk—W. Tarn
Constructor—W. James
Boatswain—Job Adams, R.N.
Writers—J. da Cunha, V. Danenberg, H. Danenberg, L. F. Carvalho, J. Pinna, L. L. Barretto, M. C. Souza, J. L. Carneiro, H. Dixon, J. Kraal, R. G. Remedios
Chief Storemen—Jas. Hatcher, Albt. Blowey
Storemen—L. W. Afah, G. May, D. Dunmore, H. Taylor, W. Foulkes, H. Lewis

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

Inspector of Machinery—Jas. H. Ferguson, R.N.
Engineers—Robt. B Cooper, R.N., Caleb J. North, R.N., Chas. Lane, R.N.
Boiler Maker—R. W. Kemp
Smith—A. Blanchard
Fitters—Jno. Trollay, H. Lindsay
S. R. Artificers—Jas. Cousins, Alex. Littlejohns

NAVAL POLICE.

Inspector in Charge—Wm. Lysaught
Sergeants—J. Vanstone, T. Glover, J. Maxwell, E. Moore, J. O'Toole, H. Brown, and 25 Constables, European

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL.
Mount Shadwell.

Naval Officer in charge—Commodore Geo. Digby Morant
Deputy Inspector General—John Fisher
Surgeons—Alexr. W. McLeod, J. A. MacMunn, B.A., M.B.
Chaplain—Rev. F. A. J. Gace, B.A.
Dispenser in charge of Stores—W. W. Edward
Writer—E. A. dos Remedios

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

ALBATROSS, 4. *Composite Screw Sloop.*
940 (727) *Tons.* 840 (120) *H.P.*

Commander—Chas. P. G. Hicks. 8 Dec. '82
Lieutenant—Henry P. Routh... 4 Dec. '82
do. —Albert F. Arthur.. 4 Dec. '82
do. —(N) H. N. Rolfe...17 Jan. '83
Staff Surgeon—E. R. H. Pollard.14 Dec. '82
Paymaster—A. S. C. Clarke....12 Dec. '82
Chief Eng.—John W. Dupen...14 Dec. '82
Gunner—Alphonso Styles..... 4 Dec. '82
Boatswain—F. Hornibrook..... 4 Dec. '82
Carpenter—J. S. Franckeiss.... 8 Dec. '82
(*Recommissioned at Hongkong, 24th February*, 1883.)

AUDACIOUS, 14. *Double-screw Iron Ship, Armour Plated.*
6,010 (3,774) *Tons.* 4,830 (800) *H.P.*
Flag Ship.

Captain—Hugh L. Pearson ... 5 Jan. '84
Commander—A. Schomberg... 5 Dec. '82
Lieut.—R. A. Brock ..... 5 Sept. '82
do. —Geo. L. W. Adair ... 5 Sept. '82
do. —Thos. E. Cochrane ... 5 Sept. '82
do. —(G) John Casement... 5 Sept. '82
do. —Hon. H. A. Denison... 5 Sept. '82
do. —(T) G. L. King Harman 14 Dec. '82
do. —W. H. Eyre .....
do. —G. S. Hawker .....
Staff Comm.—A. J. W. Neville.24 Sept. '81
Capt. Mar.—Ed. A. M. Liardet. 5 Sept. '82
Lieut.-Mar.—F. W. B. Koe...21 Feb. '84
Chaplain—Rev. Henry B. Harper, B.A. .....13 Sept. '82
Fleet-Surg.—Thos. S. Burnett. 5 Sept. '82
Paymaster—P. O. M. Presgrave25 Apr. '84
Chief Eng.—Jas. Edmonds ...11 Aug '84
Nav. Instr. (act.)—A. T. Knight 3 Oct. '82
Sub-Lieut.—John D. Hickley.. 5 Sept. '82
do. —P. Walter (act)..21 Nov. '84
do. —E. F. Worthington
H. B. T. Somerville
Surgeon—Wm. E. Bennett .. 5 Sept. '82
Assist. Paym.—R. C. Hodder. 5 Sept. '82
do. —*E. E. Silk* ... 5 Sept. '82
Engineer—H. E. Wingfield ... 8 Oct. '81
do. —George Aborn ...31 Mar. '82
do. —Wm. W. White..15 Oct. '84
For special temporary service.
Assist. Eng.—*F. H. Dart* ..... 9 Feb. '84
Gunner—Edwin Bishop .....18 Aug. '81
Boatswain—John Thompson..12 Aug. '81
do. —*Geo. Hogg* .....28 Feb. '83
do. —*Alfred Nicholls* ... 4 Sept. '82
Carpenter—Edwin Edwards...10 April '82

Midshipman—L. de W. Satow.15 Dec. '82
do. —C. V. De M. Cowper..... 6 Apr. '83
do. —W. Lumsden ...21 Oct. '82
do. —Ed. A. Salwey...21 Oct. '82
do. —E. E. Lacy..... 2 June '84
do. —A. B. Purvis ... 2 June '84
do. —G. S. P. Gwynn.21 Oct. '82
do. —H. I. W. Nevile.15 Dec. '82
do. —E. C. Hardy ...21 Oct. '82
do. —C. B. Miller ...21 Oct. '82
do. —H. O. Boger ...21 Oct. '82
Clerk—G. H. D. Sarratt ..... 4 Dec. '83

Lieutenant—(N) H. Belam ...21 Mar. '84
do. —H. H. Douglas ...21 Mar. '84
(For Surveying service in Straits Settlements).
Fleet Surgeon—Jas. W. Fisher, M.D..... 4 Nov. '81
(For Sick quarters, Yokohama).
Assist. Paym.—Chas. de B. Stewart .....29 July '82
(In charge of Yokohama Depôt).
(Commissioned at Devonport, 5th Sept., 1882.)

CHAMPION, 14. *Screw Corvette.*
Steel and Iron cased with Wood.
2,380 *Tons.* 2,340 *H.P.*

Captain—A. T. Powlett .....22 Aug, '83
Lieut.—H. A. W. Onslow.....15 Sept. '83
do. —(N) J. C. Roughton...13 Nov. '82
do. —Jas. Erskine .....10 Jan. '83
do. —(G) W. F. D. Walker.15 Sept. '83
do. —A. D. Ricardo .....15 Sept. '83
do. —B. St. J. Moubray ...22 July '84
Chaplain and Nav. Instr. (act)—Rev. Wm. J. Wilby, B.A. ... 7 Dec. '80
Staff Surg.—J. C. B. Maclean, M.A., M.B. .....15 Sept. '83
Paymaster—F. J. P. Shapcote.15 Sept. '83
Chief Eng.—Geo. Swinney ...16 Dec. '83
Sub-Lieut.—R. H. Anstruther.15 Sept. '83
Assist. Paym.—T. E. Phelps...15 Sept. '83
Engineer—W. J. Bevan.....15 Sept. '83
Assist. Eng.—F. M. Cottam .. 5 Aug. '82
Gunner—H. Arnold .....15 Sept. '83
Boatswain—W. Jinks .....15 Sept. '83
do. —*Jas. Barry* (act.)..15 Sept '83
Carpenter—W. G. Withers ...15 Sept. '83
Midshipman—C. E. E. Carey...28 Dec. '83
do. —G. W. W. Dawes. 2 June '84
do. —F. C. Learmonth 6 Jan. '81
do. —J. F. Murray-Aynsley .....15 Sept. '83
do. —A. E. H. Mareseaux .....15 Sept. '83
do. —H. A. B. Shrubb 15 Sept. '83
Clerk.—Geo. Grant ..... 26 Apr. '84
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 16th December, 1883).

CLEOPATRA, 14. *Screw Corvette.*
Steel and Iron cased with Wood.
2,380 *Tons.* 2,610 *H.P.*

Captain—H. N. Hippisley..... 9 Sept. '82
Lieutenant—G. A. Primrose... 6 July '82
do. —F. G. Stopford...24 Aug. '80
do. —(N) F. W. Barrett15 Aug. '82
do. —(G) A. C. Woods.15 Sept. '83
do. —R. P. Cochrau ...15 Sept. '83
do. —G. H. B. Mundy. 4 Dec. '83
Chaplain and Nav. Inst.—
Staff Surg.—J. Wood, M.D. ...15 Sept '83
Paymaster—C. P. Skinner ...15 Sept. '83
Chief Eng.—W. H. Burner...11 Aug. '84
Sub-Lieut.—P. G. Tillard.....15 Sept. '83
Surg.—W. G. C. Smith, M.B..19 Jan. '83
Asst. Paym.—P. T. M. Hughes.15 Sept. '83
Engineer—John Fielder .....15 Sept. '83
Assist. Eng.—R. W. Donohue.15 Sept. '83
Gunner—Geo. Newman.....14 May '83
Boatswain—Arthur Way ..... 4 Dec. '83
do. —Edward J. Case...15 Sept. '83
Carpenter—T. E. Moore .....15 Sept. '83
Midshipman—A. B. E. Greville.....15 Sept. '83
do. —L. F. W. Sanders.....15 Sept. '83
do. —Edwin A. Day.15 Sept. '83
do. —A. T. Hunt ...15 Sept. '83
do. —A. P. Comber..15 Sept. '83
do. —W. O. Boothby.15 Sept. '83
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 12th December, 1883).

COCKCHAFER, 4. *S. Composite Gun-Boat.*
465 *Tons.* 470 *H.P.*

Lieut. & Com.—H. H. Boteler.. 3 July '84
Sub-Lieut.—(N) A. H. Lyons. 9 Aug. '83
do. —F. M. Walker ... 4 Dec. '83
Surgeon—Samuel C. Browne.. 2 Jan. '83
Assist. Paym. in charge—G. A. Hoskyn ..... 2 Jan. '83
Engineer—John E. Chase ... 5 Feb. '81
Gunner—G. S. Jennings.....25 Jan. '82
(Commissioned at Devonport, 2nd January, 1883.)

CURACOA, 14. *Screw Corvette.*
Steel and Iron cased with Wood.
2,380 *Tons.* 2,540 *H.P.*

Captain—J. G. J. Hanmer....18 Nov. '84
Lieut.—C. W. W. Ingram ... 1 Aug. '84
do. —(N) Keppel Wade ... 24 July '84

Lieut.—(G) G. R. Lindley..... 3 Jan '84
do. —R. B. Newland.....16 Dec. '82
do. —F. R. W. Morgan.....16 Dec. '82
do. —William G. Stewart ..11 July '83
Chaplain—Rev. Thos. Roberts, M.A. .....17 June '84
Staff Surg.—C. C. Godding ...21 Dec. '82
Paymaster—R. G. Chandler... 8 Dec. '82
Chief Eng.—C. E. Stewart (*a*).11 Dec. '83
Sub-Lieut.—P. A. Lloyd .....16 Sept. '84
Asst. Paym.—G. W. Whillier. 8 Dec. '82
Engineer—George Parsons . 14 Dec. '82
Asst. Eng.—Ernest J. Taylor..14 Dec. '82
Gunner—Thomas Owen..... 26 June '83
Boatswain—John Brock ..... 16 Dec. '82
do. —*Edward Baggs*.....12 Nov. '81
Carpenter—John H. Johns.... 8 Dec. '82
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 28th March, 1883).

DARING, 4. *Composite Screw Sloop.*
940 (727) *Tons.* 920 (120) *H.P.*
Commander—L. Ching..... ...17 Sept. '83
Lieut.—Peyton Hoskyns.....15 Sept. '83
do. —(N) F. S. Ommanney..24 July '84
do. —H. V. W. Elliott.....15 Sept. '83
Staff Surgeon—A. R. Joyce....15 Sept. '83
Paymaster—C. Raxworthy.. .22 Aug. '84
Chief Eng.—Hugh Burstow...15 Sept. '83
Gunner—Chas. E. Joy..... ...15 Sept. '83
Boatswain—Edmond Bride...15 Sept. '83
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 12th December, 1883)

ESK, 3. *Double Screw Iron Gun Boat.*
363 *Tons.* 340 *H.P.*
Gunner—W. Sledge .... 4 May '83
(Borne in "Victor Emanuel.")

ESPOIR, 4. *Composite S. Gun-Boat.*
465 *Tons.* 470 *H.P.*
Lieut. & Com.—E. H. Gamble.11 Jan. '83
Lieut.—(N) H. R. Robinson...11 Jan. '83
(In lieu of a Sub-Lieutenant N.*).*
Sub-Lieut.—J. M. de Robeck.14 Aug. '83
Surg—C. H. Wheeler, M.D....11 Jan. '83
Asst. Paymaster in charge—W. H. W. Markham.....11 Jan. '83
Engineer—John Fawcett.....14 Feb. '82
Gunner—H. R. W. Ham (*act*).11 Jan. '83
(Commissioned at Devonport, 11th January, 1883).

FIREBRAND, 4. *Screw Composite Gun-Boat.*
455 *Tons.* 460 *H.P.*
Lieut. and Comm.—David L. Dickson ..... 6 May '84
Sub-Lieut.—(N) Claude W. M. Plenderleath .23 May '84
do. —G. Gore-Browne. 9 May '84
Surgeon—Andrew D. Peyton. 6 May '84
Assist. Paym. in charge—F. W. Mortimore ..... 6 May '84
Engineer—Elijah Thomas ... 6 May '84
Gunner—R. Brooking (*act.*) . 15 Sept. '83
(Commissioned at Devonport, 6th May, 1884).

FLYING FISH, 4. *Composite S. Sloop.*
940 (727) *Tons.* 840 (120) *H.P.*
Surveying Service.
Captain—J. F. L. P. Maclear.15 Sept. '83
Lieut.—Henry Harris .....15 Sept. '83
do. —Gordon S. Gunn.....15 Sept. '83
do. —Henry E. Rooper.....15 Sept. '83
do. —(N) Henry Baker. .....29 Oct. '81
do. —Wm. V. S. Howard . 15 Sept. '83
(In lieu of a Sub-Lieut.)
Sub-Lieut.—W. O. Lyne .. . 28 Sept. '83
Paymaster—George Lawless..15 Sept. '83
Chief Engineer—R. H. Tregenna .....18 Dec. '83
Surgeon—John Price.....20 Sept. '83
Boatswain—Richard Oliver . 15 Sept. '83
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 12th December, 1883.)

LINNET, 5. *Double-screw Composite Gun-Vessel,*
756 *Tons.* 1,050 *H.P.*
Commander—Geo. W. Hill...25 Sept. '83
Lieut.—W. Corbett .....21 Sept. '82
do. —(N) E. P. Smythies ... 4 Aug. '80
do. —E. C. St. J. B. Neal ...12 Dec. '83
Paymaster—M. Wellington...19 Sept. '82
Chief Eng.—Wm. H. Gulliver.19 Sept. '82
Surgeon—J. Crowley, M.D. ...19 Sept. '82
Gunner—
(Commissioned at Chatham, 19th September, 1882).

MERLIN, 4. *Screw Composite Gun-Boat.*
430 (295) *Tons.* 430 (60) *H.P.*
Lieut. and Com.—R. O. B. C. Brenton..... 3 May '83
Sub Lieut.—J. R. Bridson ...12 May 83
do. —(N) H. Grant-Dalton .....26 Mar. '84
Surgeon—George Smith ..... 3 May '83
Assist. Paym. in charge—F. F. Smith..... 3 May '83
Engineer—Richard Harris ...20 Feb. '82
Gunner—
(Commissioned at Devonport, 3rd May, 1883.)

MIDGE, 4. *Double-screw Composite Gun-Vessel.*
603 (464) *Tons.* 470 (120) *H.P.*
Commander—E. Hotham..... 7 Mar. '84
Lieut.—R. B. S. Wrey.....15 Sept. '83
do. —(N) F. A. S. Farewell.15 Sept. '83
do. —H. W. Meredith .....11 Dec. '83
Paymaster—Chas. Farwell ...15 Sept. '83
Chief Eng.—John Kimber .. 24 Aug. '83
Surgeon—C. F. Newland .....15 Sept. '83
Gunner—Wm. E. Panley... 15 Sept. '83
(Commissioned at Hongkong, 11th December, 1883).

PEGASUS, 6. *S. Composite Sloop.*
1,130 *Tons.* 970 *H.P.*
Commander—A. K Bickford.. 6 Dec. '82
Lieut.—Charles S. Nicholson. 5 Dec. '82
do. —(N) John F. Mills ..... 5 Dec. '82
do. —Frederick A. Winter.. 5 Dec. '82
Staff Surgeon M. Ellis ... 6 Dec. '82
Paymaster- . H. Kent... 7 Dec. '82
Chief Eng.—Wm. M. Feak ...15 Dec. '82
Gunner—W. Ferbacke .....10 Nov. '82
Boatswain—Robert Harris ... 5 Dec. '82
Carpenter—William Walkey.. 8 Dec. '82
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 24th February, 1883).

SAPPHIRE, 12. *Screw Corvette.*
1,970 (1,405) *Tons.* 2,360 (350) *H.P.*
Captain—R. G. Kinahan .....16 July '84
Lieut.—George H. Cherry ...18 Jan. '83
do. —Charles W. Thomas...18 Jan. '83
do. —Edward E. Bradford..18 Jan. '83
do. —Arthur E. Harford ...18 Jan. '83
Nav. Lieut.—W. Strugnell ... 2 Oct. '82
Chaplain and Nav. Instr.—Rev. Ebenezer T. Fyffe, B.A.....29 Jan. '83
Staff-Surg.—E. E. Mahon...18 Jan. '83
Paymaster—C. E. Grant.....20 Aug. '84
Chief Eng.—John Watson (*b*).24 Dec '80
Sub-Lieut.—Henry Adair ...18 Jan. '83
Assist. Paym.—E. D. Hadley..18 Jan. '83
do. —*A. H. Brigstocke*.17 Dec. '83
Engineer—M. W. Ellis.....18 Jan. '83
do. —H. S. Rashbrooke...15 Dec. '82
Gunner—Frank Lewis ..... 8 Nov. '82
Boatswain—John Howell.....12 Aug. '81
do. —*Philip Rodd* .....18 Jan. '83
Carpenter—C. MacGregor ... 8 Mar. '81
Midshipman—Visct. Dursley... 2 June '84
do. —J. E. P. Grenfell.18 Jan. '83
do. —Edgar Lees ...18 Jan. '83
do. —E. B. Kiddle..18 Jan. '83
do. —G. A. C. Ward .18 Jan. '83
Midshipman—Judge D'Arcy..18 Jan. '83
do. —E. V. Underhill.18 Jan. '83
do. —H. B. Pelly.....18 Jan. '83
(Commissioned at Devonport, 18th January, 1883).

SWIFT, 5. *Double Screw Gun-Vessel.*
756 *Tons.* 1,010 *H.P.*
Commander—A. C. B. Bromley.21 June '84
Lieut.—A. J. Loane .....21 June '84
do. —(N) F. A. Wardon.....21 June '84
do. —E. L. Lowdell .....13 Feb. '84
Staff Surgeon—John Wood ....24 June '84
Paym.—W. J. Nash .....21 June '84
Chief Eng.—Thos. Hughes(*act*).24 June '84
Gunner—Jas. Allen (*act*) ..... 21 June '84
(Commissioned at Hongkong, 15th Aug., 1884).

TWEED, 3. *Double Screw Iron Gun-Boat.*
363 *Tons.* 340 *H.P.*
Gunner—Wm. Simpson ..... 23 Sept. '83
(Borne in "Victor Emanuel.")

VICTOR EMANUEL, 2. *Ship.*
5,157 (3,087) *Tons.*
Receiving Ship at Hongkong.
Captain—Geo. D. Morant.....12 Feb. '84
(Commodore of the 2nd Class.)
Secretary—E. W. Keey .....12 Feb. '84

Commander—E. H. M. Davis.25 May '83
Lieut.—R. T. Wood ..... 6 Mar. '82
Nav. Lieut.—G. S. Keigwin...25 Jan. '84
Lieut Mar—J. H. Plumbe.....25 Apr. '83
Staff Surg.—Rob. Turner..... 7 July '83
Paymaster—E. R. S. Sandys..26 May '82
Surg.—Alex. L. Christie, M.B.15 Sept. '82
do. —*J. N. Seymour*, M.B., B.A.22 Jan. '84
Assist. Paym.—H. J. Ollard...14 June '83
Asst. Eng.—*W. T. Hocken* ....19 Dec. '83
Gunner—J. Armstrong .....19 Dec. '81
Boatswain—E. W. Austin ...17 Jan. '83
Carpenter—Geo. B. Maben .. 20 Aug. '81

Lieut.—(T) D. A. Gamble ...17 July '83
For service with *Wivern* and Torpedo boats.
Staff Comm.—F. A. Johnston. 5 Dec. '82
Inspector of Machinery—J. H. Ferguson.....31 Jan. '84
Engineer—R. H. Cooper.....16 Aug. '84
do. —Chas. Lane.....19 Nov. '81
Boatswain—Job Adams ..... 9 April '83
For Hongkong Yard.
Engineer—C. J. North.....17 July '83
(For reventing heavy guns.)

Engineer—A. Kerr
(*For service in torpedo boats.*)
Chaplain—Rev. F. A. J. Gace, B.A. .....17 Sept. '84
For Hongkong Hospital.
(*New Books Opened 1st January*, 1881).

VIGILANT, 2. *P. Dispatch Vessel.*
1000 (835) *Tons.* 1,230 (250) *H.P.*
Lieut. and Commander—Thos. E. Maxwell..... 4 July '84
Lieut.—(N) H. B. Wroughton..23 June '84
Chief Eng.—E. Norrington ...24 June '84
Sub-Lieut.—A. H. Christian...23 June '84
Surg.—R. E. Biddulph, B.A., M.B.....28 Aug. '83
Assist. Paym. in charge—E. V. Sharpe .....21 June '84
Assist. Engineer—H. A. Evans.24 June '84
Boatswain—Alex. Johnston .. 23 June '84
(*Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 15th August*, 1884.)

WANDERER 3. *S. Composite Sloop.*
925 *Tons.* 750 *H.P.*
Commander—O. Churchhill... 1 May '84
Lieutenant—P. C. Dudgeon... 1 Aug. '84
do. —(N) F. Lancelot...23 Jan. '84
do. —F. H. Eagles..... 1 May '84
Paymaster—R. O. Bray ..... 1 May '84
Chief Engineer—J. Leighton... 3 Feb. '83
Sub-Lieut.—F. G. Eyre.....10 July '84
Surgeon—D. T. Hoskyn, M.B.. 1 May '84
Gunner—W. H. Parkin, (*act.*).19 Mar. '84
(*Commissioned at Sheerness, 1st May*, 1884).

WIVERN, 4. *Screw Iron Turret Ship, Armour-plated.*
2,750 (1899) *Tons.* 1,450 (350) *H.P.*
Chief Engineer—John Hobbs..15 Sept. '83
Gunner—John Shea.....23 June '83
Carpenter—Chas. Young ..... 5 May '83
(*Borne in "Victor Emanuel."*)

ZEPHYR, 4. *Screw Composite Gun-Boat.*
438 (308) *Tons.* 530 (60) *H.P.*
Lieut. and Com.—C. K. Hope.15 Sept. '83
L .—(N) F. C. T. Jones ...16 Sept. '84
(*In lieu of a Sub-Lieutenant*).
Su *ieut.*—F. H. Peyton ...16 Sept. '84
Surgeon—William M. Lory ...15 Sept. '83
Assist. Paym. in charge—J. W. Chaster .....15 Sept. '83
Engineer—W. S. Stribling ...11 July '83
Gunner—E. H. Purkis (*act*)...15 Sept. '83
(*Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 12th December*, 1883).

U. S. NAVAL SQUADRON IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

United States Naval Forces on the Asiatic Station.

Commander in Chief—Rear Admiral John Lee Davis
Chief of Staff—Captain R. L. Phythian
Flag Lieutenant—Lieut. F. P. Gilmore
Secretary—Lieut. A. Marix
Aids Ensigns—F. J. Haeseler, T. Worthington

"TRENTON."
2nd Rate. 10 *Guns.* 3,900 *Tons.*
Flag Ship.
Captain—Captain R. L Phythian
Executive Officer—Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Bradford
Navigator—Lieut. A. Walker
Lieutenants—W. T. Swinburne, H. W. Schaefer, C. G. Calkins, F. W. Coffin
Ensigns—E. H. Tillman, P. W. Hourigan, H. C. Poundstone, F. A. Huntoon
Naval Cadets—S. W. Armistead, C. W. Dyson, R. T. Frazier, T. V. Toney, F. R. Colvin, W. J. Wilson
Medical Inspector—E. S. Bogert (Fleet)
P. A. Surgeon—N. McP. Ferebee
Assist. Surgeon—H. B. Scott
Paymaster—G. A. Lyon (Fleet)
Chief Engineer—J. Trilley do.
Passed Assist. Engineers—J. J. Barry, H. T. Cleaver
Assist. Engineer—E. R. Freeman

Captain—H. A. Bartlett, U.S.M.C. (Fleet)
2nd Lieut.—L. Karmany, U.S.M.C.
Chaplain—Rev. W. O. Holway
Pay Clerk—J. Van Vrancken

"OSSIPEE."

3rd Rate. 8 *Guns.* 1,900 *Tons.*

Captain—Comdr. J. F. McGlensey
Executive Officer—Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Newman
Navigator—Lieut. J. A. Rodgers
Lieutenants—W. E. Sewell, F. J. Milligan, W. B. Caperton
Ensigns—V. S. Nelson, B. W. Hodges, P. V. Lansdale
Surgeon—A. F. Price
P. A. Surgeon—A. C. H. Russell
Paymaster—G. R. Watkins
Chief Engineer—L. W. Robinson
P. A. Engineer—W. S. Moore
Assist. Engineer—W. L. Cathcart, C. G. Talcott
2nd Lieut.—C. H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C
Pay Clerk—N. W. Kempton

"MONOCACY."

3rd Rate. 6 *Guns.* 1,370 *Tons.*

Captain—Comdr. F. J. Higginson
Executive Officer—Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson
Navigator—Lieut. F. W. Nichols
Lieutenants—H. Morrell, M. L. Wood
Ensigns—A. Gleaves, J. H. L. Holcombe, H. Kimmell
P. A. Surgeon—C. Biddle
P. A. Paymaster—J. Corwine
P. A. Engineer—H. S. Ross
Assist. Engineer—H. S. Elseffer
Pay Clerk—W. J. Larkin

"ENTERPRISE."

3rd Rate. 6 *Guns.* 1,375 *Tons.*

Captain—Comdr. A. S. Barker
Executive Officer—Lieut. G. A. Norris
Navigator—Lieut. H. Osterhaus
Lieutenant—H. M. Hodges
Ensigns—C. A. Gove, C. N. Atwater, J. H. Rohrbacher, L. J. Clark
Naval Cadets—H. H. Balthis, R. L. Lerch
Surgeon—H. N. Beaumont
Assist. Paymaster—H. R. Sullivan
Chief Engineer—H. D. McEwan
P. A. Engineer—C. J. Habighurst
Assist. Engineer—G. W. McElroy
2nd Lieut.—T. G. Fillette, U.S.M.C.
Pay Clerk—J. R. Rosse

"JUNIATA."

3rd Rate. 8 *Guns.* 1,900 *Tons.*

Captain—Comdr. P. F. Harrington
Executive Officer—Lieut.-Comdr. S. Belden
Navigator—Lieut. E. H. C. Leutze
Lieutenants—R. Rush, R. Mitchell, C. H. Lyman
Ensigns—H. C. Wakenshaw, S. Morgan, A. N. Mayer
Naval Cadets—W. C. Herbert, W. T. Gray
Surgeon—G. W. Woods
Assist. Surgeon—J. W. Baker
Paymaster—J. G. Hobbs
Chief Engineer—P. A. Rearick
P. A Engineer—A. M. Mattice
Assist. Engineer—G. R. Salisbury
1st Lieut.—H. H. Coston, U.S.M.C.
Pay Clerk—E. F. Delaney

"ALERT."

3rd Rate. 4 *Guns.* 1,020 *Tons.*

Captain—C. J. Barclay
Executive Officer—Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Webb
Navigator—Lieut. W. Swift
Lieutenants—J. C. Irvine, C. K. Curtis, F. A. Wilner
Ensigns—G. W. Denfeld, A. B. Clements, W. W. Buchanan, G. Wilkes
Naval Cadets—C. P. Eaton, T. S. O'Leary
P. A. Surgeon—M. H. Simons
Assist. Paymaster—L. Hunt
P A. Engineers—J. L. D. Borthwick, C. P. Howell
Pay Clerk—G. H. Grendle

"PALOS."

4th Rate. 6 *Guns.* 420 *Tons.*

Captain—Lieut.-Comdr. T. Nelson
Executive Officer—Lieut. A. G. Berry
Navigator—Lieut. W. P. Conway
Ensigns—H. O. Dunn, R. F. Lopez, W. C. P. Muir
P. A. Surgeon—P. Leach
Assist. Paymaster—W. B. Wilcox
Assist. Engineer—G. W. Snyder

NAVAL HOSPITAL, YOKOHAMA.

Medical Director—J. S. Dungan, in charge
P. A. Surgeon—E. Norfleet
Assist. Paymaster—J. A. Mudd

GERMAN SQUADRON IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

GESCHWADERSTAB.

Geschwaderchef—Commodore Paschen
Flagg-Lieutenant—Lieut. zur See Etienne
Geschwader-Arzt—Stabsarzt Dr. Schotte
Geschwader-Zahlmeister—Zahlmeister Richter
Geschwader-Auditeur—Marine-Auditeur Justizrath Hildebrand

S.M. KORVETTE "STOSCH."
Flaggschiff.
2,856 *Reg. Tons*, 2,500 *H.P*, 20 *Guns.*

Kapitän zur See—von Nostitz, Kommandant
Kapitän-Lieutenant—Schröpke, I. Offizier
do.—Wodrig
do.—Bröker
Lieutenant zur See—Weihe
do.—Gercke I.
Unter-Lieut. zur See—Becker
do.—Schliebner
do.—Schmidt
do.—von Oppeln-Bronikowski
Stabsarzt—Dr. Schotte
Assistenzarzt I classe—Dr. Richter
Maschinen Unter Ingenieur—Erhard
Zahlmeister—Richter

S.M. KORVETTE "ELISABETH."
2,508 *Reg. Tons*, 2,400 *H.P.*, 21 *Guns.*

Kapitän zur See—Scheuing, Kommandant
Kapitän-Lieut.—Fischel, I. Offizier
do.—von Eickstedt
do.—Siegel
Lieutenant zur See—Heyn
do.—Goetz
do.—Follenius
Lieutenant zur See—Franz
do.—von Colomb
Unter-Lieut. zur See—Kutter
do.—Pook
do.—Koch I.
do.—von Koppelow
Seconde-Lieutenant—Bode
Oberstabsarzt—Dr. Globig
Assistenzarzt—Koenig
Maschinen Unter-Ingenieur—Jantzen
Unter Zahlmeister—Gronemann
Pfarrer—Aly

S.M. KBT. "NAUTILUS."
716 *R.T.* 600 *H.P.* 4 *Guns.*

Korvetten Kapitän—Aschenborn, Kommandant
Kapitän-Lieut.—Hirschberg, I Offizier
Lieutenant zur See—Friedrich
do.—Winkler
do.—Paucke
Assistenzarzt—Dr. Weiss
Zahlmeister Aspirant—Gericke

S.M. KBT. "ILTIS."
489 *R.T.* 340 *H.P.* 4 *Guns.*

Kapitän-Lieut.—Rötger, Kommandant
Lieut. zur See—Derzewski, I. Offizier
do.—von Bierbrauer-Brennstein
Unter Lieut. zur See—Grumme
Assistenzarzt—Dr. Nocht
Zahlmeister Applicant—Wapnewski

NAVAL HOSPITAL, YOKOHAMA.

Oberstabsarzt—Dr. Kügler, Cne.arzt
Lazareth-Inspector—Metze

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, 54, Bonham strand.
行泝振 Chun Yuen Hong, 12, Bonham strand West.
隆盛福 Fook Shing Loong, 74, Praya.
記添茂 Foong Mow Tim Kee, 49, Bonham strand.
記煜昌厚 Hau Cheong Yook Kee, 18, Bonham strand West.
行豐昌厚 Haü Foong Hong, 82, Bonham strand West.
成暢慶 Hing Foong Shing, 62, Bonham strand West.
行興合 Hop Hing Hong, 132, Bonham strand.
泰謙恒 Hung Him Tai, 101, Wing Lok Fong.
記恒 Hung Kee, 22, Bonham strand.
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.
隆昌廣 Kwong Cheong Loong, 113, Queen's road.
泰長廣 Kwong Cheung Tai, 30, Bonham strand West.
和福廣 Kwong Fook Wo, 27, Praya West.
和豐廣 Kwong Foong Wo, 60, Bonham strand.
祥萬廣 Kwong Man Cheung, 14, Bonham strand.
泰茂廣 Kwong Mow Tai, 17, Bonham strand.
祥泰廣 Kwong Tai Cheung, 64, Bonham strand.
盛榮廣 Kwong Wing Shing, 46, Bonham strand West.
信永廣 Kwong Wing Shun, 102, Wing Lok Fong.
昌裕廣 Kwong Yü Cheong, 50, Bonham strand.
和裕廣 Kwong Yü Wo, 64, Bonham strand.
棧興萬 Man Hing Chan, 85, Bonham strand West.
棧山萬 Man San, 27, Bonham strand.
行順萬 Man Shun Hong, 16, Bonham strand West.
隆源萬 Man Yuen Long, 72, Bonham strand.
綿興明 Min Hing Cheung, 70, Praya West.
祥和茂 Mow Wo Cheung, 40, Wing Lok Fong.
隆和安 On Wo Loong, 75, Bonham strand West.
公昌紹 Shaou Shing Co., 6, Wing Lok Fong.
隆興瑞 Soey Hing Loong, 48, Bonham strand.
順豐泰 Tai Fung Shun, 50, Bonham strand.
和生東 Tung Shang Wo, 1, Bonham strand West.
行德同 Tung Tuk Hong, 80, Wing Lok Fong.
吉祥永 Wing Cheung Kut, 49, Bonham strand.
卓利永 Wing Lee Ching, 56, Bonham strand.
行安永 Wing On Hong, 105, Wing Lok Fong.
信誠永 Wing Shing Shun, 59, Bonham strand West.
福司永 Wing Tung Fook, 9, Bonham strand West.
記和 Wo Kee, 39, Praya West.
行隆祐 Yau Loong Hong, 16, Praya.
昌義 Yee Cheong, 60, Bonham strand.
正昌怡 Yee Cheong Ching, Fung Tang 42, Wing Lok Fong.
記怡 Yee Kee, 45, Bonham strand.
行安儀 Yee On Hong, 195, Praya West.
行順怡 Yee Shun Hong, 48, Bonham strand.
泰順義 Yee Shun Tai, 66, Bonham strand West.
泰怡 Yee Tai, 68, Bonham strand West.
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, 77, Queen street.
和生福 Fook Shang Wo, 66, Wing Lok Fong.
記巨 Kü Kee, 110, Praya West.
豐廣 Kwong Foong, 89, Praya West.

和協廣 Kwong Hip Wo, 88, Praya West.
春萬廣 Kwong Man Chun, 108, Praya West.
興南廣 Kwong Nam Hing, 38, Wing Lok Fong.
隆新廣 Kwong Shun Loong, 63, Wing Lok Fong.
泰生廣 Kwong Sang Tye, 97, Wing Lok Fong.
源泰廣 Kwong Tai Yuen, 127, Praya Central.
榮德廣 Kwong Tuk Wing, 86, Bonham strand.
福同廣 Kwong Tung Fook, 103, Praya West.
豐裕廣 Kwong Yü Foong, 74, Wing Lok Fong.
泰源廣 Kwong Yuen Tai, 72, Praya.
盛華廣 Kwong Wah Shing, 74, Wing Lok street.
雲凌 Ling Wan, 16, Queen street.
福美 Mee Fook, 100, Praya West.
記明 Ming Kee, 125, Wing Lok Fong.
記和盛泗 Se Shing Wo Kee, 142, Wing Lok Fong.
泰昇 Sing Tai, 36, Wing Lok Fong.
和英兆 Shiu Ying Wo, 20, Wing Lok Fong.
隆興瑞 Soey Hing Loong, 48, Bonham strand.
利泰新 Sun Tai Lee, 86, Praya West.
棧和時 Sze Woo Chan, 101, 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, 129, Wing Lok Fong
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.

昌建 Kin Cheong, 26, Endicott's lane.
和廣 Kwong Wo, 30, Endicott's lane.

Bankers.

源長 Cheung Yuen, 135, Queen's road Central.
安福 Fook On, 163, Bonham strand.
和恒 Hang Wo, 105, Wing Lok Fong.
亨利 Li Hung, 29, Bonham strand.
豐肇 Shiu Foong, 141, Queen's road Central.
隆愼 Shun Long, 87, Wing Lok Fong.
記端 Tuen Kee, 113, Queen's road Central.
泰同 Tung Tai, 151, Queen's road Central.
新維 Wai Shun, 61, Bonham strand.
隆益 Yik Long, 78, Wing Lok street.

Barbers.

福亞 A Fook, 16, Lyndhurst street.
芹亞 A Kun, 34, Stanley street.
生南 Nam Sang, 16, Wellington street.
泰興順 Shun Hing Tai, 22, Wellington street.
盛悅 Yuet Shing, 16, Wellington street.

Bird's-nest Merchants.

記昌 Cheong Kee, 99, Bonham strand East.
源廣 Kwong Yuen, 274, Queen's road West.
興德 Tuk Hing, 101, Bonham strand.
源榮 Wing Yuen, 344, Queen's road Central.
隆合義 Yee Hop Loong, 111, Jervois street.

Block Makers.

記鄂 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.

盛致 Chee Shing, 64, Wellington street.
盛福 Fook Shing, 13, Stanley street.

盛利 Lee Shing, 21, Stanley street.
盛祺 Kee Shing, 56, Queen's road Central.
昇泰 Tai Sing, 60, Queen's road Central.
成天 Tin Shing, 64, Queen's road Central.
盛維 Wai Shing, 13, Stanley street.
盛源 Yuen Shing, 29, Pottinger street.

Carpenters.

來晋 Chun Loi, 259, Queen's road East.
勝逢 Fung Shing, 27, D'Aguilar street.
勝協 Hip Shing, Ahok, 19, D'Aguilar street.
昌廣 Kwong Cheong, 40, Wellington street.
發廣 Kwong Fat, 44, Wellington street.
來廣 Kwong Loi, 75, Wellington street.
成廣 Kwong Shing, 30, Wellington street.
來萬 Man Loy, 29. D'Aguilar street.
成萬 Man Sing, 8, Wellington street.
生茂 Mow Shang, 21, D'Aguilar 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, 34, Lyndhurst terrace.
全德 Tuk Chuen, 30, Queen's road East.
泰德 Tuk Tai, 9, Wellington street.
盛同 Tung Shing, 53, Wellington street.
生和 Wo Shang, 4, Wellington street.
隆匯 Wui Loong, Yu Look, 16, D'Aguilar street.

Chair Makers.

祥義 Yee Cheung, 34, Wellington street.
德裕 Yü Tuk, 32, Wellington street.
和裕 Yü Wo, 36, Wellington street.

Charterers.

棧發長 Cheung Fat Chan, 79, Praya Central.
記合 Hop Kee, 120, Wing Lok Fong.
泰祥金 Kum Cheung Tai, 18, Bonham strand.
隆興萬 Man Hing Loong, 77, Praya Central.
隆安萬 Man On Loong, 97, Bonham strand.
和安萬 Man On Wo, 82, Praya Central.
棧客利名 Ming Lee Hak Chan, 62, Praya Central.
泰南 Nam Tai, 29, Wing Lok Fong.
棧公源普 Po Yuen Kung Chan, 76, Wing Lok Fong.
隆成 Shing Loong, 58, Bonham strand.
成瑞 Soey Shing, 96, Bonham strand.
棧來泰 Tai Loy Chan, 20, Wing Lok Fong
司公記同 Tung Kee Kung Sze, 113, Wing Lok Fong.
盛維 Wai Shing, 73, Queen's road Central.
興和 Wo Hing, 153, Queen's road Central.

Chinaware Dealers.

隆興 Hing Loong, 91, Queen's road Central.
隆巨 Kü Loong, 112, Bonham strand.
興公 Kung Hing, 106, Bonham strand.
隆福廣 Kwong Fook Loong, 104, Bonham strand.
源隆 Loong Yuen, 140, Bonham strand.
盛怡 Yee Shing, 191, Queen's road.
昌耀 Yew Cheong, 166, Wellington street.

Cigar Dealers.

泰喜 He Tai, 61, Queen's road Central.
記源蕭 Sew Yuen Kee, 34, Queen's road Central.
和惠 Wai Wo, 65, Queen's road Central.
興義 Yee Hing, 69, Queen's road Central

Clothiers and Drapers.

德怡 Atick, 1, Wyndham street.
盛南 Nam Shing, 84, Queen's Road Central.

和時 See Wo, 55, Queen's road Central.
隆興泗 Sz Hing Long, 100, Queen's road Central.
昌同 Tung Cheong, 111, Queen's road Central.

Coal Merchants.

利興 Hing Lee, 37, Tung-mun lane.
記榮 Wing Kee, 15, Endicott's lane.
生怡 Yee Sang, 68, Praya Central.

Contractors.

德廣 Kwong Tuk, 66, First street, West Point.
源廣 Kwong Yuen, 35, Bonham strand.
來廣 Kwong Loi, 51, Second street, West Point.
源德 Tuk Yuen, 57, Queen's road East.
德怡 Yee Tuk, 51, Queen's road East.
和永 Wing Fuk, A Ting, 50, Queen's road East.

Cotton and Yarn Merchants.

盛全 Chuen Shing, 176, Queen's road East.
隆協 Hip Loong, 96, Praya Central
祥興建 Kin Hing Cheung, 2, Aberdeen street.
茂隆 Loong Mow, 51, Bonham strand.
隆合新 Sun Hop Loong, 135, Wing Lok Fong.
興泰 Tai Hing, 126, Wellington street.
隆生東 Tung Sang Loong, 8, Bonham strand.
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, 140, Wellington street.
興義 Yee Hing, 3, Hillier street.

Eating House Keepers.

杏花樓 Hang Fa Lou, 325, Queen's road Central.
萬芳樓 Man Fong Lou, 42, Wing Lok Fong.
品陞 Pän Shing, 99, Queen's road Central.
最喜樓 Tsui Hing Lau, 72, Bonham strand.
一品樓 Yat Pan Lou, 114, Queen's road Central.
義維居 Yee Wai Kü, 83, Praya Central.

Fancy Goods Stores.

和昌 Cheong Wo, 66, Queen's road Central.
和祥 Cheung Wo, 30, Queen's road.
盛榮 Chung Shing, 256, Queen's road.
昇洪 Hoong Sing, 120, Queen's road.
泰均 Kwan Tai, 118, Queen's road.
隆安廣 Kwong On Loong, 252, Queen's road.
隆盛廣 Kwong Shing Loong, 96, Queen's road Central.
和廣 Kwong Wo, 58, Queen's road.
隆興南 Nam Hing Loong, 93, Queen's road Central.
興新 Sun Hing, 48A, Queen's road Central.
盛新 Sun Shing, 70, Queen's road.
盛泰 Tai Shing, 88, Queen's road.
興晉 Tsun Foong, 190, Queen's road West.
興同 Tung Hing, 208, Queen's road West.
隆華 Wah Loong, 68, Queen's road.
祥永 Wing Cheung, 247, Queen's road West.
昌肴 Yau Cheong, 216, Queen's road Central.
盛裕 Yu Shing, 92, Queen's road.
興楊 Yeung Hing, 82, Queen's road Central.

Flour Merchants.

記祥 Cheong Kee, 79, Bonham strand.
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.
隆昌和 Lee Cheong Loong, 71, Wing Lok Fong.
怡兩 Leong Yee, 121, Bonham strand.
昌聯 Lün Cheong, 108, Wing Lok street.
棧記和 Wo Kee Chan, 59, Praya.

Furniture Dealers.

陞政 Che Sing, 38, Lyndhurst Terrace.
泰隆昭 Chu Loong Tai, 6, Queen's road Central.
成叶昌 Kwong Chap Shing, 41, Wellington street.
祥利廣 Kwong Lee Cheung, 43, Queen's road Central.
興成 Shing Hing, 11, Lyndhurst Terrace.
祥興元 Yuen Hing Cheung, 17, Queen's road Central.

Gold Dealers.

和志 Chee Wo, 71, Bonham strand.
源昌 Cheong Yuen, 64, Wing Lok Fong.
盛昌 Cheong Shing, 52, Wing Lok Fong.
盛全 Chüen Shing, 31, Bonham strand.
昌恒 Hung Cheong, 62, Wing Lok Fong.
興麗 Lai Hing, 83, Bonham strand.
隆麗 Lai Loong, 18, Bonham strand.
生麗 Lai Sang, 43, Bonham strand.
和寶 Po Woo, 65, Bonham strand.
昌生 Sang Cheong, 27, Bonham strand.
隆盛永 Wing Shing Loong, 24, Bonham strand.
源匯 Wui Yuen, 60, Wing Lok Fong.
隆怡 Yee Loong, 125, Queen's road Central.

Gold and Silver Smiths.

南濟 Chai Nam, 106, Wellington street
興昌 Cheong Hing, 5, Queen's road East.
南鎮 Chun Nam, 104, Wellington street.
昌利 Lee Cheong, 155, Queen's road.
昇利 Lee Sing, 24A, Queen's road.
珍榮 Wing Chun, 96, Wellington street.
興宏 Wung Hing, 59, Queen's road Central.

Gun Makers.

勝全 Chün Sing, 202, Queen's road West.
隆均 Kwan Loong, 67, Queen's road West.
發永 Wing Fat, 14, Queen's road West.
隆合永 Wing Hop Loong, 18, Queen's road West.
德永 Wing Tak, 26, Queen's road West.
裕 Yü Hing, 186, Queen's road Central.

Insurances.

司公安萬 Man On Ins. Co., 2, Queen's road West.
司公限有險保泰安 On Tai Ins. Co., Ld., 8, Praya.

Iron Dealers.

利福 Fook Lee, 4, Hillier street.
榮萬梁 Leong Man Wing, 11, Hillier street.
隆兆 Shiu Loong, 10, Hillier street.
興怡 Yee Hing, 91, Kwong-yün street East.
安宜 Yee On, 19, Hillier street.
隆億 Yik Loong, 340 Queen's road Central.
利永 Wing Lee, 174, Queen's road Central.

Iron and Copper Smiths.

南利 Lee Nam, 8, Endicott's lane.
昌新 Sun Cheong, 362 Queen's road West.
昌泗 Sze Cheong, 356, Queen's road West.
益東 Tung Yik, 83, Wellington street.
昌怡 Yee Cheong, 6, Peel street.

Iron Founders.

源協 Hip Yuen, 99, Queen's road East.
隆協廣 Kwong Hip Loong, 56, Praya Central.
昇同 Toong Sing, 199, Queen's road East.
隆和興 Ying Woo Loong, 31, Praya East.

Japan ware Dealers.

榮泰榮廣 Kwong Wing Tai Chan, 158, Queen's road Central.
生永廣 Kwong Wing Sang, 162, Queen's road West.
興絡 Lock Hing, 12, Queen's road Central.
隆 Loong Shing, 57, Queen's road Central.
盛三 Sam Shing Chan, 116, Queen's road Central.
隆昌東 Toong Cheong Loong, 273, Queen's road Central.

Mat and Bag Sellers.

昌利 Cheong Lee, 11, Graham street.
昌隆 Cheong Loong, 30, Bonham strand.
貞吉 Ching Kut, 89, Bonham strand.
福和 Fook Wo, 136, Queen's road Central.
協利 Hip Lee, 35, Bonham strand.
廣昌 Kwong Cheong, 67, Praya Central.
義和 Kwong Yo Wo, 78, Bonham strand.
成益 Shing Yik, 5, Bonham strand.
興 Tai Hing, 67, Bonham strand West.
泰隆 Tai Loong, 90, Queen's road Central.
德利 Tuk Lee, 98, Queen's road Central.
同昌 Tung Cheong, 61, Bonham strand.
同發 Tung Fat, 103, Bonham strand.
會昌 Wui Cheong, 81, Bonhan strand.
裕利 Yü Wo, 102, Queen's road Central.

Medical Shops.

福源 Fook Yuen, 23, Bonham strand.
信祥 Him Shun Cheung, 53, Bonham strand West.
金利源 Kum Lee Yuen, 82, Bonham strand.
廣和隆 Kwong Wo Loong, 38, Bonham strand.
萬堂 Man On Tong, 26, Bonham strand West.
萬源堂 Man Yuen Tong, 34, Bonham strand.
安順 On Shun, 139, Bonham strand.
同順和 Tung Shun Wo, 79, Bonham strand.
永安昌 Wing On Cheong, 29, Bonham strand.
永同昌 Wing Tung Cheong, 58, Bonham strand East.
永同福 Wing Tung Fook, 11, Bonham strand West.
永同女 Wing Tung On, 4, Bonham strand West.
裕和隆 Yü Wo Loong, 72, Bonham strand.

Milkmen.

祥記 Cheung Kee, 307, Queen's road East.
興記 Hing Kee, 30, Cochrane street.

Oil Dealers.

俊昌榮 Chun Cheong Wing, 77, Bonham strand.
協成 Hip Shing, 145, Wing Lok Fong.
巨源 Kü Yuen, 234, Queen's road Central.
天成 Tin Shing, 149, Queen's road Central.
天益 Tin Yik, 44, Bonham strand West.
英泰隆 Ying Tai Loong, 129, Queen's road.

Opium Dealers.

祥源 Cheung Yuen, 101, Jervois street.
正隆 Ching Loong, 47, Jervois street.
福順隆 Fük Shun Long, 111, Wing Lok Fong Praya.
順源福 Fook Shun Yuen, 111, Wing Lok Fong.
福源 Fook Yuen, 91, Jervois street.
合和 Hop Wo, 77, Jervois street.
建興典祥 Kin Hing Cheung, 2, Wellington street.
經和 King Wo, 85, Jervois street.
鉅源 Ku Yuen, 87, Jervois street.
Kwong Man Loong, 117, Jervois street.

利盛 Kwong Shing Lee, 34, Wing Lok Fong.
源 Kwong Yuen Shing 55, Wing Lok street.
泰履 Lee Tai, 45, Jervois street.
全萬 Man Chuen, 105, Jervois street.
源萬 Man Yuen, 109, Jervois street.
源綿 Min Yuen, 63, Hillier street.
源泰 Tai Yuen, 16, Jervois street.
源天 Tin Yuen, 97, Jervois street.
司公和人 Yan Wo Kung Sze, 3, Cleverly street.
和悅 Yuet Wo, 113, Jervois street.
源生 Yuen Sang, 74, Jervois street

Opium (prepared) Dealers.

和致 Chee Wo, 92, Wing Lok street.
源春 Chun Yuen, 152, Wing Lok Fong.
隆福 Fook Loong, 89, Jervois street.
源麗 Lai Yuen, 58, Bonham strand.
記炳 Ping Kee, 32, Bonham strand East.
隆兆 Shiu Loong, 59, Bonham strand.

Painters.

記燦 Chan Kee, 41, Endicott's lane.
泰怡 E Tai, 36, Stanley street.
Kwong Shing, 34, Cochrane street.
昌南 Nam Cheong, 3, Tung-mun lane.
順安 On Shun, 4, Gilman street.
和安 On Wo, 18, Gilman street.
順泰 Tai Shun, 155, Queen's road East.
興永 Wing Hing, 20, Tung-mun lane.
義以 Yee E, 34, D'Aguilar street.

Pawnbrokers.

泰祥 Cheung Tai, 99, Queen's road West.
盛俊 Chun Shing, 141, Bonham street.
安阜 Fou On, 87, Wellington street.
源謙 Him Yuen, 267, Queen's road West.
其 Kee Hing, 27, Wing On street.
生 Kee Sang, 185, Queen's road Central.
安公 Kung On, 22, Queen's road West.
均 Kwan Tai, 130, Hollywood Road.
安利 Lee On, 63, Queen's road Central.
益兩 Leong Yik, 118, Wellington street.
成和 Sing Woo, 149, Wellington street.
亨信 Shun Hang, 250, Queen's road Central.
隆泰 Tai Loong, 37, Queen's road.
生益 Yik Sang, 103, Queen's road Central.

Photographers.

芳華 Afong, Queen's road Central.
盛昌恒 Hung Cheong Shing, 75, Queen's road Central.
眞雅 Nga Chan, 90, Queen's road Central.
眞寶 Po Chan, 60, Queen's road Central.
綸璜 Pun Lun, 56, Queen's road Central.
和寶 Pun Wo, 64, Queen's road Central.
祥永 Wing Cheung, 74, Queen's road Central.
昌和 Wo Cheong, 108, Queen's road Central.
Yung Cheong, 120, Queen's Road Central.

Piece Goods Merchants.

隆長 Cheung Loong, 51, Jervois street.
綸貞 Ching Lun, 161, Queen's road Central.
華正 Ching Wah, 102, Jervois street.
昌聚 Choy Cheong, 45, Bonham strand.
隆昌晉 Chun Cheong Loong, 49, Jervois street.
泰福 Fook Tai, 165, Queen's road Central.
隆源逢 Fung Yuen Loong, 53, Jervois street.
源源逢 Fung Yuen Yuen, 70, Jervois street.
記興 Hing Kee, 83, Jervois street.
泰協 Hip Tai, 27, Jervois street.

Hop Cheong Loong, 86, Jervois street.
King Cheong, 61, Jervois street.
King Tai, 69, Jervois street.
Ko Loong Tai, 33, Jervois street.
Kwong Fook Loong, 41, Jervois street.
Kwong Fook Tai, 65, Jervois street.
Kwong Loong Yuen, 19, Jervois street.
Kwong Sang Loong, 25, Jervois street.
Kwong Tai, 88, Jervois street.
Lai Cheong, 78, Jervois street.
Lai Wa, 9, Queen's road Central.
Me Cheong Loong, 81, Jervois street.
Me Cheong Loong, 84, Jervois street.
Ming Mow Sang, 1, Wing Lok street.
Nam Chong, 37, Jervois street.
Shiu Lün, 169, Queen's road Central.
Shiu Wo, 23, Jervois street.
Shun Loong, 14, Wing Lok Fong.
Soey Cheung, 13, Wing Lok street
Soey Loong, 1, Jervois street.
Soey Yuen, 24, Jervois street.
Sun Tai Loong, 21, Jervois street.
Tai Cheong, 7, Jervois street.
Tai Hing Wo, 3, Wing Lok street.
Tai Hung, 16, Wing Lok street.
Tai Long, 57, Jervois street.
Tai Lun, 96, Jervois street.
Yee Long, J39, ervois street.
Yue Hing, 13, Wellington street.
Tai Wing, 38, Jervois street.
Tung Sung Loong, 110, Jervois street.
Wing Fat Sang, 9, Wing Lok street.
Wing Fung Tye, 29, Jervois street.
Wing Hang, 79, Jervois street.
Wing Tai Cheung, 29, Jervois street.
Wo Lun, 35, Jervois street.
Wo Sing, 11, Wing Lok street.
Yat Loong, 3, Jervois street.
Ying Wo, 22, Wing Lok street.
Yuet Loi Shing, 55, Jervois street.

Portrait Painters.

Shing Yuen, 64, Queen's road Central.
Wo Cheong, 108, Queen's road Central.
Yan Cheong, 42, Wellington street.
Yee Cheong, 2 Wellington street.
Yee Chun, 56, Wellington street.

Rattan Dealers.

Chuen Lee, 254, Queen's road West.
King Kee, 134, Queen's road East.
Mow Hing Cheong, 120, Queen's road.
Wing Hing Cheong 262, Praya West.

Rattan Chair Makers.

Cheong Kee, 141, Queen's road East.
Lin Cheong, 171, Queen's road East.
Loong Hing, 76, Queen's road East.
Wing Kee, 42, Queen's road East
Wing Tye, 145, Queen's road East.
Wo Cheong, 7, Queen's road East.
Yee Sing, 3, Queen's road East.

Rice Merchants.

Choy Chan, 8, Tung Loi Lane West.
Choy Shing, 170, Wing Lok Fong.
Hop Chan, 172, Wing Lok Fong.

源公 Kung Yuen, 112, Wing Lok Fong.
聚廣 Kwong Choy, 157, Queen's road West.
隆合廣 Kwong Hop Loong, 135, Wing Lok Fong.
和廣 Kwong Wo, 115, Praya West.
興南 Nam Hing, 174, Wing Lok Fong.
隆寶 Po Loong, 108, Praya West.
益泰 Tai Yik, 63, Wing Lok Fong.
興達 Tat Hing, 166, Queen's road West.
豐同 Tung Foong, 140, 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.
昌安永 Wing On Cheong, 131, Praya West.
茂和 Wo Mow, 86, Bonham strand.
盛和 Wo Shing, 150, 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.
記池成義 Yee Shing Chee Kee, 52, Hing Lung street.

Saltpetre & Sulphur Dealers.

昌益廣 Kwong Yik Cheong, 95, Praya Central.
隆合新 Sun Hop Loong, 135, Wing Lok Fong.
泰昌宏 Wung Cheong Tai, 21, Wing Lok Fong.
昌日 Yat Cheong, 26, Wing Lok Fong.

Ship Compradores.

和全 Chune Wo, 30, Praya Central.
記福 Fook Kee, 9, Pottinger street.
記寬 Foon Kee, 31, Stanley street.
隆泰浩 Hoo Tye Loong, 50, Praya Central.
昌聿 Lin Cheong, 99, Wing Lok Fong.
隆萬 Man Loong, 24, Webster street.
和南 Nam Wo, 29, Stanley street.
興成 Shing Hing, 80, Praya Central.
記成 Shing Ki, 4, Webster street.
泰成 Shing Tai, 14, Endicott's lane.
利遂 Soey Lee, 29, Endicott's lane.
記順 Shun Kee, 7, Pottinger street.
記泰 Tai Kee, 1, Webster street.
生泰 Tai Sang, 25, Endicott's lane.
源泰 Tai Yuen, 2, Central Market.
記同 Tung Kee, 34, Praya Central.
利德 Tuk Lee, 74, Praya Central.
生華 Wah Sang, 78, Praya Central.
彰永 Wing Cheong, 7, Endicott's lane.
隆泰永 Wing Tye Loong, 39, Endicott's lane.
記仁 Yan Kee, 16, Wing Küt street.
記容 Yung Kee, 54, Praya Central.
利容 Yung Lee, 4, Wing Lok street.

Shipwrights.

興逢 Fung Hing, 229, West Point.
盛協 Hip Shing, 335, West Point.
利廣 Kwong Lee, 160, West Point.
源隆 Loong Yuen, 32, Praya West.
利信 Shün Lee, 29, Praya East.
利和 Wo Lee, 38, Praya East.
和 Wo Mow, 323, Queen's road west.

Shoemakers.

陞章 Cheong Shing, 11, Queen's road East.
盛祥 Cheung Shing, 41, Queen's road East.
陞興 Hing Sing, 38, Wellington street.

興合 Hop Hing, 108, Queen's road Central.
記洪 Hung Kee, 58, Wellington street
昇其 Kee Sing, 36, Lyndhurst terrace.
昇堅 Kin Sing, 24, Queen's road East.
生南 Nam Sang, 74, Queen's road East.
昇南 Nam Sing, 13, Lyndhurst terrace.
興三 Sam Hing, 22, Queen's road East.
來義 Yee Loi, 51, Queen's road East.
昌業 Yip Cheong, 11, Wellington street.
興遠 Yuen Hing, 20, West Point.

Tailors.

昇昌 Cheong Sing, 74, Queen's road Central.
利開 Hoi Lee, 132, Queen's road Central.
隆洪 Hung Sing, 18, Queen's road Central.
安均 Kwan On, 80, Queen's road Central.
記文 Man Kee, 43, Queen's road East
盛南 Nam Shing, 84, Queen's road Central.
記愼 Shun Kee, 62, Queen's road Central.
昌同 Tung Cheong, 67, Queen's road Central.
興華 Wah Hing, 78, Queen's road Central.
彰宏 Wang Cheong, 181, Queen's road East.
昌仁 Yan Cheong, 42, Wellington street.

Tea Merchants.

記源蕭 Shiu Yuen Kee, 34, Queen's road Central.
茂生 Sang Mow, 111, Wing Lok Fong.
盛達 Tat Shing, 5, Queen's road Central.
興泰定 Ting Tai Hing, 352, Queen's road West.
章裕 Yü Cheong, 73, Queen's road Central.

Timber Yards.

成巨 Kü Shing, 82, Queen's road West.
泰均 Kwan Tai, 200, Queen's road West.

和三 Sam Wo, 56, Queen's road East.
隆生 Sang Loong, 107, Queen's road Central.
亨泰 Tai Hang, 101, Queen's road East.
茂同 Tung Mow, 196, Praya West.
隆永 Wing Loong, 105, Wellington street.
泰怡 Yee Tai, 132, Queen's road.

Tobacconists.

簡永朱 Chü Wing Lan, 90, Jervois street.
隆荷 Ho Loong, 73, Jervois street.
盛萬 Man Shing, 67, Jervois street.
順萬 Man Shun, 335, Queen's road.
南悅 Yuet Nam, 200, Queen's road West

Vermillion Merchants.

興順 Shun Hing, 68, Wellington street.
興大 Tai Hing, 21, Bonham strand.
和太 Tai Wo, 22, Queen's road West.
吉永 Wing Kut, 178, Queen's road Central.
和人 Yan Wo, 77, Wellington street.

Washermen.

興祥 Cheung Hing, 25, D'Aguilar street.
振 Chun Fat, 28, D'Aguilar street
記洪 Hung Kee, 6, Hollywood road.
益恒 Hung Yik, 13, D'Aguilar street.
和合 Hup Wo, 35, Cochrane street.
記傑 Kit Kee, 307, Queen's road East.
益綸 Lun Yik, 72, Hollywood road.
記成 Shing Kee, 12, D'Aguilar street.
益泗 Sze Yik, 315, Queen's road East.
利東 Tung Lee, 23, D'Aguilar street.
記宏 Wung Kee, 24, Wellington street.
昌元 Yuen Cheong, 130, Queen's road East.

District Nº 2 SEI YING POON

District Nº 1 SHEKTONG

District Nº 5 CHOONG WAN

District Nº 3 TAIPINGSHAN

BELCHER'S BAY

PLAN OF THE
CITY OF VICTORIA,
HONG KONG.

Scale of ½ a Mile

R

B O U R

District Nº 6 HA WAN

District Nº 7 WANG HAI

District Nº 8 BOWRINGTON

District Nº 9 SOOKUN POO

Island Kellet

CAUSEWAY BAY

Chinese Joss House

CANNERY BAY ROAD

OLD CAUSEWAY

HOONG HEONG LO VALLEY

Tai Hang Tsun

Sugar Refinery

Godowns

Messrs P.M. Co's Offices

ROYAL KENT ST.

KENNEDY STREET

GREAT GEORGE STR.

Distillery

JARDINE'S BAZAAR

EAST POINT HILL

F.Nº 13

F.Nº 1

F.Nº 2

SOOKUNPOO

CAROLINE HILL

CAROLINE HILL ROAD

SOOKUNPOO VALLEY

Soolampoo Creek

Police Station

PERCIVAL STR.

RUSSELL STR.

SHARP ST. W.

MORRISON STR.

WANCHAI ROAD

MORRISONS HILL

MORRISONS HILL ROAD

LEIGHTONS HILL

Public Gardens

Police Stat.

Seamens Hosp.

Wanchai Market

Wanchai School

Police Station

Monument

Mahomedan Cemetery

Roman Catholic Cemetery

Protestant Cemetery

Parsee Cemetery

Hindoo Cemetery

Stands

WONGNEI CHONG VALLEY

Wongnei Chong Village

School

Chinese Cemetery

Jews Cemetery

B.S.

F. 44

F. 43

F. 42

F. 49

F. 48

F. 51

QUEENS ROAD

KENNEDY ROAD

Gov. Wharf

Swimming Bath

Boat Ho.

Naval Pier

Commissariat Pier

Plaza

Parade Ground

North Barracks

Main Guard

Naval Yard

Wellington Battery

Military Hospital

Arsenal Yard

Military Stores

Victoria Barracks

Parade

Magazine

Old Prot. Cemetery

R.C. Chap.

St. Joseph Hosp.

St. Francis Hosp.

Eastern Market

Cattle Bazaar

R.E. Works Shops

Head Quarter Ho.

Scandal Point

Rocket Court

Magazine

J. Bartholomew, Edin.

THE HONGKONG STREETS DIRECTORY.

街頓巴押 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.

彌彬呢 ALBANY, *A-pan-ni*, the Garden Terrace, in Albany Road.

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 (Lower), *A-li-pat To*, from Queen's Road Central to Wyndham Street.

道上畢厘亞 ALBERT ROAD UPPER, *A-li-pat Sheung 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 First 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.

路台砲 BATTERY PATH, *Pau-toi Lo*, from Queen's Road Central to St. John's Cathedral.

道台砲 BATTERY ROAD, *Pau-toi To*, from Sailors' Home to Pokfolum Road

行拱怙 BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, *Pak-kung-hong*, opposite City Hall.

巷鐵打 BLACKSMITHS' LANE, *Ta-tit Hong*, from Fung Un Lane.

道咸文 BONHAM ROAD, *Man-ham To*, from Caine Road to Pokfolum 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 Yeuk*, 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 Leighton Hill Road to Morrison Hill Road.

街畢 BURD STREET, *Pat Kai*, from Mercer Street to Cleverly Street.

街魯巴 BURROWS' STREET, *Pa-lo Kai*, from Wanchai Road to Praya East.

道堅 CAINE ROAD, *Kin 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.

道城磡 CASTLE ROAD, *Wai shing To*, from Caine Road to Robinson Road West.

級階城灣 CASTLE STEPS, *Wai-shing Kai-kap*, from Seymour Road to Robinson' Road.

市街環中 CENTRAL MARKET, *Chung Wan Kai-shi*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.

街正 CENTRE STREET, *Ching Kai*, from Praya West to Bonham Road.

巷厘時查 CHANCERY LANE, *Chan shi-li Hong*, from Arbuthnot Road to Old Bailey Street.

里堂志 CHEE TONG LANE, *Chee-tong Li*, First to Second Street.

里時志 CHEE TSZE LANE, *Chee-tsze Li*, in Tsze Mi Lane.

里[illegible]竹 CHEUK ON LANE, *Cheuk-on Li*, from Wellington Street to Stanley 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.

街揚[illegible] CHI YUNG STREET, *[illegible] Yung Kai*, First to Second Street.

街國中 CHINA STREET, *Chung-kwok Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.

街光兆 CHIU KWONG STREET, *Chiu Kwong Kai*, Battery Road to Praya.

里興竹 CHUK HING LANE, *Chuk-hing Li*, off Gage Street.

里連竹 CHUK LIN LANE, *Chuk-lin Li*, off Gap 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, *Kap-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 To*, 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 DUDDELL STREET, *To-te-li Kai*, from Queen's Road Central, to Ice House Street.

山[illegible] EAST POINT HILL, *Tung-pin San*, in Queen's Road East.

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.

里爹地[illegible] ENDICOTT LANE, *En-te-cot Li*, from Praya Central to Queen's Road Central.

巷剌士伊 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 Jardine's Bazaar.

里安福 FUK ON LANE, *Fuk On Li*, Market Street, Tai-ping Shan.

街源泰 FUNG UN STREET, *Fung Un Street*, Jardine's Bazaar.

街志結 GAGE STREET, *Kit-chi Kai*, from Lyndhurst Terrace to Aberdeen Street.

街山斷鋤 GAP STREET, *Cho-tün Shan Kai*, from Hollywood Road to Queen's Road West.

道園花 GARDEN ROAD, *Fa-ün To*, 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.

街園花 GARDEN STREET, *Fa-ün Kai*, from Bonham Road to Battery Road.

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.

街治左厘喊 GREAT GEORGE STREET, *Ku-li-tsoi-che Kai*, from Royal Mint Street to Causeway Bay.

街立士郭 GUTZLAFF STREET, *Kwok-sz-lap Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Lyndhurst Terrace.

街[illegible]鹹 HAM YÜ STREET, *Ham-yu Kai*, from Praya West to New East Street.

里豐厚 HAU FUNG LANE, *Hau Fung Li*, from Ship Street.

街慶香 HEANG HING STREET, *Heung-hing Kai*, in Queen's Road West.

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 To*, 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*.

里[illegible]慶 HING HEEM LANE, *Hing-Him Li*, opposite the Naval Yard.

里隆興 Hing Lung Lane East, *Hing-loong-li-tung*, in Praya West.

里隆興 Hing Lung Lane West, *Hing-loong-li Sai*, in Praya West.

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.

里孩嬰聖 Holy Infant Lane, *Sing-ying-hai Li*, in St. Francis Street.

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.

里興洪 Hung Hing Lane, *Hung-hing Li*, in Upper Station Street.

街廠冰 Ice House Street, *Ping-chong Kai*, from Praya Central to Albert Road, at Peddar's Hill.

里居賢 In Ku Lane, *In Ku Li*, Sutherland Street to Praya West

里安賢 I On Lane, *I On Li*, from Praya West to Queen's Road West.

街和怡 I Wo Street, *I Wo Kai*, near the Sugar Refinery.

街益義 I Yik Lane, *I Yik Kai*, from Middle Street.

街頓渣 Jardine's Bazaar, *Cha-tin Kai*, from Praya East to Shau-ki Wan Road.

街畏仁 Jervois Street, *Cha-wai Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Morrison Street.

里時佐 Jose's Lane West, *Jos-li-sai*, from Bridge's Street to Tank Lane.

東時左 Joze Lane East, *Tso-shi Tung*, from Ladder Street.

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.

里星吉 Kat Sing Alley, *Kut-sing Li*, in Ladder 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.

道尼堅 Kennedy Road, *Kin Ne To*, Garden Road to Wanchai Gap.

里畸畸 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.

里宸供 KUNG SHUN LANE, *Kung Shun Li*, in First Street, Sai Ying-pun.

里華貴 KWAI WA LANE, *Kwai Wa Li*, from Hillier Street to Cleverly Street.

里 [illegible]郭 KWOK CHEONG LANE, *Kwok-cheong Li*, off Ham Yü Street.

里崇郭 KWOK CHEONG LANE, *Kwok-cheong Li*, off Centre Street.

里 [illegible]郭 KWOK CHUNG LANE, *Kwok Chung Li*, Hollywood Road to Lower Lascar Row.

里豐廣 KWONG FUNG LANE, *Kwong Fung Li*, in Battery Road.

里 [illegible]郭 KWOK HING LANE, *Kwok-hing Li*, off Third Street.

里福廣 KWONG FOOK 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.

巷文森 LAMONT'S LANE, *Lam-man Hong*, from Fúk Hing Lane.

坊桂蘭 LAN KWAI FONG, *Lan-kwai Fong*, in D'Aguilar 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 To*, round bottom of Leighton Hill.

里 [illegible]梁 LEONG HUNG LANE, *Leong Heung L*, off Tung Woh Lane East.

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.

街士撥麟 LYNDHURST TERRACE, *Lun-hat-sz Kai*, from Wellington Street to Hollywood Road.

[illegible]興文 MAN HING LANE, *Man Hing Li*, Peel Street to Hollywood Road.

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 Po Yan Street.

街臣地勿 Matheson Street, *Mat-ti-shan Kai*, from Shau-ki Wàn Road to Perceval Street.

里 Mee Lum Lane, *Mee-lum Li*, in Aberdeen 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 To*, 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.

里興文 Mun Hing Lane, *Mun-hing Li*, in 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 Fong, *Ng Kwai Fong*, from Upper to Lower Hollywood Road.

巷渠水石 Nullah Lane, *Shek 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 Praya West to Battery Road.

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.

哥士碧華澳 Overbeck's Court, *O-wah-ping-se-cot*, in Peel Street.

里子百 Pak Tsz Lane, *Pak-tsze Li*, off Gage 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 Pedder's Street, *Pit-ta Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.

路希打必 Pedder's Hill, *Pit Ta Hi Lo*, Albert Road.

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.

道林湖朴 POKFOLUM ROAD, *Pok-u Lam To*, from Queen's Road West to Pokfolum.

巷磅 POND LANE, *Pong-hong*, in Queen's Road East.

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, *Po 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 Shektong Tsui.

里龍磅 PUN LUNG LANE, *Pun-lung Li*, off Queen's Road East.

道大后皇 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, *Wong-hau Tai To*, from the Western Main Guard to West End of Hollywood Road.

東道大后皇 QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, *Wong-hau Tai To Tung*, from the Western Main Guard to Wanchai Market.

西道大后皇 QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, *Wong-hau Tai To 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.

士里打柱列 RICHMOND TERRACE, *Richmon Tale Se*, Bonham Road.

道信便羅 ROBINSON ROAD, *Lo-pin-sun To*, 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, *Lo se-li Kai*, from Ladder Street to Tank Lane.

街厘士剌 RUSSELL STREET, *La-sz-li Kai*, from Bowrington Canal to Perceval Street.

街打律 RUTTER LANE, *Lat-ta Kai*, from Po Yan Street to Upper Station Street.

里富 SAI FOO LANE, *Sai-foo Li*, in Queen's Road East.

里興西 SAI HING LANE, *Sai-hing Li*, in First and Second Streets.

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 Wa Li*, from Pokfolum Road to New West Street.

里湖西 SAI WO LANE, *Sai-wo Li*, in First and Second Streets.

街湖西 SAI WOO LANE, *Sai U Kai*, from Queen's Road West to Praya West.

街魚鹹 SALT FISH STREET, *Ham U Kai*, from New East Street.

里多三 SAM TO LANE, *Sam To Li*, from Battery Road.

三多里 Sam To Lane, *Sam-to Li*, in Battery Road.

秀華坊 Sau Wa Fong, *Sau-wa Fong*, from Queen's Road East to St. Francis Street.

士吉士街 Scott Lane, *Sz-kat Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.

第二街 Second Street, *Tai I Kai*, from Hospital Road to Pokfolum Road.

西摩道 Seymour Road, *Sai-mo Tò*, from Bonham Road to Robinson Road.

西摩台 Seymour Terrace, *Sai-mo Toi*, from Castle Steps to Seymoud Road.

雲東街 Sharp Street East, *Shap Tung Kai*, from Bowrington Canal to Shau-ki Wan Road.

雲西街 Sharp Street West, *Shap Sai Kai*, from Bowrington Canal to Morrison Hill Road.

石溪里 Shek Kai Lane, *Shek Kai Li*, from Nullah Lane.

舍利街 Shelley Street, *She-li Kai*, from Hollywood Road to Mosque Junction.

常豐里 Sheung Fung Lane, *Sheung Fung Li*, from Third Street to Second Street.

石棧里 Shik Chan Lane, *Shik Chan Li*, from Queen's Road West to Praya West.

石抄里 Shik Chau Lane, *Shik-chan Li*, from Praya West to Battery Road

興善里 Shin Hing Lane, *Shin Hing Li*, from New Eastern Street.

善慶里 Shin Hing Lane, *Shin Hing Li*, from Gough Street to Hollywood Road.

成興里 Shing Hing Alley, *Shing-hing Li*, in New East Street.

洋船街 Ship Street, *Yeung-shün Kai*, Praya East across Queen's Road East.

崇慶里 Shung Hing Lane, *Shung Hing Li*, from Queen's Road West to Praya.

城隍街 Shing-Wong Street, *Shing Wong Kai*, from Caine Road to Gough Street.

禪主街 Siemssen's Lane, *Shim-shan Kai*, in Pò Yan Street.

街市埔哺啥 So-kon Po Market Street, *Sò-kon Po Shi Kai*, Jardine's Bazaar.

景春園巷 Spring Gardens' Lane, *King-chün Un Hong*, from Queen's Road East to Praya East.

四方街 Square Street, *Sz-fong Kai*, from Ladder Street to Market Street.

聖佛蘭士巷 St. Francis Lane, *Shing Fat-lân-sz Hong*, from St. Francis Street.

聖非蘭士街 St. Francis Street, *Shing Fi-lan-sz Kai*, from Queen's Road East running South.

聖佛蘭士西一 St. Francis' Yard, *Sing-fo-lan-si-se-yat*, in St. Francis' Street.

聖若翰山徑 St. John's Path, *Sing-chau-si-to*, in Albert Road.

士丹利街 Stanley Street, *Sz-tan-li Kai*, from D'Aguilar Street to Graham Street.

差館街 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 Stavely 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.

里渠石 Stone Nullah Lane, *Shik-ku Li*, from Praya East to Queen's Road East.

里興瑞 Sui Hing Lane, *Sui Hing Li*, from Caine Road.

里惠宣 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.

街六鄧 Tang Luk Street, *Tang Luk Kai*, from Praya East to Morrison Hill Road.

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.

巷皮剷 Tannery Lane, *Im-pi Hong*, from Market Street to Tank.

山斷掘 The Gap, *Kwat-tün Shan*, from Wanchai Market to Morrison Hill Road.

街三第 Third Street, *Tai Sàm Kai*, from New East Street to Pokfolum Road.

里步地 Ti-po Lane, *Ti-pò Li*, from High Street, Sai Ying-pun.

里龍迪 Tik Lung Lane, *Tik Lung Li*, in Queen's Road East.

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.

里秀松 Tsung Sau Lane West, *Tsung-sau Li-sai*, Queen's Road West to Praya 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.

里來東 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.

里勝同 Tung Shing Lane, *Tung-shing Li*, in Wellington Street.

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.

西里和同 Tung Wo Lane West, *Tung Wo Li Sai*, from Middle Street.

里和同 Tung Woh Lane, *Tung-wo Li*, in Cochrane Street.

里慶餘 U Hing Lane, *U Hing Li*, from Queen's Road Central.

里興餘 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

里福餘 Un Fuk Lane, *Un-fuk Li*, from Second to Third Streets.

里安元 Un On Lane, *Un On Li*, Hollywood Road to Circular Pathway.

里勝餘 Un Shing Lane, *Un-shing Li*, from Second to Third Streets.

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, *Wa-li To*, round Wong-nai Chung 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 Wong Street.

里安華 Wa On Lane, *Wà On Li*, from Aberdeen Street.

里興華 Wa Hing Lane, *Wah-hing Li*, in Shing Wong Street.

里德懷 Wai Tak Lane, *Wai-tak Li*, in Wellington Street.

里仁懷 Wai Yan Lane, *Wai Yan Li*, from Ladder Street, Tai-ping Shan.

道仔灣 Wanchai Road, *Wan tsai To*, from Bowrington 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.

里尾眉 West End Terrace, *Sai-mee Li*, in Bonham Road.

街西山平太 West Street, *Tai ping Shan Sai Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Tai-ping Shan Street.

間台 West Terrace, *Lok Kàn*, from Castle Road.

街馬厘威 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.

街勝永 Wing Shing Street, *Wing-shing Kai*, Praya Central to Queen's Road Central.

里華榮 Wing Wa Lane, *Wing Wá Li*, from D'Aguilar Street.

里和永 Wing Wo Lane, *Wing-wo Li*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.

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.

涌泥黃 Wong Nei Chung Road, *Wong-nei-chung*.

里安和 Wo On Lane, *Wo On Li*, from D'Aguilar Street.

里龍懷 Wui Lung Lane, *Wei-lung Li*, in Second Street.

街咸雲 Wyndham Street, *Wan-ham Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Hollywood Road.

里安任 Yam On Lane (East and West), *Yam-on Li*, in Hollywood Road.

里壽仁 Yan Shau Lane, *Yan Sau Li*, from D'Aguilar Street.

巷注袛 Yap Chu Alley, *Yap Chü Hong*, from Praya East.

街和義 Yee Wo Street, *Yee-wo Kai*, from Royal Mint Street to Shau Ki Wan Road.

里普裕 Yu Po Lane (East and West), *Yu-po Li*, from First to Second Streets.

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 Lampacao, and frequented for trading purposes Chin-chew, Lianpo, Tamao, and San-choan (St. John's island, where St. Francis Xavier died) first took up their residence at Macao in 1557. Shortly after their arrival pirates and adventurers from the neighbouring islands commenced to infest 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 in Macao.

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 1848 refused to pay it any longer and forcibly drove out the Hoppo or Chinese Custom-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 massing in great numbers, the Portuguese troops gallantly advanced, took the fort of Passaleão, and drove the Chinese from their positions.

The settlement is separated from the large island of Heang-shan by a wall built 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 Na. 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. Silk filature and other factories have also lately been established.

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, the ruins of many of these buildings still marking the site of the disaster. 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 busy workers 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 Yo-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 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. Macao is now connected with Hongkong by telegraph, the cable being opened for traffic on the 9th July, 1884. 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 Thomas de Souza Roza
Secretary General and Secretary of Legation—Dr. M. P. de Sande e Castro
Aide-de-camp to H. E. the Governor—Ignacio C. da Costa Pessoa
Adjutant to H. E. the Governor—Ensign A. V. Scarnichia

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Colonial Secretary-General—M. P. de Sande e Castro
Chief Clerk—Tercio da Silva
1st Clerk—F. F. Leitao
Acting 2nd do.—J. J. dos P. Carvalho
Cadet—F. X. Gutierrez
Messenger—J. P. Monteiro

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major—A. M. R da Fonseca
Clerk—S. J. d'Encarnacao
Temporary Clerk—P. A. Pereira
Cadet—J. M. T. B. Gutierrez

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT.

President—The Governor
Secretary—M. P. de Saude e Castro
Members—The Judge, the Commandant of Policial Guard, the Commandant of Forts, 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, and two citizens

MUNICIPAL CHAMBER.

Members—F. A. da Cruz, L. J. Pereira, L. J. Baptista, V. S. Pereira, J. E. d'Almeida, V. J. Gracias
Secretary—S. A. Tavares
Treasurer—F. P. Marques
Clerks—T. M. Marques, F. Victal
Messenger—Luiz Maria do Rozario

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Members—A. M. da Roza, F. P. de Noronha, F. de P. Cortella, F. A. Volong

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL.

Administrator—L. Ferreira
Substitute—A. A. Pacheco
1st clerk—E. Vianna
2nd do.—M. P. Simoes
Bailiff—S. Rodrigues

SUPREME COURT.

Military Section.

President—The Governor T. de S. Roza
Members—The Judge, the Commandant Policial Guard, the Commandant of the Line Regiment, the Senior Naval Officer, the Second Naval Officer.

Civil Section.

President—The Governor T. de S. Roza
Members—The Judge, the two elective members of the Provincial Council, the President of the Municipal Chamber, the Procurador dos Negocios Sinicos

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Committee.

President—The Governor T. de S. Roza
Members—The chief clerk of the Exchequer, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
President—The Governor T. de S. Roza
Members—J. A. R. Cabral, L. Pereira Leite, Dr. A. A. M. de Vasconcellos

BOARD OF HEALTH.
President—Dr. José Gomes da Silva
Members—Dr. Luiz L. Franco, Dr. Tovar de Lemos, Dr. J. J. Alvares

MILITARY HOSPITAL OF SAM JANUARIO.
President—Dr. José Gomes da Silva
Member—Dr. Tovar de Lemos
Secretary—Dr. L. L. Franco
COMPANHIA DE SAUDE.
1o. *Escrivao*—F. da Rocha
Enfermeiros de 1a. *classe*—V. de P. C. de Lemos, A. de Figueiredo, J. Pedro
Enfermeiros de 2a. *classe*—J. Gonsalves, E. F. de Souza

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Director—A. A. Sauvage (interino)
Conductor e Desenhador—A. Heitor
Pagador—Bento de França
Amanuense—D. P. d'Almeida Marques
Committee.
President—The Governor T. de S. Roza
Members—Director A. A. Sauvage (acting), the chief clerk of the Exchequer, the Attorney-General, M. F. Leitao, and a member of the Municipal Council
Secretary—Bento de França

REVENUE OFFICE.
Secretario—J. C. P. d'Assumpção
Contador—A. F. da Motta Barbosa
1o. *Escripturario*—F. de P. M. da Rocha
2o. *do.* —J. C. d'Assumpção
1o. *Amanuense*—A. V. Ribeiro (interino)
1o. *do.* —F. X. da Roza (interino)
2o. *Amanuense*—D. P. Simoes (interino)
2o. *do.* —A. T. Brandao (Interino)
Porteiro—V. de Oliveira
Continuo—J. L. Correia

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Thezoureiro—J. A. R. Cabral
Fiel—Edmundo M. Marçal
Amanuense—S. J. da Luz (interino)

TAX OFFICE.
Recebedor—F. V. Ribeiro
Ajudante—F. de P. Marçal
Amanuense—N. P. Gonsalves
Committee.
Presidente—A. F. da Motta Barbosa (interino)
Fiscal—Delegado do Procurador da Coroa
Vogaes—M. F. Alvarez, N. T. Fernandez, J. E. d'Almeida
Secretary—A. J. Brandão
Vogaes Chinez—Angui e Avong

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
Judge—Dr. J. J. da Silva
Substituto—J. V. Jesus
Attorney General—M. F. Leitão
Lawyers—V. S. Pereira, A. Bastos, Jr., E. M. da Silva, A. A. Pacheco, José da Silva, T. C. C. Ribeiro, F. Sales
Clerks and Notaries Public—Luiz Pereira Leite, José M. da Costa
Clerk to the Judge and Orphans' Fund—João Hyndman
Accountant & Distributor—M. Boralho
Bailiffs—B. Sequeira, A. Rodrigues, A. de Souza

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
L. A. J. Pereira, judge, Sé and Santo Antonio Districts; F. A. da Cruz, judge, A. P. Marques, substitute, San Lourenço District; M. M. Boralho, clerk

COMMERCIAL JURY.
President—The Judge
Secretary—The Attorney General

REGISTER DEPARTMENT.
Chief—The Attorney-General, M. F. Leitão
Clerk—F. M. Sales
Clerk—A. A. B. da Silveira

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—D. A. do Rozario
Boatswains—F. Lourenço, A. J. da Silva and M. F. Cordeiro

PROCURATURA DOS NEGOCIOS SINICOS.

Procurador—A. M. d'Oliveira
Primeiro Interprete—P. N. da Silva
Segundo Interprete—Eduardo Marques
Alumno Interprete 1a. Classe—C. A. R. d'Assumpçao
Alumnos Interpretes 2a. Classe—Augusto O. Marques, Joäo E. d'Almeida, F. P. Marques
Escrivães—E. Lopez, E. Serpa, Eduardo P. Leite
Amanuense—C. de S. Placé
Linguas—M. B. Xavier, J. A. T. Robarts
Officiaes de Deligencias—V. E. da Luz, B. Simões, E. Lopes, Alfredo Carvalho

CADEIA PUBLICA.

J. M. Peres, carcereiro

ST. MICHAEL'S PUBLIC CEMETERY.

(Under the charge of the Municipal Chamber.)
Warden—J. F. de Souza
Porter—J. R. Souza

POST OFFICE.

R. de Souza, acting postmaster, 1, Rua de Sta. Clara

ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT.

Bishop—D. Antonio Joaquim de Medeiros
Sec. of the Ecclesiastical Chamber—Rev. Canon G. F. da Silva

CABIDO.

Dean—Rev. M. L. de Gouvea (absent)
Archdeacon—Rev. A. M. de Vasconcellos
Chief Treasurer—Morgado, Jr. (absent)
Canons—Rev. V. V. Rodrigues, Rev. G. F. da Silva, Rev. F. X. Cortella, Rev. F. X. A. da Silva, Rev. F. F. X. da Silva, Rev. F. A. d'Almeida, Rev. Simeão

VICARS AND CHAPLAINS.

Curate of the Cathedral—Rev. A. C. B. Pereira
Vicar of St. Laurence's parish church—Rev. F. A. d'Almeida (acting)
Vicar of St. Anthony's parish church—Rev. J. H. das Neves
Vicar of St. Lazaro'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

Board of Education.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Teacher of Navigation and Mathematics—vacant
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Delegado dos Estudos—A. M. A. de Vasconcellos

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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 Tsung 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 provinces 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 1870 to 1883:—

YEAR.	REVENUE.	YEAR.	REVENUE.
	Haikwan Tls.		*Haikwan Tls.*
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
1874	11,497,272	1881	14,685,162
1875	11,968,109	1882	14,085,672
1876	12,152,921	1883	13,286,757

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		34,168,059
Kiangsi	Nanchang	72,176	30,426,999
Fohkien	Foochow	53,480	38,888,432
Chekiang	Hangchow	39,150	26,256,784
Hupeh	Wuchang	381,724	37,370,098
Hunan	Changchau		18,652,507
Shensi	Sigan	154,008	10,207,256
Kansuh	Lanchow		15,193,135
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, of 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 considerably over the mark. Rebellions and famines have, in some provinces, greatly thinned the population, and there is every reason to believe that the population of China does not now reach 300,000,000.

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. The principal of these are 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, Korea is the only one that still yields willing allegiance. The Chinese Government has, however, no control over the internal affairs of Korea. The Japanese induced the Korean Government to enter into treaty relations with them in 1876. In May, 1882, Commodore Shufeldt negotiated a treaty with Korea on behalf of the United States (since ratified by the Washington Government), and Korea concluded a treaty with England on the 26th November, 1883, and has since also entered into treaty relations with Germany, Russia, Italy, and Austria. The area of Korea 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 Manchus, 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 as a rule live in barracks, but in their own houses, mostly pursuing some civil occupation.

The Chinese navy is in process of formation. It consisted, prior to the Franco-Chinese war of 1884, mainly of small gunboats built at the Mamoi Arsenal, Foochow, and at Shanghai, on the foreign model, and the entire navy was manned by about 6,000 sailors and carried 280 guns. Included in these were the revenue cruisers, several of which were built in England. The principal vessels in point of size were two wooden frigates, 2,800 tons builder's measurement, after which came the *Yang Woo*, a wooden corvette of 1,300 tons builder's measurement, 11 guns. [This vessel was sunk by the French at Foochow, together with eight gunboats, in August, 1884.] The most formidable vessels now possessed by China unquestionably are the ironclad turret ships *Ting Yuen* and *Chen Yuen*, built in 1883, and the *Tsi Yuen* in 1884, at Stettin, and 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 Nordenfelts, and four Gatlings. They are both armed with a formidable steel knife-edged ram, and carry steam-cutters fitted with spar torpedoes. An armoured cruiser, called the *Nan Thin*, built in Germany in 1883, and a steel corvette, the *Nan Shuin*, launched at Kiel in January, 1884, are the most recent additions to the navy. 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. They are further armed with two 12-pounder breach-loading Armstrong guns and four Gatlings. The last three, which arrived in China in July, 1881, 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. Lu Shun Kou, re-named Port Li, in honour of the Viceroy of Chihli, on the south coast of Shingking, has lately been selected as a naval depôt, and is being 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 Agents 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 sixteen years from 1868 to 1883:—

YEAR.	NET IMPORTS.*	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
	Haikwan Tls.	*Haikwan Tls.*	*Haikwan Tls.*
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
1881	91,910,877	71,452,974	163,363,851
1882	77,715,228	67,336,846	145,052,074
1883	73,567,702	70,197,693	143,765,395

Of the total value of the imports and exports to foreign countries for 1883—Tls. 143,765,395—Tls. 111,951,175 must be credited to Great Britain and her colonies, including India. The remainder is thus divided among other countries.—United States, Tls. 10,060,356; Continent of Europe, Tls. 10,191,583; Russia, *viâ* Odessa, Tls. 1,766,255; Siberia and Russia, *viâ* Kiachta, Tls. 3,665,397; Russian Manchuria, Tls. 540,074; Japan, Tls. 5,148,893; Philippine Islands, Tls. 326,138; Cochin China, Tls. 537,452; Siam, Tls. 435,012; Java, Tls. 374,403; Corea, Tls. 13,922; Turkey and Egypt Tls. 141,121; and South America, Tls. 50. Among the exports, tea and silk take the first

* 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.

places. In 1883 the export of tea amounted to 1,987,324 piculs, of which 1,308,361 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 1883 was Tls. 22,046,785; that of Woollen Goods, Tls. 3,983,059; and of Miscellaneous Piece Goods, Tls. 85,156. Most of these goods came from British looms. The value of the Opium imported in 1883 was Tls. 25,345,613.

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, 1882, and is being extended southwards to Canton. A line between Tientsin and Peking was opened to traffic in August, 1884. Hankow is also connected with the telegraph system, and a line from Canton to Lungchau-fu, on the Kwangsi and Tonquin border, was completed in June, 1884. Canton was connected with Kowloon by an overland telegraph line in the middle of 1883. A railway from Taku to Tung-chow has been advocated by some high officials, and will probably be carried out before long.

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-chau, 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 one great outlet for the trade of the province of Kwangsi. 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 afterwards, however, greatly improved, but the last two years have shown some retrogression. In 1883 the value of the trade was Tls. 1,345,740 as compared with Tls. 1,462,638 in 1882, Tls. 1,800,856 in 1881, Tls. 1,748,160 in 1880, and Tls. 328,532 in 1879. The exports are sugar, oil, rice, tea, &c. It is anticipated that the trade of Pakhoi will be very considerable whenever the transit pass system is availed of.

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 unmistakeable. 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.

Acting Consul—Oct. Johnson
Constable—M. Johansen

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

Commissioner—F. W. White
Assistant and Medical Officer—J. H. Lowry, L. R. C. P. Ed., L. R. C. S. Ed.
Tidesurveyor—A. Walker
Tidewaiters—C. Wanderleach, J. A. Tip

Herton & Co., agents—
Douglas Steamship Company, Ld.
K. K. Priv. Oesterreich Versicherungs Gesellschaft "Donau"
Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
Scottish Imperial Insurance Co.
Correspondents Yangtsze Insurance Association

瑞昌洋行
Sui-chang-yeu-g-hong.
Herton & Co., merchants
Ed. Herton
Oscar Noodt (Hoihow)
C. A. Soo

HOIHOW (IN HAINAN).

Hoihow is the seaport of the city of K'iung-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 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 cakes, &c. The inhabitants are not unfriendly to foreigners, and no actual 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 1883 amounted to 878 piculs as against 748 piculs in 1882, and the value of the whole trade was Tls. 2,042,385 as compared with Tls. 1,669,662 in 1882. A large export trade in pigs, eggs, and provisions has grown up with Hongkong.

No foreign settlement has as yet being 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.

DIRECTORY.

BRITISH CONSULATE.
KIUNGCHOW.
Acting Consul—T. Watters
Constable—T. Windsor
Chinese Writer—Wu Tzŭ-ch'êng

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.
Consular Agent—T. Watters

GERMAN CONSULATE.
Consular Agent—T. Watters

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.
Assistant-in-Charge—J. F. Schoenicke
Assistant and Medical Officer—E. A. Aldridge
Tidesurveyor and Harbour Master—W. Rae
Assistant Examiner—H. J. Brockdorf
Tidewaiters—G. A. Dissmeyer, H. Heather, E. Momsen

MERCHANTS, &c.

Tung-hing.

Avetoom & Co., merchants and commission agents
John Leon Avetoom

Bruce, Rob. E., commission agent

瑞昌洋行
Sui-chang-yeung-hong.

Herton & Co., merchants
Edward Herton (Pakhoi)
Oscar Noodt

Jeremiassen, Carl C., independent Protestant missionary

森寶洋行
Sum-bo-yang-hong.

Schomburg & Co., A., merchants and commission agents
A. Schomburg
Ad. Schomburg

AGENCIES.

Herton & Co., agents—
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
Austrian Insurance Co. "Donau."
Scottish Imperial Insurance Company
Correspondents Yangtsze Insurance Association

Schomburg & Co., A., agents—
North China Insurance Co., Limited
Prussian National Insurance Co. of Stettin

KIUNGCHOW.

Herton & Co., merchants
Edward Herton (Pakhoi)
Oscar Noodt

PORTUGUESE CATHOLIC MISSION.
Rev. José Vicente Costa
Rev. Athanasio A. Tang

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 farther up the Pearl 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. A Government Torpedo School has been established here.

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 sailing 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—D. Conklin
Tidewaiter—R. von der Leithen
Watchers—A. R. Agassiz, F. Williams, F. J. Heiderich, W. Helfer

Imperial Torpedo Department
J. A. Betts, C.E., Assoc. M.I.C.E., superintendent

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. One of the first cities in the Chinese Empire, it is also 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 likewise resident here, besides a number of other government officials of more or less distinction including the Haikwan, or Superintendent of Customs, a post always held by a Manchu,

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 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 French also sent out an expedition, and the city was occupied by the Allied Forces until October, 1861, a period of nearly four years.

SULPHUR CREEK
VILLAGE
YUNETAU
VILLAGE
SI TSUM
SI TSUM
RICE
FLOWER GARDEN
HAM HOOK
VILLAGE
RICE
TEMPLE
TEMPLE
PAGODA POONTINQUA'S GARDEN
RICE FIELDS
RICE GROUNDS
RUND CHANG SHOW
TEMPLE OF EGG GODS
SUBURB
WESTERN
LUMBER YARDS
PACK HOUSES
OLD FACTORY SITE
THE CREEK
British Concession Garden
French Concession Garden
SHAMEEN
WHARVES FOR STEAMERS
Red Fort
RICE GROUNDS
To Fatchan
Flower Gardens
Coal Depot
Fatti Gardens
RICE GROUNDS
CANTON RIVER
MACAO PASSAGE
FORT
GOUGHS FORT
PO KIN FORT
KUNG HIK FORT
FIVE STORIED PAGODA
QUAN YUI-YANUM
NORTH GATE
TYPING GATE
NORTH PARADE GROUND
GRAVES
RICE
FORT
BUDHIST TEMPLE
TEMPLE
GRAVES
PARADE GROUND
VICEROY
COLLEGE
TEMPLE
GOVERNOR
TARTAR GENERAL
BRITISH CONSULATE
FRENCH CONSULATE
CITY TEMPLE
CONFUCIUS COLLEGE
E. GATE
WEST GATE
STREET OF BENEVOLENCE AND LOVE
PREFECTURAL COLLEGE
EXAMINATION HALL
EAST PARADE GROUND
TEMPLE GROUND
MAJOR
PAGODA
JUDGE
CHANCELLOR
TEMPLE
HAM HOI CONFUCIAN COL.
SALT COMPTROLLER
TEMPLE
EMPEROR'S TEMPLE
OLD CITY
5 Gens Temple
S. GATE
RICE FIELDS
PORT
French Folly
To Whampoa
Mud Flat left bare when the Tide is out
EXECUTION GROUND
COLL. CUSTOMS
French Cathedral on site of Yeh's Temple
NEW CITY
TYPING GATE
CANTON RIVER
NAVY YARD
Dutch Folly
Rocks
Rocks
Houses on Piles
RICE
Custom House for Salt
Honam Temple
Honam Creek
Gardens
HONAM
PLAN
OF THE
CITY OF CANTON

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. As a specimen of Chinese architecture the Chin Chew Club is well worthy of inspection; and the Examination Hall, the City of the Dead, the Execution Ground, the Gaols, the Arsenal, and the Mahomedam Mosque are among other show places. The French Mission have erected a large and handsome Gothic cathedral, with two lofty towers surmounted by spires, in the city. The structure is entirely built of dressed granite, and has been completed externally. The population of Canton is estimated at 1,600,000.

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. The French also received a grant of the old site of the Viceroy's Yamen, on which the new Catholic Cathedral has been erected. Shameen is pleasingly laid out, and the roads are shaded with well grown trees. A neat church, called Christ Church, stands at the western end. During an anti-foreign riot on the 10th September, 1883, sixteen houses and the Concordia Theatre on the Settlement were burned by the mob. They are now in course of re-erection.

In consequence of the 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, 1883, was 14,827,469 lbs, compared with 16,456,446 lbs. in 1882, and 15,325,073 lbs. in 1881; and the quantity of Raw Silk exported in 1883 was 18,105 piculs as compared with 16,505 piculs in 1882. The import of Opium in 1883 was 529 piculs as compared with 17 piculs in 1882, 211 piculs in 1881, and 642 piculs in 1880. The total value of the trade of the port for 1883 was Tls. 28,559,530 as compared with Tls. 29,143,025 in 1882. The purely native trade of Canton still enjoys a high degree of prosperity.

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 150 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. Canton was connected by telegraph (an overland line) with Kowloon in 1883, and another overland line was completed from Canton to Lungchau-fu, on the Kwangsi and Tonquin frontier, in June, 1884. A railway between Canton and Kowloon is projected.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英國領事官

Ta Ying Kuo Ling-shih Shu.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—A. R. Hewlett
First Assist. & Pro Consul—R. W. Mansfield
Acting Assistant—P. E. O'Brien-Butler
Clerk—A. Duncan
Constable—H. Evans
Writers—Lu Hsio-t'ing, Li Mêng-hsiang
Linguists—Lu Achack, Chên Yung
Post Office Agent—P. E. O'Brien-Butler

FRANCE.

Consul—Fernand Scherzer
Chancelier-Interprète—V. A. Sales

UNITED STATES.

Consul—Chas. Seymour
Vice-Consul—Gideon Nye
Interpreter—Chiun Poy-woo
Chinese Writer—Lee U Lin
Constable—Chas. Lindberg

SPAIN.

Vice-Consul—J. Velez

大德國領事

Tai-tuk-kwok-ling-se-kun-shü.

GERMANY.

Consul—G. Travers
Interpreter—
Clerk—C. Tetzlaff
Linguist—Topui

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—C. W. B. von Bose

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-Consul—T. B. Cunningham

大奧國[illegible]領事官

Ta Ao-ssü Ma-chia Kuo Ling-shih Shu.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Consul—A. R. Hewlett

Shameen Municipal Council.

沙面工部

Sha-min-kung-po.

Chairman—A. T. Duval
Treasurer and Secretary—R. W. H. Wood
Councillors—F. D. Bush, J. Kramer, Alfred Rowe
Police Superintendent—C. Lindberg

Imperial Maritime Customs.

粵海關

Yueh Hai Kwan.

Commissioner—F. E. Woodruff
Deputy Commissioner (Indoor)—T. F. Hughes
do. (Outdoor)—E. Ohlmer
Assistants—J. Acheson, G. F. Montgomery, F. Clayson, Z. H. Volpicelli, R. Markwick, Jr.
Clerks—N. E. Bryant, G. Nutter (Tide-surveyor's Office)
Medical Attendant—J. F. Wales
T'ung Wên Kuan Headmaster—T. Sampson
Agents to Chinese I. M. Customs, Hongkong—Lane, Crawford & Co.
Chinese Clerks—Tsaü Wan, (principal), Wong Kum Ping, Mak Sze Che, Ch'an Shü Fan, Lam Ping, Chun Yin Kwai

UNATTACHED.

(On leave from Southern Ports).

Commissioners—A. Huber, H. Edgar
Assistants—W. Hancock, F. Schjöth, C. A. L. Lord, W. Krey

Tidesurveyor and Harbour Master—Capt. C. H. Palmer
Assist. Tidesurveyor—D. Conklin
Boat Officer—J. W. Andrews
do. in Command of launch "Fu-mun-tsai"—D. Reid
Chief Examiner—D. C Byworth
Examiner—W. Stebbins
Assistant Examiners—M. B. J. Ström, T. J. Scott, J. C. A. Holz
Tidewaiters—G. F. W. Lührss, R. von der Leithen, A. Ramasse, H. P. C. Jörgensen, Marcus Bull, J. Moore, E. Mitchell, M. Franciscovitch
Watchers—F. Williams, E. V. H. Viez, P. Foster, J. Mathie, A. R. Agassiz, F. J. Heiderich, C. Hansen, F. O. Hopper, W. Helfer
Female Watcher—F. Sennett
Extra do.—A. Diercking

UNATTACHED.

(On leave from Southern port.)

Examiner—J. D. Smith
Assistant Examiner—L. Phillips
Police Sergeant—J. Livingston

館文同

Tung-wen-kwan.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

Head Master—Theos. Sampson
Chinese Teachers—Three

CANTON CLUB.
Committee—F. Koch, C. J. Lafrentz, J. Kramer, T. F. Hughes, G. D. Fearon

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
Herbert Dent & Co., agents

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Deacon & Co., agents

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAM BOAT CO., LIMITED.
Deacon & Co., agents

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.
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Russell & Co., agents

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
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SILK CONDITION HOUSE.
Jean Knaff, manager
J. L. de Britto, assistant

Insurances.

Arnhold, Karberg & Co., agents—
- Lancashire Insurance Company
- Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
- National Marine Insurance Company of South Australia
- Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance Co., of Hamburg

Birley & Co., agents—
- New York Life Insurance Company

Carlowitz & Co., agents—
- Hamburg and Bremen Fire Insurance Company
- Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft für See, Fluss und Landtransport, in Dresden

Deacon & Co., agents—
- Union Insurance Society, Limited
- China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
- London and Provincial Marine Insurance Co., Limited
- China Fire Insurance Co., Limited
- Imperial Fire Insurance Company
- London and Provincial Fire Insurance Company

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- North British and Mercantile Insurance Company
- Sun Fire Office
- National Marine Insurance Co., Ld.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
- Canton Insurance Office, Limited
- Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Pustau & C., agents
- Fire Insurance Company of 1877, in Hamburg

Raven, E. A., agent—
- Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
- Royal Insurance Company, Liverpool
- K. K. Priv. Oesterreich Versicherungs Gesellschaft, "Donau," Vienna, Limited

Russell & Co., agents—
- Yangtsze Insurance Association

Siemssen & Co., agents—
- Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company, Limited, of Hamburg
- North German Fire Insurance Company, at Hamburg
- Dusseldorf Universal Marine Insurance 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 Insurance Company of Batavia

Professions, Trades, &c.

Sui-kee.

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- J. Kramer, silk-inspector
- H. Müller

Bhaisania, B. P., merchant, Honam
S. D. Karanjia, manager

Birley & Co., merchants
Arthur Smith (England)
Thomas Pyke do.
K. D. Adams
J. L. P. Sanderson (Foochow)
A. B. da Roza
A. A. da Roza
— Gardiner

Canton Dispensary, A. S. Watson & Co.
J. D. Humphreys (Hongkong)
G. H. Brunt

"Canton Hotel"
A. F. do Rozario, proprietor and auctioneer
P. J. Britto

Carlowitz & Co., merchants
R. von Carlowitz (Germany)
W. Rost (Hamburg)
C. Erdmann
C. W. B. von Bose (absent)
H. Janns
F. Salinger, silk inspector
P. Sachse
R. G. da Costa

Coatwal, D. M., merchant
D. M. Coatwal (absent)
M. N. Gobhái, manager

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
F. d'Azevedo
B. F. Gonsalves

Dent & Co., Herbert, public silk and tea inspectors and commission agents
H. F. Dent
R. Comber
E. T. Bond
C. J. Lafrentz
J. de Britto
F. X. de Figueiredo

Ebrahim & Co., Abdoolally, merchants and commission agents, Honam

Esack, Hajee Hamed Hajee, merchant
Hajee Esack Ellias (Bombay)
Oosman Esmail, manager

Esmaljee, Abdulcader, merchant and commission agent

Futtakia, Sorabjee Rustomjee, merchant, Honam
S. R. Futtakia (absent)
M. H. Ka'rak, manager

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants
R. W. H. Wood, agent

Jeewakhan, Nujmoodin, commission agent

Karanjia, Bamanjee Pallanjee, merchant and commission agent, Honam

Kapudia & Co., Eduljee Maneckjee, merchants, Honam

Kavarana, B. Framjee, merchant and commission agent, Honam

Kavarana & Co., S. F., merchants and commission agents, Honam
S. F. Kavarana
A. Keekabhoy

Mehta & Co., E. N., merchants and commission agents, Honam
E. N. Mehta
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S. F. Mehta

Mogra, R. S., merchant, Honam

Patell, P. C., commission agent and proprietor Ice depot, Honam

Pustau & Co., merchants
Th. v. Pustau
E. L. Reuter
F. A. Brockelmann

Raven, E. A., general commission agent
E. A. Raven (absent)
H. Ebell

旗昌

Kee-cheong.

Russell & Co., merchants
T. B. Cunningham
F. Koch (absent)
G. Prat, silk inspector
C. A. de Britto
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旨禪

Sim-sun.

Siemssen & Co., merchants
J. Ruff, silk inspector
H. Schroeter
J. A. Cordeiro

Silva, M. F. da, commission agent, Canal Road
M. F. Silva

Vassania, J. P., merchant, Honam (absent)

Wales, J. F., M.D., medical practitioner

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No. 2013, E.C.

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D. of C.—D. Reid
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Steward—G. H. Brunt
Tyler—

VICEROY'S GUNBOAT "CHEN-TO."
7 *Guns.* 250 *Tons.* 75 *H.P.*

Commander—Jas. Stewart
1*st Lieutenant*—J. W. Lowson
2*nd do.* —E. H. Summers
Chief Engineer—Jno. Pender
2*nd do.* —Jas. Sinclair
Gunner—F. Lord

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, 35 miles inland, and San-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 depot 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 reputed 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. The proximity of the port 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, once very considerable,

has of late years declined, the total in 1883 being 4,376 piculs as compared with 3,667 piculs in 1882, 4,665 piculs in 1881, 8,760 piculs in 1880, and 10,063 piculs in 1879. The quantity of Tea exported is very small, and reached only 6,893 piculs in 1883. A considerable trade is done in Sugar, there being 702,164 piculs brown and 777,306 piculs white exported in 1883, which shows a steady increase in the rate of production. A large Sugar Refinery, the property of the China Sugar Refining Co. of Hongkong, has been erected here, and is now actively at work. A large bean-cake factory was also started in 1882. The value of the trade of the port for 1883 was Tls. 20,175,168, as compared with Tls. 19,671,417 in 1882, and Tls. 19,442,301 in 1881.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英領事官

Ta-Eng-nian-sso-kwan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—William Gregory (absent)
do. Officiating—G. Phillips
Interpreter—M. F. A. Fraser
Post-office Agent—M. F. A. Fraser
Constable—Henry Sage

大美國領事官

Tae-me-kwoh-ling-sz-koon.

UNITED STATES.

Baron von Seckendorff, in charge

AUSTRIA.

Consul Gérant—G. Phillips

FRANCE.

Vice-Consul—

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—Thomas William Richardson (absent)
Acting Consul—Robt. H. Hill

DENMARK.

Consul—Robert Craig

GERMANY.

Vice-Consul—Baron von Seckendorff
Chinese Clerk and Interpreter—Topui
Writer—Ting

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-Consul—John Andrew

Imperial Maritime Customs.

潮海關

Chao Hai Kuan.

Commissioner—Colin Jamieson
Assistants—A. Lay, J. F. Oiesen, C. Le Bas Rickman, A. H. Sugden
Clerk—L. d'Azevedo
Tidesurveyor & Harbour Master—T. N. Manners
Boat Officer—J. A. Sjogren
Examiner—L. A. Byworth
Assistant Examiners—P. R. Dubarry, I. F. Large, J. L. Tebbutt
Tide-waiters—W. F. Kahler, J. H. M. Noodt, H. Haines, W. G. Tindall, W. E. Southcott, J. E. Barker, A. Smith, J. T. Manley, C. Pape, W. Keeble, E. A. Roberts, A. Sutherland
Medical Officer—Dr. J. Pollock

DOUBLE ISLAND STATION.

Officer in Charge—

PILOTS.

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CHINA SUGAR REFINERY.

Robt. Craig, agent for Jardine, Matheson & Co., agent
W. F. Inglis
E. Thimm
J. Liddell
John Dickie
W. Davidson
P. Plage
R. Hamilton
V. Ferreira

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD.

Agent—Robt. Craig, agent for Jardine, Matheson & Co.

GLEN LINE OF STEAMERS.

Agent—Robt. Craig, agent for Jardine, Matheson & Co.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Agent—Robt. Craig, agent for Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Russell & Co.'s Steamers.

Agents—Bradley & Co.

China Shippers' Mutual Steam Navigation Company.

Agents—Bradley & Co.

Bun Hin Line of Steamers.

Agents—Lim Yam Seng & Co.

Scottish Oriental Steamship Co., Ld

Agents—Butterfield & Swire

German Steamship Co., of Hamburg.

Agents—Schaar & Co.

China Navigation Company, Limited.

Agents—Butterfield & Swire

Ocean Steamship Company.

Agents—Butterfield & Swire

Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co.

Agents—Bradley & Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

Agent—Robt. Craig, agent for Jardine, Matheson & Co.

British North Borneo Company.

Agent—Robt. Craig, agent for Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Seamen's Hospital.

Medical Officer—J. Pollock, L.K. & Q. C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I.
Trustee—Dr. Pollock
Hon. Sec.—Dr. Pollock

Insurance Offices.

Bradley & Co., agents—
- Lloyd's
- London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Company
- Amicable Insurance Office of Calcutta
- North China Insurance Company
- China Traders' Insurance Company
- Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool (Fire and Life)
- Imperial Insurance Co., London (Fire)
- China Fire Insurance Co., Limited
- Straits Insurance Company, Limited

Butterfield & Swire, agents—
- Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited
- Royal Exchange Assurance Association
- London and Lancashire Fire Insurance

Craig, Robt., agent for Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
- Canton Insurance Office, Limited
- Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited

Schaar & Co., agents—
- Germanic Lloyd's
- Hamburg and Bremen Underwriters
- Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
- Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
- Yangtsze Insurance Association
- Austrian Insurance Company, Donau, of Vienna
- National Marine Insurance Association
- Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company
- North British and Mercantile Insurance Company
- Prussian National Insurance Company of Stettin
- La Grande Compagnie d'Assurances

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 (London)
- Robt. H. Hill
- J. D. Monro
- R. L. Richardson
- Chee Pek low

Steamer *Nan Shan.*

Captain—Jos. Blackburne
Chief Officer—A. Christian
Second do. —G. Miller
Chief Engineer—J. W. Kelly
Second do. —W. Steel
Third do. —H. Fernandez

Butterfield & Swire, merchants
J. C. Bois
L. Grunauer

和記洋行
Wo-kee-yeung-hong.
Craig, Robt., special agent for Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Robert Craig
D. Anderson
W. F. Inglis

Harris & Co., shipwrights and blacksmiths and hardware store
Wm. Harris

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants
Robt. Craig, special agent

Lim Yam Seng & Co., chop "Hock Cheang Yam Kee," merchants and commission agents
Lim Yam Seng
Y. G San
L. T. Poo
T. T. See

福昌洋行
Hock-cheong-yeung-hong.
Lloyd, Kho Tiong Poh & Co., merchants, in liquidation
Lim Yam Seng, liquidator

士吉醫生
Sze-cut-e-sang.
Pollock, John, L.K. & Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., medical practitioner

Quelch & Co., shipchandlers, auctioneers, and general storekeepers
Chas. Bewick Quelch
C. H. Wallace

魯麟行
Loo-ling-hong.
Schaar & Co., merchants
Bernhd. Schaar (absent)
John Andrew
H. Harms
D. Rodriguez

義福
I-fok.
Sim Kye Pang & Co., commission agents
Sim Kye Pang

森記
Sim-ki.
Thengswee & Co., merchants and commission agents
Goh Theng-swee
Goh Bee-wat, signs per pro

Missionaries.

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Rev. George Smith, M.A.
Rev. H. L. Mackenzie, M.A.
Rev. Wm. Duffus (absent)
Rev. J. C. Gibson, M.A.
Rev. Donald McIver, M.A.
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Wm. Paton
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Miss C. M. Ricketts
Miss Mann
Miss Scott

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION.
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Rev. S. B. Partridge
Rev. W. K. McKibben (absent)
Rev. Wm. Ashmore, Jr.
Miss A. M. Fielde (absent)
Miss Mary E. Thompson
Miss Sophia Norwood
Miss C. H. Daniells, M.D.
Miss M. A. Buzzell

FRENCH FOREIGN MISSIONS.
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Rev. C. Jacquemin
Rev. J. M. P. Verchere
Rev. J. M. Boussac
Rev. J. Gauthier
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Rev. H. Vacquerel
Rev. L. Serdet
Rev. F. Laurent
Rev. C. M. Chambodut

AMOY.

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 island 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 can be 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. There are three granite docks at Amoy, the largest being 310 feet by 60 feet; they are owned and managed by foreigners. A small shipping sheet called the *Amoy Gazette* is published daily. The population of Amoy is estimated at 95,600. 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 is frequent and pretty regular steamer communication with Hongkong, Swatow, and Foochow. Direct communication with Manila and the Straits Settlements is also maintained. The total export of Tea for 1883 was 149,935 piculs, and of Sugar for the same period 201,716 piculs. The net importation of Opium for 1883 was 8,556 piculs as compared with 8,762 piculs in 1882. The total value of the foreign trade of the port for 1883 was Tls. 10,332,292, against Tls. 11,251,035 in 1882.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英領事衙門
Tai-Ying-ling-su-ge-mong.

GREAT BRITAIN.

R. J. Forrest, consul
G. M. H. Playfair, interpreter and pro-consul
Henry Cockburn, assistant and post-office agent
C. P. Simões, clerk
W. Lewis, constable

大美國領事衙門
Tai-me-kok ling-su-ge-mong.

UNITED STATES.

(For Amoy and Formosa).

W. Elwell Goldsborough, consul
J. J. Howard, vice-consul
U Lai Un, acting interpreter
F. X. Carneiro, acting clerk and marshal
Liao Hock, gaoler

西領事衙門
Ta Fah-lan-se ling-su ge-mung.

FRANCE.

A. Mencarini, in charge of French interests

大西洋領事衙門
Ta se-yong ling-su ge-mun.

PORTUGAL.

A. Mencarini, in charge of Portuguese interests

大德國領事衙門
Tai-tek-kok-ling-su-ge-mong.

GERMANY.

(For the Fohkien Province).

von Aichberger, consul
Dr. Lenz, interpreter
G. Mateling, secretary
C'hu Chi, writer

大奧領事衙門
Tai O-ling-su-ge-mong.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

R. J. Forrest, consul

大日斯巴呢亞國總領事衙門
Ta Jih-ssŭ-pa-in-a Kuo Chung-ling-su ge-mong.

SPAIN.

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A. Pita, vice-consul (absent)
J. de Silva Souza, clerk
J. Chang Ku, interpreter
Mariano Espino, constable

DENMARK.

Randall H. Pye, consul

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

L. A. Andersen, vice-consul

烈市海關
Holan Haikwan.

NETHERLANDS.

Aug. Piehl, consul

AMOY GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

R. B. Fenton, secretary

AMOY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

Committee—R. H. Pye, W. N. Dow.

電線行
Tin-sin-hong.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

(Office, Kulangsu.)

A. Suenson, superintendent
O. Nielsen, electrician
C. Manicus
F. F. da Silva
Four Chinese operators

Imperial Maritime Customs.

廈門關
Hsia-mên-kuan.

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Assistants—R. J. Abbott, H. de Sombreuil, J. Mencarini, H. E. Wadman
Medical Attendant—Dr. Ringer
Harbour Master and Chief Tidesurveyor—H. J. Meade
Assistant Tidesurveyors—W. Fenning, C. J. Price
Examiner—J. Newbury

Assistant Examiners—J. McIntosh, F. Knapel
Tide-waiters—A. J. Hadley, F. Bartenstein, D. Davies, E. C. Tregillus, C. H. Erskine, W. M. Burton, T. G. Burnett, W. T. Thornton, J. H. Hinrichs
First Chinese Clerk——Wong Wai
Chinese Clerks—Chun Mun, Wong Kamming, L. Kwan-tung, Kwok Lo Kwai, Chun Kwok Tsün, Chen Lin, Soon Sooh-yan

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

CHINA COAST LIGHTS, SOUTHERN SECTION.

Deputy Coast Inspector—T. E. Cocker
Assistant Engineer—J. R. Harding

LIGHTKEEPERS.

Middle Dog—J. Noble (in charge), J. Schaaf
Turnabout—G. E. von Pein, (in charge), J. S. de Elizaga
Dodd Island—C. May (in charge), W. R. Somers, E. Ferrari
Ockseu—C. M. Peterson (in charge), J. Chapman
Tsing-seu—D. Botelho
Chapel Island—C. A. Osterholm
Fisher Island—P. J. Stellingwerff (in charge), A. M. dos Santos
Lamocks—J. Martin (in charge), D. Fernandez
Sugar Loaf—J. Shields (in charge)
Cape of Good Hope—C. G. Soelberg
Breaker Point—P. F. S. Wilnau (in charge), F. X. Meira
South Cape—G. Taylor (in charge), A. M. Sandberg

REVENUE CRUISER "FEIHOO."

Commander—A. J. Booth
Acting First Officer—R. C. Passmore
Second Officer—[illegible]
Acting First Engineer—G. A. Corder
Third Engineer—J. M. Dickson
Acting do. —A. J. Jackson
Gunners—H. Schnepel, J. Ross

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 steamers *Emuy* and *Don Juan*

Fearon, Low & Co., agents—
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.
Australian Steam Navigation Co.
Glen Line of Steamers
Ben Line of Steamers

Lloyd, Khoo Teong Poh & Co., agents—
Bun Hin Line of Steamers

Malcampo & Co., agents—
Olano Larrinaga & Co.'s line of Steamers

Pasedag & Co., agents—
Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company
German Steamship Co. of Hamburg
Siemssen & Co.'s Coasting Steamers

Russell & Co., agents—
Pacific Mail Steamship Company

Tait & Co., agents—
P. & O. S. N. Company
China & Manila Steamship Company
China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.

Insurance Offices.

Boyd & Co., agents—
Lloyd's
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
National Marine Insurance Association, Limited.

Brown & Co., agents—
Lancashire Insurance Company

Fearon, Low & Co., agents—
Canton Insurance Office, Limited
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.
London and Provincial Fire Insurance

London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company
New York Life Insurance Co.

Pasedag & Co., agents—
Germanischer Lloyds'
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company, Limited, of Berlin
Prussian National Insurance Co.
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Co. of Samarang

Petersen & Co., H. A., agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
K. K. Priv. Oest. Versicherungs Gesellschaft "Donau," Limited
Hamburg-Magdeburger Fire Insurance Co.
Bureau Veritas

Russell & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai
Alliance Fire Insurance Company
Union of Hamburg Underwriters
China Fire Insurance Company, Ld.
Imperial Fire Insurance Company

Tait & Co., agents—
Marine Insurance Company
North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Company
North China Insurance Company, Ld.
Northern Assurance Company
Union Insurance Society of Canton Ld.
Java Sea & Fire Insurance Company
Scottish Imperial Insurance Company
Straits Insurance Co., Limited

Dock.

大 船 塢

Tai-suen-o.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY.

H. D. Brown, managing director
C. C. Carvalho, accountant
W. Paulsen, general and dock manager

Banks.

汕 打 銀 行

Cha-ta-ngan-hong.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China
Tait & Co., agents

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London 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 Corporation
R. Home Cook, agent
W. N. Dow, accountant

Professions, Trades, &c.

福 建 印 字 館

Foo-keen-yun-tse-koon.

"Amoy Gazette and Shipping Report," daily
A. A. Marçal, proprietor & publisher
J. F. Marçal, foreman
F. J. Paul, compositor
J. F. Senna do.
H. H. Paul do.
W. Pedro do.

Andersen, L. A., surveyor for Lloyd's agents, Veritas, Germanic Lloyd's and local offices

和 記

Wo-kee.

Boyd & Co., merchants and com. agents
T. D. Boyd (absent)
Edward N. Rose
Thos. Covil
W. Snell Orr
R. B. Fenton
W. Laidlaw
T. G. Harkness (Taiwan)
Grant Scott (Tamsui)
G. P. Deas

水 陸 行

Sui Liock-hong.

Brown & Co., merchants
F. Chomley
C. S. Powell
J. A. Maher
J. M. Boyol

勿郎
Mat-long.

Brown & Co., F. C., drapers, silk mercers, milliners, &c.
Mrs. Hams
Miss Hams
Miss Focken

謙記
Kheam-kee.

Chew Tiam Eck & Co., merchants and commission agents
Chew Tiam Eck
Chew Luck Quah
Wee Wei Pew
Chia Guan Liang
How Jean Keat
Oon Leang Seng

裕記行
Yu-kee-hong.

Dauver & Co., merchants
H. R. Dauver
P. M. Sauger
S. T. Victor
Rafael Sanches

英華書館
Ying wa-shu-kun.

English and Chinese School
W. Johnstone
Ah Chow, Chinese teacher

新錦興行
Sun-kim-hin-hong.

Ewe Boon & Co., merchants and commission agents
See Ewe Lay (absent)
See Ewe Boon
K. C. Wat
O. C. Liau

協隆洋行
Hip Loong.

Fearon, Low & Co., merchants
Randall H. Pye
H. O. Jeyes
A. C. Bryer, tea inspector
C. F. Harton

利記
Lee kee.

Gerard & Co., C., shipchandlers, sail-makers, compradores, &c.
Mrs. E. Kopp, proprietrix
O. Honkelt, signs per pro.
C. A. S. Ayres
J. Schlötke

Ice and Aerated Water Company
B. Nicholls, manager
B. N. Jenkins

International Novelty Co., importers of European and American goods, Koolangsoo
T. Edwards
E. A. Edwards
Wat Apak, manager

Kopp's Hotel, Koolangsoo
Mrs. E. Kopp, proprietrix
Miss L. Bartell

Krug, A., watchmaker

鴻記
Hong-kee.

Kung Phoe Chun & Co., merchants and commission agents
Kung Phoe Chun
Khoo Chin Siang
U. Choontee
Chia Mah Yan
Khoo Bin Chaung
Kung Phoe Wooi
Khoo Chin Wooi

泰記
Thai-hee.

Leong Hee & Co., merchants and commission agents
Chew Leong Hee
Char Kang Hie
Wee Cheo Thow
Yeo Chong Kee

源發
Yün-fat.

Lie Sim Tee, agent for Guan Wat & Co., Padang
Major Lie Saay (Padang)
Lieut. Lie Khong Teck do.
Lie Khong Haan do.
Lie Khong Kiet do.

福昌棧

Hock-cheong-chan.

Lloyd, Khoo Teong Poh & Co., merchants, and commission agents
Khoo Teong Poh (Singapore)
Guah Beng Hong do.
Lee Pek Gum, signs per pro.
Khoo Heng Poh
Khoo Soo Check
Hung Yee Yuen
Goh Boon Toh
Yeap Teck Ghee

瑞記洋行

Soy-kee-yeung-hong.

Malcampo & Co., merchants
J. Malcampo Quioga
F. H. Edwards
Joseph Malcampo
Wee Tek Chiun
Seng Chiba
Chuahilo
Lim Teng Hoey
J. Oñate
Lee Siang

天利

Me-ta.

Mehta & Co., merchants and commission agents
E. N. Mehta (Canton)
B. S. Mehta
D. Nowrojee (Hongkong)
M. B. Tolatee (absent)
C. E. Mehta
N. F. Mehta (Takao)
D. F. Tumboly (Foochow)
D. D. Tolatee do.
P. B. Jokhee
D. C. Mehta (Taiwanfoo)
D. N. Mehta do.

Moalle, N., shipchandler, compradore, stevedore, navy contractor, auctioneer, &c.
Nicholas Moalle
J. G. Götz
S. A. Kraal

安記

An-kee.

Ollia, N. D., merchant & commission agent
Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy Ollia
J. N. Ollia (Bombay)

慶記

Khen kee.

Ollia & Co., D. D., merchants and commission agents
E. S. Laheir (Hongkong)
D. D. Ollia (Taiwanfoo)
F. C. Keeka (Foochow)
C. B. Kohiar (Foochow)
J. M. Vajifdar
C. F. Shroff
D. J. Pettigurra (Takao)
A. D. Vania (Taiwanfoo)

寶記

Poa-kee.

Pasedag & Co., merchants
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, signs per pro.
C. A. Michelsen

醫生

E-sang.

Ringer, B. S., M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
MacDougall, H., M.B.

Russell & Co., merchants
J. J. Howard
Francis Cass
T. G. Gowland
C. C. dos Remedios
A. de Figuercido
C. Chamberlain (Formosa)
R. J. Hastings do.

德記

Tick-kee.

Tait & Co., merchants
J. C. Wardlaw (absent)
R. H. Bruce
J. R. Best (Takao)
T. E. Ludlam
D. A. Trotter
F. W. Bruce
G. U. Price
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.
B. S. Ringer, surgeon
H. MacDougal, surgeon

濟世醫館
Chai-sai-e-koon.
NATIVE HOSPITAL.
B. S. Ringer, surgeon
H. MacDougal, do.

Missionaries.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.
Rev. J. V. N. Talmage, D.D.
Rev. D. Rapalje (absent)
Rev. L. W. Kip, D.D.
Rev. A. S. van Dyck
Miss K. M. Talmage
Miss M. E. Talmage

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Rev. John Macgowan
Rev. J. Sadler
Rev. Chas. Budd
Rev. Dr. Palmer
Rev. G. H. Bondfield

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.
Thos. Paton, agent

ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
Rev. W. McGregor, M.A.
Rev. H. Thompson
Rev. John Watson, M.A.
D. Grant, M.B., C.M.
A. L. Macleish, M.A., M.B., C.M.
Miss G. T. Maclagan

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.
Church of the "Holy Rosary"
Rt. Rev. D.A. Chinchon, Bishop of Amoy and Formosa
Rev. Nicolas Guixa, provincial vicar
Rev. Fernando Sainz
Church of the "Conception," Kangbôe.
Rev. Ramon Alier
Church of the "Holy Rosary," Pe-chio
Vacant
Church of Santo Domingo Aupoa, District of Changchowfoo.
Rev. José Dutras
Two native priests

Rev. Guilhermo Burno, Hongkong

Spanish Convent and Foundling Hospital.
Under the control of Italian Sisters.
Mother Maria Ferrari, Mother Ida Belgieri, Sister Isabel Fam

Masonic Lodges.

CORINTHIAN LODGE OF AMOY, No. 1806
Worshipful Master—W. Fenning
I.M.P.—B. Nicholls
Senior Warden—W. C. Lewis
Junior Warden—A. J. Hadley
Secretary—C. H. Erskine
Treasurer—R. H. Dauver
Senior Deacon—B. N. Jenkins
Junior Deacon—W. T. Thornton
Director of Ceremonies—S. A. Kraal
Steward—W. Wilson
Inner Guard—T. G. Burnett
Tyler—J. G. Gotz

IONIC LODGE OF AMOY, No. 1781, E.C.
Worshipful Master—T. E. Cocker
I.P.M.—R. H. Cook
Senior Warden—F. W. Bruce
Junior Warden—G. Hauenstein
Treasurer—N. Moalle
Secretary—W. C. Lewis
Senior Deacon—M. S. Silas
Junior Deacon—T. G. Gowland
Director of Ceremonies—F. Cass
Organist—R. C. Passmore
Inner Guard—J. Buschmann
Tyler—J. G. Gotz

FORMOSA.

This island, one of the largest in Asia, is situated between latitude 22 and 26 degrees N., and longitude 120 and 122 degrees E., and is separated from the coast of Fuhkien, China, by a channel about one hundred miles in width. Its name Formosa, signifying "beautiful island," was conferred by the Portuguese, the first Europeans to visit it, but it is called Taiwan (Great Bay) by the Chinese, to whom it has belonged since 1661. It is said that the Japanese endeavoured to form a colony in the island in 1620, but large numbers of Chinese were settled there prior to that date. The Dutch arrived in 1634 and founded several settlements, and traces of their occupation are still to be found in the island, but they were compelled in 1661 to retire by the Chinese pirate chief Koxinga, who assumed the sovereignty of western Formosa. His grandson and successor, however, was induced, twenty-two years later, to resign the crown to the Emperor of China. Formosa is about 210 miles in length, and from 60 to 70 miles broad in the widest part, with a circumference of some 450 miles. It is intersected from north to south by a range of mountains, which forms a kind of backbone to the island, the loftiest peak of which, Mount Sylvia, is 11,300 feet high. On the western side of this range the slope is more gradual than on the eastern side, and broken by fertile valleys which lose themselves in the large undulating plain on which the Chinese are settled. The whole of the territory east of the dividing chain is peopled by an aboriginal race who acknowledge no allegiance to the Chinese Government and make frequent raids on the outlying Chinese settlements. They are a savage and warlike people allied to the Malays and Polynesians, and live principally by the chase. The Chinese hold the aborigines in much dread on account of their ferocity, but of late years they have steadily continued their encroachments on the eastern coast, keeping the natives at bay by the aid of Hakka settlers, a hardy race, who in Formosa go by the name of Hillmen, and who have proved a resolute foe to the aborigines. Until 1874, when the Japanese landed a force in Formosa to punish one of the aboriginal tribes for the murder of some Loochooans shipwrecked on their coast, the Chinese Government had made no serious effort to extend their rule over any part of the eastern half of the island, but that event caused them to push forward their lines, A few of the aborigines nearer the coast have settled down to peaceful avocations, but the mountaineers still regard the Chinese with unappeasable hatred and hostility, though they have shown courtesy and kindness to the few foreigners who have visited their villages. The aborigines are said to be a fine featured, well made race, but sunk in barbarism and ignorance. The Chinese population of Formosa is estimated at about 2,500,000; the number of the aborigines it is, of course, quite impossible to estimate. The productions of Formosa are numerous, the vegetation being everywhere most luxuriant, testifying to the richness of the soil. Rice, sugar, tea, and camphor are largely cultivated and exported. The fauna include bears, monkeys, deer, wild boar, badgers, martins, the scaly ant-eater, and other smaller animals. Birds are not very numerous, and snakes are not so common as might be expected where vegetation is so abundant, while the insect pests are not so great as in most parts of South China. It is believed that the mineral wealth of the island is very considerable. Gold has been found in the beds of the streams; valuable coal mines are in work near Kelung, and sulphur springs also exist in the north of the island. The interior of the island is, however, still practically unexplored. One great drawback to the island is its want of good harbours, which is more especially felt on account of the strength of the monsoons in the Formosa channel. Those on the eastern side are few and neither commodious nor

accessible, while on the west coast most of the harbours are little better than open roadsteads. The Treaty ports are all situate on the western coast, and are four in number—Takao and Taiwan-fu in the south, and Tamsui and Kelung in the north. The latter is at present in the hands of the French, under Admiral Courbet, who intends to occupy the whole island when reinforced unless China comes to terms with France. The rivers of Formosa are few, shallow, and winding, only navigable to small flat-bottomed boats. The scenery is delightful, and the climate is very pleasant in the winter, but hot and malarious in the wet season.

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 town, occupied chiefly by Chinese fishermen, and, save the beautiful scenery surrounding it, possesses no features of interest. The appearance of the place and its vicinity from the sea is very pleasant. Ape's Hill is seen rising on the left and an eminence called the Saracen's Head on the right. The outer anchorage is shallow and exposed, but the channel between Ape's Hill and the Saracen's Head, which leads into the inner harbour, is, though narrow, very deep, ranging from 20 to 25 fathoms. Farther in, past the forts, the channel is narrowed still more by the spreading sandbanks, and the depth of water is reduced to 10½ to 13 fathoms. The inner harbour is a placid, lagoon-like sheet of water, some six or seven miles long by two to three miles broad, on the south side of which on a low sandbank the town of Takao is built. The entrance to the port is protected by strongly situated forts, which have lately been strengthened and more heavily armed. Most of the foreign hongs are situated on a flat strip of land outside the forts, between Ape's Hill and the Customs' Jetty, and a bund has been constructed in front, alongside which the foreign shipping usually lie. It is reported that petroleum and coal are to be found in large quantities a few miles to the south of Takao. 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 1883 it amounted to 774,951 piculs as against 613,453 piculs in 1882. The import of Opium in 1882 amounted to 2,752 piculs, as against 3,012 piculs in 1882. The value of the trade of the port in 1883 was Tls. 3,172,996, and in 1882 Tls. 3,170,667. 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, and may be regarded as the capital of the island. 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 six 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 a rather pleasant appearance. Seaward of the city is an extensive suburb, containing the markets, and which is really the business portion of Taiwan. 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. 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 approaches to the city are defended by a line of forts, some mounting heavy Krupp guns. The population of Taiwan-fu is estimated at 225,000.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

BRITISH, ALSO DANISH, GERMAN (vice-consulate), AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN (vice-consulate), SPANISH (vice-consulate), AND UNITED STATES (consular agency).
Officiating Consul—Wm. Gregory
Assistant—P. F. Hausser
Constable—Antonio Alborado

NETHERLANDS.
Consul—A. W. Bain

Imperial Maritime Customs.

臺灣關

Tai-wan-kwan.

Assistant in charge—
Assistant—E. K. A. Rushtrat
Medical Officer—W. Wykeham Myres
Tide-surveyor—C. J. Price
Boat Officer—J. F. Dubois (Anping)
Assist. Examiner—G. Swainston do.

Tidewaiters—S. Hancock, J. Godment, H. C. Russell (Anping)
Chinese Clerks—Lu Kwong Sing, Chun Mun

Agencies.

Bain & Co., agents—
Canton Insurance Office, Limited
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ld.

Boyd & Co., agents—
Lloyd's
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited

Lauts & Haesloop, agents—
Prussian National Insurance Company, of Stettin
Austrian Insurance Co. "Donau"
Union of Bremen Marine Insurance Companies
German Lloyd's

Tait & Co., agents—
North China Insurance Company
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Union Insurance Society of Canton

Professions, Trades, &c.

Bain & Co., merchants
A. W. Bain
De Westley Layton

Boyd & Co., merchants
D. Moncrief Wright

Brown & Co., merchants

Lauts & Haesloop, merchants
J. T. Lauts
F. H. L. Haesloop
F. Barre

Myers, W. Wykeham, M.B., C.M., &c., medical practitioner

Mehta & Co., merchants and commission agents
B. S. Mehta (Amoy)
D. C. Mehta
N. F. Mehta (Takow)
D. N. Mehta (absent)

Ollia & Co., D. D., merchants and commission agents
D. D. Ollia (Takao and Taiwanfoo)
D. J. Pettigurra (Taiwanfoo)
A. D. Vania (Takow)

山道

Santos, E. C. dos, photographer

Steam Tug "Sin Taiwan," Capt. H. Vesteen

Tait & Co., merchants
J. R. Best, agent,

Missionaries.

ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
Taiwanfoo.

Rev. W. Campbell
Rev. Thos. Barclay, M.A.
Rev. Wm. Thow, M.A.
Rev. James Main, M.A., B.D. (absent)
Rev. W. R. Thompson, B. A. Oxon.
Jas. L. Maxwell, M.A., M.D.
Peter Anderson, L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E.
Geo. Ede

ROMAN CATHOLIC (DOMINICAN) MISSION.
Rev. A. Chinchon, Takao,
Rev. J. Nebot, Ban-kim-cheng
Rev. R. Colomer, Soa-lun
Rev. C. Arranz, Lo-chu-cheng
Rev. J. Khanh, Taiwanfoo

Hospital.

DAVID MANSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.
Medical Officer—W. Wykeham Myres, M.B., &c.

Pilots.

H. Vosteen, E. A. Kroncke

TAMSUI AND KELUNG.

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 town, called Hubei, is situated on the north side of the river, about two miles from the bar. The trade at Tamsui is not extensive. Tea grows on the hills in the locality, and the production of Formosa Oolongs is annually increasing. In 1872 the export only amounted to 19,513 piculs, while now it is close on 100,000 piculs. The export of Camphor, on the other hand, shows a steady decline, owing probably to the wholesale destruction of the trees, which were once exceedingly abundant in most parts of the island. The limits of the port are defined to be from Sand Point in straight line bearing N. N. E. to Red Fort. On the 2nd October, 1884, the French ships under Admiral Courbet commenced the bombardment of Tamsui from outside the bar, the entrance to the river having been blocked by the Chinese, and continued it until the forts were dismantled and silenced. On the 8th October a landing was effected by the French, and a sharp engagement with the Chinese troops ensued, but in the end the French had to return to their boats, the landing party being too small to take the place. On the 20th October Admiral Courbet notified the rigorous blockade of the coasts of Formosa, and then awaited reinforcements, several men-of-war being detailed to guard the approach to Tamsui. The population of Tamsui is estimated at 95,000. The principal exports in 1883 were as follow:—Tea, 99,050 piculs; Camphor, 3,036 piculs; Coal, 31,818 tons. The import of Opium in 1883 was 1,265 piculs, and in 1882, 1,534 piculs. The value of the trade of the port in 1883 was Tls. 3,535,021, and in 1882, Tls. 3,932,417.

The port of Kelung 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, Ching-chow, and Foochow. Its staple product is coal, the mines of which are very productive; one colliery at Coal Harbour has been worked by the Government, with modern English machinery, but the output

has never been very great. Sulphur also abounds in a valley in the neighbourhood, but the Authorities will not allow it to be worked. Kelung 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. The limits of the port are defined to be within a straight line drawn from Image Point to Bush Island. On the 5th August, 1884, the port was bombarded by the French under Admiral Lespes, when the forts above the town were reduced to ruins, and the place captured. It is now garrisoned by the French, who use it as a coaling station for their squadron.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

BRITISH.

Consul—Thos. Watters (absent)
Officiating Consul—A. Frater
Writer—Lin Hsün Chên
Linguist—Ycap Thian-lye
Constable—P. W. Petersen

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Acting Consul—A. Frater

GERMAN.

Acting Vice-Consul—A. Frater

UNITED STATES.

Consular Agent—John Dodd

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—John Dodd

Imperial Maritime Customs.

Assistant in charge—E. Faragó
Assistants—M. F. Brownlow, J. Jacques
Acting Tide-surveyor—G. L. Hummel
Assistant Examiner—R. Macgregor
Tidewaiters—H. H. Montell, G. A. Meyer, R. Grant, N. Curry
Probationary Tidewaiter—R. Grant
Chinese Clerks—Li Wang Yang, Chew Leong Hoe

Insurances.

Boyd & Co., agents—
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Dodd & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association
Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

Lapraik & Co., Douglas, agents—
Canton Insurance Office, Limited
Union Insurance Society of Canton

Tait & Co., agents—
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
North China Insurance Company
Straits Insurance Company

Merchants.

Boyd & Co., merchants
Grant Scott, tea inspector

Brown & Co., merchants

Dodd & Co., merchants
J. Dodd
E. W. Skrimshire

Johansen, C. H., M.D. medical practitioner for Tamsui and Kelung

Lapraik & Co., Douglas, merchants
Wilfred Christy, agent

Marty, A. R., merchant and commission agent, Kelung
A. R. Marty (Hongkong)
J. Levesque
O. Breuer
Baptiste
E. Carneiro
C. Luc

Tait & Co., merchants
C. H. Best, agent

Missionaries.

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

Rev. Geo L. Mackay
Rev. J. Jamieson

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 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-a-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 limits of the port of Foochow extend from the City Bridge to the Kimpai Pass. The Mamoi Arsenal, near Pagoda Anchorage, was an extensive Government establishment, where several good sized gunboats have been built, and large quantities of arms manufactured. This Arsenal was bombarded by the French on the 23rd-24th August, 1884, and reduced to ruins. There is a granite-floored dock at the Anchorage owned and managed by foreigners.

The trade of Foochow is mainly in Tea, the quantity exported in 1883 amounting to 606,891 piculs against 679,630 piculs in 1882. Of Opium, 4,364 piculs were imported in 1882 as against 4,225 piculs in 1882. The value of the trade of the port for 1883 was Tls. 14,145,776; for 1882 it was Tls. 14,757,900. 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
Vice-Consul—P. L. Warren (at Pagoda Anchorage)
Assistant—R. W. Hurst
Act. Asst. and Postal Agent—E. L. Fraser
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.
Assistant and Marshal—Chas. S. Hartwell
Native Writer—Hsü Hsien Mei

大德國官

Tai-Tê Kwok ling shi kwan.

GERMANY.

Acting Consul—J. C. A. Wingate
Acting Interpreter—J. P. Cowles, Jr.

FRANCE.

Vice-Consul—Vte. G. de Bezaure
Interpreter—
Writer—Tchao Ting-tchoin

PORTUGAL.

Vice Consul—Vte. G. de Bezaure
Assistant—B. Pereira

SPAIN.

Vice-Consul—Vte. G. de Bezaure
Assistant—D. Campos da Rosa

RUSSIA.

Acting Consul—N. A. Shooisky

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-Consul—G. Siemssen

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—T. Pim

Imperial Arsenal.

Director—Prosper Giquel (absent)
Acting Secretary of the Direction—C. H. Brewitt Taylor
School for Naval Construction—
Navigation School—C. H. B. Taylor

Imperial Maritime Customs.

海關

Hai-kwan.

Commissioner—C. Hannen
Acting Deputy Commissioner—J. W. Carrall
Assistants—G. F. Müller, J. D. D. de la Touche, C. T. Bowring, C. W. de Ste. Croix

OUT-DOOR STAFF AT NANTAI.

Assistant Tidesurveyor—J. von Jezewski
Examiner—S. Young
Assistant Examiners—H. J. Waller, W. B. Walker, W. Creek
Chinese Clerks—Tai Tsze King, Ho Chee Chuen, Choah Leng-tee, Li Tat Chang, Whang Fan-chi, Chiu Chi-ming

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

Harbour Master and Tide surveyor—S. Parkhill
Boat Officer—G. A. Forsaith
Tide-waiters—W. K. Taylor, J. F. J. Seier
Probationary Tide-waiters—N. J. B. Galletti, J. N. Segardal, J M. Hunter, A. Schmidt, F. H. Siemssen, A. E. Pfankuchen

POLICE FORCE.

Sergeant—J. F. J. Seier (acting)

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 Insurance Company

Bathgate & Co., agents—
South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of New Zealand

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 Insurance Company, Limited

Royal Exchange Insurance Company
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company

Forster & Co., John, agents—
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company
Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Limited

Galton & Co., agents—
Phœnix Fire Insurance
Universal Marine Insurance Co., Limited
Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, Limited
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
Austrian Insurance Company, "Donau"

Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents—
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ld.
Limited Commercial Union Assurance Company, Life Department
Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Company
New Zealand Insurance Company

Gilman & Co., agents—
Lloyd's
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

Hunter, W. L., agent—
Straits Insurance Co., Limited

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
Canton Insurance Office, Limited
Triton Insurance Company
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company
Alliance Fire Insurance Company

Kaw Hong Take & Co., agents
On-tai Insurance Co., Limited

Newman & Co., agents—
City of London Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Odell and Leyburn, agents—
Royal Insurance Company
London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company
New York Life Insurance Co.

Oliver & Co., George, agents—
Scottish Imperial Life Insurance Co.
Queen Insurance Company, Fire

Phipps, Phipps & Co., agents—
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Fire
Marine Insurance Co., London

Purdon & Co., agents—
Lion Fire Insurance Co,, Limited

Russell & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association

Siemssen & Co., agents—
Globe Marine Insurance Company, Limited, of London
Dusseldorf Universal Marine Insurance Company, Limited, of Dusseldorf
German Lloyd's Marine Insurance Company, Limited, Berlin

Silverlock & Co., John, agents—
The Fire Insurance Association, Ltd.
London and Lancashire Life Assurance Co.

Turner & Co., agents—
Netherlands India Marine Insurance Company
Home & Colonial Assurance Company
Northern Fire and Life Assurance Company

船 排 場
Soong-hoe.
Foochow Dockyard.
John E. Nesbitt, manager

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
Turner & Co., agents

Eastern and Australian Steamship Company, Limited.
Russell & Co., agents

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.
Butterfield & Swire, agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Galton & Co., agents

DEUTSCHE DAMPFSCHIFF RHEDERII OF HAMBURG.
Siemssen & Co., agents

BEN LINE OF STEAMERS.
Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents

GLEN LINE OF STEAMERS.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Butterfield & Swire, agents

CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Purdon & Co., agents

大東電綫公司
Ta Tong Teen-hsien-kon-si.
EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LIMITED.
F. J. Rentzsch, superintendent
H. M. Macpherson, clerk in charge
G. G. Uren, operator
H. K. C. Fisher do.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM CO.
Joseph Phillips, agent

冰廠
Ping-chong.
FOOCHOW ICE AND AERATED WATER COMPANY.
Chas. W. Begley
River Steamers.
"Alice," "Grip," "Mingan"
C. W. Begley, agent

SHANGHAI LOCAL POST OFFICE.
Hedge & Co., agents at Foochow
Dobie & Co., agents at Pagoda Anchorage

Banks.

Agra Bank, Limited
Gilman & Co., agents

茶打
Cha-ta.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China
A. C. Marshall, agent
E. G. Remedios

印利銀行
Yew-lee
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China
Purdon & Co., agents

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris
Russell & Co., agents

匯豐
Hwuy-foong.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
J. P. Wade Gard'ner, agent
F. W. Barff, assist. accountant

National Bank of India, Limited
Turner & Co., agents

Professions, Trades, &c.

天祥
Tien-cheang.
Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants
T. M. Dermer
F. Cave Thomas
M. Woodley
H. B. de Souza

太興
Tai hing.
Bathgate & Co., merchants
John Bathgate, Jnr.
Tobias Pim

福興
Fook-hing.
Birley & Co., merchants
Thos. Pyke (England)
K. D. Adams (Canton)
J. L. P. Sanderson
Geo. E. J. Gardiner, tea inspector

Brockett, G. T., commission agent, and account collector

太古
Tai-koo.
Butterfield & Swire, merchants
W. J. Robinson, tea inspector
G. Martin do.
L. H. Helbling

屈臣氏大藥房
Wa-son--sz Tai-yeuk-fong.
Dispensary, The, A. S Watson & Co..
J. D. Humphreys (Hongkong)
F. Taylor

[illegible]比
Do-bee.
Dobie & Co., shipchandlers and coal dealers, Pagoda Island
S. L. Shaw, in charge

萬興
Man-hing.
England & Co., F. H., merchants
F. H. England
H. Skerrett Rogers
R. Ramsay, tea inspector

太隆
Tai-loong.
England & Co., McHenry, merchants

Foochow Bakery
Baboo Etam, proprietor

"Foochow Daily Echo"
Foochow Printing Press, proprietors

Foochow Hotel
G. T. Brockett, proprietor

天裕
Teen-eu.
Forster & Co., John, merchants
John Forster
Hugh Sutherland
Wm. Gilbert

[illegible]昌
Tai-ohong.
Frazer & Co., John, merchants
Alex. Macpherson, tea inspector
J. Parker, do.

公易
Koon-yeek.
Galton & Co., public tea inspectors and commission agents
W. P. Galton
H. A. Northey, tea inspector
J. W. Cooper do.
H. B. Ellerton do.

[illegible]記
Kien-kee.
Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants
H. P. Tennant, agent and tea inspector
H. Clyma

太平
Tai-ping.
Gilman & Co., merchants
G. Slade
L. M. F. Grant

興隆
Hung-long.
Gittins & Co., John, merchants
John Gittins (London)
H. J. J. Chambers
Thos. Gittins, Jr.,
J. P. Pereira

洽泰洋行
Ah-Tai.
Harman & Co., G., commission agents, ship brokers, and auctioneers
Geo. Harman

義利
E-lee.
Hedge & Co., merchants
Thomas Dunn (absent)
J. A. Coffin
H. W. Churchill
J. L. Hartshorn

同祥
Tung-cheung.
Hunter, W. L., merchant
W. L. Hunter (absent)
J. W. Tilley
Wm. Graham, tea inspector

義和
Yee-wo.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants
T. Pollard
C. King
D. da Roza

怡興
Yee-hein.
Kaw Hong Take & Co., merchants, commission agents, and shipbrokers
Kaw Hong Take
Kaw Eong Hean

天福
Teen-hock.
Love & Co., merchants
J. H. Love
D. H. Love, tea inspector

Lowe, R., Pagoda Anchorage

美打
Me-ta.
Mehta & Co., merchants and commission agents
E. N. Mehta (Canton)
B. S. Mehta (Amoy)
D. N. Saklatwalla (Hongkong)
Dorabjee F. Tumboly
D. D. Talati
M. B. Tolaty (absent)
C. E. Mehta (Amoy)
P. B. Jokhee (do)
D. C. Mehta (Taiwanfoo)
D. N. Mehta (absent)
N. F. Mehta (Takao)

阜成
Fow-sing.
Minchin & Co., merchants and commission agents
G. Minchin
Wongpoa
C. K. Lee
C. H. Key

隆文行
Loong-man-hong.
Newman & Co., public tea inspectors and commission merchants
Walter Newman (absent)
Thos. Fairhurst

裕昌
Yü cheong.
Odell & Leyburn, merchants
John Odell
Frank Leyburn (absent)
Chas. Pye

慶記
Khen-kee.
Ollia & Co., D. D., merchants and commission agents
E. S. Lahier (Hongkong)
D. D. Ollia (Taiwanfoo)
F. C. Keeka
C. B. Kohiar
J. M. Vajifdar (Amoy)
C. F. Shroff (do.)
D. J. Petigurra (Takao)
A. D. Vania (Taiwanfoo)

太茂
Tai-mow.
Oliver & Co., George, merchants
George Oliver (London)
John Pinel (London)
E. A. Crocker
M. H. Featherstonbaugh
R. B. Allen
E. C. Pearce

和記
Wo-kee.
Phillips, Joseph, exchange and share broker and general commission agent

公裕
Kung-eu.
Phipps, Phipps & Co., merchants
A. L. Phipps (absent)
H. G. Phipps
C. D. Smith

阜昌
Fou-chong.
Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co., merchants
M. F. Piatkoff (absent)
J. M. Molchanoff (Hankow)
S. A. Cheerkoff
P. N. Cheredoff

同珍
Tung-chun.
Purdon & Co., merchants
J. A. Maitland (absent)

J. G. Purdon (Shanghai)
C. Cole, tea inspector
W. Church

呤你醫生
Lin-ne-i-sang.

Rennie and Adam, medical practitioners
T. Rennie, M.D. & C.M.
T. B. Adam, M.D. & C.M.

羅弼臣
Lo-be-sun.

Robertson, H. J., architect and builder

隆祥
Loony-cheung.

Rozario & Co., D., commission agents
D. do Rozario

旗昌
Kee-cheang.

Russell & Co., merchants
M. W. Greig, tea inspector
C. A. B. Heath
B. Pereira

新沙孫
Sin-sa-sun.

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants
I. S. Perry, agent

Saunders, Captain J. C., marine surveyor for Lloyd's agents and local insurance offices, Pagoda Anchorage

生記
Sang-kee.

Schoenke, F., watchmaker & photographer

裕興
Yue-foong.

Schönfeld & Co., merchants
F. Schönfeld
Werner Krohn

Shaw, Capt. S. L., marine surveyor for Germanic Lloyd's and local insurance offices, Pagoda Island; residence, Pagoda Anchorage

禪臣
Seem-sun.

Siemssen & Co., merchants
G. Siemssen, tea taster
Geo. P. Lammert

永貞
Wing-ching.

Silverlock & Co., John, merchants
John Silverlock, Jr.

德昌
Tack-ch ong.

Speshiloff, S. S., merchant

順豐
Shun-feng.

Tokmakoff, Molotkoff & Co., merchants
J. F. Tokmakoff (Moscow)
O. J. Molotkoff (Hankow)
A. D. Startseff (Tientsin)
P. N. Shoolingin
V. J. Piterskey

華記
Wha-kee.

Turner & Co., merchants
A. W. Walkinshaw
A. R. Greaves
A. N. Mendes

翁大吳
Yung-tai-ng.

Underwood, J. J., M.B., C.M. Edinr., L.R.C.S.E., medical practitioner, Pagoda Anchorage

韋格士
Wha-cock-tzi.

Weeks, C. D., exchange and general broker, commission agent, and public accountant
C. D. Weeks

FOOCHOW GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Committee—John Odell, chairman; F. Schönfeld, vice-chairman; T. M. Dermer
Secretary—C. D. Weeks

FOOCHOW CLUB.

Chairman—G. Slade
Hon. Treasurer—G. Siemssen
Committee—T. M. Dermer, Thos. Gittins, Wm. Graham, J. L. P. Sanderson, J. C. A. Wingate
Secretary—J. Phillips

FOOCHOW NATIVE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

Committee of Management—T. M. Dermer, (Hon. secretary and treasurer). C. A. Sinclair, J. C. A. Wingate, T. Rennie, M.D., T. B. Adam, M.D.

Medical Officers—Drs. Rennie and Adam

FOOCHOW SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, Pagoda Anchorage.

Committee of Management—British Consul, United States Consul, French Consul, 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—P. L. Warren

Steward—F. A. Ozorio

Missionaries.

南台祈鄉浦尾天主堂

Nan-tay-huan-sun-puo-muy-tsen-chio-tin.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Right Rev. Dr. Salvador Masot, O.P.

南門外澳尾巷天主堂

Nan-moon-Noi-o-muy-hong-tsen-chio-tin.

Rev. Basso, O.P., provincial vicar
Rev. I. Ibanez, O.P.
Rev. J. Cottell, O.P.
Rev. C. Plá, O.P.
Rev. A. Cañal, O.P.
Rev. M. Gimeno, O.P.
Rev. E. Verges
Rev. G. Mann
Rev. E. Sanchez
Rev. J. Valls
Rev. M. Vila
15 Chinese priest missionaries

南門外澳尾巷仁慈堂

Nan-moon-noi-o-muy-hong-yan-tze-tin.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

Under the control of Dominican Sisters.
Mother Joaquina del Sso. Sacramento, superior
Mother Isebel Balenon
Mother Trinidad Romero
Mother Pascuala Viron
200 Foundlings

安立間會

Ang Lik Kang Hoi.

ENGLISH CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. John Wolfe
Rev. R. W. Stewart, M.A. (absent)
Rev. L. Lloyd
Rev. W. Banister
Rev. J. Martin (Hok Ning Foo)
Rev. C. Shaw
B. v S. Taylor, M.B.
Miss Gough, C.E.Z.M.S.
Miss Bushell, F.E.S.

美以美教會

Mi-e-mi-kow-wui.

AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSION.

Rev. Nathan Sites
Rev. Franklin Ohlinger
Rev. Nathan J. Plumb
Rev. M. C. Wilcox
Rev. G. B. Smyth
Miss S. Trask, M.D.
Miss Kate A. Corey, M.D.

美部傳道公會

Mei-pu-chw'en-tao-kung-hwui.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. Caleb C. Baldwin, D.D.
Rev. Charles Hartwell (in city)
Rev. Simeon F. Woodin (absent)
Rev. J. E. Walker (Shao-wu)
Rev. Geo. Hubbard
Mrs. H. L. Peet
Miss Ella J. Newton
Miss Emily Hartwell (in city)
Miss Hannah Woodhull
Miss Kate C. Woodhull, M.D.
Miss Elsie M. Garretson

Masonic Lodge.

FOOCHOW LODGE No. 1912, E.C.

Worshipful Master—Bro Charles Tye
Senior Warden—Bro. H. A. Northey
Junior do. —Bro. C. D. Weeks
Chaplain—Bro. W. Banister
Secretary—Bro. A. C. Marshall
Senior Deacon—Bro. C. W. de St. Croix
Junior do. —Bro. J. Phillips
Inner Guard—Bro. G. G. Uren
Director of Ceremonies—Bro. J. J. Underwood
Steward—Bro. J. C. Saunders

WENCHOW.

Wen-chow-fu, one of the five 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 five 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 at the foundation, and partly also of brick, and measure about four 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 removing dirt or refuse. Wenchow, in this particular, is unique among Chinese cities, which are chiefly remarkable for their excessive filthiness. There are numerous large nunneries and temples in Wenchow. The Custom-house, outside the chief gate, known as the *Shwang Men* or "Double Gate," the Taotai's Yamén, the Prefect's and other public offices in a cluster, and the Foundling Hospital, all 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 articled to tradesmen, or adopted; the girls are betrothed as wives, or employed as house servants. There is also a Beggar's 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 "Conquest" Island abreast of the city. They are both of great antiquity and, with the houses close by, were 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 British Consul and the Customs tide-waiters occupy apartments on the island used by His Majesty, who has left behind him autographs preserved to this day in the adjoining temple. The estimated population of the city is from 83,000 to 100,000.

Wenchow was formerly a great seat of the tea trade, and previous to 1861 was, it is said by some, the only port in the department from 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 overran 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 in the south and to Ningpo in the north. It was thought that on the conversion of Wenchow 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, consisting almost entirely of officials and missionaries. 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 given to foreigners to establish themselves at the port. A large quantity of native opium is produced in the vicinity of Wenchow. 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 bamboos and poles are kept on hand. Wênchow is also celebrated for its bitter oranges. The net value of the foreign imports for the year 1883 was Tls. 272,194, as against Tls. 281,657 in 1882. The export of Congou Tea has been as follows:—1877, 278 piculs; 1878, 680 piculs; 1879, 728 piculs; 1880, 1,284 piculs; 1881, 619 piculs, 1882, 2,243 piculs, and 1883, 754 piculs. In 1883, 100 piculs of Opium were imported, as compared with 181 piculs in 1882. The value of the whole trade of the port for 1883 was Tls. 415,394, compared with Tls. 467,385 in 1882. The only steamer running to Wênchow having been transferred to the American flag, foreign opium has all been diverted back to the old land route *via* Ningpo. Messrs. Russell & Co. have now an Anglo-Chinese agency at the port.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英國領事衙門

Ta Ying-kwok-ling-sz-nya-mun.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Acting Consul—E. H. Parker
Constable—John Compton

GERMANY.

In charge of Interests—E. H. Parker

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Acting Consul—E. H. Parker

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

In charge—E. H. Parker

Imperial Maritime Customs.

甌海關

Ou Hai kwan.

Assistant in charge—E. H. Grimani
Assistant—D. J. Macgowan
Clerk—Saml. Hanisch
Medical Officer—D. J. Macgowan, M.D.
Chinese Clerk—Wong Kwai Ching
Assistant Examiner—P. Cunniffy
Tidewaiters—G. D. Sharnhorst, F. R. Martin

Missionaries.

CHINA INLAND MISSION.

Rev. G. and Mrs. Stott
Rev. J. and Mrs. Whiller
Rev. J. A. Jackson

ENGLISH UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH MISSION.

Rev. W. E. Soothill

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 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 1883 was 7,963 piculs, the same amount as in 1882. Of Tea, there were 127,059 piculs exported in 1883, and 143,332 in 1882; Cotton, 935 piculs in 1883, and 1,324 piculs in 1882. The total value of the trade of the port was Tls. 10,917,050 in 1883; and Tls. 11,670,726, in 1882.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英國領事衙門
Da-ing-koh Ling-z-ngó-meng.
GREAT BRITAIN.
Consul—William M. Cooper
Assistant—W. H. Wilkinson
Post Office Agent—W. H. Wilkinson
Constable—Walter L. Tomlinson

FRANCE.
Agent for Consul General—W. M. Cooper

大美領事衙門
Da-me Ling-s-ngó-meng.
UNITED STATES.
Consul—Edwin Stevens

大德領事衙門
Da tá Ling-z-ngó-meng.
GERMANY.
Acting Vice-Consul—Edwin Stevens

DENMARK.
Vice-Consul—W. M. Cooper

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.
Consul—W. M. Cooper

大瑞咸瑯咸領事衙門
Da-sae-whe-nau-way Ling-z ngó-meng.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY.
Acting Vice-Consul—Y. A. Gubboy

大荷蘭領事衙門
Da-who lan Ling-z-ngó-meng.
NETHERLANDS.
Acting Consul—Julius Hartmann

Imperial Maritime Customs.

浙海關
Ché Hae-kwan.

Commissioner—H. Kopsch
Assistants—J. W. Innocent, W. G. Lay, H. Brosche
Tidesurveyor and Harbour Master—A. Kliene
Examiners—W. Youngson, R. Goodridge
Tide-waiters—T. Macphail, T. H. Kingsley, F. Haughton, G. Baldwin, Ph. Mondini, F. J. Allsborn, J. Wright, J. T. Truby

CHINHAI STATION.
Assist. Tidesurveyor—Geo. Clarke

LIGHT KEEPERS.
Tiger Island—Ku Ah-hsiao and two assistants
Square Island—Chen Chang-yung and three assistants

巡捕房
Tshung-bu-wong.

TAOTAI'S POLICE.
Controller—J. C. Watson
Sergeant—John Willis
Interpreter—
Constables—10 Chinese

Insurances.

Davidson & Co., agents—
Lloyd's
North China Insurance Company
Canton Insurance Office, Limit d
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.
China Fire Insurance Company, Ld.
New York Life Insurance Company
Commercial Union Assurance Company of London—Life

Hartmann, J., agent—
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld.
Chinese Insurance Co.
Hanseatic Fire Insurance Company

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., agents—
Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited

Wadman & Co., E., agents—
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
Imperial Fire Insurance

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.
Davidson & Co. agents

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Davidson & Co., agents

SIEMSSEN & CO.'S STEAMERS.
J. Hartmann, agent

Bank.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Limited)
Davidson & Co., agents

Merchants, Professions, and Trades.

廣源
Kwóng-nyün.

Davidson & Co., merchants
William Davidson (absent)
Robt. M. Davidson
Patrick Davidson
Geo. Davidson

美益
Mé-yik.

Hartmann, J., merchant
Julius Hartmann

甯順
Nying jing.

McCaslin & Co., merchants and commission agents
C. M Caslin

利生
Li-seng.

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants
S. S. Beniamin, agent
I. A. Ezra

新沙遜
Sing-sa-sun.

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants
Y. A. Gubboy, agent
M. Nissim

華順
Wó-j ng.

Wadman & Co., merchants
E. Wadman

鴻昌洋
Hung-chong-ye ng-hong.

Wong & Co., C. T., merchants
C. T. Wong
W. King Kow, manager
K. Oyey Beng

Pilots.

P. M. Pedersen, lugger *Teazer*
J. Smith, cutter *Orphan*

Missionaries.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. F. F. Gough, M.A. (absent)
Rev. J. Bates
Rev. J. C. Hoare, M.A.
Rev W. L. Groves, M.A.
Mrs. Russell
Miss Laurence
Rev. A. Elwin (Hangchow) absent
Rev. J. H. Sedgwick do.
Rev. C. B. Nash do.
Rev. J. H. Horsburgh do.
Dr. D. Main do.
Rev. J. D. Valentine (Shaouhying)
Rev. A. R. Fuller do.

大美長老國公會

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

Rev. John and Mrs. Butler
Rev. W. J. McKee and Mrs. McKee
Miss S. A. Warner
Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Judson (Hangchow)
F. V. and Mrs. Mills do.

AMERICAN SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

Rev. J. L. Stuart (Hangchow)
Rev. A. Sydenstricken do.
Mrs. A. E. Randolph do.
Miss Helen Kirkland do.

奉化縣

Fung-hua Hsien.

CHINA INLAND MISSION.

Rev. James Williamson (Funghwa)
W. D. Rudland (Taichow)
G. Stott (Wenchow)
J. A. Jackson do.
J. J. Meadows (Shaohying)
W. Douthwaite (absent)
A. W. Whiller (Wenchow)

ENGLISH UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH MISSION.

Rev. F. and Mrs. Galpin
Rev. R. and Mrs. Swallow
Rev. W. E. Soothill (Wenchow)

大美浸禮公會

Da Me Tsing-li-kong-we.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION.

Rev. Horace Jenkins (Shaoshing)
Mrs. H. M. Jenkins (absent)
Rev. J. R. and Mrs. F. D. Goddard
Rev. E. C. Lord, D.D., & Mrs. F. B. Lord
S. P. Barchet, M.D. and Mrs. M. E. Barchet
Rev. G. L. Mason, and Mrs. E. K. Mason (Shaoshing)
Rev. J. S. and Mrs. Adams (Kinghwa)
Miss E. Inveen

寧波天主堂

Ning-Po-Tieng-Tchau T'ang.

CATHOLIC MISSION OF CHEKIANG PROVINCE.

Mgr. P. M. Reynaud, Bishop of Fussulan
J. B. Bret (Ningpo)
A. R. Guillot do.
J. M. Rizzi do.
I. Urgé do.
A. Heckmann do.
D. V. Procacci do.
B L. Ibarruthy do.
J. Lesoin do.
C. E. Mustel do.
P. L. Ferrand do.

舟山海

Chu-san Ting-hay.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

At Ningpo, "Maison de Jésus Enfant"—Marie Louise Solomiac, supérieure, Louise Louv, Elisabeth Lethimonnior, Françoise Giovanelli, Stéphanie Muhlinghahs, Germaine Dauverchain, Joseph Cayrel, Vincent Guillon, Marie Inbert, Augustine Perreaud, Ermenegilde Montiglio

At Tinghai (Chusan), "Maison de la Présentation"—Marie Archenault, supérieure, Philomène Gilbert, Cècile Roddier, Joseph Perrin

At Hangchow, "Maison de St. Vincent"—Adèle Faure, supérieure, Gabrielle Perboyre, Angelique Luscan, Marie Duparc, Madelaine Rouvière, Vincent Ricaud

濟寧院

Tzy-Ping Yuen.

At Ningpo, "Hospital St. Joseph"—Thérese Dereu, supérieure, Vincent Lacote, Jeanne Ridez, Marie Théron, Madelaine Rattat

RIVER WHANGPOO
AMERICAN SETTLEMENT
KEW OR TONG
SOOCHOW CREEK
BRITISH SETTLEMENT
FRENCH CONCESSION
CITY
Astor House Hotel
Electric Company
Portuguese Club
Lower Boat Hgs
PUBLIC GARDEN
Margery Memorial
Ever Victorious Army Memorial
H.B.M. Consulate
Comptoire d'Escompte
H.B.M. Supreme Court
P.&O.S.N.Co
Chartered Bank of I.A.&C
Lyceum Theatre
General Hospital
Custom's Examination Shed
Oriental Bank
Chartered Mercantile Bank
Custom House
H.&S. Bank
Agra Bank
British Post Office
Shanghai Club
Time Ball
Messageries Maritimes
Consulat de France
French Post Office
S. Joseph's Church
Club Concordia
Temperance Hall
Cathedral
Municipal Council
Local Post Office
Central Police Station
Little North Gate
North Gate
French Municipal Hall
Chinese Hospital
London Mission Chapel
Old Cemetery
Lower Police Station
Silk Filature
Village
School
Mixed Court
Public Market
Raquet Courts
H.B.M. Jail
Police Station
Polytechnic
Ningpo Joss House
French Road to Sicawei
Horse Bazaar
DEFENCE CREEK
Race Course
STREET PLAN
of the
BRITISH AND FRENCH
CONCESSIONS
AT
SHANGHAI.
Scale
J. Bartholomew, Edinr.

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 Kiang-su, in latitude 31.15 north, and longitude 121.29 east of Greenwich, at the junction of the rivers Hwang-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 Yangtsze. 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 fifteen 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. After repeated efforts to induce the Chinese authorities to deepen it, a dredger was recently built for the purpose, but has not yet been brought into use.

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. It was captured by the British forces on 19th June, 1842.

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 extends backward 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 November, 1882 at Tls. 10,340,650, that in Hongkew at Tls. 3,550,660, an advance since 1880 of seventy per cent. The assessed value of the land in the French Concession was Tls. 2,306,677 in 1880. The Chamber of Commerce in 1882 valued the lands in the three Settlements at Tls. 24,355,000 and the merchandise in stock at Tls. 32,645,000, together equal to fourteen and a quarter millions sterling. 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 grounds 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 Inspector-General Sir Robert 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, lighthouses have been erected on West Volcano, Showeishan, North Saddle, Gutzlaff, Bonham, and Steep 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 September, 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. At this time a Volunteer force was formed among the foreign residents, under the command of Captain, now Sir Thomas Wade, which did really good service. The battle of "Muddy Flat," when in conjunction with the Naval forces, they drove the Imperialists from the neighbourhood of the Settlements and burned their camps, was fought on 4th April, 1854. 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 headquarters of which were for some years, and according to the original regulations ought still to 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. 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 General, 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 on 27th November, 1863, which virtually ended the rebellion. A monument in memory of the officers who fell stands at the north end of the Bund. 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, 1879, 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.M.B. 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, 1881. Many important improvement have been proposed, but they have yet to receive the sanction of the various governments. The Ministers at Peking have suggested some radical alterations, but these are so opposed to the necessities of the city that the residents for their own preservation are bound to offer a strenuous resistance, and it is therefore probable that the new Regulations will not come into force for some time. 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 should the new Regulations ever become law. The qualification for councillors North of the Yang-king-pang 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. A revision of the Reglements for the French Concession is now under consideration. 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 1883 amounted to Tls. 387,490.09, and was derived as follows:—

Land Tax, four-tenths of 1 per cent.	Tls. 54,033.61
General Municipal Rate, Foreign Houses, 8 per cent.	39,705.13
General Municipal Rate, Native Houses, 10 per cent.	89,719.85
Contribution from Toutai as Commutation of Wharfage Dues	10,185.00
Licences, principally opium ships and jinrickshas	82,824.07
Local Post Office Tls. 4,663.91; Sale of Stores Tls. 6,246.76	10,915.67
Market Building Tls. 5,100.00; Site Deposit Tls. 15,000.00 ...	20,100.00
Sinking Fund Tls. 13,497.94, Interest Tls. 3,577.78	17,075.72
Miscellaneous Tls. 6,000.42, Surplus 1882 Tls. 11,920.62	17,921.04
Debenture Loans, 1883	45,000.00
	Tls. 387,490.09

The Expenditure for the same year was Tls. 388,920.59, and may be divided as under:—

Police Department	Tls. 69,751.83
Sanitary Department, including Hospitals	33,18[illegible].7
Lighting Tls. 18,328.53, Water Supply Tls. 3,333.33	21,661.86
Public Works, including Garden, Cemeteries, and outside roads	158,163.78
Land and Buildings	5,[illegible]54.16
Secretariat, Legal and General	31,[illegible]82.18
Interest, and Sinking Fund	17,173.18
Volunteers Tls. 7,479.36, Fire Department Tls. 3,598.59	11,057.95
Town Band Tls. 6,551.60, Museum Tls. 500, Library Tls. 100	7,151.60
Education 1,696.32, Local Post Office 4,209.56	5,905.88
Redemption of 1875 Loan	27,800.00
	Tls. 388,920.59

The Duties on Merchandise, formerly the largest source of revenue, were abandoned in 1881, and in place thereof the Land and Foreign House taxes were raised one-third and native house tax one-fourth; most of the Licence fees were also increased. The Municipal Revenue and Expenditure for 1884 was estimated at Tls. 306,191.

The Revenue of the French Concession for 1883 was Tls. 122,681.50. The sources from which it was derived were:—

Land Tax, four tenths of 1 per cent.	Tls. 8,771.35
Foreign House Tax, 4 per cent.	2,445.84
Native House Tax, 8 per cent.	26,014.69
Licences, principally jinrickshas, brothels and opium shops	43,569.62
Cleaning and Lighting Rates and other Taxes	21,468. 4
Paid by the Taotai and rent of quays and jetties	16,134.38
Miscellaneous receipts	4,277.48
	Tls. 122,681.50

The Expenditure amounted to Tls. 117,461.64:—

Secretariat	Tls. 23,472.67
Public Works (including Lighting)	65,805.79
Police	28,183. 8
	Tls. 117,461.64

The revenue and expenditure for 1884 was estimated at Tls. 129,614.

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 Pootung; 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 Manilamen and other Asiatics. While the adult European male population had decreased since the census of 1870 by 110, the number of women and children had increased by 641, that is they had nearly trebled 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 800 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 last census (June, 1880) were:—In the British Settlement 68,652, in Hongkew 25,323, in Foreign Hongs 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. The number of residents both foreign and native has increased since the last census, 1880, but no estimate has been published. 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 51 foreigners and 224 natives for the north of the Yang-king-pang, and 40 foreigners and 33 natives for the French Concession. The number of police for the Cosmopolitan Settlement was formerly much smaller, the force having been reorganized and considerably increased last year. As the natives have to be tried by their own authorities, and bribery doubtless works its effects in Shanghai as elsewhere in China, the difficulties of organizing and efficiently working such a small force are considerable. 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 during the past twelve years has ranged from 22.3 per thousand (in 1875) to 37 per thousand in 1881 and 35.6 per thousand in 1883. The increase in the death rate during the last three years is attributed to the unusual prolongation of the period of damp heat, the increase in the native population, and the increase in the number of women and children. Partial outbreaks of cholera have occurred five times in recent years, there having been sixteen deaths amongst foreigners from this cause in 1877, the same number the next year, thirteen in 1881, fifteen in 1882, and twenty-three in 1883, but the great majority of the cases occurred among the ships in harbour. Five foreign residents succumbed to this disease in 1882

and four in 1883. If we exclude non-residents the rate has varied from 19 per 1,000 in 1876, to 28.6 per 1,000 in 1883, a rate which, with the one exception of 1883, compares favourably with that of large towns in Europe* The Health Officer in a late 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 delightful 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. On January 17th, 1878 the river was frozen over at Woosung. 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. In late years very severe gales have become more frequent. 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 Jessfield, 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. It is now proposed to considerably extend its area by reclaiming the foreshore.

* The Health Officer in his Report for 1881 said: "For reasons detailed in 1870 the death rate given in these reports not intended for comparison with the returns of similarly peopled towns at home, and ought not to be so used." This remark no doubt to a considerable extent true, but at the same time it must be remembered that the "conditions peculiar to Shanghai," which he enumerated in 1870, have become greatly modified since then, and that the foreign population, and the conditions of life in Shanghai are becoming every year more like those of a home city.

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 desire of the Municipal Councils to keep the monopoly in their own hands retarded for many years the inauguration of water works, but a public company has now been established, which furnishes a continuous supply of filtered water at moderate rates. The Electric light was introduced in 1882; lamps have been erected at the wharves and on the principal thoroughfares, but it has not yet proved quite satisfactory.

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, and in connection with which there is a time-ball on the French Bund. Under the direction of this institution, a complete system of meteorological observations, to embrace the whole of the China Seas, is being inaugurated. The Shanghai Club occupies a large and elaborate building at one end of the English Bund. It cost Tls. 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 new premises in the Canton Road. 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 a battalion of four 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 now two hundred and eighty-six members, almost all of whom are effective. 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 building for which, although only completed in 1877, is already found inadequate and so badly situated that a new one is proposed. There are also 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 Masonic Club, 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, Racquet, 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 have 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 that of the Eastern Extension Company last year, there being now two distinct lines of communication with Europe. An overland line to Tientsin was opened in December 1881, which has recently been extended to within twelve miles of Peking. There is also a line west to Hankow and south as far as Foochow. 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. A scheme for Tramways in the settlements was sanctioned some time ago, but has not yet been commenced. In 1877 the property of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, a foreign association owning the principal lines of steamers trading to the Yangtsze 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 Hongkew. The China Merchants' Company, which in the interval had increased their fleet to twenty-six vessels and also their landed property at Shanghai, Tientsin and elsewhere, sold the whole of their property to Messrs. Russell & Co. in August last for the sum of five and a quarter million taels, about one and a third millions sterling. There are three other locally owned lines of steamers running on the coast and the river Yangtsze. Several manufactories under both native and foreign auspices have sprung up of late years, and would considerably increase were it not that the native authorities are offering the most determined opposition to any manufactures under the control of foreigners.

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," the rebuilding of the "Astor House" in 1876-77, and subsequently of the "Hotel des Colonies" in the French Concession, 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*, and two semi-religious weeklies. There are two native daily papers, the *Shun-pao* and the *Hu-pao*. These are sold at the price of eight cash, equal to a farthing and a half, and have a very large circulation. 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. Shanghai was made a port of Registry for British ships in 1874. All foreign hongs and even private houses have to give themselves fancy Chinese names, by which only they are known to the natives. The system is, however, found to have its conveniences. Jinrickshas to the number of 2,500 1,500 passenger wheelbarrows, and 200 horse vehicles ply for hire in the Settlements.

The currency of Shanghai is the tael weight 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 Yangtsze 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 1868 was sixty-five million Taels. It rose to double that amount in 1881, but the last two years have shown a great decline. The total trade in foreign bottoms, import and export for 1883, as given by the Customs Statistical Department, was Haikwan Tls. 110,433,531, equal to $169,500,000 or thirty-one millions sterling, a decline of ten per cent. on the previous year, which was 122,750,226, equal to $188,000,000 or thirty-five millions sterling, against Haikwan Tls. 141,921,357, equal to $220,000,000 or forty-two millions sterling in 1881, a decline of about seventeen per cent. Up to 1881 the value of the trade had steadily increased. The estimated value of imports from Foreign Countries in 1883 was Tls. 5,400,000 less than in 1882 and Tls. 18,700,000 less than in 1881, the decrease being accounted for almost entirely through a falling off in the imports from Great Britain and India, and as regards the estimated value of the exports and re-exports to foreign countries there was a decrease of Haikwan Tls. 1,400,000 from 1882 and of Tls. 5,600,000 from 1881. Throughout the two years the value of most of the principal articles of import as well as the quantities imported and delivered continued to decline. The import (46,174 piculs) of foreign opium of all sorts was only a very slight increase on that of 1882, which shewed a falling off of over 9,600 piculs as compared with the previous year. This is attributed to an increased production of and demand for native opium, the quality of which is now much superior to what it formerly was. There was a decrease in the export of black tea of 3,000 piculs and of over 65,000 piculs in the two years, and in Green tea of 86,600 or 145,000 piculs for the two years. The export of Silk amounted to 41,800 piculs against 44,660 piculs the previous year, 45,862 piculs in 1881, and 68,950 piculs in 1880. The import trade may be summarised as follows:—

Imports of Foreign Goods from Great Britain...	Tls. 16,288,698
Imports of Foreign Goods from India	17,153,693
Imports of Foreign Goods from Hongkong	6,190,846
Imports of Foreign Goods from Japan	3,224,349
Imports of Foreign Goods from United States	2,692,956
Imports of Foreign Goods from Continent of Europe ...	2,204,280
Imports of Foreign Goods from Straits and Australia ...	941,481
Imports of Foreign Goods from Chinese Ports	477,823
Imports of Foreign Goods from other Countries	556,459
	Hk. Tls. 49,530,585

Of this amount to the value of Haikwan Tls. 38,069,276 was re-exported, namely to the Yangtsze ports Hk. Tls. 19,802,243, to the Northern ports Hk. Tls. 11,096,370, to Ningpo and Southern ports Hk. Tls. 6,028,208, to Japan Hk. Tls. 575,648, to Hongkong Hk. Tls. 381,954, and to Foreign Countries Hk. Tls. 184,853, leaving a balance for local consumption and stock of Hk. Tls. 11,461,309.

Imports of Opium... ...	Tls. 16,367,739	Imports of Sandalwood ...	Tl. 468,925
Imports of Cotton Goods...	15,605,059	Imports of Biche de Mer ...	375,764
Imports of Metals... ...	3,545,429	Imports of Birds' Nests ...	289,504
Imports of Woollen Goods.	3,381,690	Imports of Matches ...	264,863
Imports of Seaweed ...	936,304	Imports of Pepper	209,834
Imports of Coal...	899,349	Imports of Sapanwood	185,710
Imports of Timber ...	726,508	Imports of Needles	164,853
Imports of Kerosine Oil ...	631,123	Imports of Sundries	4,408,405
Imports of Dyes and Colours	563,608		
Imports of Ginseng	505,895		Hk. Tls. 49,530,585

Imports to the value of Tls. 1,228,651 were sent to the interior under Transit Passes; Metals, Coal and Sugar being the principal articles thus conveyed. The imports in foreign bottoms of native produce not re-exported amounted to Hk. Tls. 5,516,709.

The total values of Exports and Re-exports of Native Produce to Foreign Countries, Hongkong, and Chinese ports were :—

Exports and Re-exports of Silk	Tls. 18,202,419
Exports and Re-exports of Tea	10,8 9,516
Exports and Re-exports of Raw Cotton	3,338,·54
Exports and Re-exports of Sugar	3,269,050
Exports and Re-exports of Rice (exclusive of Tribute)...	2,5 5,631
Exports and Re-exports of Paper	1,782,827
Exports and Re-exports of Straw Braid	1,464,160
Exports and Re-exports of Medicines...	1,165,072
Exports and Re-exports of Tobacco	1,1 7,375
Exports and Re-exports of Nankeens...	89 ,753
Exports and Re-exports of Hemp	6 3,611
Exports and Re-exports of Hides	590,247
Exports and Re-exports of Wax...	5 9,704
Exp rts and Re-exports of Fans...	521,727
Exports and Re-exports of Sundries...	8,385,891
	Hk. Tls. 55,386,237

Of this amount there was sent to

Great Britain	Tls. 12,46 ,063	Northern Ports	Tls. 8,775,849
Continent of Europe ...	7,73 ,153	Yangtsze Ports	8,69 ,648
United States	4,6 5,962	Southern Ports	7,726, 26
Japan	862,7 9	Hongkong for Chinese Ports	2,277,568
Hongkong, Straits & India	1,743,910		
Other Foreign Countries	465,359		
To Foreign Countries, Hk. Tls	27,914,246	To Chinese Ports, Hk. Tls.	27,471,991

The goods for Export brought down under Transit Passes amounted to only Tls. 689,006, almost all of which was Waste Silk and Cocoons.

The total of entrances and clearances for the year were—

Steamers	3,925	Tonnage	3,576,682
Sailing Vessels	863	Tonnage	266,814
	4,788		3,843,496

Of which 95 steamers and 23 sailing vessels entered, and 218 steamers 112 sailing vessels cleared in ballast. The total carrying trade was divided amongst the different flags as under :—

	Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing.	Tonnage.	Total.	Tonnage.	Duties.
British	2,307	1 991,1 6	273	111,710	2 580	2,102,926	Tls. 1,794,294
Chinese... ...	1,168	1,150 171	279	28 384	1,447	1,178 555	„ 211,9 9
French	67	142,618	...	...	67	142,6 8	„ 332 024
Japanese ...	207	171,893	41	18,660	248	190,553	„ 157,262
German	100	79 736	65	24,213	165	103,949	„ 73 918
American ...	18	1,776	133	58,756	151	60,532	„ 52,309
Other Countries	58	39,302	72	25,061	130	64,363	„ 24,251
On Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 1,0 5, 54

The total Customs Revenue for the year was Haikwan Tls. 3,651,121, consisting of

Import Duties, exclusive of Opium	Tls. 1,6 0,583
Export Duties do.	689,447
Coast Trade Duties do.	166,976
On Opium, Import, Export and Coast Trade	1,0 5,154
Tonnage Dues	139,714
Transit Dues...	39,247
	Hk. Tls. 3,651,121

Of the Imports at all the Treaty ports from foreign countries sixty-five and a half per cent. passed through Shanghai, and of the Exports forty 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.

大英欽差刑錢司衙門

Ta Ying hsing-ch'ien-sih-ssu ya-mén.

Chief Justice—Sir R. T. Rennie
Assistant Judge—R. A. Mowat
Chief Clerk and Private Secretary—T. G. Smith
Clerk, Civil Department—M. Jones
do. Criminal Department—W. S. Percival
Chief Usher—T. Hore
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Third do. —G. Brown

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Chief Engineer—Wm. B. Buyers
Second do. —A. C. Tweedie
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Chief Engineer—R. Lent
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Chief Engineer—G. H. Ferguson
Second do. —A. Cairncross
Third do. —A. Shields

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Second do. —C. T. Dale
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Second do. —W. C. Sandeman
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Second do. —C. B. Buyers
Third do. —H. M. William

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Second do. —C. M. Green
Third do. —E. Ballard
Chief Engineer—Wm. Spears
Second do. —J. Mackenzie
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(17) 永寧 "YUNG-NING."

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Third do. —J. J. Wade
Pilot—John Wilson
Chief Engineer—R. S. Harvey
Second do. —J. Kirk
Third do. —W. Brock

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Chief Officer—E. Sandsted
Second do. —G. Clark
Third do. —C. Larsen
Chief Pilot—W. P. Johnson
Chief Engineer—J. Ferrier
Second do. —A. Brown
Third do. —F. Parker

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Chief Officer—W. S. Williams
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Third do. —H. P. Ellis
Chief Pilot—C. Bretfeld
Chief Engineer—A. Ferguson
Second do. —A. Air

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Chief Pilot—F. Carlson
Chief Engineer—R. R. Turkington
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Second do. —
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Second do. —H. Rodger

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Captain—T. Bassett
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R. I. Fearon (New York)
E. G. Low
J. K. Cunningham (Japan)
R. H. Pye (Amoy)
H. O. Jeyes (Amoy)
H. C. V. de Figueiredo

行琴利德
Tuh le-jin.

Fentum, G. B., professor of music, 1, Sunkiang Road

Ferguson, A., share and general broker, 19a, Foochow Road

Fergusson, J. C., C.E., consulting engineer, 25, Kiangse Road

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Fisher, Dr. J. C., medical practitioner

理地會
Way-de-le.

Fisler, L. F., portrait and landscape photographer, 14F, Foochow Road

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館書公商
Kwang-yik-shū-kun.

Fonseca & Co., printers, 13, Peking Road
Aug. X. Rozario
J. F. d'Aquino

泰萬
Van-tah.

Forrester & Co., merchants, 6, Foochow Road
Wm. Forrester
W. N. Beatty
C. H. Nail

茂英
Ying-mow.

Francis & Co., R., 10, Peking Road
Robert Francis

Franzenbach, L., metallurgist, 33, Rue de Consulat

泰豐
Foong-t'a.

Frazar & Co., merchants, 7, Kiukiang Road
Everett Frazar (New York)
W. S. Wetmore
John Lindsley (Yokohama)
R. F. Eastlack
M. G. de Souza

行興鴻
Fung-hing-hong.

Fung Hing Hong, 37, French Bund
L. Keng-yam, manager
L. Seck Long, do.
T. W. Song
T. Lian Bee
F. Tsoo-chang
T. Pat-chong
K. Y. Wong
S. P. York

記京新
Sin-king-che.

Gamman & Co., 20, Foochow Road
E. Gamman

German and Scandinavian Sailors' Home, Yang King Pang
J. C. Williams, proprietor
A. T. Olsen, manager

泰順南
Nan-shun-tai.

Gesseit, A., broker and general commission merchant, 60, French Bund
A. Gesseit
F. A. Gesseit
H. C. Chow

記仁
Zung-ke.

Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants, The Bund
A. G. Wood
A. McLeod
F. G. White
C. S. Sharp
H. Sheppard
E. Halton, Jr.
H. R. Kinnear
Ramsay G. Gibb
E. C. Ozorio

行洋和公
Koong-Wo.

Gilmour, David, public silk inspector, Hankow Road
D. Gilmour (absent)
Arthur Anderson
Claude A. Rees

行洋隆興
Hsing-loong.
Gipperich and Burchardi, merchants, 4 and 5, Szechuen Road
E. Gipperich
Fr. A. Burchardi
W. Klein
J. Haalcke

行洋和敦
Tun-wo.
Gore-Booth, E. H., broker, The Club

Gore-Booth, R. H., The Club

Green, Mrs., milliner and dressmaker, Nanking Road

Gronner & Co., A., merchants and commission agents, 15, Szechuen Road
A. Hoflich

F. Mesquita

慎福
Sui-hsing.
Gubbay, Reuben A., bill and bullion broker, 4, Sassoon Buildings, 19, Nanking Road

埃仑
Zien-ai.
Guieu Frères, bakers, wine and spirit importers, storekeepers and commission agents, Rue Montauban, and at Haiphong and Hanoi
C. Guieu
L. Guieu
E. Villard

豐恒老
Lau hung-foong.
Habibbhoy, Ahmedbhoy, merchant, Kiangse Road
Jairazbhoy Luccumsey, manager

豐恒新
Sin hung-foong.
Habibbhoy, Rehemoobhoy, merchant, Kiangse Road
Jairazbhoy Luccumsey, manager

Hagart & Co., merchants, 3, Kiukiang Road
C. Cromie, agent

德泰
Tuck-tai
Hague, F., corner of Szechuen and Hankow Roads

生醫馬星龍
Loong sing Ma E-sang
Hall, H. E., veterinarian and shoeing smith, Rue des Pères, French Concession

生医何
Hoh E-sang.
Hall, J. Ward, D.D.S., dental surgeon, 1, The Bund

司公利福
Fuh-le Hung-see.
The Hall & Holtz Co-operative Company, shipchandlers, provision importers, wine and spirit merchants, furniture manufacturers, jewellers, drapers, outfitters, tailors, upholsterers, house furnishers, bakers, &c., &c. Office and Stores, Nanking Road; Steam Factory, Soochow Road; Bakery, Szechuen Road
H. Everall
W. H. Short
E. Byrne (absent)
H. Dyer
} managers
W. W. Clifford, secretary
A. R. Bowman
F. F. Carion
J. P. Cottam
Frank Dallas
B. R. Grayston
James Gurney
W. Hayward
Hector Kirby
W. S. Marten
M. J. Michae
D. O'Rourke
W. G. Palin
Jno. C. Quick
C. J. Rawlinson
S. B. Remedios
A. E. Roger
J. A. Stewart
Chas. J. Stewart
M. de Souza
Jno. Wilson

太華
Wah-ta.

Harris, Goodwin & Co., merchants, 21, Kiukiang Road
E. E. Harris (London)
F. Goodwin (Birmingham)
J. W. Broadbent
V. F. Senna
S. S. Lowe (Hongkong)
E. Austin (Singapore)

行味哈
Har-vee-hong.

Harvie, J. Alexr., merchant and commission agent, 28, Kiangse Road
J. A. Harvie

Harvie, Wm. Morrison, importing and commission agent, 5, Thorne's Buildings, Ningpo Road

妹 記
Mae-szing.

Harris, Wilmer, public accountant, 4, Peking Road

生醫栢
Pah E-sang.

Henderson, Macleod, and Milles
Edward Henderson, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin., municipal surgeon and health officer, 2, Shantung Road
Neil Macleod, M.D., C.M., Edin., medical officer to U.S. Consulate General, 4, Hongkong Road
W. Jennings Milles, F.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lon., 2, Shantung Road
(Surgeons to Chinese Hospital)

利波
Poo-le.

Hermitage Hotel, Sicaway
Mrs. Anna Höflich, proprietrix

昌裕
Yew-chong.

Hewett & Co., merchants, 8, Peking Road
W. Hewett, Junr. (London)
F. Hewett, (Do.)
H. J. Such
F. W. Such
F. Grose
E. da Silva

文淘
Hae-wan.

Hey, E., general broker, auctioneer, and commission merchant, 65, Rue Montauban

昌永
Yuen-chang.

Hirsbrunner & Co., watchmakers, jewellers, and general importers, 1, Nanking Road
John Hirsbrunner
John MacGregor

茂增
Tzun-mow.

Hirsbrunner, Jas., general merchant and commission agent, 7, Siking Road, corner of Honan Road
Jas. Hirsbrunner
Chas. A. Brunner (Tientsin)
G. Ernest Knopp

兆豐
Chaou-foong.

Hogg, E. Jenner, 10, Peking Road

記義
Ne-ke.

Holliday, Wise & Co., merchants, Kiangse and Foochow Roads
C. J. Holliday
F. Anderson
J. W. Williamson
F. E. Nichol
A. Ross
L. Barretto
A. do Rozario
S. A. de Souza

Honan Road Dispensary
Jas. W. Mactavish

廣器機飛合
Kwan Cheon Ki He hon.

Hongkew Iron Works, 1113 and 1114, Broadway, Hongkew
Kwan Cheong & Co., proprietors, engineers, boilermakers, iron founders, ship builders, contractors, and dealers in engineers' and ships' stores
Leong Fungsai, manager
Lum Wanchuen, assist. manager
E. W. Clements, engineer supdt.
Hü Kaipong, engineer
Li Choichee, accountant

Hongkew Hotel, Broadway
W. A. Watson, proprietor
E. H. Stone
G. W. Freeman

金巴咪也
Ching-pa mi-a.
Hongkew Toilet Club, Broadway
F. Klampermeyer, proprietor, surgical assistant and nurse
Louis Buaoi
H. Dultin

Hongkew Medical Hall, Whangpoo Road
Mactavish and Lehmann
Jas. W. Mactavish
Stewart M. McLeish
Jas. Whitton

庄肉羊牛順德
Tuh-unzg-niew-yang-nioh-tsong.
Hopkins, Mrs. Lavinia, butcher and cattle dealer, Szechuen Road

Hopkins, G. G., broker, Foochow Road

里采密
Mih-ts'áy-le.
Hotel des Colonies, A. Seisson & Co., Rue Montauban
A. Seisson (absent)
Ch. Brown
U. Videau
H. Decoppet, steward
J. Bruine, cook
V. Duval, clerk
G. Borton

書枝
Shu-chi.
Hotel-garni, 5, Nanking Road
Mrs. Iburg, proprietrix

行洋厘華
Wah-lee.
How, A. J., 1, Hongkong Road

報滬林字
Zz-ling Hu-pao.
"Hu Pao," Chinese Daily News, 15, Hankow Road
Pickwoad & Co., proprietors

洋泰行
Hang-ta.
Hunt, W. E. public silk inspector and commission agent, 46, Kiangse Road

和慶洋
Ho-ching.
Hutchings, C. H., general broker, shipping and commission agent, 4, Peking Road

行洋源生
Sing-yuen-yang-hong.
Hyde, Hertz & Co., 17, Peking Road.
Wm. W. Hyde (absent)
Henry Hertz
T. Craven
E. Foreshaw

行琴普亨
Ye-poo-ching-hong.
Iburg, J. C. H., teacher of music and piano tuner, 5 and 6, Nanking Road

茂公
Kung-mow.
Ilbert & Co., merchants and auctioneers 2, Kiukiang Road
A. Ilbert
J. Beattie
S. Walker
J. M. E. Machado

平公
Koong-bing.
Iveson & Co., merchants, 13, Nanking Road
Egbert Iveson (absent)
A. A. Ranken (London)
Robert H. Artindale (absent)
W. C. Ward
A. B. Rex
J. Ambrose
C. Iburg
W. C. Murray
J. L. Jensen

記利
Le-ke.
Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy & Co., merchants
Ta-lay building, French Bund
A. Hassumbhoy, manager
M. Rahimtoolabhoy (absent)

利 廣
Kwang li.

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, 1, Kiukiang Road

和 怡
E-wo.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants, Bund
J. J. Keswick
Herbert Smith
B. A. Clarke (Hankow)
E. Ward
D. Glass, Hongkew Wharf
E. H. Kenney
H. T. Allan
R. Inglis
G. T. Veitch
Jas. McKie
H. C. Macleod
E. T. Blair
W. E. Allum
H. Maitland
A. E. Reynell
J. T. MacEwen
J. J. Bell Irving
L. Roustan (absent)
C. Gatti
R. Kennedy
T. F. Hough
J. W. Mackenzie
E. Cousins, Tientsin
A. Yvanovich
E. J. de Couto
A. F. de Sá
L. A. Tavares
Lino J. Sa

Jeanrenand, Charles, commission agent, Peking Road

祥 發
Tseang-fat.

Joseph, I., 16, Szechuen Road

大 成
Dzing-da.

Jürgens, H., general broker, commission agent, & auctioneer, 13, Szechuen Road

Just & Grobien, bill and bullion brokers
F. Grobien
H. Z. Just (Hongkong)

臧 有
Ju-way.

Juvet, Leo, importer of watches, clocks, musical boxes, &c., 7, Siking Road, corner of Honan Road
James Hirsbrunner, agent for China

Kelly, M. S., general broker, auctioneer, and commission agent, Nanking Road

發 別
Bih-fah.

Kelly & Walsh, printers, publishers, wholesale and retail booksellers, stationers, news agents and tobacconists; agents for *Hongkong Daily Press*, The Bund
Thomas Brown
John West
J. T. Smith
Geo. Brinkworth
John Morris
C. A. Xavier
W. Purcell

別 發 印 字 房
Bih-fah-yin-zz-vong.

Printing Office, Nanking Road
John Morris, manager

蘇 江 葉 水 廠
Kiang-sü-yeak-shui-tsong.

Kiangsoo Acid and Soap Works, Soochow creek, near Stone Bridge
Major Bros., proprietors and directors
F. Mann, manager

恒 有
Yew-hung.

Kingsmill, Thos. W., civil engineer and architect, 24, Nanking Road
Brenan Atkinson

利 順
Sun-lee.

Kirchner & Böger, merchants, Kiangse Road
A. Kirchner
H. Böger (absent)
F. Naudin

記利
Le che.

Lalcaca, E. P., general broker, 4, Kiangse Road

興泰
Ta-hsing.

Lane, Crawford & Co., shipchandlers, outfitters, wine merchants, government contractors and shipping agents, 11, Nanking Road
Wm. Hewett
J. W. Stanford
G. A. Stanford
C. A. Hudson
F. A. Braga

平太
Tai-ping.

Lavers & Co., merchants, 9, Kiukiang Road
E. H Lavers
H. J. Limby

隆福
Fook-loong.

Leffmann, J. H., 25, Foochow Road

行洋信謙
Hym-sun yang-hong.

Lembke & Co., Justus, merchants, 5, Canton Road
Justus P. Lembke (Hongkong)
Th. Bieber
E. Grubitz

和德
Tüh-oo.

Lester, H., architect, surveyor, and estate agent, 1, Kiukiang Road

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Lewes, Wm. F., 5, Nanking Road.

師意羅
Lo-e-sz.

Lewis, George, ship, freight, oil and coal broker, Foochow Road

---

Little, Archd. J., merchant, 8, Kiukiang Road

醫儒李
Lee-ju-ee.

Little, L. S., M.D., F.R.C.S., B.A., physician to Shanghai General Hospital, 10, Kiukiang Road

德立
Li-teh.

Little, R. W., land and house agent, secretary Shanghai Electric Company, special agent New York Life Insurance Co., 10, Kiukiang Road; residence, 14, Yuen Ming Yuen Road

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記德老
Laou-tch-che.

Llewellyn & Co.
see "Shanghai Medical Hall"

行家保
Pau-ka-hong.

Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, 21, Kiangse Road
G. C. Warburg, surveyor

Loong-fei Carriage Manufactory
Symons, Sewjee & Co., proprietors
L. Ashing, manager

Loong-fei Harness Factory
Symons, Sewjee & Co., proprietors

德厚
How-teh.

Lucas & Co., merchants, 3, Hongkong Rd,
Clement Lucas (London)
J. H. Pinckvoss
John Daeth

麥湯
Mak-pin.

McBain, Geo., commission agent, office of strs. "W. Cores de Vries" and "Sual," French Bund
Geo. McBain
J. S. Nazer
F. A. M. d'Almeida
E. F. da Silva
Yop Fong

盛裕
Yü-zung.

Maclean & Co., P., merchants, 9A, Hankow Road
G. A. Lindsay
W. Watson

林葛麥

Maclean, Peter, broker, 1, Foochow Road

茂隆
Loong-mow.

MacKenzie & Co., storekeepers, wine merchants, commission agents, auctioneers, and hydraulic press packers, 4, Foochow Road
- Robert MacKenzie
- W. H. Poate
  - Jas. Foster
  - I. W. Allen
  - J. Urquhart
  - R. Harris

Auction Department, Foochow Road
- Thos. Wallace, auctioneer
- F. H. Rozario

Macomber, W. H., care of Adamson, Bell & Co.

利麥
Mah-le.

Mactavish & Lehmann, merchants and commission agents, 1, The Bund
- Jas. W. Mactavish
- Stewart M. McLeish

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
  - G. W. Noël
  - Chas. Cole (Foochow)
  - F. J. Maitland
  - W. Church (Foochow)
  - Jas. Purdon, Jr.
  - G. Bushby
  - E. F. Pereira
  - T. J. d'Aquino

C. Thorne

行洋杏美
May zo-yang-hong.

Major Bros., 14, Hankow Road, merchants and directors of
- Kiangsoo Acid and Soap works
- Shun Pau (Chinese Daily News)
- Sui Chong Match Factory
- Tien Shih Chai photo-lithographic works
- Tien Shih Chai's Pictorial Magazine
- Shun Chong publishing depot
- E. Major
- F. Major (absent)
  - J. Findlay
  - H. A. Pereira

記源新
Sin-yuen-kee.

Malcampo & Co., general merchants and commission agents, 77, French Concession
- Joaquim Malcampo (absent)
- K. Keong Soon
- O. Y. Tat Sum
- O. Y. Teng Leong
- C. Saw Kheng
- W. Chu Dong

行洋時最美
Mei-che-see.

Melchers & Co., merchants, 2, French Bund
- Hermann Melchers (Bremen)
- Adolf von André (London)
- Max. Grote (Hongkong)
- Carl Jantzen (Europe)
- St. C. Michaelsen
  - John Thyen (Hankow)
  - G. Lücke
  - A. Korff
  - A. Haupt
  - A. Martens (Hankow)
  - P. V. Rodriguez
  - J. E. d'Almeida

隆全順
San-gee-loong.

Meyerink & Co., Wm., merchants and commission agents, 15, Canton Road
- W. Meyerink
- M. Tiefenbacher (absent)
  - M. Rohde
  - J. G. Pereira

羅彌
Me-loo.

Millot & Co., E., wine merchants and commission agents, 4, Yang-king-Pang, French Concession; agents for Mrs. Remi de Montigny, and A. Grenot
- E. Millot (absent)
- A. Teillol
  - C. M. de Almeida

Mitchell & Co., J. F., shipbuilders and carpenters, Pootung

井三

Sang-ching.

Mitsui Bussan Kaishia, 11, Szechuen Road
Y. Wooyeda, agent
Y. Fukuhara
G. Soyeshima
N. Hasebe
S. Komuro
K. Fukui
H. Tanaka
J. Ono

興相

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, shipowner and general agent, agent for tug boat *Heron*, Capt. B. Lundholm, Fogg's Buildings, The Bund
Nils Möller
Christopher Möller
Oscar Norén
H. Oelkers, shipwright

摩師意魯

Loo-e-sz-mo.

Moore, L., broker, commission agent, and auctioneer, 11, Canton Road
Lewis Moore
S. R. Gale

師立馬

Ma-le-sz.

Morris & Co., commission and ship agents and owners, Yang-king Pang, French Concession
John Morris
J. L. Hammond
H. Ollerdessen

Morriss and Fergusson, bill and bullion brokers, Bubbling Well Road
Henry Morriss
Robert Fergusson

孫禮瑪

Ma-le-sün.

Morrison, G. James, M. Inst. C. E., M. Soc. T. E., civil engineer, 1, Kiukiang Road
Fredk. M. Gratton, A.R.I.B.A.
W. Davies

利美

May-le.

Moses & Elias, general brokers, 22, Foochow Road
M. J. Moses
E. E. Elias (Hongkong)

Moss, F. W., care of Adamson, Bell & Co.

善種堂用濟

Chung-sien-tang-yung-chik.

Motchiyoshi, S., M.D., 7, Foochow Road

利得謀

Maw-teih-le.

Moutrie, Sydenham, piano and music warehouse, 28, Kiangse Road
S. Moutrie
J. J. Mansfield
W. F. Harris

記美

May-ke.

Müller & Co., H., watch and chronometer makers, jewellers, and opticians, 21, Nanking Road
L. Pfaff
K. Agthe
C. Ismer

密勒

Mu-lah.

Müller, C. E., broker; address, Club Concordia

隆晉

Ching-loong.

Mustard & Co., California Store and general commission agents, agents for the Pilot Company, Nanking Road
R. W. Mustard
C. C. Bennett
J. W. Bennett
P. da Roza
M. Souza

高昌
Kaou-yih.

Myburgh & Dowdall, 21, Foochow Road
A. Myburgh, barrister-at-law
Chas. Dowdall, solicitor
Geo. Lindsay

Neubourg & Co., A., merchants and commission agents, 13, Canton Road
Aug. Neubourg

昌和
Wo Cheong.

Nickels, M. C., 41, Rue Montauban

紙益堂
Vong-yuk-tsz-kwan.

Noronha & Sons, printers, stationers and book-binders, 12, Canton Road
L. Noronha (absent)
H. Hyndman
T. S. Pereira
F. G. da Costa
J. M. Botelho

院醫大英
Ing-wo E-yuen.

North China Dispensary, Broadway (opposite Astor House)
B. Strachan

林字
Za-ling.

"North China Herald and Supreme Court and Consular Gazette," and "North-China Daily News," 15, Hankow Road
Pickwoad & Co., proprietors
F. H. Balfour, editor and co-prop'r.
A. Greathead, general manager
J. W. Maclellan, comml. editor
L. F. Gowing, sub-editor & reporter
W. R. Kahler, reporter
F. F. Ferris, clerk
J. Ollerdessen, clerk
F. S. Oliveira, printing manager
P. J. Tavares, compositor
J. C. da Costa do.
C. A. Sanches do.
R. M. Senna do.
I. S. Nunes do.
J. d'Almeida do.

司尼郡
No-ne-sze.

Nunes, G., printer and bookbinder, 12, Canton Road

源通
T'oong-neuen.

Oliveira & Co., general brokers, merchants, and commission agents, North Szechuen Road
A. M. d'Oliveira

茂昌
Tai-mow.

Oliver & Co., Geo., merchants 5, Peking Road
Geo. Oliver (London)
John Pinel (do.)
J. H. B. Allen
S. T. F. Easterbrook

茂松
Soong-mow.

Olsen, A., undertaker and municipal sexton, 3, Minghong Road

發順
Zung-fah.

Overbeck & Co., merchants, Macao Buildings, Yuen-ming-yuen
Hermann Overbeck (Europe)
Chas. Overbeck
C. W. Siegfried
P. Borkowsky

Parisian Saloon, 4, Nanking Road
B. Magnan
L. Saubiac
G. Gueidan

記裕
Yu-kee.

Paul, R., shipchandler and compradore, French Concession

和遂
Soe-wo.

Pestonjee, Rustomjee, general broker

科藥發父
Ko-fa-yo-fong.

Pharmacie de l'Union, corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads
S. Voelkel, proprietor
A. Schroeder
Louis Grenard

Phipps, W. T., care of Messrs. Turnbull, Howie & Co.

房病法
Fah-ping-fang.
Pichon, L., M.D., medical practitioner, corner of Peking Road

剌筆
Pe-la.
Pila & Co., Ulysse, 8A, Upper Yuen-ming-yuen Road
Ulysse Pila (absent)
Louis Pila
J. Toche

四高之
Chi-ko-sze.
Point Hotel, The, Yangtsze-poo Road
F. E. Reilly, proprietor

利波
Poo-le.
Polite, George, "The Toilet Club" Nanking and Szechuen Roads
George Polite
P. Olive
and Japanese

寶昇
Sung-pau.
Primrose & Co., commission agents, Stonehouse, The Bund
W. M. Primrose
W. H. Anderson (absent)
J. Llewellyn

臺子彈理修記趙
Zaw-chee.
Rago & Co., billiard setters and repairers, 2, Boone Place, Hongkew
Chew Quay-chin, manager

發立
Lih-fah.
Raphael, R. S., merchant, The Bund
R. S. Raphael
R. H. Elias
C. Y. Soojaw

泰脫
Le-t'a.
Reid, Evans & Co., merchants, 3, Peking Road
M. P. Evans (absent)
E. O. Arbuthnot
J. Samson
C. W. Wrightson
E. S. Perrott

Reid, Frank, sharebroker, The Club

和泰
T'a-oo.
Reiss & Co., merchants, 7, Hankow Raod
Max. Adler
R. H. Percival, silk inspector
S. J. Crutch, tea inspector
V. S. de Souza

行洋因來
Lai-yin.
Rhein, G., storekeeper, 60, Rue Montauban, French Concession

茂新
Sing-mow.
Rice, E. W., commission agent and auctioner, The Bund

順源
Yuen-zung.
Rivington, Charles, share broker, and agent McClean's Telegraphic Bureau, 3, Canton Road

隆阜
Foo-loong.
Roberts, John P., marine surveyor, 2, Yangtsze Road

生皮樂
L -be-sung.
Robinson, A., 1, solicitor, Yuen Ming Yuen Buildings
L. d'Encarnaçao, clerk

[illegible]
Loh-a-wer.
Robinson, Edward, barrister-at-law, 2, Yuen Ming Yuen Buildings
Chen Sui-fong, clerk

昌和
Lee-chang.
Robins & Co., M., exchange office for foreign coins and notes, 30, Kiangse Road
M. Robins

威化阿

Ah-hwo-way.

Rodewald & Co., merchants, 4, Hongkong Road
J. F. Rodewald
J. M. Young
F. Huchting
A. H. Heath

七醫師典

Chin-zing-e-sang.

Rogers & Perkins, dental surgeons, 1, Kiukiang Road
G. O. Rogers, D.D.S. (absent)
H. Mason Perkins, D.D.S.
F. E. Coe, D.D.S.

克履

Li-k'e.

Ruegg, E., general broker, Commercial Chambers, 24, Nanking Road

具行

Ke-chong.

Russell & Co., merchants, The Bund
H. de C. Forbes (absent)
F. D. Hitch do.
C. Vincent Smith
G. H. Wheeler
R. A. Apenes
J. C. d'Aquino
J. A. Ballard
P. Brunat
L. Gouilloud
F. J. Green
W. B. Hopkins
A. C. Hunter
W. S. Jackson
Alb. Jöhnke
D. La Montagne
L. A. Lubeck
H. C. Lubeck
J. M. Maher
J. M. Mur
C. der Nembrini-Gonzaga
A. F. dos Remedios
F. E. Richards
John P. Roberts, marine surveyor
P. da Silva
E. U. Smith
E. Stone
J. D. Thorburn
V. D'O. Wintle

局絲繅昌帥關老

Lao-za-ke-chong-chao-sz-kiuk.

Russell & Co.'s Silk Filature, North Soochow Creek
Paul Brunat
A. Riva
P. Rey
Mlle. A. Caldarola

孫沙

So-sung.

Sassoon, Sons & Co., David, merchants, 23, The Bund
J. S. Ezekiel
M. M. Moses
J. R. Michael
Marcus A. Sopher
A. J. Rahamim
R. S. Judah
J. A. Sopher
Isaac R. Michael

孫沙新

Sin-so-sung.

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants, 20, The Bund
E. E. Sassoon
S. A. Nathan
S. S. Joseph
J. Moosa
M. S. Perry
E. M. Ezra
E. A. Hardoon

館象泰森

Sung-t'a-Zeang-kway.

Saunders' Photographic Studio, 3, Whangpoo Road
W. Saunders

司公厘些

Say-le Kong-sz.

Sayle & Co., in liquidation, 24, Nanking Road
John Bailey, liquidator

Schlichtmann & Madaus, Misses, milliners and dressmakers, 14, Foochow Road

行洋泰匯

Hui-'tai-yang-hong.

Schmidt, J. Meinhard, public accountant and commission agent, 33, Rue du Consulat

亨元
Neuen-hang.
Schellhass & Co., Eduard, merchants, French Bund
Ludwig Beyer (Hamburg)
R. Buschmann (Hongkong)
G. Harling
Fried. Seip (absent)
E. Wallberg
G. Atzenroth
B. Schweig
P. Hoffmann
A. Gonzalves

生哉新
Sin Tsay-sung.
Schmidt & Co., merchants, 27, Rue Colbert
Ed. Burmeister (Hamburg)
Emil Burmeister
Arnold Ellert
Anthony Moritz
H. Hagge (Tientsin)
John Schmidt do.

昌泰新
Sin-ta-tsang.
Schönhard & Co., 6, Kiangse Road
A. Nachtrieb
G. Nachtrieb (absent)
J. Fournel
G. Nachtrieb
F. do Rozario

士西地
Der-a-zz.
Schultz & Co., H. M., merchants, 8, Szechuen Road
H. Munster Schultz
F. Gebhardt

Sentance, W. V., merchant, 16, Canton Road

飛龍
Loong-fe.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar, Race Course
Symons, Sewjee & Co., proprietors
H. Symons (absent)
T. Sewjee
B. A. Valantine
E. Wheen

記德老
Loa-ti-ke.
Shanghai Medical Hall, 1, Nanking Road
J. Llewellyn & Co.
J. Bradfield
G. A. Watkins
A. G. Green
D. Udule
J. T. M. Wheeley

聞文
Wen-wei.
"Shanghai Mercury," evening newspaper, 3, Canton Road
C. Rivington, } proprietors
J. D. Clark, manager, }
A. Navaria, reporter
J. Watson, shipping reporter
F. P. Xavier, foreman
V. P. M. de Portaria
A. Pereira
L. Rozario
A. G. Tavares
F. Maher
M. Tanaka
D. Maher
D. F. dos Santos
C. M. da Silva

申泰新
Sin-t'a-hsing.
Shanghai Steam Flour Mill, 9, Foochow Road
H. B. Lee, proprietor and manager

上洋公司洗衣
Shang-yang-tien-fung-ching-e--kung-sz.
Shanghai Washing Company
Mackenzie & Co., agents
Kay Foo and Shi Shing, lessees

司公典肇
Shaou Shing Company, 35, Kiangse Road
Chun Suen Kum, manager

館報申
Shun-pau-kwan.
"Shun-pau" (Chinese Daily News), 14, Hankow Road
Major Bros., directors
H. A. Pereira, manager
Tsien Hing-peh, editor
Shun Pau-shan, do.
Ho Kuei-seng, do.
Wong Sa-chü, do.
Tsien Ming-lio, do.
Four Reporters

昌 行
Tsi-tsang.
Sieber-Waser, 2A, Hankow Road
A. Baumann
Ch. Rudolph
G. G. da Costa

臣 禪
Zay-zung.
Siemssen & Co., merchants, The Bund
G. T. Siemssen (Hamburg)
Woldemar Nissen do.
H. Hoppius (Hongkong)
P. G. Hübbe
A. Gultzow (Hongkong)
N. A. Siebs do.
P. A. W. Ottomeier
C. Flothow
D. W. Schwemann
J. Rief
G. Barzaghi

Silas, D. H., 15, Kiukiang Road

行洋昌義
Nee-chwang yang-hong.
Skeggs & Co., C. J., public silk inspectors and commission agents, 25, Szechuen Road
C. J. Skeggs
J. Xavier

行洋福天
Tien-foo.
Slevogt, Max., merchant, 23, Szechuen Road
Max Slevogt
H. Schlichting
H. Beck

生醫孫賜
Sz-loo E-sung.
Sloan, Robt. J., M.D., 47, Kiangse Road

密司熙
Se-zs-me.
Smidt, C., auctioneers, commission agents, and storekeepers, 37, Nanking Road

Smith & Son, Geo., wine and spirit merchants

行洋福祥
Siang-fuh yang-hong.
Snethlage, H., general broker and commission agent, 6, Foochow Road

榮康
Yoong-kong.
Solomon Bros., brokers and commission agents, 22A, Foochow Road
R. J. Solomon
S. J. Solomon

"Star in the East," Office, 3, Canton Road
J. D. Clark, publisher

Stewart, Mrs. J. A., milliner, 4, Kiukiang Road

昌 瑞
Sui-chong.
Sui Chong Match factory, Soochow creek, near Stone Bridge
Major Bros, proprietors and directors

文安謝
Sullivan, Jno. A., sharebroker, 4, Peking Road

德寶
Pau-teh.
"Sweetmeat Castle," Patisserie Française, 27, Nanking Road
Lucien Poitevin, proprietor

興康
Kang-hsing.
Tata & Co., merchants, 6, Szechuen Road
D. B. Tata
R. D. Tata
C. B. Tata
N. K. Antya

豐廣
Kwang-foong.
Taumeyer & Co., merchants, corner of Kiangse and Foochow Roads
Ernst Taumeyer
J. Nolting
R. Wortmann

來泰

T'a-lay.

Telge & Co., R., merchants, French Bund
R. Telge
Ph. Lieder
H. Mandl

堂會酒戒

Ka-tsiu Hwui-dong.

Temperance Hall, 18, Nanking Road
J. Grimmer, proprietor
D. C. Darnell
A. F. Last

行洋茂義

Ne-mow-yang-hong.

Thurburn & Dunn, stock and share brokers, 7, Foochow Road
A. Thurburn
C. A. L. Dunn

齋石點

Tien-shih-chai.

Tien Shih Chai, photo-lithographic publishing works, corner of Peking and Chekiang Roads
Major Bros, proprietors and directors
Wang Chuh-jen, Chinese manager

易鄂

Tu-e.

Toeg, R. E., bill and bullion broker

泰祥

Zeang-t'a.

Turnbull, Howie & Co., merchants, 18, Kiukiang Road
Wm. A. Turnbull (absent)
Wm. Howie
J. W. Harding, signs per pro.
J. L. Scott
A. P. MacGregor
F. A. Smith

記華

Wha-kee.

Turner & Co., merchants, 13, The Bund
J. F. Cheetham
A. Shewan
J. L. Placé

陵松

Soong-mow.

Twigg, Mrs. P. O'B., undertaker, 32, Szechuen Road

立威

Ve-la.

Vela, Signor and Signora, teachers of music, 9, Miller Road

利達亨

Hang-dah-le.

Vrard & Co., L., storekeepers and watchmakers, 36, Nanking Road
H. Sillem (absent)
A. Laidrich
A. Grandguillaume, signs per pro.
R. Piaff

和永

Yung-ho.

Wade, H. T., public tea inspector, metal broker, auctioneer, and general commission agent, 12, Szechuen Road

托華哈

Hah-wo-'toh.

Wainewright, R. E., solicitor, 3, Balfour Buildings
R. E. Wainewright
H. G. Harwood
E. J. O. Rowland
Cha Gno-kee

勒華

Wah-lah.

Walker, Ll. Ede, public buyer and inspecpector of straw plait, share and general broker, 35, Nanking Road

記和

Wo-che.

Waters and Dale, civil engineers, architects, land and estate agents, 34, Nanking Road
Thos. J. Waters, C.E., F.R.G.S.
H. W. Dale
S. J. Morris, C.E.

房藥大氏屈

Wa-sun-sz Ta-yah-vong.

Watson & Co., A. S., Shanghai Pharmacy, wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, wine, spirit, and cigar merchants, 24, Nanking Road
J. D. Humphreys (London)
John Davey, manager
E. Wilkins
H. W. Cave

行洋司黨克姚

Wee-kee.

Weeks & Co., T., drapers, outfitters, and dry-goods importers, Thorne's Buildings, 41, Kiangse, and 5, Ningpo Road
G. E. York
T. W. Barkham
T. E. Trueman

信公

Kung-sun.

Welch, Lewis & Co., public tea inspectors and general commission merchants, 16, Canton Road
Joseph Welch
Frank E. Lewis
Ed. Bois

茂新

Sing-mow.

Weld, Daniel, general broker and auctioneer (absent)

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

昌景

King-chang.

Wilck & Mielenhausen, tailors and outfitters, 26, Nanking Road
C. Wilck
J. W. Mielenhausen

和信

Sing-wo.

Wilkinson & Co., 6, Peking Road
A. F. Thompson
A. J. Bury

興泰新

Sing-t'a-hing.

Wilson, John, merchant and general commission agent, 9, Szechuen Road
John Wilson
A. Adaa, assistant

生醫牙

Nga E-sung

Winn, H. H., D.D.S., dental surgeon, 2, The Bund

孚同新

Sin-Doong-foo.

Wisner & Co., merchants
J. H. Wisner
J. F. Seaman
Edward Davis
B. M. Botelho

富華

Wa-foo.

Wolff, Marcus, bill broker, address, The Club

行洋昌敬

Khee-chang.

Wong & Co., C. T., commission agents and importers of general merchandise, French Bund
Wong Chin-tuan
Kwok Fai-ting

[illegible]

Yuet Sung & Co., storekeepers, 119, Honan Road

否而食以

E-za-erh-fub,

Yzolphe, G. B., French Hair-Dressing Saloon, 42, Rue Montauban

生醫厘架則

Tsa-cha-lee E-sang.

Zachariæ, V., M.D., physician to German Consulate, and medical attendant to Customs, 34, Szechuen Road

生醫厘架則

Sin-go-bu-e-sang.

Zedelius, C., M.D., 11, Kiangse Road

Receiving Ships

源信

Sing-neuen.

"*Corea*," British ship, E. D. Sassoon & Co.
W. C. Law, commander
— Stonehold, chief officer
S. P. de Castillo, purser
C. Robarts, assistant purser

記順

Zung-ke.

"*Ariel*," British ship, Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co., owners
R. W. Croal, commander
L. A. Xavier, purser

源開

K'ay-nuen.

"*Wellington*," British ship, D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
J. H. P. Parker, commander
F. M. Richards, chief officer
V. P. Fonseca, purser
A. Rowland, clerk

發源

Yuen-fah.

"*Yuen-fah*," Jardine, Matheson & Co.
T. F. Hough, commander
U. Vieira, purser

海 SHANGHAI. 上

ROADS IN THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENT.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

EAST END.			
Yangtsze Road (The Bund)	洋子路	Fuhkien Road	福建路
Lower Yuen-ming-yuen Road	下圓明園路	Hoopeh Road	湖北路
Upper Yuen-ming-yuen Road	上圓明園路	Hoihow Road	海口路
Szechuen Road	四川路	Chekiang Road	浙江路
Kiangse Road	江西路	Lower Quangse Road	下廣西路
Honan Road	河南路	Upper Quangse Road	上廣西路
Shantung Road	山東路	Yunnan Road	雲南路
Shanse Road	山西路	Lloyd Road	勞合路
Chihli Road	直隸路	Thibet Road	泥城浜路
		WEST END.	

EAST AND WEST.

SOUTH END.			
Sungkiang Road (Yang King Pang)	松江路	Nanking Road (upper portion known as The Maloo)	南京路
Sungkiang-loong	松江路街	Tientsin Road	天津路
Pakhoi Road	北海路	Taiwan Road	臺灣路
King-loong-ka (or Woo-woo Road)	金隆街	Ningpo Road	寧波路
Canton Road	廣東路	Newchwang Road	牛莊路
Siking Road	泗涇路	Woo-sieh Road	無錫路
Swatow Road	汕頭路	Chefoo Road	芝罘路
Foochow Road	福州路	Peking Road	北京路
Hankow Road	漢口路	Hongkong Road	香港路
Kiukiang Road	九江路	Amoy Road	廈門路
		Soochow Road	蘇州路
		NORTH END.	

ROADS IN THE HONGKEW SETTLEMENT.

EAST AND WEST.

SOUTH END.			
North Yangtsze Road	北洋子路	Seward Road	西華德路
Whang-poo Road	黃浦路	Tiendong Road	天潼路
Broadway (part runs North & South)	百老匯路	Miller Road	勒飛路
Yang-tsze-poo Road	楊樹浦路	Hanbury Road	漢璧禮路
		Quinsan Road	昆山路
		NORTH END.	

ROADS IN THE HONGKEW SETTLEMENT.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

WEST END.			
North Honan Road	北河路	Tsingpoo Road	青浦路
North Kiangse Road ...	北江路	Boone Road	文監師路
North Szechuen Road ..	北四川路	Fearon Road	斐倫路
Chapoo Road.....	乍浦路	Dixwell Road	秋思威路
Woosung Road	吳淞路	Taiping Road	太平路
Broadway (part runs East & West)	百老匯路	Kee-cheong Road	旗昌路
Astor Road	禮查路	Yuen-fong Road	元芳路
Woochang Road	武昌路	Hwa-kee Road	華記路
Ming-hong Road	閔行路	Chaou-foong Road	兆豐路
Old China Street	中國街	Dent Road.....	寶順路
Nanzing Road	滬路	Kung-ping Road	公平路
		EAST END.	

ROADS IN FRENCH SETTLEMENT.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Quai de France ...	沿南城	Rue de la Porte du Nord.....	老北門
Quai des R'parts	沿南面城	Rue Protêt.....	恒德當
Rue Laguerre	橋後街	Rue de l'Adminis't'n.	新街
Rue Montauban.	宮源街	Rue du Moulin.....	火輪磨坊街
Rue de la Mission...	妃利門	Rue Touranne.....	陳家木橋街
Rue Petit	天主堂街	Rue Huć	西來路
Rue du Marché Français.....	金利源街	Rue des Pères.....	自來火新橋街
Rue Discry.....	河浜街	Rue de Saigon.....	自來火行街
		Rue Palikao	八里橋路

EAST AND WEST.

Quais du Yang-king-pang et Confucius...	洋涇路	Rue Formose.....	臺灣路
Quais de la Pagode, des Fossés, et de la Brèche	天后宮濱路	Rue Takou	太古山路
Rue du Consulat	領事公館馬路	Rue Chusan	舟山路
Rue Colbert	永安東街	Rue du Fokien	福建路
Rue du Weikwé	寧波路	Rue du Whampou	黃浦路
Rue de Ningpo	寧波路	Rue Chin Chew	泉州路
Rue de la Paix	小菜場	Rue des Loissons	新閘路
Rue de l'Est	大馬路	Rue Ming-hong	閔行路
		Rue Transversale	小街
		Passage Néziang	南京路

CHINKIANG.

The port of Chinkiang (or Chen-kiang-fu), which was declared open to foreign trade by the Treaty of Tientsin, is situated on the Yangtsze, 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 operates with great 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 fifteen years before.

The city lies between one of the mouths of the Grand Canal and the right bank of the Yangtsze. Most of the houses are built on level ground, but the surrounding hills lend a pleasant appearance to the locality, which is considerably enhanced 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 135,000.

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 Yangtsze seems to have centred at Hankow, farther up the river. The net importation of Opium into Chinkiang in 1883 was 11,514 piculs, against 10,259 piculs in 1882. The net value of the foreign imports for 1883 was Tls. 8,267,298. The total value of the trade of the port for 1883 amounted to Tls. 12,358,460, and in 1882 it was Tls. 14,738,072.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

BRITISH.

大英領事衙門

Ta-ying-ling-sze-ya-mun.

Consul—E. L. Oxenham
Constable—Charles Nunn

UNITED STATES.

大美國領事官

Ta-mei-kwoh-ling-shih-kwan.

Consul—E. J. Smithers
Vice-Consul—Leo A. Bergholz
Interpreter—D. A. Emery

FRENCH.

Consul—E. L. Oxenham

大德國領事府

Ta-teh-kwoh-ling-shik-foo.

GERMAN.

Consul—E. L. Oxenham

DANISH.

大丹領事衙門

Ta-tan-ling-sze-ya-mun.

Consul—E. L. Oxenham

NETHERLANDS.

Vice-Consul—A. E. Salter

JAPAN.

Consul—E. J. Smithers
Vice-Consul—Leo Bergholz

Imperial Maritime Customs.

鎮江關
Chin-kiang-kwan.

Commissioner—A. Novion
Assistant in Charge—R. Stokes
Assistants—J. H. Forgerat, H. W. Brazier
Medical Officer—R. G. White
Tide Surveyor and Harbour Master—J. Poynter
Assistant Tidesurveyor—A. Iffland
Examiners—G. Allcot, W. H. Williams, W. A. Washbrook
Tidewaiters—J. L. Knoepfler, J. J. McGrath, J. Fetherstonhaugh, A. Scagliotti, A. C. H. Rogister, H. A. Farrell, J. H. J. Susemihl, G. Kopp, W. Kahler
REVENUE CRUISER—*Ch'iao-shan*

Public Companies.

Bean, Wm., agent—
Canton Insurance Office, Limited

Carnie, F., agent—
China Navigation Company, Limited

David, D. M., agent—
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited

Gearing & Co., agents—
Scottish Imperial Fire and Life Insurance

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Wm. Bean, agent

Clubs.

Chinkiang Club
R. G. White, hon. secretary

Wu-chaō Shan Bungalow
E. L. Oxenham, A. Novion, trustees

Merchants and Agents.

有源
Yau-yun.

Bean, Wm., merchant

同泰洋行
Tung-tae-yang-hong.

Carnie, F., commission agent

裕康行
U-kong-hong.

David, D. M., merchant and general commission agent, No. 1, Bund

新順昌
Sin-soon-chong.

Duff, Thos. W., shipping and commission agent

新德和
Hsing teh-ho.

Gearing & Co., merchants
J. G. W. Gearing (absent)
A. E. Salter
E. Starkey

兆豐
Sew-foong.

Jerdein, M. S., merchant & commission agent

Russell & Co., merchants
A. E. Salter, agent

德記
Teh-chi.

Starkey, E., commission agent

泰昌
Tai-chang.

Wadliegh and Emery, merchants and commission agents
E. C. Wadliegh (New York)
D. A. Emery
Yü Fung
Yü Ching-an

大英國醫室
Ta Ying-kwa-E-shirh.

White, Dr. R. G., Customs medical officer, and conductor of medical dispensary and hospital

Missionaries.

AMERICAN SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
Rev. S. I. and Mrs. Woodbridge
Rev. H. M. and Mrs. Woods

AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION.
Rev. V. C. Hart, superintendent
Rev. T. H. and Mrs. Worley, (absent)
Rev. W. C. and Mrs. Longden
Rev. W. G. and Mrs. Woodall

AMERICAN EPISCOPAL MISSION.
Rev. W. S. and Mrs. Sayres

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.
Alfred and Mrs. Copp
Thos. Protheroe

American Baptist Mission.
Rev. W. J. and Mrs. Hunnex

American Women's Foreign Missionary Society.
Miss Lucy H. Hoag, M.D.
Miss Mary E. Robinson

China Inland Mission.

耶蘇堂
Yea-su-tong.

Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Judd
Ed. and Mrs. Tomalin, Nganking
Wm. Cooper, do.
F. Marcus Wood, do.
Miss L. Williams, do.
Miss M. Evans, do.
Miss L. Malpas, do.
Miss H. Black, do.
Rev. A. G. and Mrs. Parrott, Yangchow (absent)
A. Longman, Yangchow

天主
Tien Tsu-dang.
Roman Catholic Mission.
Rev. F. Chevalier, S.J.
Rev. J. A. Colombel, S.J., Nanking
J. Mellière, S.J., do.

Receiving Ships.
Cadiz—F. Carnie
Hulk-keeper, S. Monsenares

E-ho—

Masonic.
Doric Lodge, No. 1433 E.C.
Worshipful Master—D. M. David, P.M.
I. M. P.—G. A. Alcott
Treasurer and Secretary—D. A. Emery
Senior Warden—R. G. White
Junior Warden—L. Knoeppler
Senior Deacon—M. Mackenzie
Junior Deacon—Nazer
Inner Guard—Hancock
Tyler—L. H. Colding

WUHU.

This port was opened to foreign trade, by the Chefoo Convention, on the 1st April, 1877. It is situated on the river Yangtsze, 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-po.

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 were steadily growing until lately. The net value of the foreign imports for the year 1883 was Tls. 1,965,055, compared with Tls. 1,816,695 in 1882. 3,517 piculs of Opium were imported in 1883, as compared with 2,825 piculs in 1882. Coal is likely, at no distant date, to become a considerable article of export from Wuhu, the mines at Chih-chou, near Ta-tung, turning out some 20 tons a day. The Chih-chou mines are worked with Western appliances and machinery. The export in 1882 was 2,091 tons, but dropped to 451 tons in 1883. The cause of this decline was the failure to find a ready market at Shanghai. The total value of the trade of the port for 1883 was Tls. 3,907,357 as against Tls. 3,707,514 in 1882, and Tls. 4,379,036 in 1881.

The town is fairly well built, with rather broader streets than most Chinese cities possess, and is tolerably paved. The tract of land selected for the British Settlement, though admirably suited for the purpose,, has not yet been availed of. The population of Wuhu is estimated at 60,000 inhabitants. The anchorage is good and resembles that of Chinkiang.

DIRECTORY.

大英領事府

Tai-ying-ling-sze-foo.

BRITISH CONSULATE.

Acting Consul—B. C. G. Scott
Constable—G. Perkins

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

蕪湖稅關

Wuhu Hsin-kwan.

Assistant in charge—G. B. Glover
Assistants—A. S. Deane, H. C. Whittlesey
Medical Officer—A. Sharp Deane, L.K. & Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I. & L.M.
Tidesurveyor and Harbour Master—J. Armour
Boat Officer—E. Molloy
Examiner—W. Pollock
Assistant Examiner—F. A. Cartman
Tidewaiters—T. Williamson, H. T. Wavell, C. A. Swanstrom, P. O. Sjolund
Chinese Clerk—Sung A Seu

Hulks "Bombay" & "Geo. Washington" Russell & Co., proprietors

Hulk "Spirit of the Age," Geo. MacBain, proprietor
S. Hember, agent

MERCHANTS.

謙泰洋

Him-tai Yang Hong

Hember, S., merchant and commission agent

昌

Ki Chong.

Russell & Co., merchants
A. E. Salter, agent
H. Burrows

MISSIONS.

堂

Tien-chu-tang.

Rev. Père J. Seckinger, Society of Jesus

福音堂

Fu-yin-tang.

AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION.

Rev. J. Jackson
Rev. G. W. and Mrs. Woodall

英 [illegible]

Chu ying Shing shu wai.

NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND,
Robt. Burnet, agent

KIUKIANG.

Kiukiang is situated on the river Yangtsze, 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 so often left behind them. A gentleman (Mr. Laurence Oliphant) 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 53,000.

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 feature of interests. 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 limits of the anchorage for ordinary vessels are from the west end of the city wall to Lung-kai creek.

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 1883 was 278,147 piculs, of which 35,708 piculs were Green, the export for 1882 being 326,021 piculs. Opium was imported to the extent of 1,618 piculs in 1883, and 1,662 piculs in 1882. Kiukiang is the port from whence the ware made at the far-famed porcelain factories at Kin-te-chên is shipped. In 1883 only 19,478 piculs of this ware was exported. In July, 1884, a disastrous inundation occurred at Kin-te-chên, by which three-fourths of the furnaces engaged in porcelain manufacture were destroyed, together with about one-third of the town. The total value of the trade of the port for 1883 was Tls. 9,590,469, and for 1882, Tls. 12,375,008.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英領事官

Ta-ying Ling Shih Kuan.

BRITISH.

Consul—George Jamieson

Constable—Charles Rowe

大法領事官

Ta-fa Ling Shih Kuan.

FRENCH.

Consul—C. Imbault-Huart (absent)

大美國領事官

Ta-mai-kwok-ling-shih-kwan.

UNITED STATES.

Consul—I. F. Shepard, residing at Hankow

大荷蘭國領事官

Ta-ho-lan-kwoh-ling-shih kwan.

NETHERLANDS.

Acting Vice-consul—A. E. Allen

大澳領事官

Ta Ao Ling-shih-kwan.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Consul—George Jamieson

大丹國領事官

Ta-tan Ling-shih-kwan.

DANISH.

Consul—George Jamieson

Imperial Maritime Customs.

九江新關

Kiu-kiang-hsin-kwan.

Commissioner—C. Lenox Simpson

Assistants—H. J. Fisher, G. J. A. Philips, A. H. H. Maclean

Medical Officer—Geo. R. Underwood, M.B.

Harbour Master and Tidesurveyor—J. H. C. Günther

Assistant Tidesurveyor—J. M. Land

Examiner—J. G. Hamlyn

Assistant Examiners—C. V. Bono, D. Mullins

Tidewaiters—C. A. Meyer, A. Johnsen, H. Nelson, J. E. Harris, S. Smith, W. J. Hewett, R. H. Strangman

Municipal Council.

大英工部

Ta-ying-kung-poo.

J. R. Hughes, chairman

A. E. Allen, hon. secretary

H. Pullen, hon. treasurer

Sergeant Eddowes

Eight native policemen

Insurances.

Anderson & Co., R., agents—
Canton Insurance Office, Limit d
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ld.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited
Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Yungtsze Insurance Association

Campbell, Alexr., agent—
North China Insurance Company
Sun Fire Office
New York Life Insurance Co.

Drysdale, Ringer & Co., agents—
China Traders' Insurance Company
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.
Robt. Anderson & Co., agents
Hulk *Orissa*—A. K. Alsing, in charge

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.
Drysdale, Ringer & Co., agents
Hulk *Sultan*—J. Kofod, in charge

RUSSELL & CO.'S STEAMERS.
Hulk *Ganges*—Wong Moi she, hulk-keeper

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
Anderson & Co., R., agents—

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
Alexr. Campbell, agent—

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Alexr. Campbell, agent—

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

怡和
E-wo.
Anderson & Co., Robt., merchants
J. H. Anderson (absent)
P. McGregor Grant
A. E. Allen
F. W. Styan (Shanghai)
A. N. Hood

太古
Ta-koo.
Butterfield & Swire, merchants
W. de St. Croix

天裕
Teen-eu.
Campbell, Alexander, merchant, and agent steamers *W. Cores de Vries* and *Sual*, and Hulk *Hironimus*,
Alexr. Campbell
E. F. d'Almeida

德興
Tuck-hing.
Drysdale, Ringer & Co., merchants
H. Pullen, tea inspector

[illegible]
Fow Cheong.
Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co., merchants
B. M. Koosnetzoff

Russell & Co., merchants
Drysdale, Ringer & Co., agents

順豐
Shoon-foong.
Pokmakoff, Molotkoff & Co., merchants
M. G. Kisseleff

[illegible]行
E-shun.
Underwood, Geo. R., M. B. Edinr. &c., medical practitioner

Missionaries.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSIONS
Rev. J. R. Hykes
Rev. C. F. Kupfer
Rev. Joel A. Smith

內地會
Nuy-ti-hway.
CHINA INLAND MISSION.
J. E. Cardwell, Ta-ku-tang

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.
Kiangsi Septentrional (North Kiangsi.)
Bishop—Bray, Apostolic Vicar
Pères—Anot, Sassi, Portes, Lefebvre, Vic, Ciceri, Dauverchain, Chasles, Tamet
Frere Coadjutor—J. B. Remy
Sisters of Charity—Soeurs Foubert, Théron, Ducci, Ryan, Tchen
Kiangsi Méridional (South Kiangsi.)
Bishop—Rouger, Apostolic Vicar
Pères—Boscat, Lagarde, Perès, Fusco

HANKOW.

Hankow is situated on the river Han at the point where it enters the Yangtsze, 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 Yangtsze. 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 important inland city. Attention was first drawn to it as a place of trade by Huc, a French missionary. Captain Blakiston, in his work "The Yangtsze," 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 Yangtsze, 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 Yangtsze 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, in 1861, to foreign trade, the natives, as at several other new ports, raised 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, but is well laid out, and has a good bund. A French Settlement was also fixed upon, but it has never been occupied. The population of Hankow is estimated at 700,000.

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 be 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 of Kiukiang tea) amounted in 1883 to 771,344 piculs, as compared with 797,416 piculs shipped in 1882. In 1883 Opium was imported to the extent of 3,485 piculs as against 3,222 piculs in 1882. The trade under the transit pass system is larger at Hankow than at any other port; its value in 1883 was Tls. 5,605,319. The total value of the trade of the port in 1883 amounted to Tls. 35,354,885, and in 1882 to Tls. 34,342,894.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英領事府
Ta-ying-ling-sze-foo.
GREAT BRITAIN.
Consul—Chaloner Alabaster
Assistant—H. B. Joly
Post office Agent—H. B. Joly
Constable—T. Stevens

大法領事官
Ta-fa-ling-sze-kwoon.
FRANCE.
Acting Consul—C. Imbault-Huart (absent)

大美領事官
Ta-mi-ling-sze-kwoon.
UNITED STATES.
Consul—General Isaac F. Shepard
Vice-consul—
Interpreter—M. A. Jenkins
Marshal—

GERMANY.
In Charge of German interests—Chaloner Alabaster

大奧國領事府
Ta-o-kwok-Ling-sze-foo.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
Consul—Chaloner Alabaster

ITALY.
Consul ad int.—Chaloner Alabaster

大俄國領事官
Ta-ngo-kwok-ling-sze-kwoon.
RUSSIA.
Consul—P. A. Dmitrevsky

大西洋領事公館
Ta-sai-yeung-ling-sze-kung-kwoon.
PORTUGAL.
Consul—J. H. Evans (absent)

大丹國領事府
Ta-tan-kwok-ling-sze-foo.
DENMARK.
Consul—Chaloner Alabaster

大荷關國領事公館
Ta-ho-lan-kwok-ling-sze-kung-kwoon.
NETHERLANDS.
Vice-consul—W. Walter (absent)

Imperial Maritime Customs.

江漢關
Kiang-han-kwan.
Commissioner—Robt. E. Bredon
Deputy Commissioner—Ls. Rocher (absent)
Acting Deputy Commis.—J. C. Johnston
4th Assistants—Paul von Kehrberg, E. T. Pym, J. O. P. Bland
Clerk—C. S. Taylor
Principal Chinese Clerk—Lim Chinguan
Medical Officer—Chas. Begg, M.B.
Tidesurveyor & Harbour Master—T. Moorhead
Boat Officer—T. D. Burrows
Chief Examiner—F. Diercks
Assistant Examiners—E. F. Brandon, L Liedcke, W. Harling, F. G. Bicke
Tidewaiters—R. Braun, G. J. Freeth, J. H. Pearson, L. Christensen, C. L. Seitz, J. J. Wilgaard, H. Osborne, J. J. C. Lorentsen, J. H. Nightingale
Salt-watchers—A. Bulharry, J. W. Mesny

Municipal Council.

正保洋
Chau-po-yung.
R. E. Bredon (chairman), J. M. Molchanoff, H. F. Ramsay, W. F. Sharp, secretary

大英巡保洋
Ta-ying-seun-po-yang.
Superintendent of Police—E. G. Wilson
Three Chinese sergeants and twenty-two constables

LOCAL POST OFFICE.
Postmaster—E. G. Wilson

Insurance Companies.
Adamson, Bell & Co., agents—
Commercial Union Assurance Company
National Marine Insurance Association

Drysdale, Ringer & Co., agents—
Queen Insurance Company
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited
New York Life Insurance Co.
London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company

Evans, Pugh & Co., agents—
Phoenix Fire Insurance Company
North China Insurance Company, Ld.
Marine Insurance Company

Gordon Bros., agents—
Swiss Lloyds' Insurance Company
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
Canton Insurance Office, Limited
Lloyd's

Jerdein & Co., agents—
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited
Imperial Fire Insurance Company

Ramsay, H. F., agent—
Universal Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Royal Insurance Company, (Fire)

Russell & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association

P. & O. S. N. Company.
Evans, Pugh & Co., agents

Messageries Maritimes Company.
Gordon Brothers, agents

China Navigation Company.
Drysdale, Ringer & Co., agents

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—

Tea Cargo Boat Co.
H. F. Ramsay, manager

Hankow General Chamber of Commerce.
Alexander Price, secretary

波樓
Po-lau.
Hankow Club.
Alexander Price, secretary

Banks.

Agra Bank, Limited.
H. F. Ramsay, agent

密架攏
Ma-ka-lee.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Drysdale, Ringer & Co., agents

有利
Yew-lee.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.
Russell & Co., agents

匯豐
Wei-fung.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
D. Jackson, acting agent

National Bank of India, Limited.
Turner & Co., agents

麗如
Lee-zu.
New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld
Jerdein & Co., agents

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

天祥
Tien-chang.
Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants

明利
Ming-lee.
Ballance & Co., merchants
T. F. Ballance

吉德
Leih-tih.
Begg, C., M.B., C.M., Pres. R.M.S., medical practitioner

亨昌
Hang-ch'ang.

Burnett & Co.
J. H. Burnett

太古
Tai-koo.

Butterfield & Swire, merchants
J. L. Brown

德典
Tuk-hing.

Drysdale, Ringer & Co., merchants
J. M. Ringer (Shanghai)
Thos. Wood
H. Pullen, tea inspector, Kiukiang
A. L. Robertson
J. Basto
T. Weatherstone, hulk-keeper

寶順
Po-shun.

Evans, Pugh & Co., merchants
J. H. Evans (absent)
W. Pugh do.
J. A. Hawes (Shanghai)
W. Walter
J. d'Almeida

Fisher, E., bill and bullion broker

Foster, Rev. Arnold, B.A.

隆泰
Loong-tai.

Gordon Bros., commission agents
W. G. Gordon
R. H. S. Woodward

隆茂
Loong-mow.

Hankow Dairy
J. Watson, proprietor

Hankow Dispensary
Jas. W. Mactavish

萬生印字館
Wan-sung-yin sze-kwan.

Hankow Printing Office
M. A. Jenkins

怡和
E-wo.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants
B. A. Clarke

公泰
Kung-tai.

Jenkins, M. A.

仁記
Jin-kee.

Jerdein & Co., merchants, and agents for Gibb, Livingston & Co.
F. Jerdein

King, W. W., commission agent

元芳
Yuen fong.

Maitland & Co., merchants, Bund

信和
Sin-ho.

Major Bros., merchants, The Bund
F. Major
Ernest Major

美依時
Mei-che-see.

Melchers & Co., merchants
Joh. Thyen
A. Martens

阜昌
Fow-cheong.

Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co., merchants
M. F. Piatkoff (absent)
J. M. Molchanoff
N. M. Molchanoff
N. N. Titoushkin
J. K. Panoff
N. K. Basoormanoff
P. A. Sobennikoff
T. Richards
S. A. Petchatnoff
G. G. Martsinkeviecz
P. N. Cheredoff (Foochow)
S. A. Cheerkoff do.
W. M. Koosnetzoff (Kiukiang)
A. A. Belogolovy, agent (Tientsin)

Price, Alexander, bill and bullion broker

太平
Tai-ping.

Ramsay, Hugh F., merchant, and agent steamers *W. Cores de Vries* and *Sual*
H. F. Ramsay
P. Westermark

恒昌
Hung-ch'ang.
Rodionoff & Co., A. L., merchants
J. R. Lebedeff
L. P. Shirkoonoff
N. R. Lebedeff
C. W. Gordon
W. Lebedeff

阿化威
Ho-hwa-way.
Rodewald & Co., merchants

旗昌
Kee-cheong.
Russell & Co., merchants
W. F. Sharp

普和
Poo-ho.
Sharp, W. F., bill, bullion, and general broker and agent

順豐
Shun-fêng.
Tokmakoff, Molotkoff & Co., merchants
J. F. Tokmakoff (Moscow)
O. J. Molotkoff
A. D. Startzeff (Tientsin)
A. P. Maligin
S. Marsh
N. J. Molotkoff
L. A. Plesnewich
V. J. Pitersky
M. G. Kisseleff (Kiukiang)

Receiving Ships.
Princess of Wales—Russell & Co.
Formosa and *Lancefield*—Drysdale, Ringer & Co., (T. Weatherstone, in charge)

Missionaries.

倫敦會
Lun-tun-hway.
London Missionary Society
Rev. Griffith John
Rev. A. Bonsey
Thos. Gillison, M.B C.M.
Rev. Wm. Owen (Wuchang)

Church of England.
H. F. Ramsay, hon. secretary

National Bible Society of Scotland.
John Archibald, agent

福音堂
Fuh-yin-t'ang.
Wesleyan Missionary Society.
Rev. David Hill
Rev. Wm. Scarborough
Rev. F. Bowden
Rev. John W. Brewer, Wuchang
Rev. W. T. A. Barber, M.A.
Rev. Thomas Bramfitt, Wu-sueh
Rev. T. E. North, do.
Rev. W. H. Watson do.
Rev. Joseph Bell, Teh-ngan
Chas. W. Mitchil, Hanyang

China Inland Mission.
Rev. G. M. Clarke (Talifoo)
F. A. Steven do.
A. Eason (Yunnanfoo)
O. Stevenson, do.
J. F. and Mrs. Broumton (Kweiyang)
G. and Mrs. Andrew do.
T. Windsor do.
E. Hughesdon do.
Rev. G. and Mrs. Nicoll (Chungking)
D. B. Thompson do.
Miss Bowman do.
J. McMullan do.
J. H. and Mrs. Riley (Chentu)
S. R. and Mrs. Clarke do.
Miss Stroud do.
Miss Butland do.
A. C. Dorward (Shashi)
H. Dick do.
J. J. Coulthard (Wuchang)
A. W. Sambrook (Honan)
J. Finlayson do.
J. A. Slimmon do.
J. H. Sturman (Fauchêng)
W. E. Burnett do.
Rev. G. F. and Mrs. Easton (Hanchong)
Rev. E. and Mrs. Pearse do.
W. Wilson, M.B., C.M. do.
Miss Wilson do.
Miss Black do.
Miss H. Black do.
Miss Goodman do.
Miss Muir do.
G. King do.
G. and Mrs. Parker (Kansuh)
H. W. and Mrs. Hunt do.
Miss Jones do.

天主堂

Tien-choo-tang.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Right Rev. Fr. V. Epiph. Carlassare, Bishop tit. of Madaura and Vicar Apost. of Eastern Hupeh
Rev. Fr. Angelo Vandagna
Rev. Fr. Luigi Sonsini
Rev. Fr. Martin Poell
Rev. Fr. Diego Lara
Rev. Fr. J. Hofman
Rev. Br. Umile Vetta

天主堂醫院

Tien-choo-tang-i-yuen.

CATHOLIC HOSPITAL FOR CHINESE.

(In charge of the Sisters of Roman Catholic Orphanage.)

育嬰堂

Yu-in-tang.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE.

Mother Paula Vismara, superior
Sister Carolina Tarchini
„ Rosa Piccinelli
„ Rachele Paleari
„ Teresa Archinti
„ Giuseppina Galli
„ Santa Mesini
„ Florinda Gandini
„ Giuditta Bernasconi
„ Natalina Pietra
„ Erminia Nardon
„ Maria Bonza
„ Regina Galbiati

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 Yangtsze, about 363 miles above 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 uncleanliness. The port is the centre of a fairly rich country. Besides the common productions of the great plain of Hupeh, the cultivation of the tungtsze 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 is so generally used as to preclude 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 Yangtsze 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. Later returns 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 1883 amounted to Tls. 2,550,648 as compared with Tls. 1,674,341 in 1882, Tls. 1,523,005, in 1881, Tls. 2,093,780 in 1880, Tls. 612,508 in 1879, and Tls. 71,014 in 1878. No foreign Opium has been imported at this port for the last two or three years, the native drug being generally used, and in 1883, 754 piculs Szechuen Opium was exported. The estimated population of the port is 34,000.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

署事領兵大

Ta-ying-ling-shih-shu.

Consul—C. T. Gardner (absent)
Officiating Consul—Chaloner Alabaster

大美國衙門

Ta-me-kwok-ya-men

UNITED STATES.

Consul—I. F. Shepard, residing at Hankow

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

宜昌關

I Ch'ang Kuan.

Assistant in Charge—J. L. Chalmers
Second Assistant—E. F. Creagh
Assistant and Medical Officer—Aug. Henry, M.A., L.R.C.P.
Assistant Examiner—L. Le Breton
Tidewaiters—F. McQuire, J. Grainger
Chinese Clerk—Au Kai Ting

AGENCIES.

Little, A. J., agent—
North-China Insurance Co., Ld.
Yangtsze Insurance Association

MERCHANT.

德立

Lih-tah.

Little, Archd. J., merchant, and agent Russell & Co.'s steamers
Lui Sui-tang

Missionaries.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Rev. George Cockburn, M.A., and Mrs. Cockburn
Rev. Andrew Dowsley, B.A., Mrs. Dowsley

天主堂

Tien-choo-tang.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Right Rev. Fr. Alexis M. Filippi, Bishop tit. of Panéade and Vicar Apost. of Southern Hupeh
Rev. Fr. Benjamin Christiaens
Rev. Fr. Gabriel van Gestel
Rev. Fr. Giovanni Franzoni
Rev. Br. Bonif. Timmer

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 Yangtsze, some 1,250 miles from the mouth of that great river. It is surrounded by somewhat low but strong walls, about five miles in circumference, which include 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-peh 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 accomplish the ascent of the Yangtsze 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 Yangtsze is about 800 yards wide at Chungking, and it is na-

vigable for boats of light draught as far as Cheng-tu. From Chungking to this city the Yangtsze 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 picturesquely situated, is dirty and repulsive upon close inspection.

DIRECTORY.

BRITISH CONSULAR RESIDENCY.

大英領事署
Ta-ying-ling-shih-shu

Resident—F. S. Bourne

METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION.

Rev. F. D. Gamewell

CHINA INLAND MISSION.

Rev. G. and Mrs. Nicoll
D. B. Thompson
Miss Dowman
J. McMullan

(For Missionaries in Western Provinces see Hankow)

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 is celebrated as the place where Sir Thomas Wade and the 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 32,000.

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 1882, the net export of Beancake amounted to 1,349,221 piculs and of Beans to 147,181 piculs, as against 1,252,321 piculs of the former and 139,952 piculs of the latter in 1882. The quantity of Opium imported in 1883 amounted to 883 piculs as compared with 1,124 piculs in 1882, 1,759 piculs in 1881, and 2,402 piculs in 1880. 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; in 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883 it showed a large decline, owing to the poppy being again extensively cultivated. The total value of the trade of the port for 1883 was Tls. 9,332,401, and for 1882 Tls. 9,162,607.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英領事署
Ta-ying-ling-shi-shu.
GREAT BRITAIN.
Consul—Byron Brenan
Constable—W. Van Ess

大法領事署
Ta-fa-ling-shi-shu.
FRANCE.
Vice-Consul—Byron Brenan

大美領國事署
Ta-mei-kuo-ling-shi-shu.
UNITED STATES.
Consul—A. R Platt
Vice-Consul—

德意志領事署
Tay-eh-chu-ling-shi-shu.
GERMANY.
Vice-Consul—C. Hagen

大日本國領事衙門
Ta-jih-pen-ling-shi-yamen.
JAPAN.
Acting Consul—G. Higashi
Secretary—S. Uyeno

布林晏領事署
Poo-lin-yen-ling-shi-shu.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
Acting Consul—Byron Brenan

大俄國領事署
Ta-h'og-ling-shi-shu-kwoh.
RUSSIA.
Vice-Consul—T. T. Fergusson

瑞瑙領事署
Suy-naou-ling-shi-shu.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY.
Vice-Consul—A. M. Eckford

丹國領事署
Tan-kwoh-ling-shi-shu.
DENMARK.
Acting Vice-Consul—A. M. Eckford

比利時領事署
Pi-li-shih-ling-shi-shu.
BELGIUM.
Consul—T. T. Fergusson

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 (absent)

東海關
Tung Hai-kwan.
Imperial Maritime Customs.
Commissioner—J. M. Daae
Assistants—M. E. Towell, Smollett Campbell, V. E. J. Dent
Medical Officer—Dr. W. A. Henderson
Chinese Clerks—Liang A. Teem, Cheong Yin
Tidesurveyor and Harbour Master—T. C. Jennings
Boat Officer—Geo. Reeves
Assistant Examiners—J. G. Rylander, G. Roberts
Tidewaiters—J. Horning, G. T. Murray, C. P. Dawson, D. Marshall, A. G. Elder, T. Betts

LIGHTHOUSES.
Chefoo Light—B. Lewis (light-keeper in charge)
Shantung Light—C. G. Amy (light-keeper in charge), C. D. Wiseis
Houki Light—J. Eccles (light-keeper in charge), J. C. Hill
Shantung South East Promontary Light—J. Harp (light-keeper in charge) A. Michel

Insurance Offices.

Cornabé & Co., agents—
Germanic Lloyds'
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool (Fire and Life)
Imperial Fire Office
Canton Insurance Office, Limited
Yangtsze 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
Bremen Underwriters
Hamburg Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
Straits Insurance Co., Limited

E Shun & Co., agents—
China Merchants' Insurance Co.
On-tai Insurance Company, Limited

Fergusson & Co., agents—
Lloyd's
North China Insurance Company, Ld.
North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company, Ld.
Chinese Insurance Company, Ld.
Merchants Shipping and Underwriters' Association of Melbourne
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
New York Life Insurance Company

Maclean, Geo. F., agent—
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited
Scottish Imperial Life Insurance Co.
London Assurance Corparation

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. Co.
Fergusson & Co., agents

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Fergusson & Co., agents

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Crasemann & Hagen, agents

RUSSELL & CO.'S STEAMERS.
Cornabé & Co. a, agents

MITSU BISHI MAIL CO.
G. F. Maclean, agent

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.
Fergusson & Co., agents

Merchants, Professions, and Trades

Chefoo Filanda Limited, Silk reeling establishment
Otto Anz, manager
G. Gipperich
H. Bucher, engineer

富有
Fu-yu.

Chefoo General Supply Association, navy contractors and storekeepers
W. R. Fuller
J. Smith

Chefoo Waterboat Co.
Th. Lyell
H. Sietas & Co.
Th. Lyell, manager

和記
Ho-kee.

Cornabé & Co., merchants
W. A. Cornabe (absent)
A. M Eckford
A. R. Donnelly
P. F. Lavers
A. P. Seth
L. Allin

寶興
Po-hing.

Crasemann & Hagen, merchants
C. Hagen
K. S. Myers
F. Körner
F. Irens
C. Oestmann

怡順
E Shun.

E Shun & Co., merchants
Chan U Ting (absent)
Chan King Ting

滋大
Tseu-ta.

Fergusson & Co., merchants
T. T. Fergusson
J. P. Wake
S. H. Webster
H. J. Clark

傅利
Foo-lee.

Fuller, W. R., architect and builder

Gardner & Co., bakers and provisioners
Mrs. F. E. Gardner
W. A. E. Gardner (absent)

Henderson, W. A., L.R.C.S.E., P.E., medical practitioner

Lyell, Thomas, marine surveyor

寶順
Pow-zun.

Maclean, Geo. F., merchant
G. Burgoyne

Platt, Archer R., M.D., medical practitioner

Price & Co., B. J., navy contractors and storekeepers
B. J. Price

敬書業院
King-yip-shu-yuen.

Reading Room for Chinese
A. R. Donnelly, hon. sec. and treas.
Li Alin, hon. Chinese secretary

哈利
Ha-lee.

Sietas & Co., H., naval contractors and storekeepers
J. C. Biehl
Ad. Hansen
H. A. Hansen
J. Block
O. P. Jensen

Tentai Butchery, Park Lane
W. Knight, proprietor

Hotels.

"Chefoo Family Hotel," Tungshan, on Beach
Mrs. E. Newman, proprietrix
E. Sait Newman

"Sea View House Hotel"
W. R. Fuller, proprietor
Mrs. Lawrence

"Beach Hotel"
A. W. Buschendorff, proprietor

"Glenvue House"
Mrs. F. E. Gardner

Missionaries.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION.
W. S. Hildesley (absent)
J. R. Vincent (do.)

大美國長老會
Da-mei-kwok-chiang-laou-wai.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
Rev. John L. Nevius, D.D.
Rev. Hunter Corbett
Rev. J. A. Leyenberger
Rev. G. Reid
Miss Jennie E. Anderson
Miss M. L. Berry

ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSION.
Address, care of H. Sietas & Co., Chefoo
Rev. A. G. Jones (absent)
Rev. J. S. Whitewright (Tsing-chen-foo)
Rev. Francis James do.
Rev. Timothy Richard (Tai Yuen-foo)
Rev. A. Sowerby do.
Rev. J. J. Turner (absent)

NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.
Rev. Alex. Williamson, B.A., LL.D.

CHINA INLAND MISSION.
Rev. A. W. Douthwaite (absent)
Rev. F. W. Baller
W. L. and Mrs. Pruen
W. L. and Mrs. Elliston
Mrs. Sharland
Miss Whitechurch
Miss M. Williams

丕第高
Kaou-ti-pal.

AMERICAN SOUTHERN BAPTIST MISSION.
Rev. T. P. Crawford, D.D.
Mrs. T. P. Crawford
Rev. N. W. and Mrs. Holcomb
Rev. C. W. Pruitt
Rev. J. M. and Mrs. Joiner
Rev. E. C. and Mrs. Davault
Mrs. J. L. Holmes (absent)
Miss Lottie Moon

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION.
Rev. Alex. Williamson, B.A., LL.D.
Rev. Alex. Westwater
A. Macdonald Westwater, L.R.C.P. & S.E.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.
Rev. Césaire Schang, M.D.
Rev. John Liu

AT WEI HIEN.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
Rev. Rob. M. Mateer
Rev. J. H. Laughlin
J. M. Mathewson, M.D.

AT TSI-NAN-FOO.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
Rev. S. A. D. Hunter, M.D.
Rev. John Murray
Rev. Paul D. Bergen

AT TUNG CHOW-FOO.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
Rev. C. R. Mills, D.D.
Rev. C. W. Mateer, D.D.
Rev. W. M. Hayes
J. B. Neal, M.D.
Mrs. J. M. Shaw (absent)

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, Tz'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 line of telegraph was constructed in the early part of 1879 from Taku to Tientsin by the Provincial Authorities, was continued in 1883 to Tungchow, and completed, in August, 1884, to Peking.

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 May, 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. The volume of water in the river grows less yearly owing to its being drawn off to supply new canals cut into the country. 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—H. A. Frandsen
Lightkeeper—W. Knight

Imperial Naval Yard.

Directors—Liu, Taotai, and Wen-jui
Secretary—W. F. Stevenson
Superintendent Shipwright—W. Grant
do. Engineer—
Clerk—R. Kliene

Taku Pilot Company.

W. Boad	W. Blanchard
J. C. Hill	G. Lembke
G. Mitchell (absent)	A. H. Talpey
C. B. Sherman	A. G. Baxter (abt.)
C. Parker	T. W. Conner
H. Crowlie	C. Parker, secretary

Taku Tug and Lighter Company.

G. W. Collins, H. Crowlie, directors
Jas. Watts, secretary (absent)
C. Kossew, clerk
J. McMurray, superintendent engineer and chief engineer tug *Gem*
Wylie, engineer tug *Peiho*
Ahmow, do. *Orphan*

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. Tientsin is now connected with Shanghai by telegraph, a line having been constructed overland in 1881 and opened to traffic on the 28th December of that year; in 1883 the port was connected with Tungchow, and in August, 1884 with Peking by telegraph. The population of Tientsin is estimated at 950,000.

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. One great advantage that natives here have over foreign competitors is that the former "purchase their stocks in Shanghai when there is a favourable market, rarely if ever insure their goods, sell 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. The Tea exported goes principally to Russia and Siberia, *via* Kiachta. In 1883, 290,204 piculs were exported by this route, compared with 274,599 piculs in 1882. Opium to the extent of 2,451 piculs was imported in 1883, as compared with 2,508 piculs in 1882. The total value of the trade of the port in 1883 was Tls. 21,667,011 as compared with Tls. 22,525,267 in 1882.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英國領事官
Ta Ying-kwo-ling-shik-wan.
GREAT BRITAIN.
(For Tientsin and Peking.)
Consul—A. Davenport
Interpreter—W. Holland
Constable—H. Stean

FRANCE.
大法國領事衙門
Ta Fa-kwo-ling-shik Yamên.
Consul—Paul Ristelhueber
Chancelier-Interprete—Pierre Bous d'Anty

大俄國領事衙門
Ta-ngo kwo-ling-sz-ya-mun.
RUSSIA.
Consul—C. Waeber (absent)
Acting do.—M. P. Shishmarew

大美國領事衙門
Ta-mi-kuo-ling-shih-ya-men.
UNITED STATES.
Consul—G. T. Bromley
Vice-Consul—W. N. Pethick
Acting Interpreter—R. H. Maclay
Marshal—

大德國領事衙門
Ta te-kuo-ling-shih ya-men.
GERMANY.
Consul—A. Pelldram
Interpreter—Ch. Feindel
Constable—

BELGIUM.
Consul—W. Forbes

PORTUGAL.
Consul—John J. Hatch

大丹國公館
Ta Tan-kwo Kung kwan.
DENMARK.
Acting Consul—C. Waeber (absent)

大和蘭國領事官
Ta Ho-lan-kwo Ling-shi-kuan
NETHERLANDS
Acting Consul—A. Davenport

JAPAN.
Consul—Takashi Hara
Secretary—Nagasama Tei

大奧國領事官
Ta Aou-kwo-ling shik-kwan.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
Acting Consul—A. Davenport

工部
Kung pu.
Municipal Council.
Chairman—G. Detring
Hon. Treasurer—G. de St. Croix
Hon. Secretary—E. Cousins
Members—A. D. Startseff, Wm. Forbes
Superintendent of Police—S. E. Williams
Sergeant—E. Cox
Twenty Native constables

Imperial Maritime Customs.
津海關
Ching-hai-kwan.
Commissioner—G. Detring
Assistants—R. M. Hobson, H. B. Morse, F. J. Smith, C. W. Davies, J. H. M. Moorehead
Clerks—P. Poletti, A. B. Menzies
Tidesurveyor and Harbour Master—R. J. Trannack
Acting Asst. Tidesurveyor—W. F. Stevenson (Taku)
Examiner—G. B. A. Castro

Assistant Examiners—E. F. Ottaway, J. Ecclestone, C. P. C. Lynborg
Tide-waiters—W. French (Taku), W. S. Ward, G. Keeble, H. Schweiger, J. L. Clemance, H. Meyer, H. L. L. Pritchard
Signalman—H. A. Behnke (Taku)

Imperial Arsenal.

Superintendent Engineer—J. Stewart

Tientsin Club.

Committee—A. Davenport, A. D. Startseff, W. H. Forbes
Hon. Treasurer—F. de Bovis
Hon. Secretary—A. Kousnetzoff

Insurances.

Collins & Co., G. W., agents—
London and Lancashire Insurance Co.

Cordes & Co., A., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association
Germanic Lloyd's
Scottish Imperial Insurance Company
Hamburg Madgeburg Fire Insurance Company
Hamburg Fire Insurance Co. of 1877
Alliance Life and Fire Insurance Co.
Straits Insurance Co., Limited

Forbes, William, agent—
Imperial Fire Office
Lloyd's
China Traders' Insurance Company, Ltd.
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company
Marine Insurance Company
New York Life Insurance Co.

Hatch, Forbes & Co., agents—
National Marine Insurance Association, Limited
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company

Meyer & Co., E., agents—
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.
Prussian National Insurance Company, of Stettin
Hanseatic Fire Insurance Co., Hamburg
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

Pethick, Maclay & Co, agents—
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Wilson, Jas., agent—
North China Insurance Company
Sun Fire Office

Pei Yang Squadron.

Admiral—Ting
Vice-Admiral and Organizer—
Turret Vessel *Chao Yung*, 8 guns
Turret Vessel *Yang Wai*, 8 guns
Training Ship *Wei Yuen*, 5 guns
Ram *Tsao Kiang*, 4 guns
Gun-vessels *Chen Pi, Chen Pien, Chen Ngan, Chen Chung, Chen Hsi, Chen Tung*, each one 35-ton and two 12-pdr. guns

中國電報

Chung-kwok-tin-po-chu.

Imperial Chinese Telegraph.

Customs Taotai Sheng, director general
Wong Fa Nung, agent—
Luen Sheng Lin, clerk in charge
Chu Tseng Chi
6 operators, 4 accountants

開平礦務滬局

Kai-ping-kwang-wu-hu-kiuh.

Chinese Engineering and Mining Company.

Tong King-sing, managing director
C. W. Kinder, A.M.I.C.E., engineer-in-chief
James Stevens, mining engineer
Chun Yung Kwei, mining student
F. B. Petersen, do.
J. Purcell, overman
J. Naylor, do.
J. Wardell, do.
C. Williams, sub-overman
S. Purcell, do.
S. Mitchell, sinker
Isaac Wood, foreman mechanic
W. Bulmer, boiler maker
J. W. Goulding, engine winder
W. Wileman, do.
M. Jarvis, locomotive driver
Kwong King Yang, storekeeper
Kwong Hein Chow, timekeeper
Poo-chow Liang, bookkeeper
E. M. Buttles, electrician and chemist
R. M. Brown, secretary
Principal Works at Tong Shan, Kaiping, Chihli
Address for Foreigners, care of H.B.M.'s or U.S. Consulate, Tientsin

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
F. de Bovis, agent (absent)
G. C. de St. Criox, acting agent
E. G. Hillier

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Wm. Forbes, agent

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Wm. Forbes, agent

CHINA SHIPOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
Jas. Wilson, agent

REUTER'S TELEGRAM CO.
Jas. Henderson, agent

Professions, Trades, &c.

Astor House Hotel
G. Ritter

阜通
Foo-toong.
Belogolovy, A. A., merchant
A. A. Belogolovy

新飛龍
Hsin Fi-loong.
Blow & Co, H., wine and spirit merchants and general storekeepers
H. Blow
H. Knox

益利
Ye-li.
Boodilin, W. J., merchant
W. J. Boodilin
K. A. Sidoroff

Collins & Co, merchants
G. W. Collins (absent)
W. C. C. Anderson (London)
W. W. Dickinson

高林
Kao-lin.
Collins & Co., Geo. W., commission agents, wine merchants, tailors, shipchandlers, and general storekeepers
W. W. Dickinson, manager
J. M Dickinson
John Wilson
E. B. Lees

信遠
Sin-yuen.
Cordes & Co., A., merchants
August C. Cordes (Hamburg)
E. Rehders
O. Nordhorst

仁記
Yan-ke.
Forbes, William, merchant and commission agent
W. Forbes
John W. Graham
J. Ozorio

Frazer & Irwin, medical practitioners
John Frazer
Andrew Irwin

Grabe & Co., Otto, merchants
Otto Grabe

保順
Po-shun.
Hatch, Forbes & Co., merchants
John J. Hatch
W. H. Forbes
G. H. Forbes

廣隆
Kwong-loong.
Henderson, James, merchant

增茂
Tsun-mow.
Hirsbrunner, Jas., merchant and commission agent
Chs. A. Brunner

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants
E. Cousins

昌匯
Hwuy-chang.
MacDonald & Co., J., merchants and commission agents
J. MacDonald

世昌
Shih Chang.
Meyer & Co., E., merchants
E. Meyer (Hamburg)
G. Fischer
C. Wolter (Corea)
H. Ballauf
C. Rump
P. Bukow

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, merchants
Jas. Wilson, agent

裕順和
Yui-shen-hao.
Myres, C., merchant

昌豐
Fung-chong.
Pethick, Maclay & Co., merchants
W. N. Pethick
R. H. Maclay

阜昌
Foo-chang.
Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co., merchants
A. A. Belogolovy, agent

恒昌
Rodionoff & Co., A. L., merchants
A. D. Startseff, agent

新沙宣
Sin Sa-sun.
Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants
A. S. Silas, agent
E. A. Cotton

Schmidt & Co., merchants
H. Hagge
John Schmidt

Tientsin Bakery and General Store
T. Hartmann

Tientsin Dispensary
Jas. W. Macgavish
Stewart M. McLeish

順豐
Chun-fung.
Tokmakoff, Molotkoff & Co., merchants
A. D. Startseff
W. W. Dmitrieff
A. N. Kooznetsoff
M. S. Overin
M. A. Grünfeld

亨達利
Han-ta-li
Vrard & Co., L., merchants and commission agents
P. Loup
A. Loup
J. Krüger
E. Vaucher

大藥房
Ta-yah-vong.
Watson & Co., A. S., "The Hongkong Dispensary"
R. Tice, manager

Wilson, James, merchant and general commission agent

Missionaries.

London Missionary Society.
Rev. J. Lees
Dr. J. Kenneth Mackenzie, M.R.C.S.
Rev. A. King

English Baptist Mission.
Rev. Timothy Richard (Tai-yuen-foo)
Rev. A. Sowerby (Tai-yuen-foo)

Methodist Missionary Society, Tientsin and Laoling.
Rev. J. Innocent and family
Rev. J. Robinson and family
Rev. G. T. Candlin and family
D. Stenhouse, M.D. and family
Rev. J. Hinds and family, Kai Ping
G. M. Innocent
W. Kyd Aitken, M.D., Kai Ping

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Rev. C. A. Stanley
Mrs. Stanley (absent)
Rev. H. P. Perkins
Rev. A. H. and Mrs. Smith, Pang Chia Tswang, Shantung
Rev. H. D. Porter, M.D. and Mrs. Porter, Pang Chia Tswang, Shantung
Miss Mary H. Porter do.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.
Rev. L. W. Pilcher (absent)
Rev. W. F. Walker (absent)
Rev. O. W. Willits
Rev. G. R. Davis
Miss L. A. Howard, M.D.
Miss E. U. Yates
Miss Stella Akers, M.D.

GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR EUROPEANS.
Sister Superior—M. Dutrouilh and six Sisters of Charity

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.
Tientsin Lodge, No. 2.
Rev. G. T. Chandlin, D.G.W.C.T.
C. Myers, V.D.G.W.C.T.

天主堂
Tien-chu-tang.
ROMAN CATHOLIC.
Rev. F. H. Coqset

KALGAN.
順豐
Chun-fong.
Tokmakoff, Molotkoff & Co., merchants
Molchanoff and Kokovin, agents

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 feet in width, and are buttressed at intervals of about sixty 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 pagoda. 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 tells 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. In August, 1884, it was brought into direct telegraphic communication with the rest of the world, by an overland line to Tientsin *via* Tungchow.

DIRECTORY.

Legations.

大英國欽差公署

Ta Ying-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.

BRITISH.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Sir Harry Smith Parkes, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Secretary of Legation—N. R. O'Conor
2nd Secretary—C. T. Maude
Do. —F. W. Stronge
Chinese Secretary—E. C. Baber (absent)
Acting do. —W. C. Hillier
Assistant Chinese Secretary—W. C. Hillier
Acting Assist. Chinese Secretary—C. W. Everard
Accountant—A. E. Pirkis
Physician—S. W. Bushell, M.D.
Second Assistant—C. Lionel Hopkins
Do. —J. R. Coulthard
Chaplain—Rev. W. Brereton
Students—C. W. Campbell, W. B. Fitzgibbon, E. T. C. Werner, E. F. Bennett
Colonial Cadets—F. H. May, T. Sercombe Smith

Acting Sergeant of Escort—R. D. Herring
Constables—Posnett (absent), Wilkin, Bruce

大法郎西國欽差公署

Ta Fa-lang-hsi-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.

FRENCH.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Jules Patenôtre
Second Secretary of Legation—V. Collin de Planey (absent)
Acting do.—Louis Patenôtre
First Interpreter—Hippolyte Frandin (absent)
Second Interpreter—Arnold Vissière
Third Interpreter—Guillien
Chancelier—J. Hecquard
Physician—Dr. M. Mirabel
Chaplain—Rev. P. Lagarde

大俄國欽差公署

Ta O-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.

RUSSIAN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—S. Popoff
First Secretary—P. Ladyjnsky
Second Secretary—Baron von Wrangel
Military Attaché—
First Interpreter—P. Popoff
Physician—Pilishowsky
Student Interpreter.—C. Vakowishe
Postmaster—N. Gomboyeff

大美國欽差公署

Ta Mei-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.

UNITED STATES.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—J. Russell Young
First Secretary of Legation—Chapman Coleman
Chinese Secretary—Fleming D. Cheshire
Second Secretary—W. Woodville Rockhill
Private Secretary—L. A. Bergholtz
Assistant—C. F. Moore

大德意志國欽差公署

Ta Té-i-chih-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.

GERMAN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—M. von Brandt
Secretary of Legation—Baron von Ketteler
Secretary and Interpreter—C. Arendt
Student Interpreters—Dr. Merz, F. Reinsdorf, Th. Rathsam
Clerk.—G. Pampel
Constable—H. Kierulff

大澳斯馬加國欽差公署

Ta Ao-ssû-ma-chia-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Minister Resident and Consul-General for China—Count Zaluski (residing at Tokio)

BELGIAN.

Minister Resident—
Secretary Interpreter—C. Michel

ITALIAN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Count Ferdinand de Luca
Secretary Interpreter—Ludovici Nocentini

大和蘭國欽差公署

Ta Ho-lan-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.

NETHERLANDS.

Minister Resident—J. H. Ferguson (absent)
Secretary Interpreter—J. Rhein

大日斯巴尼牙國欽差公署

Ta Jih-ssû-pa-ni-ya-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu

SPANISH.

Minister Plenipotentiary for China, Siam & Annam—
1st. Sec. of Legation—R. Gil de Uribarri
Interpreter—Juan de Licópolis Marzal

大秘魯國欽差公館

Ta Pi-lu-kwo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung Kuan.

PERUVIAN.

Minister Resident—

大日本國欽差公署

Ta- Jih-pen-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.

JAPANESE.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Vice Admiral Enomotto Takeaki
Secretary of Legation—Shimada Tanenori
Military Attaché—Major Kujiyama Teisuke
Do. —Capt. Fukushima Yasumasa (absent)
Attaché—Watanabe Yoichiro
Do. —Nakashima Takeshi
Do. and Interpreter—Goh Kêita
Student Interpreter—Tei Nagakuini

Imperial Maritime Customs.

總稅務司公署

Tsung-Shui-wu-ssu Kung-shu.

INSPECTORATE GENERAL.

Inspector Gen.—Sir Robert Hart, K.C.M.G.
Chief Secretary—
Chinese Secretary—A. E. Hippisley
Audit do. —J. Smith
Statistical do. —E. B. Drew (Shanghai)
Non-Resident do. —J. D. Campbell (London)
Marine do. — (vacant)
Acting Assistant Secretary—W. B. Russell
Acting Assistant Chinese Secretary—A. P. Happer
Assist. Audit Secretary—
Assistant Statistical Secretary—F. Hirth (Shanghai)
Private Secretary—Edwin Liot
Assistants—H. Lyall, P. Tanner, O. Tiberii, E. G. Lowder, A. E. von Rosthorn, A. H. Harris
Translator—J. Edkins, D.D.
Postal Clerk—
Gas Engineers—Thos. Child, C. B. Mears
Medical Officer—J. Dudgeon, M.D.

同文館

T'ung-wên-kwan.

COLLEGE OF PEKING.

President—W. A. P. Martin, LL.D.
Professor of Chemistry—Anatole Billequin
Professor of Anatomy and Physics—J. Dudgeon, M.D.
Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics—S. Marcus Russell, M.A.
Professor of French—C. Vapereau
Professor of English—C. H. Oliver, M.A.
Professor of German and Russian—E. Pander, Ph. D.
Profs. of Chinese Literature—Three Chinese Chü-jin
Proctors—Four Chinese Officials

RUSSIAN OBSERVATORY.

Director.—

Missionaries

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

J. Dudgeon, M.D., C.M.
Rev. J. Gilmour, M.A.
Rev. S. E. Meech
Rev. Geo. Owen
Rev. W. H. Rees
Miss Philip
Miss Smith

NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

W. H. Murray, agent

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rt. Rev. Chas. P. Scott, Bishop in North China
Rev. W. Brereton
Rev. Miles Greenwood

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS U.S.A.

AT PEKING.

Rev. Henry Blodgett, D.D.
Rev. W. S. Ament
W. C. Noble, treasurer and superintendent of press
Miss J. E. Chapin (absent)
Miss A. Haven

AT T'UNG-CHAU.

Rev. L. D. Chapin, (absent)
Rev. C. Goodrich, secretary
Rev. D. Z. Sheffield
Miss M. E. Andrews
Miss J. G. Evans, (absent)
Miss M. A. Holbrook, M.D.

AT KALGAN.

Rev. Mark and Mrs. Williams
Rev. W. P. and Mrs. Sprague
Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Roberts
Rev. F. M. and Mrs. Chapin
Miss N. Diament
Miss V. C. Murdock, M.D.

AT PAU-TING FOO.

Rev. I. and Mrs. Pierson
A. P. Peck, M.D. and Mrs. Peck
Miss L. B. Pierson
(See also Tientsin Directory)

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

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Rev. D. C. McCoy
Rev. J. L. Whiting
B. C. Atterbury, M.D.
Rev. J. W. and Mrs. R. Lowrie
Miss F. Strong
Miss M. J. Lowrie

METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION.

Rev. Hiram H. Lowry
Rev. J. H. Pyke
Rev. W. T. Hobart
Mrs. C. M. Jewell
Miss Clara M. Cushman (absent)
Miss Annie B. Sears

French Catholic Mission.

Rev. Alph. Favier
Rev. Sarthou
Rev. P. d'Addosio
Rev. A. Humblot
Rev. J. B. Delemasure
Rev. J. Garrigues
Rev. J. B. Fioritti
Rev. F. Wynhoven
Rev. A. Provost
Rev. S. Delebarre
Rev. J. Salette
Mother Jaurias and 30 Sisters of Charity

Russian Greek Orthodox Mission.

Rt. Rev. Amphilochius
Rev. Nicolas
Rev. Alexis

Trades, &c.

Jeanrenaud, Chs., dealer in curios and Peking Enamels
Ad. Jeanrenaud

Kierulff, P., commission agent, storekeeper, and dealer in curios.
P. Kierulff
C. Imbeck

Moore, Chas. F., photographer, auctioneer, &c.
L. Tallieu, storekeeper

"Hotel de Peking," storekeepers
L. Tallieu, proprietor

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-lien-wan 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, uninteresting, and unimportant place.

The country about the port of Newchwang is bare and desolate, and in sailing up the river the voyager encounters a cheerless 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 limits of the port extend the Lao-yeh-ko, or Central Temple, on the west to the eastern extremity of the British Concession.

The chief articles of trade at the port are Beans and Bean-cake, 2,342,995 piculs of the former and 1,715,695 piculs of the latter being exported in 1883 as against 2,069,152 piculs and 1,613,464 piculs respectively in 1882. The trade in Beans and Bean-cake has shown a pretty steady increase during the last fourteen years. The net quantity of Opium imported in 1883 was 390 piculs, compared with 469 piculs in 1882, 446 piculs in 1884, 1,186 piculs in 1880, and 2,453 piculs in 1879. The import of Opium has fluctuated a good deal during the last few years, but generally speaking the decline has been marked and constant, the poppy being largely and successfully cultivated in Manchuria. The total value of the trade of the port for 1883 amounted to Tls. 7,012,648 as against Tls. 6,625,182 in 1882.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英國領事衙門
Ta Ying-kuo-ling-shik-ya mên.
GREAT BRITAIN.
Consul—C. T. Gardner
Constable—Chas. Farmer

FRANCE.
Vice-Consul—C. T. Gardner

大瑞威國領事衙門
Ta Jui-wei-kuo-ling-shik-ya-mên.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY.
Vice-Consul—C. T. Gardner

大和國領事衙門
Ta Ho-kuo-ling-shik-ya-mên.
NETHERLANDS.
Acting Consul—J. J. F. Bandinel

大美國領事衙門
Ta Mei-kuo-ling-shik-ya-mên.
UNITED STATES.
Vice-Consul—J. J. F. Bandinel

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
Consul—C. T. Gardner

DENMARK.
Vice-Consul—C. T. Gardner

大德國領事衙門
Ta-tê-kuo-ling-shik-ya-mên.
GERMANY.
Acting Vice-Consul—J. J. F. Bandinel

JAPAN.
Consular Agent—J. J. F. Bandinel

Imperial Maritime Customs.

Commissioner—R. B. Moorhead
Assistants—F. S. Unwin, W. McC. Osborne, F. A. Carl
Medical Officer—W. Morrison, M.B.
Tidesurveyor and Harbour Master—E. V. Brenan
Assistant Examiners—E. V. Calver, J. Edgar
Boat Officer—L. Loft
Tide-waiters—J. Burns, G. Whitlock, C. E. R. Handro, R. J. Jules, J. P. Strong

REVENUE CRUISER "HWA SHU."
Master—G. Deitz

LIGHTSHIP "NEWCHWANG."
Master—W. W. Orfeur
First Mate—W. Laucht (acting)
Second Mate—G. Deitz (in charge of Tender)
Third Light-keeper—J. H. Hammaren

Insurance Offices.

Bandinel & Co., agents—
Imperial Fire Insurance
Deutscher Lloyd

Bush Brothers, agents—
North China Insurance Company
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited
Canton Insurance Office, Limited
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Yangtsze Insurance Association
Lloyd's, London
Germanischer Lloyd's, Berlin
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.
Lancashire Insurance Co.
Straits Insurance Co., Ld.
Scottish Imperial Insurance Co. (Life)
The Underwriting and Agency Association, London
London Assurance Corporation (Fire)

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Bush Brothers, agents

DEUTSCHE DAMPFSCHIFFS RHEDEREI.
Bush Brothers, agents

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Bush Brothers, agents

OCEAN STEAM SHIP NAVIGATION CO.
Bush Brothers, agents

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Bandinel & Co., agents

CHINA SHIPOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bandinel & Co.. agents

Professions, Trades, &c.

加昌
Chee-chang.
Bandinel & Co., merchants
J. J. F. Bandinel

遠來
Yün-lae.

Bush Brothers, merchants and commission agents
Henry E. Bush
Fred. P. Cooper
H. A. Bush
Gustav Prosch

洋行
Sui-lin.

Davies & Co., T., shipchandlers and storekeepers
T. Davies

Heuckendorff, J. J., surveyor for Lloyd's agents, German Lloyd's and local offices.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants
Bush Brothers, agents

Kempf, H., compradore and contractor for H.B.M. Navy

Russell & Co., merchants
Bush Brothers, agents

瑞林哈利
Ha-li-yang-hang.

Schultze & Co., F. A., storekeepers, shipchandlers, auctioneers, commission agents and shipbrokers
J. J. Heuckendorff

Union Inn
H. Kempf, proprietor

瓦先生英國領事衙門
Wa-hsien-sheng-ying-kno-ling-shik-ya-men.

Watson, James, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., physician
Morrison, Wm., M. B. & C. M., Edinr.

Irish Presbyterian Church Mission,
Rev. J. Carson
Rev. Wilfrid W. Shaw

Zenana Mission, U.P. Church of Scotland.
Miss Barbara M. Pritty (Moukden)

United Presbyterian Church of Scotland Mission.
Rev. J. MacIntyre
Rev. John Ross (Moukden)
Rev. Jas. Webster
D. Christie, M.B., L.R.C.S., P.E. (Moukden)

Roman Catholic Mission.
Monseigneur Dubail, vicar apostolic of Manchuria (absent)
Rev. N. Emonet, procureur

Pension de la Ste. Providence.
Sœur Augustine, superintendent, and ten Sisters

Pilots.

領港寫字房
Lin can-hsei-tze-wu

H. McThorn, B. F. Blatchford, G. C. Richards, A. F. Fredricksen, L. J. Tandberg, A. L. R. Smith, B. Carlos, J. Jürgensen, W. S. Banker, J. E. Place, A. Jürgensen

COREA.

Corea, or Chosen (the native name), is a peninsula situated to the north of China, and hangs down between that Empire and Japan, separating the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea, between the 34th and 43rd parallels north. It is bounded on the north by Manchuria, on the north-east by Siberia, on the east by the Sea of Japan, on the west by the Yellow Sea, and on the south by the Channel of Corea. It has a coast line measuring 1,740 miles, and with its outlying islands is nearly as large as Great Britain. The name Corea is derived from the Japanese Korai (Chinese Kaoli); and the Portuguese, who were the first navigators in the Yellow Sea, called it Coria. Chosen is translated into "Morning Calm." The eastern half of the peninsula is a sinuous range of mountains of which western Corea is the slope. The chief rivers of importance are naturally to be found on the western side, and most of the harbours are situate on that coast. Corea is divided into eight *do* or provinces, named Ping-an, Whang-hai, Kiung-kei (which contains the capital), Chung-chong, Chulla, Kiung-sang, Kang-wen, and Ham-kiung. The climate is considered healthy and temperate, bracing in the north and milder in the south, where it is more exposed to summer breezes. The Han river at Seoul is often frozen for two months in the year. The fauna includes tigers of the fiercest kind, leopards, wild deer, wild hogs, and in the south monkeys are to be found. A species of alligator is sometimes seen in the larger rivers, and the salamander abounds in the streams. A stunted breed of horses exists, and immense numbers of oxen are raised as food; goats are rare, and sheep are only imported from China for sacrificial purposes. The pheasant, eagle, falcon, crane, and stork are common. A great portion of the soil is fertile, and the mineral wealth of the kingdom is believed to be considerable, though hitherto mining has been forbidden. The history of Corea, like that of its neighbours, is lost in the mists of obscurity, but according to native and Chinese tradition a Chinese noble named Kishi or Ki-tsze, who migrated with his followers to Corea in 1122 B.C., was the founder of the Corean social order and the first monarch. His descendants are said to have ruled until the fourth century before the Christian era. The present dynasty is descended from Ni Taijo, a young soldier who was the architect of his own fortunes, and who succeeded in deposing the Wang dynasty. It was at this time, in the 14th century, that Han-yang, known as Seoul, was selected as the national capital. His Majesty King Li Fin is the twenty-eighth sovereign of the present line. The kingdom is governed, under the King and three Prime Ministers, by six boards or departments—namely, Office and Public Employ, Finance, Ceremonies, War, Justice, and Public Works. The general method of procedure is modelled on that of Peking. The State revenue is derived from the land tax, and it is estimated to amount to about £200,000.

For centuries the Coreans successfully resisted all efforts to induce them to hold intercourse with foreigners. The King of Corea is nominally a vassal of the Emperor of China, but the latter attempts no interference in the administration of Corean affairs. In former times Corea was invaded by both Chinese and Japanese, but for some centuries she enjoyed rest and seclusion, and not until 1876, when she signed the Treaty of Kokwa with Japan, were any foreigners admitted to the kingdom. Since the establishment of Japanese in the ports of Fusan and Yuensan, the prejudice against foreign intercourse has gradually abated, and on the 22nd May, 1882, a treaty of friendship and commerce was signed by the Corean Government at Yensan with Commodore Shufeldt on behalf of the United States. Shortly afterwards treaties were signed with England and Germany, but the provisions of these agreements not proving acceptable to the Governments of those powers, new treaties have been negotiated, and one with England was signed by Sir Harry Parkes on the 26th November, 1883; in 1884 Treaties were also concluded with Germany, Russia, France, Italy, and Austria. The "Hermit nation" has now fully emerged from its isolation, and a growing trade is springing up at the newly opened ports. In the autumn of last year a Corean Embassy was despatched to the United States. The population of Corea, according to the last Government census, was 10,518,937. The value

of the foreign trade of Corea is between three and four million dollars per annum. The principal articles of import are cotton manufactures, and of export, rice, hides and bones, beans, and gold. During the past two years there has been some trade with China and foreign countries, and a Foreign Customs service on the model of that of China has been established.

SEOUL.

The capital city of Han-yang, better known to foreigners as Seoul (which is merely the native term for capital), is situated almost in the centre of the province of Kiung-kei, on the north side of and about three miles from the river Han, about thirty-five miles from its mouth. It lies in 37 deg. 30 min. N. lat. and 127 deg. 4 min. E. long. Han-yang means "the fortress on the Han." The city is enclosed by crenellated walls of varying height, averaging about twenty feet, with arched stone bridges spanning the water-courses. Mr. J. C. Hall, who visited it in 1881, says the city is in the form of an irregular oblong, and stretches lengthwise in a valley that runs from north-east to south-west. On its northern side is a range of bold granite hills, the topmost peaks of which are about 3,500 feet high; on its southern side, trending to the east, is a long chain of hills about half that height. The city wall is carried along the top of the southern hill; but the steep crags of the northern side require no artificial strengthening. The houses are about eight or nine feet high, built of stone or brick, and mostly roofed with tiles. A long main street, about 100 feet wide, running east and west, divides the city into two nearly equal portions. In the northern half are the walled inclosures containing the king's palace, and the more important public buildings. The royal inclosure is bounded on its north side by the precipitous sides of the granite peaks above-mentioned; on its south side it is entered by three great wooden gates, the central and principal one of which is called the Thoi-hwa-mun; the one to the east of this is the Hwing-hwa-mun; that to the west the Kwang-hwa-mun. Inside the inclosure are two palaces. The older of the two, in which the king has resided for the last eight years, is close to the Thoi-hwa-mun. The other, close to the Kwang-hwa-mun, was built about forty years ago. The king lived in it for about six years after his accession to the throne, but a conflagration which partly destroyed it compelled him to move into the old palace. It is now being rebuilt. A street about 50 feet wide from the front of the Thoi-hwa-mun intersects the main street at right angles, dividing the northern half of the city into eastern and western quarters. At the point of intersection stands a pavilion called Chong-kak (the "Bell Kiosk") from a large bell about seven feet high which is placed there. This spot is regarded as the centre of the city; and from it another street, as wide as the main street, branches off to the south west and terminates at the Nan-dai-mun. The four wide streets which thus radiate from the "Bell Kiosk" are known as the four Chong-ro or "Bell roads." Another conspicuous feature of this central part of the city is the row of large warehouses two storeys high, the lower portions of which are divided off into little shops, opening into a small court-yard instead of facing the street. The chief public buildings, apart from the royal inclosure, are three palaces, two of which belong to the king, while the third belonged to his father, the Dai In-kun. The Nam-kung, or "South Palace" stands near the south great gate. The Nam-pyol-kung, or "South Separate Palace," stands near the western great gate, and is reserved exclusively for the reception of the Chinese Envoys. The Un-hyon-kung, or "Cloud-Mound Palace," is in the northern side of the city, between the royal inclosure and the main street in front, and between the central and western palace gates (the Thoi-hwa-mun and the Kwang-hwa-mun). This was the city residence of the ex-Regent. It is by far the strongest inclosure in Seoul. It is surrounded by a strong stone wall, and some of the stones of the main gateway are of immense size. The style of architecture of these palaces is that of the one-storeyed Chinese yamên. The offices of the Six Ministries or administrative boards, the Ryuk-phan-so, are small houses at the head of the street leading from the Kwang-

hwa-mun to the main street. The width of the main streets is much reduced by the construction in front of nearly every house of a rude wooden shanty used for a work-shop or for business purposes, which gives the streets a poor and squalid appearance. The city, like most eastern towns, is very dirty, heaps of filth being allowed to accumulate, and the open drains on each side of the streets are the receptacles for all sorts of abominations. The shops of the capital are small and unattractive, and contain no *articles de luxe* or curios. The population of the city is variously estimated at from 150,000 to 240,000 persons. A recent return gave the number of houses as 30,723.

DIRECTORY.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

President—Min Yong-mok
Vice-President—Kim Hung-chip
do. —P. G. von Möllendorff
do. —Li Tso-yŏn
do. —Kim Wan-shik

CHINESE REPRESENTATIVES.

Chief Commissioner—Chen Shu-tang
Assistant do. —Chen Yuen-chang
Do. do. —Li Hsing-chu
Secretary—Fan Kuai-han
Assistant Secretary—Chen Wai-yuen
Do. do. —Cheng Chih-ting

JAPANESE LEGATION.

Minister Resident—S. Takezoye
Secretary of Legation—T. Kobayashi (Consul at Jenchuan)
Attaché—S. Kinoshita
do. —K. Asayama (Corean interpreter)
do. —E. Obe
do. —G. Kato (Chinese interpreter)
do. —S. Uchigaki
Attaché—K. Yamada (English interpreter)
do. Militaire—Captain S. Isobayashi, staff officer
Physician—H. Kainoshi

BRITISH LEGATION.

Consul General—W. G. Aston

UNITED STATES LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—L. H. Foote
Secretary—C. L. Scudder

HIS COREAN MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS.

Chief—P. G. von Möllendorff
Commissioner—
Chief Assistant—J. R. Macbeth
Assistant—H. G. Armous
do. —Woo Chung Yen

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND LANGUAGES.

Professor—T. E. Hallifax

JENCHUAN (CHEMULPO).

This port, known to the Japanese as Jinsen, is situated in lat. 37 deg. 28 min. 30 sec. N. and long. 126 deg. 37 min. E., at the entrance to the Saleé river, an *embouchure* of the Han-kang close to and immediately east of Roze island, on the west coast of Corea, in the metropolitan province of Kiŏng-kyi-to. Though only two years ago a mere fishing village, and now still in its infancy, many buildings of a substantial character have been erected and the port is rapidly rising into importance as a commercial centre.

The sub-prefectural town of Jenchuan is situated 10 *li* distant from the port, which latter is locally known as Chemulpo. Fut-bing on the Han-kang is the nearest prefectural city, and is distant some 35 *li*, near which place is situated, also on the Han-kang, the rising town of Mapu, which lies on the main road to Hanyang (Sŏul) some 75 *li* distant from the port (Chemulpo), or 30 *li* from Sŏul. There are two steamship agencies here, one British, the other Japanese; two Japanese Banks; two European and one American firms, as well as some 400 Japanese merchants and traders. The whole of the land forming the Japanese Settlement at Chemulpo was sold publicly early in 1884; and the first land sales in the general Foreign Settlement took place on the 7th November of the same year. There is a Municipal Council at Chemulpo composed of the Foreign Consuls, one Corean official, and three represen-

tatives of the landholders. The Council employs two foreign and four Chinese police constables. The approaches to the river (Salee) are now well surveyed, and the latest British Admiralty charts are quite reliable. The river itself has been carefully surveyed by the (foreign) Harbour Department of the Royal Corean Customs Service, and the result of the surveys will be published. The outer anchorage is accessible to ships of all sizes, and the inner one to coasting vessels and steamers ordinarily employed in the local trade. The river is navigable for vessels not drawing over 10 feet up to Mapu; but seeing that at certain seasons there are a few places where the fall in the river is very considerable, owing to the existence of sand banks, it is desirable that river steamers, intended to run regularly, should not draw over six feet.

The climate is healthy and may be compared to that of Chefoo. 29.87 was the mean reading of the barometer in the summer months of last year, and 30.14 in the winter. The thermometer ranged from 3 deg. to 60 deg. Fahr. during the winter, the average minimum being 18 deg. and maximum 48 deg., and during the summer from 50 deg. to 89 deg., the averages being 48 deg. minimum and 77 deg. maximum.

The port was opened to Japanese trade on the 1st January, 1883, and to foreign trade on the 16th June of the same year. The first Customs duties were collected in July, 1883, but the Japanese did not pay dues and duties until the 3rd November, 1883. The value of the trade of the port for the year ended 31st December, 1883, was $1,500,000.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

BRITISH.

W. R. Carles, vice-consul
W. L. Hopkins, constable

GERMAN.

H. Budler, vice-consul
C. Schmidt, constable

JAPANESE.

Tanichi Kobayashi, consul
Hisumidzu Saburo, secretary and assistant judge
T. Nobuchika, secretary
T. Kunitaro, Corean secretary
Sagama Kizokata, pay master
J. Nobarn, assistant do.
S. Ichitaro, student interpreter
C. Tanaka, physician
N. Shiro, assist. do.
G. Momiji, paymaster, medical dept.

CHINESE.

Li Nai Yung, consul
Woo Chong Yen, foreign secretary
Yui Paw Lui, Japanese interpreter
Chuan Shing Hong, Corean interpreter

JAPANESE POLICE.

Sato Masayashi, inspector in charge, and assist. procurator to Consular Court
Atsumi Saisaburo, clerk

大朝鮮國海關

ROYAL CUSTOMS.

Alfred B. Stripling, commissioner
E. Laporte, assistant
C. Duncan (act. statistical sec.), assistant
Woo Li Tang, do.
C. L. Chow, do.
S. K. Nakabayashi, do.
Hong-u-kuan, Corean do.
Capt. F. W. Schulze, harbour master
F. H. Morsel, boat officer
F. R. Borioni, examiner
A. Ladage, acting do.
A. Seredin-Sabatin, H. G. Glanville, C. A. Welch, tidewaiters

Merchants, &c.

Meyer & Co., E., merchants
Eduard Meyer (Hamburg)
Gustav Fischer (Tientsin)
Carl Wolter
Robt. Leitz

Cooper, C. H., storekeeper

Fung Chuan (representative of Chinese merchants)
G. Chung Woo, Chinese merchant
Sun Tai Shind, do.
E. Tai, do.
Yee Sung & Co., storekeepers
Yee Sam & Co., do.
Tick-Hing & Co., do.

FUSAN.

Fusan, or Pusan as it is also called, is the chief port of Kiung-sang, the south-eastern province of Corea, and lies in lat. 35 deg. 6 min. 6 sec. N. and long. 129 deg. 3 min. 2 sec. E. It was opened to Japanese trade in 1876 and to Americans in 1883. The native town is a collection of thatched cabins with a population of about 2,000 inhabitants. The Japanese settlement is situated a little distance from the native town, opposite the island of Cholyongdo, and is regularly laid out, clean, and well kept. It is under the control of the Consul, who is, however, assisted by an elective Municipal Council. Order is maintained by a Police Force in uniforms of European pattern. The Japanese residents number over 2,000, of whom about half are from the island of Tsushima. The Corean town of Fusan is a walled city, situated at the head of the harbour; it contains the Royal granaries for storing rice, a few wretched houses, and the residence of the small military official in charge. The harbour is large and capacious, with a sufficient depth of water to accommodate the largest vessels. There are fourteen native villages situated at the head of the harbour, and within a few miles of the Japanese settlement. The climate is very salubrious and the place considered extremely healthy. Sea bathing may be had in perfection. The district city Toong Li Fu, which is distant about eight miles, is the local centre of trade. The principal exports are hides, horns, bones, sea weed (red and white), dried fish, shark's fins, beans, nutgalls, oil-cake, cotton piece goods, grass cloths, raw silk, peas, and in good years rice, and wheat, sundry medicines. The chief imports are piece goods, glass, blankets, white metal, kerosine oil, aniline dyes, matches (Japanese), paper, and sundries. A branch of the Foreign Customs Service was established in July, 1883. The Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Company run a regular line of steamers between Kobe and Wladivostock, calling at Nagasaki, Fusan, and Yuensan; and in 1883 started a regular line from Kobe to Jenchuan, calling at Nagasaki and Fusan. Monthly communication with Japan is also maintained by a small steamer. Fusan was connected with Japan by a submarine telegraph cable in November, 1883.

The trade of the port has fallen off very considerably, which is attributed to the opening of Chemulpo, that port being nearer the capital. The following are the principal articles of imports and their value, taken from the Returns of Trade for the first half of the year 1884:—Foreign Piece Goods, principally Grey Shirtings and Victoria Lawns, $64,837.00; Aniline Dyes, $3,275.00; Metals, $7,496 00; White Metal, $5,208.00; and Kerosine Oil, $2,133,00. The total value of the import trade for the period mentioned amounts to little over $200,000. The value of the principal exports was as follows:—Beans, $7,653.00; Bicho de Mer, $5,660.00; Gall Nuts, $1,714.00; Cow Hides, $47,071.00; Seaweed Funori, $3,410.00; Seaweed Tento, $856.00; and Raw Silk, $2,693.00.

The crops for 1884 were very good, the wheat and rice harvest being abundant. No foreign firm has yet been established in Fusan, principally owing to the extremely small way in which business is conducted.

During the year several foreigners have travelled in the interior, which is found very mountainous, with small but rich valleys. The people have no wealth, but abundance of food and tobacco, which appears all they want, and they are comfortably clothed. Minerals have been sought for and found, but it appears somewhat

doubtful if it will pay to work mines in the interior. It is satisfactory, however, to mention that progress has been made in the opening up of the country. The officials and people are well disposed, and an increasing trade with Corea may confidently be expected.

DIRECTORY.

Consulate and Public Offices.

Corean Officials.

Governor of Province.

慶尙監司　趙秉夏

Residence—Capital of Province.

大邱監營

Admiral of South Eastern Coast.

左水使　[illegible]

Superintendent of Trade.

監理事務官　李鎬永

Magistrate of Tong Nai Pu.

東萊府使　趙秉鼎

Magistrate of Pusan.

釜山僉使　金用來

大清領事署

Chinese.

Chen Wei Kwun, consul
Chan Fu Cho, secretary
Chang Pei Si, do.
Chan Chao Shang, do.

日本總領事館

Japanese Consulate General.

K. K. Mayeda, consul-general and judge
S. Miyamoto, assistant judge
K. Y. Misaka, accountant
K. Nakano, Corean interpreter
A. Kosone, English interpreter

大朝鮮釜山海關

Royal Maritime Customs.

W. Nelson Lovatt, commissioner
H. A. Reynolds, assistant
C. Krebs, do.
P. L. Jouy, do.
K. Takesita, do.
Y. T. Hang, do.
O. P. Posthumus, harbour master
W. H. Laucht, examiner
W. Schmidt, J. P. Civilini, tidewaiters
F. H. Ying, Baboo, weighers

日本總代役所

Japanese Municipal Council.

G. Abiru, chairman
T. Ichinomiya, secretary

日本警察所

Japanese Police Station.

R. Morohoshi, superintendent
T. K. Hatashima, assist. do.
10 constables

日本郵便局

Japanese Post Office.

T. Iwai, post-master
K. Koiso, sorter

日本電信局

Japanese Telegraph Office.

Y. Uda, superintendent
T. Takanoa, assist. do.

日本商法會議所

Japanese Chamber of Commerce.

S. Yamada, president
H. Ohshi, vice-president
S. Nakanishi, secretary

濟生醫館院

JAPANESE GENERAL HOSPITAL.
Benten Street.

Dr. M. Koike, surgeon
Y. Koboyashi, assistant surgeon
S. Kokuboo, accountant
K. Uyeno, Corean interpreter

日本黴梅院

JAPANESE LOCK HOSPITAL.
Sai-wai Street.

A. Y. Shigehisa, surgeon

第一國立銀行

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Horn Street.

H. Ohashi, manager
G. Suyekawa, cashier
K. Shimanchi, clerk
M. Igimi, clerk

第百二國立　行

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND BANK.
Horn Street.

S. Hatashima, manager
K. Kuroiwa, cashier

丸三銀行

MARUSAU BANK.
Horn Street.

S. Suginomori, manager
S. Miyoshiya, cashier

Shipping Companies.

三菱郵便汽船會社

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
S. Yamada, agent
S. Okumara, cashier
J. Yoshitani, clerk

Steamers.

"Tsuruga."—Nagasaki, Fusan, Yuensang, Wladiwostock
"Chitose."—Kobe, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Goto, Tsushimt, Fusan, Junchuan

回漕社

KWAI SOSHIA (Sailing Vessel Co.)
Benten Street.

K. Kouri, agent
W. Homma, cashier
K. Kokuboo, clerk

和船問屋

JAPANESE JUNKS AGENTS.

J. Ohike, Benten Street
J. Fugimori, do.
C. Suzuki, do.

Merchants, Traders, &c.

M. Fukuda, Benten Street

Hamada & Co., Osaka Firm, Horn Street
S. Hamada, agent
N. Sato

F. Hazama, Horn Street

S. Hoke, Benten Street

Horiguchi & Co., Osaka Firm, Horn Street
M. Nakagawa, agent
S. Horiguchi

S. Jamiya, Horn Street

Jurinshia & Co., Nagasaki Firm, Benten Street
K. Sasaki, agent

Kangetsuro Hotel, Saiwai Street
Nariya, proprietor

Kiodoshia & Co., Osaka Firm, Horn Street
T. Munekata, agent

R. Nagami, Benten Street

Nihhara & Co., Osaka Firm, Horn Street
S. Nagai, agent

D. Nishimura, Horn Street

Otzuru & Co., Sensan
N. Psayama

K. Saito, Horn Street

Yasakaro Hotel, Saiwai Street
Y. Yasaki, proprietor

YUENSAN (GENSAN).

This port, situated in Broughton's Bay, on the north-eastern coast of Corea, is in the southern corner of the province of Ham-kiung, and was opened to Japanese trade on 1st May, 1880. It is called Gensan by the Japanese and Wonsan by the Coreans, and under that name is thus described by Mr. Aston:—"The town extends for a mile along the southern shore of the bay, and consists of about two thousand houses with a population of perhaps 10,000 inhabitants. One main street of some ten to twelve feet in width winds through from end to end, and into this open numerous narrow and crooked alleys." Near each end of the town is an open space where a market, chiefly for agricultural produce, is held about six times a month. The houses are mean and dirty, and the town presents a poverty-stricken appearance. The harbour is a good one, being spacious, easy of access, well sheltered, with excellent holding ground, and convenient depth of water. The Japanese have a nice clean looking Settlement, consisting of about fifty houses built in semi-European style and a really fine Consulate, of foreign design, containing at least forty rooms and offices. A Chinese Consul also resides here. The country around Yuensan is under cultivation, the soil is very rich, and it is certain that under more skilful management it might be made to produce a much more valuable crop than it does at present. Within a short distance of the port are mines producing copper and other minerals, and gold is found amongst the neighbouring mountains. The cattle at this port, as nearly all over the country, are very fine and plentiful, and can be bought at very low rates; they are used as beasts of burden and for agricultural purposes.

The exports, which are estimated at about $250,000 per annum, consist of hides, gall-nuts, beans, copper, iron, gold-dust, shark's fins, silk cocoons, dried fish, sardines, raw silk, millet, rice, tiger, leopard, and dog skins, furs, seaweed, eggs and pears. The imports are valued at about $300,000, and consist chiefly of cotton and woollen manufactured goods, dyes, metals, matches, and miscellaneous articles for the use of Japanese. The Custom House is under the management of a European commissioner and assistant. The duties are collected according to an *ad valorem* tariff arranged with the Japanese Minister by convention signed at Seoul in July last.

DIRECTORY.

大清駐劄朝鮮元山理事府

Chinese Consulate.

Liu Chia Chung, consul
Chen Chi Ming, assistant and secretary
Kwok Leung Tsoi, do. translator
Tsu Hok Ling, Japanese interpreter
Ho Hing Kwong, clerk
Chong Haw Tin, Corean interpreter

Japanese Consulate.

M. Soida, consul
Y. Oku, secretary
S. Suzuki, do.
A. Suzuki, do. and interpreter
K. Yoshizoye, S. Nakamura. M. Sago, assistants

Japanese Consular Police.

K. Kurotaki, inspector
T. Oka, lieutenant
J. Kairamoto, interpreter
S. Yamada, chief constable
S. Kand, do.
Ten constables

His Corean Majesty's Customs.

T. W. Wright, commissioner
S. Rosenbaum, assistant
Gora Narita, assistant and interpreter
Kuan Chang-in do.
N. C. Kofoed, boat officer, acting harbour master
J. Knott, examiner
E. P. Mannheimer, tidewaiter

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
T. Sato, president
J. Sato, clerk

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.
H. Komatsu, physician
M. Oishi, interpreter
H. Kuribuyoshi, accountant
K. Matsubara, apothecary

TRADERS' REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE.
S. Koga, representative
C. Kumada, clerk

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JAPAN.
T. Sato, manager
T. Torie, clerk
B. Takata, clerk

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
T. Miura, agent
T. Shirahama, clerk

Fukushima, storekeeper & shipchandler
F. Kanai, manager
M. Miwa, clerk

Hamada Jumi
S. Kimura, manager
K. Kawai, clerk

Kamei Shoko
J. Kamei
M. Takesuye
Y. Kamei

Kiodo Sho Kai
T. Nishita, manager
R. Hori, clerk
T. Sakamoto, do.
K. Nishida, do.

Ogawa Kumi
J. Mukoyama, manager
K. Okuni, clerk

Ritsushin Shoko
C. Nakamura, manager
F. Miki, clerk
T. Takeda

Sanza Gumi
Inoda, manager

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 and enclosing 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 Wladiwostock 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 lost intervening here and there, is covered by buildings; and the town is well laid out with good roads. Most conspicuous among the buildings 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 older towns of the Far East. Twenty 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 upwards of 10,000 souls, most of whom are of European extraction. We have no statistics of the trade of the port, but it is known to be steadily increasing. The tonnage of vessels entering the port in 1881 is given as 35,265 tons, principally Russian, German, and British.

DIRECTORY.

Local Government.

Governor—H.E. Admiral Feldhausen
Flag Officer—Lieut. Nilson Gortz
Store Department—J. Makoffsky, chief commissioner
Hydrographic Department—N. Kasarinoff
Building Department—W. Iwanoff
Naval Department—Capt. Paleolock, chief
Port Captain—Capt.-Lieut. Lawroff
Chief Medical Adviser—Dr. Siebert (absent)
Acting do. —Dr. Taraskewich
Floating Dock—Capt.-Lieut. Kasi, chief

Civil Administration.

Governor's Office—F. Popoff, secretary
Mayor—J. Makoffsky
Councillor—A. Efseyeff
Do. —O. Schoultz
Secretary—Stepanoff
Chief of Police, ad. int.—Lieut. Tsoglokoff
Govt. Treasury—E. Krivoschapkin, chief
Superintendent of Revenues—A. Schiloff
Chief Assistant—E. Willberg

Circuit Court of Justice.

Chief Judge—N. Sherepanoff
Assessor—Th. Kishinsky
Do. —Ragotsky
Attorney General—Bushneff
Clerk of Court—Iwanoff

Government Telegraph Office.

G. Dipner, chief
G. Wittenburg
G. Lubbé
J. Kuhlmann
T. Heydemann
J. Pokrofsky
W. Kreizer
T. T. Kraffzeff
A. Bocharoff
F. Rosen
A. Andreff
J. Fedoroff

Post Office.

J. Lisitzin, postmaster

GYMNASIUM (GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.)
Herman Mazsing, director, (absent)
Rev. Gomsiakoff, teacher of religion
William Margaritoff, teacher of mathematics, signs for directors
Wladimir Tepligh, teacher of Greek and Latin
Kiriloff, teacher of Greek and Latin
George Martinoff, teacher of English and German
Gregory Koorotchkin, teacher of Russian, history and geography
Theodor Degtereff, teacher of preparatory class
Edward Tarashkewitch, physician
Alexander Lissitzin, secretary

GOVERNMENT IRON WORKS.
William Lenny, manager

Consulate.

JAPAN.
Terami, commercial agent

Public Companies, &c.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.
C. Chr. Sonne, acting agent
O. G. Meier
J. A. Lünd
T. J. Thomsen
A. N. N. Sonderburg

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER FLEET.
Capt.-Lieut. V. A. Terentieff

RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO., ODESSA.
Kunst & Albers, agents

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Kunst & Albers, agents

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Kunst & Albers, agents

J. KUSTER'S ASKOLT GOLD MINE.
J. Kuster, proprietor
J. Perim, manager

LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Rev. Rumpeter, pastor

NAVAL CLUB.
G. Grünberg, manager

MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES.
Kunst & Albers, agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Ltd.
Oesterreich Versicherungs Gesellschaft "Donau"

Langelütje, J. H., agent—
Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft, Hamburg
Russian Lloyd's

Lindholm, O. W., agent—
Lloyd's

Sheveleff & Co., M. G., agents—
China Traders' Insurance Co.

Steinbach & Co., agents—
Verein Hamburger Assecuradeure
Deutscher Lloyd's

Wittenburg, W., agent—
Russian Fire Insurance Co., 1827

Merchants and Storekeepers.

Boyeki Shokmai, Japanese storekeeper

Bryner, J., landing and shipping agent and Government contractor

Dolakewich, Paul, stevedore

Fabre, A., proprietor of Rasdolny Steam Saw Mill
A. Fabre
A. Moncet
W. Goodwin

Federoff, M., proprietor of Richnoy Steam Saw Mill, Flour Mill, and Suifun river boat *Pioneer*
M. Federoff
Chs. Lovelius

Goldenstädt, C., horticulturist and navy supplier
C. Goldenstädt
A. Maerowitsch

Golden Horn Hotel
F. Galetzky, proprietor

Hagemann, W., merchant and commission agent

Hagemeyer, C. H., merchant
C. H. Hagemeyer
J. Iwanoff
F. Hagemeyer

Jonson, Afel, watchmaker

Kunst & Albers, merchants
G. Kunst (Hamburg)
G. Albers do.
H. W. Heitmann do.
A. Dattan
G. J. Hansen
P. Behn
R. Rohde
G. Suhr
J. Riber
G. Stein
M. Dimitrief
A. Closs
A. Popoff
W. Ponomaroff
L. Busch
P. Portnagin
N. Bjelaeff
M. Nedelajeff
W. Maligin
J. Barmin

Kuster's Brick-kiln
J. Kuster, proprietor
J. P. Wilson
A. Pedersen

Langelütje, Joh. H., merchant
J. H. Langelütje
Ad. Andreae
C. Albertz
G. Tolle
J. P. Karabenikoff
K. Levashoff
J. Stschukin
A. W. Wassileff

Lindholm & Co., merchants, proprietors of Steam Flour Mills
O. W. Lindholm
G. Neibaum (San Francisco)
A. Walden, signs per pro.
V. Krivoshapkin
J. Rotenström, clerk, flour mill
N. Smorodinoff, engineer, do.
D. Rutlakin, assist. do. do.
E. Falcken, manager, Nicolsk flour mill
C. Siversten, engineer, do.
A. Bostholm, assist. engineer, do.

Manacoff, S., storekeeper
S. Manacoff
P. Tschernajeff
E. Romanoff

Ménard, A., baker and biscuit manufacturer, contractor to Government and British Navy

Schultz, Carl, photographer and watchmaker

Semionoff, J. L., merchant
J. L. Semionoff

Sheveleff & Co., M. G., merchants and owners str. *Baikal*
M. G. Sheveleff
C. N. Shoolingin
W. G. Ruberg

Shoclingin, C. N., merchant
S. A. Zenzinoff

Skolnicoff, K. A., storekeeper
J. Belokopitoff
A. Kaufmann

Smith, O., merchant
Oscar Smith

Spengler, O., merchant and commission agent
O. Spengler
W. Goreff

Steinbach & Co., merchants
G. Steinbach (Hamburg)
Gustav Kemna
O. Kemna
E. Hummel
G. Dunajefsky
I. Iariloff
J. Borodin
A. Kau

Sweetmeat Castle, café restaurant
Zancollo, proprietor

Tetjukoff & Co., merchants
H. P. Tetjukoff (absent)
W. P. Piankoff, manager

Tschuren & Co., merchants
J. S. Tscherin (absent)
V. Babintroff
A. Feklin, signs per pro.
J. Milhikoff
A. Semin

Wladivostock Brewery
G. Steinbach, proprietor
G. Kemna, manager
A. Reuss, brewer

Wladiwostock Windmill
C. H. Hagemeyer, proprietor

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 Haro-ko, born April 17th, 1850, 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 No Mu Sho (Agricultural and Commercial Department). The Government has been re-organized during the last few years. The Sain, 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 Senate), form the Administrative Authority. The Dai Jo Kwan, the centre of the Executive power, consists of the Prime Minister, Vice-Minister, and the Sangi 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 forty *Ken*, or districts, including the Loochoo Islands, which have been converted into a ken, and Yesso, which has lately been divided into three 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 valour 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 thereafter ranked as kuazoku (noblemen), quietly living in Tokio. On the 7th July, 1884, however, His Majesty issued an Imperial Notification and Rescript rehabilitating the nobility, and admitting to its ranks the most distinguished civil and military officials who took part in the work of the Restoration. The old titles were abolished, and have been replaced by those of Prince (*Ko*), Marquis (*Ko*), Count (*Haku*), Viscount (*Shi*), and Baron (*Dan*). The nobles now number 500, and the future House of Peers will thus be easily constituted.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The estimated total revenue of Japan for the year 1884-85 was given in official returns at $75,982,969, and the total expenditure at $75,982,562, a small increase on the previous year's estimates. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were as follow:—

REVENUE.

Customs Duties	$ 2.610,000
Land Tax	42,888,566
Mining Tax	16,092
Tax on Productions of Hokkaido	656,656
Tax on Alcoholic Liquors, &c.	16,879,462
Tax on Tobacco	1,588,200
Stamp Tax on Legal Documents	886,336
Postage Stamps	2,252,708
Tax on Ships	198,145
Tax on Vehicles	453,847
Tax on Companies	531.483
Various Taxes and License Fees	1,299,281
Profits from Industrial Undertakings	1,581,296
Reduction of Paper Currency...	2,190,926
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,949,971
Total Estimated Revenue	$75,982,969

EXPENDITURE.

Redemption of National Debt	$ 7,282,871
Interest and Expenses on National Debt	14,908,255
Civil List and Appanages of Imperial Families	2,221,656
Pensions, &c.	472,665
Council of State (Dai Jo Kwan)	672,232
Foreign Department (Gai Mu Sho)	193,420
Home Department (Nai Mu Sho)	637,425
Finance Department (O Kura Sho)	596,594
War Department (Riku Gun Sho)	10,615,156
Navy Department (Kai Gun Sho)...	3,225,830

EXPENDITURE—*(Continued).*

Educational Department (Mom Bu Sho)	938,665
Public Works Department (Ko Bu Sho)...	$ 493,844
Judicial Department (Shi Ho Sho)	2,287,144
Agricultural and Commercial Department	895,294
Senate	217,494
Post Office	2,529,472
Bureau for Administering the Hokkaido Industries	628,867
Repairs and Engineering	1,073,982
Administration of Cities and Prefectures	4,177,962
Police Expenditure	2,500,840
Shinto Shrines...	154,273
Penitentiaries	647,131
Inland Revenue Bureau	793,047
Customs Bureau	203,661
Diplomatic and Consular Services...	552,994
Relief Fund for Agricultural Distress	1,200,000
Miscellaneous, Ordinary...	401,729
Expenditure for Creation of Public Industries	255,339
Miscellaneous, Extraordinary	6,707,205
Supplementary Reserve for Warlike purposes	194,620
Genshi Kuri-ire, Reduction of Paper Money	7,000,000
Total Estimated Expenditure.....	$75,982,562

The domestic debt of Japan in 1884 was, inclusive of paper money in circulation, Capitalized Pension Bonds, &c., &c., $316,233,941. The Foreign debt of Japan was $8,476,072.

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 42 battalions of Infantry, and one of Cavalry, 30 batteries Artillery, 14 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 85,000 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 44,426. 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, four composite corvettes, one steel cruiser, one ironclad turret ship, four wooden corvettes, three sloops, six gunboats, one despatch vessel, and three training ships, all steamers besides three torpedo boats. 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 15¼-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 latest addition to the navy is the *Tsukushi-kan*, which was built in England to the order of the Chilean Government and subsequently purchased by Japan. She steams 16 knots an hour, and carries two 25 ton breechloading guns,

one in the bow and stern respectively. She arrived in September, 1833. Two more men-of-war are building in England. The navy was manned in 1883 by 702 officers and 4,511 men.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The total area of Japan is estimated at 156,604 square miles, and the population according to census returns for 1882, prepared on the 1st January, 1883, was 36,709,118, namely, 18,598,908 males and 18,101,210 females. The empire is geographically divided into the four islands: Hondo, the central and most important territory; Kiushiu, "the nine provinces," the south-western island; Shikoku, "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 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 1882 was 29,031, of which 28,443 were public schools and 693 private schools. Of Middle Schools there are 163 public and 9 private establishments. There are 76 Normal Schools; and Colleges for special studies, such as Law, Medicine, Mining, Agriculture, and Foreign Languages, and 5 High Female Schools 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 ten years 1874 to 1883:—

YEARS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
1874	$24,223,629	$20,001,637
1875	29,467,067	18,014,890
1876	24,037,515	27,669,466
1877	25,900,544	21,692,121
1878	33,334,392	26,[illegible]9,419
1879	32,603,838	27,372,976
1880	36,622,243	27,419,629
1881	30,942,442	30,32[illegible],607
1882	29,300,724	37,246,029
1883	27,848,992	35,709,066

The following table shows the imports and exports of each port for the years 1882 and 1883:—

PORTS.	1882.		1883.	
	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Kanagawa	$20,20[illegible],802	$26,661,889	$18,618,[illegible]12	$2[illegible],691,215
Hiogo	6,376,783	6,345,573	7,0[illegible],825	5,844,341
Osaka	1,54[illegible],003	417,090	1,3[illegible],867	629,416
Nagasaki	1,166,711	3,313,390	896,310	3,107,444
Niigata	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.	No returns.
Hakodate	7,417	508,[illegible]87	4,37[illegible]	43[illegible],750
	$29,300,724	$37,246,029	$27,848,992	$35,709,066

The two staple articles of import into Japan in the year 1883 were cotton and woollen and mixed woollen fabrics, the former of the value of $9,037,504, and the latter of the value of $3,546,948. The two staple articles of export in the year 1883 were raw silk, of the value of $18,287,300, and tea, of the value of $6,106,467. 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 negotiations to that end are proceeding.

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 has lately been continued to Tsuruga, on the north-west coast of Japan. Several extensive schemes for the connection of the principal cities of the Empire by rail have been projected, and some of them have been partially completed.

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 three years 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 empire 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 Nagasaki dock, purchased in 1884 by the Mitsu Bishi S. S. Co., is capable of docking the largest steamers. Its dimensions are:—Length (inside caisson at top), 438 feet; length on blocks, 375 feet; breadth of entrance at top 89, and at bottom, 77 feet; depth of water on blocks at spring tides, 27 feet 6 inches, and at neap tides 22 feet. There is also a patent slip 220 feet in length, and extensive engine works covering about six and a-half acres. The climate of Nagasaki is mild and salubrious, but in

summer it is hot during the day by reason of the position of the town, being in a hollow surrounded by hills.

After the opening of the port the trade for several years steadily developed, but it subsequently declined, owing to various causes, but chiefly perhaps on account of its gradual attraction to Yokohama. Latterly there has been a slight improvement in the export trade. The chief articles of import are cotton and woollen manufactures. The principal exports are coal, tea, camphor, rice, vegetable, wax, tobacco, and dried fish. There are several very productive coal mines on the islands near Nagasaki, of which the Takasima mine, which is under European management, is the most important. It is believed 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 overlying islands, an enormous extent of coal will be available. The Miike coal mines come next to the Takasima in importance. The net output of the Takashima mines in 1883 was 294,849 tons, that of the Miike mine 142,430 tons.

The value of the foreign import trade of Nagasaki during the year 1883 was $896,310 as compared with $1,156,714 in 1882, and that of the foreign export trade, $3,107,344 as against $3,313,390 in 1882. Coal is the staple article of export, accounting for $1,270,374 of the total export trade. There is a small direct trade between Nagasaki and Korea, the value of the exports thither in 1883 amounting to $47,369, and that of the imports from Korea to $189,281.

The population of Nagasaki in 1876 was 47,412. The number of foreign residents, as given in the Consular report for 1883, was 892 (including 210 children), of whom 542 were Chinese, 95 British, 44 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—J. J. Enslie
Assistant—F. W. W. Playfair
Constable—S. F. Lawrence

FRANCE.
Consul—

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
Acting Consul—J. J. Enslie

SPAIN.
H.B.M.'s Consul in charge of Spanish interests—J. J. Enslie

UNITED STATES.
Consul—Gen. A. C. Jones
Hon. Vice-Consul—W. G. Farber
Marshal—Rodney H. Powers

RUSSIA.
Consul—V. Kostileff

PORTUGAL.
Consul—T. B. Glover

DENMARK.
Consul—J. C. Smith

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.
Consul—A. Reddelien

NETHERLANDS.
Consul—A. Reddelien

GERMANY.
Consul—H. Iwersen

ITALY.
Acting Consul—V. Kostileff

BELGIUM.
Acting Consul—F. Ringer

CHINA.
Consul—U Tsing (absent)
Acting Consul—Koh Wan Tsin
English Translator—T. C. Chung
Chinese Writer—Lao Sing Foon
Japanese Interpreter—Choy Wen Tah

NAGASAKI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.
J. F. Calder, manager
W. H. Devine
Walter Curtis
J. Hill
D. Crowe
J. Wilson
J. Mansbridge

IMPERIAL JAPANESE POST OFFICE.
M. Kawaguchi, postmaster
N. Narita, clerk
S. Sawai, do.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS.
W. B. Mason, clerk in charge

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.
T. W. Benkema, physician and surgeon

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.
G. H. Colton Salter, M.D.

Insurance Companies.

Boedldinghaus, C. E., agent—
Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company
Hamburg and Bremen Underwriters
Bureau Veritas

China & Japan Trading Co., Ld., agents—
China Traders' Insurance Co.

Hellyer & Co., agents—
Commercial Union Assurance Company

Holme, Ringer & Co., agents—
Lloyd's
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ld.
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.
Yangtsze Insurance Association

Iwersen, H., agent—
Imperial Fire Insurance Company

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited

Reddelien & Co., A., agents—
Northern Assurance Company
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company
German Lloyd's

Wright & Co., agents—
North-China Insurance Company, Ld.
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Holme, Ringer & Co., agents

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Holme, Ringer & Co., agents

GLEN LINE OF STEAMERS.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

INDO-CHINA S. N. Co., LD.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
Holme, Ringer & Co., agents

AUSTRALASIAN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND STRAITS STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
, agents

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
E. B. Jones, agent
J. Davieson
T. A. Christensen, master of receiving ship *Kozaki-maru*

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED.
, agent

Banks.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China
Holme, Ringer & Co , agents

Chartered Mercantile Bank
A. Reddelien & Co., agents

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited
Holme, Ringer & Co., agents

Merchants, Professions and Trades.

Adams & Co., M., butchers and compradores
M. Adams
G. Sutton

Anderson, John, storekeeper

"Army and Navy Inn"
Charley

"Belle Vue Hotel"
A. Drewell

Boedldinghaus, C. E., merchant

"Britannia Hotel"
I. Steinback

"British Queen" Tavern
J. Wedler

"Brooklyn Free and Easy"
J. J. Johnson

China and Japan Trading Company, Limited
Edward Rogers, manager
R. M. Scott
E. W. H. Smith
C. F. Oberlein
J. de Figuereido
Y. Kumamoto

"City of Hamburg" Tavern
H. Goldenberg

Couder, J. C., French Bakery

Doel, P., police inspector

"Eureka Hotel"
Mrs. E. Felman

"European Tavern"
G. R. Thollander

"Falcon Hotel"
H. Mills

Ford, R. A., stevedore and ballast contractor

"Germania Bowling Saloon"
B. Felman, proprietor

Ginsburg, M., merchant
M. Mess

Goldman, S., storekeeper

Gordes & Co., photographers
A. Gordes
H. Gordes

Great Northern Telegraph Company
Lieut. C. H. Kragh, superintendent
J. V. Petersen, K. W., electrician
G. B. Strom
A. N. N. Soderburg
H. Koike
M. Ikuta
K. Watanabe
K. Takenouchi
G. Horike
Y. Furumi

Hellyer & Co., merchants
A. Wright

Holme, Ringer & Co., merchants
F. Ringer
J. C. Smith
R. M. Smith
A. B. Glover
A. Drewell
A. M. d'Almeida
C. George
R. Phillips

"Imperial Hotel"
C. Brown

"International Hotel"
J. S. Massie

Iwersen, H., merchant

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants
R. Holme, agent
Geo. Bozier

Lake & Co., Geo. W., shipchandlers, &c.
G. W. Lake (absent)
Edward Lake
T. Scott

"London Hotel," 40 Sagarimatzu
M. Haimovich

Macpherson, A., ship carpenter

Medical Hall"
W. Hooper, proprietor

Nagasaki Aerated Waters Manufactory
W. Hooper, proprietor

Nagasaki Club
W. B. Mason, hon. sec. and treas.

Nagasaki Bowling Club
R. M. Scott, hon. sec. and treas.

"Oriental Tavern"
Greenberg

Powers & Co., R. H., shipchandlers, commission merchants, and auctioneers
R. H. Powers
F. Neville
Geo. Jacobs
Y. Takamara

Pignatel & Co., storekeepers
Victor Pignatel
C. Pignatel (absent)

Reddelien & Co., A., merchants
A. Reddelien

Renwick, W., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., &c.

"Restaurant l'Union"
J. Briffaut

"Rising Sun & Nagasaki Express" printing office
C. Sutton, proprietor
A. Norman, manager

San & Co., De, merchants
E. de San (Hiogo)

"Seamen's Institute," coffee house and reading room
Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, hon. sec.

Smith, Capt. J. U., surveyor to the local Insurance offices

Smith's Hotel
G. van der Vlies
Mme. Labastie

Sutton, C., general contractor and tow-boat proprietor

"Universal Saloon"
J. Crevich

Wright & Co., merchants
A. Wright
T. Horita

TAKASIMA COLLIERY OFFICE.
Iwasaki Yataro, proprietor

Nagasaki.

K. Kawada, manager
T. B. Glover
T. Wurui
H. B. Haskell

Takasima.

M. Yamawaki, agent
J. M. Stoddart, chief mining engineer
F. Stone, mechanical engineer
C. Brown, underground manager
W. Wake, overseer
R. Stewart, do.
J. Stewart, do.

Missionaries.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF AMERICA.

Rev. C. S. Long
Rev. W. C. Kitchim
Miss J. M. Gheer
Miss E. Russell

REFORMED CHURCH OF AMERICA.

Rev. H. Stout
Rev. N. H. Demarest
Miss M. E. Brokaw
Miss C. B. Richards

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. H. Maundrell
Rev. A. B. Hutchinson
Mrs. E. Goodall

FRENCH ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Right Rev. J. Laucaigne, Bishop of Apollonia
Rev. M. M. de Rotz
Rev. M. A. Salmon
Rev. A. C. A. Pélu
Rev. T. P. Fraineau
Rev. J. F. A. Bourelle
Rev. J. M. Corre
Rev. J. F. Marmand
Rev. E. Raguet
Rev. M. Sauret
Rev. F. Bonne
Rev. J. Consbaz
Rev. J. B. Ferrie
Rev. J. E. Bœhrer
Rev. R. J. Matrat
Rev. F. Tissier

CONVENT DES SŒURS DE LA SAINTE ENFANT JESUS.

Sœur St. Elie, superieur
Sœur St. Mary
Sœur St. Zacharie
Sœur St. Suzanne

Pilots.

J. Breen, J. U. Smith, J. White, M. Banks — Nagasaki Harbour
O. Smith, W. Lees, W. Harper, J. F. Allen — Gulf of Tokio to Nagasaki viâ 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 to 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 Otsu, on Lake Biwa, was made, and this has since been carried to Tsuruga, on 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, camphor, copper, and vegetable wax, take the lead. The value of the foreign import trade for 1883 was $7,000,825; that of the exports $5,844,341. In 1882, the value of the imports was $6,376,785, and that of the exports $6,345,873. The quantity of tea shipped from Hiogo last season (1883-84) was 13,950,052 lbs., compared with 13,317,171 lbs. in the preceding season. The whole of this went to the United States of America and Canada. Shipbuilding is an important industry of the port, and a goodly number of iron and wooden screw steamers are annually laid down here. The population of Hiogo, as given by the last census, was 54,421. The foreign residents in Kobe in 1883 numbered 586, of whom 617 were Chinese, 232 British, 48 German, and 33 American. A foreign daily newspaper, styled the *Hiogo News*, is published at this port.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.—9.
Consul—James Troup
Senior Assistant—H. A. C. Bonar
Junior Assistant—A. E. Wileman
Constable—W. J. Hooper

FRANCE.—9.
H.B.M. Consul in charge of French Interests—Jas. Troup

CHINA.—Native Bund.
Consul—Li Yu Him
Secretary and Interpreter—Choy Chew
Secretary—Yu Jackson
Japanese Interpreter—Yung Yin Chee

BELGIUM.—118.
Consul—J. K. Cunningham

SWITZERLAND.—5.
Acting Vice-Consul—H. Stannius, LL.D.

HOLLAND.—91.
Consul—Chas. Braess

SPAIN.—9.
H.B.M. Consul in charge of Spanish Interests—James Troup

DENMARK.—91.
Consul—Chas. Braess

HAWAII.—7.
Vice-Consul—S. Endicott

ITALY.—5.
Acting Consul—H. Stannius, LL.D.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—9.
Acting Consul—James Troup

GERMAN EMPIRE.—5.
Consul—H. Stannius, LL.D.
Interpreter—
Secretary—H. Gutbrod
Amtsdiener—R. Bernhardt

UNITED STATES.—15
Consul—T. Mc F. Patton
Marshal—F. J. H. Nienstead
Interpreter—K. Agaya

PORTUGAL.
Consul—H. E. Reynell

RUSSIA.—5.
Acting Consul—H. Stannius, LL.D.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—91.
Consul—Chas. Braess

Municipal Council.

The Governor of Hiogo—Morioka Masazumi
The Consular Body

T. Lenz
A. H. Haselwood
H. St. J. Browne
H. Trotzig, superintendent

POLICE.
W. Toms (sergt.), J. Green, W. Rae, 1 Chinese, 10 Japanese

HIOGO AND OSAKA GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Committee—H. St. J. Browne (chairman); R. Hughes, J. L. Ruyter, C. P. Hall, T. Lenz
Secretary—J. C. Abell

CLUB CONCORDIA.
Manager—E. Bonger

Imperial Government.

CUSTOMS.
Superintendent—K. Yagawa
Appraiser—M. Watanabe
Employé—F. Upton

POST OFFICE—Sakai Machi.
Ichiro Terada, postmaster
B. Santa, clerk
T. Hayami, do.
Y. Tadaki, do.

IMPERIAL NAVAL YARD, ONOHAMA.
Captain Isobe, I.J.N., director
A. Kirby, general foreman and superintdt.
Geo. Taylor, foreman of engineering dept.
Walter Mason, foreman of iron shipbuilder
W. T. Harley, naval draughtsman
Jos. Dainty, foreman moulder
Thos. E. Beatty, foreman boilermaker
Robt. Clark, foreman shipwright
G. Penney, do.
Nathaniel E. Hogan, bookkeeper
— Fernandes, storekeeper

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SHIPBUILDING YARD, SHINDEN.
T. Kirino, director
C. Hattori, supdt. engineer
Y. Sayama, master shipwright

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT WORKS, SHINDEN.
J. Lang, superintendent engineer
J. M. Hannah, shipwright

KIOTO, KOBE, AND OTZU RAILWAY.
Engineers and Locomotive Establishments.
C. A. W. Pownall, M.I.C.E., resident engineer
B. F. Wright, M.I.C.E., locomotive supdt.
G. Nankivell, foreman in charge of smiths' and boiler shops
W. Pitts, foreman in charge of locomotive and carriage shops
J. Hall, running foreman
R. Horn, inspector of locomotives, Kioto
M. Smith, assist. do., Osaka
W. F. Page, agent and traffic manager, General Offices, Kobe Station

KOBE HOSPITAL (HIOGOKEN KENKITSU.)
Dr. T. Kanda, director
Dr. Shiraikosaku

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Fearon, Low & Co., agents

GERMAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY HAMBURG.
Simon, Evers & Co., agents

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
Fearon, Low & Co., agents

UNION LINE OF STEAMERS.
Smith, Baker & Co., agents

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Browne & Co., acting agents

P & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., agents

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Fearon, Low & Co., agents—

Insurances.

Ahrens & Co., H., agents—
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society

Browne & Co., agents—
Canton Insurance Office, Limited
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited
British & Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Phœnix Fire Assurance Company
Straits Insurance Co., Limited

Cornes & Co., agents—
Lancashire Insurance Company
Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation (Marine)

Faber & Voigt, agents—
Hamburg and Bremen Underwriters
Norddeutsche Feuer Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Hamburg
Consolidated Marine Insurance Co. of Berlin and Dresden, London

Fearon, Low & Co., agents—
Boston Board of Underwriters
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company
Union Insurance Society of Canton
New Zealand Fire and Marine Insurance Company

Gillingham & Co., Jno., sub-agents—
Scottish Union National Insurance Company

Heinemann & Co., Paul, 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.
National Marine Insurance Association, Limited
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.

Langgaard, Kleinwort & Co., agents—
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company
Hamburg Magdeburger Feuer Versicherungs Gesellschaft
Globe Marine Insurance Company, Limited

Meyer & Co., agents—
Manchester Fire Insurance Co.
Lubeck Fire Insurance Company

Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., agents—
North China Insurance Company
Northern Assurance Co., (Fire & Life)
China Fire Insurance Company

Oestmann, A., agent—
Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

Rasch & Ruyter, agents—
Hanseatische Feuer Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Hamburg
The Fire Insurance Association Limited, London

Reynell & Co., H. E., agents—
South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of New Zealand

Simon, Evers & Co., agents—
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited
Helvetia Swiss Fire Insurance Company of St. Galls
Helvetia Marine Insurance Company of St. Galls
Prussian National Fire Insurance Co., Stettin

Smith, Baker & Co., agents—
Guardian Fire Assurance Co., London

Strachan & Co., W. M., agents—
Alliance Fire Insurance Company

Stucken, Edmund, agent—
Mannheim Insurance Co., Limited

Walsh, Hall & Co., agents—
Lion Fire Insurance Co., Limited
London & Provincial Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Yangtsze Insurance Association

Wilkin & Robison, agents—
Lloyds'
Sun Fire Office
Underwriting and Agency Association

Professions and Trades.

Abell, Jno. C., bill & bullion broker—27

Ahrens & Co., merchants—10
H. Ahrens (absent)
Th. Meyerdirks
W. Eytel

Ahrens, H. & Co.—85
H. Ahrens (Yokohama)
A. Ahrens

American Trading Co.—46
C. W. Dimock, agent

Beer, A. de,—81 Division Street

Bergau, Mrs., milliner and dressmaker—21

Birch & Co., Jno.—115 Concession
Rich. Kirby, agent

Blackmore, J., commission merchant—64

Board, W. K., shipwright, &c.—Benten, Native Bund

Bolens, W., merchant—55, Native Bund

Bonesse, J.,—64

Bonger, W. C., architect and surveyor—3, Yama

Brent, Walter, auctioneer—36, Division Street

Browne & Co., merchants—26
H. St. John Browne
M. T. B. Macpherson
Eugene H. Gill
C. D. Rickerby

Byrne, Ed., bill & bullion broker and marine surveyor—83

Cabeldu & Co., P. S., tailors and general outfitters—16
P. S. Cabeldu

Carroll & Co., J. D., shipchandlers—38 Native Bund
F. C. Spooner (Yokohama)
C. Wiggins

Carroll, J. D.—Yama

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China
Browne & Co., agents

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China
Cornes & Co., agents

China and Japan Trading Company, Limited—4, Native Bund
Wm. Posch, acting manager
F. H. Ziegfeld
F. G. Stone

Conort, P.—Ohno

Cornes & Co., merchants
Fredk. Cornes (London)
W. H. Taylor (Yokohama)
Arthur Winstanley (absent)
F. S Goodison
Saml. Endicott
E. T. Nicholas

Creagh, J., solicitor—1 Native Town

De Ath & Co., A., Eastern and Colonial merchants—36
A. De Ath
A. Morris
F. de Roza

Delacamp, Macgregor & Co., merchants—121
H. O. Delacamp (New York)
H. Macgregor
H. J. Hawkins (Yokohama)
W. Gordon (do.)
F. Schlueter

Ellerton, J.—13, Concession

Faber & Voigt, merchants—25
H. Faber
T. Lenz

Fearon, Low & Co., merchants—118
J. K. Cunningham
W. Fearon
James Green

Gerlings, Miss C. J., teacher—4, Hill

Gillingham & Co., Jno., merchants—109, Concession
Jno. Gillingham

Gottlinger, L., Variety Store—43

Green, Geo.—11 Ikuta Baba

Grosclaude, E. & U., chronometer, clock and watchmakers—35
E. Grosclaude

Hagart & Co., merchants—111
H. W. Hagart
T. Kondo

Hansen, A., stevedore, agent for Ballast Co. of Hiogo Kenka—6, Native Bund

Heinemann & Co., Paul, merchants,—8
P. Heinemann (New York)
Otto Reimers (Yokohama)
W. E. Drummon
S. G. McKenzie
C. F. H. Titjen
S. da Luz

Hellyer & Co., merchants—112
F. Hellyer
T. W. Hellyer (Yokohama)
J. R. Elliott
N. Q. Guterres

Hiogo Dispensary, 55A, Native Bund
H. P. Tabor

"Hiogo News" Office, F. Walsh & Co. —1, Native Town
F. Walsh
W. G. Johnson
J. Creagh, editor
J. M. V. Ribeiros

"Hiogo Hotel," 36, Bund
F. Walsh
W. G. Johnson

Hiogo Gas Company—Ohno
Browne & Co., general agents and secretaries
E. Byrne, chairman
H. St. J. Browne, R. Hughes, A. Oestmann } Directors
R. Paton, engineer

Holme & Co.—90
G. Sale (Yokohama)
K. Okumura

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—2
A. H. C. Harelwood, agent
H. H. Vacher, assistant acccountant
C. L. Anderson, cashier
R. A. dos Remedios
S. Rangel
F. dos Remedios

Hotel d'Europe—47a
J. B. Reymond

"Hotel des Colonies"—56
M. Boudon

Hughes & Co., merchants—53
Robt. Hughes
H. Hort

Hunt & Co., merchants—62
H. J. Hunt
E. Hunt
H. Schoning
A. E. Trew
F. X. Braga

Hunter & Co., E. H., merchants, 29; agents Osaka Iron works and Dock Company
E. H. Hunter
J. C. Wilkinson
J. C. May

Illies & Co., C., merchants—12
C. Illies (Yokohama)
V. Roehr
A. Hoffregan

International Hospital of Hiogo—Ikulababa
Jas. Troup, chairman, H. St. J. Browne, C. Braess, J. G. Walsh, trustees
R. Hughes, hon. sec. & treasurer
T. C. Thornicraft, medical director
A. Aarestrup, steward

Isaacs and Bros., R.—50
J. A. Ailion

Japan Mineral Waters Manufactory—18
A. C. Sim
M. Fitzgerald

Kobe Cricket Club
R. Hughes, president
T. C. Thornicraft, captain
H. Lucas, F. Hellyer, H. A. Herbert, committee

Kobe Club—Ohno
Jno. Marshall, honorary secretary

Kobe Fire Brigade
A. C. Sim, superintendent
M. T. B. Macpherson, hon. secretary

Kobe Hair Dressing Saloon,—63
F. da Cunha
H. A. Xavier

Kobe Ice Co.—Works, Ohno, Office, 26
J. H. Ruyter, Ed. Byrne, A. W. Gillingham, H. St. J. Browne, A. Oestmann, directors
Browne & Co., secretaries
W. Brent, agent
R. Paton, engineer

Kobe Paper Mill
J. G. Walsh
R. G. Walsh

Kobe Regatta and Athletic Club
A. H. C. Haselwood, captain
F. S. Morse, hon. secretary and treasurer

Langfeldt & Mayers—18
A. Langfelut (Yokohama)
S. Mayers (San Francisco)
Ed. Batavus, agent
H. Xavier

Langgaard, Kleinwort & Co., merchants—82
Th. Langgaard (absent)
Otto A. Kleinwort
W. Doebbeling
H. Luther

Lucas & Co., H., merchants—21
Henry Lucas

McFarlane, E. P., L. R. C. P. & S. Ed., medical practitioner—73

Mahnz, H.—69

Marshall, J., harbour master—38

Mascarenhas, J. S., exchange broker—42

Medical Hall—18
A. C. Sim
F. A. Silva

Meyer & Co., merchants—91
A. A. Meyer (New York)
Chas. Braess

Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Co.
F. Plate, agent
Chas. Esdale
F. A. Ekstrand
G. H. Dunbar, barge master

Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., merchants—1
Chas. A. Heimann (absent)
Arthur H. Groom (Yokohama)
W. J. Cruickshank do.
A. W. Gillingham
F. R. Southern
F. F. Guterres
A. J. Rickerby
Richard Clark

Muller, C., Eureka Hotel—18

New Oriental Bank Corporation Ld.—11
H. A. Herbert, acting agent

Nickel, C. T. M., stevedore and landing agent, 2, Division St.

Nicolle & Co., merchants—42, Concession
P. A. Nicolle
T. H. Bethell
W. Kerr

Oestmann, A., commission merchant—47

Olson, John, stevedore—97, Bund

Oppenheimer Frères, merchants
M. Blum, agent

Oriental Bank Corporation, in liquidation
H. A. Herbert

Oastler & Co., engineers, ship-builders, blacksmiths, iron and brass founders, coppersmiths and general contractors—Shinden
W. Oastler
Inadzu

Pilots,
O. Smith, A. Topping, W. Lees, Inland Sea and Coast
L. Harris, G. Taylor, Kii Channel

Prince of Wales' Inn—86
L. Horsley

Rasch & Ruyter, merchants—28
C. Rasch (absent)
J. L. Ruyter
Johannes Ruyter (Yokohama)
C. Schrumpf

Reynell & Co., H. E., merchants

Schlesser, N., merchant—87

Scott, W.—Ikuta Road

Shamrock Tavern—5, Native Town
C. H. Morton

Simon, Evers & Co., merchants—101
Jul. Simon (Hamburg)
Aug. Evers (Yokohama)
H. Busch
O. Münch
C. Oestman
E. Oestman

Skipworth, Hammond & Co., tailors—Division street
W. G. Skipworth (absent)
Delf

Smith, Baker & Co., merchants—3
W. H. Morse
E. R. Smith
R. B. Smith
A. T. Prichard
F. S. Morse
S. Yokoyama

Star Tavern—35, Native Town
J. Brown

Strachan & Co., merchants
W. M. Strachan, (absent)
J. D. Hutchison
D. McLaren
C. E. Stephens

Stucken, Edmund, merchant—66, Foreign Concession

Tabor & Co., H. W., compradores, contractors, and wholesale chemists
H. P. Tabor
Y. Tomoson

Thornicraft, T. C., L.R.C.P. Ed., L.M., M.R.C.S.E., medical practitioner

Travellers' Billiard Room and Bowling Alley—31B
J. Dutronquoy, proprietor

Vigan & Co., J. de, merchant
J. de Vigan (Paris)
Ch. de Vigan do.
A. Garnier (Yokohama)
M. Renard
R. Toussaint
Inoyue

Walsh, Hall & Co., merchants—2
John G. Walsh
Thomas Walsh (Yokohama)
Arthur O. Gay do.
C. P. Hall

Warburton, W., landing and shipping agent—97, Native Bund

Wehrmann, F., baker—Ikuto-maye

Wetton, E.—Yama

Whymark & Co., Geo., butchers, bakers, compradores, general storekeepers, 81, Division St.
G. Whymark
J. de Beer

Wilkin & Robison, merchants—26
H. St. J. Browne

Yanny, Geo.—43

UNION PROTESTANT CHURCH.
Robt. Hughes
De Witt C. Jencks, trustee
H. Luch, hon. sec. and treas.

Missionaries.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.
Notre Dame des sept douleurs, 37.
L'Abbe Jules Chatron, mission. apost.
L'Abbe Anselme M. C. Luneau, miss. apost.
SISTERS OF CHARITY.—41.
Orphelinat des Sœurs du St. Enfant Jesus.
Mère Ste. Anne, superieure
Sœur Borgia
Sœur Therèse

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.
Rev. J. L. Atkinson
De Witt C. Jencks
Miss E. M. Brown
Miss M. J. Barrows
Miss S. A. Searles
Miss J. E. Dudley

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.
Rev. H. J. Foss, M. A., 2, The Hill
H. Hughes, Mission School, San-ho-miya Cho

American Baptist Mission.
Rev. H. H. Rhees—5, Hill
Rev. G. H. Appleton—97, Hill

Masonic.

Rising Sun Lodge, No. 1401, E.C.
Wor. Master—J. Marshall, P.D.D.G.M.
I. Past Master.—J. Reid
Senior Warden—H. Luther
Junior Warden—M. Fitzgerald
Hon. Sec. & Treas.—J. Gillingham, P.M.
Senior Deacon—D. Reid
Junior Deacon—J. Kirkham
Inner Guard—Mortimer Smith
Tyler—W. K. Board

Hiogo and Osaka Lodge, No. 498, S.C.
Right Worshipful Master—Bro. E. H. Hunter
I. Past Master—Bro. W. Warburton
Deputy Master—Bro. Chas. Wiggins, P.M.
S. M.—Bro. E. Bonger
Senior Warden—Bro. F. M. Jonas
Junior Warden—Bro. A. Aarestrup
Treasurer—Bro. H. Heitkemper
Secretary—Bro. J. C. May
Senior Deacon—Bro. A. Topping
Junior Deacon—Bro. H. T. Legg
Inner Guard—Bro. J. W. Barry
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. 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, including shipbuilding yards and iron works, and the Imperial Mint is located there. In 1876 coins to the value of $6,613,405 were struck at this Mint, in 1877 of $5,701,555, in 1878 of $4,615,676, in 1880 of $6,899,084, in 1881 of $4,695,402, in 1882 of $6,853,708, and in 1883 of $5,252,485, 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 300,662; the number of foreign residents in 1883 was 228, of whom 137 were Chinese, 54 American, and 21 British. The value of the imports for 1883 was $1,328,867, compared with $1,541,008 in 1882, and that of the exports $629,416 as against $417,090 in 1882.

DIRECTORY.

Government Departments.

Osaka Fucho.
Tateno Gôzô, Chiji
Yendo Torû, Dai-shoki-kwan
Kosaka Masakûni, Sho-shoki-kwan
Koshiba Kageoki, Commissioner of the Foreign Office

Osaka Koso Saibansho.
Kojima Iken, Chief Judge, President

Osaka Shoshin Saibansho.
Imai Gon-ichi, Chief Judge, President

Imperial Government Mint.
Kawasaki.
K. S. Endo, commissioner
Wm. Gowland, F.C.S., technical adviser, chemist and assayer
R. MacLagan, M.I.M.E., engineer

BELGIAN CONSULATE.
Acting Consul—L. Du Bois

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, 50.
The Governor of Osaka
The Consular Body
Rev. C. F. Warren, chairman
Rev. A. D. Hail
Dr. Laning, hon. secretary and treasurer
T. Georges, superintendent of police

Professions & Trades.

Batteke & Co., G., 25 Concession

Bohlens, W., 2, Honden

China and Japan Trading Company, Limited
Wm. Posch, acting manager
T. Takaya

Favre-Brandt, C. & J., watch and clock importers—10, Concession
C. Favre-Brandt (absent)
J. Favre-Brandt (Yokohama)
L. Du Bois

Hunter & Co., E. H., merchants, 16
E. H. Hunter
F. H. Hunter

Jonas, F. M., 3, Honden

Kidsugawa Cotton Mill
R. Neil

Osaka Ice Works, 20, Concession
J. D. Carroll & Co., agents

Roeser, P., 1, Honden

Visscher, A., trader, Native Town

Missionaries.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Rev. C. F. and Mrs. Warren, 3, Concession
Rev. H. Evington, M.A., 4b, do.
Miss Bolton, do.
Rev. G. H. Pole, B.A. and Mrs. Pole, 9 Concession
Miss J. Caspari, 23, Concession

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
Rev. J. B. Hail, 13, Concession
Rev. A. D. Hail, 19a, do.
Miss Julia Leavitt, 22, do,
Miss Alice M. Orr, 22, do.
Miss A. M. Dreman, 22, do.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
Rev. T. T. Alexander, 14b. Concession
Miss A. E. Garvin, 16b, do.

AMERICAN EPISCOPAL MISSION.
Rev. A. R. Morris, 1, Yoriki Machi
Rev. J and Mrs. McKim, 8, Concession
Miss R. F. Falls, 6, do.
Miss M. Maillis, 7, do.
H. Laning, M.D. and Mrs. Laning, 5, do.
Rev. T. S. and Mrs. Tyng, 14, Concession

St. Barnabas Hospital.
Miss Shaw, nurse

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.
Rev. J. H. De Forest 26, Concession
Rev. W. W. Curtis (absent)
Rev. Wallace Taylor, M.D., 15, do.
Miss F. A. Gardner, Tosa Bori, Uradori, Jogakko
Miss A. M. Colby, do.
Miss M. E. Gouldy, do.
Miss A. Daughaday. do.
Rev. J. T. Gulick, 3, Yoriki Machi
Rev. Geo. Allchin, 24, Concession

SISTERS OF CHARITY 1 & 2, CONCESSION
Rev. Mère Justine, superieure
Sœur Bernardine
Sœur Norbert
Sœur André

FRENCH CATHOLIC MISSION.
Furukawa Bashi.
Mgr. Laucaigne, Bishop of Apollonia
Abbé J. Cousin, pro-vicar apostolic
Abbé M. P. J. Plessis
Abbé H. Vasselon
Abbé J. Charnaux
Abbé M. Roger

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING FEMALE EDUCATION IN THE EAST.
Miss Oxlad, 4, Concession (absent)

KIOTO.

American Board Mission.

Rev. M. L. Gordon, M D.
Rev. J. D. Davis. D.D.
Rev. D. W. Learned, Ph.D.
Rev. D. C. Greene, D.D.
Rev. M. R. Gaines
Rev. C. M. Cady
Miss A. Y. Davis
Miss H. F. Parmelee
Miss F. Hooper

C. H. Baldwin

Abbé Aimé Villion, mission. apost.
Roman Catholic Mission

HIROSHIMA.

French Catholic Mission.

Rev. P. Aurientis

OKAYAMA.

American Board Mission.

Dr. J. C. Berry
Rev. Otis Carey, Jr.
Rev. J. H. Pettee
Miss E. Talcott (absent)
Miss A. J. Starkweather

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 massive 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. A new Imperial Palace on the old site is in course of construction. 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, 1832, under the superintendence of a prince of the Imperial family. It is intended 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, Adsuma Bashi, Umaya Bashi, Riogoku Bashi, Phashi, 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 $4\frac{1}{4}$ 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 area of about $17\frac{1}{2}$ 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 in general 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 and its suburbs was, according to the official census of 1881, 1,164,181, of whom 597,637, were males and 566,544 females. The foreign residents were estimated in 1881 at 634, of whom 519 were in Government or Japanese employ. The Japanese hope that at no distant date Tokio will, when new quays have been constructed and the Treaties been revised, become the great centre of the foreign trade with Japan.

The native Press is represented by 107 newspapers, several of which are dailies. Among them the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the *Hochi Shimbun*, the *Choya Shimbun*, the *Jiji Shimpo*, and the *Akebono Shimbun* take the lead. Several others are class organs, and two journals, the *Yomiuri Shimbun* and *Kanayomy Shimbun*, are the advocates of women's rights. There are also several comic journals and illustrated papers. There are 1,225 schools of different classes, including one university, having an aggregate attendance of both sexes of 138,332, of whom 70,513 are boys and 87,819 girls, according to the official census of 1881.

DIRECTORY.

Legations.

British.

Koji-machi.

Hon. F. R. Plunkett, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General
Hon. P. H. Le Poer Trench, secretary of Legation
Arthur Larcour, third secretary
J. C. Hall, acting Japanese secretary
J. H. Gubbins, acting assistant Japanese secretary
J. H. Longford, acting vice-consul and chancelier
B. de B. M. Layard, A. M. Chalmers, C. B. Hampson, E. A. Griffiths, student interpreters
Montague Kirkwood, legal adviser
Dr. E. Baelz, medical officer (absent)
Dr. Van den Heyden, acting do.
Rev. A. C. Shaw, M.A., honorary chaplain
Ogita Masaichi, linguist

Consulate.

(Koji-machi.)

H. Longford, acting vice-consul

Legation Mounted Escort.

P. Pocock, inspector
Alex. Aberdein, sergeant
J. Dillon, constable

United States.

Hon. John A. Bingham, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
G. Goward, secretary
Dr. W. N. Whitney, interpreter

French.

Nagata-cho, Ni-cho-me.

A. Sienkiewicz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
Comte R. de Viel Castel, 2nd secretary (absent)
Prinet, 3rd secretary
Captain Bougoüin, military attache
Dautremer, 2nd interpreter
De Lucy Fossarieu, third interpreter
L'Abbé Evrard, assistant interpreter
Dr. Mecre, physician
Sakai Tasabouro, writer

Russian.

A. Davydow, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
A. de Speyer, secretary
A. Malenda, dragoman
C. Woensky, attache
W. Boukhovetsky, student interpreter

ITALIAN.
Tora-no-mon.
Cav. Eugenio Martin-Lanciarez, charge d'affaires
L. Casati, interpreter

GERMAN.
14, Nagata-cho.
Count Doenhoff, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
Baron von Zedtwitz, secretary of Legation
F. Krien, 1st interpreter (absent)
L. von der Osten, 2nd interpreter

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.
Count C. Zaluski, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for China, Siam, and Japan
Henry von Siebold, secretary of Legation

NETHERLANDS.
244, Bluff, Yokohama.
J. J. van der Pot, Minister Resident
Leon van de Polder, secretary-interpreter

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.
244 Bluff, Yokohama.
J. J. van der Pot, Minister Resident
L. van de Polder, secretary-interpreter

DENMARK.
244, Bluff, Yokohama.
J. J. van der Pot, diplomatic representative
Leon van de Polder, secretary-interpreter

PERUVIAN.
Yokohama.
C. Rohde, consul, in charge of consulate-general

CHINA.
Nagata-cho.
Hsu Cheng-tsu, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
Leong Deau Hin, interpreter
Shin Toh, interpreter
Lan Wun Tsing, attaché
Yu Wen-tung, do.
Kwo Wan-tsing, do.
Chang Kan, do.
Yeh Lan-fung, military attaché
Kiang Chen-Kwi, physician

Imperial Government.

DAIJO KUWAN (PRIVY COUNCIL.)
Sanjo Saneytomi, prime minister
Prince Arisugawa Taruhito, vice-minister
Oki Takato privy councillor
Yamagata Aritomo do.
Ito Hirobumi do.
Saigo Tsukumichi do.
Inouye Kaoru do.
Yamada Akiyoshi do.
Matsukata Masayoshi do.
Oyama Iwawo do.
Fukuoka Kotei do.
Sasaki Takatsura do.
Kuroda Kiyotaka, cabinet adviser
Sakuma Ichisuke, chief cabinet secretary
Kanei Yukiyasu, do.
Tanimori Manao, do.
Inouye Ren, do.

DAI I'KIOKU (First Bureau.)
Yamasaki Naotane, chief secretary
Inouye Ren, do.
Otani Yasushi, assist. do.

DAI NI KIOKU (SECOND BUREAU.)
Matano Migaku, chief secretary
Komaki Haruhira, do.

BUNSHO KIOKU (OFFICIAL GAZETTE OFFICE.)
Hirata Tosuke, director

KWAIKEI KIOKU (ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE.)
Inouye Ren, chief commissioner
G. Boissonade de Fontarabie, legal adviser

SANJI IN.
Lt.-General Yamagata Aritomo, president
Tanaka Fujimaro, vice-president

KUWAIKEI KENSA IN (BOARD OF AUDITORS.)
Iwamura Michitoshi, president
Ando Naritaka, vice-president

TOKEI IN (BUREAU OF STATISTICS.)
Lieut.-Colonel Torio Koyata, president
Yasukawa Shigenori, official chief
Sugi Koji, chief secretary

KUNSHO KIOKU (BOARD OF DECORATION.)
Yanagihara Sakimitsu, president
Ogiu Yudzuru, vice-president

SHUSHI KWAN (HISTORIOGRAPHER'S OFFICE.)
Sanjo Sanetomi, Imperial historiographer
Shigino Anyeki, Vice-Imperial do.

GENRO IN (SENATE.)
5, Iwata-machi.
Sano Tsunetami, president
Higashikuze Michiyoshi, vice-president
Kuroda Kiyotsuna, official chief
Hosokawa Jiunjiro, do.

GUWAIMU SHO (FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.)
1, Kasumigaseki.
Count Inouye Kaoru, minister
Yoshida Kiyonari, vice-minister

KOSHIN KIOKU (DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR BUREAU.)
Asada Yasunori, chief commissioner
Kondo Masuki, Ko Roiji, Kurino Shinichiro, Takahira Kogoro, Komura Jutaro, secretaries

TORISHIRABE KIOKU (LAW BUREAU.)
Asada Yasunori, chief commissioner
Yoshida Masaharu, secretary

KIROKU KIOKU (RECORD BUREAU.)
Yoshida Djiro, chief commissioner
Kitazanea Masanori, secretary

SHOMU KIOKU (BUREAU FOR MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.)
Yoshida Djiro, chief commissioner
Inouye Katsunoske, secretary

KWAIKEI KIOKU (ACCOUNTANT'S BUREAU.)
Nakamura Hiroyasu, chief commissioner
Inouye Katsunoske, Murota Yoshibumi, secretaries

HISHO KWAN (THE MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT.)
Saito Shiuichiro, secretary

OFFICIALS NOT SPECIALLY ATTACHED TO ANY BUREAU.
D. W. Stevens
F. Sarazin

NAIMUSHO (HOME DEPARTMENT.)
2, Ote-machi Tchome.
Yamada Akiyoshi, minister
Hijikata Hisayoshi, vice-minister
Yoshikawa Akimasa, junior vice-minister
Nishimura Sutezo, chief secretary

NAIKIOKU BETSUBO (SPECIAL PRIVATE SECRETARIAT.)
Murata Tamotsu, chief secretary

KEIHO KIOKU (POLICE BUREAU.)
Katsumata Minoru, chief commissioner
Nishimura Sutezo, assist. chief secretary
Higaki Naoye, secretary

CHIRI KIOKU (TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU.)
Sakurai Tsutomu, chief commissioner
Fujizawa Chikayuki, assist. secretary

KISHODAI (IMPERIAL METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.)
Arai Ikunosuke, director
E. Knipping, meteorologist

KOSEKI KIOKU (CENSUS BUREAU.)
Chizaka Takamasa, chief commissioner

SHAJI KIOKU (BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.)
Sakurai Yoshitada, chief commissioner
Sengoku Masakata, secretary

DOBOKU KIOKU (ENGINEERING BUREAU.)
Ishii Seiichiro, chief commissioner
Nakamura Takayoshi, assist. chief sec.
A. T. L. Rouwenhorst Mulder, chief eng.
J. De Ryke, engineer

YEISEI KIOKU (SANITARY BUREAU.)
Nagayo Sen-ai, chief commissioner

DZUSHO KIOKU (PRESS BUREAU.)
Ga Noriyuki, chief commissioner

KUWAI KEI KIOKU (ACCOUNTANT'S BUREAU.)
Furusawa Tsunenori, chief commissioner

SHOMU KIOKU (BUREAU FOR MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.)
Shirane Senichi, chief commissioner
Terashima Shuuke, secretary

TORISHIRABE KIOKU (DOCUMENTARY EXAMINERS' BUREAU.)
Kokushi Senkichi, chief commissioner

KANGORU KIOKU (PRISON BUREAU.)
Ishii Hoyu, chief commissioner

OFUKU KUWA (COMMUNICATION OFFICE.)
Fukushima Kiusei, chief commissioner

TOKEI KWA (STATISTICS OFFICE.)
Kusaka Yoshio, chief commissioner

TOKI-HO TORISHIRABE KIOKU (BOOK KEEPING EXAMINER'S OFFICE.)
Mayeda Rijiu, chief commissioner

PRISONS.
Ishisawa Kingo, governor, Tokio
Yasamura Harutaka, governor, Miyagi
Tsukigata Kiyoshi, governor, Kabato
Watanabe Isei, governor, Sorachi
Kanbara Tomifumi, governor, Mieke

CHU-O YEISEI KWAI (CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH.)
Hosokawa Junjiro, president and compiler of the new Japanese Pharmacopœia
Nagayo Sensai, vice-president do. do.
Dr. E. Baelz, committee do. do.
Dr. J. Eykman, do. do. do.
Dr. Julius Scriba, do. do. do.

OKURA SHO (FINANCE DEPT.)
2, Ote-machi I'chome.
Matsukata Masayoshi, minister

SHOKI KIOKU (SECRETARIAT.)
Mayeda Masana, chief secretary
Sudzuki Daisuke, do.

NIPPON TETSUDO KWAISHA KWAIKEI KENSA-GAKARI (AUDITING COMMITTEE TO THE JAPAN RAILWAY CO.
Hirata Tosuke, chief commissioner

GIAN KIOKU (DRAFTING BUREAU.)
Ono Nawosuke, chief commissioner

SOZEI KIOKU (INTERNAL REVENUE)
Ichikawa Masayasu, chief commissioner

KUWANZEI KIOKU (CUSTOMS BUREAU.)
Nakano Yasuakira, chief commissioner

CUSTOM HOUSES.
Arishima Takeshi, supdt., Yokohama
Watanabe Itara, assist. do. do.
J. F. Lowder, standing counsel, do.
H. Z. Wheeler, appraiser, de.
Yegawa Kunpei, superintendent, Kobe
Frank Upton, appraiser, do.
Yegawa Kunpei, superintendent, Osaka
Shirakami Nawokata, supdt. Nagasaki
Shirakawa Buhei, supdt., Hakodate
Odagiri Koyei, acting supdt., Niigata

KOKUSAI KIOKU (NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.)
Ishiwatari Sadao, chief commissioner

SUITO KIOKU (ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S BUREAU.)
Yokura Morito, chief commissioner

ZOHEI KIOKU (MINT.)
Shin Kawasaki Machi, Osaka.
Yendo Kinsuke, chief commissioner
W. Gowland, F.C.S., Asoc. R.S.M., technical adviser, chemist and metallurgist
R. MacLagan, engineer

INSETSU KIOKU (GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.)
Ote-machi, Nichome.
Tokuno Riosuke, superintendent
Edoardo Clisson, chemist

KIROKU KIOKU (RECORD BUREAU.)
Ito Takeshige, chief commissioner

CHOSA KIOKU (AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.)
Watanabe Kunitake, chief auditor

GINKO KIOKU (BANK SUPERINTENDENT'S BUREAU.)
Kako Sai, chief commissioner

SHOMU KIOKU (BUREAU FOR MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.)
Narukawa Naoyoshi, chief commissioner

KWAIKEI KIOKU (ACCOUNTANT'S BUREAU.)
Tatsuda Akinobu, chief commissioner

RIKUGUN SHO (WAR DEPT.)
1, Nagata-cho, I'-chome.
Lieut.-General Count Oyama Iwawo, minister (absent)
Lieut.-General Count Saigo Tskumichi, minister

KIO KWANBO (MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT.)
Colonel Kojima Masukata, director
Major Shinuzu Tadachi, assistant director (absent)
Major Shinuzu Toshi, assist. director

SOMU KIOKU (BUREAU OF GENERAL AFFAIRS.)
Major-General Ozawa Takeo, chief commr.

JININ KIOKU (PERSONAL BUREAU.)
Col. Yamakawa Hiroshi, chief commr.

HOHEI KIOKU (ARTILLERY BUREAU.)
Colonel Otsuki Nawoshige, chief commr.

KOHEI KIOKU (ENGINEERING BUREAU.)
Col. Shinagawa Ujiakira, chief commr.
Lieut-Col. Sasaki Naoaki, asst. commr.

KWAIKEI KIOKU (MILITARY ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE.)
Chief Intendant Kawasaki Sukena, chief commissioner
Intendant Koike Masabumi, vice-commr. (absent)

HOHEI KUWAIGI (ARTILLERY COMMITTEE.)
Major-Gen. Harada Kadzumichi, president

KOHEI KUWAIGI (ENGINEERING COMMITTEE.)
Major-Gen. Imai Kanetoshi, president

KONOYE KIOKU (IMPERIAL GUARD BUREAU.)
Lieut.-General Prince Fushimi Akihito Shin-O, general commander

RIKUGUN DAIGAKKO (IMPERIAL MILITARY ACADEMY.)
Col. Okamoto Hioshiro, chief manager
Major Osaka Chihiro, manager (absent)

SHIKWAN GAKKO (IMPERIAL MILITARY COLLEGE.)
Lieut.-General Viscount Miura Goro, president (absent)
Col. Takashima Nobushige, vice-president
Colonel Seki Mitsunori, director of study
Michel, instructor in the French language
Begot, drawing master
Capt. Berthaut, instr. in military science

TOYAMA GAKKO (SCHOOL FOR TARGET PRACTICE AND GYMNASTICS.)
Major-General Horiye Yoshisuke, president
Lieut. Villaret, instructor
Kiehl, instructor in gymnastics and fencing

KIODO DAN (MILITARY SCHOOL FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.)
Colonel Watanabe Nakaba, president
Lt.-Col. Nagamochi Akinori, vice-president
Leroux, music instructor

GUN-I HONBU (MEDICAL STAFF OFFICE.)
Surg.-Gen. Matsumoto Jun, president
Surgeon-Inspector Ishiguro Tadanori, vice-president

TOKIO RIKUGUN BIOIN (TOKIO MILITARY HOSPITAL.)
6, Koji-machi Motosono-cho I'-chome.
Surg.-Inspector Hashimoto Tsunatsune (absent)
Ogata Kainori, president

CHINDAI (GARRISONS.)
Major-Generals commanding
Nodzu Michitsura, Tokio (absent)
Sakuma Samata, Sendai
Shigeno Kiyohito, Nagoya
Yamachi Motohara, Osaka
Nozaki Sadasumi, Hiroshima
Kunishi Shigemasa, Kumamoto

GUNBA KIOKU (MILITARY STABLES BUREAU.)
Lt.-Colonel Matsumura Nobukatsu, chief commander

BIOBA KIU (VETERINARY HOSPITAL.)
Fukaya Shuzo, veterinary surg. inspector

SANBO HORBU (GENERAL STAFF OFFICE.)
Lieut.-General Count Yamagata Aritomo president
Lieut.-General Soga Sukenori, vice-president

KUWANTO KIOKU (BUREAU FOR EASTERN STRATEGICAL DEPARTMENT.)
Colonel Kuroki Tamemoto, president

KUWANSAI KIOKU (BUREAU FOR WESTERN STRATEGICAL DEPARTMENT.)
Colonel Katsura Taro, president (absent)

KAIBO KIOKU (BUREAU FOR COAST DEFENCE.)
Colonel Asai Michihiro, president

TOKIO KEMPEI HONBU (GENDARMERIE STAFF, TOKIO.)
Colonel Mitsuma Masahiro, president

KANGUN HONBU (INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.)
Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Miyoshi Shigeomi, inspector general for Eastern district
Major-General Kurokaw a Michinori, inspector-general for Central district
Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Takashima Tomonosuke, inspector-general for Western district

TOKIO RINJI KENCHIKUSHO (OFFICE FOR FORTIFICATION OF TOKIO GULF.)
Lieut.-Colonel Sasaki Naosaki, president
Captain von Schermbeck, engineer

TONDEN JIMU KIOKU (BUREAU NOR COLONIAL TROOPS.)
Colonel Nagayama Takesi iro, president

KAIGUN SHO. (NAVAL DEPT.)
Shibaku Park.
Vice-Admiral Count Kawamura Sumiyoshi, minister of marine
Rear-Admiral Viscount Kabayama Skéki, under secretary
Lieut. Takata Masahisa, I.J.N., private secretary to minister

GOUNGIBU (MILITARY COMMITTEE).
Rear-Admiral Viscount Niere Kagenori, president
Captain Inouyé Yoshika, I.J.N., vice-president

NAI KIOKU (ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION).
Jiugoie Nango Shigemitz, chief

KWAIKEI KIOKU (FINANCIAL SECTION.)
Chief Paymaster Hasegawa Sadō, chief
Capt. Tanaka Siuzou, I.J.N., second chief

SHUSEN KIOKU (CONSTRUCTIVE SECTION.)
Rear-Admiral Akamatsu Yoshi Nori, chief
Jiugoie Ishimaru Yasuyō, second chief
A. Wigzeil, chief engineer

SUIRO KIOKU (HYDROGRAPHICAL SECTION.)
Rear-Admiral Yanagi Naoyoshi, chief
Capt. Ban Tetytaro, I.J.N., second chief

IMU KIOKU (MEDICAL SECTION.)
Dy. Inspector General of Hospitals and Fl ets Takaki Kanehiro
B. H. Chamberlain, professor of English, medical school, Shiba

HEIKI KIOKU (ORDNANCE BUREAU.)
Capt. Suyekawa Hisayoshi, chief

SUIRAI KIOKU (TORPEDO SECTION.)
Capt. Shibayama Yahachi, I.J.N., chief
Comdr. Tsunoda Hidematz, second chief
J. Parr, instructor, torpedo school, Yokoska

CHIODO KIOKU (EQUIPMENT SECTION.)
Chief Paymaster Ha-egawa Sado

KAIGOU HEIGAKUKO (NAVAL COLLEGE.)
Tsukiji.
Vice-Admiral Viscount Ito Skemero, president.
Capt. Sawano Tanekane, I.J.N., vice-president.
Li ut. A. G. S. Howes, R.M.L.I., professor of English, etc.
F. Ehlert, gunnery instructor
F. W. Hammond, do.

TOKIO GONUPOKWAIGI (TOKIO PERMANENT COURT MARTIAL.)
Capt. Ohno Yoshikata, president

PORT ADMIRAL AT YOKOSKA.
Vice-Admiral Viscount Nakamuda Kuranosuke

IMPERIAL DOCKYARD, YOKOSKA.
Watanabe Kinso, assistant director
Henry Louis, foreman shipwright
D. Nicolus, do.

IMPERIAL DOCKYARD, ONOHAMA.
(see Hiogo Directory.)

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NAVAL BANDS.
(Shinsenzi, Shiba, Tokio.)
Franz Eckhert, professor of music
Anna Lohër, teacher of piano

TRAINING SHIP FOR BOYS "FOOJIYAMA," URAGA.
Wm. Woodward
John Collins

GUNNERY SHIP "ASAMA," YOKOSKA.
Cornelius Collins, instructor

MOMBU SHO. (EDUCATION DEPT.)
1, Takehira-cho.
Fukuoka Kotei, minister
Kuki Rinichi, junior vice-minister

TOKIO DAIGAKU (UNIVERSITY OF TOKIO.)
Department of Law, Science, Literature and Medicine.
Kato Hiroyuki, sori (president)
Ikeda Kensai, sori-cho (vice-president)
Law.
Hodzumi Nobushige, cho (principal)
Henry T. Terry, A.B., English Law and Roman Law
Hodzumi Nobushige, English Law, Jurisprudence and Encyclopædia of Law
Nakamura Kiyonori, Ancient and Modern Japanese Law
Dr. Karl Rathgen, Public Law
H. House, English Literature
Science.
Kikuji Dairoku, cho (principal)
Kikuji Dairoku, Pure and Applied Mathematics
A. J. Ewing, Mechanical Engineering and Physics
Yamamoto Kenjiro, Physics
Dr. Gottfried v. Wagner, Technology
Matsui Nackichi, Analytical Chemistry and Organic Chemistry
Sakurai Jioji, Analytical Chemistry and Inorganic Chemistry
Yatabe Riokichi, Botany
Ito Keisuke do.
Nagamatsu Tokai, Physiology
H. M. Paul, A.B.C.E., Astronomy
J. A. Waddell, Civil Engineering
Carl Gottsche, Ph. D., Geology and Paleontology
Iwasa Iwao, Assaying, Blowpipe Analysis and Metallurgy
Adolph Mezger, Mining and Metallurgy
Toyama Masakadzu, English
Literature.
Toyama Masukadzu, cho (principal)
Toyama Masukadzu, Philosophy, History and English
Ernest F. Fenollosa, B.A., Philosophy and Political Economy
Nakamura Masanao, Chinese Literature and Philosophy
Shimada Shigemichi, do.
Nagamatsu Tokai, Physiology
Dr. Karl Rathgen, Political Science and Statistics
Mishima Ki, Chinese Literature
Otto Senn, German
Medicine.
Miyake Hiidzu, cho (principal)
Miyake Hiidzu, Principles of Disease
Hashimoto Tsunatsune, Surgical Clinical Lecturer
Adachi Kwan, Surgery
Hanaoka Shinsetsu, Surg. Clinical Lecturer
Katamura Kiyonori, Medical do.
Taguchi Wami, Anatomy and Tissue
Osawa Kenji, Physiology
Muraoka Noritame, Physics
Dr. Erwin Bealz, Medical Clinical Lecturer
Dr. Joseph Disse, Anatomy and Tissue
Dr. Julius Scriba, Surgery and Ophthalmotology
Dr. J. F. Eykman, Chemistry and Pharmacology

TOKIO DAIGAKU YOBIMON (PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF TOKIO UNIVERSITY.)
Sugiera Shigetake, cho (principal)
F. W. Strange, English language
William Douglas Cox, do.
A. E. Zelczny, German language and Mathematics

TOKIO GWAIKOKU GO GAKKO (FOREIGN LANGUAGE SCHOOL.)
Uchiyama Riezo, director
J. B. Arrivet French language
A. Kolenko, Russian language
E. Burgermeister, German language
Rudolph Lehmann, do. do.
Prosper Fouque, French do.

TOKIO SHIHAN GAKKO (TOKIO NORMAL SCHOOL.)
Takamine Hideo, director

TOKIO JOSHI SHIHAN GAKKO (TOKIO FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.)
Naka Michiyo, director

TOKIO SHOKKO GAKKO (TOKIO INDUSTRIAL WORKS SCHOOL.)
Kuramaye, Asakusa.
Masaki Taizo, director

TOKIO DZUSHO KWAN (TOKIO LIBRARY.)
Miyamoto-cho Soto Kanda.
Hirayama Taro, director

TOKIO KIOIKU HAKUBUTSU KWAN (TOKIO EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM.)
Ueno Park.
Teshima Seiichi, director

TAISO DENSHUSHO (GYMNASTIC SCHOOL.)
Nishimura Tei, director

NOSHOMUSHO (AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPT.)
Ote-machi I'chome.
Count Saigo Tsugumichi, minister
Visct. Shinagawa Yajiro, vice-minister

SHOKI KIOKU (SECRETARIES' OFFICE.)
Mayeda Masana, chief secretary
Miyajima Nobuyoshi, do.
Oku Seisuke, assistant do.
Yanagiya Kentaro, do. do.
Ishiwara Toyoyasu, asst. secretary
Otsuki Yoshinao, do.

NOMU KIOKU (AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.)
Iwayama Noriyoshi, chief commissioner

KOMABA NO GAKKO (IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.)
Sekizawa Akikiyo, (cho) principal
Dr. Oscar Kellner, professor of Agricultural Chemistry
J. L. Janson, professor of Veterinary
Dr. Max Fesca, do Agriculture

SHOMU KIOKU (BUREAU OF COMMERCE.)
Shinagawa Tadamichi, chief commissioner

TOKIO SHOGIO GAKKO (IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.)
Yano Jiro, (cho) principal

KOMU KIOKU (INDUSTRIAL BUREAU.)
Tomita Touzo, chief commissioner

SANRIN KIOKU (FORESTS BUREAU.)
Takei Morinasa, chief commissioner

TOKIO SANRIN GAKKO (IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF FORESTS.)
Makuno Hazama, (cho) principal

KUWANSEN KIOKU (MARINE OFFICE.)
Tsukahara Shuzo, chief commissioner
A. R. Brown, assist. superintendent
A. F. Macnab, inspecting engineer
G. E. Cakes Ramsay, do.

TOKIO SHOSEN GAKKO (TOKIO MERCHANT NAVIGATION SCHOOL.)
Nakamura Rokusaburo (cho) principal

HAKUBUKU KIOKIO (MUSEUM BUREAU.)
Nomura Motosuke, chief commissioner

YEKITEI KIOKU (GENERAL POST-OFFICE.)
Nomura Yasushi postmaster-g neral
Kusaka Yoshio, first assistant postmaster-general

SHOMU KIOKU (BUREAU FOR MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.
Miyashima Nobuyoshi, chief commr.
Oku Seisuke, assistant chief secretary

KUWAI KEI KIOKU (ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE.)
Sugiyama Yeizo, chief commissioner

HOKKAIDO JIGIO KUWANRI KIOKU (BUREAU FOR INDUSTRIES IN HAKKAIDO.)
Yasuda Sadanori, chief commissioner

SAPPORO NOGAKKO (SAPPORO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.)
Mori Genzo, (cho) principal
W. P. Brooks
J. C. Cutter, M.D.

HAKURAN KUWAI GAKARI (EXHIBITION OFFICE.)
Yamataka Nobuaki, chief commissioner

CHISHITSU CHOSA JIO (IMPERIAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF JAPAN.)
Wada Tsumashiro, (cho) principal
Dr. Phil. Edmund Nauman, director
Oskar Karschelt, chemist

TOKEI KA (STATISTICAL BUREAU.)
Kusaka Yoshio, chief commissioner

NOSHOHENSAN GAKARI (OFFICE OF RECORD ON AGRICULTURE.)
Tanaka Yoshio, chief commissioner

KOBU SHO (PUBLIC WORKS.)
1, Tameike, Awoi-cho.
Sasaki Takanori, minister
Inouye Masaru, vice-minister and inspector general
Watanabe Hiromoto, junior vice minister

Somu Kioku (General Control.)

Neiva Korotaka, chief secretary and acting director of secretariat
Kuroda Jsunahiko, acting director of office for examining documents
Hasagawa Yoshimichi, assist. chief sec. and director of accountant's office
Ido Yajiro, engineer and acting director of mining office
Hiraoka Michiyoshi, "Shussi" director of building and repairs office
Dzushi Tamiyoshi, assistant chief secretary and director of statistics office
Kunishi Senkichi, assistant, chief secretary and director of yodo kwa

Tetsudo Kioku (Railway Bureau.)

Inouye Masaru, vice-minister of public works and director of railways
Noda Masaharu, chief secretary
A. S. Aldrich, secretary, Yokohama
R. W. Thorp, clerk, do.

Tokio-Yokohama Line.

F. H. Trevithick, A.M.I.C.E., locomotive superintendent
John Gray, foreman mechanic, fitting shop
R. Hosking, do. do.
J. Anderson, locomotive inspector
R. Ward, do.
A. Challons, platelayer

Kioto Kobe Line.

General Offices, Kobe Station.

W. F. Page, agent and traffic manager
C. A. W. Pownall, M.I.C.E., resident engineer

B. F. Wright. M.I.C.E., locomotive superintendent
G. Nankivell, foreman in charge of smith and boiler shops
W. Pitts, foreman in charge of locomotive and carriage shops
J. Hall, running foreman
R. R. Horn, inspector of locomotives, Kioto
M. Smith, do. Osaka
Y. R. Shervinton, M.I.C.E., consulting engineer in London
Malcolm, Brunker & Co., agents in London

Office of Mines.

Asakura Moriaki, assistant chief engineer Ikuno mine
Sawabe Yujiun, Innai mine
Oshima Takato, chief engineer, Ani mine
Adachi Jaro, engineer, Sado mines
Kobayashi Hidekichi, secretary and acting director

Denshin Kioku (Telegraphs.)

Ishii Tadasuke, director-general
Fukuda Sugekata, assist do.
Nakano Munehiro, do.
Shida Rinzaburo, do.
Wm. H. Stone, secretary, Tokio
Geo. Elliot Gregory, English and French teacher, Tokio
James Stewart, clerk in charge, Yokohama
Wm. B. Mason, do. Nagasaki

Todai Kioku (Lighthouse Bureau.)

Watamabe Kozo, assistant chief engineer
Hara Takayoshi, chief secretary and superintendent
Lighthouse Tender S.S. *Meiji-maru.*
J. F. Allen, captain
M. Nakao, chief officer
W. G. Cameron, chief engineer
H. Ogi, second engineer

Kobu Daigakko (Imperial College of Engineering.)

Henry Dyer, C.E., M.A., B.Sc., honorary principal (non-resident)
Edward Divers, M.D., F.C.S., F.J.C., principal and professor of chemistry
James Main Dixon, M.A., secretary and professor of English
Inomata Masatake, assistant secretary

Professors.

Sugi Koichiro, general and technical drawing
Thomas Alexander, C.E., civil engineering and applied mechanics
Charles Dickinson West, M.A., C.E., M.I.M.E., mechanical engineering and naval architecture
Josiah Conder, A.R.I.B.A., architecture
John Milne, F.G.S., mineralogy, geology, and mining
Shida Rinzaburo, M.E., natural philosophy

Administrative Staff.

Takeda Harukaze, acting director
Ochi Michinobu, secretary

SHIHO SHO. (JUDICIAL DEPT.)

Yayosu-cho, Ni-chome.

Oki Takato, minister
Kawaji Shirko, vice-minister
G. Boissonade de Fontarabe, legal adviser and teacher
G. Appert, counsellor-at-law and teacher
Arrivat, teacher

Koto Hoin (High Court of Justice)
Tamano Yofumi, president and judge

Daishin In (Court of Cassation.)
Tamano Yofumi, chief judge

Koso Saibansho (Court of Appeal).
Nishi Narinori, chief judge, Tokio
Kiyooka Kinharu, chief judge, Osaka
Kojima Iken, chief judge, Nagasaki
Kono Tsurin, do. do.
Awoki Nobutora, chief judge, Hakodate
Obata Bito, chief judge, Nagoya
Nakashima Shiakuin, chief judge, Miyagi
Matsuoka Yasuhara, chief judge, Hiroshima

Shishin Saibansho (Courts of First Instance).
Ikeda Yaichi, chief judge, Tokio
Hasegawa Takashi, chief judge, Yokohama

KUNAI SHO (IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD)

Tokudaiji Sanenori, minister, Akasaka
Shishido Tamaki, shusshi, do.
Sugi Magoichiro, vice-minister do.

Shikibu Rio (Board of Ceremonies).
Nabeshima Chokudai, chief commissioner

KEISHI CHO (METROPOLITAN POLICE.)

Oseko Sadakiyo, superintendent-general
Lieut-Colonel Watanuki Yoshinawe, vice-superintendent-general

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FU (CITIES).

Yoshikawa Akimasa, Chiji (Governor), Tokio
Kitagaki Kunimichi, Chiji (Governor) Kioto
Tateno Gozo, Chiji (Governor), Osaka

KEN (PREFECTURES.)

Rei (Prefects)

Oki Morikata, Kanagawa
Morioka Masazumi, Hiogo
Ishida Yeikichi, Nagasaki
Nagayama Moriteur, Niigata
Tokito Tamemoto, Hakodate
Yoshida Kiyohide, Saitama
Sato Yozo, Gumba
Funakoshi Mamoru, Chiba
Hitomi Yasushi, Ibaraki
Mitshima Michitsune, Tochigi
Utsumi Tadakatsu, Miye
Kunisada Ranpei, Aichi
Sekiguchi Kiyokichi, Shizuoka
Fujimura Shiro, Yamanashi
Nakai Hirom, Shiga
Osaki Toshinori, Gifu
Kinashi Seichiro, Nagano
Mishima Michitsune, Fukushima
Matudaira Masanao, Miyagi
Ishü Shöichiro, Iwate
Flaishima Kuroshe, Awomori
Akagawa Tasuke, Akita
Orita Heinai, Yamagata
Iwamura Takatoshi, Ishikawa
Kunishige Masabumi, Toyama
Ishiguro Tsutomu, Fukui
Fujikawa Tamechika, Shimane
Yamada Nobumichi, Tottori
Takasaki Goroku, Okayama
Chida Sadaaki, Hiroshima
Hara Yasutaro, Yamaguchi
Maksumoto Kanaye, Wakayama
Sakai Akira, Tokushima
Tanabe Yoshiakira, Kochi
Seki Shinpei, Yehime
Kishira Shunsuke, Fukuoka
Nishimura Riokichi, Oita
Kumada Keihitsu, Saga
Tomioka Noriakira, Kumamoto
Tanabe Terusane, Miyazaki
Watanabe Senshu, Kagoshima
Nishimura Stezo, Okinawa (Loochoo)
Chosho Hirotake, Sapporo
Yuchi Sadamoto, Nemuro

Professions, Trades, &c.

Beadon, R. J., barrister-at-law, 8, Urakasusumigaseki

Cappelletti, G. V., 15, Surugadai Fukuromache

Chamberlain, B. H., 10, Shiba Sannai, Tenjin-dani

Dening, Rev. W., 13 Suyukicho, Surugadai

Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Natur and Voelkerkunde Oest-asien, 5, Uyeno Shikendera
G. Wagener, Ph. D., president
E. Knipping, vice president
P. Mayet, Dr. O. Kellner, secretaries
Dr. A. Groth, Dr. K. Rathgen, librarians
R. Lehmann, treasurer

Faulds, H., L. F. P. S., 18, Akashi-cho Ts'kidji

Friebe, Erman, artist, 3, Kiobashi Ku, Nabe-cho I-chome

Hare, A. J., 13, Minami Kinrocucho Shinbashi

House, E. H., 49, Tsukiji

Le Gendre, General C. W., 2, Koish Kawa, Sasugaya-cho

Le Marchand, F. J., 15, Owari-cho Nichome

Mëyer, F. Adrian, "Tokio Commercial Academy," 5, Minami Odawara-cho, Shichome Tsukiji

Muenster, 63, Shiba Sennai Gakurensha

Stone, W. H., 11, Yamate Yashiki, Awoicho

Tokio Commercial Acadany
G. Yano, director
M. Maruse, superintendent
A. J. Hare, professor
Ten Native professors

Whitney, Dr. W. Norton, 5, Hikawacho
Akasaka

Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Company.

Head Office: Tokio.

See also Nagasaki Directory.

Iwasaki Yataro, director
Iwasaki Yanoske, do.
Shoda Heigoro, director
Frederick Krebs, do.
H. A. Howe, a sistant
E. H. Duus, do.
E. P. Pallister, do.
Th. Kayser, do.
C. M. Duff, do.
Alex. Macmillan, superintending engineer
F. Nering Bogel, ship's constructor

At Yokohama.

G. S. Burdis, superintending captain
Geo. Walker, assistant do.
Wm. Barrie, asst. superintending engineer
And. Patterson, manager engine works
J. Mackenzie
J. Macgregor
D. Scott
J. Johnstone, stores department
A. W. Curtis do.
A. Stein, do.
W. Donald, foreman, sail loft
C. Pope, godownkeeper

Agencies.

S. D. Hepburn, agent, *Yokohama*
J. H. Curtis
P. S. Symes
Ferd. Plate, agent, *Kobe*
C. Esdale
F. A. Ekstrand
G. H. Dunbar, barge "Ikuta-maru"
E. B. Jones, agent, *Nagasaki*
J. C. Davieson
T. A. Christensen, barge "Kozaki-maru"
R. Funamoto, agent, *Hakodate*
S. Sasaki
R. Hogg, hulk "Atago-maru"
J. Jensen, hulk "Kagoshima-maru"
Yeend Duer, agent, *Shanghai*
Henry Sylva
E. R. Holmes
H. J. H. Tripp, agent, *Hongkong*

M. B. M. S. S. Co.'s Steam Tugs.

Atsuta Maru, 7 tons, 9 H.P.
Hanyei Maru, 50 tons, 35 H.P.
Havabusa Maru, 11 tons, 25 H.P.
Takanama Maru, 12 tons, 19 H.P.
Yahiko Maru, 42 tons, 20 H.P.
12 Steam Launches.

Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Company.

Steamers.	*Net Tons.*	*Nom. H. P.*	*Commanders.*	*Chief Engineers.*
Chitose Maru	293	70	Tsuji Kaksesaburo..	Yamada Yeijiro
Genkai Maru	1,084	300	G. W. Conner	E.Noble
Hiogo Maru	896	200	R. N. Walker	D. Reid
Hiroshima Maru	1,158	320	J. Wynn	L. Harlow
Horai Maru	407	90		T. Tallaksen
Kiushiu Maru	690	112		T. Rainford
Kumamoto Maru	1,240	200	J. Drummond	L. Anger
Kwaiyo Maru	38	30	Matsuda Riosuke...	D. Takekawa
Kwanko Maru	197	50	Kori Kwanshiro	T. Shirotori
Matsumave Maru	473	90	Matsumoto Taigaro	Shirakawa
Nagoya Maru	1,096	310	W. Walker	J. Robinson
Naniwa Maru	130	90	Kasuga Toru	Yoshimura Aenosuke
Niigata Maru	1,097	250	J. C. Hubbard	A. Crawford
Saikio Maru	1,060	330	M. Lobo	
Seirio Muru	459	90	Nireye Jiro	Mori Hayanosuke
Sekirio Maru	436	80	Araye Yasunoske...	W. Watt
Shario Maru	524	110	Sakaye Tadatsugu..	T. Bell
Shinagawa Maru	908	120	J. Kilgour	R. Holburn
Suminoye Maru	852	150	P. Frahm	J. Langridge
Tagonoura Maru	448	100		
Takachiho Maru	1,407	200	C. Nye	W. Graham
Takasago Maru	1,230	250	C. Young	J. Gallagher
Tamagawa Maru	34	24	Kovama Jisaburo...	J. Ideta
Tamaura Maru	559	118	Fukuye Mitsutoshi.	R. Hamiltou
Tokai Maru	653	180	H. C. Carrew	J. Wallace
Tokio Maru	1,146	350	R. Swain	P. J. McCormick
Tokio Maru (a new str.)				
Toyoshima Maru	598	150	J. Thomas	W. Robertson
Tsuruga Maru	517	110	P. Hussey	H. Stornebrink
Urado Maru	245	80	Motege Koshi	K. Asakura
Wakanoura Maru	1,343	300	A. F. Christensen ..	R. Inglis
Yokohama Maru	1,298	350	E. W. Haswell	W. Duncan
Yoshino Maru	250	75	Itsumi Sadao	Hanata Hansaeman

Sailing Vessels.	*Net Tons.*	*Commanders.*	*Sailing Barge.*	*Port.*
Awajishima Maru	572	F. Crighton ..	Yeitai Maru ...	Tokio
Kanagawa Maru	1,151	J.W.Ekstrand.	45 others from 40 to 50 tons each.	

Hulks and Barges.		*Net Tons.*	*Commanders.*	*Port.*
Atago Maru,	Hulk	1,640	R. Hogg	Hakodate
Banri Maru,	do.	1,461		Yokohama
Kagoshima Maru,	do.	800	P. Jensen	Hakodate
Kwaihei Maru,	do.	600		Kochi
Sakurajima Maru,	do.	558	J. Legge	Kobe
Ikuta Maru,	Barge	400	G. H. Dunbar	Kobe
Kaiun Maru,	do.	115		Yokohama
Kisaragi Maru,	do.	51		Nagasaki
Kozaki Maru,	do.	400	T. A. Christensen.	Nagasaki

Kiodo Unyu Kaisha (Union Steam Navigation Company).

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Captain H. Tatake, I.J.N., vice president
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Captain J. J. Efford, chief inspector
do. K. Iwasaki, inspector
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J. Unosawa, supervising engineer

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Hakodate—S. Sonoda
Nigata—N. Nomura
Yokkaichi—R. Furuya
Fusiki—K. Harada
Otaru—Y. Mizuno
Sakata—M. Nagata
Ishinomaki—D. Kurahashi

Steamers.		*Dead Weight Capacity Tons.*	*Captain.*
Yamashiro	Maru	2,300	J. Steadman
Omi	„	2,300	W. J. James
Satuma	„	1,970	Evan Johnes
Nagato	„	1,970	J. Periam
Sagami	„	2,300	W. Day
Totomi	„	2,500	L. J. Lamperx
Kii	„	1,300	F. J. Brown
Higo	„	1,400	John Adair
Ise	„	1,250	John Clearey
Owari	„	1,150	P. A. Dithlefsen
Mutsu	„	800	Richard Pender
Mino	„	800	W. Thompson
Suruga	„	700	S. Oka
Idzumo	„	700	John McKechine
Harima	„	700	H. Kawaoka
Yetchiu	„	1,400	James Johnes
Kosuge	„	1,300	Charles Anderson
Sukue	„	800	T. Okuma
Yechigo		1,500	T. S. Kindledine
Shima		350	K. Toyoshima
Iki		200	T. Hayashi
Gembu		650	K. Iwao
Hakodate		350	I. Yeguchi
Kiorio		375	S. Watanabe

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Miss Emma Verberk,	38b	„
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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 Fusiyama, a volcanic mountain 13,000 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 foreign 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. 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 is a French paper, *L'Echo du Japon*.

The native population of Yokohama was, according to a census taken in 1882, 71,780. The number of foreign residents in 1883 was 3,968, of whom 2,681 were Chinese, 595 British, 253 American, 160 German, 109 French, 28 Dutch, 35 Portuguese, 43 Russian, and the remainder of various nationalities.

The imports into Yokohama consist chiefly of cotton and woollen goods. In 1883, according to the British Consul's report, the value of the different classes of imports was as follows:—Cotton manufactures, $6,240,133; woollen and mixed cotton and woollen manufactures, $2,261,032; metals, $1,185,581; kerosine, $1,351,947; sugar, $3,230,849; miscellaneous foreign, $3,929,302; miscellaneous local, $419,763; total, $18,618,612, as against $20,208,802 in 1882. The total value of the exports was $25,691,215. Silk is the most valuable of the exports, being set down at $18,270,912. The value of the tea exported was $3,638,307. The total export of raw silk during the season from 1st July, 1883, to same date 1884, only half of which period is covered by the Consular returns, was, according to the returns of the Chamber of Commerce, 29,907 bales, of which 2,646 were for England, 17,271 for France, 9,783 for America, and 207 for other countries. The total export for the previous year was 28,734 bales. The export of tea during the season 1st May, 1883, to same date 1884, was 20,407,790 lbs., all for America, with the exception of 94,437 lbs. for England. The export during the previous season was 21,030,378 lbs.

PLAN OF YOKOHAMA

CONSULATES			BANKS		NEWSPAPERS	
Austro Hungarian		172	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	2	Courrier du Japan	16
Belgian	Bluff	39	Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Cor.	62	Echo du Japon	183
British		172	Oriental Banking Cor.	11	Japan Gazette	70
Chinese		195	**STEAMSHIP COMPANIES**		Japan Mail	16
Danish		76	Compagnie Mess. Mar.	9	Japan Herald	28
French		74	Glen Line	1	Tokio Times, Agency	16
German		81	Mitsu Bishi	Kaigan-dori	**CHURCHES**	
Hawaiian		86	Ocean Steamship Co.	7	Christ Church	105
Italian	Bluff	18	Oriental & Occidental S.S.Co.	13	Roman Catholic	80
Netherlands		5	Pacific Mail S.S.Co.	4	Union Church	167
Peruvian		12	Peninsular & Oriental S.S.Co.	15	**MISCELLANEOUS**	
Portuguese		1	**HOTELS**		Chamber of Commerce	60
Russian		79	Central Hotel	61	Club Germania	235
Spanish	Bluff	35	Foote's Hotel	87	Gaiety Theatre	68
Swedish & Norwegian		5	Grand Hotel	20	Masonic Hall	170
Swiss		90	International Hotel	18	Temperance Hall	86
United States		234	Peyre Freres	84	Yokohama Fire Brigade	238
					Yokohama United Club	5

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
Consul—Russell B. Robertson

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Legation, Bluff, Yokohama.
Ministre Resident—
Consul—E. G. Scribe, 73, Bluff

DENMARK.
Legation, 244, Bluff.
Diplomatic Representative—J. J. van der Pot
Secretary Interpreter—L. van de Polder
Consul General—E. T. Bavier

CHINA—145.
Consul—Chan Wone Yee
Assistant Consul—Chan Soun-cheun
English Interpreter—Chan Suiu Ying
Japanese Interpreter—Low Bo Sum

FRANCE—74.
Consul—Jules Jouslain (absent)
Consul Suppleant Gérant—Lmence de Lalande
Chancelier—F. Silvin
1*er Commis*—L. Samie
2*me Commis*—G. Goudareau
Interprètes—L. Bastide, C. Oueda

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Interpreter—R. Gebauer
Secretary—J. Puetz
Gerichtsvollzieter—H. Walter
Japanese Assistant—Harada

GREAT BRITAIN.
Consul—Russell B. Robertson
First Assistant and Interpreter—T. R. H. McClatchie
2*nd Assistant*—W. J. Kenny
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Constable—F. E. White
Turnkey—J. S. Roberts

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Judge—N. J. Hannen
Assistant Judge—Russell B. Robertson
Acting Registrar—L. W. Küchler
Interpreter—L. W. Küchler
Chief Clerk—C. D. Moss
Acting Court Usher—G. Hodges

ITALY.
Consul—Cav. Vito Positano

NETHERLANDS.
Legation, 244, Bluff.
Minister Resident—J. J. von der Pot
Secretary Interpreter—L. van de Polder

PERU.
Consul in charge of Consulate General—Carl Rohde

PORTUGAL.
Acting Consul—E. de Bavier
Vice-Consul—E. J. Pereira

RUSSIA—171.
Consul General—de Kalomine

SPAIN.
Legation.
Minister Resident—Luis del Castillo y Trigueros
2*nd Secretary in Charge of Consular Affairs*—M. Pastor y Bedova
3*rd Secretary*—F. Chacon y Silva
Interpreter—Mitani Nobuyoshi

SWITZERLAND.
Consul General—A. Wolff
Chancellor—C. Haenni

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Legation—244, *Bluff.*
Minister Resident—J. J. van der Pot
Secretary Interpreter—L. van de Polder

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
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Vice do.—Geo. E. Rice
Marshal—H. S. Van Buren
Consular Clerk—Geo. H. Scidmore
Deputy Marshal—Richard McCance
Office Clerk—Miura Rikitaro

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117, Bluff.
Officer in charge—C. de B. Stewart
Clerk—C. Burridge

H. B. M. Royal Naval Hospital.
115, Bluff.
Fleet Surgeon in Charge—James W. Fisher, M.D.
Steward—R. Warren
Assistant Steward—

German Naval Hospital.
40 and 41, Bluff.
Ober Stabsarzt—Dr. Kügl r, chefarzt
Lazareth Inspector—Metze
Lazareth Gehulfe—W. Steinch
do. —E. Scharfe

U. S. Naval Hospital.
99, Bluff.
Medical Inspector—J. S. Dungan
P. A. Surgeon—E. Norfleet
Asst. Paymaster—J. A. Mudd
Apothecary—E. Fagling

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See also Tokio

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Postmaster Yokohama—Takahashi Yo) shinori (absent)
In Charge of Foreign Mails—W. L. Merriman

Imperial Customs.
Superintendent—Arishima Takeshi
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Chief Appraiser—Tomita Atsuhisa
Chief Clerk—Takahashi Tanshichi
Chief Accountant—Kikuna Hiroyuki
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Standing Counsel—J. F. Lowder
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Under Secretary—Taki Yoshikiro
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Central Police Station—203
Chief Inspector—Den Kenjiro
Superintendent—Tatzgoro Nosse

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Director and Chief Analyst—S. S. Tenjioka, Twelve Sanitary and Analysis Officers

The Yokohama Gas Company.
(Works at Noge.)
Japanese Director—M. Asada
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Physicians—S. Eldridge, M.D., E. Wheeler, M.D.
Steward—J. Lee Thompson
Assist. Steward—J. Miller
Nurses—S. Kauppe, C. Smith

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Miss C. T. Alexand r do.
Miss A. B. West do.

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National Marine Insurance Association, Limited
Globe Marine Insurance Co., Limited
Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Co., Limited
South Australian Marine Insurance Co., Limited
Merchants' Marine Insurance Co. of South Australia

Ahrens & Co., H. agents—
London Assurance Corporation

Bernard & Wood, agents—
Sea Insurance Co., Limited
Netherlands Fire Insurance Co.
Scottish Metropolitan Life Assurance Company

Bisset & Co., agents—
London and Provincial Fire Insurance Co.

Butterfield & Swire, agents—
Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation (Marine)
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company

Cornes & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
Lancashire Fire Insurance Company
Royal Exchange (Marine)
Underwriting Agency Association of Lloyds'
Norwich Union Insurance Society
Mannheimer Versicherung Gesellschaft
Assicurazioni Generali in Trieste

Findlay, Richardson & Co., agents—
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company (Fire and Life)
Manchester Underwriters' Association

Fraser, Farley, & Co., agents—
Boston Board of Underwriters
Standard Life Assurance Company
Scottish Union and National Fire and Life Insurance Company
New Zealand Insurance Co. (Fire and Marine)

Frazar & Co., agents
New York Board of Underwriters
Record of American and Foreign Shipping

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
London and Lancashire Life Insurance
Badische Schiffahrts Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Frankfurt-on-Main

Hall, J. W., agent—
General Life and Fire Assurance Co., London

Heinemann & Co., Paul, agents—
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited

Hemert, J. Ph. von, agent—
Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
Board of Underwriters of Amsterdam

Illies & Co., C., agents—
Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft, in Hamburg
Scottish Imperial Life Insurance

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
Canton Insurance Office, Limited
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Alliance Fire Assurance Company
Compagnie La Foncière

Kingdon, Schwabe & Co., agents—
Phœnix Fire Insurance, London
Manchester Fire Insurance Company
The Union Marine Insurance Co., Ld.

Lo Long Hing, agent—
China Merchants' Insurance Company

Macpherson, A. J., agent—
Imperial Fire Insurance Company
Eastern and Australian S.S. Company, Limited

Middleton & Co., agents—
South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of New Zealand

Mollison, Fraser & Co., agents—
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company
Imperial Life Insurance Company
Liverpool Underwriters' Association
Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company

Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., agents—
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited

Netherlands Trading Society, Liquidator in Japan
Board of Underwriters, Amsterdam

North China Insurance Company, Limited
W. G. Bayne, agent (absent)
B. C. T. Gray, acting agent
Agents for Commercial Union Assurance Co., Marine Branch

Raspe & Co., M., agents—
Lubeck Fire Insurance Co.

Rickett, John, agent—
The Marine Insurance Company

Rohde & Co., Carl, agents—
Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Co.
Board of Hamburg Underwriters
Consolidated Marine Insurance Cos. of Berlin and Dresden, London
Foncière Insurance Co. of Buda-Pest
Société Anonyme Franco-Hongroise, Buda Pest

Rottmann, Strome & Co.,
Star Life Assurance Society of London

Schœne and Mottu, agents—
Schweiz Marine Insurance Company, of Zurich
Lion Fire Insurance Co.

Schultze, Adolph, agent—
German Lloyd's
Royal Insurance Company

Shand, W. J. S., agent—
City of London Fire Insurance Co. Limited
London and Staffordshire Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Provident Clerks' Mutual Life Assurance Association

Siber & Brennwald, agents—
Helvetia Marine Insurance Company
Helvetia Swiss Fire Insurance Co.
Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company
Le Comité des Assureurs Maritimes de Paris

Simon, Evers & Co., agents—
Hanseatic Fire Insurance Co., Hamburg
Prussian National Insurance Co., Stettin

Smith, Baker & Co., agents—
Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, London

Strachan & Co., W. M., agents—
Northern Assurance Co., Fire and Life
London and Provincial Marine Insurance Co., Ld.

Walsh, Hall & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association
Merchant Marine Insurance and Co., Limited, London

Watson, E. B., agent—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Whittall, E., agent—
Caledonian Fire Insurance Company

Wilkin & Robison, agents—
Sun Fire Office
Straits Insurance Co., Limited

Ziegler & Co., agents—
Federal Marine Insurance Co., of Zurich

REUTER'S TELEGRAM CO.
J. W. Hall, agent

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA—7
E. G. Moberly, acting agent
J. D. J. Wilson, accountant
A. C. Barradas, clerk
F. H. Hooper, do.
W. F. Barradas, do.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, & CHINA—78
F. C. Bishop, manager
E. J. Coxon, asst. accountant
M. Miyamoto, clerk

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS—2
D. Fitz Henry, agent
L. Salabelle

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION—62
E. Morris, manager
J. F. Broadbent, accountant
E. J. Pereira, assistant accountant
G. Gower Robinson, do.
A. H. Dare, do.
P. E. Cameron, do.
W. A. Oram, do.
C. H. Wilson, do.
J. A. Jeffrey, do.
G. F. Gordo
J. M. de Sa Silva
J. P. P. Collaçao
S. H. Hayashi

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.—11
G. W. F. Playfair, manager
Donald Fraser, accountant
Jas. Ralston, assist. accountant
E. J. Marques, clerk
K. S. Misawa, interpreter

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION—11
G. W. F. Playfair, H. A. Herbert, Donald Fraser, } attorneys for the official Liquidator

Steamship Companies.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—15
J. Rickett, agent
W. de Rusett
J. S. Wong
E. Perpetuo
G. Palmer

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES—9.
Martin des Pallières, agent
A. Simeon
P. Falque
A. Thomas, customs clerk
P. Jourdan, coal depôt
Kataoka, interpreter

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—4A.
Alex. Center, agent
C. D. Harman
E. H. R. Manley
F. V. Samuels
I. W. Beauchamp
J. F. Gorham, supt. of coal depot and lighters

MITSU BISHI MAIL S.S. Co.
S. D. Hepburn, agent
J. H. Curtis
P. S. Symes
J. Johnstone, store department
A. W. Curtis, do.
A. Stein, do.
C. Pope, godown keeper
J. Donald, foreman sailmaker
G. J. Mansbridge, diver

KIODO UNYU KAISHA.
S. Komuro, director in charge
R. W. Irwin, acting director
Capt. J. J. Efford, chief inspector
Capt. K. Iwasaki, inspector
Arch. Brown, chief supervising engineer
I. Unosawa, supervising engineer

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

MEXICAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.
Adamson, Bell & Co., agents

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.
Adamson, Bell & Co., agents

GLEN LINE OF STEAMERS.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Butterfield & Swire, agents

GERMAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, (Hamburg)—25
Simon, Evers & Co., agents

BEN LINE OF STEAMERS—33
Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., agents

UNION LINE OF STEAMERS.
Smith, Baker & Co., agents

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

Abbey, R., customs agent—113

Abbott, Edgar, bill, bullion & ship broker, 28

Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants—36
E. Wex, manager
G. J. Melhuish
G. S. Thomson
A. J. Correa

Ahrens & Co., merchants—29
H. Ahrens
J. Hake
J. Mauck
E. Wismer
J. R. Mosle
H. M. Clement
E. Leopold
R. G. Roberts
Th. Meyerdircks (Kobe)
W. Eytel do.

Ahrens & Co., H., merchants—10
H. Ahrens
M. Sürth
R. Fachtmann (London)
A. Ahrens (Kobe)

Allcock, Geo. H., silk inspector—33

American Trading Co. (late Clock & Brass Co.)—28
Jas. R. Morse, manager
C. W. Dimock (Kobe)
T. dos Remedios
E. A Sargent
E. Gilman Storer

Anderson, W., carpenter, shipwright, &c. 277

Annand & Co.—40
J. Annand

Anthony's Temperance and Family Hotel —84
T. B. Anthony

Bacharach, Oppenheimer & Co., merchants —154, and Paris
E. Hagens
M. Vorwald (Hiogo)
H. Harras
E. H. Tuska

Bank Exchange—37
R. Jaffrey

Barlow, H., merchant—94

Barnard, A., merchant—75

Bastien, E., architect, builder, and contractor—128

Bavier & Co., merchants—76
Ed. de Bavier
Ernest de Bavier (absent)
C. Eymard
J. H. Jewett
E. Strähler
V. de Bavier

Bay View House Academy—241, Bluff
Mme. Salabelle
X. Salabelle
Miss A. Salabelle

Beato, F., merchant—24
F. Beato

Bennett & Steele, bill & bullion brokers—32
W. R. Bennett
H. Steele

Beretta, P., merchant—10

Berger, E.—234, Bluff

Bernard and Wood—25
C. B. Bernard
G. C. Wood

Berrick Brothers, stationers, &c.—56
G. B. Berrick
J. Berrick
E. Powys

Bird & Co., drapers, etc.—66
E. A. Bird

Bisset & Co., merchants—78
J. Bisset (absent)
A. J. Macpherson (London)
H. Prver
F. Gillett
C. Schmidt

Blacas & Co., sailmakers—119
L. Blacas

Bohm, P., merchant—114

Boulangerie Francaise—81 and 134
J. Guantini

Bourne & Co., public tea inspectors, land and commission agents, and auctioneers —70 and 71
Wm. Bourne

Boyes & Co.—153
Fred. Boyes
Richard Reiff
J. Naudin
O. Damm

Brearley, D. S., merchant—179

Bunting, J., merchant—113

Busch, Schraub & Co.—92
E. Schraub
P. Burnside

Butland, Geo., undertaker—113

Butterfield & Swire, merchants—7
James Dodds
E. J. Geoghegan
F. Walker
H. L. Baggallay

Campana, D. Bottier—80

Carroll & Co., J. D., comm'n agents—51
F. C. Spooner
Charles Wiggins
H. M. Roberts

Carst, Captain Jan, Salvage and Divers' Company, Moto Benten, and 98, Bluff

Caudrelier, L., storekeeper and contractor—77
L. Caudrelier
E. Andries
B. Martinelli

China & Japan Trading Company, Limited; importers of, and dealers in, general merchandise, commission agents—89
Thos. F. McGrath, manager
A. J. Lines
T. J. Morris
J. M. Jensen
T. L. Brower

C. & J. Trading Company, Tea Department—225
Marshall Bazing, manager

Clarke, Robert, bread and biscuit baker—129

Clausen's Hotel—133
J. C. Werner

Cliff Dairy—98
J. Helm, proprietor
J. Gama, clerk

Cobb & Co., carriage builders and livery stable keepers—37
J. W. Sutherland
W. H. Henriques
T. McKay

Cocking & Co., merchants—75
Samuel Cocking, Jr.
T. L. Boag

Collyer, J. F., Exchange Market—42

Colomb & Co., J., merchants—10
Jules Colomb
Paul Colomb
J. Morand

Concordia Hotel
H. Witt, proprietor

Colonial Hotel—52
J. W. Batchelor
T. Batchelor

Cook, Henry, shipbuilder—115
J. Carroll

Copeland & Co., 123, Bluff
W. Copeland

Cornes & Co., merchants—50
Frederick Cornes (London)
W. H. Taylor
A. Winstanley
R. A. Wylie
M. Lovell, (absent)
J. B. Maxwell
W. W. Till

Culty, A., hairdresser—51

Curnow & Co., storekeepers—82
A. Mitchell (London)
M. Russell
H. Russell

Curtis, J. H. Donker, merchant—157

Dallas, C. H., public accountant, average adjuster, and estate agent—28

Davis, Mrs. E., millinery rooms—66

De Jong, Dr. C. G.—177

Deakin Brothers & Co., dealers in fine art goods—16, Bund
L. H. Deakin (San Francisco)
W. Deakin do.
F. H. Deakin

Delacamp, Macgregor & Co., merchants, 94
H. O. Delacamp (New York)
H. Macgregor (Hiogo)
H. J. Hawkins
Wm. Gordon
F. H. Schluter (Hiogo)

Dell'Oro & Co., merchants—91
Isidoro Dell'Oro (absent)
F. Biagioni
A. Bianchi
L. Colombo
A. Coye

Dentice, M., "Provencale Bakery"—186

De Vigan & Co.—202
J. de Vigan (absent)
C. de Vigan (absent)
A. Garnier
O. Yamamura
M. Renard (Kobe)
R. Toussaint do.
Inoyue do.

Diack, J., architect and civil engineer, 157, Bluff

Doering, J. G., piano manufacturer, tuner and repairer—109, and Hamburg

Domoney & Co., G., butchers, ship compradores and storekeepers—17
G. Domoney
A. K. Noble
J. O. Prior
L. Christensen
Ah Yeong

Dourville, P., public silk inspector—164B

Dross, R., auctioneer and commission agent—73

Durand & Co., saddlers—77
U. Durand

Eastlack(, Dr., dental surgeon—66

Echo du Japon Office—31
S. Salabelle, editor and proprietor

Essabhoy, A. M., merchant and commission agent
Essabhoy Ahdoolhoosain, manager

Farsari & Co., A., newsagents, booksellers, and stationers—80, Main street
A. Farsari

Favre Brandt, C. & J., watch and clock importers—175
C. Favre Brandt
J. Favre Brandt
C. Huot, signs per pro.
A. Baud
L. Du Bois, signs per pro. (Osaka)
C. Du Bois

Findlay, Richardson & Co., merchants—6
Robert Johnstone
C. G. Dunlop (absent)
Mat. Brown, Jr.
Jesse W. Gray

Fraser, Farley, & Co., tea merchants—143
J. A. Fraser
Gustavus Farley, Jr. (absent)
F. S. James
J. W. Doheny
E. Meregalli

Frazar & Co.—200
J. Lindsley
W. A. Crane

Gabaretta, R., "The Relief Fire Brigade"—228

Geffeney, C. H., hairdresser—60

Gibb's Saloon—41A
J. B. Gibbs

Gillett, B., merchant—24B

Ginsburg, M., merchant—5G
M. Ginsburg
M. Mess
N. Mess

Giussani, C., public silk inspector and broker—168B

Girard, U.,—193

Glennie, A. W., merchant and public tea inspector—30
A. W. Glennie

Gorman & Co, H. J., furniture dealers—86

Goudareau, G.,—166F

Grand Hotel—20
Boyer & Co., proprietors
J. Boyer
P. Muracur
E. Gr lier
L. Christiensen
B. Monteggio
Baptiste
George

Grauert, H., merchant—30
H. Grauert
Robt. Bleifus
Henri Grauert

Gray & Co., coal dealers and navy contractors—158 and 159
S. Hall, godownkeeper

Griffin & Co., silk merchants
J. T. Griffin
J. Ritchie

Grosser & Co., merchants—180
E. Grosser (absent)
F. Grosser
G. Natermann
Joseph Ishi

Gulick, Theo. W., dentist—28

Haefker's Hotel—128
J. Haefker

Hagart & Co., merchants
H. Ludwig
R. Trüb

Hall, J. W., auctioneer and general agent—58

Hall, Alfred D., merchant—22

Heinemann & Co., Paul, merchants—198
Paul Heinemann (New York)
Otto Reimers
Oscar Voigt
W. E. Drummon (Kobe)
Martin Pors
A. Gültzow
Spencer McKenzie (Kobe)
H. Titjen (Kobe)
S. da Luz (Kobe)

Hemert, J. Ph. von, merchant—25
R. A. Mees

Hodges, Mrs., milliner
Mrs. Wales
Miss Hodges

Holme & Co., merchants—90b
Geo. Sale
C. V. Sale

Hotel et Café de l'Univers—168 and 187
Mme. Mantel n

Illies & Co., C., merchants—54
C. Illies (absent)
G. Reddelien
Victor Boehr (Hiogo)
J. Holm
H. Orth
C. Falck, godownkeeper
A. Hoffregen (Hiogo)

International Bowling Saloon
C. Heldt

Isaacs & Brother, R., gen. merchants—195
Israel Isaacs
R. Isaacs (absent)
Marcus Isaacs

Jaffray, A., Horse Repository

Japan Dairy—51, Bluff; office—70 Settlement
J. R. Anglin, proprietor

Japan Dispensary, Brett & Co.—60
A. T. Watson
A. Davies

Japan Gazette Office—70
W. H. Talbot, J. R. Anglin } proprietors
J. L. O. Eyton
B. H. Pratt
J. M. Santos

Japan Herald Office—28
J. H. Brooke, proprietor and editor
J. F. Pinn, manager
W. H. Smith, reporter
H. Collins, foreman

Japan Mail Office—72
Capt. F. Brinkley, R. A., proprietor and editor
J. E. Beale, manager
R. Hay, reporter
F. Prowse, accountant
K. Miyamatsu, translator

Japan Photographic Association—17
H. Andersen (absent)
Baron F. von Stillfried
A. Wirst
H. A. Torose

Japan Punch
C. Wirgman, proprietor

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants—1
W. B. Walter
C. F. Hooper
O. H. P. Noyes
A. C. Read
W. C. Bing
H. Geslien
G. Gilbert
V. Faga

Jarmain, J. J., merchant—96, Bluff

Jong, Dr. C. G. de,—179

Jubin C.—157

Kelly & Co., booksellers, stationers, news agents, tobacconists, &c.—28
T. Brown (Shanghai)
B. J. S. Brinkworth
G. Charlesworth

Kilby & Co., Flint, merchants
Arthur Brent (London)
E. Flint Kilby

Kildoyle & Robertson, Creekside Engine works—
Ed. Kildoyle
D. F. Robertson
R. Beattie

Kingdon, Schwabe & Co., merchants—193
N. P. Kingdon, 16 & 17, Bluff
R. S. Schwabe, 81, Bluff

Kingsell & Co., F., printers, stationers, and bookbinders—53
F. Kingsell

Kirkwood, Montague, barrister-at-law, H.B.M. crown advocate—2
M. Kirkwood
Nagai Kintaro
J. J. Rodrigues

Kniffler & Co., L., merchants—54
C. Illies

Kuhn & Co., curio merchants—19
M. M. Kuhn

Lane, Crawford & Co., storekeepers and commission merchants, auctioneers and compradores, tailors and outfitters—59
David R. Crawford (Hongkong)
John S. Cox (England)
Frederic Townley
G. Booth, manager tailoring and outfitting department
F. O. Eustace
T. G. Richmond
J. B. Coulson
W. Sullivan, baker and confectioner

Langfieldt & Mayers, importers and dealers in provisions, shipchandlers, and navy contractors—73
A. Langfieldt
S. Mayers (San Francisco)
Jos. L. Mayers
F. C. V. Ribeiro
C. W. Falck
J. Lyons
E. Batavus
H. Xavier

Langgaard, Kleinwort & Co., merchants—8
Th. Langgaard (London)
A. Kleinwort (Hiogo)
J. L. Ruyter

Leslie and Curtis, Mesdames, milliners and dressmakers—86

Lichtenstein, L., merchant—57

Litchfield, H. C., barrister-at-law—12

Lohmann & Co., tailors, &c.—53
J. Peltzer
H. Lohmann
V. Birck

Lowder, J. F., barrister-at-law, standing counsel to Financial and Judicial Depts.—28

Loxton & Co., livery stable keepers
W. Loxton
Geo. Savory

Ludwig & Co., H., merchants—166
H. Ludwig
H. Orth
J. Gros
E. Duraffour

MacArthur H., ship and freight broker—70
H. Macarthur
F. W. Hills
R. Saunders
F. Howard

McDonald and Boag, bill brokers—32, Water street
W. McDonald
J. T. Boag

MacLeod & Co., N., curio dealers—75

Mahlmann, licensed pilot

Maigre R., engineer—31
R. Maigre

Marcus & Co., S., general importers—56
S. Marcus (absent)
E. Marcus

Marians & Co., J., merchants—24

Martin & Co., coal merchants—108
J. Martin
J. Martin, jun.
Clarence Martin
T. Burrell
J. Haddow

Meere, Dr.—104

Meier, A., merchant—168

Meiklejohn & Co., R., letterpress and lithographic printers, publishers and bookbinders—26
R. Meiklejohn

Mendelson Brothers, merchants—94
J. Mendelson
S. Mendelson (absent)

Merriman, J., provision merchant—45

Middleton & Co., merchants—22
John Middleton
H. Gribble
J. O. Averill, Jr.

Mollison, Fraser & Co., merchants—48
James P. Mollison
Evan J. Fraser (absent)
George Hamilton
E. D. Murray
J. Hunt

Moore & Co., L P., tea exporters—121
L. P. Moore (absent)
T. Kimura
A. Y. Sannomiya

Morf & Co., H. C., merchants—176
F. Grunwald
H. C. Morf (absent)
E. R. Feyerabend
C. Weinberger
F. Schiff

Moss, E. J., Yokohama Furniture Repository—86 and 87

Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., merchants—33
Chas. A. Heimann (absent)
Arthur H. Groom
W. J. Cruickshank
A. W. Gillingham (Hiogo)
A. Bellamy
M. H. R. Harris
W. H. Willoughby
H. C. Pigott
J. J. Skinner (Hiogo)
F. R. Southern do.
F. F. Guterres do.
A. J. Rickerby do.

Negro, A. F., exchange broker—58

"New York Saloon"—179
E. Vollhardt

North, Thompson & Co., Medical Hall and Dispensary—61
J. North
W. Rae

Occidental Hotel—40
Mrs. Blockley
Miss McNalley

Oppenheimer Frères, merchants—13
M. Oppenheimer (Paris)
I. Oppenheimer
H. Blum
V. Lavacry

Owston, Snow & Co., importers—179
Alan Owston
H. J. Snow
A. J. M. Smith

Pass, S. C., accountant—Yatozaka, 184, Bluff

Pequignot & Co., French Livery Stables—137
M. Pequignot
E. Pineau

Peyre, Frères, pastrycooks
Eugene Peyre

Pharmacie Francaise—77A
Dr. Hesnard
Em. Lemiére,

Pillon, F., carpenter—162

Pirie, Harry R., writer, and teacher of English School, 117, Creek side

Pohl Frères & Co., merchants—67
N. Pohl
H. Pohl
S. Pohl

Pratt, B. H., commission agent—108

Raspe & Co., M., merchants—199
M. Raspe
E. Popp
Th. Schlatter
E. Orth
C. Koeppe
A. Müller

"Restaurant du Louvre"—162
Mrs. Chapplle

Retz, F., merchant—214
F. Retz

Reynaud, J.—157

Robertson, R. A., merchant—176

Rohde & Co., C., merchants—70
Carl Rohde
E. von der Heyde (absent)
H. Baehr
M. Ostermayer

Rose & Co., T., engineers, &c.—113
Thos. Rose

Roth, B., merchant—85

Rottmann, Strome & Co., merchants, 28
A. Rottmann
C. J. Strome
O. Meyer
G. Booth

Ruel, J., wine merchant—138

Sagel, M., merchant—25

St. John, R.N., bill broker—58

Schone & Mottu—177
F. Schone
A. Mottu

Schultze, Adolph, merchant—24

Shand, W. J. S., merchant—75

Sieber-Waser, merchant—90B
F. Abegg
H. C. Deck

Siber & Brennwald, merchants—90
H. Siber (absent)
C. Brennwald (absent)
A. Wolff
J. Walter
C. Haenni
A. Dumelin
H. Abegg
S. Severim

Smith, Baker & Co., merchants—178
W. H. Morse
E. R. Smith (absent)
R. B. Smith
D. B. Taylor
F. S. Morse
N. F. Smith
A. T. Prichard (Hiogo)
F. H. Olmsted
G. H. Prichard
G. Bayfield

Simon, Evers & Co., merchants—25
J. Simon (absent)
A. Evers
M. Kaufmann

"Snug Saloon."—41A
J. B. Gibbs, proprietor

Spahn & Co., R., wine and beer depôt—44
R. Spahn

Spring Valley Brewery—122
W. Copeland

Spring Valley Beer Gardens—121, Bluff

Star Tavern—102
Jas. Weighton

Strauss, S., merchant—73
S. Strauss

Stibolt & Co., undertakers—163
Mrs. N. Stibolt

Strachan & Co., W. M., merchants—63
W. M. Strachan (absent)
J. P. Reid
F. H. Bull, silk inspector
A. L. Robinson
J. T. Esdale
L. Gros, silk inspector
J. A. da Fonseca

Talbot, W. H., average adjuster—70

Thomas & Co., merchants and commission agents—49
T. Thomas
W. Sutter

Tripler Dr.—39A

Union Dray and Lighter Co.—121A
J. Z. Keetch, manager

Van Oordt, W. C., bill and bullion broker—28, Herald Chambers; residence, 111a, Bluff

Vincent, Mrs. E. A., millinery, drapery and hosiery establishment—85
Mrs. E. A. Vincent
Miss Patten
H. A. Vincent

Vivanti Brothers, public silk inspectors and commission merchants
F. Vivanti
A. Vivanti

Wagen Frères, Yokohama Wine Depot, 57, Main St.
J. F. Wagen
Conrad Wagen
F. R. da Silva

Waggott, W., public bill collector and commission agent—88

Walsh, Hall & Co., merchants—2
John G. Walsh (Kobe)
Thomas Walsh
A. O. Gay
A. Milne
C. P. Hall (Kobe)
M. Engert
A. Harmand
R. J. Tilford
E. Berard
C. H. Merriman

Watson, E. B.—46
E. B. Watson
George Wauchope

Weiller, A., attorney and counsellor-at-law—office 58, Settlement, residence 15, Bluff

Wheeler, Dr. E.—Bluff

Whittall, E., merchant
E. Whittall
H. Englehardt
C. A. Wirgman

Whitfield & Co., engineers, &c., Yokohama Iron Works—69
George Whitfield
Jules P. Darbier
W. Mann
E. M. Martin
J. Booth

Wilkin & Robison, merchants—3
Alfred John Wilkin
Richard Durant Robison (absent)
I. Eaton
T. Hadano

Windsor House Hotel—18 & 19
L. Wolf, proprietor
John MacLean, clerk
W. Mitchell, steward

Winstanley, J., 70

Yokosuka Arsenal
J. Parr, 15, Torpedo Dept.
J. Collins, 9, Naval Training Service
C. Collins, 10, do.
W. Woodward, 8, do.
H. Lewis, 11, Construction Dept.
D. Nicholas, 11, do.

Yokohama Drayage Company—98
Julius Helm

Yokohama Ice Works
L. Stornebrink

Yokohama Sail and Rigging Co.—43
R. H. Abbott, manager

Ziegler & Co., merchants—47
Chas. Ziegler
J. R. Merian
P. Stingelin

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 soon 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 larger 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 38,435. The number of foreign residents in 1878 was 16, but they have since decreased to about 10.

The value of the exports for 1878 was $524,167, compared with $24,000 in 1877. No returns are given for 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883 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.

DIRECTORY.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Abbé L. Drouart de Lezey, mission. apost.
Abbé Justin Balette, mission. apost.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION
Kanazawa.

Rev. T. C. and Mrs. Winn
Rev. J. B. and Mrs. Porter
Miss F. E. Porter
Miss M. K. Hesser

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.

Rev. R. H. Davis
Rev. O H. Gulick
Boremus Scudder, M.D.
Miss Kate S. Scudder
Miss J. A. Gulick

Koch & Co., H., merchants

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 fine 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, in 1880 to $10,943, in 1881 to $16,933 (after deducting Government purchases), in 1882 to $7,417, and in 1883 to $4,378, as compared with $27,303 in 1876. The exports for 1883 amounted to $436,750, compared with $503,037 in 1882, $843,623 in 1881, $740,261 in 1880, $692,515 in 1879, $333,940 in 1878, and $441,655 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 coast, 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 opened to public traffic on the 28th November, 1880, and has since been carried on to Poronai, where are some coal mines, the total length of the line being 56½ miles. The population of Hakodate is about 31,000. The number of foreign residents in 1883 was 73, of whom 15 were British, and 39 Chinese

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Acting Vice-Consul—W. A. Woolley
Constable—H. B. Lucas

DENMARK.

Consul—John H. Düüs

KENCHO.

Takito Tamemoto, Kenrei
Aritaki Utaka, chief secretary
Hori Kimpo, assist. do.

Agencies.

Düüs, John H., agent—
Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Lloyd's, London

Henson & Co., agents—
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited

Howell & Co., agents—
Yangtze Insurance Association
North China Insurance Company
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited

Professions and Trades.

Düüs, John H., merchant

Hakodate Hotel
Hinode, proprietor

Henson & Co., merchants
J. Henson
H. Henson

Howell & Co., merchants
J. A. Wilson

Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Company
R. Funamoto, agent
S. Sakaki, sub agent
J. Jensen, hulk, *Kagoshima-maru*
G. W. Buckmaster, reserve engineer

Movizen's Hotel and Restaurant
Movizen, proprietor

Reimers & Co., C. F., general merchants and commission agents
C. F. Reimers
G. W. Miller

Scott, James, millwright and machinist

Takasima Colliery
R. Funamoto, agent

Thompson, J. R., shipbuilder, marine surveyor, compradore and naval contractor, 58 Tovo-kama Chō
J. R. Thompson

Yesso Market, navy contractors, compradores, and general agents
G. W. Miller, manager

Missionaries.

Russian Mission.

Rev. Demetrius (absent)

American Methodist Episcopal Mission.

Rev. L. W. and Mrs. Squier
Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Green
Miss F. N. Hamisfar, M.D.
Miss M. S. Hampton
Miss F. J. Hewitt

Church of England Mission.

Rev. W. Andrews, M.A., and Mrs. Andrews
J. Batchelor and Mrs. Batchelor

Roman Catholic Mission.

L' Abbé A. Berlioz
L' Abbé Urbain Faurie

Sisters of Charity.

Sœur Marie Auguste, Superieure
Sœur Macarie
Sœur Agathe Marie
Sœur Onésime
Sœur Vitaline

SAPPORO.

(Agricultural College.)

W. P. Brooks
J. C. Cutter, M.D.

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 differents 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, undisturded 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 5,501,356. The number of savages reclaimed in 1881 was stated to be 59,786. 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 Filipinos 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. Up to 1880 the native population was rapidly increasing, the increase during the previous twenty-five years being given as 1,785,115, but in that year it received a smart check by an epidemic of cholera, many of the provinces being almost decimated; the true figures have never been published.

The chief articles of produce are sugar, hemp, and tobacco. During 1883 the Customs revenue was $2,211,806; the previous year it was about $300,000 more. This falling off was in imports, the exports showing an increase. The foreign trade is confined to the ports of Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, and Zamboanga. The number of vessels which entered those ports from abroad last year was 333, of which 215 were steamers. Of the 333 vessels 106 were Spanish and 98 English. 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 strictness of the quarantine regulations often entails great inconvenience on vessels arriving.

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 was made 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 has been imposed. Companies have been 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 field, 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 1880 memorable in the annals of Manila.

Persons visiting the Philippines are required to obtain a passport from their own Government, and have it visé 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, 1880, 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 earthquake 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. On the 20th October, 1882, a typhoon of almost unparalleled severity swept over the city and surrounding district, doing enormous damage and laying a great part of Manila in ruins. 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 1882 the imports reached a value of $20,013,784, and the exports $14,579,347. The complete official returns for 1883 have not yet been published, but from a table published in a local paper it appears the export of hemp was 641,802 piculs, value about $6,918,625; and the export of sugar 1,529,943 piculs, value $7,267,129. The value of tobacco and cigars exported from the Philippines generally is given as $3,842,366.

DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

Capitania General.

Capitan General—S.E. J. Jovellar y Soler
Ayudantes de Campo de S.E.—Coronel—Teniente Coronel de Infanteria, A. Moroy y Ruiz, Commandante de id —Ulecia y Cardona, Commandante de Caballeria, E. Monreal y sus
Jefes y Oficiales á sus ordenes—Coronel-Comante Infanteria, A. Gonzalez Novelles, Alferez de Infanteria Marina, M. de la Peña, P. de Guzman

Estado Mayor

Gefe—Sabino Gamir
Coronel—J. J. Moreno
Teniente Coronel—J. Marina y Espartero
Comandantes—N. Pastor, G. Ruiz, M. Maldonado

Seccion de Archivo.

Capitan—J. Sanchez
Tenientes—I. Lladó, S. Gonzales
Alfereces—F. Muñoz, R. Gomes

Auditoria de Guerra.

Presidente—Capitan General
Asesor—E. Enciso
Teniente Auditor—F. Cervantes Salas
Escribano—A. G. Gavierez

Subinspeccion General del Ejercito.

Subinspector—E. Molins y Lemanz
Secretario—E. Beaumont
Ayudante de S.E.—J. Molins

Escuela de Cadetes del Arma de Infanteria.

Plaza de la Fuerza de Santiago.
Director Gefe de Estudios—El Comandante C. Agostino

Plana Mayor Facultativa de Artilleria.

Subinspector—A. Pantoja (interino)
Secretario de la Subinspeccion—Comandante F. Balanzat
Comandante de Artilleria de la Plaza de Zamboanga—D. M. Dorda

Maestranza de Artilleria.

Director Coronels—F. Coronel, A. Molina (interino)
Capitanes—M. Gomez, A. Diaz Llana, M. Pardo

Plana Mayor Facultativa de Ingenieros.

Comandancia Gral. de la Subinspeccion.
Brigadier Comandante General.—J. de la Crote
Comandante, Ayudante Secretario—J. de Castro

Comandancia de Manila.

Coronel—M. Walls, comandante de la Plaza
Comandante Gefe del Detail—R. Peralta
Comandantes Capitanes—J. Bernard, E. Canizares

Estad Mayor de la Plaza.

Sargento Mayor—J. Pregó Olives
Capitan—C. Pagaduan
Ayudantes—R. Aldeanueva, D. Enriquez, E. Pelaes y Lamadrid

Administracion Militar.

Intendente Militar de Division—P. M. Garcia Bedia
Sub-intendente Militar—J. Gonzales Novelles
Comisario de Guerra de 1o. clase—F. T. Guerra
Comisarios de Guerra de 2a. clase—B. Toda, R. Rioja, M. Herranz, F. L. Lozada

Gefes y Oficiales del Cuerpo de Sanidad Militar.

Inspector Medico de 2a.—M. Lopez y Sanchez Nieto
Subinspector, Medico de 1a.—F. Bueno y Chicoy
Subinspectores Medico de 2a.—A. Teixido y Martinez, T. Casas y Marti
Medicos Mayores—J. Garcia, J. Labadia, Z. Fuerto, J. Solis, R. Millan, A. Sancho, A. Planter, M. Torrija
Medicos Primeros—E. Sol s, M. Rabadan, P. Saura, J. Fuentas, S. Naranjo, C. L. Brea, J. Dominguez, A. Suarez, J. Gonzalez, V. Romillo, P. Cruz, J. Franco, J. de la Camara, F. Garcia, J. Masferrer, A. Alcala, J. Ruig, J. Maureli, J. Lopez, A. Moncada
Farmaceutico Mayor—M. Negro
Farmaceuticos Primeros—A. Alonzo, G. Olca, L. Nieto, L. Garcia
Secretario de la Direccion-Subinspecion—S. Naranjo y Gomez

INTENDENCIA GENERAL DE HACIENDA.

Intendente General—J. Chinchilla
Sub-Intendente—S. G. Luzia
Inspector General—A. de Villava
Inspectores—J. A. Guillen, M. Lahora, Z. Robles, M. Blanco
Letrado Consultor—L. de la Puente y Olcae

TRIBUNAL DE CUENTAS.

Presidente—M. Diaz de la Quintana
Fiscal—J. M. Laredo
Teniente Fiscal—J. Moreno Lacalle
Secretario General—F. A. Santiesteban

Seccion Corriente.

Ministro Letrado—F. Rovira (Presidente interino)
Id. —H. Fernandez
Id. —N. Cabañas
Contador Decano—V. Perez Bustillos
Contadores de 1a clase—P. Pavés, Sanchez de Teba, J. F. Barbeito
Contadores de 2a clase—L. Badolato, J. de Alcazar, P. S. Llanos
Contadores de 3a clase—R. Beruete, Cruz Collada, L. Pertierra, F. de P. Martinez, J. Vargas, R. Oña, J. Guijarro, N. Garcia
Auxiliares—M. Romero, F. Gayena, N. Moreno, J. Mojica, M. Ruiz de Arana, M. Ferrer, V. Gutierrez, C. G. del Real, P. Echavarria, A. Monasterio, J. M. Martin, F. Alvares, M. G. Yzquierdo, M. Javier, J. Ruiz

Seccion de Atrasos.

Ministro—A. Anguita
Contador 1o—G. Viana
Contadores 2o—F. Blanco, A. Fors
Contadores 3o—N. Sato, M. Reyna
Auxiliares—V. Alva, A. Malibran, J. Rivera, J. Marin y Roldan, N. Perequet

ORDENACION GENERAL DE PAGOS.

Ordenador General—J. Velarde
Interventor—E. Linares

CONTADURIA GENERAL DE HACIENDA.

Contador Gefe—L. Valledor
Gefes de Negociado—R. Escalera, M. R. Berriz, E. Escobar y Garcia, M. Gusano y Cuevax
Oficiales—R. Rubia y Amor, P. Espinosa de los Monteros, F. Aragon y Dominguez, J. Gisbert y Roig, E. Viver y Madolell, J. Duran y Aparicio, G. de Vargaz y Fernandez, F. P. de Camino, R. Olaguer y Feiui, J. G. Gomez
Auxiliares Temporero—E. del Pan, A. Enriquez

TESORERIA GENERAL.

Tesorero—M. S. de Vizmanos
Gefe de Negociado—A. Santisteban (interino)
Oficiales—J. C. Alconzar, J. Martin, J. Martos O'Neale, F. Sainz, R. Montero, B. V. Carretero

ADMINISTRACION CENTRAL DE IMPUESTOS.

Administrador—E. Romero (interino)
Interventor—J. Rodriguez Salvadores

ADMINISTRACION CENTRAL DE RENTAS Y PROPIEDADES.

Administrador Central Gefe—F. Arias Santisteban
Interventor—F. Montejo y Robledo

Almacenes Generales.

Guarda Almacen—A. Marcos
Interventor—José M. Garcia

SECCION LIQUIDADORA DE COLECCIONES Y LABORES.

Jefe—F. Arias Santisteban
Interventor—G. F. Anduager

SECCION PERICIAL DE RECONOCIMIENTO DE TABACO.

Jefe de la Seccion—F. Arias Santisteban
Oficiales—F. Quero, V. Abad, A. Ortega, J. S. Murillo

Almacenes Generales.

Almacenero—A. Lopez
Interventor—M. Gimeno

ADMINISTRACION LOCAL DE ADUANAS.

Administrador—D. Munoz Henares
Contador—E. de Cortazar (interino)
Vistas—S. R Fragoso, J. M. Oviedo, J. del Pozo, C. R. de Llano, M. de Pascual
Auxiliares—S. Dominguez, A. Tatay, J. Mondisgorra, M. de Ocampo, R. R. Bannelos, M. Miranda y Cresini
Oficiales—A. Vazquez, A. Cordova, M. Izquierdo, A. Sisi, J. Yusta, N. Salonga
Interventor de Almacenes y Muelles—F. Lezaum (interino)
Aspirante 3o.—A. del Rozario
Capataz de Corgadores y encargdo de los Almacenes—A. Olona
Recaudador—A. Domenech

JUNTA DE ARANCELES.

Presidente—Intendente General del Hacienda
Vice-presidente—Sub-Intendente General
Vocales Natos—Contador General de Hacienda Pública, Administrador Central de Aduanas, Vice-presidente de la Sociedad Económica de Amigos del Pais, un Vocal facultativo de la Junta de Sanidad, el Vice-presidente de la Junta de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio, y el Administrador de Estancadas
Vocales Electivos—N. Plaudolit, J. Muñoz y Bustillos, F. L. Roxas, E. Batlle (ausente), R. Pozas (ausente), G. Tuason, J. Zóbel, C. Iglesia, R. Arlegui
Secretario—Contador de la Aduana
Vice-Secretario—E. Ramirer de Arellano, oficial de la Intendencia

COMISION DE VALORACIONES.

Presidente—El Administrador Central de Aduanas

Vocales.

Sec. central—Gonzalo Tuason, Nonito Plaudolit, José F del Pan
1a. sec.: Viveres y ganados de todas clases—J. Labedan, F. Guerra, Y. Cordon, J. B. Gomez
2a. sec.: Cueros, pieles, peletería atalages y análogos—Angel Garchitorena, Juan N. C. Reyes, José Borri, Antonio Olona
3a. sec.: Mercería, baratillo, bisutería, quincalla y metales finos—Juan Muñoz, Leopoldo Varlemont, Felix Ullmann, C. S. Aleñoz
4a. sec: Ferreteria, maquinaria, armas, maderas, piedras y barros—Daniel Earnshaw, Mariano Bertoluci, Vicente Sainz, Chino Tan-chiana
5a. sec.: Materias textiles y tejidos de todas clases—Juan Blanco, Eduardo Koller, Eloy Jimenez Echevaria, M. Torrecilla
6a. sec.: Drogas y análogos—Rafael Fernandez, Enrique Gruppe, Pablo Schuster, R. Sotelo
7a. sec.: Exportacion de frutos del pais—Zoilo I. de Aldecoa, Emilio Sackermann, V. Teus, J. M. Fleming
Secretario—El de la Junta de Aranceles

CASA DE MONEDA DE MANILA.

Director—L. Sagües (interino)
Contador—L. Sagües
Tesorero—J. Pereyra y Pereyra
Contador—A. S. Juan (interino)
Oficiales—A. Sn. Juan, V. Moreno
Guarda-Almacen—J. Verdeja
Ensayadores—F. Lafont, A. M. y Ramos
Juez de Balanza—A. Pasayali
Fiel de Moneda—R. de Roldan
Guarda-Cuños—M. Peña (interino)
Id. —P. Tineo (agregado á Contaduria)
Grabadores—J. Sancho, A. Estruch, A. Garcia, M. Peña
Tornero-limador—J. Dizon
Mag'ta—R. Nieto

ADMINISTRACION DE HACIENDA PUBLICA.

Administrador—J. P. de Rivera (ausente)
Interventor—P. Arranz

CUERPO DE CARABINEROS MILITARES DE FILIPINAS.

Plaza Mayor, en esta capital.

Teniente Coronel—L. de Visa y Francés
Comandante—Linares Pombo
Capitan—A. Gonzalez Murcia
Teniente Ayudante—F. P. y Gil de Sola

Primera Compañía, en Manila.

Capitan—P. De'cito Anzardo
Tenientes—F. G. Gordon, J. R. Ornuño
Alféreces—J. Panfil Muñoz, E. Sanchez

Segunda Compañía, en Manila.

Capitan—E. Crespo y Liberio
Tenientes—M. Julian, J. Rábage Montilla
Alféreces—M. R. Pasos, M. G. Lopez

Tercera Compañía, en Manila.

Capitan—E. Milian y Martinez
Tenientes—J. S. Llanos, L. R. Alvarez
Alféreces—J. L. Lampolide, R. Dominguez
Esta compañía, cubrira ademàs los puestos de Lingayen, que mandará un teniente, y los de Sual, San Isidro, Vigan, Santa Cruz, Bulacan y Bataan

Cuarta Compañía, en Albay.

Capitan—A. Almansa y Serrano
Teniente—E. Cereceda
Alféreces—R. F. Badillo, F. R. Tagle
Esta cubrirá además los pueblos de Lucbon, Batangas, Laguna, Nueva Cáceres, y Cavite, siendo los primeros de oficial y los restantes de clase de tropa.

Quinta Compañía, en Iloilo.

Capitan—P. Garcia Gutierrez
Tenientes—L. G. Ibérico, E. C. Lopez
Alféreces—A. Camino, E. Morales
Tendrá esta compañía tambien á su cargo puestos de Capiz, Bacolod y Antique.

Sexta Compañía, en Cebú.
Capitan—R. Manglano
Tenientes—J. L. Herrero, A. Sanchez
Alféreces—R. del Valle, R. F. Amor
Cubrirá esta además los puestos de Zamboanga, Bohol, Samar, Surigao, Misamis y Pollok.

GOBIERNO GENERAL.
Gobernador General—S.E. J. Jovellar y Soler
Junta de Autoridades.
Presidente—Gobernador General
Secretario—El del Gobierno General
Secretaria del Gobierno General.
Secretario—F. Fragoso
Gefe de Negociado 1o—P. Ortuonte
Do. 3a—L. Ortiz
Oficiales—J. Santamarina, J. de la Matta, F. Pareja, L. España
Interprete de Lenguas—R. Blanco
Seccion de Orden Público.
Oficiales—J. Diaz, F. Yanart, C. Garcia
Escribano—E. Barrera

CONSEJO DE ADMINISTRACION.
Presidente—Gobernador General
Vice-Presidente—Comandante General de Marina
Vocales—Arzobispo, cuatro Obispos sufraganeos, Presidente de la Real Audiencia, Yntendente general de Hacienda, Director general de Administracion Civil, Fiscal de S. M., Presidente del Tribunal de Cuentas, F. Muñoz, J. J. de Ynchausti, Y. de Ycaza, F. M. Govantes, A. O. de Zarate, J. Rocha, Cabezas de Herrera (ausente), F. F. Villa Abrille, M. Mazzano, B. Giraudier, E. Fajardo, F. Godines (electo), V. Torres
Secretaria.
Secretario Gl. Letrado—E. del Saz Orozco
Oficial 1o. Letrado—M. Laudeira
Oficial 2o.—Joaquim de Estrada
Oficial 3o.—A. Molina y Martell

DIRECCION GENERAL DE ADMINISTRACION CIVIL.
Director—R. Ruiz Martinez
Sub-Director—R. de Vargas Machuca
Ordenador—A. Candalija (electo)
Contador—M. de Villava
Gefe de Seccion de Gobernacion—The Sub-Director
Gefes de Seccion de Fomento—F. de P. Galvan

GOBIERNO CIVIL.
Gobernador—S.E. V. Barrantes
Secretario—J. Polo de Bernabé
Gefe de Negociado de 3a clase—C. Cabo
Oficial 1o. Depositario—R. Guzman (electo)
Oficiales—2o.: J. M. Gutierrez, 3o.: R. Cascarosa, 4o.: J. Garcia
Medicos de Neves—J. Candelas, F. Jayme, M. Sotelo Roda
Medico Titular—J. Antelo
Auxiliares de Fomento—J. Alonso, V. Gallegos, R. Verzosa, F. Lopez é Ybañez
Vacunador General—F. Gomez y Gomez

INSPECCION GENERAL DE COMUNICACIONES
Jefe del Ramo—Y.S. Andres de Capua
Interventor—A. Hurtado

SECCION DE TREEGRAFOS.
Inspector General—A. Capua
Director—J. Costa
Sub-Director—V. de Diego
Jefes de Estacion—J. G. Rivera, F. Vigil, F. Puyols, J. Garcia y Garcira, J. Angulo
Oficiales 1os de Seccion—J. Perex Marin, R. Caro
Oficiales 2os de Seccion—J. G. Canitillo, A. Gregorio, V. Crespo
Secretario—R. Regidor

PRESIDIO DE MANILA.
Inspector General—C. Tournelle
Mayor—G. P. Lamadrid
Ayudante—J. de Montes
Capellan—C. del Rosario
Gefe del detall de las Companias disciplinarias—A. Maldonado
Medico—Pablo Nalda

CARCEL DE MANILA (BILIBID).
Alcaydes—P. Delgado (gefe), H. Ramos, J. Aranllo, R. Vinluan

OBRAS PUBLICAS.
Inspector General—M. Ramirez
Ingenieros—F. Cristobal y Portas, E. Trompeta, A. de la Cámara
Ayudantes—R Guirao, J. M. Fuentes, M. de Cámara, V. Rodrigo, L. Pereira, J. Soriano, A. Cuadrado, B. Dueso, E. Lobo, E. San Juan, J. Bertran
Arquitecto—L. Céspedes
Secretario de la Inspeccion—R. Romero
Oficiales—C Coton, J. Vallejo
Pagadores—E. Martinez, A. Melendez, A. Cuesta

SERVICIO PARTICULAR DE LA CONSTRUCCION DEL PUERTO DE MANILA.

Junta.

Presidente—V. Barrantes
Vocales—R. Ruiz Martinez, J. Garcia Morón, A. de Terry, M. Walls, G. Tuason, E. M. Barretto, A. Hidalgo, C. Yglesia, M. A. Hermann.
Secretario Contador—F. Casademunt
Pagador—J. Guijarro
Oficiales—L. Vecin, C. Compagni, E. T. de Andrade
Tenedor de Libros—L. R. de Elizalde

Direccion Facultativa de las Obras.

Ingeniero Gefe Director—J. Ga. Moron
Ayudantes—S. Jové, R. Ruiz

SERVICIO PARTICULAR DEL ABASTECIMIENTO DE AGUAS POTABLES A MANILA.

Ingeniero Gefe Director—G. Palacios
Ayudantes—R. L. Hermosa
Pagador—R. Romero

GOBIERNO ECLESIASTICO.

Arzobispo Metrapolitano—I. P. Payo

CLERO CATEDRAL.

Secretaria de Camara y Gobierno.

Secretario—Luis Remedios
Vice-Secretario—J. Consunji
Archivero—M. M. Perez

Juzgado Provisoral.

Provisor—F. Paja
Promotor Fiscal—P. F. Martinez
Notario Mayor—V. Cuyugan
do. Receptor—M. M. Perez

CABILDO ECLESIASTICO.

Dignidades.

Dean—Eugenio Netter
Arcediano—A. Gonzales
Chantre—M. Clemente
Maestre Escuela—(vacante)
Tesorero—J. S. Padilla

Canonigos.

Doctoral—S. Ramirez
Canonigo de Gracia 1o.—(vacante)
Canonigo de Gracia 2o.—R. Delgado
Magistral—F. S. de Luna
Penitenciario—V. Garcia

Prevendados.

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 Bartolome
Padre Sacristan—J. Layco
Capellanes de Coro—F. Sanchez, J. Daniel, P. Dandan, L. Ygnacio, T. Dimalinag
Sochantre—P. Dandan
Primer Cura del Sagrario—P. Zamora
Segundo do. —V. Alcuas
Padre Sacristan—M. Marco

REAL AUDIENCIA DE FILIPINAS.

Presidente—S.E. Miguel Sanz y Urtarun
Presidentes de Sala—J. de Fuentes Bustillo (ausente), A. Izquierdo y Pozo (ausente)
Magistrados—R. Castollote (ausente), C. Garcia Ensinas, E. de Orduña, F. Aguirre de Mena (ausente), C. Villarragut, F. Marti y Correa, A. Cosin y Martin, M. de Aldecoa y Olalde, J. Pigueras, E. Vidal y Sabates, J. Giner
Suplentes—F. G. Gavieres, F. Javier Matheu
Secretario—F. Torres (interino)
Oficiales de Secretaria—L. Estrada, M. Moreno, E. Lorenzana, S. Estrada
Fiscal—J. Alvarez Guerra
Teniente Fiscal—G. Castano
Abogados Fiscales—J. Vidal y Gomez, J. M. G. Auriales, V. G. Azaola (interino), A. V. Gonzelez (interino)
Relatores—M. Arandillo, Q. Zalvidea, A. G. de Castro, F. Grey y Ramos (interino)
Escribanos de Camara—J. Reyes y Gabriel, J. Arceo

Jueces de la Capital.

Quiapo—F. Enriquez
Binondo—F. Vila y Goiri
Intramuros—M. Ruiz de Obregon (electo)
Tondo—D. del Rio Pinzon (ausente)

CUERPO GENERAL DE LA ARMADA.

Comandancia General del Apostadero.

Comandante General—S.E.I. L. Bula y Vazquez
2o. Gefe—S.E.I. E. Catala y Alonso
Mayor General—V. Montojo
Secretario 1o.—R. Ramos Yzquierdo
Ayudante de la Mayoria General—A. Lopez y Puig
Ayudantes de S. E.—M. Duenas, V. Montojo, J. Vial, S. Montojo, A. Pascuel y Alfaro

Arsenal.

Comandante General—E. Catala y Alonso
Secretario—J. Cortes y Samit
Ayudante Mayor—E. Reboul e Ysasi
Gefe de Armamentos—I. Warleta
Comandante de Ingenieros—J. Pirla
Comandante de Artilleria—F. Santaló

Capitania del Puerto de Manila y Cavite.

Capitan del Puerto—A. Terry
Ayudantes—A. Baron, F. de Giles y Gomez

Sanidad Maritima del Puerto.

Director, 1er médico—J. A. Candelas
2o. Médico—M. Sotelo
Secretario—F. Jayme

Cuerpo Juridico.

Auditor—E. Codina
Fiscal—Peña y Galvez
Secretario de Causas—B. Roselló

Cuerpo Administrativo de la Armada

Ordenador—J. Ma. Ybanes
Interventor—M. Dias y Dumoulin
Habilitado de la Plana Mayor—A. Losano y Galindo

Sanidad de la Armada.

Subinspector de Saindad—R. Llamas y Cañas Trujillo
Medico del personal en Manila—F. Topete y Rodriguez

CUERPO ADMINISTRATIVO DEL EJERCITO FILIPINAS.

Intendente—P. M. Garcia Bedia
Sub-Intendente—J. G. Novellas
Comisario de 1a.—Toribio Guerra
Comisarios de 2a.—R. Rioja, B. Toda, M. Herranz, F. L. Losada, A. Orbeta, L. Vendrell
12 Oficiales 1os., 16 Oficiales 2os.

SANIDAD.

Junta Superior de Sanidad.

Presidente—Director Gral. de Admin. Civil
Vice Presidente—A. P. de Casal
Vocales—M. Ramirez Bazan, J. A. Candelas, V. Montojo, J. A. Gomez, C. Labhart, J. de Antelo, T. Torres, Y. Madrigal, R. Ginard, L. Cespedes, A. Hidalgo, el Sub-inspector de Sanidad Militar, el de Sanidad de Armada
Secretario—J. de la Matta

Junta de Sanidad Municipal.

Presidente—El Corregidor
Vice-Presidente—Alcaide de 1a. eleccion
Vocales—Profesor de Medicina (vacante); R. Bancilis, farmacéutico; S. S. Rioja, veterinario; J. Balbás, propietario; M. Bertoluci, comerciente; B. Cabañas, industrial
Secretario—G. Moreno

Junta de Sanidad Provincial.

Presidente—El Gobernador Civil
Vice-Presidente—Capitan del Puerto
Vocales—Alcalde de 1a. eleccion, R. Aenlle; Sub-delegado provincial de Medicina, J. Antelo; Sub-delegado de farmacia, J. Zóbel; Médico 1o. de naves, J. A. Candelas; Ingeniero jefe de Obras Públicas del destrito, M. Ramirez Bazan; Médicos, P. Nalda, F. Javier Mañe; farmaceuticos, U. Rodriguez, V. Javega; J. S. Torrejon, veterinario sub delegado; Y. de Ycaza, propietario; J. Muñoz, comerciante; F. de P. Rodereda, industrial
Secretario—Enrique Jubindo

Junta Central de Vacuna.

Presidente—Gobernador General
Vice Presidente—Arzobispo
Vocales—Alcalde de 1a. eleccion
Provinciales de S. Agustin, de S. Francisco, de P. P. Dominicos, de P. P. Recolectos, y Sindico Procurador
1er Facultativo—J. A. Candelas
2o. id. —J. Capelo
Secretario Facultativo—R. Ginard

Comision Permanente de la junta central de Vacuna.

Presidente—El Gobernador General
Vice Presidente—Alcalde 1a eleccion
Vocales—Sindico Procurador y 1a y 2o. facultativos
Secretario—R. Ginard

SOCIEDAD DE FIANZAS MUTUAS DE EMPLEADOS.

Directores—M. S. de Vizmanos, J. Pereyra' R. Roldan
Secretario—E. Villanueva
Abogado Consultor—B. Hazañas
Delegado del Gobierno—L. Pertierra

AYUNTAMIENTO DE MANILA (1885.)

Presidente—Gobernador General
Corregidor Vice-Presidente—V. Barrantes
Alcalde de 1a. eleccion—P. P. Roxas
id. 2a. id. —M. Alvarez
Regidores—F. Dias y Puertas, J. Lafont, L. R. de Elizalde, J. Santa Marina, B. Cabanas, B. Leegarda, P. Nalda, R. Fernandez, P. Larrinaga, J. M. Irizarri, J. de Varela
Regidor Secretario—B. Marzano

Secretaria.

Oficiales—G. Moreno, J. Guevara, M. Sarlabus, E. Borrero

Contaduria.

Contador—A. de Gorostiza
Auxiliar—J. Corrales

Tesoreria.

Tesorero—J. V. de Aldana
Auxiliar—M. Gonzales
Abogado Consultor—Dr. M. Marzano (ausente)

Direccion de Obras.

Arquitecto y Comandante del Cuerpo de Peones Bomberos—J. J. Hervás
Maestros de Obras—L. Arellano, J. Medina
Sobrestante Mayor—J. Abreu
3 Sobrestantes, 9 Capitances, y 80 Peones Bomberos

INSPECCION GENERAL DE MINAS.
(Apartado de Correos).

Inspector General—J. Centeno y Garcia, ingeniero jefe de la clase
2o. Jefe—E. Abelta y Casariego, ingeneiro jefe de 2a clase
Oficiales—S. F. Miranda, E. d'Almonte y Muriel

INSPECCION GENERAL DE MONTES.

Personal Superior Facultativo.

Inspector General, Gefe de 1a. clase—L. de la Escosura
Inge'ro Gefe de 1a. clase—P. Belido y Bona
id. 2a. id. —(vacante)

Personal Facultativo Subalterno.

Ayudante 1o.—Y. G. Jimenez
id. 3os.—A. S. Herrero, J. Piqueras
id. 4o.—F. C. Corrales, J. M. Alonso, L. Galindo

Personal no Facultativo.

Delineante 1o.—E. Carmelo
id. 2o.—H. Navarro
Escribiente mayor—P. de la Cruz
9 Esiribientes
3 Monteros

DIVISION FORESTAL DEL ARCHIPIELAGO.

Primer Distrito, Norte de Luzon.

Ingeniero Gefe—G. Lopez Olivas (Cagayan)
Ayudante 2o.—V. Bernis (Ylocos Norte)
8 Ayudandes 4os.—11 Monteros

Segundo Distrito, Centro de Luzon.

Ingeniero Gefe—J. Guillelmi y Coll (Manila)
Ayudantes 2os.—F. Garcia, (Bulacam), L. Vizcarra (Nueva Ecija y Principe)
10 Ayudantes 4os.—20 Monteros

Tercer Distrito, Sur de Luzon.

Ingeniero Gefe—A. F. de Castro (Albay)
Ayudante 2o.—G. Valera (Tayabas)
10 Ayudantes 4os.—16 Monteros

Cuarto Distrito, Visayas y Mindanao.

Ingeniero Gefe—S. U. Zubiane (Iloilo)
Ayudante 2o.—(vacante)
13 Ayudantes 4os.—14 Monteros

COMISION DE LA FLORA FORESTAL.

Ingeniero Gefe de 1a. clase—S. Vidal y Soler (ausente)
Ayudantes—R. Garcia, J. F. Cuadras
Auxiliar Botánicos Colectores—J. R. P. Macso

COMISION ESPECIAL DE VENTAS Y COMPOSICIONES DE TERRENOS REALENGOS.

Ingeniero Gefe de 1a. clase—J. S. de Baranda
Ingeniero Gefe de 2a. clase—C. Mazarredo
Ayudantes 4os. de Montes—A. Echevarria, J. G. de Lara, R. Janin
Montero mayor—V. Vara
id. 2o.—F. Muguruza

COMISION AGRONOMICA, AFECTA A LA INSPECCION.

Ingeniero Agrónomo, Gefe de la Comision y Secretario de la Junta de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio, de Manila—M. del Busto y del Vado Cagigal
Ayudante Facultativo perito Agricola—L. Cifuentes
Escribiente Primero—A. Martin (interino)

Granja de Luzon.

Ingeniero Director—M. de Castro y Gabalda
Ayudante Facultativo, perito Agricola—(vacante)
Capataz—(vacante)

Granja de Visayas.

Ingeniero Director—J. S. Miranda y Cidoncha
Ayudante Facultativo, perito Agricola—G. Murginalday
Capataz—J. A. Fernandez

Jardin Botanico.

Director—El Inspector General
Ingeniero—S. Vidal y Soler (ausente)
Encargado de Siembras y Plantios—R. Garcia
Capataz—B. G. del Rosario

Guardia Civil Veterana.

Comandante, Gefe 1o.—C. Gonzales de Tragorri
Capitan-Tenientes—E. Saenz de Tejada, A. Martinez Rubio, J. de Sequera y Lopez, A. Hoyos Quetenti, B. Delgado Roldan, J. Alfaro
Alferezcos—F. Cabrera y Alvarado, P. Salazar, C. Rebullida, J. Cavanna, A. Sequera, J. Moya

Academia de Nautica de Manila.

Director y professor de Trigonometria esférica analitica, Astronomia naútica y Navegacion—A. Garcia y de Arias

Professores.

De Algebra, Geometría elementar y Trigometria plana, analitica—A. L. Rocha
De Topografia y dibujo topográfico é hidrográfico—J. Gamero
De Aritmética—J. B. Cabarrús
De Teneduria—J. V. Velasco
De lengua Inglesa—R. Blanco
De lengua Francesa—F. de Mas y Otzet

Sociedad Economica de Amigos del Pais.

Protector—Gobernador General
Director—César Tournell
Vice-Director—Luis de la Escosura
Censor—Luis Cespedes
Vice-Censor—Patricio Bellios
Consiliario de Ciencias—José Centeno
Consiliario de Agricultura—M. del Busto
Consiliario de Comercio—E. B. Hernandez
Consiliario de Artes—Rev. Fr. S. Font
Tesorero—Antonio de Santisteban
Vice-Tezorero—Antonio Leon Rocha
Secretario—Arturo de Malibran
Vice-Secretario—Juan Bravo y Godoy
Archivo Bibliotaio—Pedro Pavés Sanchez de Teba
Apoderado—Luis Ricaldo de Elizalde
Letrado Consultor—Juan José de Icaza
Revisores de Cuentas—Victor Perez Bustillos, Francisco de P. Bodereda

Universidad de Filipinas.

Rector—P. G. Echevarria
Vice-Rector—P. B. Nozaleda
Secretario—Dr. A. Estrada
Vice-Secretario—B. de Alcuaz
Profesores de Teologia—J. Vila, J. Rivilla, J. M. Garcia
Profesor de Derecho Canonico—P. M. Narro
Profesor de Disiplina Eclesiastica—B. Nozaleda
Profesores de Derecho Civil—Dr. J. Sanchez, J. A. Gomez, B. Hazanas, C. S. Arellano, E. del Saz Orozco, F. Saez
Profesores de Notoriado—J. M. Lacalle, D. C. Fabregas (auxiliar)
Profesores de Medicina—C. Nalda, R. Ginard, J. Franco, F. Capelo, J. de Antelo, F. Bueno y Chicoy, M. Cuadrado, C. Lopez Brea, S. Naranjo, E. Solis, R. Martin, P. Saura, A. Suarez (auxiliar)
Profesores de Farmacia—I. Madrigal, T. Torres, V. Javega, U. Rodriguez, R. Bausili, M. Negro (auxiliar)
Ampliacion de 2a Ensenauza y preparacion para Facultades—G. Buitrago, C. de Elera, P. J A. Cienfuegos, P. M. Laynez
Profesores de Estudio de Aplicacion—E. Arias, C. de Elera, R. Velazquez, G Buitrago, M. Gomez, N. del Prado, J. Andreu
Profesor de Dibujo—F. Roxas
Profesores de 2a Ensenauza—B. Garcia, A. Hernandes, J. Andreu, P. Vidal, E. Arias, J. Noval

Collegio de San Juan de Letram.

Presidente—P. M Narro
Vice-Rector—P. R. Velazquez
Profesores de 2a. Ensenanza—R. Velazquez, P Vidal J. Andreu, A. Hernanchez, B. Garcia, A. Noval

Hospicio de San Jose.

Junta Directiva.

Presidente—M. Sanz
Vice-Presidente—E. Netter
Vocales—J. M. Lago, M. Bertolluci, E. Balbas, P. P. Roxas, B. Girander, J. B. Yrisarri
Apoderado General—A. de Gorostiza
Tesorero—F. Muñoz
Secretario Contador—L. Pertierra

Empleados en el Establecimiento.

Director—J. M. Sineriz
Capellan—D. Adriano
Medico—J. de Antelo
Mestre de Escuela—T. Rivera

Hermanas de la Caridad.

Superiora—Sor J. Rivas
Hermanas—Sor M. Garin, Sor V. Yglesias, Sor J. Seminario, Sor C. Roca, Sor C. Aymat, Sor V. Gonzalez, Sor Dolores Alberdi, Sor F. Jugo, Sor S. de las Heras, Sor A. Vila, Sor A. Paredes, Sor Y. Coret

JUNTA INSPECTORA DEL HOSPITAL DE S. JUAN DE DIOS DE MANILA.

Presidente—Regente de la Real Audiencia, D. Miguel Sanz y Urtazun
Vice-Presidente—Fernando Muñoz, tesorero é inspector de obras
Vocales—A. O. de Zarate, inspector administrativo del Hospital y su Hacienda; M. de Asensi, M. Herman, M. Marzano, J. G. Rocha, P. Ortuorte, E. Fajard
Secretario—F. de P. Pavés, Sindico-Apoderado y Administrador general del Hospital
Director de Obras—R. L. Hermosa
1er. Medido Director—C. N. Molina
2o. id. —P. N. Gilo
3o. id. —J. de Antelo (Medico de Guardia)
4o. Medico Director—M. Cuadrado
Medico Suplente—F. J. Holle
Id. de Extrangeros—J. Donelan
Profesor Farmaceutico—I. Madrigal

MANILA JOCKEY CLUB.

President—R. D. Tucker
Vice-President—O. von Suhm
Secretary and Treasurer—H. Lamond
Clerk of the Course—C. Klinck
Stewards—C. J. Barnes, M. Herrmann, A. O. Zarate, J. West, J. Yrissary

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Acting Consul—Richards Wilkinson
Surgeon—John Burke, M.D. (absent)
Acting Surgeon—J. Donelan, M.D.

UNITED STATES.

Commercial Agent—Julius G. Voigt

FRANCE.

Consul—Ernest Crampon
Chancelier—A. Brejard

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Consul—R. A. Lane

RUSSIA.

Vice-Consul—J. Heymann

GERMANY.

Consul—P. Kempermann
Secretary—E. L upold

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Consul—J. C. Labbart
Secretary—M. Buck

ITALY.

Consul—E. M. Barretto

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—J. Ph. Hens

BELGIUM.

Escolta, 37
Consul General—F. J. Cartuyvels

DENMARK.

Acting Consul—J. M. Wood

PORTUGAL.

Consul—A. Hidalgo

BRAZIL.

Consul—M. Henry

SWITZERLAND.

Consul—E. A. Keller
Vice-Consul—E. Sprüngli

MEXICO.

Consul—Evaristo Battle

Insurances.

SOCIEDAD DE SEGUROS MARITIMOS MUTUOS DE MANILA.

Junta Directiva.

1er. *Director*—Z. I. de Aldecoa
2o. *do.* —J. M. de Lago
1er. *Consiliario*—E. de Elizalde
2o. *do.* —M. Bertoluci
3o. *do.* —R. Aenlle
1er *Suplente*—Angel Ortiz
2o. *do.* —José Munoy (hijo)
3o. *do.* —V. Balbas
Secretario—F. Domingo Ortells

Aldecoa & Co., agents—
Compania Seguras Maritimes Mutual

Baer Senior & Co., agents—
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
Globe Marine Insurance Co., Limited
La Confiance, Compagine d'Assurances contre l'Incendie, Paris

Baer & Suhm, agents—
Norddeutsche Feuer Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Hamburg

Birchal, Robinson & Co., agents—
General Marine Insurance Company, Limited, Dresden

Findlay, Richardson & Co., agents—
The Northern Assurance Company
North British and Mercantile Ins. Co.

Forbes, Munn & Co., agents—
Lancashire Insurance Company
The Maritime Insurance Company, Limited, Liverpool
London and Lancashire Insurance Company

Fressel & Co., agents—
Fire Insurance Company of 1877, Hamburg

Germann & Co., A., agents—
Federal Marine Insurance Company, Zurich
La Baloise Transport Insurance Co., Basle
Deutsche Transport Versicherungs, Berlin
Frankfurter Transport und Glas Verscherungs Actien Gesellschaft
Nouveau Lloyd Suisse Société d'Assurances de Transport, Winterthur

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—
Lloyd's
Italian Lloyd's
Liverpool Underwriters' Association
Merchant Shipping and Underwriters Association of Melbourne
Sun Fire Office
London and Provincial Fire Insurance Company, Limited
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Union Marine Insurance Co., Ld.
Straits Insurance Company, Limited

Labhart & Co., agents—
Germanic Lloyd's
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, Limited
Hamburg Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg

Lutz & Co., C., agents—
Rheinish Westphal Lloyd
Schweiz Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Zurich
Rhenania Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Coln
Helvetia General Insurance Co., St, Gallen
Magdeburger Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Magdeburg
Helvetia Swiss Fire Insurance Company, St. Gall
Aachen Leipziger Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Aachan
Vaterländische Transport Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft, Elberfeld
"Neuchâteloise," Société Suisse d'Assurance des risques de Transport, Neuchâtel
The Fire Insurance Association Ltd. London.

Macleod & Co., agents
Underwriting and Agency Association (Lloyds')

Peele, Hubbell & Co., agents—
Queen Insurance Company (Fire) of Liverpool and London
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited
City of London Fire Insurance
Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai
Marine Board of Underwriters of San Francisco
New York Board of Underwriters
Boston Board of Underwriters
New York Life Insurance Company

Petel & Co., G. van Polanen, agents—
Oosterling Sea and Fire Insurance

Smith, Bell & Co., agents—
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Commercial Union Assurance Company, (Fire and Marine)
Imperial Fire Office
Canton Insurance Office, Limited
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited
China Traders' Insurance Company

Stevenson & Co., W. F., agents—
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ld.
Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Norwich Union Insurance Society

Tillson, Herrmann & Co., agents—
Guardian Fire and Life Insurance Office
Royal Insurance Co., Fire & Life
Phœnix Assurance Company
German Lloyd's
Fortuna Insurance Co.
Union of Hamburg Underwriters
Bremen Marine Insurance Companies
Foncière Insurance Company, in Budapest

Tuason & Co., J. M., agents—
Lübecker Feuer Versicherungs Gesellschaft of Lubeck
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

Steam-ship Agencies.

"Panay," Spanish str., J. Reyes, agent
"Mariveles," Spanish str., J. Reyes, agent
"Emuy," Spanish str., Inchausti & Co., owners
"Esmeralda," British str., Peele, Hubbell & Co., agents
"Diamante," British str., Peele, Hubbell & Co., agents
"Amatista," British str., Peele, Hubbell & Co., agents
"Zauro," British str., Peele, Hubbell & Co., agents
"Ingeborg," British Steamer, Birchal, Robinson & Co., agents
"Paz," Spanish str., Z. I. de Aldecoa, 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
"Remus," Spanish str., Macleod & Co., agents
"Pasig," Spanish str., J. Reyes, agent
"Salvadora," Spanish str., J. Reyes, agent
"Francisco Reyes," Spanish str., J. Reyes, agent
"Espana," Spanish str., J. Reyes, agent
"Carriedo," Spanish str., J. Reyes, agent
"Mendez Nunez," Spanish str., R. Pozas agent
"Oriana," Spanish str., A. L. Barretto

Interior de Bahia.

"Julieta," Spanish str., J. Peña & Co., agents
"Romeo," Spanish str., J Peña & Co., agents
"Serantes," Spanish str., J. Peña & Co. agents
"Ordonez," Spanish str., J. Peña & Co., agents
"Visayas," Spanish str., Birchal, Robinson & Co., agents
"Luzon," Spanish str., Birchal, Robinson & Co., agents
"Estrella," Spanish str., Birchal, Robinson & Co., agents
"Sorsogon," Spanish str., Birchal, Robinson & Co., agents
"Camiguin," Spanish str., Birchal, Robinson & Co., agents
"Bacolod," Spanish str., Inchausti & Co., owners
"Isabel 1a.," Spanish str., R. Pozas, agent
"Isabel 2a." Spanish str., R. Pozas, agent
"Filipino," Spanish str., Inchausti & Co., agents
"Manila," Spanish str., Inchausti & Co., agents
"Mariposa," Spanish steam tug, Inchausti & Co., owners
"Felisa," Spanish steam tug, Inchausti & Co., owners
"Mayon," Spanish steamer, Inchausti & Co., owners

Manila and Laguna.

"Antipolo," Spanish str., R. Pozas, agent
"Bulacan," Spanish str., R. Pozas, agent

Compania Naviera de Filipanas.

Birchal, Robinson & Co., agents
Spanish steamers "Visayas," "Luzon," "Sorsogan," "Estrella," "Bolinao," British steamer "Ingeborg"

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

W. F. Stevenson & Co., agents

SPANISH ROYAL MAIL AND COASTING STEAMERS (MARQUIS DE CAMPO'S LINE.)
A. Hidalgo, manager
N. Font, marine inspector
C. Fernandez
J. Braga
M. Peypoch
A. Olano
M. Molina
A. Acevedo

COMPAGNIE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
M. Henry, agent

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.
Baer Senior & Co., agents

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
Tillson, Herrmann & Co., agents

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S.
Baer Senior & Co., agents

GERMAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF HAMBURG, KING SIN LINE.
Baer Senior & Co., agents

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Smith, Bell & Co., agents

GLEN LINE OF STEAMERS.
Smith, Bell & Co., agents

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LD.
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.
, agents

SOCIEDAD MINERA CARBONIFERA.
Aldecoa & Co., agents

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LD.
Manila Agency.
Smith Bell & Co., agents
Malabon Refinery.
Geo. Waghorn, manager
G. A. Baenziger
W. McG. S. McKnight
G. Sinclair
Thos. Poulter
Wm. Cadien
A. McMillan

PHILIPPINES GENERAL TOBACCO CO, (COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS).
Central Offices—Carballo, 2.
H.E. Lope Gisbert, special commissioner of the Council and administrator general
Claudio Iglesia, sub-administrator general and chief of the commercial department
Armand Villemer, C.E., chief of industrial department
Luis Ruiz Moreno, secretary-general
Luis M. Illescas, inspector of works
Rogelio A. del Olmo, inspector of lands
Jaime Escobar, chief accountant
José M. Tornel, cashier
Wm. A. Gardiner
Jacinto de Gil, captain inspector
Isidoro Soto y Cañas
Ramon Perez
Ramon B. Montero
Manuel Y. Velasco
José Gomez de Laserna
José Many y Comerma
Juan Cuellar
Carlos Jemenez
Enrique Carrasco
Alberto Iglesia
José Rosales

"La Flor de la Isabela" General Cigar Factory.
Constantino Diaz, administrator
Juan C. de Vaca, comptroller
Central Warehouses.
Cayetano Zaraudieta, chief of warehouses staff
Provincial Agencies.
Albay—Ricardo Pardo, Guinoban
Batangas—Enrique Ponce, Batangas
Cagayan—Ovidio Fernandez, Tuguegarao
Cebu—Smith, Bell & Co., Cebu
Ylocos Norte—Joaquin Vilches, Laoag
Ylocos Sur—Angel Moreno, Candon
Yloilo—Luchsinger & Co., Yloilo
Ysabela de Luzon—Enrique Almech, Ylagan
Ysabela de Luzon—Dimas Guzman, Cabagan
La Union—Joaquin de Sunn, Sn. Fernando

Nueva Caceres—Vte. M. Garchitorena, Nvo. Caceres
Nueva Ecija—Juan G. Novelles, Sn. Ysidro
Pampanga—Baldomero Marzo, Sn. Fernando
Samar—Federico G. Verea, Calbayog
Sorsogon—Marcaida y Granados, Sorsgon
Tarlac—Baldomero Marzo, Tarlac
Zamboanga—Francisco Spalding, Zamboango

"El Oriente," Fabrica de Tabacos, Societe Anonyme, Jolo, 33.
C. Ingenohl, director (Antwerp)
C. Germann, manager
M. Kanzler, sub-manager
J. Schulze, overseer
J. Roescler, assistant
J. Pineda, 2nd overseer

Fabrica de Tabacos "La Insular," Calle de Echague, 45
J Sta. Marina, proprietor
E. Dominguez, director
M. de la Fuente
V. Hernandez

Banks.

Banco Espanol Filipino.
Directores—J. J. de Inchausti, J. G. Rocha
Sindico Oficial—E. del Saz-Orozço
Sindico de Eleccion—J. Balbas y Ageo
Consiliarios—M. Perez, F. L. Roxas, I. Laguna, E. Tuason, P. Jorge, J. Zaragoza
Secretario—M. S. de Vizmanos y Lecaroz
Tenedor de Libros—J. de Barrios
Cajero—R. Summers
Consultor y Official de la Secretaria—F. Saez
Official de la Contaduria—J. Varela
Official de la Caja—J. V. de Velasco

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
Plaza de San Gabriel.
P. W. Mein, agent
Jas. West, accountant and sub-agent
A. S. Harper, sub-accountant
J. B. Lee do.
R. T. Heras
R. E. Cordeiro
P. F. Reyes

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Smith, Bell & Co., agents

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. Plaza de San Gabriel, 7
C. J. Barnes, agent
G. H. Townsend, acting accountant
H. Lamond
D. Crescini
C. Natividad
M. Gavito
U. Silos

Merchants, Professions, and Trades.

Agencia General de Comercio—Llanos, Tapia & Co., Corredores, S. Jacinto, 45,
Rafael Gonzalez Llanos
Angel Tapia
J. J. de Marcaida
B. Espiritu
F. Briones
F. Capuli

Aldecoa & Co., merchants, Barraca
Z. I. de Aldecoa
F. Gonzalez

Amigos del Pais, printing office
Ando F. Hidalgo, regent

Andrews & Co., H. J., merchants, Anloague, 19
H. J. Andrews (absent)
C. A. Rötschke do.
J. M. Ede
H. Y. Dean
C. H. Cundall
G. F. Armstrong
M. Sanchez Villanuevas
S. Basa
J. P. de Tagle

Armstrong, G., ship, bill and produce broker
Jas. Sloan, do.

Ayala & Co., merchants
R. M. Abarca
J. de las Cagigas

Baer Senior & Co., merchants, Escolta, 20
Saly Baer (absent)
J. Heymann
A. Fabian, signs per pro.
G. Roesing
A. Lueders
G. Pfützn r
A. von der Volk
G. E. Weler
L. Prieto

O. Fischer (Isabela)
R. Lopez do.
P. Garcia do.

Baer & Suhm, merchants, Calle David, 12
G. A. Baer (Paris)
O. von Willemoes Suhm
Ed. Zietz, signs per pro.
P. M. Gaedertz
W. Zietz

Balbas y Co., Hijos de, merchants, Legaspi, 7
J. Balbas y Ageo

Balut Rope Factory
Inchausti & Co., owners

Barlow & Wilson, consulting engineers and engineering agents
J. Simeon Barlow, M.S.E.
Frederic Wilson
J. C. Grant Wilson
Jules Lachenal (London)
Eusebio Estanislao
P. San Miguel
A. J. A. Zafra
N. Raltazar
London Office, 27, Clement's Lane

Barretto, A. V., merchant, Sampaloc Street, 50
A. V. Barretto
A. M. Barretto

Barretto & Co., E. M., merchants, Barraca
E. M. Barretto
M. de las Reyes
M. Heras
R. Alburu

Battle Hermanos & Co., merchants and bankers, Calle Real, 37
Joaquim Battle
Evaristo Battle
C. Manotoc, accountant
A. C. Reyes
D. Gutierrez
C. Cruz
A. Bunda
L. Jernando
F. C. Ventura
V. Olano

"Bazar Filipino," Escolta, 37
L. Warlomont (Paris)
P. Warlomont
H. Warlomont
E. Warlomont

"El Bazar Espanol," Escolta, 14
Aenlle Reyes & Co.

Birchal, Robinson & Co., merchants, Muelle del Rey
Edward F. Birchal
N. J. Robinson
John Ogden
J. L. Williamese, signs per pro.
J. A. Baretto
J. E. Muller
D. A. O' Gorman
José Reyes
J. F. Flores
E. Gonzalez
Manuel Aragon
B. Aboitez
W. D. Wentworth, Cebu
Bernebá Reyes do.
F. Aboitez do.
Jose R. de Trujillo, Apazzi
Arch. Shaw do.

Bren, librarian and stationer 10, Magallanes

Brown, Henry G., timber merchant, Laguimanoc, Tayabas
H. G. Brown, Lagimanoc
Alexr. Anderson, do.
A. Olsen, do.
F. Lozano, Guinayangan
B. Bilbatua, Pitogo
J. Perello, Binajian
Vessels—*Walls Castle*, bq., *Chandernagor* bq., *Lennox Castle*, bq., *Tartar*, brig *Enrique*, brig, *Alfredo* bgtne. *Colon*, bgtne.

Calero, Federico E., commission agent, auctioneer, and storekeeper, Escolta, 17

"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," Tiaoqui & Co.
Escolta
J. S. Tiaoqui
J. R. Y. Joce
A. Y. Quinco

Cavagliani, R., manufacturer of fireworks, Tondo; address, "Puerta del Sol," 11, Escolta

Coates, Oswald, broker, Muelle del Rey

Diaz Puertas & Co., printers; proprietors of "Mercantile Review," "El Comercio," afternoon paper, Vivac, 3
- Herederos de Loyzaga
- Francisco Diaz y Puertas
  - P. B. Ibañez
  - F. B. Ibañez
  - M. Calvo
  - E. Sanchez
  - R. Zaragoza

Dürr & Co., merchants, Escolta
- Oscar Dürr
- Edward Dürr
- — Stohr
- Gruebel
- B. del Rosario

Earnshaw & Co., engineers, machinists, founders, &c., Jaboneros, 3, Binondo
- Daniel Earnshaw, A.I.C.E.
- Juan Felizardo, clerk
- H. Almario do.
- F. Magno, moulder
- Achina, boilermaker
- N. Castro, engineer

Elzinger Brothers, watchmakers, Escolta, 8

Establecimiento de Bordados y Tejidos," de verdadera piña Crespo, 4, Sta. Cruz
- Felipa Herrera
- Trinidad Herrera
- Engracia Herrera
- Luisa de Dios

"La Estrella del Norte," Escolta
- A. C. Leny

Fernandez, F. G., physician and surgeon, San Sebastian, 29

Findlay, Richardson, Son & Co., merchants, Isla del Romero, 8
- C. G. Dunlop
- W. F. Urquhart
- Geo. R. Williamson
- H. E. Barwell
- L. A. Barretto

Fleming, J. M., merchant, commission agent, and cigar manufacturer, Barraca, 19; Cigar factory, San Fernando de Dilao
- J. M. Fleming
- I. M. Basterrechea
- A. Vasquez
- M. Flores

Flores, S. S., weaving manufacturer of Jute and Silk, San Sebastian, 69
- S. S. Flores
- V. Flores
- D. Flores
- V. L. Flores
- S. Flores
- C. Flores
- P. Flores

Fuchs & Co., commission agents, San Gabriel, 3

Forbes, Munn & Co., merchants
- D. M. Forbes
- D. Munn
- J. D. McGavin
- L. R. Ellis
- Jas. Mitchell
- J. M. Gaskell

Franco & Co., A., merchants, in liquidation, S. Gabriel, 6
- A. Ortiz
- C. Franco

Fressel & Co., C., merchants, Calle Nueva, 36
- Carl Fressel
- H. Bollhorst, signs per pro.
- G. Wieneke
- Ed. Schoop

Garchitorena y Hijo, E., carriage makers, Escolta, 30
- Angel M. Garchitorena
- J. C. de Garchitorena
- D. Baltao
- J. Buenaventura

Genato & Co., auctioneers and commission agents, Escolta, 30
- M. Genato
- Vte. A. Genato
- T. Tuason
- Juan Reyes
- E. M. Nubla, abogado consultor
- B. Eloriaga
- E. Pabalan
- L. Cuejilo
- José Cardenas
- Manuel Reyes

Génu, Louis, merchant and commission agent, Calle de Jolo, 25
L. Génu
M. Jacinto, signs per pro.
M. Guitard
F. Suarez
N. Reyes
B. Flores

Germann & Co., late Sulzer & Co., merchants, Calle Nueva, 61
Arnold Germann (St. Gall)
Chas. Germann
Wm. Hänggi, signs per pro.
W. Lichtensteiger do.
D. Halder
V. Looser
J. Epper
H. Hieras
E. Mendez

Gonzalez, R. C., pawnbroking agency, Jolo No. 17
R. C. Gonzalez
L. Infante
L. de Leon

"La Gran Bretaña," bazaar for English goods, Calle Real, 24
J. A. Ramos, proprietor

Gsell & Co., merchants, Anloague, 17
H. Alfred Gsell
Jacob Eugster
Philipp Eugster
Chs. Gsell
C. Arnedo
A. Generoso

Heinszen & Co., C., merchants, Anloague, 4
Conrad Heinszen (Hamburg)
Nicolaus Heinszen do.
C. Westendorf do.
W. Waege, signs per pro.
E. Stulz
G. Brockmann

Henry, M., cigar manufacturer

La Hensiana Cigar Company, Limited; office, David, 1
J. Ph. Hens, manager

Holliday, Wise & Co., merchants
A. Grundy
H. Ashton
A. R. Thistlethwaite
J. A. Mackay
T. J. R. Reynolds
J. M. Ysasi

Hollmann & Co., merchants, Plaza S. Gabriel, 2
G. Hollmann (St. Gall)
E. Stoll, signs per pro.
J. Nello

Hülsz & Co., merchants
J. H. N. Hülsz
Emil Hülsz

Inchausti & Co., merchants, S. Fernando
J. J. de Inchausti
J. M. Elizalde
V. Téus
J. M. Yrisarry
M. J. Yrisarry
R. C. Inchausti
J. J. Inchausti
J. B. Arquia
F. Guevara
L. de Jesus

Johnston, Arthur W., architect, 14, Escolta

Ker & Co., merchants, Callejon de S. Gabriel, 11
F. Bolton
R. J. Paterson
C. M. Chiene
J. H. Grindrod
J. W. Murray
D. G. Irvine
T. G. Findlay
J. L. Lloyd
C. Creus
John Brown (Iloilo)
C. S. T. Martin do.
J. Gray do.
F. Escribano do.

Klöpfer & Co., E., merchants, 8, Calle Anloage
E. Klöpfer
A. Groth
J. Kock
O. Scheerer
W. Grage

Labhart & Co., merchants, Escolta, 6
J. C. Labhart
J. Ruppaner
T. Ott
M. Buck
E. Gruebel

Laine, Silva, watchmaker, Escolta, 9

Larrinaga & Echeita, merchants, and stamer owners, S. Gabriel, 2
Pedro Larrinaga
J. M. Echeita
E. P. Brioso
B. Ruiz

Liberia Española, Calle Real, 37
Eduardo Pineda

Lutz & Co., C., merchants
C. Lutz (Zürich)
Eduard A. Keller (Zürich)
Emil Sprüngli
Werner Wegelin
J. G. Brunner
W. Meyer
H. Walder
Alois Kamer

Macfarlane, Walter, marine surveyor and surveyor for Bureau Veritas and China Insurance Offices

Mackenzie & Co., Geo., merchants

Macleod & Co., merchants, Carenero and Muelle del Rey
N. Macleod
Alex. S. Macleod
Wm. Colquhoun (absent)
J. F. Macleod
M. Reynolds
S. A. dos Remedios
H. A. Macleod (Cebu)
J. T. B. Macleod do.
H. Ewart do.

Marcaida, Catalina B., Viuda de, pawnbroking agency, S. Jacinto, 32

Marcaida y Granados, merchants, Jolo, 42
Angel Marcaida
Camilo Granados (Sorsogon)
Edwardo Ros
Santiago Calixto
Ginés Busquet
Edilberto Calixto
José Bertran (Sorsogon)
Emeterio Serrano do.

"Maria Cristina" Cigar manufactory
R. Aenlle, manager
A. Gonzalez y Gordoncillo, director facultativo
F. G. de Alcalde, inspector

Marqueti, Manuel Perez, merchant, Anloague, 6
Manuel Perez Marqueti
Manuel Perez, hijo
J. Velasco
D. Serrano

Matti, I. M., watchmaker, Escolta, 16
A. Meyra
M. Delgrado

Mayer, Radolpho, photographer, Escolta, 9

Meyer, E., tailor, Escolta, 21
E. Meyer

Morris and Wright, ship and general brokers
S. J. Morris
Robert Wright

Muñoz, Juan, proprietor "Bazar Oriental," S. Juan de Letran, 3

Paombong Distillery
Inchausti & Co., proprietors

Paterno de Calleja, Jolo, 21

Paterno de Mora, Establecimiento de Bordados

Peele, Hubbell & Co., merchants, Carenero, 1
Ogden E. Edwards
R. D. Tucker
R. A. Lane
H. N. Palmer
R. Calder Smith
E. H. Warner
W. A. Daland
E. W. Blodgett
W. Cummings
P. Jorge
R. E. Barretto
M. Osorio
V. Versoza
M. Zubeldia (Legaspi)
F. O. Reyes
C. Rosa
H. J. Workman (Calbayog)

Peña & Co., merchants
José de la Peña
Antonio de la Peña
José Villeta

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
G. Roensch
J. Carballo
B. Domingo
D. Enriquez

Plitt, Carlos, importer of drugs, perfumery, groceries and shipchandlery; apothecary, and contractor to Spanish Navy, Escolta, 31
Carlos Plitt
N. Gomez
A. Muller
F. Carvajal
Branches:—"Botica Europea," Dispensary and shipchandlery, Cavite
J. C. de Vaca
T. Fuos
"Botica de Cagayan" Tugnegarao
O. Fernandez

"La Primavera," Cigar factory, Anloague 15 and 17
Gsell & Co., proprietors

"El Progreso," Real, 16
J. Varela

"La Puerta del Sol," Escolta, 11
J. F. Ramirez
C. S. de Alcuaz
V. Reyes
J. P. Carballo
E. Somoza
A. Calvo
L. Fernandez
J. Claro
J. Rodrigues

Ramirez de Arellano, E., solicitor, Soledad, 16

Ramirez & Giraudier, printers, newsagents, and proprietors "El Diario de Manila," Magallanes, 3
B. Giraudier
A. Galiano
L. Giraudier

Reyes, José, shipchandler, Callejon de S. Gabriel, 8
José M. Reyes (absent)
José Reyes

Ramos, J. A., engraver, die-sinker, relief stamper, lithographer and printer, Calle Real, 24

Reyes, C., naval effects manufacturer, Vivac, 4
Crisanto Reyes
M. Reyes

Reyes, José, steamer agent
José Reyes (absent)
R. Reyes signs per pro.
J. Preysler (absent)
G. Preysler
M. Romero
J. Llopis
A. Gutierrez (Calbalogan)
A. Reyes do.
M. Lamberte (Facloban)

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 (memecher)
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
E. Roensch
E. Quade
C. Laackmann
R. Crescini
J. Hagemann (Iloilo)
O. Sievers do.

Roxas, F. L., merchant and ship agent
F. L. Roxas
R. S. Javier Martinez
P. Javier y Rodriguez
C. Gloria
F. Herrera
Rufino Santillan

Roxas, J. B., merchant, Solano, 40, S. Miguel
José B. Roxas
Pedro P. Roxas
Joaquin V. Fernandez
Gregorio Granados

Pedro Francisco
Vicente Fernandez
Juan Granados
S. Rodil

Roxas, Reyes & Co., merchants, in liquidation

Sainz, Vicente, pawnbroking agency Jolo, 11
Vicente Sainz
Benito Sainz
P. Salamanca

Santa Mesa Rope Factory
Peele, Hubbell & Co., agents
C. Klinck, engineer

Sartorius, Pablo, chemist and druggist, Escolta, 25
R. Boie
O. Siegert
V. Hedenus
S. Siegert
V. Fernandez
E. Reubert
E. Janssen

Sawyer, Frederic H., consulting engineer, ship and engineer surveyor to Lloyd's Register; office, Muelle del Rey; London Office, 4 Cullum St., E.C., W. J. Rusby, agent

Schneer y hermano, Simon, dealers in diamonds, jewellery and watches, Plaza Goiti, 12
Simon Schneer
Mayer Schneer

Schwob, Benjamin, merchant, Escolta, 15
B Schwob
E. Krägenbrink
A. Ulmann

Secker & Co., hat manufacturers, Escolta, 35
Carl Moritz
J. Secker
F. Gornez

Sequera, M., camisero, Carriedo (Sta. Cruz)

Singer Manufacturing Co., Escolta, 9
Juan M. Abud, agent
Y. Cada
F. Sanchez
M. Bosja
J. M. Dominguez
V. Formentos

Smith, Bell & Co., merchants
R. P. Wood (Liverpool)
G. B. Cadell do.
G. R. Young (London)
D. A. Smith do.
G. A. K. Honey
J. M. Wood
G. E. A. Cadell
A. B. Whyte
H. A. McPherson
C. E. Walker
A. J. R. Cadell
H. H. Todd
R. H. Wood
R. P. Duncan
H. W. Bray
A. H. Butterworth
Geo. Collingwood (Gubat)
C. R. B Pickford (Cebu)
W. W. Thomson do.
J. N. Sidebottom do.
G. Shelmerdine (Iloilo)
W. S. Fyfe do.
F. S. Jones do.

Sociedad de Escultores, Santa Cruz
R. T. de Jesus, manager

Spring & Co., drapers, mercers, and general outfitters, 23, Escolta
C. A. Spring
Miss Spring

Stevenson & Co., W. F., merchants, 52, Isla del Romero
W. F. Stevenson (absent)
F. Maitland-Heriot
Edwin Sutcliffe (Iloilo)
F. E. Coney
D. M. Fleming
E. M. Zeller (Iloilo)
Juan B. Tuason
C. Tuason
Isidoro Francisco

Tanduay Distillery
Inchausti & Co., proprietors

Tillson, Herrmann & Co., merchants, Anloague, 21
Moritz A. Herrmann
E. Sackermann (Hamburg)
C. J. L. Nicholson (London)
Edwd. Herrmann, signs per pro.
Wm. Harrison
H. Rampendahl
Thos. F. Jolly
J. Javier
A. Bustamante

Tuason & Co., J. M., merchants and bankers, Plaza S. Gabriel, 2
G. Tuason
J. P. Tuason
T. P. Legarda
E. Tuason
J. Tuason
A. Morelos
N. Morelos
M. S. Villena
J. Leon
A. Burke
L. Aguirre
C. Morelos
J. P. Santos
J. Morelos
D. Trinidad
H. Ocampo
M. Perez

Tutuban Rope Factory
Matias Feliciano, agent and manager
Juan Feliciano

Ullmann, Felix, importador de alhajas, Anloague, 7
F. Ullmann (Paris)
Emanuel Ullmann
B. Ullmann
S. Glotz
Mayer G. Lévy
N. Woog

Valdezco, Catalino, watchmaker and printer, Real, 23
C. Valdezco
J. Valdezco

Vara & Co., Rafael de la, merchants
R. de la Vara (absent)
M. L. de Arenosa, signs per pro.
V. Balbas do.

"La Villa de Paris," Real, 37
Castillo Brothers

Watson & Co., A. S., chemists and druggists, perfumers and aerated waters manufacturers, Escolta, 14
J. D. Humphreys (absent)
A. M. Sutherland, manager, signs per pro.
J. Dampney, signs per pro.
Ramon Tomas
P. San Juan
A. Reyes
J. Braga

Wilks & Boyle, engineers, boiler makers, founders and coppersmiths, Calle Barcelona, 4
Henry Wilks
Allan Boyle
A. Lachenal, foreman of shop
J. Felisardo, clerk

Witte & Co., J., ice manufacturers, and distillers of essential oils, engineers, and machinists, Barraca, 21
Julio Witte
Albert Schwenger
John Wilson, engineer
W. H. Richards, do.
H. Schwenger, clerk
F. Linnaco, machinist

Zobel, J., chemist and druggist, Calle Real, 13
J. Zobel
Th. Meyer
A. Krapfenbauer
J. Grimm
J. Weissenfeldt
L. Vega
H. Grupe, perfumery department
E. Grupe, do.
H. Wiechmann (Iloilo)
M. Aznar do.
C. Boix (Capiz)
V. Marti (Guagua)
A. Salamanca (Cavite)
G. Salamanca (Laguna)
R. Malantic (Batangas)

COMERCIANTES CHINOS.

Ildefonso Son Tua, Escolta
José S. Tiao Qui, id.
Francisco Cembrano Conkay, S. Fernando
Manuel Conling, Barraca
Ygnacio Buncan, Teatro Viejo
Sy Taico, Sto. Cristo

Vicente Sy Quia, id.
Joaquin Tan Janco, id.
Joaquin Barrera Lim Jap, Anloague
Carlos Palanca, Rosario
Cirilo Cue Guepeng, id.
Juan Guidote, Escolta
M. Velasco, Calle Nueva
Wong Ponkin, Anloague
Tan Joco, Jolo
Chan Bioco, Calle del teatio vigo

AGENTES.

"Agencia Maritima," de Gutierrez, Gax & & Co., Numancia, 4

"Agencia Maritima y de Aduanas" de A. Olona & Co., Murallon
A. Olona
J. Palacini
H. de Castro

"Agencia Maritima," Murallon
Villarruel & Co.

MARMOLISTAS.

Eizmendi, S., Calle de Crespo, 12 (Quiapo)

Fabian, N. C., Calle de S. Marcelino (Paco

Rodoreda & Co., Plaza de Santa Cruz 5,

PINTOR ESCENOGRAFO.

Alberoni, C., Quiapo

IMPRENTAS TIPOGRAFICAS.

Balbas, E., printer, proprietor of "Nueva Imprenta," Calle de Cabildo

Chofre & Co., printers, proprietors of "La Ciudad Condal," San Gabriel

Chofré & Co., printers, proprietors of "La Comercial," Calle Real de Intramuros

Hidalgo, Federico, printer, proprietor of "Los Amigos del Pais," Calle de Anda

Diaz Puertas & Co., printers, proprietors of "La Revista Mercantil," Vivac, 3

La Nueva Imprenta, Calle Real, 24
J. A. Ramos, proprietor

"La Oceania Espanola," Calle Real, 39
J. F. del Pan, director
J. Lafont, administrator

Perez, Junr., M., lithographer, S. Jacinto, 42
M. Perez, Junr.

Ramirez y Giraudier, printers, proprietors of "El Diario de Manila," Calle de Magallanes, 3

Relogeria de Catalino Valdezco, Real, 23

Valderco Guevau & Co., printers, proprietors of "La Industria," Escolta, 18

BOTICAS Y FABRICAS DE AGUAS GASEOSAS.

Jacobo Zobel, Real, 13
Mariano Kühnell, Cabildo, 14
R. Garcia, Plaza de Calderon de la Barca
Aniceto Merenguel, Tondo
Pablo Sartorius, Escolta, 25
Carlos Plitt, Escolta, 9
Rafael Fernandez, Binondo
Pablo Schuster, Plaza de Sta. Cruz
Ocampo y Arévalo, Plaza de Quiapo
Tomas Torres, Plaza de San Gabriel
A. S. Watson & Co., Escolta, 14
Ulpiano Rodriguez, Carriedo, 27
M. G. Mendieta, S. Fernando, 63
E. Puigdollers, S. Sebastian
Javega y Andujar, Escolta, 9
G. Garcia, Tondo
Rosario y Perez, Alcala, 27
W. Eidner, Sto. Cristo

CIRUJANOS DENTISTAS.

José Arevalo, Plaza de Quiapo, 6
Andres Cereso, Calle de Legaspi
Bonifacio Arevalo, Dulumbayan, 6

RESTAURANT.

El Fenix Filipino, Restaurant Espejos, Calle de S. Roque (Sta. Cruz)
N. A. M. Pateino

ALMACENES DE BEBIDAS Y COMESTIBLES DE EUROPA.

El Lucero, Plaza de Sta. Cruz, 5
M. Fernandez

El Luzon, Plaza de Cervantes, 6
A. Ortiz (ausente)
C. Franco

El Vivac, Plaza de Cervantes, 7
V. Milla

La Bilbaina, Escolta, 39, 40
Fernandez & Co.

La Castellana, Escolta, 35
A. Angulo

La Malagueña, S. Jacinto, 1
J. B. Gomez

La Sevillana, Puente de Binondo, 3
T. Santiago

La Vascongada, Plaza de Cervantes, 5
Labedan hijo
H. Dongier

La Villa de Burdeos, Real, 17
C. Alonzo

Los dos Hermanos, Beaterio, 14
P. Gutierrez

Restaurant y Dulceria de Paris, Escolta, 26
J. B. Labedan
C. Capagorry
Armand Challet

Sucursales de La Amistad, Escolta y Plaza de Quiapo
A. de la Puente

De San Vicente, S. Vicente, 3
F. Jornales & Co.

El Zaragozano, Escolta, 17
B. Pastor

La Francesa, Barraca, 37
Lala Ari

La Esperanza, Real
N. Castella

Hotel de Madrid, Magullenes, 36
Juan Trapaga

La Perla del Oceano, Calle de Carriedo (Quiapo)
M. de Ocampo

FONDAS Ú HOTELES.

Fonda "La Catalana," Calle del Beaterio

Fonda "El Universo," Calle de Palacio, 12

Fonda "Francesa de Lala Ari," Barraca

Fonda "El Zaragozano," Parage de la Paz

Fonda "Hotel de Madrid," Manila, Magallanes, 36

CAFES.

Cafe "El Suizo," Plaza de Sta. Cruz

Cafe "La Esperanza," Real, 21

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 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. The port is as yet neither properly buoyed nor lighted, but measures are being taken to this end, and in September, 1884, a light was established on the Siete Pecados.

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 an 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 pina, 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 until 1882 been a Government monopoly which had to be sold at a fixed price, it has been greatly neglected and is of poor quality. Improvement in the cultivation may now be expected. 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 250 miles distant from Manila.

Iloilo has greatly increased in importance of late years. The chief article of export is sugar, of which 93,750 tons were shipped in 1883, chiefly to the United States. The export has doubled itself during the last years. 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.

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.

The imports in 1882 reached a value of $1,198,594, and the exports $3,416,769.

DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

GOBIERNO POLITICO Y MILITAR.

Gobernador—Miguel Rodriguez Aguilar
Auxiliares de Fomento—V. Gay, F. Gomez, E. Moriñigo

ALCALDIAS MAYORES.

Juez—J. M. Llaser
Promotor Fiscal—M. Torres } Iloilo
Notario—M. G. Medina

Juez—V. Para
Promotor Fiscal—F. Lamas } Pototan
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 Ory
Ayudante—

SEMINARIO CONCILIAR DE JARO.

Rector—S. Servallonga
Vice Rector—J. Miralda
Procurador—J. Jaime
Catedraticos—F. Sacz, 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. Cura 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. Donelan, M Laberdure, E. Brias

INFERMERIA 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.
Capitan—P. Garcia Gutierrez
Tenientes—L. Garcia Iberico, E. Chabran Lopez
Alfereces—A. Camino, E. Morales

GUARDIA CIVIL.
Comandante—M. Castellon
Capitan—M. Garcia

VAPORES.
"Cabanbanan," Capitan E. Inchausticta
"Lola," Capitan A. Sesma
"Aquila," Capitan F. Echavarria

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.
Vice-Consul—

GERMANY.
Vice-Consul—F. Luchsinger (absent)
Acting Vice-Consul—J. R. Steger

UNITED STATES.
Acting Vice-Consul—J. C. Tyler, Jr.

ITALY.
Consular Agent—

PORTUGAL.
Consul—Claudio Lopez

Insurances.

Austen & Co., agents—
London Assurance Corporation

Ker & Co., agents—
Union Marine Insurance Co., Limited

Loney, Robert, agent—
Lloyd's

Luchsinger & Co., agents—
Java Sea & Fire Insurance Company
Queen Insurance Company
Hamburg Magdeburg Fire Insce. Co.

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.

Smith, Bell & Co., agents—
Netherlands India Sea & Fire Insce. Co.
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited
Imperial Fire Office
Commercial Union Assurance Co.

Banks.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
John McNab, agent
T. Jacinto

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China
W. H. Young, agent
F. Zarandin, clerk

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

Badal, J., trader

Balea, J., chemist and druggist

Barlow & Wilson, consulting engineers and engineering agents
J. C. G. Wilson, signs per pro.

Bautista, A. J., carriage keeper

Benedicto, J., trader

Benedicto, E., trader

Bermejo, V. M., timber merchant

Bischoff & Co., J. J., merchants, watchmakers, &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

Escassi, E. G., Viuda de, imprenta

Fabrice, E., chemist and druggist

Gerona, B., trader

Gomez, José, physician

Gonsalez, L., photographer

Gonsalez, A., trader

Habana, M., trader

Hernaez, J , trader

Higgin, Jos. L. B., timber merchant

Hilado, C., trader

Hoskyn & Co., merchants
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
John Brown
C. S. T. Martin
J. Gray
F. Escribano

La Iloz, H., merchant

Ledesena, P., merchant

Ledesma, F., trader

Lizarraga, T., merchant

Luchsinger & Co., merchants
Federico Luchsinger (absent)
J. R. Steger
Henry Streiff
R. Luchsinger
C. Hoesli

Macgibbon, Thomas, merchant

Mahometano, D., timber merchant

Mañano, Ruperto, medical practitioner

Mapa, V., solicitor

Marin, P., sugar manufacturer

Matti, F. G., watchmaker, Calle Real

Melliza, C., auctioneer

Navegaute, M., engineer and boilermaker

Oppen, E. G., trader

Ordax, Sabino, medical practitioner

Orozco, P., hatmaker

Ortin, F., carriage builder

Ortiz, J., trader

Panadé, F., timber merchant

Panez, S., trader

Peccio, M., trader

Peele, Hubbell & Co., merchants
Ogden E. Edwards (absent)
R. D. Turner
R. A. Lane
J. C. Tyler, Jr.
C. F. Tyler
W. J. Kent
F. Vital

Perez & Acha, commission agents and general storekeepers, agents for Messrs. Larrinaga & Co.
Pedro J. Perez
Marcos de Acha
A. de Acha
R. Velasco

Pineda, C., solicitor

Preciado, T., wine merchant

"La Puerta del Sol"
J. F. Ramirez
R. Olaguer
M. Cruz
T. Belan

Ramirez & Co., F., merchants
F. Ramirez

Ramos, C., sugar manufacturer

Regalado, J. trader

Robles, Z., milliner

Reyna, J., foundry
J. Reyna
J. Anderson, engineer
J. Withayn

Robles, Z., veterinary surgeon

Rodrigues, A., trader

Roensch, A., hatmaker
J. Hagemann, manager
O. Sievers

Saez, T., trader

San Augustine, J., carriage builder

Servando, S., trader

Sitchon, M., trader

Sitchon, S., trader

Smith, Bell & Co., merchants
W. S. Fyfe
G. Shelmerdine
F. S. Jones
Andres Martinez

Stevenson & Co., W. F., merchants
E. Sutcliffe
E. M. Zeller

Withome, W., engineer

Yulo, T., trader

Zaroga, Y., sugar manufacturer

Zobel, J., chemist and druggist
Fr. Benavent
Fr. Cacho

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. In 1882 the imports were valued at $39,932, and the exports at $2,677,217. In 1883, 105,068 piculs of hemp were shipped, valued at $1,132,633; this export is the lowest during the last six years, with the exception of 1879. The export of sugar was 371,488 piculs, valued at $1,764,568. 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. 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

UNITED STATES.
Consular Agent—C. R. B. Pickford

ITALY.
Consular Agent—C. R. B. Pickford

GERMANY.
Vice-Consul—Neil Macleod (absent)
Acting Vice-Consul—H. A. Macleod

Insurances.

Macleod & Co., agents—
- Royal Fire & Life Insurance Company
- Guardian Assurance Company
- Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ld.
- Yangtsze Insurance Association
- London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company
- German Lloyd's and Fortuna Marine Insurance Co.

Smith, Jas., sub-agent
- Northern Assurance Company

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"

Birchal, Robinson & Co., merchants
- N. J. Robinson
- W. D. Wentworth
- B. Reyes
- F. Aboites
- J. Borres
- V. Ocampo

Escondrillas, D., architect

Ferral y Mateo, F., medical practitioner

Gonzalez, Victor, perfume and essence dealer

Jahrling, Viuda de, naval storekeeper
Guillermo Cornilsen
Viuda de Jährling
F. Grein

MacLeod & Co., merchants
H. A. Macleod
J. B. M. Macleod
H. Ewart
V. Segovia
A. Ruiz

Ocampo, Valentin E. de, wine merchant
R. Tarrosay Minatay, 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
W. W. Thomson
J. N. Sidebottom
J. Naño
E. Ferral, Jr.
G. Reyes
P. S. Camara

Smith, James, commission agent
A. Buchanan
L. Español

Velozo, B., merchant
B. Velozo
R. Velozo
S. W. Monalits

PORAC PAMPANGA.

Petel, A. & A., sugar estate owners
A. Petel, senior
A. Petel, junior

BOHOL.

Peilicer, Eugenio, merchant and agriculturist

Reyes, J. J., merchant
Juan José Reyes
S. Simon, bookkeeper
E. Circulado, godown keeper

BORNEO.

After Australia this island is the largest in the world. It extends from about 7 deg. N. to 4 deg. S. latitude, and from 109 deg. to 118 E. longitude. Its length is about 750 miles, its greatest breadth 600 miles, and its average breadth is estimated at 350 miles. Its vast interior consists of almost impenetrable forests, which teem with animal life, but are sparsely populated by man. The soil is fertile, and in some parts near the coast the land is marshy and well adapted for the cultivation of sago. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1526, and they as well as the Spaniards, Dutch, and English formed settlements on different parts of the coast, but none of these were long maintained. The Dutch claim sovereignty over the greater part of the south and west of the island, along the coast of which they maintain establishments; the territories of the British North Borneo Company, the Sultan of Brunei, and the Rajah of Sarawak extend over and along the north and north-eastern coast. The native states are insignificant and in a backward condition. The total population of Borneo is roughly estimated at 3,000 000. The productions are many and varied, and its mineral resources believed to be great. The Chinese, who have been settled in most Bornean towns for generations, conduct all the trading operations. The country generally is in an undeveloped condition. The natives are of the Malayan type, and are, as a rule, indolent and wanting in enterprise.

SARAWAK.

The territory of Sarawak comprises an area of about 40,000 square miles, with a population of about 280,000, composed of various races. It is situated on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, is intersected by many rivers navigable for a considerable distance inland, and commands about 380 miles of coast line. The sovereignty of the district from Tanjong Datu to the entrance of the Samaharan island was obtained from the Sultan of Brunei in the year 1842 by Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. In 1861, a second cession was obtained, from the Sultan of Brunei, of all the rivers and land from the Samarahan river to Kadurong point; and in 1882 a third cession was obtained of one hundred miles of coast line and all the country and rivers that lie between Kadurong point and the Baram river, including about three miles of coast on the north-east side of the latter. The present Rajah, H.H. Charles Johnson Brooke, is a nephew of Sir James Brooke, and was born 3rd June, 1829, succeeded 1868, married 1869. His heir—the Rajah Mudah—Charles Vyner Brooke, was born 26th September, 1874.

The country produces diamonds, gold, silver, antimony, quicksilver, coal, gutta-percha, india-rubber, canes, rattans, camphor, beeswax, birdsnests, sago, pepper and gambier. The principal towns, are:—Kuching, the capital of Sarawak, situated on the Sarawak river, about 23 miles from its mouth, in latitude 1 deg. 32 min. N., longitude 110 deg. 28 min. E. (approximate). Claude Town, the principal town and fort in the Baram river, is about 60 miles inland. Bintulu, situate at the mouth of the Muka river, is famous for its sago. Oya, which lies about 1½ miles up the Oya river; and Matu, about 5 miles up the Matu river, are both noted for their sago. Sibu is situated about 60 miles, Kanowit about 100 miles, and Kapit about 160 miles up the Rejang river. Rejang village, at the mouth of Rejang river, is noted for its Bilian (iron wood) works. Kabong is situated at the mouth of the Kalaka river. Saribas lies about 80 miles up the river of the same name, and has a tidal wave or bore. Simanggang is about 60 miles up the Batang Lugar river, and also has a bore. Simunjan is situated about 18 miles up the Cadona river, where the Government work a coal mine.

The revenue for 1883 was $271,117,96, and the expenditure $270,752.40. The value of the imports in 1883 was $1,827,582; that of the exports $1,8)4,392. The principal sources of revenue are the opium, gambling, arrack, and pawn farms, producing in 1883 $127,605.92, as against $117,458.02 in 1882.

Harbour, buoy, and light dues:—Three cents per ton, payable on arrival, and chargeable to all vessels of 5 tons and upwards.

The taxes levied are:—Exemption tax, $2 per annum per man, payable by Malays; $1.00, or one pasu of rice, per annum per door, payable by Sea Dyaks; $3.00 per annum for every family of Land Dyaks, young bachelors paying $1.50. The total amount of Dyak and Malay revenue for the year 1883 was $50,970.11. The stamp duties are:—On all receipts and paid bills above $5, on bills of sale, on all agreements, and on bills of lading or mates' receipts, 3 cents.

IMPORT DUTIES—(Total for 1883, $19,786.49).

Java Tobacco, per basket	$ 2.00	Free in Sarawak Proper.	
Palembang, do., per picul	10.00		
Chinese, do., per case	3.00		
Other, do., per picul	10.00		
Salt, per koyan			$20.00
Gin, per case of 15 bottles			1.20
Spirits, per dozen			0.50

EXPORT DUTIES—(Total for 1883, $29,788.72).

Beeswax, $2 per picul.
Birdsnests, 15 cents per catty good, and 5 per cent. on value of inferior.
Camphor, 5 per cent. on value.
Canes, 50 cents per 1,000.
Rattans, 10 cents per picul.
Gutta-percha, $3 per picul.
India-rubber, $3 per picul.
Sago, Raw, $4 per koyan.
Sago Flour, 2½ per cent. on value.
Gambier, 10 cents per picul.
Pepper, 20 cents per picul.

DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT.

Rajah of Sarawak—His Highness Charles Brooke, Commander of the Crown of Italy (absent)
Private Secretary—Reginald Awdry
Aide-de-camp—H. F. Deshon

COMMITTEE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Hon. C. C. Crespigny
Hon. F. R. O. Maxwell
Datu Bandar
Datu Imaum
Abang Mat Kassim
Clerk—C. S. Pearse

SUPREME COUNCIL.

President—His Highness The Rajah
Member—Hon. F. R. O. Maxwell, Resident of Sarawak Proper
do. —Datu Bandar, Haji Bua Hassan
do. —Datu Imaum, Haji Metaim
do. —Abang Mahomad Kassim
do. —Tuan Haji Mahomad Aim
Clerk—Charles S. Pearse

COUNCIL NEGRI, OR GENERAL COUNCIL

President—His Highness The Rajah
Members—The Divisional Residents, the Residents of Districts, the Principal Chiefs of each Residency, E. P. Houghton, M.D.
Chaplain—Venble. Archdeacon Mesney
Clerk—Reginald Awdry

RESIDENCIES.

FIRST DIVISION, OR SARAWAK PROPER, comprising—Kuching, Paku, Sadong, Lundu, and Simatan.
Resident 1st class—Hon. F. R. O. Maxwell
Officer in Charge of Upper Sarawak—C. A. Bampfylde
Magistrate Court of Requests—R. V. Awdry
Extra Officer—E. H. Williams
Cadet—R. K. Phillipps
do. —J. B. Douglas
Writers—Choon Quee, Kin Chong, Peter Middleton, Ju Hoon

SECOND DIVISION, comprising—Rejang, Batang Lupar, Saribas, and Kaluka.
Resident 2nd class—Brooke Low
do. —H. F. Deshon
Magistrate—T. Wentworth Falconer
Cadet—F. F. D. Cox
do. —R. W. Martin
Clerks—Shaliong Mowe, F. de Rozario, Henry Lees, Simon Than

THIRD DIVISION, comprising—Baram, Bintulu, Muka, and Oya.
Resident 1st class—Hon. C. C. de Crespiny
do. 2*nd do.*—G. Gueritz
do. *do.* —G. Pratt Barlow
Magistrate—F. S. Drage
Extra Officer—Daubeny
do. —E. Somerville
Cadet—C. Hose
Clerks—Usman, Sin Jew, Japar
do. —G. Rodrigues

Government Departments.

SUPREME COURT, KUCHING.

Judge—H.H. The Rajah
do. —Hon. F. R. O. Maxwell
Assistant Judge—Charles S. Pearse
do. —The Datu Bandar
do. —The Datu Imaum
do. —Abang Mahomad Kassim
Clerk—E. C. Leicester
Malay Writer and Interpreter—Inchi Bakar bin Boyong
Chinese Writer and Interpreter—Choo Lee Ann
This Court is held every Monday.

GENERAL AND POLICE COURT, KUCHING.

Magistrate—Hon. F. R. O. Maxwell
Assistant Magistrate—The Datu Bandar
do. —The Datu Imaum
do. —Abang Mahomad Kassim
Sup. of Police—Q. A. Buck
Clerk—E. C. Leicester
This Court is held every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

COURT OF REQUESTS, KUCHING.

Magistrate—Reginald Awdry
do. —Abang Mahomad Kassim
Clerk—E. C. Leicester
This Court is held every Wednesday.

BANKRUPTCY COURTS.

Established in Kuching, Muka, and Sibu, each being similarly constituted, viz.:—
Presidents—Senior European Officer of the district
Assistant Judges—Principal Magistrate and Three delegated natives

CUSTOMS.

Superintendent—
Collectors—Inchi Bakar bin Boyong, and Inchi Omar

THE DATUS' COURT, KUCHING.

Chief Judge—The Datu Bandar
Judges—The Datu Imam, Abang Mahomad Kassim, The Tuan Hakim, The Tuan Belal

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Officer in charge—
Clerk—A. E. Lange

LIGHT HOUSES.

At Tanjong Po, Tanjong Sirik, Muka river, and Tanjong Kadurong

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Principal Medical Officer—E. P. Houghton, M.D., L.R.C.P.
Second Medical Officer—C. M. G. Storie, M.B.
Assistants—J. Kay Tye, J. Kee Wat, H. Ah Shin
Coroner for Sarawak Proper—R. V. Awdry

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, SARAWAK RANGERS.

Commandant—H. W. Peck, (acting)
Instructor of Gunnery—John Nottle
Active force of 250 men.

NAVAL DEPARTMENT.

Screw gunboat "Aline," 2 guns.
P. S. "Adeh"
Engineer—J. Mathie
Brigantine "Black Diamond"
Screw despatch boat "Lorna Doone"
Screw launch "Ghita," 1 gun.
Screw launches "Young Harry," "Firefly," and "Bujang Baram."

POST AND SHIPPING OFFICE.
Postmaster—Reginald Awdry
Harbour Master—Reginald Awdry
Clerk—W. H. Sinclair
do. —W. Smith
do. —Hian Chong

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
Printer—D. J. Rodrigues

PRISON AND POLICE DEPARTMENT.
Superintendent—Q. A. Buck
Gaoler—Chandakabakus

PUBLIC WORKS AND PRISON LABOUR DEPARTMENT.
Superintendent Public Works—Adrian O. Sulivan
Superintendent Roads—Wm. Henderson
do. —O. Ricketts
do. —L. Peake

STORE DEPARTMENT.
Storekeeper—A. E. Lange
Issuer of Stores—Awang Seman

TREASURY.
Treasurer—Charles S. Pearse
Accountant—R. M. McKenzie
Cashier—B. Hock Kee

AGENTS FOR GOVERNMENT.
London—Borneo Co., Limited, 28, Fenchurch Street
Singapore—A. L. Johnston & Co.

H. B. M. CONSULATE.
Consul—Hon. W. H. Treacher
Vice-Consul—John Hardie

Merchants, Trades, &c.

Bilian Timber Works, Rejang Village
Wing Chong Seng, Kong Song Tak, Yut Nam

Billiard Rooms and Bowling Alleys
"Sarawak Club"
Chinese

Borneo Co., Limited, Kuching, Sarawak; Head Office: 28, Fenchurch Street, London; and at Manchester, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Siam
Agents in Sarawak for—
Lloyd's
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., London
Sarawak and Singapore Steamship Co., Limited
Sarawak Government Coal Mines
Sarawak Government Str. *Adeh*
John Hardie, manager
E. J. Smith, assistant
C. G. R. Storie, medical officer
Thos. Smith, clerk
L. Kon-end
F. Ah Lan, cashier

Brick, Tile, and Pottery Works
Swee Guan, Seng Soon, Hong Heng, proprietors

Coal Depôts, (Government) at Pinding and Kuching

Cocoanut Estates—
Matang: L. Peake, proprietor
Tatang Island: H.H. The Rajah, proprietor
Salak Island: H.H. The Rajah, proprietor
Salak Island: Datu Bandar and others, proprietors
Sampadian Island: A. C. Crookshank, proprietor

Farmers—
Opium—Ghee Soon & Co., chop Ghee Tiam Tye
Spirits—Ghee Soon & Co., chop Ghee Soon Chan
Gambling—Ghee Soon & Co., chop Ghee Seng Ang
Pawn—Hok Heng

Gambier and Pepper Gardens in Sarawak Proper

Gold Works—
In Upper Sarawak, at Bau and Paku
In Batang Lupar, at Marup

Lithographic Press
Inchi Boyong, proprietor

Mines—
Antimony Mines, Busau and Bidi
H. H. Everett, superintendent
Alex. Moir, assistant
D. McCreath, engineer
Kop Kim Eng

Quicksilver Mines, Tegora and Gading
H. H. Everett, superintendent
A. Allison, miner
Chin Fook Ngyan, clerk
Gold and Silver Mines, Bau
A. J. Shannon, superintendent and metallurgist
B. Hay, miner

Sadong Coal Mine
Walter McFarlane, superintendent
A. Cameron, engineer

Sago Flour Manufactories, Kuching
Ghee Soon & Co., Swee Ghee & Co., Ong Ewe Hai & Co., Tong Ngee An & Co., Tiong Bee & Co., Soon Seng & Co.

"Sarawak Gazette"
C. A. Bampfylde, editor
D. J. J. Rodrignes, printer

Sarawak and Singapore Steamship Co., Limited
Agents in Sarawak—The Borneo Co., Limited
Agents in Singapore—Lim Lan & Co.
S.S. "Ranee," 378 Tons Reg., 99 H.P.-
Commander—W. Joyce
Chief Officer—J. Eberwein
do. Engineer—D. Grant
Second do. —R. Constable

Storekeepers, Kuching
Tamki Karsah
do. Remis and son
Seng Hong Chan

Wine and Spirit Sellers, Kuching
Ghee Soon & Co., and Kim Heng

Schools.

Mission School (S.P.G.), Kuching.
Master—H. Wood
do. (Chinese)—Fhoo Nyen Thiam, Ha Ah Yang

Sabu School, Undup
Rev. W. Howell

Banting School
Principal—Rev. John Perham
Teacher—Chin Ah Fook

Government Free School, Kuching.
Master (Chinese)—Fhoo Nyen Thiam
do. (English)—Chin Fook Ngyan
do. (Malay)—Inchi Sawal

Ecclesiastical.

See of Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak, Founded, 6th August, 1855.
Bishop of Singapore, Labuan, and Sarawak—The Rt. Rev. G. F. Hose, D.D.
Archdeacon of Sarawak, and Government Chaplain—Venble. W. R. Mesney
Stations of Missionaries (S.P.G.)
St. Thomas' Church, Kuching
The Bishop
Archdeacon Mesney, chaplain
Ha Ah Yang, catechist
H. J. Poncelet, choir master
H. Wood, school master
Christ Church, Lundu—Rev. J. L. Zehnder
Chapel at Sadamak—Rev. J. L. Zehnder
Chapel at Merdang—Archdeacon Mesney
St. James's Church, Quop—Rev. C. W. Fowler, Rev. Ah Luk; Chapel at Batuk
St. Paul's Church, Banting—Rev. J. Perham, Rev. M. J. Bywater
St. Augustin's Church, Sebetan—Rev. J. Perham, Rev. M. J. Bywater; Chapels at Saribas
St. Luke's Church, Undup—Rev. J. Perham, Rev. W. Howell; Chapels at Klassen and Paku

Roman Catholic Mission.

Served by Missionaries from St. Joseph's College at Mill Hill, London, N. W.
The Very Rev. Thomas Jackson, Prefect Apostolic, Superior, Labuan
Rev. A. Heideggar, St. Joseph's, Kuching
Rev. E. Dunn, St. Francis Xavier's, Rejang river
Rev. A. Keizer, Francis Xavier's, Rejang river

LABUAN.

This the smallest British Colony in Asia was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, and taken possession of in 1848. It is situated on the north-west coast of Borneo in latitude 5 deg. 16 min. N., and longitude 115 deg. 15 min. E. It has an area of 30¼ square miles, and is about six miles from the Borneo coast. Although Labuan possesses a fine port, has extensive coal deposits, and by situation seemed likely to become a depot for the trade of the north coast of Borneo, it has only partially fulfilled the expectations formed of it The produce of Brunei finds a market in Labuan, but the volume of the trade is small. The value of the imports and exports during the last ten years was as follows:—1874, imports, £89,978; exports, £99,104; 1875, imports, £119,362; exports, £114,332; 1876, imports, £126,594; exports, £112,996; 1877, imports, £149,121; exports, £145,255; 1878, imports, £157,522; exports, £156,616; 1879, imports, £149,530; exports, £168,253; 1880, imports, £167,364; exports, 164,878; 1881, imports, £182,113; exports, £194,904; 1882, imports, £127,314; exports, £133,385; 1883, imports, £77,415; exports, £81,939. There are three sago manufactories on the island, where the raw material is converted into flour, for export chiefly to Singapore. The Government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, and a nominated Legislative Council. Since 1871 there has been no military garrison, but an armed police force is maintained instead. The population is slightly under 6,000, of whom the bulk are Malays. The Chinese, who number over a thousand, are the chief traders, and most of the industries of the island are in their hands. The European population, under twenty in number, consist mainly of Government officials. The revenue is chiefly derived from the farming out of licenses to sell tobacco, spirits, opium, and fish.

DIRECTORY.

Legislative Council.

President—The Administrator
Members—W. H. Treacher, A. S. Hamilton, Hon. A. K. Leys

Official Residents.

Administrator—P. Leys (absent)
Acting Administrator—W. H. Treacher
Private Secretary—A. K. Leys
Treasurer—Hon. A. S. Hamilton, Lieut. R.N.
Apothecary—Richard Wilson
Gaoler—Henry Holkar
Chief Constable—Christopher Boyd

British Consulate General.

Borneo.

Consul General—P. Leys (absent)
Acting do. —W. H. Treacher

Non-Official Residents.

Cowie Brothers, commission agents
W. C. Cowie
A. Cowie

A. H. Everett

R. Armstrong

The Muara Coal Company.

Mines in Brunei, 22 miles from Labuan,
Agents—Cowie Bros.
Manager at Mines—W. C. Cowie
Accountant—E. Rose
Asst. Manager—J. L. Gray
Clerk—Laddy
Superintendents—Inchis Sappar, Jamerdi, Dolah

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The territory of Sabah, situated at the northern end of the island of Borneo, contains an area of some 20,000 square miles and has a coast line of about 500 miles. The indigenous population is estimated to number about 150,000, located chiefly on the West coast. It is composed principally of an inoffensive race known as Dusuns, who live a quiet lazy life, subsisting on rice, tapioca, bananas, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and the like, cultivation of which makes the smallest call on their energies. The chief geographical feature in the territory is the mountain of Kina Balu, nearly 14,000 feet high. A large lake until lately shown on all maps of Borneo has been proved to have no existence. The principal rivers on the West coast are those of Kimanis, Papar, and Pandassan; on the East there are the Kina-Batangan, Labuk, Sibuku, Paitan, Sugut, Sigalind, Sigama and many others. The best harbours are those of Gaya on the West coast, Kudat on the North, and Sandakan and Timbun Mata on the East.

The climate is particularly pleasant for the tropics; the days are rarely very hot, while a blanket is often required at night; and in many places, particularly on the East coast, very little inconvenience is experienced from insect pests, such as mosquitoes and the like. Hurricanes, earthquakes, and other natural disturbances are unknown. The seas are teeming with fish, and the prospects of an export trade in dried and salted fish are encouraging. The fact of the country, especially in the neighbourhood of Sandakan, being very sparsely inhabited offers particular facilities for planters as preventing any chance of complications with the natives, while the harbour lying almost directly in the track of the Australian steamers, it is hoped that large quantities of sugar, pepper, cocoa, sago, &c. may be grown for direct shipment to Sydney, Adelaide, and other ports. Several thousand acres have been applied for already in the neighbourhood of Sandakan, chiefly for the cultivation of sugar. Amongst the zoological productions of Sabah are to be noted elephants, rhinoceros, deer of three kinds, buffalo (*Bos Ghaur* as well as *Bos Banleng* probably), pigs, bears, &c. There are pythons of 20 feet and upwards in length, but other snakes, particularly poisonous varieties, are very rare. Of game birds there are a few, Argus, Fire back, and Bulwer pheasants, three sorts of partridges, many pigeons and doves, snipe and quail.

Kudat, the principal seat of residence of His Excellency the Governor, is situated in Marudu Bay at the extreme north of the territory, and was selected on account of its central situation giving command of both coasts. It is but newly opened, and it is expected that a good deal of the trade of Palawan as well as that of its own district will be attracted to it.

Elopura, in the magnificent harbour of Sandakan, is the chief place of trade. The imports include cloth, rice, hardware, manufactured goods of all kinds, opium, Chinese tobacco, Chinese coarse crockery, matches, biscuits (a great many biscuits are consumed by the numerous produce collecting parties up country), oil, sugar, &c. The chief exports from Sabah are rattans, gutta-percha, india-rubber, birdsnests, seed pearls, trepang, sharksfins, camphor, tortoiseshell, dried cuttle fish, beeswax, and other natural products. These are brought in from the numerous rivers, the neighbouring Sulu Archipelago, &c. It is an interesting fact that both the exports and imports have almost doubled every year by year since the occupation of the country six years ago, and it was estimated the revenue of 1884 would be 40 per cent. higher than that of 1883.

The territory of Sabah was acquired from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu by cession for a small annual payment in 1879-80, and the British North Borneo Company was incorporated by Royal Charter on the 1st November, 1881.

DIRECTORY.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 7th November, 1881.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, LONDON.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., chairman
James Brand, Esq. (Messrs. Harvey, Brand & Co.)
John Cunliffe, Esq.
Alfred Dent, Esq.. Managing Director
John D. Dewhurst, Esq. (Messrs. G. & R. Dewhurst)
The Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone
Admiral Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B.
Richard B. Martin, Esq., M.P. (Messrs. Martin & Co.)
Rear-Admiral R. C. Mayne, C.B.
Philip A. Myburgh, Esq., Q.C.
Secretary—Benjamin T. Kindersley
Offices—11, Old Broad St., London, E.C.

H.E. the Hon. William Hood Treacher, Governor and Commander-in-chief
D. D. Daly, private secretary
Woo-Lai-Woon, Chinese interpreter

EAST COAST RESIDENCY SANDAKAN.

W. B. Pryer, Resident of the East Coast
A. Cook, treasurer and auditor general
G. Hewett, assistant resident (absent)
S. E. Dalrymple, secretary to the residency
H. Ward, cadet (absent)
J. Walker, M.B., principal medical officer
H. Walker, acting commissioner of lands
R. McEwan, postmaster
J. Sampson, acting supt. of public works
E. R. Conner, Lieut., R.N., postmaster and marine surveyor
J. C. Hesse, cashier
T. H. Lloyd, assistant surveyor
J. Harper, do.
E. Jeffreys, do.
T. Mantell, do.
J. Robertson, do.
F. Fernandez, do.
J. MacLean, saw mill manager
P. F. J. Marcus, chief clerk, Resident's office
L. E. Neubronner, clerk of the Court
E. N. M. Ashness, clerk public works dpt.
T. W. Allen, storekeeper and harbour master's assistant
Van Eyke, draftsman
Sheik Ahmat, clerk, custom house
Swee Hymn, clerk, treasury
D. Schryne, assistant storekeeper
E. J. Pronck, second clerk, magistrate's Court
Tai Sing, clerk, Sub-Resident's office
Imaum Habib Abdul Rahman, magistrate of Native Courts
Hadjee Dato Mohamed Asserudeen, native magistrate

RESIDENTS.

Garland & Co., W. F., surveyors, civil engineers, and contractors
W. F. Garland (Johore)
E. E. Abrahamson
S. Hardy-Harris
H. S. Roosmale
D. van Ardenne, manager Sabah Mutual Supply Association
Carapiet
B. C. De Lissa
G. L. Harrison
A. Henry
A. Keasbury, surveyor
H. H. Lange, clerk, Chinese S. L. F. Co.
J. Morrison, manager Chinese Sabah Land Farming Co., and agent North China Insurance Co., and Union Insurance Society
A. O. Sachse, civil engineer
W. Walters, owner of S.S. "Vigilant"
F. G. Wickham, manager of "Beatrice" Estate

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Very Rev. Thos. Jackson, prefect apostolic, Superior, Labuan

Rev. A. Prenger, St. Mary's
Rev. B. Punleider, do.
Rev. D. Kilty, Papar

SILAM.

F. G. Callaghan, magistrate in charge, Darvel Bay
L. B. von Donop, superintendent of agriculture
W. B. Wait, medical officer
Nakoda Gomba, native chief

WEST COAST RESIDENCY
KUDAT.

E. P. Gueritz, Assistant Resident in charge
W. R. Flint, magistrate and cadet
J. J. L. Wheatley, medical officer
J. M. Purdon, assistant commissioner of lands
W. H. Smith, clerk of works
M. D. Nahapiet, clerk of court
T. J. Keaughran, Government printer
F. Bayley, manager Rest house

North Borneo Constabulary.

A. M. de Fontaine, chief inspector in charge
48 Sikh constables
16 Native non commissioned officers
78 Constables

GAYA.

G. L. Davies, Assistant Resident
J. W. Wilson, sub-treasurer
Teo Keng Siew, clerk

PAPAR.

R. McE. Little, cadet in charge
Mahomet Seh, clerk

KIMANIS.

J. E. G. Wheatley, in charge

Commercial Agents B. N. B. Co.

Hongkong—Birley & Co.
Amoy—Russell & Co.
Shanghai—Alfred Dent & Co.
Singapore—A. L. Johnston & Co.
Labuan—Ching Hee & Co.
Brunei—Capitan Tummonggong Kim-Swee
Calcutta—Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.
Ceylon—W. D. Gibbon
Colombo—J. M. Robertson & Co.
Galle—Clark, Spence & Co.
Madras—Arbuthnot & Co.

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 seven large provinces, comprising in all twenty 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, and Hatien. The 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 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 several 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 Cochieu, 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. In 1883 the export of this grain reached 8,635,200 piculs, equal to 514,000 tons, which is the largest figure ever reached and about 2,600,000 piculs over the export of the previous year. 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 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 wildcock, 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 have the largest proportion of the trade in their hands. The budget of the colony shows a healthy expansion, and there is a substantial reserve fund in the treasury. The two principal sources of revenue are opium, spirits, tonnage dues, export duty on rice, capitation tax, &c.

The Government of French Cochin-China is administered by a civil Governor appointed from Paris, who is assisted by a Privy Council composed of all the Heads

of Departments as official members and two unofficial members. The Colonial Council, some of the members of which are elected by the residents, consists of sixteen members, four of whom are natives. In the various arrondissements, moreover, councils have lately been introduced composed entirely of natives. The towns of Saigon and Cholon are ruled by Municipal Councils, the members of which bodies are partly French and partly native. The Chamber of Commerce at Saigon is also an official body elected by the merchants and traders, and is composed of French, foreigners, and Chinese.

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 building, as are also the Arsenal, Barracks, and Artillery parc. A stately 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 are several rice-mills in Saigon and Cholon. There are also steam brick-yards in each town. Cholon is the granary of the colony, and its commercial activity is enormous. There is an iron floating dock, and a new one was completed at the Arsenal in August, 1881, but sunk on the 1st September following 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 Cholon, principally inhabited by Chinese traders, is four miles distant from Saigon, and its population may be set down at 70,000. It is connected with Saigon by a steam tramway.

The M. M. steamers call twice a month at Saigon on their homeward and outward trips. Easy communication is afforded with the principal towns of the interior by subsidized mail steamers, and a railway to Mytho is almost completed. All the principal towns of French Cochin-China possess telegraphic communication, and a sub-marine cable unites the colony with Singapore, Hongkong, Haiphong, &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, *Le Saigonnais* appears twice a week, and *Le Trompette* is published weekly.

The foreign trade of Saigon, which is practically that of the whole colony, amounted in 1883 to a value of $28,224,872; the exports being $15,937,852, and the imports $12,237,020. Of the exports rice figures for $12,326,842 (8,648,243 piculs). The bulk of the trade is carried on with Hongkong and Singapore. Of the imports, $3,791,434 came from Singapore, $4,803,835 from Hongkong and China, and $1,808,324 from France. Cotton goods account for $1,767,979 of the imports, silk piece goods for $1,407,664, and opium for $371,050. Of the cotton goods only $4,515 were of French origin. In 1883, 524 vessels, aggregating 564,688 tons, cleared from the port, of which 239 vessels of 227,902 tons were British.

A new tariff has been proposed, which, if adopted, will destroy the freedom of the port. Hitherto the duties have been limited to spirits, arms, and ammunition, but under the new tariff nearly all imports will be subject to heavy duty; imports from France and Algeria, however, would get a rebate of 60 per cent. The export duty on rice and paddy by foreign ships would be 27 cents; to France and French colonies 18 cents, and to the latter by French ships 15 cents. Light dues are fixed at 10 cents, and the tonnage dues on foreign vessels at 40 cents, French vessels being exempt.

PLAN
DE LA VILLE
DE
SAIGON
(COCHINCHINE)

Echelle de 0,001 pour 12m. (1/12000)

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 Metres 1000

25 15

1. Palais du Gouvernement
2. Château d'eau et puits hydrostatique
3. Evêché
4. Collège Indigène
5. Cathedrale
6. Mess des Officiers
7. Imprimerie Nationale
8. Trésor
9. Poste aux lettres
10. Enregistrement et Domaines
11. Cadastre
12. Gendarmerie
13. Prison centrale
14. Palais de Justice
15. Hotel du Procureur Général
16. Service des Travaux publics
17. Télégraphe
18. Hôtel du Directeur de l'Intérieur
19. Direction de l'Intérieur
20. Collège d'Adran
21. Magasins et Ateliers des Travaux publics
22. id. du Service local
23. id. à pétrole
24. Justice de Paix
25. Direction du Port de Commerce
26. Ecole Stagiaire
27. Bureaux de l'Immigration
28. Postes de Police

Route Stratégique de Cholon à Saigon
Sentier
Route Haute de Cholon à Saigon
Chô-Dui
Rizières
Rizieres
Cau-Ong-Lanh
Marais Boresse
Jardin de la Ville
Rue Chasseloup-Laubat
Rue Mac-Mahon
Rue Pellerin
Rue Nationale
Rue Sohier
Rue de la Citadelle
Rue Bayard
Rue Thabert
Rue Nemesis
Rue Boresse
Rue Marchaise
Rue Bourdais
Rue Lefèvre
Rue Dayot
Rue d'Adran
Rue Olivier
Rue Vannier
Rue Filippini
Rue Taberd
Rue Catinat
Rue Paul Blanchy
Rue Frère Louis
Rue Richaud
Rue Jaccaréo
Rue Testard du Cosquer
Rue Lagrandière
Rue Hamelin
Rue Filleul des Pallières
Rue Legrand de la Liraye
Rue Vassoigne
Rue Barbé
Rue Amiral Roze
Rue Amiral Page
Rue Amiral Rieunier
Rue Amiral Dupré
Rue Amiral Pallu
Rue Amiral Charner
Rue Amiral Courbet
Rue Amiral Testard
Rue Amiral Bonard
Rue Amiral Roussin
Rue Amiral Hamelin
Rue Amiral Lagrandière
Rue Amiral Jaccaréo
Rue Amiral Testard du Cosquer
Rue Amiral Filippini
Rue Amiral Taberd
Rue Amiral Catinat
Rue Amiral Paul Blanchy
Rue Amiral Frère Louis
Rue Amiral Richaud
Rue Amiral Vassoigne
Rue Amiral

DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

Governor—H.E. Charles Thomson. O*
Aide-de-Camp—Delaschamps
Officers of Ordnance—Follet, Luce

Governor's Office.

Chief of the Cabinet and Secretary of Embassy—A. Klobukowski *
Private Secretary to the Governor—E. Boyer
First Clerk—Leproux, p.i.
Clerks—Vinson, Lerov, Bachelier
Secretary Interpreter for the Annamite Language—Potteaux

Privy Council.

President—S.E. The Governor
Official Members—Gener l Bouët, Rougon, Nouet, Commander of the Marine Réveillère, Maisonneuve Lacoste
Ordinary Members—G. Jame, Vinson, Michelot, Rivière
Secretary—Laffont (on leave)
Clerk—Groleau, p.i.

Colonial Council.

President—Blanchy
Vice-President—Garcerie
Members—Blancsubé (deputy at Paris), Guerin, Rivière, Carabelli, Jouvet, Jourdan, Reynaud, G. Jame, K. Schroeder, and five Annamites
Secretary—Douville
Interpreters—Potteaux, Aubeaud, Bonet

Direction of the Interior.

Director—E. Béliard (absent)
Acting Director—Nouët
Secretary-General—Landes, p.i.
Clerk—de Montaigiac

First Office.

Chief—Garnier Laroche
Sub-Chief—Dauxais
First Clerk—Igonel
Clerks—Conrandy jr., Rocca, Féraud, Freynet, Fèvre, Bellen, Conrandy sr., Beaumer

Second Office.

Chief—Cayol
Sub-Chief—Hostalot
First Clerk—N . . . .
Clerks—Delliard, Sabathier, Teissier, O'Kelly, Buard, Dupouhet, Carrère, Ozoux

Third Office.

Chief—Torcapel
Sub-Chief—Sellier
First Clerk—Séville
Clerks—de Gaillande, Roussin, Chatelain, Brisse, Outrey, Lecaudey
English Interpreter—Frank Cowie
Interpreter for the Annamite language—Bonet
Commis of Archives and Library—P. Clerc

Fourth Office.

Chief—Neyret, p.i.
Sub-Chief—N . . . .
First Clerk—Steinam
Clerks—Bourdin, Joyeux, Javaud, Picquet, Isidore, Compagnon, Canty, Jacquemain, Sceti

Fifth Office.

Chief—Berre
Sub-Chief—André
First Clerk—N . . . .
Clerks—O'Kelly, Laforgue, Bonifacio, Antonetti, Mortreux, Goursaud

Immigration Office.

Chief—Million
Clerk—Geffroy

Government Officers.

General Commander of the Troops—Bouët
Colonel—Pons
Lieut.-Col.—de Maussion-Miramond
Commander of the Marine—Réveillère
Director of the Marine Artillery—Col. de Poyen Belle Isle
Director of the Gendarmerie—N . . . .
Director of Botanical Gardens—J. B. Pierre (absent), Moquin-Tandon, p.i.

Commission d'Assistance Publique.

The Attorney-General, The Mayor of Saigon, The Chief of the third Office, The Curate of Saigon, Guérin, and a surgeon

Conseil de Defence.

President—His Excellency the Governor
Members—The General Commanding the Troops, Commander of the Marine, Director of the Interior, Director of Artillery

Administration of Marine.

Commissioner—Rougon, chief of the Administrative service

Secretariat.
Gleizes, sub commissioner

Revues.
de Gaillande, chief commissioner
Hèbert, sub-commissioner
Heloury assistant commissioner

Fonds.
Petit d'Hésincourt, sub commissioner
O'Kelly, assistant commissioner

Marine Hospital.
Vassal, chief commissioner
Lamour, assistant commissioner

Inscription Maritime and Marine Equipment Office.
Ibler de St. Hilaire, sub-commissioner

Subsistances.
Hoiram Desruisseaux, sub-commissioner
de Lacoste, Sers, sub-commissioners

Approvisionnements.
Guyomar, chief commissioner
Boulle, Dort, sub-commissioners
Tournié, assist. commissioner

Treasury.
Pillas,* treasurer
Guillaumot, assistant treasurer
Millon, chief accountant
Séguy, Lagnel, Walch, Arnault, assistant treasurers
Costa, Ménétré, de Maison Blanche, Dejoux, Parizet, Stibio, Taupin, Richard, de Verdalle, Masselot, Simondant, Bourdais, Astier, Vie, Vergé, de Champeville, Soulas, Bouillet, La Rivière, Legendre, Court, Sacomant, Daviot, Picavet, Varizat, Augrain, Bouveret, clerks

Administration of Justice.
A. Bert, procureur-général (absent)
Maisonneufve Lacoste, avocat général, procureur-général p.i.
Dargencé, second deputy
Poymiro, do.

First Court of Appeal.
Guy de Ferrières, president
Lasserre, vice president
Bazangeon, Charrier-Jugnet, Dussol, Ducos, Boussion, Boulanger, Papon, Trouette, Durazzo, counsellors

Tribunal of First Instance.
Lejemble, president (absent)
Cuniac, acting president
Barbé, second judge (absent)
Terrier, Sintas, Dessaignes, Lippmann, de Pont Bellanger, deputy judges

Bar of First Instance.
Vuillez, procureur de la Republique
Bouche, deputy

Registrar of the Court of Appeal and of First Instance.
Cléonie, registrar in chief
Canal, Reilhac, Payet, Lacaze, Courregèlonge, Bénard, clerks

Registrar of Archives.
Breilet, registrar
Silva, Gourdier, Saintenoy, Deshameaux, Mahé, Michel, Dain, Legrand, clerks

Police.
Tourillon, inspector at Saigon
Buquet, inspector at Chólon
Albertini, inspector of 1st class at Saigon
Simard, inspector of 2nd class at Saigon
Paté, inspector of 20e arrondissement

Justice of the Peace.
Elie, justice of the peace
Dain, acting do.
Baptiste, registrar
Jacquey, acting registrar

Administration of Native Affairs.
Inspectors—Rheinart, de Champeaux, Silvestre, Nouet, Villard, Parreau
Administrators of 1st class—Aymonier, H. de Verneville, Hector, Henry, Bataille, Nansot, Brière, Nicolaï, Granger, Sandret, Renault
Administrators of 2nd class—Escoubet, Granier, Gaillard, Landes, Fourès, Chavassieux, Bertin-Davesnes, Langlais
Administrators of 3rd class—Navelle, Rougeot, Bonnal, Forestier, Ponchon, Tirant, Lebrun, Bertin, de Barbe, Merlande, Lacote, Bes d'Albaret, Lamothe de Carrier
Stagiaires—Bocquet, Lacan, Lucciana, Vincenti, Laffont, Marcellot, Chénieux, Caffort, Seville

French Interpreters, 1st Class.
Potteaux, interpreter for the Annamite language

Bonnet, Huc, 1st class interpreters
Aubeaud, interpreter
Frank Cowie, interpreter for the English language

Registry of Lands.

Camouilly, chief registrar
Gers des Rivieres, Bonnetête, Thionville, Courteaud, receivers

Survey Office.

Bataille, chief surveyor (absent)

Naval Division of Cochin-China.

"Tilsitt," Flag Ship.

Commodore—Reveillère
Staff Officer—Guiberteau
Paymaster—Imbert

"Alouette," Paddle Gunboat

Captain—Campion
Lieutenant—Simon
Ensigns—Jourden, Gourlaonen
Surgeon—Guegan

"Gogah," Paddle Gunboat.

Commander—Juin

River Gunboats.

"La Framee," Deleschamps, commander
"Escopette," Boitard, commander
"Coutelas," Salaun Penquer, commander
"Sagaie," de Fesigny, commander

Saigon Arsenal.

Taton, engineer, director (absent)
Petit, engineer, director, p.i.

Port de Guerre.

Leroux, navy lieutenant, director

Administration des Contributions Indirectes.

Secretariat.

Martel,* director
N. . . . ., sub-inspector

Manufacture d'Opium.

Campana, 2nd class controller, director
Vincent, 2nd class manag r, general storekeeper
Jacquot, maitre, chef d'atelier
De Migieu, 1st class accountant, storekeeper
Martin, 2nd class accountant, storekeeper
Schneider, 3rd class overseer

Service Actif.

Bourseau, 1st class controller, in charge of general inspections

Circonscription de Saigon.

Coqui, 1st class controller
Groshaeny, 3rd class controller
Ribail, brigadier
Pietri, 1st class manager, Saigon
Bonnifay, do. do., Cholon
Vally, provisory manager, Baria
Pinelli, do. do., Bienhoa
Laugié, 3rd class overseer, Tayninh
Jousselin, 2nd class manager, Thudaumot

Circonscription de Mytho.

Bonneau, 3rd class controller, Mytho
Faciolle, 2nd class manager, Mytho
Lepidi, provisory overseer, Caibé
Michelot, do., do., Tan-an
De Villeneuve, provisory overseer, Gocong

Circonscription de Bêntre.

Pillet, 3rd class manager, Bêntré
Campagne, do., do., Travinh

Circonscription de Vinhlong.

Santi, 1st class manager, Vinh-long
Combe, do., do., Sadec

Circonscription de Chaudoc.

Arcillion Felix, 1st class manager, Châudóc
De Biguglia, 2nd class do., Hatien
Falaventour, 2nd class do., Longxuyèn

Circonscription de Sôctrang.

Brun, 3rd class controller, Soctrang
Davoust, 2nd class manager do.
De Migieu, do. do., Bac Lieu
De Parseval, do. do., Rach Gia
Piquot, do. do., Caman
Chemin, do. do., Cantho

Service des Bureaux.

1*er Bureau—Administration générale.*

Isidore, 2nd class controller, chief
Athénius, chief clerk
Pailloux, 2nd clerk
Thétard, clerk
Phi, (Pierre) native secretary

2*e Bureau—Comptabilité et Matériel.*

Grèterin, 1st class controller, chief
Labordery, 2nd class do., sub-chief
Etienne, chief clerk
Beauger, 1st class accountant
Delpino, 1st class clerk
Girard, Champon, Le Treis, Sinnatamby, Rattinon, clerk

3*e Bureau-Police, générale et contentieux.*

Lelay, chief
Geslin, clerk

Service du Cambodge.

Fontaine, sub-inspector, chief
Bonnifay, 1st class manager
Gremer, 2nd do. do.
Perdijon, do. do.
Martin, do. do.
Ruffah, provisory overseer
Rivet, do.
T. Brondeau, do.
Déléchapt, Garçon, Alix, Le Nestour, Balmonet, brigadiers
Fiard, Cliquet de Villepré, Lemenager, Courtès, Guillebaud, Chemin, Julien, Pizon, Labataille, Charlery, Payet, Prévu, Trochoux, 1st class overseers
Rolland, Paloux, Arcillon, Cadier, Gavini, Coudray, Finet, Rousseau, Antoni, Briard, Curiol, Maris, Tassard, Gandillon, Buisson, Remise, Croccicchia, Bottolier, Angot, Mothe, Courtin, Lelièvre, Moïse, Durivault, Floret, Schreiber, Oudin, Robert, Pringault, Bourgiugnon, Carbonnel, Brun, Le Savouroux, Lacaze, Filatriau, 2nd class overseers
Sibéril, Bertrand, Geslin, Versini, Hartmann, Fouillet, Gilly, Esselen, Malet, Bourlier, Blanc, Jaouen, Sarrola, Guégan, Pellen, Schneider, Morel, Goyon, Pestel, Baylet, Silvy, 3rd class overseers

Harbour Master's Department.

Grégoire, harbour master (absent)
Nartus, acting harbour master
Ortigé, lieutenant, p.i.
Sauvage, portmaster

Posts held by French Government.

Chólen, Gocong, Tinan, Tayninh, Mytho, Bienhoa, Baria, Thudaumot, Vinhlong, Travinh, Bentré, Chaudoc, Sadec, Soctrang, Longxuyen, Cantho, Hatien, Rachgia, Bac-Lieu

Post Office.

Fontan, receiver
Dupont, Hervé, Latour-Marliac, clerks
Tettaravon, Coujanday, Saverlacouty, distributors

Gaol.

Director—Garnier Laroche
Chief Gaoler—David
Acting do. —Foulon

Imprimeire Nationale.

Government Printing Office; office of "Journal officiel de la Cochinchine francaise"
Courthez, director

Municipal Department.

Municipal Council.

Acting Mayor—Carabelli
1st Adjutant—Niobey
2nd do. —Roussier
Members—Cardi, Houdinet, Père, Voisin, Ternisien, Tournier, K. Schrœder, Bury, and 4 Annamites

Secretary's Office.

Chief Secretary—J. Révilliod
First Clerk and Accountant—H. Veaux
Assistants—Houstin, accountant, Sère, keeper of records, Manicam, Paul Binh, clerks

Public Roads.

Inspector—Bergé
Conductor—Germanicus
Accountant—
Clerk—P. Luong
Overseer—Thévenot
Overseer of Quays, &c.—Mauss
Cemetery Superintendent—Vieux
Slaughter House Foreman—Reuchlin
Storekeepers—Bellaud, Dumant
Supt. of Public Gardens—Moreau
Forester—Mougeol

Police Force.

Inspector General—Tourillon
Deputy Inspectors—Albertini, Simard
Inspector, Cholen—Buquet
Secretary at Saigon—Lambert
Sergeants—Ten
Under Sergeants—Eight
European Constables—Thirty five
Native Do. —One hundred and seventy eight
Interpreters—Four

Public Works Department.

Caillié, engineer-in-chief
Pavillier, engineer
Fenaillon, chief secretary

Public Buildings' Department.

Foulhoux, chief architect
Fabre, assistant architect

Saigon Circonscription.

Sambet, principal conductor
Clervoy, Roze, Paradis, Chaalons, Ballandier, Lemarié, Oziol, Pellot, Doffe, Thil, Millet, Crouzat, Comminet, conductors

First Circonscription.

Cimper, sub-engineer
Piton-Bressant, Montagne, Laverdet, Thary, Gardes, André, Roché, Fuzier-Perrin, conductors

Second Circonscription.

Jury, engineer
Marguet, Luret, Labadens, Fuynel, Bernard, Henry Jr, Lecocq, conductors

Third Circonscription.

Henry, Sr., acting engineer
Maths, Clément, Pollet, Martignoles, Legat, Hirano, Ecalle, conductors

Fourth Circonscription.

——, engineer
Chariot, Audouin, Bourguet, Hères, conductors

Post and Telegraph Department.

Lourme, chief of the service
Brou, first sub-chief
Cottard, second sub-chief
Fontan, receveur comptable (absent)
Saigon—Latour Marliac, commis de 1ère classe
Désormeaux, Graindorge, commis de 2e classe
Courtois, Dupont, Vautier, Tron, Sarrazin, commis de 3e classe
Lalo, Hervé, Jeanneret, commis de 4e classe
Ormélise, commis comptable
Lombard, mécanicien de 2e classe
Hidrio, Gournail, surveillants de 1ère classe
Goliath, Vernet, surveillants de 3e classe
Saigon Port—Dopfeld, com. de 1ère classe
do. —Laroche, do. 3e id.
Banam—Nguyên-Tan-Lo'i, télégraphiste indigène
Baclieu—Delpeato, commis de 3e classe
Baria—Le Goaziou, commis de 3e classe
Benluc—Dabos do. de 2e id.
Bentre—Derrien, do. de 3e id.
Binhhoa—Huynh-Công-Thân, télégraphiste indigène
Bienhoa—Teyssier, commis de 2e classe
Cantho—Marcaillou, do. 2e id.
Cap St. Jacques—Bissey, do. 1ère id.
do. —Gourvennec, do. 4e id.
Chaudoc—Paviot, commis de 3e classe
do. —Bernard, surveillant de 3e id.
Cholen—Bellier, commis de 2e id.
Campong Chuang—Nguyên-van-Xuan, télégraphiste indigène
Campong Luong—Akol, télégraphiste indigène
Gocong—Lacouture, commis de 3e classe
Hatien—Marteaux, do. de 3e id.
Kampot—Stœcklin, do. de 3e id.
Kathom—Nguyen-tan-Lôc, télégraphiste indigène
Longxuyen—Estorges, commis de 1e classe
do. —Fauchet, survt. de 4e id.
Mytho—Alzas, commis de 2e id.
do. —Poncet, surveillant, de 2e id.
Pnumpenh—Eychenne, commis de 1ère id.
do. —Biot, surveillant de 3e id.
Pursat—Ar de Abréo, télégraphiste indigène
Rachgia—Vinet, commis de 2e classe
Sadec—Joliot, do. 3e id.
Soctrang—Tité do. 3e id.
Takeo—Pham-cong-Sô, télégraphiste indigène
Tanan—Lommé, commis de 3e classe
Tayninh—Rouchaud, do. 2e id.
Thudaumot—De Chauvet, do. 2e id.
Travinh—Lelandois, do. 4e id.
Vinhlong—Hellequin, do. 1ère id.
do. —Bertrand, survt. de 1ère id.

Consulates.

Belgium.

Consul—F. W. Speidel

Great Britain.

Consul—C. F. Tremlett

Denmark.

Consul—F. W. Speidel

Germany.

Consul—

Italy.

Consul—

Netherlands.

Consul—T. Speidel

Portugal.

Acting Vice-Consul—C. Lugo

Spain.

Consul—Manuel de Contreras

AUSTRIA.

Consul—A. Engler

SIAM.

Consul—A. Denis

Public Institutions.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

President—J. A. Riviere
Secretary—K. Schrœder
Members—A. Jouvet, Alb. Cornu, A. Ogliastro, Blanchy, Guerin, Ng Truong-tao, Banhap, Wangtai
Archiviste—E Grémouin (absent)
Acting do.—Dánthouard

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—Brou
Vice President—Niobey
Treasurer—Cottard
Secretaries—A. K. Schroeder, A. Fonsales
Committee—Delhorbe, de Giafféry, Tang Kengbo, Revillod, E. Vincens

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

(Société Philharmonique de Saigon).
President—N. Brou
Vice President—G. Lacaze
Secretary—E. Niobey
Treasurer—Perrin
Archiviste—Cottard

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

(Ligue d'Enseignement).
President—Moquin Tandon
Vice President—Foulhoux
Secretary—N. . . . .
Treasurer—A. Perrin

MASONIC LODGE.

"Loge Réveil de l'Orient," Rue d'Espagne
Bonet, vénérable
Guilland, 1er surveillant
Martinon, 2e do.
Dr. Monceaux, orateur
Labordery, secretaire

Public Companies.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Agent Principal—G. Dumonteil Lagrèze
First Clerk and Cashier—E. Jubiot
Secretary—R. Guillot
Accountant—Bourgarel
Second Clerk—Jouvet
Third do.—Crochet
Storekeeper—Beaupertuis
Assistant do.—
Purveyors—Laurent & Roy
Contre-Maitre, Surveillant—Rouet

Local Steamers.

Meinam, Saigon and Singapore.
Fabre, captain
Gastaud, second captain
Tourmaire lieutenant
Gazau, chief engineer
Giry, second do.
Gein, do. do.

Saigon, Tonquin line.
Scipioni, captain
Liparelli, second captain
Martin, lieutenaut
Catani, surgeon
Matheron, chief engineer
Revertégat, second do.
Chavagnieux, do. do.

Ilissus, Tonquin line.
Chabaud, captain
Bru, second captain
Vette, lieutenant
Bose, surgeon
Curet, chief engineer
Dupont, second do.
Colas-Adler do. do.

MESSAGERIES FLUVIALES DE COCHINCHINE.

Head Office, 9, Rue Bergère, Paris.

Conseil d'Administration.

Jean David, president
J. Reuff, administrateur délégué
Vian Barbe et Comte de Tinseau, administrateurs
Blanchet, secretaire général à Paris
G. Levy, commissaire

Direction de Saigon.

Araud, directeur de l'exploitation à Saigon
Chapelet, agent comptable, caissier
Bouchez, controleur
J. Bolliet, teneur de livres
Lapostolet, commis
Barinqe, commis
Caplen, garde-magasin
Henderson, chef d'atelier

Michelot, contre-maitre
A. Blanc, agent, Phnum-Penh
X. agent, Mytho
Brien, agent Battambang

Paquebots	*Capitaines.*	*Commissaires*	*Chefs Mécanicien.*
Nörödöm,	Noury,	Leclerc,	Gillouin
Attalo,	Avrard,	Lim-Gioc,	Moreau
Phuoc-Kien,	Saëton,	Rivière,	Masson
Francis Garnier,	Ardnser,	Riviere,	Munsch
Cantonnais,	Pierson,	Combes,	Dages
Mouhot,	Marrhem,	Baky,	Guy
Jean Dupuis,	Flayol,	——,	Mallard
Aigle,	Lecoq	——,	——
Oriental,	——	——,	Diëléres
Aigrette,	——,	Baticle,	——

Chaloupes—*Toule-Sap, Sirène, Pelican.*

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
W. G. Hale & Co., agents

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
W. G. Hale & Co., agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
W. G. Hale & Co., agents

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO.
W. G. Hale & Co., agents

AUSTRALASIA, CHINA, JAPAN, & STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
Speidel & Co., agents

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S.
F. Engler & Co., agents

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Speidel & Co., agents

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Speidel & Co., agents

COMPAGNIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
Denis Frères, agents

COMPAGNIE HAVRAISE PENINSULAIRE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.
Denis Frères, agents

LIGNE BELGE ORIENTALE.
Denis Frères, agents

DEUTSCHE DAMPFSCHIFFS RHEDEREI.
Speidel & Co., agents

FLENSBURGER DAMPFSBHIFFAHRT GESELLSCHAFT VON 1869.
Speidel & Co., agents

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
Speidel & Co., agents

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.
(Fraissinet et Cie)
Denis Frères, agents

SOCIETE AGRICOLE ET INDUSTRIELLE DE LA COCHIN CHINE, &c.
In Liquidation.
Agent—F. Berthelier

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DE SAIGON POUR LE DECORTICAGE ET BLANCHISSAGE DU RIZ.
Administrator—A. Cahuzac (Paris)
Director—A. Cornu
Manager—J. Azaïs
Accountant—C. Devenet
Chief Engineer—Ammann
Engineer—Shall
do. —Gremillet

CHOLEN RICE MILL.
Proprietors—A. Spooner, Ed. Renard & Co.
Manager—A. Cornu, signs per pro.
Sub Manager—Azaïs
Clerk—A. Domenjod
Mechanics—Basse, Davolio

TAMHOI RICE MILL.
"La Rizerie Saigonnaise.
Denis Frères, managers
E. Vincens, accountant
C. Simon, engineer
Ciri, Merthoud, Mercier, engineers

SAIGON ICE WORKS.
Rue Nationale.
Larue, proprietor

TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, SINGAPORE.
Hale & Co., W. G., agents—

COMPAGNIE DES CHEMINS DE FER GARANTIS DES COLONIES FRANCAISES.
Rue de la Victorie, 68, Paris.
Conseil d'Administration.
Baron de Reinach, president; Durrieu
Thelier, Fredurean, administrateurs
Robin, secretaire-général

EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.
Office: Cape Saint James
H. Seaward, superintendent
W. C. Langdon, chief clerk
W. H. Giles
H. A. Marshall
W. P. Maclean
L. S. Hurst
W. G. Hale & Co., agents, Saigon

Ligne Saigon à Mytho.
Morandière, ingenieur en chef, Saigon Services de l'Exploitation.
Canet, directeur des services
Richerolles, ingenieur du matériel et de la traction
Legrand, secretaire-rédacteur
Ferrec, chef du contrôle et de la comptabilité
Gourg, caissier

ENTERPRISE GENERALE DES TRAVAUX DU CHEMIN DE FER DE SAIGON A MYTHO.
Société des Ponts et Travaux en fer.
Head Office: 80, Rue Taitbout, Paris.
Mauguin, administrator of the Society at Paris
Morandière, director of works at Saigon

SOCIETE GENERALE DES TRAMWAYS A VAPEUR DE COCHINCHINE.
Office: Quay de l'Arroyo Chinois.
A. Ogliastro, director
A. Balet, inspector of the line
Petit, chief engineer

Insurance Agencies.

Catoire, Amédée, agent—
Assurance Colonialo

Denis Frères, agents—
Maritime Insurance Companies of Bordeaux, Paris, Marseilles, and Hâvre
La Foncière Compagnie Lyonnaise Reuine
Fire Insurance Company, "Confiance"
Registre Maritime
National Marine Insurance Association, Limited
South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of New Zealand

Engler & Co., F., agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Straits Insurance Company, Limited
Sun Fire Office
Austrian Insurance Company, "Donau" of Vienna

Hale & Co., W. G., agents—
Lloyds', London
Western Clubs, Topsham
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ld.
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, London
Societa "Italia," Genoa
General Insurance Co., Trieste
Oosterling Insurance Co., Batavia
The Underwriting and Agency Association, London
United Insurance Company, Lloyd Austriace, Trieste

Speidel & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association
Transatlantische Gueterversicherungs Gesellschaft
Queen Fire Insurance Company
Hamburg Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company
Lubeck Fire Insurance Company
North China Insurance Company
Canton Insurance Office, Limited
Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
Germanic Lloyds'
Duesseldorfer Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Duesseldorf
Registro Italiano
Verein Bremischer See Versicherungs Gesellschaften
Verein Hamburger Assecuradeure
Deutsche Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Berlin
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Scottish Imperial Insurance Co.
Alliance Life and Fire Insurance Office

Banks.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China—
Speidel & Co., agents

Banque de l'Indo-Chine
L. Michelot, manager (absent)
L. Dierx, sub-manager
L. A. Huteau, cashier
L. Delhorbe, sub-accountant
J. Merle, clerk
L. Rosnet, do.
A. Vigerie, do.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China—
W. G. Hale & Co., agents

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Rue d'Adran
A. Edward Cope, agent
A. Perrin, clerk
E. C. Seng
C. K. Siew
E. N. Hee

Professions, Trades, &c.

Albarel, J., wine merchant, Quai du Commerce

Anthoine, P., tavernkeeper, Rue Batavia

Barry, house owner

Baud & Co., E., contractors, lightfitters, plumbers, &c., Rue Catinat
Em. Baud
Dagregorio
Bandier
Allard, engineer

Berthelier, F., auctioneer and general broker
John, clerk

Berthault, Mlle, tavernkeeper, Rue Nationale

Blanchy, Paul, timber and stone merchant and contractor, Bienhoa

Boin, E., tavern keeper, Rue Taberd

Bourdin, Mme., wine and spirit merchant, Rue Catinat

Branzell, A., contractor, Rue Nationale

Brun & Chauvin, farriers, and harness makers, Rue Rigault de Genouilly
Hippolyte Brun
Chauvin

"Café Catinat," Rue Catinat
Voisin, proprietor

"Café du Commerce," Boulevard Canton
Mme. Mesnager

"Café de la Musique," Rue Rigault de Genouilly
Mme. Bouret, proprietrix

"Café d'Ormay,"
Mme. Rollet, proprietrix

"Café de la Roton le," Quai du Commerce
Mdlle. Hermence Lelaurin, proprietrix

Carabelli, R., lawyer, Rue Vannier

Catoire, A., timber merchant, Rue Rigault de Genouilly

Cazaux et Bertrand frères, retail dealers, &c., Rue d'Ormay, in liquidation
Gendre, signs per pro.

Champon, butcher, Rue d'Ormay

Clément, Mme., dealer in provisions and wines, Rue Catinat

Clerc, Mme., tavernkeeper, Cholon

Colas, carpenter, Rue Nationale

Colombier, horticultural gardener, Rue Chasseloup Laubat

Cornand & Co., plumber and lightfitter Rue Catinat

Crettier, F., bookseller, stationer, circulating library, and printer, 24, Rue Catinat

Crotte, Mme., milliner aud dressmaker, Rue Catinat

David, J., blacksmith and engineer, Rue MacMahon

Démolis, timber merchant and contractor, Rue Lagrandière and Tayninh
J. Charton, signs per pro.

Dérobert, dealer in provisions and wines, Rue Vannier, in liquidation

Des Grois, lawyer, Rue d'Ormay

Denis Frères, merchants, Rue Catinat
Emile Denis (Bordeaux)
Gustave Denis (Bordeaux)
Alphonse Denis
A. Fonsales, signs per pro.
G. Berteaux
A. Sergent
A. Croizé
G. Lataste, godown keeper
S. Laplace
Giboin
E. Schenéegans

Devise, soap manufacturer, route haute de Cholon

Dillère, process server, Rue d'Adran

Doriani Bouillac, Madame, milliner and dressmaker, Rue Catinat

Dussol, H., contractor, Quai de l'Arroyo Chinois

Dussutour, A., auctioneer and broker, Rue Charner

Engler & Co., F., merchants
Frederic Engler (Europe)
A. Engler, signs the firm
C. Lugo, (absent)
J. Lutz
A. Endtner
F. Sündermann

Fèlemez, Mme., tavernkeeper, Rue Charner

Féraud, harness maker, Rue D'Ormay

Fischer, tavernkeeper and aerated waters manufacturer, Rue Nationale

Fleith & Laplace, auctioneers and brokers, Rue Catinat and Quai de Mytho, Cholen
Bernard Fleith
E. Laplace

Gendre, Em., contractor

Gässier, tavernkeeper, Rue Nationale

Géraud, Mme. Vve., baker and provision dealer, Rue Catinat

Greffe, process server, Boulevard de Canton

Grenfell, J. S. W., surveyor, to Lloyd's agents and local offices, Quai de l'Arroyo Chinois

Hale & Co., W. G., merchants
C. F. Tremlett
W. Detmering
H. Schmidt
A. L. de Faria
Y. King

"Hotel de l'Europe," Quai du Commerce
Mme. Eva Allène, proprietrix

"Hotel Laval," Rue Catinat
Laval, proprietor

"Hôtel de l'Univers," Rue Vannier
Ollivier, proprietor

Hubert, J., merchant, Rue Catinat

Huguenin-Hainard, watchmaker, Rue Catinat

"Imprimerie Commerciale," printing and bookbinding office, Rue d'Adran
C. Guilland, } proprietors
C. Martinon, }
C. Mathiêz, foreman
H. de Silva, compositor
M. da Cruz, do.
R. Zuzarte, do.

Isidore, Henri, bill collector

Jame, G., notary public, Rue Rigault de Genouilly

Jauffret, process server, Rue Rigault de Genouilly

Jourdan, Ch, lawyer, Rue Rigault de Genouilly

Jouvet, A., commission agent and public accountant, Rue Rigault de Genouilly
A. Jouvet, junr.

Kiry, Mlle. L., tavernkeeper, Cholon

Lacaze, A., storekeeper, Rue Catinat
Antoine Lacaze (absent)
G. Lacaze

Laforgue, agent d'affaires, Rue Amiral Roze

Lamache, P., surgeon dentist

Lasnier, banker, Rue MacMahon

Léviè, druggist, Rue Catinat
Guigne

Loiseau, engineer, Firm Eiffel & Co., Rue MacMahon

Mayer, A., contractor and timber merchant, Rue MacMahon
A. Hennion, conductor
B. Ricetti

Mesnager, Mme., tavernkeeper, Boulevard Canton

Migieux, Mme. de dressmaker, Rue Catinat

Montvenoux, Mme. Eug., wine and spirit merchant, storekeeper, and photographer, Rue Catinat

Monceaux, medical practitioner, Rue Charner

Mont de Piété, Quai de l'Arroyo Chinois
Apan, Suo-yoo & Co.
Apan, director
O. du Crouzet, sworn clerk

Montégut, tavernkeeper, Boulevard Bonnard

Morin, contractor, Rue des Mois

Moscovich, Mme., tavernkeeper, Boulevard Canton
Mme. Grünenberg

Mougeot, medical practitioner, Rue Rigault de Genouilly

Nelson, Mme. Vve., tavernkeeper, Rue Catinat

Niobey, E., lawyer, Rue Catinat

Ogliastro and A. du Crouzet, Quai de l'Arroyo Chinois
Ogliastro
A. du Crouzet (absent)
O. du Crouzet

Paté, Mme., milliner and dressmaker, Rue Catinat
Mlle. Poirier

Pelissier, M., grocer and dealer in provisions and wines

Péré, H. painter and contractor, Rue Nationale
H. Péré (absent)
Gardès, signs per pro.
Burbe

Perrin, tavernkeeper, Rue Catinat

Perrin, Mme., milliner and dressmaker, Rue Catinat

Pharmacie Normale, manufactory of syrups and aerated waters, Rue Catinat
Guerin, proprietor
L. Lafitte
L. Ferand

Ragon & Josserand, hair-dressers and storekeepers

Raynal, T., hair dresser, and dealer in perfumery, Rue Catinat

Restaurant de France, Cholon
B. Carabelli, proprietor (absent)
Leroy

Reynaud, N., Rue Nationale

Rivière & Co., J. A., merchants, Quai du Commerce
J. A. Rivière
H. Rivière

Roussier and Silvin, contractors, Rue Rigault de Genouilly

Sailer and Bonardel, hairdressers and dealers in perfumery, Rue Catinat

Salin, photographer, Rue Catinat

Schroeder Frères, contractors and proprietors Steam Saw Mills at Kanhoi
K. Schroeder
A. Schroeder (absent)

Speidel & Co., merchants
F. W. Speidel
T. Speidel
F. Woelz, signs per pro.
H. Kurz
F. Seiler
J. Linossier
W. Springmühl
F. Klinger
O. Kurz
Th. Edwards

C. G. Rogge, agent in Pnom-penh (Cambodia)
E. Kirchhoff, agent in Battambang (Siam)

A. Spooner, Ed. Renard, & Co., merchants, and proprietors Cholen Steam Rice Mill
A. Spooner (Europe)
Ed. Renard (Europe)
L. Renard (Europe)
Ed. Cornu (Europe)
A. Cornu, signs per pro.
J. Azaïs do.
A. Domenjod

Tang Keng Ho, merchant and banker, Quai de l'Arroyo Chinois

Tabouriech, hairdresser, Rue Catinat

Tournier, J., tailor and storekeeper, Rue Catinat
V. Poirier, clerk

Trần-Nguyên-Lann, lawyer, Quai de l'Arroyo Chinois

Vergonjeanne, blacksmith, Rue Vannier Martin

Viaud, veterinary surgeon, Rue MacMahon

Villa, Mme., grocer and dining rooms, Rue Charnier

Vinson, G., lawyer, Rue Charner (absent)

Willis, brewer, Rue Nationale

River Pilots.

Arduzer, Marin, Pallas, Gavini, Luperne, Roux, Castéra, Carles, Dennemont, Michel, Guedon, Fischer, Dolo, de Lachrevrotière, Ollivier, Bruno, Perchel, Sicard, apprentice pilot

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Direction.

Rul. general director
Carrier, inspector
de Sapinaud, clerk

Chasseloup-Laubat's College.

Blaise, head master
Liger, econome
Josselme, Bajot, Giat, Fontaine, Dalleu, Lahuppe, Vinson, masters
Mrs. Berre, Martin, mistress

Adran's College

Carlier, head master
André, Véron, Couffinhal, Mercier, Brégegère, Vignaud, masters

College at Mytho.

Roncoules, head master
Méric, Chéon, Cotel, Gunet, Vally, Houssin, Jules Molin, Alexis Molin, masters

Schools.

Bentre—Le Gambier, head master
do. —Bosse, Lachapelle, masters
Bienhoa—Gleizes, head master
do. —D'Hérrouville, Thiedey, masters
Binhoa—Menguy, head master
do. —Malhome, Charrot, masters
Cholen—Jammes, head master
do. —Bizard, master
Soctrang—Lieutard, head master
do. —Darre, master
Vinhlong—Berland, head master
do. —Dahirel, master

Municipal Boys' Schools.

Grossetête, director
Fontaine, Taquet, Taupin, Cowie, masters
Van, Tai, Nanh, Annamite teachers
Larnaudy, Reuchlin, ushers

Municipal Girls' Schools.

Mme. Dussutour, mistress
Mme. Bouteiller, sub-mistress
M. M. Giat, Cowie, professors
Pourchez, professor of music
Mme. Germanicus, inspectress

Saigon Cathedral.

H. Le Mée, curate of Saigon
L. Thinselin, chaplain to the mil. hospital

Chi Nhum Minor Seminary.

M. Ritter, director; P. Provost, teacher

Missions.

Monseigneur Colombert, bishop of Samosate and vicar apostolic of the Mission of Cochin-China.
C. J. Gernot, provicar general
F. Thiriet, provicár general
Prodhomme, secretary to the bishop.

Saigon Seminary.

J. Thiriet, superior
J. A. Dumas, F. Humbert, J. B. Clair, A. Abonnel, J. M. Dépierre, M. A. Verney, P. Duoc, professors

Taberd School.

A. J. Joubert, director; P. Provost

CAMBODIA.

Cambodia, or the Kingdom of the Khmer, as it is 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, Angcor 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 Angcor. 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 cardamons 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 Angcor are monuments of a people much superior to the feeble race which now inhabits Cambodia. The Cambodians differ entirely from their neighbours the Annamites, 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 in 1882 was 950,000, of which number 130,000 were slaves. Slavery, however, was abolished by the Treaty of 1884.

The Government of Cambodia is a monarchy, under French protection. The present King, Somdach Pra Maha Norodom, is forty-seven 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. In June, 1884, the King of Cambodia signed a new treaty with France by which the administration of the country is handed over to French Residents.

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 is 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, and brick houses are gradually superseding less durable structures. There is a strong iron bridge, and a telegraph office. Barracks have been constructed. The French Resident-General has a handsome residence in the city. The European firms have erected substantial and commodious premises. The population of Phnom-penh is estimated at 60,000.

Trade at present is limited, and the country generally is entirely undeveloped. It is practically shut out from foreign commerce, and has no seaports of any importance. The port of Kamput can only be frequented by small coasting native vessels from Siam and by Chinese junks. A railway from Saigon to Phnom-penh has been projected, but is at present in abeyance.

DIRECTORY.

Supreme King—H. M. Somdach Pra Maha Norodom Tippudey Kampouchia
Second King—H. R. H. Somdach Pra Ma ra Obbarack

EUROPEANS IN H.M.'s EMPLOYMENT.

Valiere, chief engineer in charge of workshop, and H.M.'s steamers, with 3 other European assistants
R. Hunter, interpreter
Pascual de la Cruez, chief of police

FRENCH PROTECTORATE.

Fources, acting representative, general resident
Osmont, administrator adjoint
Paris, first clerk
Bougenot, president of court
Vaudelet, attorney general
Pailhès, assistant judge
Schaal, registrar
Pachont, deputy registrar
Moran, physician
Marechel, surveyor public works
Eychenne, telegraph
Ildrio, surveyor, telegraph
Balthazar, captain commanding military post
Bonneau, schoolmaster
Pelletier do.
De Couljeans, sub-administrator, Kampot

FRENCH GOVERNMENT OPIUM FARM.

Fontaine, sub-inspector
Grenièr, storekeeper
Delechapt, sous-brigadier
Five European agents.

PNUM-PENH MUNICIPALITY.

E. Morin, president of the commission
Crestien, clerk
Pailhes, Paris, Grenier, Eychenne, Blanc, Mermier, members
E. Girard, inspector of police

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Bishop Cordier (Pnom-penh)
Rev. Fr. Sylvestre do.
Rev. Fr. Guesdon do.
Rev. Fr. Mismer (Cherouy Chongua)
Rev. Fr. Combes (Ba-num)
Rev. Fr. Lazare (Mot-Kasar)

CIVIL INHABITANTS (PNOMPENH.)

Andrieu, contractor

Garcerie, A., timber merchant and proprietor steam saw mill

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
C. G. Rogge (agent for Speidel & Co.) agent

Mermier, hotel keeper

Margotin, lime-kiln (Pnom-cau-long)

Marrot & Co., Vve., storekeepers
Marrot, Jr.
Brass

Messageries Fluviales de Cochin-Chine
A. Blanc, agent

Ogliastro & Du Crouzet, indigo planters

Rogge, C. G., agent for Speidel & Co. Saigon

Vandelet, merchant and storekeeper

KRATTIE.

Renauld, resident general
Bidet, secretary

BANUM.

Bertin, resident general
Lefebre, secretary

ANNAM.

The Kingdom of Annam, which also includes the ancient kingdom of Tonquin, conquered and annexed by King Gialong of Annam in 1802, is bounded on the east by the Gulf of Tonquin and the China Sea, on the west by Siam, Cambodia, and the Shan States, on the north by the Chinese provinces of Yunnan and Kwangsi, and on the south by French Cochin-China. Annam proper is a narrow strip of country between the sea and the mountains, the territory beyond which is occupied by aboriginal tribes who are practically independent. Annam is to Tonquin in native parlance as the girdle to the tunic, the latter being a broad and rich territory. Annam proper is a poor country, and is dependent for part of its rice supply upon Tonquin. The population of Annam is uncertain, but, including that of Tonquin, it may be roughly estimated at 20,000,000.

HUE.

Huć, the capital of the kingdom of Annam, is situated on a small scarcely navigable river named Truong Tien and 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. Hue is a walled city and has been built on lines similar to those of a fortified European town of the seventeenth century. According to M. Chaigneau, Hué consists of two distinct parts—the city proper and the suburbs. The former stands in the middle of a square island, separated from the latter on three sides by a river and on the fourth by a canal. It is defended by a fortified *enceinte*, six kilometres in circumference, constructed by French engineers after the system of Vauban, and having six large gates. Within this *enceinte* reside all the Goverment officials. The walls are built of brick and are very lofty. Inside the outer *enceinte* is the citadel, similarly but less solidly fortified, and having eight, instead of six, gates. The six offices of the Ministry are in this quarter, as well as the Library, the Mandarins' College, the Courts of Justice, the Observatory, and numerous arsenals and barracks. Entering the second *enceinte* by the principal gate, the visitor emerges in front of the palace of the Council of State, standing amid a host of other edifices, all of an official character. Behind these buildings is a wall of brick, which traverses the citadel throughout, separating it completely into two parts. This wall, which encloses the royal palaces and harem, has three gates; that in the centre being in the form of a pagoda, gilt and adorned with elaborate carvings. The mass of the houses and even the public buildings in Hué are, however, very mean and in a bad state of repair. The Royal palace, like that of Peking, has yellow tiles; those of the nobles are red. The population of the city and suburbs is estimated at 90,000. The ramparts are now in a ruinous condition. The mouth of the Hue river is defended by forts, which were bombarded and taken by the French in August, 1883, when the Hué Government at once capitulated.

DIRECTORY.

PROTECTORAT DE L'ANNAM ET DU TONKIN.

RESIDENCE DE HUE.

G. Lemaire, ministre résident de France, representant du Protectorat de l'Annam

J. Idatte, chancelier

L. A. Mangin, médecin

Lieut. T. G. A. Boudonnet, commandant de la garde d'honneur

Capt. A. J. Lejard, commandant supérieur du Corps d'Occupation de Thuanan

Capt R. E. J. Radiguet, commandant de place á Thuanan

TURON.

This port is situated about 40 miles south-east of Hué. 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 was not, strictly speaking, an open port, until the treaty of 1883 with France. 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.

TONQUIN.

Anciently an independent kingdom, but since 1802 a province of Annam, is situated between lat. 19 deg. and 23 deg. N. and long. 102 deg. and 108 deg. 30 min. E., bounded on the north by China, on the west by the Laos country, on the south by Annam, and on the east by the Gulf of Tonquin. The country near the sea is a rich alluvial plain, well watered by numerous rivers, and produces large crops of rice, white sugar, cotton, spices, indigo, silk, and various other articles are raised. It is believed to possess valuable mines of silver, and gold is also known to exist. By the Treaty of Hue, dated the 6th June, 1884, the Annamite Government placed Tonquin under a French Protectorate, and its affairs are in future to be administered under the supervision of French Residents. The country is, however, still in a very disturbed state. Tonquin is divided into seventeen provinces, namely, Quang-yen, Hai-duong, Bac-ninh, Thai-nguyen, Lang-son, Cao-bang, Tuyen-quang, Hong-hoa, Son-tay, Ha-noi, Ninh-binh, Hung-yen, Nam-dinh, Thanh-hoa, Nghé-an, Ha-tinh, and Bo-chinh. Hanoi, the capital, is the chief town of the province of the same name, and appears on old maps as Ke-sho.

HAIPHONG.

This is the shipping port for Hanoi, Hai-Dzuong, 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-Dau, 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, but show considerable improvement now, most of the streets having been metalled and paved recently by the French authorities. The native buildings are wretchedly constructed of mud, bamboo, and matting. The only decent buildings are those occupied by foreigners and Chinese, to which many have lately been added and more are in course of construction, so that Haiphong altogether commences to look more like a town. The bulk of the European residents are French. The Custom House is in the control of the French. The population of Haiphong is difficult to estimate, but probably does not exceed 7,000. There are about 1,000 foreigners, including 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 and the Bacninh canal about 90 miles. A number of small steamers ply regularly between Hanoi and Haiphong.

The port of Haiphong was opened in 1875, and for the first three years trade largely increased, and still continues to grow. The nominal value of the imports in 1880 was 5,467,315fr., and of the exports, 7,507,528fr., making a total of 12,974,838fr., but this amount is far from representing the real volume of business. 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 4,000,000fr. Since the war trade has been at a virtual stand-still.

The following entries and clearances of vessels during the four years 1878 to 1881 show the progress of the trade of the port:—1878—entries, 98; clearances, 99; 1879—entries, 113; clearances, 111; 1880—entries, 152; clearances, 151; 1881—entries, 200; clearances, 198. Haiphong is now connected by submarine cables with Saigon and Hongkong.

DIRECTORY.

Government Offices.

French Residency.

Resident—Rossignoux
Chancelier—Ranchot
Clerk—Gouault

Customs.

Director—Serre de Bazangour
Commis, 1st Class—Messier
Do. —de Montaignac de Chauvance
Commis, 2nd Class—Amy
Do. —de Larosière
Surveillants, 1st Class—Vaine, Regagnon, Roché, Brousse, Ulmann
Surveillants, 2nd Class—Beaujais, Alguier, Roux, Justice, Rijavran, Poulin, Desanges, Crenan, Cornillon, Roch, Huguenin, Jujanon, Bogaërt, Coffignal, Joublin, Duranton, Girardin, Nicolas, Lemejeu, Bigoteau, Cloëss, Battesti, Lormier

Public Works Department.

Agent—Dessey

Immigration Department.

Chief Clerk—Corbon

Police Department.

First Class Agent—Grevot
Second do. —Dolmas

Harbour Master's Office.

Harbour Master—A. Legrand
Pilots—P. Garrique, Hervé, Lecoq, Crochet
Lighthouse Keeper—Gervais

Service Administratif du Tonkin.

Chief—O. Frogier, commissaire de la marine, Hanoi
Joint Commissioner—Charvain, Hanoi
Do. —Hebert, do.
Sub Commissioner—Laine, Haiphong
Do. —Boucart, do.
Do. —Aphalo, Bacninh
Do. —Langomazino, Honghoa
Do. —Plivard, Hanoi
Assist. Commissioner—Labrousse, Hanoi
Do. —Vassal, Namdinh
Do. —Laime, Haiphong

TREASURY.
Acting Paymaster—De Custine

MILITARY.
Commander of the Troops—Captain Charrier
First Lieutenant—Ch. Martin
Second do. —Muspiere
Surgeon—Bremand

MILITARY ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT,
Chargé du Service—Mouteau

HOSPITAL.
Surgeon in Charge—Borius
Commissaire—Boucart
Surgeon—Jacquemets

CHAMBER CONSULTATIVE COMMERCIALE FRANCAISE DE HAIPHONG.
President—Constantin
Vice President—Faure
Secretary—Huguy
Members—Bloume, Bompard, R. Coint, Davoust, Guieu, Guansing, Imbert, Leroy, Plante, Samuel, Vidal, Cretin, Thevenin

DOMINICAN MISSION.
Vicariate Oriental.
Rev. A. Colomer, vicar apostolic
Rev. M. Velasco
Rev. W. Fernandez
Rev. S. Masso
Rev. T. Guirro
Rev. José T[illegible]es
Rev. M. Portell
Rev. J. Viadé
Rev. L. Miguel
Rev. F. de Fuentas
Rev. I. L. de Foronda
Vicariate Central.
Rev. M. Riano, vicar apostolic
Rev. I. Barguero
Rev. Juan Sola
Rev. Juan Pagis
Rev. M. Fernandez
Rev. P. Soriano
Rev. E. Escribano
Rev. A. L. de Foronda

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
E. Constantin, agent
S.S. "Saigon," Captain Scipioni
S.S. "Ilissus," Captain Chabaud
S.S. "Arethuse," Captain Bevilaqua

Schriever & Co., agents
North China Insurance Co., Limited
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited
Berlin Cologne Fire Insurance Co.
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Co.
German Steamship Company of Hamburg

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

Alguier, brickmaker

Argence, captain d', resident

Augis, Villeroi d', civil engineer

Best, Leonhard, trader

Bloume, civil engineer and architect

Bloume, proprietor of public market

Briffaux, trader

Carbonel, Vve., café keeper

Carolp, blacksmith

Cavelty, trader

Ceccaldi, commission agent

Clatand, trader

Compagnie Française du Tonkin et de l'Indo-Chine
Camelle Gauthier, agent general

Constantin, E., merchant
E. Constantin
C. Constantin, signs per pro.
J. d' Ahbadie
J. Jacquet
G. Gavelle

Cretin, baker, butcher, and army and navy contractor
Olivier
Lesimple
Fleury (Haidong)

Denis Frères, merchants
Emile Denis (Bordeaux)
Gustave Denis
Alphonse Denis (Saigon)
D. Vincens, signs per pro.

Dimitry, café restaurant

Dujardin, A., engineer and contractor
T. Maron, agent

Dupont, storekeeper

Felsentberg, trader

Gaudaubert, trader

Gattier, restaurant keeper

Guieu Frères, commission agents
H. Padel
E. Grosclaude

Hiepeck, trader

Hotel de l'Europe
Vidal, proprietor

Imbert, Calixte, merchant and commission agent, and at 89, Rue de Richelieu, Paris

Jelovis, storekeeper

Lacaze, storekeeper and commission agent, Boulevard de la Post
A. Lacaze
Bompard

Marée & Co., Mathieu, storekeepers and commission agents

Marty, A. R., merchant and commission agent
A. R. Marty, (Hongkong)
P. Marty
Philipps

Mex, trader

Morandini, butcher

Olivier, trader

Planté, trader

Reynand & Faure, commission agents

Roque Frères, "Messageries de Cochin Chine"
V. Roque
H. Roque
J. Roze, superintendent captain
J. W. Jameson, supt. engineer

Schriever & Co., merchants and commission agents
W. Schriever
O. von der Heyde (Hanoi)
B. Costa, captain str. *Tonquin*

Société francaise d'Entreprises coloniales, 63, Rue de la Victoire, Paris
L. Turc, représentant
E. Constantin, agent

Speidel & Co., merchants
A. Bauermeister, signs per pro.
W. Ricon do.

NAVAL FORCES.

"Parseval," cruiser of 3rd class, 4 guns
Commandant—Pontillon, in command of naval forces
Lieutenant—Faubournet de Montferrand
Ensigns—Dartige du Fournet, Dermon, Chapelle
Surgeon—Sauvaget
Paymaster—Lourtis

"Hamelin," cruiser of 3rd class, 8 guns
Commandant—Escudier
Lieutenant—Riotaud
Ensigns—Escande, Thomine, Loyer
Surgeons—Commes, Legrand
Paymaster—Le Preux

"Surprise," gunboat of 2nd class, 2 guns
Commander—Thomassi
Ensigns—De Grontés, Maëstric, Moreau
Surgeon—Nicolas

"Massue," river gunboat, 1 gun
Commander—Hervé

"Carabine," river gunboat, 1 gun
Commander—Douzans

Drac, transport of second class
Leopard, gunboat of 2nd class
Adour, gunboat of 3rd class
Antilope, do. do.

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. Three of the five gates have been walled up since the occupation of the citadel by the French in 1882. The Government buildings and barracks are all inside the citadel. The city is situated between the citadel and the river. The principal streets occupied by Chinese are wide and the houses well built of brick; in the other quarters of the city the shops and houses are mat erections. The streets, with the exception of the Chinese quarter, are unpaved, and in wet weather are simply impassable on account of the mud. The French have, however, made great improvements in this way. The street leading from the river bank to the citadel is well macadamized and great part of the town is now lighted with oil lamps. Before the war there was plenty of life and business in Hanoi, and the shops and markets were well supplied with native goods and produce. The Chinese then numbered more than 3,000. The French Settlement is separate from the city proper, and stands on the river bank to the south of the native town. The population of the city was estimated before the war at from 60,000 to 80,000; great part of it was destroyed during the troubles, and the town was almost deserted. Now, however, the population is probably as great as ever it was.

The Song-koi is navigable for ships of very light draught as far as Mang-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 purpose to open up this route to trade when they have restored order and established their authority, but there is strong reason to doubt that as a waterway the river will ever be of any great value.

DIRECTORY.

French Residency.

Resident—Parreau, administrateur principal
Chancelier—Wm. Rustant
Juge Suppléant—Guiomar
Ministere Public—Dutreuil
Commissaire de Police—Ehrart

Service Administratif.

Chief—O. Frogier
Secretary—Broui
Commissaire aux Revues—Charvein
do. Subsistences—Plivart
do. Fonds—Labrousse
Agent Principal—Fellonneau
Commis—Farb urel

Treasury.

Treasury Paymaster—H. Massé
Assistant do. —G. Fernier
Clerk—J. Court
Do. —J. M. B. Sens-Olive
Act. Paymaster, Haiphong—A. C. de Custine
Do., Bacninh—C. Hemon
Do., Namdinh—P. Berruier
Do., Honghoa—J. P. Rollin
Do., Thuanan—H. Genoux-Prachée

Direction des Affaires Civiles et Politiques.

Director—Silvestre
Interpreter and Acting Secretary—Nobert
Commis Redacteur—Vassal
Do. —Derdos
Commis de Comptabilité—Ninault
Do. —Bernord

Customs.

Chief—De Montaignac

Commissariat.

Chief—Fellonneau

AGENCIES.

Schriever & Co., agents—
North China Insurance Company
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Co.
Berlin-Cologne Fire Insurance Co.

FRENCH MISSION.

Pere Laudais, pretre

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

Crettier, F., bookseller, printer, and stationer
F. Crettier
Mainfroy, agent

De Beire, Mme., cafe-restaurant

Guieu Freres, commission agents
F. Martin

Kalischer, Bazar de Paris

Kœnig, Eug., merchant

Lacaze, storekeeper, Rue des Incrusteurs
A. Lacaze
Marcelli
Delmas

Mingaux, aerated waters manufacturer

Ogliastro & du Crouzet, merchants

Perrin, restaurateur

Roque Freres, merchants and commission agents

Santucci, café-restaurant

Schriever & Co., merchants and commission agents
W. Schriever, (Haiphong)
O. von der Heyde
J. F. Schriever, (Europe)
Gavelle (Haiphong)
B. Costa, captain str *Tonquin*

Schroeder Brothers, merchants and contractors for public works
Karl Schroeder
Albert Schroeder

Vacle, trader

Wehrung, C. R., commission agent

SONTAY.

Resident—Bonnal
Chancelier—Frodin de Bellsaler
Superintendent of Police—Mazurier

BACNINH.

Resident—Pale
Chancelier—Houdayer
Sub-Commissioner of Marine—Aphalo

NAMDINH.

Resident—Goux
Chancelier—Pivert
Assist. Commr. of Administrative Service—Vassal
Superintendent of Customs—Beauvais

SIAM.

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 Quedah in the Malayan Peninsula in the latitude of 5 deg. south. The island of Junck 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 Tringano and Pahang 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 Lao 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 Malays 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 Burmese 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 Toutaboree, declared himself King under the title P'ya Tak. In 1782 the reins of empire were seized by one of his most distinguished generals named Yaut 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 Customs 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 army, in time of peace, is small, and is made up of the following. 1st.—The Royal Body Guard, which consists of one squadron of cavalry, two battalions of infantry, and one company of artificers and sappers. This body of troops is recruited from the sons of noblemen descended from the blood royal. 2nd.—The Palace Guard, which is composed of two battalions of infantry. 3rd.—The Royal Elephant Troops. 4th.—The Royal Infantry, consisting of three battalions of four companies each. To this corps is attached a squadron of cavalry and a brigade of artillery. This branch is open to the sons of slaves, who gain their freedom after their term of five years' active service. 5th.—The Royal Marines, numbering about 400, who serve on board the Royal yachts and gunboats.

The native population of Siam, with Laos, Tavoyams, Peguans, and Burmese, excluding those under Consular protection, is variously estimated at from six to ten millions. The number of Chinese in the kingdom is believed to be not less than one million three hundred thousand.

BANGKOK.

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 hongs, the Consulates, the principal rice mills, and most of the Public Offices. The left is principally occupied by the Chinese and Mahomedan residents, though the Foreign Office and the Yamen of the Prime Minister are situated on canals leading from it. The bulk of the business is, however, transacted on the east. Here a very fair road, the Chawen Krung, extends from the palace walls to Paklat, and a telegraph line connects the Light-house at the Bar beyond the mouth of the river with the business portion of the city. Bangkok is now connected, through Saigon, with the rest of the world by wire, and a line to British Burmah has since been completed. 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 outturn 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. The steamers of the Scottish Oriental Steamship Co. keep up regular communicaton with Hongkong, (occasionally leaving and returning *via* Swatow and the Straits Settlements), besides special boats only running during the rice season; while another line of steamers connect the kingdom with the Straits Settlements. 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 flourishing condition. 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 two newspapers published in the city, one in the English language and one in the native tongue. The first is a weekly, conducted by a missionary. The native journal is also a weekly, and is merely a re-print of the English journal. The population of Bangkok is estimated at 350,000.

The imports during the year 1883, as reported by the Custom House, amounted to $5,167,452 as compared with $7,104.361 in 1882, and $6,279,484 in 1881; the exports to $9,207,709 as compared with $9,702.778 in 1882, and $9,865,956 in 1881; but the actual amount of both was probably in excess of this value. The principal imports were piece goods and opium, the principal export rice.

Tonnage cleared at the Custom House during 1882:—British 120,652 tons; all other nationalities, 69,786 tons; total, 190,438 tons.

DIRECTORY.

H.M. Somdetch P'ra Paramindr Mahah Chulalonkorn, the King of Siam

H.R.H. Krom Mun Devawongs Varaprakar, private secretary to H.M.

Krom Rai P'ra Bowara Rajahwong Sat'ahn, Second King

ROYAL GOVERNMENT.

Civil Department.

Somdetch P'ra Chow Boromawongs t'ee Chow-fah Mahah Mahlah Krom P'ra Bamrap Parapaks, Minister of the North of the Interior

War Department.

Chow P'rayah Surawongs Waiyawat t'ee Samuha P'ra Kalahome, Minister of War and Marine

Foreign Department.

Chow P'rayah Phanuwongs Mahah Kosah Tibaudee t'ee P'ra Klang, Minister for Foreign Affairs
P'rayah Cheroen Rajah Maitree, Judge of International Court

Royal Palace Department.

Chow P'rayah Tamarah, Lord Chamberlain

Agricultural Department.

Chow P'rayah P'olatape, Minister of Agriculture

Royal Treasury Department.

Somdetch P'ra Chow Boromawong t'œ Chowfâh Mahah Mahlah Krom P'ra Bamrap Parapaks, President
Somdetch P'ra Chow Nanngrah t'œ Chowfah Chaturon Rasimi Krom Hluang Chakrap'adipongs, Vice-president
H.R.H. Krom Mün Devawongs Voraprakar, Chancellor of the Exchequer

Board of Trade Department.

Chow P'rayah Srip'ipat

Royal Registrar Department.

Chow P'rayah Mahint'arasak Damrong

Royal Mint Department.

P'rayah Nororaht

Royal Scribe Department.

P'ra Srisunt'aun Woharn
Hluang Sarapraset
Khun Hahah Sitwoharn

Royal Attendant Department.

P'rayah Phaskarawongse
P'rayah [illegible]ap'ahkarawongs
Chow M[illegible]a Sarapet Pakder
Chow Mann Samœchai Rajah

Fire Department.

P'rayah Wararat Rachamanit, major in charge

Roads and Bridges Department.

——, royal commissioner
——, consulting engineer
Captain Lorenzen, assistant

Royal Printing Office.

Prince Krom Mun Prom Waramurak, superintendent

Royal Siamese Museum.

——, director
Nai Chai, curator

Royal Sarahnrom Gardens.

H.R.H. Phra Ong Tong Tham, director
——, botanist

ROYAL SIAMESE ARMY.

Royal Body Guard—(Tahan Krom Mohat Lek.)

One squadron of cavalry, two battalions of infantry, one company of artificers and sappers.
H.R.H. Somdetch Phra Chow Naungyah-t'ae Krom Hluang, Bhanupanthawongs Woradate, honorary lieutenant colonel
H.E. P'rayah Bhaskarawongs, lieutenant colonel
H.R.H. P'ra Ong Chow Diss Warakumaru, major commanding and aide-de-camp to H.M.

Royal Palace Guard—(Tahan Krom Wang.)

Two battalions of infantry.
H.R.H. Krom Mun [illegible]rachaksilpacon, commander in chief

Royal Elephant Troops—(Tahan Krom Chang.)

Somdetch P'ra Chow Boromawong'tae Chow Tah Mahat Mahlah Krom P'ra Bamrap Parapaks, commander general
P'rayah P'eta Racha, major in charge

Royal Infantry—(Krom Tahan Nah.)

Three battalions, one squadron cavalry, brigade artillery.
Chow Mun Wayworanarth, colonel-commander
Major P'hra Amarawisai Saradet, commanding artillery
Khun Pau, lieutenant in charge of cavalry
Hluang Narit, Hluang T'uai Han, Khun Char Juat, majors
C. Comi, C. Ferrando, G. B. Maglivla, C. Pinson, drillmasters

ROYAL MARINES.

Phra Intaratape Bandee Sri Samuha, major commanding
Five European drillmasters

NAVAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief of H.M. Navy—H. E. Phya Pra Pah Surawongse
Superintendent of Marine—Capt. W. Trail
Superintendent Engineer—A. Balfour

"REGENT," S. S.

Captain—W. Nicol
Lieutenant—Gerick
Chief Engineer—W. Connell
Second Engineer—Edmond Trail

"SIAM SUPPORTER," S. S.

Captain—A. R. Sims
Lieutenant—J. de Souza
Chief Engineer—T. J. Fox
Second Engineer—G. Pearce

"IMPREGNABLE," S. S.

Captain—Vil
Engineer—

"CORONATION," S. S.

Lieutenant in Charge—W. H. Ling
Engineer—

"SIAMESE CROWN," S. S.

Captain—A. Ieyser
Second Engineer—Suppanci

"VESATRI," H. M.'s YACHT.

Captain—A. de Richelieu
Engineer—

"APOLLO,"

Captain—Tuan Surawongse
Engineer—

"UBOL BERATIS" H.E. THE KROMAHTAH'S YACHT.

CUSTOM HOUSE SERVICE.

(Under superintendence of H.E. Phya Bhasha Karawongse)

Khoon Maha Siddhivohar, private secretary

INSPECTORSHIP.

J. M. Fidelis da Costa, chief inspector; residence, Custom house road

OUTDOOR.

P. N. Massang, J. J. Frankfurt, Nai Chang, Nai Bindh, Nai Rot Mahatlek, Nai Chareon Mahatlek, F. da Costa, Jr., C. M. Saudell, sub-inspectors and tidewaiters
36 revenue guards, 28 weighing and examining clerks, 40 chintangs

INDOOR.

Chesna Hoh Luan, manager
Nai Cha Yuat
O. Frankfurter, Ph. D., secretary
Hoh Whee Horg, cashier
Phra Debaratna Narindr, jewellery valuator
Lim Eng Kiang, valuator
Hluang Mongalavatna, trade reporter
Nai Mah Mahatlek chief Siamese clerk
Tan Him Kiat, English head clerk
Tan Chuan Tiong, assistant do.
Chew Teck Seng, clerk
Koh Lian Boon do.
Siam Saa, interpreter
4 Siamese clerks

AT PAKNAM.

Leong Ong, inspector
26 Guards

RICE DEPARTMENT.

Under mangement of H.E. Phya Bididth C'rogayswarn

Phra Sawasdi Wamadit
Phra Tape Palne, Law Pahn, Nai Puak, inspectors
Koon Char Nee, treasurer
Nai Chatt, interpreter
C. Ti. Poh, Nai Tien, Nai Rop, Nai Rung, Nai Lek, Nai Ee, assistants and clerks
Peng Soon, and 51 clerks

TEAK DEPARTMENT.

Under management of H.E. Chow Phya Baladeb
Hluang Narissara, collector

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

H.R.H. Somdetch Phra Chow Nong Yah T'oe Chowfah Bhanurangse Swangwongse Krom Hluang Bhanupantiwongse Woradej, &c., Minister of Posts and Telegraphs
Chas. Bethje, private secretary and interpreter
Phra Toh Palek Thuranurax, first assistand to Minister
Hluang Phrachak Chawakan, second do.
Nai Chaem, chief clerk

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

C. Berthelier, secretary for department
J. Marrallé, chief engineer
Mom Tewa Tirat Racha Nikul, assistant engineer
L. Berland, accountant
Nai Sawat, cashier
Kwoon Reng, chief clerk, general office
E. Quóroux, telegraphist, do.
Chin Quay Long, do. do.
W. Schroeder, interpreter do.
C. Chui, do. do.
L. H. Fustier, telegraphist, Custom House station
L. Legris, interpreter do.
Nai Boon Tee, telegraphist, Pachinburee
O. Brien, do. Phrat hong
E. Reboul, do. Kauchanburee
Nai Sam, do. Ayuthia
Nai Soot, do. Paknam
H. Warnken, do. Bangkok Bar lighthouse
Mun Chamnau Pakdi, Bourgueil, Dardaret, linemen

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

———— superintendent
W. G. Kerr, accountant and cashier
N. T. Henderiks, resident chief clerk
Nai Bott, storekeeper

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Harbour Master & Master Attendant—Capt. John Bush
Clerk—Kow Swee Seong
Interpreter—Nai Wan
Bar Lighthouse Keeper—H. Warnken
Lightship Keeper—S[illegible]mon
Ghaut Sirang—Sulo[illegible]n

BANGKOK LICENSED PILOTS.

C. Aström, L. Lampe, J. L. Main, J. Jackson

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Police Magistrate and Acting Lord Mayor—H.R.H. Prince Krum Mun Bhridhares Dhamrong Sakli
Assistant Magistrates—Phya Chedukracha Setti, Phya Rat Rong Muang, Phya Phison Sombat Bawriboon
Chief Clerks of the Court—Luang Surawat Nakaret, Khoon Nakon Khate Kasem 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 in the vicinity of the Wang Na
5 Siamese Officers
80 Constables

THE KING'S SCHOOL.

Superintendent—Rev. S. G. McFarland, D.D.
First Teacher of English—S. E. H. McFarland, A.B.
Second do. —Geo. B. McFarland

EUROPEANS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Additional to those given above

Bradley, translator, Foreign office
Clunis, J., Government architect
Clunis, J., Jr., architect
Collins, D. J., surveying dept.
Coninchjold, J. de, lieutenant palace guard
Ferrando, architect
Feitch, J., bandmaster to the 2nd King
Fusco, bandmaster
Hendricks, Jas. W., interpreter, Lord Mayor's department
Jesus, A. F. de, interpreter, Foreign office
Lawson, J. J., clerk, Foreign office
Leonardi, engineer
Linde, A. de, consulting civil engineer
Loftus, A. J., Government surveyor
Loftus, R. H., assistant to H.R.H. Krommun Damrongse Varoprakar
McCarthy, surveying department
Rathje, Baker
Richelieu, Jr., lieutenant
Rosmussen, lieutenant
Sa, H. de, K.N.S.C., Foreign office
Schau, G., lieutenant
Simoens, B. P., interpreter, International Court
Wanström, lieutenant

Legation and Consulates.

LEGATION AND CONSULATE GENERAL OF UNITED STATES AMERICA.

Minister Resident and Consul General—Gen. John A. Halderman, LL.D.
Vice-Consul—Rev. N. A. McDonald, D.D.
Clerk of Court—
Chaplain—Rev. L. A. Eaton
Interpreter—

BRITISH AGENCY AND CONSULATE GENERAL.
(Established June 14th, 1856.)
Political Agent & Con. General—E. M. Satow, C.M.G.
Consul—W. H. Newman
Vice-Consul at Chiengmai.—E. B. Gould
1st Assistant—E. H. French
2nd Assistant—E. Cording
Student Interpreter—W. J. Archer
Post Office Agent—C. Edlefsen
Medical Attendant—W. Willis, M.D.

PORTUGUESE CONSULATE GENERAL.
(Established 1820.)
Consul for Siam and Straits Settlements—
Secretary in Charge.—Daniel Goularte
Interpreter and Clerk—Xavier

FRENCH CONSULATE.
(Established July, 1856.)
Commissioner and Consul—Le Comte de Kergaradec
1st Chancelier-Interprete—E. Lorgeou
2nd id.—C. Hardouin
Native Interpreter—P. Niu
Clerk—P. Chin
Constable—Pedro Due

DANISH CONSULATE.
(Established 1858)
Consul—Charles Stuart Leckie

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
Special Interpreter—S. J. Smith
Interpreter—J. Chuey

NETHERLANDS CONSULAR COURT.
President—The Consul General
Interpreter—Jaco Chuey

CONSULATE FOR THE GERMAN EMPIRE.
Consul—R. von Krencki
Secretary—A. Scainzinger
Interpreter—R. Hendriks
Second do.—Bun

ITALIAN CONSULATE.
Consul—A. Jucker

Public Companies.

BANGKOK DOCK COMPANY.
(Established 1865.)
Managing Director—John Bush
Manager—John H. Douglas
Dock Superintendent—
Engineer—C. T. Christie
Clerks—J. E. M. Jesus, Kow Swee Seong
Foreman—A'Pow

BANGKOK SAW MILL.
Windsor, Rose & Co. } proprietors
Frederick Clarke }
C. Heck, engineer
Geo. Hay, foreman
Peter Veer, do.
Keng Kee, cashier
Poon, clerk

SAM SAAN SAW MILL AND TIMBER YARD.
Geo. Dupont, proprietor and manager

CLYDE STEAM SAW MILLS AND TIMBER YARD.
Borneo Company, Limited, proprietors
Engineer—W. A. Leach

AMERICAN STEAM RICE MILL.
Meh Wah & Co., proprietors

BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, STEAM RICE MILL.
Engineer—W. A. Leach

A. MARKWALD & CO.'S STEAM RICE MILL.
Engineer—H. Asmus
Assistant—O. Swennah

PATREW STEAM RICE MILL.
Phra Thep Palue, proprietor
L. J. Sin, manager
Naichon, local manager
Nai Rott, engineer
Steamer *Patrew*
L. J. Sin, managing owner

POH CHIN SOO'S STEAM RICE MILL.
Poh Chin Soo, proprietor
J. K. Black, engineer, Bangkok Mill
Steamer *Simoon*
Poh Chin Soo, owner

MODEL RICE MILL.
Tat Suey Chin, proprietor

CHIN TONG BEE, STEAM RICE MILL.
Tan Hok Poh }
Tiong Bien } proprietors
Tiong Sai }

WANG LEE RICE MILL.
Lio Liang Ann, proprietor

WINDSOR, ROSE & CO.'S STEAM RICE MILL.
W. Dunlop, engineer
F. A. Hitchcock, engineer
Kroon Naa, assistant

TAN KIM CHENG STEAM RICE MILL.
East Side of River.
Tay Keng Joo, manager
J. Cairns, engineer
Lim Ah Hay, clerk
Chew Tiang Kiet, do.

SAMSEN RICE MILL COMPANY.
Jucker, Sigg & Co., successors to Malherbe, Jullien & Co. } proprietors
W. Sinclair
W. Webb, engineer

STEAMERS TO SINGAPORE.
"BANGKOK."
Captain—A. Hochreuter
Agent and Owner—Pohkien
"BAN YONG SENG."
Captain—W. P. Hyde

A. Markwald & Co., agents
GERMAN S.S. "SURY WONGSE."
Captain—Rademaker
BRITISH S.S. "MACALISTER."
Captain—Tulloch

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Windsor, Rose & Co., agents
S.S. *Hecuba*, Capt. White; Bangkok and Singapore

SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.
Windsor, Rose & Co., agents
(for Steamers see Hongkong)

COMPAGNIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION, MARSEILLE.
Jucker, Sigg & Co., agents

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FLORIO & RUBATTINO).
Jucker, Sigg & Co., agents

GERMAN STEAMSHIP CO., HAMBURG, , agents

SIAM STEAM TOWING AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Borneo Company, managing owners
"*Cape Clear*,"
Captain—S. Saunderson
Engineer—Alex. Smith

Banks.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
Jucker, Sigg & Co., agents

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Jucker, Sigg & Co., agents

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
A. Markwald & Co., agents

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
Windsor, Rose & Co, agents

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Jucker, Sigg & Co., agents

Insurance Companies.

Borneo Company, Limited, agents—
Lloyd's
North China Insurance Co.
Northern Assurance Co., Fire and Life
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Ld.

Götte, R., agent—
Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg
Magdeburg General Insurance Company, Limited

Jucker, Sigg & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association Shanghai
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company (Fire)
Universal Marine Insurance Company, Limited
New Swiss Lloyd Transport Insurance Company, of Winterthur
Colonial Fire Insurance Co., Batavia
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Co., Hamburg
"Switzerland" Marine Insurance Co., Zurich

Kim Cheng & Co., agents—
China Merchants Insurance Co., Limited

Markwald & Co., A., agents—
Hamburg, Dresden and Bremen Underwriters
Canton Insurance Office, Limited
Germanic Lloyd's—with power for classing ships
General Insurance Company of Madgeburg
German Transatlantic Transport Insurance Company, of Berlin
Westphalia Lloyd's 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
Aachen Leipziger Fire Insurance Co., of Aachen
Düsseldorf General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport
Transatlantic Insurance Co. of Berlin

Windsor, Rose & Co., agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ld.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ld.
Straits Insurance Co., Limited
China Fire Insurance Co , Limited
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Patrew Company, Siam

Morchants and Traders.

Badman, Harry A., general warehouseman, and tailor
H. A. Badman
A. Hooker
E. Munbux

Bjurling & Co., A., general storekeepers, commission agents, and importers of European and American goods
A. Bjurling
A. Demianoff

Borneo Company, Limited, merchants and owners of Steam Tugs & Steam Rice and Timber Mills
Charles S. Leckie
T. A. L. Murray
Chinese and native clerks

Bradley's printing, publishing, and binding house
D. B. Bradley, manager

Cardu & Co., S., architects and contractors, near Wat Chaang
S. Cardu
G. Coroneo

Chit & Son, F., photographers

Deuntzer, S., M.D., medical practitioner

Falck & Beidek, merchants and commission agents
Gustav Falck
Otto Beidek
Nai Tan, Nai Huot, and native clerks

Götte, R., merchant
R. Götte
G. Gloim
A. P. Ruang
Sin Keat
Nai Dat
Steamers: *Dicky*—Capt. Buthmann
Do. *Rudolph*—Capt. Petersen
Do. *Robert*—

Goulé, veterinary surgeon

Gowan, P., M.D., B. Sc. Edinr., surgeon and physician to His Majesty the King

Grassi Brothers & Co., civil engineers, architects, contractors, &c., West side of the river
J. Grassi
A. Grassi
W. F. Kemp, accountant
T. Stölker, architect
O. Sliedenburg
J. da Silva, draftsman
H. Peterson, overseer
F. V. de Jesus, clerk
12 Native clerks

Grimm & Co., B., druggists and importers inside City walls
B. Grimm
Erwin Müller
F. Friedrichs
H. They

Hee, C. T., M.D., physician and surgeon to the Siamese Army

Hicks, F. G., surveyor for Lloyd's Agents, Germanic Lloyd's and local offices

Jucker, Sigg & Co., successors to Malherbe, Jullien & Co., merchants
A. Jucker
H. Sigg
B. E. Mohn, signs per pro.
E. Roland
A. Hofmann

Kim Ching & Co., merchants and commission agents
Tan Kim Ching (Singapore)
Tay Keng Joo, manager
Tay Jian, sub-manager
Tan Hoon
Tan Eng Hoh

Klopp, H., merchant and commission agent
Hermann Klopp (absent)
Alfred Scheele, signs per pro.
E. Müller
Poh Rim
Nai Savang

Loftus, W. Kennett, photographer, within the city Saket

Maclean & Co., timber merchants
J. Maclean
A. Maclean

Manyoo, butcher and compradore

Markwald & Co., A., merchants
Paul Lessler (absent)
J. J. Riechmann
A. Kurtzhalss
F. Masius (absent)
Chas. Kinder
E. Wiede
Lim Kian Seng
Wee Boon Seng
Yow Beng, and others

Mission Printing Press, Samray
Rev. N. A. McDonald, D.D., manager

Möller & Meisner, merchants, storekeepers and shipchandlers
C. F. Meisner
H. Busch (absent)
F. Mettlerkamp
R. Nissle
O. Pickenpack
F. Donno
George and native assistant

"Oriental Hotel"
P. Andersen, proprietor
N. Andersen, do.

Ramsay & Co., army contractors, commission agents and general warehousemen
R. H. Ramsay (London)
C. H. Ramsay
G. H. Pritchard
Joseph Lewis
B. Bagga
B. Rumjohn
A. C. Hong

Shaw and Chalant, timber merchants, and commission agents
S. L. Shaw
F. Chalant

Siam Dispensary
B. Grimm & Co., proprietors
H Breuninger, manager

Siam Ice Company, confectioners, bakers, aerated waters manufacturers and purveyors
A. Balfour
G. A. Berkeley

Smith, S. J., publisher, Bangk'olém Point, East side of the river
"Siam Weekly Advertiser"
"Sayahma Samai," vernacular weekly Siam Directory
S. J. Smith, proprietor and editor

Tisseman, Samuel, watch and clock maker, and fancy store, Fuang Lacon St., City

Universal Hotel
F. S. Reina, manager

Willis, W., M.D., medical practitioner

Windsor, Rose & Co., merchants, and owners of Steam Rice Mill
T. Windsor (London)
Carl Rose
Otto Weber
C. Eilers
C. Brockmann
Wee Chin Heng
Lao Koon Siew
Chin Lin
Guan Tye
Kroon Naa
W. Dunlop, engineer
F. A. Hitchcock, engineer

Wilson, Balfour & Co., "Sunandalay Engine Works"
H. Wilson, manager
H. Fricken, bookkeeper

MARINERS AT BANGKOK.

Buthmann, L. Bruhn, A. Th. Benedictsen F. Berendt, A. H. de Campos, P. J. S. Dethleffsen, Dillwitz, Evans, G. Eccleston, Gomard, A. Hochreuter, J. Hansen, E. J. F. Jörgensen, P. J. Kofood, A. L. B. Kruse, C. Lange, Meyer, Michaelsen, E. Mœller, Möllendorf, C. Münchau, Nisted, J. Otten, G. Pettersen, F. Plettner, W. Reeves, Reynolds, C. Sœderstrœm, V. Saxtorph, Stehmeyer, Steinbring, Spencer, Schmiegelow, B. H. Sandersen, C. Schlemming, L. G. Schumacker, J. C. Thomsen, C. Ulrich, P. W. Vorrath, Xequira

Missionaries.

AMERICAN BAPTIST BOARD.
Chinese Mission, commenced 1835.
Rev. Lewis A. Eaton

THE SIAMESE MISSION, COMMENCED BY THE REV. J. T. JONES, D.D., 1833, Is now self supporting, and under the charge of the Rev. S. J. Smith

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
(Established March, 1840.)
Stationed at Bangkok
Rev. Jas. W. Van Dyke
Rev. N. A. McDonald, D.D.
Mrs. MacLaren
Mrs. E. D. McDonald (absent)
Miss L. A. Olmstead
Miss Mary H. McDonald
S. Cross
Rev. Egon Wachter

Stationed at Petchaburi.
E. A. Sturge, M.D.
Rev. E. P. and Mrs. Dunlap
Miss Sarah Coffman (absent)
Miss Mary L. Cort (absent)
Stationed at Chiang Mai, (Laos.)
Rev. D. and Mrs. McGilvary
M. A. Cheek, M.D and Mrs. Cheek (absent)
Rev. J. Wilson
Rev. S. C. Peoples, M.D., and Mrs. Peoples
Miss E. Cole (absent)
Miss Warner
Miss Griffin

MISSION DE SIAM.
Right Rev. J. L., Vey, bishop of Gerasen and vicar apostolic of Siam, Bangkok
Jean Pierre Martin, pro vicar-apostolic, Church of the Conception, Bangkok
François Louis Larnaudie (absent)
Ignace Jung, Secretary to the Mission
Jean Baptist Ranfaing, Quentric, Church of the Conception, Chant'aboon
Maurice Gibarta, Church of Sta. Cruxe, Bangkok
François Joseph Schmitt, Petriu
J. F. Perbet do.
Renè Nicolas Perraux, Church of St. Joseph, Ayuthia
P. L. Rousseau, Church of the Compassion, Bang-pla-soi
Aloïs d'Hont, Church of St. François Xavier, Bangkok
J. M. Voisin, Church of Thakien
P. A. Salmon, P. N. Barbier, Church of the Nativity, Ban-nok-kuak
J. A. Fauque, E. P. Piau, College, Ban-nok-kuak
Emile Auguste Colombet, Church of the Assumption, Bangkok
G. A. M. Dabin, Church of Mu'ang Prom
Etienne Dessalles, Church of the Holy Rosary, Bangkok
J. B. Prodhome, F. X. Guego, J. A. Rondel, Church at Muang Ubon
Charles Petit, Church of S. H. of Mary Vat-Phleng
Jean Pierre Grand, Church of Kanburi
Flor. Cordeiro, teacher, Assumption School, Bangkok
P. J. B. Ganton, P. T. F. Gennevoise, students

BANGKOK LIBRARY.
Rooms in the British Church.

BANGKOK LADIES' LIBRARY.
Mrs. McDonald, president

PROTESTANT PLACES OF WORSHIP.
The British Episcopal Church, on the brink of the River
Chapel of the American Presbyterian Mission
Chapel of the American Baptist Mission

BATTAMBANG.

Brien, telegraphist
Kirchhoff, agent for Speidel & Co.
H. Russel, opium importer

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

This Colony—consisting of the island of Singapore, the province of Malacca, the island of Penang, with Province Wellesley on the mainland, and the Dindings—was transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies by an Order in Council dated the 1st April, 1867. The estimated revenue of the colony for 1884 is $3,410,000, and the expenditure $3,274,000. The revenue and expenditure are thus distributed between the three settlements:—Singapore—Revenue, $2,006,600; expenditure $1,978,726. Penang—Revenue, $1,098,700; expenditure, $964,636. Malacca—Revenue, $304,700; expenditure, $328,477.

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 Straits Settlements.

The Island of Singapore is about 27 miles long by 14 wide, and is separated by a narrow strait about one or 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 European 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 Island by the census taken in April, 1881, is 139,208, of whom 86,766 were Chinese and 22,114 Malays. The population was estimated in 1883 at 145,500. The Klings, with a very few Parsees, Arabs, &c.—forming perhaps a sixtieth part of the whole population—are as 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 3,094, occupies the place elsewhere taken by the Asio-Portuguese. The population of the Town of Singapore is 95,320.

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

MAP OF
THE
TOWN AND ENVIRONS
OF
SINGAPORE
SCALE
Tanjong Pagar
Sepoy Lines
Pearls Hill
Kampong Saigon
Institution Hill
Mt Sophia
Emerald Hill
Monks Hill
Fairn Hill
Government House
Roman Catholic & Protestant Cemetery
RACE COURSE
Kampong Kapur
Kampong Bugis
Kampong Glam
Kampong Bencoolen
CRIMINAL PRISON
Municipal Stores
Iron Foundry
Malay School
Chinese Burial Ground
Mt Carey
Rice Mill
Craig Hill
Duxton Hill
Mt Pagoda
Dickinson Hill or Mt Padre
Mt Erskine
Mt Palmer
Mt Wallich
Teluk Ayer
Sepoy Hill
Cassidye Hill
Mt Faber
Cassia Burial Ground
PUBLIC GARDEN
TOWN MARKET
Hotel D'Europe
ESPLANADE
Town Hall & Municipal Offices
Fort Fullerton
Telegraph Office
Dalhousie Pier
St Andrews Pier
St Johns Pier
Singapore River
Rochore River
Rochore Canal
Kampong Bugis
Kampong Glam
Kampong Bencoolen
Kampong Kapur
Kampong B
Tanjong Pagar
Teluk Ayer
Sepoy Lines
Pearls Hill
Kampong Saigon
Institution Hill
Mt Sophia
Emerald Hill
Monks Hill
Fairn Hill
Government House
Roman Catholic & Protestant Cemetery
RACE COURSE
Kampong Kapur
Kampong Bencoolen
CRIMINAL PRISON
Municipal Stores
Iron Foundry
Malay School
Chinese Burial Ground
Mt Carey
Rice Mill
Craig Hill
Duxton Hill
Mt Pagoda
Dickinson Hill or Mt Padre
Mt Erskine
Mt Palmer
Mt Wallich
Teluk Ayer
Sepoy Hill
Cassidye Hill
Mt Faber
Cassia Burial Ground
PUBLIC GARDEN
TOWN MARKET
Hotel D'Europe
ESPLANADE
Town Hall & Municipal Offices
Fort Fullerton
Telegraph Office
Dalhousie Pier
St Andrews Pier
St Johns Pier
Singapore River
Rochore River
Rochore Canal
Kampong Bugis
Kampong Glam
Kampong B
J Bartholomew Edinr

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 latter dances and amateur theatricals are frequently given. The German community have a similar institution, and the best feeling exists between the two nationalities. The Raffles Library and Museum (temporarily located in the premises of the Raffles School) are creditable and well kept institutions, the Museum having made very fair progress since its inception. The Library contains some 12,000 volumes, chiefly of standard modern literature, and includes the valuable philological collection of the late Mr. Logan.

Singapore boasts three good hotels, the Hotel de l'Europe, Emmerson's, and the Hotel de la Paix, the latter being chiefly patronised by Dutch and other foreign visitors. The Press is represented by the *Straits Times (daily)*, the *Straits Intelligence*, published twice a week, a weekly issue of the *Straits Times*, and the *Government Gazette*, published weekly.

Singapore is well off for Docks. The Tanjong Pagar Company's premises lie about a mile to the westward of the town, a fine wharf affording berthage for twenty vessels at one time with sufficient water alongside for vessels of the heaviest draught, and protected by a breakwater from the swell from the roads and from the strength of the tides. The business of the wharf is under the charge of an experienced superintendent and assistants, and there is an abundance of labour, ensuring the speedy discharge and loading of vessels alongside, facilitated by the use of steam winches, cranes, &c. There are commodious godowns erected on the wharf for the storage of goods. Coal sheds capable of storing 50,000 tons of the mineral adjoin the godowns, while a small steam railway essentially aids the labour of unloading vessels. The usual accompaniments are also to be found—two docks, one a graving dock 450 feet in length, a machine shop, boiler and masting shear, &c. The New Harbour Dock Company's premises, situated about three miles further West, include two docks of 415 and 450 feet in length respectively, with sheds, workshops, &c., as at Tanjong Pagar. Both companies forward telegrams to and from the town free of charge. The "Ocean," "Glen," and other local steamer lines usually go alongside the Tanjong Pagar Wharf. The French mail steamers and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s vessels use the Borneo Company's Wharf at New Harbour, while the P. & O. steamers have a wharf of their own still further West at Teluk Blangah, three miles from town.

Communication with other Eastern ports and with Europe is kept up by the P. & O., Messageries, Austro-Hungarian Lloyds', Ocean, Rubattino, Castle, and Glen lines of steamers (with some other occasional visitors); by the Eastern and Australian line with Australia; by the Netherlands India line with Java, Timor, and the islands of the Archipelago; and by a Spanish line with the Philippines; all but the last named running to Hongkong.

The climate of Singapore is remarkable for its salubrity, and the island has been described by medical writers as the "paradise of children," infantile diseases seldom being at all malignant. Despite its proximity to the Equator, under normal circumstances daily rainfall tempers the heat so thoroughly that many sleep beneath blankets. Droughts, however, have been experienced of from one to five months. The island is not exempt from the animal pests which usually infest intra-tropical locations. Tigers are occasionally seen, and two or three deaths are reported annually from this cause; wild pigs and monkeys (both very destructive to gardens) inhabit much of the jungle surrounding the country residences; while the much dreaded cobra has been

killed in most of the compounds. The existence of the most formidable Asiatic snake' the Hamadryad, has also been demonstrated, though this fierce reptile is fortunately but very seldom seen. It should be added that specimens of the formidable python, up to 24 feet in length, are found in the jungle, and that alligators and sharks inhabit the still waters of the coast. Mosquitoes, however, form the principal plague, and cause far more irritation and vexation that the occasional visits of the snakes, centipedes, or scorpions, which are now and then killed in bath or bed rooms.

Singapore offers but few points of salient interest to visitors, the Botanical Gardens at Tanglin and the Raffles Library and Museum being its only show places. Few, however, are unimpressed with its wealth of vegetation—of a certain sort. The jungle, crowded with kompas, betel, and cocoanut trees, here and there relieved by durians, mangoes, and mangostins, is grandly beautiful. But flowers flourish to only a limited degree. Orchids indeed abound, but their blossoms soon fade, while a few gorgeous flowering plants but poorly make up for the absence of roses, geraniums, honeysuckle, and all the vast variety which are associated with a well kept garden at home.

Owing to the long distances, horses and carriages are in universal demand, and numerous hack gharries or palanquins on wheels, a shade better than the old London cab, are to be seen at almost every corner. The syces or drivers, however, are, like the boatmen of the port, a most extortionate set, and require vigorous regulation on the part of the Government. Jinrickshas have also of late been introduced.

The total value of imports into Singapore from all countries in 1883 was $79,175,687, and that of 1882 $74,343,978, showing an increase of $4,831,709. The value of imports from the United Kingdom alone in 1883 was $19,875,120, compared with $17,544,216 in 1882, showing an increase of $2,330,904. The value of imports from British Colonies and India in 1883 was $24,640,624, and in 1382 $25,175,584, showing a decrease of $534,960. The imports from Foreign Countries amounted to $34,659,943, and in 1882 to $31,624,178, showing an increase of $3,035,765. The total value of the exports in 1883 was $68,174,220, compared with $61,192,458 in 1882; the exports to the United Kingdom amounting to $14,434,431.

DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

Governor, Vice-Admiral, and Commander-in-Chief—His Excellency Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld, K.C.M.G (absent)
Acting Governor—Cecil C. Smith, C.M.G.
Aide-de-camp—Lt. R. H. Cholmondeley, R.I.F.
Private Secretary—R. G. Watson (acting)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor, president
The Senior Military Officer in Command
Hon. Colonial Secretary
Hon. Resident Councillor of Penang
Hon. Resident Councillor of Malacca
Hon. Attorney General
Hon. Colonial Treasurer
Hon. Auditor General
Hon. Colonial Engineer
Hon. Commissioner of Lands Titles

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor, president
His Honour The Chief Justice
The Senior Military Officer in Command
Hon. Colonial Secretary
Hon. Resident Councillor of Penang
Hon. Resident Councillor of Malacca
Hon. Attorney General
Hon. Colonial Treasurer
Hon. Auditor General
Hon. Colonial Engineer
Hon. Commissioner of Lands Titles
Hon. I. S. Bond
Hon. Andrew Currie
Hon. James Graham (absent)
Hon. W. H. Read
Hon. W. G. Gulland
Hon. Seah Liang Seah
Hon. J. M. B. Vermont
Hon. G. T. Addis (acting)
Clerk of Councils—A. P. Talbot
Shorthand Reporter—A. Knight

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Colonial Sec.—Hon. Cecil C. Smith, C.M.G.
Acting Colonial Secretary—Hon. A. M. Skinner
Assist. Colonial Secretary—A. P. Talbot
Second Assistant Colonial Secretary—E. W. Birch
Chief Clerk—W. G. E. Hervey
Second clerk—W. P. Hale
Third clerk—B. B. J. Rozells
Passed Cadet—H. T. Haughton
do. do. —R. N. Bland
Cadet studying Chinese—W. Portley
do. do. —G. C. Wray
do. do. —W. Evans
do. do. —R. G. Watson
do. do. —A. H. Capper
Cadet studying Malay—A. T. Bryant
do. do. —A. W. O'Sullivan
do. do. —J. B. Elcum
Cadet studying Tamil—J. O. Anthonisz

COLONIAL TREASURY.

Treasurer and Commissioner of Stamps—Hon. A. M. Skinner
Chief Clerk—William Norris
Second do. —P. A. do Rozario
Third do. —A. J. de St. Maria
Fourth do. —Chia Ong Cheng
Fifth do. —L. P. Jansen
Shroff and Clerk—P. T. Govindoo
Chief Clerk Stamp Office—A. M. Perreau
Second do. —N. W. Cashin
Shroff—Seow Tiang Hee

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Attorney General—Hon. J. W. Bouser
Clerk—Alexr. Mitchell

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Auditor General—Hon. H. Trotter (absent)
Acting do. —Hon. E. E. Isemonger, residence, "Abbotsford," Tanglin
Chief Clerk—Arthur Knight, residence Killeney Road
Clerks—R. B. Leicester, G. D. MacIntyre, Martin Vierra, W. Clarke, J. J. Minjoot, G. Palmer A. Fernandez, A. Smith, H. N. Holloway

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice—Sir Thomas Sidgreaves, Kt.
Acting Chief Justice—Theodore T. Ford
Puisne Judge—Thomas Lett Wood, Penang
Acting Clerk to Chief Justice—A. G. Ford
Clerk to Puisne Judge, Penang—Reginald D. W. Hall

REGISTRY.

Registrar—Charles Eugene Velge
Deputy Registrar—James Charles Mitchell
Chief Clerk—William Anderson
Clerks—D. J. Pereira, M. do Rozario, F. W. Eber, C. H. Owen, B nj. Chophard
Tamil Interpreter—William Thompson
Do. do. —J. P. C. Pillay
Malay do. —A. A. Scully
Do. do. —Shaik Ismail
Chinese do. —Choo Ah Jauh
Do. do. —Chong Boon Swee

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT.

Sheriff—W. R. H. Carew
Senior Bailiff—A. J. de Souza
Second do. —H. E. Kraal

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Inspector of Schools—E. C. Hill
Clerk—S. J. Eber

PROTECTORATE OF CHINESE.

Protector of Chinese—W. A. Pickering
Assistant do. —F. Powell
First Clerk—N. P. Tychicus
Clerks—Quay Yan Hye, Thung Boon Kiet, Chau Ah Tah, J. C. Fernandez
Inspector C. D. O.—C. Phillips
Do. —J. R. Macfarlane
Boarding Officer—B. H. Holmberg
2nd. do. —L. Fernandez

PUBLIC WORKS AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Col. Engineer, Surveyor General and Comptroller of Convicts—Hon. Major J. F. A. McNair, R.A., C.M.G.
Acting do. —Hon. Capt. H. E. McCallum, R.E.
Deputy Col. Engineer and Surveyor General, Penang—Hon. Capt. H. E. McCallum, R.E.
Acting do. do.—Lieut. Cameron, R.E.
Superintendent of Works and Surveys—J. H. Callcott, C.E.
Asst. Supt. of Works and Surveys—Geo. L. Bourchier
Supt. Works & Surveys, Penang—J. Fright
Do. Prov. Wellesley—R. V. Boswell
Do. Malacca—A. F. Ayre
Engineer Surveyor—L. J. Baker
Clerk of Works & Draftsman—Harvey Caldicott
Clerk of Works & Draftsman—A. A. Minjoot
Do. Penang—B. J. Davis
Do. do. —J. Ward
Do. Malacca—J. W. Hodge

Draftsman—Ramakristna
Assist. Draftsman—B. Gannapathy
Draftsman, Penang—V. Dorasawmy
Senior Overseer—C. M. van Cuzlenburg
Do. —R. Thumboosamy
Do. *Penang*—T. Kristnasawmy
Do. *do.* —H. C. Bacon
Do. *Malacca*—J. S. Melson
Draftsman and Computer—Jas. Ashness
Do. *Penang*—Thu Ah Chong
Do. *Malacca*—E. J. de Souza
Chief Surveyor, S. S.—J. E. Hogan
District Surveyor, Penang.—J. P. Pennefather
District Surveyor Malacca—R. Young
1st Class Surveyor—Mahomed Ariff
Do. *do.* *Penang*—J. V. Melson
Do. *do.* *Malacca*—Wee Eujeau
2nd *do.* —D. E. Lesslar
Do. *do.* *Penang*—J F. Ward
Do. *do.* *Malacca*—M. Pereira
Apprentices—G. E. Thompson, A. G. Westerhout, A. F. Cornelius, J. Nonis, A. Coveney, J. Desker, P. Richards
Store-keeper—J. H. Bodestyne
Chief Clerk—F. O. Hendriks
Clerks—J. L. Pereira, J. J. de Mello, J. Nonis, T. A. da Cruze, J. d'Aranjo

REVENUE SURVEY.

Surveyors—J. G. Koch, R. H. Morgan, W. D. Mitchell
Draftsman and Computer—J. W. Thwaite
Surveyors, Penang—W. H. Mackenzie, R. S. Fry van Roozen

BOTANICAL GARDENS.

Superintendent—N. Cantley
Assist. Superintendent—Walter Fox
Clerk—Vangadasalum

LAND OFFICE.

Commr. of Lands, S.S.—W. E. Maxwell
Deputy Commissioner—E. M. Merewether
Chief Clerk—John King
Forest Rangers—A. B. Bodestyne, J. F. Woodford

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Acting Postmaster General—Noel Trotter
Acting Chief Clerk—F. H. V. Gottlieb
Marine Sorter and 1st Clerk—C. E. Mitchell
Clerks—H. W. Mitchell, P. Arikirstnasamy, A. N. Cornelius, N. C. Rodrigues, B. N. de Cruze, Wee Boon Teck
Printer—G. W. Keslar

CHINESE SUB-POST OFFICE.

Sub-Postmaster—Ong Kong Teng
Clerk—P. de Cunha

NETHERLANDS INDIA POSTAL AGENCY.

Agent—T. Schrene
Clerk—G. C. Klyne

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Master Attendant and Shipping Master—Henry Ellis
Deputy do.—E. Bradbery
Senior Boarding and Emigration Officer—T. A. da Cruze
Chief Clerk—H. D. Chopard
Clerks—G. S. Reutens, T. J. Minjoot, Z. A. J. da Cruz, T. R. Miles, A. J. Sta. Maria, W. W. Norris, F. Leynard, J. Chopard, S. B. de Roza
Usher—A. S. Pestana
Boarding Officer—E. Marense
do. —E. N. Rodrigues
Signal Sergeant—R. Strugnell
do. —J. Harding

IMPORT AND EXPORT OFFICE.

Registrar—Henry Ellis
Chief Clerk and Manager—H. D. Chopard
Clerks—M. A. S. Grosse, W. W. Norris, P. B. da Roza, W. J. Venhuzen, A. J. Woodford, A. da Cotta
Boarding and Emigration Officer—T. A. de Cruze
Boarding Officers—E. Marcus, A. S. Pestana, A. de Souza
Interp. & Storekeeper—Goh Sang Tian
Light Keepers—M. Marcus, G. Lucas, W. Chopard

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Inspector of Prisons—Major W. R. Grey's residence, Pearl's Hill
Chief Warder—G. Mitchell
Gaoler Civil Prison—J. W. Ganno
Warders—D. Harrington, J. McCully, E. Rawlins, G. Stonehouse, W. Grills, S. Newbold, R. H. Dexter, W. F. Romain, T Flynn, J. H. Pitsfrude, J. Burke, R. Fold, F. Zimmer, F. Guild., W. Martin, W. Pye, I. J. Stevenson, C. Warren, C. P. Auchell, J. McCann, W. Morris, R. Burtenshaw, W. J. Dickson, P. Connolly
Chinese Clerk and Interpreter—Kay Swee

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Inspector General—Col. S. Dunlop, R.A. (absent)
Acting do. —R. W. Maxwell
Superintendent—H. J. H. Riccard (absent)
Acting do. —H. O. Newland
Acting Assist. do.—C. H. Ord
Do. do. —W. A. Cuscaden
Chief Inspector—
Detective Inspector—C. P. Richards
Inspectors—W. Warne (absent), J. T. Timmins, A. F. K. Jennings, G. Stevens, B. Scott
Chief Clerk—H. Holloway
2nd Clerk and Chinese Interpreter—Tan Kim Keat
3rd Clerk and Tamil Interpreter—T. R. Narainasamy
Clerks—Tan Tek Soon, Lee Wing Cheong
Registrar of Hackney Carriages—H. O. Newland (acting)
Inspector of Hackney Carriages—P. Moan
Sub do. —W. S. N. Leicester
Inspector under Gunpowder Ord.—F. G. Bateman
Clerk under Excise Ord.—Noor Mamat
Sergeants—Wm. Luke, Jno. Geddes, Jas. Quin, Alf. Maugkan

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Registrar General of Births and Deaths—T. Irvine Rowell, M.D.
Registration Clerk—S. Abbas

MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

Senior Magistrate—R. S. O'Connor
Magistrate—A. W. V. Cousins
do. —N. B. Dennys, Ph.D.
Chief Clerk—Geo. Rappa
Clerks—R. R. Rozells, A. C. Velge, P. de Conceicao, A. C. Blankenheym, J. C. Neubronner, J. B. K. Palmer, J. E. Matthews
Usher—W. Foley
do. —Ramjee Bheem
Malay Interpreter—J. J. Millar
do. —J. E. Roberts
Tamil Interpreter—Mahalinghum
Chinese Interpreters—Von Koon Shoon, Mooey Fa Chong, Lim Hiong Seng, Wan Seow Mok, Yeo Swee Bee

COURT OF REQUESTS.

Commissioner—R. S. O'Connor, residence, Government Hill
Chief Clerk—J. Palmer
2nd do. —A. J. Monteiro
3rd do. —C. J. da Silva
Bailiff and Appraiser—A. F. de Souza
Assist. do. —V. A. Fernandez
Chinese Interpreter—Tan Tiang Ann
Tamil and Hindustani do.—N. R. Namaswyam

CORONER.

Coroner—T. C. Mugliston
Clerk and Interpreter—Lee Chong Yen

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Principal Civil Medical Officer—T. L. Rowell, M.D.
Clerk—B. E. d'Aranjo
Registration Clerk—S. Abbas
Colonial Surgeons—M. F. Simon, A. J. M. Bentley, M.B.
Apothecaries—A. B. Leicester, M. V. La Porte, G. F. da Silva
Public Vaccinator—F. C. van der Beck

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SEPOY LINES.

Col. Surgeon Resident—Dr. M. F. Simon
Apothecary—G. F. da Silva
do. —H. J. Gibbs
Steward—M. McDonough

PAUPER HOSPITAL, SIRANGUN ROAD.

Colonial Surgeon—Dr. A. J. M. Bentley
Apothecary—M. V. La Porte
Superintendent—G. Wilson

PRISON HOSPITAL, PEARL'S HILL.

In Medical Charge—Dr. Simon
Apothecary—

LOCK HOSPITAL, LUNATIC ASYLUM, AND GOVERNMENT DISPENSARY.

In Medical Charge—Dr. Rowell
Apothecary—A. B. Leicester
Apprentices—G. Rappa, H. Rappa
Matron, Lock Hospital—C. Hanson

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Office of "The Straits Settlements Government Gazette," published Fridays.
H. L. Noronha, superintendent, residence 8, Beach Road
H. D. Noronha, clerk
E. W. Neubronner do.
F. Nonis, foreman
D. Esbran, sub-foreman
J. de Souza, compositor
E. Thiseira, do.
F. Vass, do.
D. Fredricks, do.
S. Samuel, Tamil do.
Aboobaker, Malay do.
F. Blankenheim, foreman bookbinder

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FOR THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

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Vernon Allen
W. Allen
J. d Almeida
J. Anderson
J. M. Anthony
A. Armstrong
C. Baumgarten
E. H. Bell
Dr. A. J. M. Bentley
E. W. Birch
J. K. Birch
J. Blain
E. Bradbery
R. W. G. L. Braddell
David Brown
L. C. Brown
J. C. Budd
J. H. Callcott
A. H. Capper
Hon. A. Currie
C. E. Crane
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H. De Mornay
A. A. De Wind
N. B. Dennys, PH. D.
A. T. Dew
C. Dunlop
Col. S. Dunlop, C.M.G.
W. Egerton
H. Ellis
W. Evans
E. E. Everett
R. C. Falkner
Dr. W. T. B. Falls
A. W. Fawkes
Foo Tye Sin
T. A. Fox
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W. G. Greig
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Hon. E. E. Isemonger
E. Karl
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Koh Seang Tat
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Dr. R. Little
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R. W. Maxwell
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Hon. Major H. E. McCallum, R.E.
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J. McDougall
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E. M. Merewether
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Dr. T. C. Mugleston
A. D. Neubronner
H. O. Newland
H. A. O'Brien
R. S. O'Conner
A. C. Padday
R. Padday
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W. Rodyk
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Dr. T. I. Rowell
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Seah Cheo Seah
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T. Shelford
F. C. Sheppard
Si Bun Tiong
Dr. M. F. Simon
Hon. A. M. Skinner
C. J. Skinner
C. Stringer
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J. J. Tait
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Tan Kim Ching
Tan Teck Cheang
Tan Teck Guan
T. S. Thomson
H. A. Thomson
Hon. H. Trotter
N. Trotter
J. D. Vaughan
J. H. Velge
Hon. J. M. B. Vermont
J. Wallace
R. G. Watson
J. E. Westerhout
J. Wilson

MUNICIPALITY.

Commissioners—Hon. Capt. McCallum, R.E., president, R. W. Maxwell, J. P. Joaquim, Dr. J. H. Robertson, C. E. Crane

SECRETARIAT.

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Assistant Secretary—J. Polglase

HOUSE AND LAND ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

Bailiff—Robt. T. Johnston
Assistant Bailiff—C. W. Johnson
Clerks—J. A. de Souza, L. de Silva, J. E. Ross, Khoo Soon Eng, F. Monteiro, R. Sobrailoo, J. L. Pereira

WATER RATE DEPARTMENT.

Clerks—R. G. Pereira, Koh Chin Seng, Wee Swee Yang, F. J. Cornelius, Chia Hong Tek
Cashier—B. Rathakristna
Bailiff—J. W. Minjoot
Collectors—Goh Cheng Gwat and 4 others

CONSERVANCY DEPARTMENT.

Municipal Engineer — Jas. MacRitchie, M.I.C.E.
Assist. do. —H. Newton, A.M.I.C.E.
Chief Draftsman and Surveyor—D. M. Martia
Assistant Draftsman—E. Lemercier
do. —E. Oliveiro
do. —G. Saverinada
Apprentice—L. de Castilla
do. —Ed. Bacon
Clerks—A. Gomes, A. Kandasawmy, V. Ramasawmy
Overseer of Country Roads—R. Nimmo

NUISANCE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Inspector—E. W. Clarke
Inspector—H. Capel
do. —S. V. Ponnoosamy
do. —W. C. Browne
do. —J. Ganno

WATER SUPPLY.

Res. Engineer, Pumping Station—J. Rae
Assistant—L. J. Holmberg
Superintendent of Town Water Supply—H. C. Johnston
Assist. do. —R. Vanderbeck
Inspector—A. R. Merrells
In charge of Impounding Reservoir—A. D. Rozario

Sup. of Scavenging—W. Macfarlane
Registrar of Burials—W. Norris
Inspector of Burial Grounds—J. M. Beius
Municipal Storekeeper—W. J. Valberg
In charge of Crushing Machine—J. M. Ess

FIRE COMMISSION.

Hon Capt. H. E. McCallum, R.E., president, R. W. Maxwell, Hon. W. E. Maxwell, J. H. Callcott, C.E., H. Newton, C.E., J. Anderson

SINGAPORE VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE.

Superintendent—Hon. W. E. Maxwell
"A" Company.
Captain—John Anderson
Lieutenants—E. M. Merrewether, G. S. Murray
Secretary—A. J. Bird
"B" Company.
Captain—
Lieutenants—J. R. Cuthbertson, J. M. Allinson
"C" Company.
European Police Contingent.
"D" Company, Hook and Ladder
Captain—E. J. Manson
Lieutenants—J. Scott Russell, J. M. Millar

MILITARY STAFF.

Major General Commanding H.M. Forces in China and Straits Settlements—Lieut. General J. N. Sargent, C.B (Hongkong)
Assistant Military Secretary—Lt.-Colonel G. Barton (Hongkong)
Aide-de-Camp—Capt. H. C. Somerset, 2nd Battn., "The Buffs" (Hongkong)
Commandant, S. S.—Lt.-Colonel A. Hales, 1st Bn. R. Innis. Fus.
Brigade Major, S. S.—Major A. M. Paterson, The Bedfordshire Regt.
Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Singapore—Major O. F. S. Annesley
Officer Commanding Royal Engineers, Singapore—
Senior Medical Officer, S. S.—Surgeon Major Robinson
Senior Commissariat Officer, S. S.—Asst. Commissary General R. H. Powell
Senior Ordnance Store Officer, S. S.—Dep. Asst. Commissary General of Ordnance C. Purchas
District Paymaster, S. S.—Staff Paymaster J. C. Ross (hon. m.)

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

7TH BRIGADE, 14 BATTERY.

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Rev. L. Ponget

St. Peter and St. Paul's Church.

Queen Street
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French Roman Catholic Mission.

Rt. Rev. Dr. E. Gasnier, bishop of Eucarpia
Very Rev. P. Paris, pro vicar
Rev. L. A. Daguin
Rev. L. Ponget
Rev. C. Saleilles (Sierangon)
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Rev. F. Rivet
See also Penang

French Procuration of the Missions Etrangeres.

Rev. N. J. Couvreur

French Catholic Mission, Laroot.

Rev. C. Mazery

Portuguese Mission.

Church of "St Joseph."
Victoria Street.
Vicar and Superior of the Mission—Rev. Nicolau J. T. Pinto
Coadjutor—S. C. D. de Sequeira
Organist—M. A. Baretto

Jewish Synagogue, "Magain Aboth."

Waterloo Street.
Rabbi—Rev. Hillel Moses
Trustees—R. Meyer, S. Manasseh, E. A. Solomon, M. Meyer
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Malay Church.

Missionary—Rev. W. Young

"Bethesda" Christian Meeting House.

Brass Bassa Road.
Trustees—Philip Robinson, William Macdonald

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British and Foreign Bible Society.
Agency for Malaysia
Depot, 591, Victoria Street.
John Happenden, agent, 9, Wilkie Road
Mrs. L. Aitken, depository
Alfred Christiansen, colporteur

Mission to the Chinese.
Missionary—Alexander Grant, M.A.
do. —Philip Hocquard

Chinese Gospel House.
North Bridge Road.
Pastor—Tan See Boo

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D. D. G. M.—W. Bro. Lieut. Col. S. Dunlop
D. G. S. W.—W. Bro. J. D. Vaughan
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Mount Calvary Chapter, D.D. Lodge St. George, No. 1,152.
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S. W.—A. Knight
J. W.—
Treasurer—W. E. Hooper
Secretary—D. G. Presgrave
Organist—C. K. E. Woods
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J. D.—
I. G.—J. Muir
Tyler—W. Woodworth

Lodge Zetland in the East, No. 508.
W. M.—J. P. B. Beal
S. W.—J. P. Joaquim
J. W.—Lt. W. Windrum
Treasurer—J. D. Vaughan
Secretary—C. B. Hall
Organist—
S. D.—S. M. Moses
J. D.—A. J. Bridges
D. C.—
Steward—
I. G.—J. W. Ganno, Jr.
Tyler—W. Woodworth

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Hamburg Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company, Hamburg
Magdeburg General Insurance Co.
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Agrippina of Cologne
Düsseldorfer Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Dusseldorf
Aachen—Leipziger Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft, Aachen
Niederländische Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Tiel
Rhenania Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft, Cologne
Nieder Rheinsche Gueter Assecuranz Gesellschaft, in Wesel
Allgemeine Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft at Vienna
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Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society
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Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, Limited
National Marine Insurance Co., Ld.
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Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool (Fire and Life)
Caledonian Insurance Company, (Fire and Life)
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Brandt & Co., D. agents—
Hanseatic Fire Insurance Company, Hamburg
Northern Assurance Co., London
Assicurazioni Generali of Trieste

Brinkmann & Co., agents—
Reliance Marine Insurance Co., Liverpool
Sun Fire Office

Bun Hin & Co., agents—
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Cameron, Dunlop & Co., agents—
Scottish Imperial Insurance Company (Life)
Newcastle A.1 Insurance Association
Abroath Commercial Association
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New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited

Geiger, H. W. agent—
Marine Insurance Company, London

Gilfillan, Wood & Co., agents—
Commercial Union Assurance Co.
British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
China Fire Insurance Company, Ld.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld.
La Foncière (Cie. Lyonnaise d'Assurance Maritimes) Réunie
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Guthrie & Co., agents—
London Assurance Corporation
London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company
Triton Insurance Company
Chinese Insurance Company, Ld.
Red Cross Mutual S. S. Insurance Association

Hooglandt & Co., agents—
Joint Underwriters Union at Amsterdam
Zutphen Fire Insurance Company
Nederlands Fire Insurance Company
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
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French Underwriters
Queen Insurance Company
Providencia Insurance Company

Johnston & Co., A. L., agents—
The Fire Insurance Association, Limited

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F. R. Priv. Austrian Insurance Company, "Donau," of Vienna
German Lloyd's, of Berlin
Prussian National Insurance Company of Stettin

Kümpers & Co., agents—
Consolidated Marine Insurance Companies of Berlin and Dresden
Transatlantic Marine Insurance Co., Berlin
Manchester Fire Assurance Co.

Lyall, Jas., agent—
Positive Government Security Life Association Co., Limited

McKerrow & Co., Wm., agents—
South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of New Zealand

North China Insurance Co., Limited
W. G. Bayne, agent

Paterson, Simons & Co., agents—
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Alliance Marine Assurance Company
Church of England Life Assurance Company
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Globe Marine Insurance Company
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited

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Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

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North German Fire Insurance Company at Hamburg
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company, Limited, of Hamburg
Schweiz Marine Insurance Company, of Zurich
New York Life Insurance Company

Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co., agents—
Bremen Underwriters
Antwerp do.
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
Helvetia Swiss Fire Insurance Company, in St. Gall
Badische Schiffahrts Assecuranz Gesellschaft, in Mannheim
Eidgenossische Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft, in Zurich
German Transport Insurance Company, in Berlin
Sjo Assurans Foreningen (Finland)
Providencia Insurance Co. of Frankfort

Sarkies & Moses, agents—
Amicable Insurance Office
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Scott & Co., W. R., agents—
Canton Insurance Office, Limited
Imperial Fire Insurance Company
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.

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Assistant—J. B. Robertson
Do. —D. D. Conceiçao
Cashier—Yeo Tian Chew
Clerk—Foo Joon Yeok
Assistant—T'an Chow Kiat
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Scottish Union and National Insurance Company
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Wm. Dougal, manager
C. Hall Murton sub-manager and accountant
A. D. Strachan, sub-accountant
T. E Sansom do.
W. Dickson do.
J. Pereira, chief clerk

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China
G. T. Addis, manager
J. P. Sturrock accountant
P. F. Evatt, sub-accountant
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J. L. Scheerder
Ph. A. Reutens
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E. J. A. van Geyzel
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W. Siddons
Tan Seck Choo
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Tan Boon Cheow
Siow Tiang Guan
Chia Leong Chuan, head shroff

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Borneo Co., agents

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
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G. W. Butt, acting accountant
J. H. MacLaren, assist. do.
J. McLennan
M. C. Kirkpatrick
A. Barron
A. M. Fernandes
F. Bateman
E. H. Desker
S. Especkerman
A. W. Desker
St. J. P. Joaquim

New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited
John C. F. George, manager
P. Henderson, acting accountant
R. N. Forster, assistant do.
E. Vierra, clerk
Ong Eng Tuan do.
Choo Yap Lee, head shroff

Savings Bank
Noel Trotter, secretary

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Bank of Montreal
Ulster Bank, Limited
Stiven & Co., agents

National Bank of New Zealand
W. R. Scott & Co., agents

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Herries, Farquhar & Co., London
Drummonds', London
London and Westminster Bank
Donnell, Lawson & Co., New York
Guthrie & Co., agents

Bank of Rotterdam
Netherlands India Discount Company
Hooglandt & Co., agents

Brown, Shipley & Co.
Syme & Co., agents

Banque de l'Etat St. Petersburg
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris
Banque de l'Indo-Chine
Baring Bros. & Co.
Franco Egyptienne Banque
A. L. Johnston & Co., agents

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A. Abrams
W. Marshall

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A. Puhlmann, proprietor

Akber Ally, auctioneer and commission agent, 10, Commercial Square

Albion Hotel, Stamford Road

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Seah Cheo Seah, proprietor
Tan Keng Swee do.
John Monteiro, keeper of magazine
F. H. Marcus, clerk in town
Tay Hun Sew, cashier

Alexandra Hotel, 1, Stamford Road
P. Hansen, proprietor

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E. d'Almeida
Guam Soon

Almeida & Son, commission agents and general brokers, 42, Raffles Place
José d' Almeida, J. P.
G. Herbert d'Almeida

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Cheong Ann Bee
Syed Mahomed bin Syed Ahmed Alsagoff
Khoo Tiong Poh
Lim Eng Keng
Gwee Chun Seng
Rejap Bin Tannoo, English clerk
Tan Kee Swee, Chinese do.
Tay Yam Kang, do. do.
Yeo Bah Seng, cashier

Bastiani, Joseph, fruit preserver, 8 & 9, High Street
J. Bastiani
J. Romieux
D'Esplanter

Bastiani, & Co. Pierre, fruit preserver, 120-3 South Bridge Road

Baumgarten, C., advocate, solicitor, and notary public, Raffles place
Christian Baumgarten
Akber Ally
Chan Keng Lan

Baxter and Fittock, marine surveyors, 27, Battery Road
John Baxter
Chas. Fittock
F. G. Sutherland

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Arnold Otto Meyer (Hamburg)
Johannes Lütjens
Ed. Lorenz Meyer
Otto Mühry
W. Edelmann
H. C. C. Senfft
Ad. Laspe
Eug. Engler
H. P. Buhle
Herm. Fischer
J. P. Doral
Chiew Swee Leong
M. da Cruze

Belilios, J. R., merchant, Rochore Road
J. R. Belilios
R. Brown

Bernard & Son, bill, bullion and stock brokers, Raffles Place
F. G. Bernard

Bing, A. C., marine surveyor and pilot, Cliffe House, Bukit Chermin

Bond & Drew, advocates, solicitors, proctors, and notaries public
I. S. Bond, M.L.C., barrister-at-law
Alfred H. Drew
Tan Kong Wee
Yew Hong Ghee
F. N. Pereira
Low Cheng Koon
Tan Kev Cheen
Syed Abedin
A. L. Frois
Geo Hook Liat

Borneo Co., Limited, merchants and agents for H.M.'s Government of Labuan, No. 1, Malacca Street
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W. A. Cadell (Europe)
C. Sugden, residence "Neidpath"
St. V. B. Down, do. do.
A. W. Neubronner, residence "Langlands," River Valley Road
J. L. Neubronner, r'dence "Spring Cottage," Sirangoon Road
L. A. Neubronner
D. S. Cunningham
M. Beins
W. H. Rose, wharf supdt.
W. B. Haffenden, asst. wharfinger

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E. Boustead (London)
J. Young do.
I. Henderson do.
T. Cuthbertson
J. R. Cuthbertson
J. Finlayson
R. Craig, signs per pro.
A. J. Bird
W. P. Waddell
F. E. Jago
T. S. Young
J. G. Boyd
J. D. Ross, Jr.
A. J. McIntyre
F. Minjoot
E. W. Jessensohn
J. P. Haffenden
P. McIntyre
Chan Joo Geok
Tan Kang Chuan
Tan Kok Cheng
Goh Sin Hee
Wee Kian Seng
Toh Sing Leong
Ong Bee Leong
Lim Eng Kiat
Tan Eng Yeow
Lim Ho Lian

Brandt & Co., D., merchants, Battery Road
D. Brandt
H. Brinckmann
G. Pertile
A. van Gilse an der Pals
Lye Kim
Swee Pang

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Joaquim Parsick Joaquim, barrister-at-law
Robert W. G. Lee Braddell, barrister-at-law
J. W. Cashin, chief clerk
F. R. R. Frois
Swee Keae
Yap Bachee
Kho Keng Sind, Chinese interpreter

Brennand, Jas, general broker, Exchange Buildings

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John G. Brinkmann
Bernhard Gildemeister, (London)
V. Sergel, signs per pro.
Gustav Friedrich
O. Gumpert
Chr. Specht
Branch Firms: Hiltermann Bros., Manchester and Bradford

Bun Hin & Co., merchants, Malacca Street
Khoo Tiong Poh
Quah Beng Hong, signs per pro.
Khoo Phee Soon, cashier
Steamers.—*Cheang Hock Kian, Pearl, Petrel, Chow Phye, Hanoi, Hongkong, Betsy.*

Brit. Str. *Cheang Hock Kian*, 956 tons.
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Chief Officer—John Smith
Second do. —E. van Olsen
Chief Engineer—John Lang
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D. C. Rutnagur
Perojshaw Pestonjee
Rustomjee Pestonjee
Byramjee Burjorjee Erance
Shaikh Nuttursha
Mustan Shroff
Branch Houses: D. C. Ratnagur & Co., Bombay; Rustomjee Pestonjee & Co., Penang

Cameron, Dunlop & Co., merchants and commission agents, 11, Collyer's Quay
Alex. Duff
D. F. Rozario
John Klassen
Tan Koon Yang, clerk
Tan Choon Eng, storekeeper
Tan Siew, cashier

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John Campbell
Wm. Heard
J. Lawson, moulder
C. J. Green, clerk
A. Minjoot, storekeeper

Carapiet, M. J., merchant and commission agent, Raffles Place
M. J. Carapiet
G. G. Moses

Cazalas & Son, J. M., engineers, contractors, iron and brass founders, boiler-makers and copper and iron smiths, 94, Victoria Street
Tan Ken Cheow
H. C. Hogan, manager
Joseph Mills, acting foreman
J. Gasper, Jas. Smith, turners
Santamaria, N. Pereira, P. Conceiao, fitters
Tan Hood Choe, clerk and cashier
Mohamed Yacob, do.
Tan Tiow Khim, do.

Cerrute, G. B., storekeeper, North Bridge Road

Chater, L. J., broker and commission agent, 13, Raffles Place

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"Chin Hing," merchants, 2, South Bridge Road
Seah Cheo Seah
Seah Liang Seah
Seah Song Seah
Seah Peck Seah
Tow How Teak

Cheang Hong Lim, Chop "Wanseng" merchant, 116, Havelock Road
Cheong Hong Lim, manager
Low Jim Yin, assist. manager, signs per pro.
Cheong Hong Liap
Lim Kwee Eng
Wee Cheow Yeong
Choe Sin Seang
Low Thuan Locke
Lim Thean Geow
Mamatsah
Khoo Tin Chang, English clerk
Quayh Kim Tong, bookkeeper
Bek Ong Seang, Chinese clerk
Quayh Hong Sah, cashier
Bek Ong Seang and others, clerks

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F. Clarke
P. H. Gandart, clerk
Quak Yan Tin, do.
Kum Tek San, do.
Kong Tuan, do.
Hadje Hassan, foreman
Boosahman, do.
Kamis, do.

Coelho, H., piano tuner and instructor, Princep St.

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R. A. Miles, proprietor
R. A. Miles, Jr., manager

Colonial Press, 12, Raffles Place
D. Zuzarte, proprietor
L. L. Hendricks, compositor
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Commercial Press, Queen Street
J. F. Hansen, proprietor
T. J. G. Hansen, foreman
Abdulkadir, lithographer

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C. E. Crane
L. H. Percival, signs per pro.
L. M. Cordeiro
Cheang Kiat
Ong Su Kiat
Tay Yam Long

Dalmann & Co., merchants, Collyer Quay
C. Berghofer Dalmann
H. Jürgensen
W. von Malein
Tan Hoon Soon
Siam Long
Tiang Bee

Davies & Co., D., shipchandlers, sailmakers, &c., Battery Road
D. Davies

De Cotta, Joze L., pianoforte instructor, tuner, and repairer, Waterloo Street

Desker & Co., butchers, Serangoon Road
H. F. Desker

Dispensary, The, 50, Commercial Square
J. H. Robertson, M.D., Edinr., proprietor, resdce., Leonie Hill, Tanglin
A. Mackay, manager
Wee Kim Chuan
Wee Beng Bock
Mohamed Kassim

Donaldson and Burkinshaw, advocates, solicitors, proctors and notaries public, 19, Collyer Quey
A. L. Donaldson
J. Burkinshaw
J. R. G. d'Almeida, managing clerk
B. M. Sheriff
Frederick W. Scott
Newbold B. Westerhout

Drummond, Gaggino & Co., shipchandlers, provision merchants, commission agents, navy contractors, sailmakers, &c. opposite Post Office
Maurice Drummond
G. Gaggino
S. Charles Hodges
J. M. L. Cornelius, bookkeeper
Khoo Kim Yang
Kinn Cheng Gum
Kum Swee Kim
Choa Sai-gan
Tan Kiang Jun
Kum Swee Hock

Eastern Dispensary, 586, North Bridge Road
R. M. Keun, proprietor and manager

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Galastan Edgar
M. Stephens (Sourabaya)
J. S. Sarkies (Batavia)
John Edgar (Sourabaya)
P. A. Seth, signs per pro.
S. Joakim

Emmerson's tiffin, billiard and reading rooms, Cavanagh Bridge
Miss A. Emmerson, proprietrix
G. A. Faesy, manager
Alex. Lewis
Tek Soon
Cheng Chuan

Essabhoy, A. M., merchant and commission agent
Abdoolkyum Moola Essabhoy
Mottabhoy Moola Essabhoy, manager
Esoofally Ebrahim

Everett, E. E., wine and spirit merchant, Battery Road

Favre & Co., C., fruit preservers, 113, Hill Street
C. Favre
L. Duc

Fezoolabhoi Abdoolali, merchant, 24, Battery Road
Allibhoi Adumjee, manager
Nuzurali Fuzulali

Fisher, John, rice merchant, proprietor Singapore Rice Mills, Magazine Street, Campong, Malacca, and distiller and essential oil manufacturer, Perseverance Estate, Gaylong
John Fisher
C. M. Allen, manager

Fraser, John, bill broker and agent, 1, Exchange Building; agent for Vernon's Patent China and Glass Co., Limited, 18, Battery Road

Galstaun & Co., merchants, Raffles Place
M. M. Zorah (Sourabaya)
Jas. A. Mesrope do.
M. N. Galstaun

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W. F. Garland, A.M.I.C.E.
E. E. Abrahamson, Sandakan
T. F. Macaulay, do.
A. P. Keasberry, do.
J. Muller, do.
A. Lewis, do.
J. F. Halliley
Lebai Tenik
Inche Ismail

Geok Teat & Co., Battery Road
Tay Geok Teat
Tay Kim Tee, signs per pro.
Goh Chin Tye
Gok Seong
Hadjee Abdol Ganny
Koo Chin Whatt
Chua Eu Kong

Gilfillan, Wood & Co., merchants, 13, Collyer Quay
S. Gilfillan (Europe)
W. Adamson (do.)
H. W. Wood (Penang)
James Miller
James Sword
T. E. Earle, signs per pro.
G. P. Owen
R. T. Peake, signs per pro., Penang
G. F. Adamson
J. Joakim
G. Poole
J. Donough
J. Joakim
W. Strugnell
L. F. Rodrigues
J. F. Richards
E. H. Rodrigues
A. de Conceição
John Monteiro
E. A. Rodrigues
Lee Pek Bun

Graham, J., chronometer, watch and clock maker, jeweller, optician, &c., 25, Battery Road

Grunberg Brothers, watchmakers and jewellers, Raffles Place
Marcus Grünberg, (Europe)
Friedrich Grünberg
L. Wolpo

Gunn, Alexander James, exchange broker, 13, Raffles Place

Gunn, Robert John, publicaccountant, 13, Raffles Place

Guthrie & Co., merchants
Thos. Scott
Louis J. R. Glass (Europe)
John Anderson
Alex. Johnston (Europe)
Henry G. Millar, signs per pro.
R. M. Salmon
A. J. Ross
E. C. Cameron
Theo. Paye
Chas. J. Davies
Kho Tiang Bee
Tan Boon Chin
J. Nonis
Teo Boon Hee
Lim Koon Tye
W. Wilson
Goh Yam Cheang
Seng Ong Liew
Wee Chen Seng
Seow Keng Lim
London House—Scott & Co., 1 Whittington Avenne, Leadenhall St.

Hakimjee Rajbhoy & Co., merchants, 19, Raffles Place
Hakimjee Rajbhoy (Bombay)
Peerbhoy Esoobjee (do.)
Allybhoy Adamjee
Allybhoy Shaik Abdoolrahim, manager
E. S. Allybhoy
Tyebally Hakimjee

Hansen, J. A., teacher of music and piano tuner, 13, Victoria St.

Harris, Goodwin & Co., merchants, Raffles Place
E. E. Harris (London)
F. Goodwin (do.)
E. Austin, signs per pro.

Hartwig & Co., shipchandlers, sailmakers, and auctioneers
F. von Hartwig
H. C. Verloop
H. Rohlk

Hieber & Co., G., merchants and commission agents
H. Frank
W. Koger, signs per pro.

Hinnekindt, E. & H., merchants, Flint St. and 2 Boat Quay
Henri Hinnekindt
W R. Leisk
H. Hinnekindt, Jun., signs per pro.
E. Hinnekindt, do.
Eugene Hinnekindt
M. Hinnekindt

Hock Mow & Co., merchants, 16, Teluk Ayer Street
Low Jim Yim
Ko Pit Thok, manager
Yeo Gwan Chai
Yeo Chin To, assistant manager
Wee B on Chwan
Choa Geok Hoe, Thang Yean, Ko Thean Seong, clerks

Hooglandt & Co., merchants, Boat Quay
J. D. Hooglandt (Europe)
W. H. Diethelm
W. Stiefel
P. C. Hoynck van Papendrecht
G. Overhoff
H. Greminger
R. Moss
Branch House; Hooglandt & Riedtman, Amsterdam

Hoon Keat & Co., merchants, 32, Raffles Place
Tan Hoon Keat
Lim Geok Swee
Tan Gin Hock
Tock Choon Gwan
Yeo Loon Hoh
Lim Thean Sung
Tan Gwan Keng, cashier

Hormusjee Pestonjee & Co., merchants and commission agents, 11, Raffles Place; Branches: R. H. Degaria, Bombay; Chapsee Damjee, Calcutta; Vanjoor Puckir, Penang

"Hotel de la Paix," 4, Coleman St.
J. D. Loff, proprietor
W. H. Nielsen

"Hotel de l'Europe," Esplanade
Albert Recker
W. H. L. Siegfried
J. F. de Conceiçao

"Hotel de Paris," 87, Hill Street
T. Hibler, proprietor

Howarth, Erskine & Co., Engine Works, River Valley Road
S. Erskine
R. Anderson
A. Richardson, outdoor foreman and draftsman
J. S. Kermath, clerk
J. Kennedy, foreman
Khoo Tek Lin, storekeeper

Imprimerie Commerciale, Limited, 12, Battery Road.
M. Ribeiro, proprietor
A. Geo. Leo. Minjoot, clerk and superintendent
Senin, foreman
J. Robertos, compositor
P. de Souza, do.

Jackson & Co., N. F., wine, spirit, and provision dealers

Johnston & Co., A. L., merchants, Collyer Quay
William Henry Macleod Read
W. E. Hooper, signs per pro.
T. Davidson
A. E de Souza
Cheng Lew
R. L'Angellier

Kaltenbach, Fischer & Co., merchants
G. Kaltenbach (Paris)
H. Fischer (Europe)
H. Huber
M. von der Mohten, signs per pro.
G. Hedding
R. Dill
C. Meisterhans

Katz Brothers, merchants, storekeepers, commission agents, and watchmakers, Commercial Square
H. Katz (Europe)
Aug. Huttenbach (Penang)
Max Behr
L. Huttenbach, (Penang)
Meyer Behr, signs per pro.
J. Heim (Penang)
F. Lederer
M. G. Bowen
Louis Katz
J. Krieb
Sigmund Katz
A. Marques
A. W. Minjoot
D. H. Buanseng

Kim Ching & Co., merchants and commission agents, 26, Boat Quay, and Branch House at Bangkok
Tan Kim Ching
Tan Soon Toh, signs per pro.
Tan Kim Chuan
Gan Koon Tiong
Boh Han Keng
Chee Pit Haw
Yap Swee Hin
Choong Teow Hong
Ong Hwee Bok
Chan Why Lee

Kim Seng & Co., merchants, 8, Boat Quay
Tan Beng Gum
Tan Beng Guat
Tan Jiak Chuan, 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
B. S. Frois
R. A. Frois
Seow Seang
Tan Tek Chy

Kugelmann, Gustav, farrier, horsebreaker and livery stable keeper

Kumpers & Co., merchants
E. N. Kumpers (Europe)
A. Kessler, signs per pro.
F. H. Achard
Teo Tek Swee

Lambert Brothers, coach builders, Singapore carriage works and livery stables, 432, Orchard Road
R. Lambert, proprietor and manager
F. Erbreish, assistant
C. J. Gomes, do.
R. Stivens, stable manager
Wee Swee Lum, cashier
Tan Ah Tye, foreman saddler and painter
Ah Lock, foreman body maker
Ah Boo, foreman blacksmith
Choa Cheng Koon, stagecoach clerk
Hajee Mahomed Sayd, agent, Johore

Lambert & Co., G. R., photographers, 430, Orchard Road
G. R. Lambert
Alex. Koch
H. Ernst
Yakoob Mahomad Taher
Mahomad Tayeb

Landesberg, Mrs., milliner & dressmaker, 49, Battery Road

"Lat Pau," Chinese Daily paper, 122, Taluk Ayer St.
See Ewe Lay, proprietor
Lee Hock Lian, manager
Yeap Kwei Woan, editor
Tung Pengfu, do.
Lim Kong Choon do.
Kho Kin Ong, do.
Ong Tiankeng, reporter
Yeap Untye, do.

Lee Cheng Yan & Co., chop "Chin Joo," merchants, 143, Teluk Ayer Street
Lee Cheng Yan
Lee Cheng Gam
Lee Keng Tit, signs per pro.
Lee Keng Tiong
Lee Kah Toh
Gwee Kay Soon
Gwee Kay Ann
Lim Soo Teng
Lee Kow Yeo
Wee Soon Boh
Wee Chin Hong
Tam Tuan Hong
Lim Tian Choh, cashier
Tay Bee Cheng do.
Branch House: Wong Pock Hin, Manila

Lemercier, Fils & Cie., E., soda water-works and wine merchants, 57, Victoria Street

Leong & Co., E., merchants, 25, Malacca Street
Chew Peng Sook, manager
Chun Sing Haw
Quak Beng Kung, casher

Lermit and Annamalai, architects and surveyors, 29, Malacca Street
M. S. Pillai, field assistant
R. J. Jacob do.
Low Lee Leng do.
T. Duraisamy, clerk
S. M. Cohen, apprentice
J. Koek, do.

Lim Lan & Co., chop "Swee Tye," merchants, 63, Boat Quay
Koh Mah Cheow (China)
Lim Eng Keng
Lim Eng Teong
Lim Eng Yong
Koh Watt Chong
Tan Peng Liat
Low Keow Sheong
Gwee Tong Watt
Soh Chang Jin
Tan Teck Jin
Ching Inn Leong

Lind, Seth & Co., merchants and commission agents, 4 and 5, Raffler Place
Geo. Ad. Lind
J. J. Minjoot

Little & Co., John, merchants, storekeepers and commission agents, Raffles Place; London Branch, 26, Caun on St.; established 1845
J. M. Little (London)
M. Little (do.)
A. M. Martin
C. J. F. Banister
S. R. Carr
W. Hutton
E. S. Russell
Daniel Maw
F. Pooles
C. W. Banks
W. Blunn
W. Downie
C. H. Jones
J. Babb
G. H. Diss
F. W. Cooper
F. A. C. Pestana

Lyall, James, exchange, share, and general broker, and agent, Exchange Buildings

Lyon & Co., J. M., engineers, millwrights, ironfounders, and contractors; Albion Engine Works, Teluk Ayer; Office, Flint Street
J. M. Lyon
J. R. Barclay
Albert Lyon, accountant
T. Scott, foreman, at works
A. C. Twigg, draftsman
E. Harvey, A. Nonis, fitters
Y. Cheng Bee, cashier
C. Cheong Lim, clerk at works

McAlister & Co., ship brokers, chandlers, general merchants, and commission agents
E. McAlister (Europe)
C. C. N. Glass
J. S. Neave
John Muir
J. Grant
P. Houston
A. Williams
J. P. de Basagotti
C. Whye Teck
A. Mahomed

McKerrow & Co., Wm., merchants, Boat Quay
Wm. McKerrow
James W. Birrell, signs per pro.
Douglas W. Lovell
C. B. Hawkshaw
Aung Tek Leong
Kua Seng Watt
Chua Boon Quay

Mackertoom, J. G., commission agent, and cigar merchant, 25, Raffles Place
J. G. Mackertoom

Malay Preserving Co., fruit preservers, Neil Road
G. Cerruti, manager

Manasseh & Co., S., merchants
Selleh Manasseh
S. J. Nathan
Cheong Beng Poh
A. Marican

Mansfield & Co., W., merchants
T. C. Bogaardt
A. E. Turner, manager, Penang, signs per pro.
A. P. Adams, signs per pro.
D. J. Matthews
J. E. Romaney
C. C. Thompson

Martin, M., photographer, 102, Hill St.
M. Martin
P. Beckel

Maynard & Co., Limited, wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, general storekeepers, and aerated waters manufacturers, "Straits Dispensary." Branches: Penang, Thaiping, Larut, Kwala Lumpor; London Office, 89, Gresham Street
H. R. Maynard, general manager
G. H. Stephenson
H. Nelson, Penang
H. O Maynard, Selangor
A. Oldfield, Perak
J. Beattie
T. Grimshaw
P. Scott
J. van Ardenne
W. Ferrers
Dr. C. F. Grace, dentist

Medical Hall, 22, Collyer Quay, opposite Exchange
Ch. Trebing, M.D., A.O. & Ch.D.
H. Perkins, manager

Mercantile Press, Raffles Place
B. H. Especkerman, proprietor

Meyer Bros., merchants, 33, Raffles Place
Reuben Meyer (Calcutta)
Menasseh Meyer
Elias Meyer (Calcutta)
Silas M. Moses

Moogal, G. A., merchant, 13, Raffles Place
G. A. Moogul (Surat)
A. Adumjee

Moses & Co., watchmakers and jewellers Battery Road
M. C. Moses
M. Baker

Moses & Co., photographers, Orchard Road
M. C. Moses
F. Schumann, manager

Motion, James, watch and chronometer maker and jeweller, Flint Street
Jas. Motion (Europe)
Wm. Lawson, manager

Mugliston, T. C., physician and surgeon, "Colonial Dispensary," Battery Road

Netherlands Trading Society, 2, Collyer Quay
J. Martens, agent
C. Cruys
R. O. Norris
H. W. Paulus

Nethersole & Co., Singapore aerated water manufactory, 26, High Street
H. Nethersole

Nuy, P., architect and contractor, Raffles Place
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

Paterson, Simons & Co., merchants
W. Paterson (London)
H. M. Simons (do.)
T. Shelford (do.)
W. G. Gulland
C. Stringer, signs per pro.
Cosmo G. Paterson
F. Warrack
L. Smith
F. M. Alexander
A. Eber
G. Hendricks
Ong Whatt
Tan Saik Cheow

Pilot office, Tanjong Pagar
Board—H. Ellis, president, John Blair, John Anderson, T. C. Bogaardt
Pilots
M. H. John
J. C. Davies
A. C. Bing
A. H. Tilly
F. M. Darke
J. Mackie

Purvis, J. M., broker and commission agent, Raffles Place

Powell & Co., auctioneers, house and estate agents, valuers, 20 and 22, Raffles Place
John Lloyd
Charles Dunlop
W. H. Derrick
C. P. Derrick
C. A. Chater
J. Nicholas
J. J. Arozoo
J. Klaassen
Tan Ting Choon, storekeeper
Tan Keng Siong, cashier

Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.
O. Puttfarcken (Hamburg)
E. Ritter
Th. Sohst
A. Seiler
G. Guntzel
O. Sierich
H. Brauss
Max Puttfarcken
Guido Ritter
Teck Seang

Ravensway & Co., J. C. von, undertakers and horticulturists, 542, Orchard Road

Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co., merchants, 5, 6, and 7, Malacca St.
C. Sturzenegger, (Schaffhausen)
M. Suhl (Hamburg)
R. Klunder (Europe)
R. Brenner
C. A. Rauch, signs per pro.
G. Reimer
J. Blom
J. Reimer
O. Eichmann
J. von Bargen
J. Rodrigues
Keng Chew
Branch Houses—Schmidt, Kustermann & Co., Penang; Schmidt & Kustermann, Hamburg

Richards, Henry D., civil engineer, architect, and surveyor, 19, Raffles Place residence, "Dove's Nest," River Valley Road, Tanglin
Henry D. Richards
Clearence H. Hart
Yeo Hock Tiang
Tan Choon Chiew
Tan Tian Siong
Maismalee Merican

Robinson & Co., drapers, milliners, dressmakers and tailors, Johnston's Pier
P. Robinson (London)
S. R. Robinson, signs per pro.
H. Herron
W. R. Fox
Alex. Fox
P. A. Andrews
Miss E. Shallow
J. P. B. Beal (Penang)
W. Haynes do.
W. Dando do.
B. H. Sedge do.
Mrs. Beal do.

Rodyk and Davidson, advocates and solicitors, 6, Raffles Place
Bernard Rodyk
Jas. Guthrie Davidson
C. B. Buckley
E. J. Nanson
W. C. Mactaggart, managing clerk
Low Cheng Chuan, bookkeeper
H. A. Chopard
P. I. Woodford
J. L. Eber
Leow Boon Seang
C. S. Abdool Gaphore
M. Pallunjee
G. C. de Souza
C. Sin Chook
N. Subramany
Inche Daud
R. B. Stewart
Kho Saik Swee
A. Joseph
Cho Peck Ghee
Tan Choo Hong, cashier
Kho Teang Ann do.

Salzmann, E., teacher of muisic, Eber road, Oxley Road

Sarkies & Moses, merchants, Raffles Place
Catchick Moses
A. C. Moses
N. C. Moses

Scott & Co., W. R., merchants, Collyer Quay
W. R. Scott (London)
T. S Thomson, signs the firm
J. M. Allinson
Jas. Muir
P. A. Reutens
C. Peter

Sayle & Co., Limited, wine, spirit and provision merchants, manufacturers of furniture, ladies' and gentlemen's outfitters and general storekeepers, 1, Commercial Square
Robert Liddelow, general manager
T. R. Fisher
F. H. Elliott
R. Boll
C. Davey
H. Ross
F. D. Hickens
R. Hendry
C. Davidson
H. Knight
Miss Hutchinson
Cheong Yee Loong
Tan Kim Chye
W. Henderson, manager in charge, [Sourabaya
G. Murray, Sourabaya
C. Bean do.
London Agents: Scott & Co., 1, Whittington Avenue, Leadenhall Street

"Scott's Hotel"
T. Scott, proprietor

Seng Whay & Co., importers of general stores: chop "Eng Yap Seng" 38, Kling Street
Thay Seng Whay
Toh Boon San
Lee Kim Kwan, clerk
Wee Achee, cashier

Seth, P. J. merchant,
Philip Joseph Seth
T. L. Gosling

Shooker, A. S. merchant and commission agent, Raffles Place

Sim Sean Chew & Co., 6, North Canal Road
Sim Sean Chew
Sim Kye Pang (Swatow)

Simon, F. M., L. D. S. Edinr., surgeon dentist, "The Castle," Cavanagh Road

Singapore Dispensary
R. Little, M.D., F.R C.S.E.
J. T. Leask, M.B., C.M., Edinr.
E. A. Thomson, manager

Singapore and Straits Aerated Waters Co.
John Fraser and D. C. Neave, proprietors
D. C. Neave, manager
C. A. Francis
J. F. Jacobs

Singapore and Straits Printing Office
John Fraser & D. C. Neave, proprietors
D. C. Neave, manager
Thos. Scott, superintendent
J. D. Varella, chief clerk

Smith & Co., W. B, house, land, and estate agents and auctioneers, 25, Raffles' Place

Smith, William Buchanan, bill and share broker and accountant, 25, Raffles Place

Solomon, E. A., merchant, Raffles Place

Soon Chong & Co., Rice Mill Kampong Glam, Beach Road
Goh Ah Nee

Staehelin & Stahlknecht, merchants, 12, Collyer's Quay
C. G. Stahlknecht (Bremen)
J. B. Müller
A. Hagens
F. Tobler
O. Ortlepp
O. Zieler
Lim Hup Kiat
Nee Chye Seng
Lim Soon Hee
Branch House; Stahlnecht & Co., Bremen

Stephanitz, R., shoemaker, Stamford Road

Stiven & Co., merchants and commission agents, Boat Quay and Battery Road
R. G. Stiven
A. W. Stiven
J. Rodrigues
J. J. C. de Souza
Yeo Hock Chuan
Wee Teng Kee
Wee Teng Hong
Cheong Swee Hoon
Yeo Leok Hit

Straits Dispensary, 17, Battery Road
(see Maynard & Co., Limited)

"Straits Times" Office, 11, Collyer Quay, *Daily Straits Times*, evening; *Weekly and Overland Straits Times*, for despatch by Messageries and P. & O. mails
Mrs. John Cameron, proprietrix
Committee of subscribers, editors
C. H. Westlake, sub-editor and superintendent
Robert Smith, reporter
B M A. Cornelius, chief clerk
Tan Keng Leong, cashier
André Frois, foreman
John Frois

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. H. Wallace
M. C Parker
J. F. Craig
J. F. Nicholson
L de S. Place
Sim Boon Keat

Tanjong Katong Hotel
Mrs. Cowan, proprietrix

Tan Kim Watt & Co., chop "Hin Watt Seng," shipchandlers, 11, Boat Quay

Tivoli Baths, Bukit Timah Road
P. Hansen, proprietor

Trebing, Ch., M.D. oculist, aurist, &c.

Valtriny & Co., V. Ch., merchants and commission agents
V. Ch. Valtriny

Vaughan, J. D., barrister-at-law, notary public, advocate, and solicitor of Supreme Court, Grange Road
J. D. Vaughan
G. O. Vaughan, barrister-at-law
Khoo Boon Lim
Yeow Boon Kim
Lim Koon Yeong
E Kim Choon
Lim Pang Kiah
Ho Poh Sam
Tan Kin Geok
Tay Choo
Abdul Kader

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, proprietrix
Hoo Ah Yip Wh'poa, signs per pro.
Tchun Chun Fook do.
Magore Marican
Tchun Wing Fook
Lee Chee Woon

Wilkinson, C. F., exchange broker, Exchange buildings

Woods, C. K. E., advocate, solicitor, and notary public, 32 Raffles Place
Chas. K. E. Woods
Byramjee Pallanjee
Neo Swee Lea g
Mahomed Yusoof
Neo Seng

Zimmermann's Hotel, 3, Coleman street
L. F. Zimmermann, proprietor

JOHORE.

This state occupies the southern portion of the Malayan Peninsula, and its capital, also called Johore, is situated on the Old Strait, or Silat Tambrau, which divides the island of Singapore from Johore territory. Johore is an independent state, ruled by a Maharajah, who is on the best of terms with the British Authorities, and has enlarged his ideas by travel and intercourse with Europeans. The territory is steadily improving under the present liberal rule.

DIRECTORY.

THE GOVERNMENT.

Sovereign Ruler—His Highness Abubakar, Maharajah of Johore, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., Royal Prussian Order of the Crown (1st class), Grand Cross of the Order of Kalakaua, Commander of the Cross of Italy, Commander of the Order of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha
Private Secretary—William Hole
Aide-de-camp—Tunkoo Othman
Pemangkus Rajahs—Unkoo Abdullah, Unkoo Abdul Majid

COUNCIL OF STATE.

Unkoo Abdullah
Unkoo Abdul Majid
Unkoo Mohamed Khalid
Unkoo Ahmed
Unkoo Hadji Mohamed
The Datu Muntri, Inchi Jaffar B. Hadji Mohamed
The Tuan Hakim, Hadji Mohamed Salleh
The Mufti, Syed Mohamed B. Sheikh
The Datu Bintara Luar, Inchi Mohamed Salleh B. Prang
The Datu Bintara Dalam, Inchi Mohamed Ibrahim B. Abdullah
The Commissioner of Police, Inchi Abdullah B. Tahir
The Engineer and Surveyor, Inchi Yayah Bin Awal
The Superintendent of Public Works, Inchi Yayah Bin Shaaban
The Imaum, Hadji Abdul Rahman
Inchi Andak
Tuan Hadji Othman

SECRETARIAT.

The Datu Muntri, The Datu Bintara Luar,
The Datu Bintara Dalam, keeper of State Seal
Secretary and English Translator—Inchi Abdul Rahman B. Andak
Assistant do. —Inchi Sulieman B. Ahmed
Clerk—Hadji Mohamed Kassim

THE DATU MUNTRI'S OFFICE.

Assistant—Tunkoo Sahat
Chief Clerk—Inchi Mohamed B. Andak
Second do. —Inchi Mustapha B. Jaffar

THE DATU BINTARA DALAM'S OFFICE.

Chief Clerk—Inchi Awang Bin Ali
Second do. —Inchi Abdul Hamid

TREASURY.

Treasurer—The Datu Bintara Dalam
Chief Clerk—Syed Alwee Al-Codsi
Second do. —Inchi Mohamed B. Andak
Third do. —Inchi Abdul Hamid
Cashier—Inchi Mohamed Salleh

SUPREME COURT.

Judge—The Tuan Hakim
Mohamedan Law Adviser—The Mufti
Chief Clerk and Registrar—Inchi Mohamed B. Hussain
Second Clerk—Inchi Moodin B. Ibrahim
Third do. —Seyd Abdulrahman
Fourth do. —Seyd Moussain
Chinese Interpreter—Eo Joo Guan

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner—Walter F. Garland, Assoc. M.I.C.E.
Superintendent—Inchi Yayah Bin Shaaban
Assist. do. —Tunkoo Indot
Clerk—Inchi Ooda B. Othman

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Chief—The Datu Muntri
Superintendent—Tunkoo Sahat
Steam Yacht *Pantie.*
Captain—Inchi Abu Bakar
Chief Engineer—R. McGechan
do. Officer—Inchi Abdullah B. Omar
Steam Gunboat *Pulai.*
Captain—Hadji Mohamed Kassim
Chief Engineer—Inchi Ahmed B. Othman
do. Officer—Inchi Sulieman Bin Omar
Steam Launches—*Gazelle, Duffadar, Phatander, Indau.*

GAOL.

Superintendent—Inchi Yayah B. Shaaban
Assist. do. —Inchi Ooda B. Othman
Chief Warder—Inchi Chee B. Omar
Clerk—Juan Sendot

POLICE.

Commissioner—Inchi Abdullah B. Tahir
Assist. do. —Unkoo Mohamed
Deputy Commissioner—Inchi Dapat
Chief Inspector—Inchi Mohamed Saëd B. Hussain
2nd Inspector—Inchi Hassan B. Othman
3rd do. —Inchi Wan Sulieman
Chief Clerk—Inchi Kabot
2nd do. —Inchi Jaffar B. Mohamed Yassin

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
(Government Hospital).

In charge—A. J. M. Bentley, M.D.
Apothecary—J. E. Margenout

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

In charge—H. E. Bentley

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Chief—The Datu Bintara Luar
Surveyor—Inchi Abubakar B. Koming
2nd do. —Inchi Awang B. Hussain
Draftsman—Inchi Usop Bin Mohamed Salleh
2nd Draftsman—Inchi Othman
Chinese Clerk and Interpreter—Tek Ah Wan
Inspector of Gambier and Pepper Plantations—Inchi Tahar
Forest Produce Branch.
In charge—The Datu Bintara Dalam
Clerk—Inchi Mohamed Hassan
Registrars.
Coffee Districts—Rodyk & Davidson, Singapore
Rivers—The Datu Bintara Dalam
Gambier and Pepper Plantations—The Commissioner of Police

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
Gambier and Pepper Districts.

Engineer and Surveyor—Inchi Yayah Bin Awal
Draftsman—Inchi Yusop Bin Tahir
Apprentice—Inchi Hamsah
Coffee Districts.
Surveyor—Walter F. Garland, Assoc. M.I.C.E.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

In charge—The Datu Bintara Dalam
Chief Clerk—Syed Alwee Al Codsi
2nd do. —Inchi Awang B. Ali

SCHOOL.
Johore Bahru- Malay.

Head Master—Inchi Mohamed Khalid
English.
Head Master—G. H. Yzleman

Marriage Registrar—The Imaum

Panglima Busar—Unkoo Ahmed
Armourer—Inchi Aboo Kassim

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
(Telok Blangah).

In charge—The Datu Bintara Dalam
Acting Superintendent—Inchi Abdul Manan B. Mahbub
Clerk—
Foreman—Inchi Abdul Rahman

RESIDENCIES.

Padang (West Coast).

Naëb (Resident)—Hadji Othman
Assistant—Inchi Mahmood
Clerk—Hadje Mohamed Khair

Muar (West Coast).

Naëb (Resident)—Unkoo Sulieman
1st Clerk—Inchi Abdullah B. Salleh
2nd do. —Inchi Mohamed Yassim

Indau (East Coast).

Naëb (Resident)—Inchi Mohamed Allie Bin Khamis
Assistant—Hadje Abdul Latip
Clerk—Inchi Abubakar B. Mat

THE KONGKEK.

(Gambier and Pepper Society).

President—Seah Liang Seah
Manager (Johore)—Seah Ling Chye, chop Hock Guan
Manager (Singapore)—Wee Yong Keng, chop Yong Lee Seng
Manager (Singapore)—Heng Seok Lew, chop Hong Ho
Secretary—Tan Hong Moh, chop Hong Hup

JOHORE CLUB.

President—The Datu Muntri
Committee—Inchi Abdullah B. Tahir, H. E. Bentley, John Fraser, Hadjee Mohamed Salley (Juan Hakim) M. Larken, T. Rawson Ker
Hon: Secretary—T. Rawson Ker

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

Garland, Walter F., Assoc. M.I.C.E., civil engineer and surveyor; surveyor to the Johore Government; offices, Johore Bahru (Johore), 23, Collyer Quay, Singapore

Gibson, C. L., landsurveyor and planter

JOHORE PLANTING ASSOCIATION.

Chairman—R. W. Fowke
Committee—Inchi Abdul Rahman B. Andak, W. W. Bailey, Datu Bintara Dalam, T. Parry, J. R. Watson
Hon. Secretary—C. L. Gibson

JOHORE STEAM SAW MILLS COMPANY.

Johore Bahru.

Proprietors—Unkoo Abdul Majid, James Meldrum
Manager—James Meldrum
Assistant—James Cumming
Engineer—John Bain

SCUDAI BRICK AND TILE WORKS.

On the Scudai and Danga Rivers, four miles from Johore Bahru.
Proprietors—Frederick R. Boultbee, T. Rawson Ker
In charge—Koh Eu Chin
Branch Depot—Havelock Road, Singapore; G. Andrew, in charge

OPIUM AND SPIRIT FARM.

Farmers—Chew Seng Jong, Lee Chin Thuan

COFFEE, &c., PLANTATIONS AND PROPRIETORS.

Gunong Pulai District.

GIVENMORE.
T. Shelford

MICHAELSTOWE.
W. F. Garland
W. G. Gordon

WOODCOTE.
E. A. Watson
A. H. M. Menzies and E. A. Watson
L. E. Glenny and J. Wickwar
J. S. Armitage, F. Newman, and C. P. Armitage

BROOKSIDE.
T. H. Moorhouse
F. Bailey
J. Weir

SCYLLA.
A. Hickling; E. A. Watson, manager
E. A. Watson

DRUMDUAN.
J. Thurburn, A. Thurburn, H. S. Morris, H. H. Nelson, and R. Ferguson; E. A. Watson and J. R. Watson, managers
Pulai Planting Co., Ltd.; E. A. Watson, and J. R. Watson, managers
T. S. Thomson, L. J. R. Glass, and J. G. Davidson
M. P. Evans and M. W. Boyd
M. Larken

WHITNEY.
A. T. Dew
Scudai Planting Co., Ltd.
T. Fairhurst

HALNABY.
W. F. Mayes
G. F. Dick
G. R. Davies
G. H. H. Austin

Batu Pahat District.

YEW LEE.
W. Jackson and F. C. Bishop; E. A. Watson and T. L. Viner, managers
J. Gittens

FORMOSA.
J. Thurburn, E. A. Watson, J. Burkinshaw, and T. S. Deacon; E. A. Watson and T. L. Viner, managers

STOKE ROCHFORD.
W. H. Gordon, and A. Turnor; E. A. Watson and D. F. Knox, managers

MYRTLE.
J. Thurburn, A. Thurburn, H. S. Morris, H. H. Nelson, and R. Ferguson
M. Larken
W. F. Garland and W. G. E. Hervey

BANANG.
E. A. Watson and W. H. Ray

LETTYBROOK.
E. A. Watson; E. A. Watson and J. Bronkhurst, managers

AGDEN.
G. R. Davies
F. Bailey
J. Wier
Johore Coffee Co., Ltd.; E. A. Watson and T. L. Viner, managers

THE WABE.
T. Shelford
D. F. Knox
C. C. N. Glass
W. M. Reeves
A. Hickling

Gunong Pantie District.

J. Mooyer
E. E. Everett
W. W. Bailey
M. Larken
A. Hickling
W. F. Garland and W. G. E. Hervey
H. E. Bentley
J. S. Armitage, F. Newman, and C. C. Armitage
T. H. Moorhouse and E. A. Watson
T. I. Brabazon
A. G. S. Gwatkins
J. M. Brabazon
D. Jones
A. J. M. Bentley
Syed Mohamed bin Ahmed Al Sagoff
T. F. Ballance

THEOBROMA.
R. Liddelow and H. Abrams; W. H. Freese, manager

TANAH RAJAH.
R. Liddelow

KWALA PANTIE.
R. Liddelow

PIONEER.
Johore Lama Planting Co., Ltd.; C. E. Kay, manager; L. Nasse, conductor

PENCALLEN RAMBEH.
W. F. Garland and T. Parry
G. A. A. Austin

Gunong Muntaha District.

Johore Coffee Co., Ltd.
M. P. Evans
E. E. Everett
A. Hickling
C. Lucas
C. C. N. Glass
Syed Mohamed
A. J. M. Bentley
D. Skrine
E. E. Everett
F. Bayley
Rossiter
J. Burkinshaw
J. Gittens
Datu Muntri
A. F. Dew

Johore Lama District.

PENGARANG.
F. G. Davidson, W. W. Bailey, and G. S. Murray; W. W. Bailey, manager
Major Hughes, Count R. Montgelas, F. G. Davidson, E. J. Nanson, and W. W. Bailey; W. W. Bailey, manager

PENCALLEN LANGOOT.
W. W. Bailey
R. Liddelow

SIG HILL.
Count R. Montgelas, W. W. Bailey, C. H. Heusler, and G. S. Murray; W. W. Bailey and C. H. Hensler, managers

Tebrau District.

CASTLEWOOD.
M. Larken and W. Hole; M. Larken, manager

Johore Bahru District.

J. Hutton and R. McGechan

Scudai District.

Johore Tea Co., Ltd.; T. Parry, manager

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 attractions 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. Of these 40 were Europeans, 2,213 Eurasians, 19,741 Chinese, 67,488 Malays, and the remainder various Eastern races. The population was estimated in 1883 at 95,500.

The value of the imports into Malacca in 1883 was $4,045,986 as compared with $4,082,186 in 1882; the exports amounted to $3,988,412 in 1883, and $4,074,041 in 1882.

DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

RESIDENT COUNCILLOR'S OFFICE.

Resident Councillor—Hon. D. F. A. Hervey
Chief clerk—F. de Souza
Second clerk—J. Beins
Third Clerk—L. de Souza
Office keeper—A. J. Sta. Maria
Guardian of Stadt House—J. do Rozario
Malay writer—Mohamet Jaffar
Dutch Translator—E. W. Müller

TREASURY AND STAMP OFFICE.

Officer in charge—W. G. E. Hervey, (acting)
Chief clerk—J. E. Branson
2nd do.—F. C. Klyne
Clerk and Shroff—Chun Cheng Wan

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Officer in charge—E. Hogge
Chief clerk—A. A. Rodrigues
Second do.—J. M. Holmberg
Boarding officer—B. Nunis
Tindal—M. Alexander

Steam Launch.

Engineer—L. P. Paglar
Serang—A. Spykerman

Signal Station and Pulau Undan Light-house.

Senior Light keeper—F. do Rozario
2nd do.—L. J. Astrock

Cape Rachado and Screw Pile Light-house
Senior Light keeper—W. D. Nicholson
2nd do.—H. Gomes
3rd do.—A. J. Monteiro

SUPREME COURT.

Registry.

Registrar—A. W. Fawkes
Senior sworn clerk—N. J. Rozells
Second clerk—
Tamil Interpreter—Peter Ayadorai
Malay Interpreter—A. Neubronner
Chinese Interpretor—Lee Kee Jui

MAGISTRACY.

Magistrate and Commissioner of the Court of Requests—H. A. O'Brien
Acting do. —W. G. E. Hervey
Chief clerk Court of Requests—J. Rodrigues
Chief clerk to Magistrate—A. W. Hendriks
Second do. —B. V. de Silva
Chinese Interpreter—Lee Kee Jeen
Tamil do. —Peter Aya Dorai
Malay do. —Abdul Haji

CORONER'S DEPARTMENT.

Coroner—E. Hogge

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonial Surgeon—W. T. B. Falls
General Hospital.
Apothecary—W. R. Angus
Dresser—John Bacelor
Pauper Hospital.
Dresser—Floriano Nunis
Apprentice—Edward Thexeira
Lock Hospital.
Apothecary—W. R. Angus
Public Vaccinator—Theophilus de Souza

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent—E. Hogge
Inspector—W. E. B. Krall
do. —A. Fraser
do. —S. M. Peralta
Sergeant majors—Dollah, Mohamat
Sergeants—Four
Corporals—Twenty nine
1st Class constables—Thirty-five
2nd do. —Eighty
3rd do. —One hundred & twenty-five
Sikh Contingent—Sergeant, one
Do. — Corporals, two
Do. —Constables, twenty-two
Chief clerk—S. P. de Souza
2nd Clerk and Interpreter—Yap Soon Guan

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Acting Deputy Registrar—E. Hogge
Clerk—A. W. Dewitt
Inspector C.D.O.—J. do Rozario

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Lands—Hon. D. F. A. Hervey
Collector of Land Revenue—
Chief clerk—Bernard Gostelow
Second clerk—Richard Nonis
Third clerk—W. H. Nonis
Fourth clerk—L. J. Shepherdson
Fifth clerk—Alex. Shepherdson
Sixth clerk—Alex. Teceira
Forest Rangers—P. J. Holmberg, R. N. P. do Rozario, C. L. Schelkis, C. O. Currier, G. D. Souza
Bailiff—Kechot bin Ali
Malay writer and Shroff—David C. St. Catharina

PRISON DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent and Gaoler—W. Boyd
Warders—J. S Rackley, T. E. Savage
Sub warder—F. F. Nunis
Native warders—Five
Matron—
Clerk and Interpreter—Li Fok Hok

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Supt. of Works & Survey—A. F. Ayre
Clerk of Works & Draftsman—J. W. Hodge
Senior Overseer—J S. Melsom
Draftman and Computer—E. J. de Souza
Field Assistant—Chia Ong Tin
District Surveyor—R. H. Young
Surveyor 1st class—Wee Eujeau
Do. 2nd do. —D. E. Lessler
Overseer—K. C. Fernandez
Do. —F. Melson
Do. —M. Ismail
Plotter—J. Vancuylemberg
Chief Clerk—A. J. Phipps
Second do. —J. do Rozario
Third do. —J. Minjoot

POST OFFICE.

Officer in charge—H. J. Harmer
Clerk—A. A. Rodrigues
Do. —F. Lozaroo

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. D F. A. Hervey, president, J. E. Westerhout, A. J. Collier, E. Hogge, C. W. Rowband
Secretary—James Rodyk
Chief Clerk—L. R. Beins
Second Clerk—C. do Rozerio
Municpal Engineer—A. F. Ayre
Inspr. of Nuisances—G. C. Sharnhorst

Professions and Trades.

Baumgarten, H. A., advocate and solicitor at the Supreme Court
H. A. Baumgarten
Charles do Rozario

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China
C. F. Rowband, manager
Khoo Khim Seng, head shroff
L. R. de Souza, clerk
L. van Bering do.

Chee Hoon Bong & Co., planters
Lim Tek Hee, manager

DeWind, Neubronner, & Co., planters, "Perseverance" Tapioca Estate
A. A. DeWind
Ed. Neubronner
Tan Kim Swee, overseer of works
Lim Poey, indoor supervisor
Limbang, field overseer
Tan Boon Swee, contractor

Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Co., Limited, The Fort
A. J. Collier, superintendent
J. L. Rainier

Hill & Rathborne, planters, agents and contractors
A. B. Rathborne, manager

Hong Bun & Co., merchants and owners strs. *Macassar* and *Cecil Smith*
Chan Kin Hock, manager

Koh Eng Hoon & Co., merchants and agents str. *Bentam*
Koh Sang Chuan, manager

Lee Keng Liat, spirit farmer, Huren St.
Tay Quin Hin, manager
Choa Cheng Wee, agent
Lim Kok Tiam, cashier
Seow Pee Boh, chief clerk
Seow Pee Kee

Lee Keng Kiat, trader and tapioca planter; chop "Hin Joo Chan," Huren St. agent for steamer *Billiton*
Tan Kang Whye, cashier
Choa Cheng Siong
Seow Pee Peng
Qua Chye Seng

Malacca Dispensary
Cheng Chye, manager
S. Goodwin, dispenser

Nathan, S. J., merchant, 19, Klink St.
E Nathan, broker

Neubronner & Co., commission agents and agents for B. I. S. N. Co.'s strs., The Fort

Rodyk, Chas. W., advocate and solicitor
M. P. do Rozario, chief clerk
A. H. Rodrigues
E. A. P. Dias
P. Jansen

Seet Boon Teong, planter; chop "Kim Chee Tye"
Toh Keng Sim, clerk

Seet Teck Guan, agent for Strs. *Benmore* and *Japan*

Tan Chin Hoon, land owner, Fort Road

Tan Hoon Guan & Co., planters, and owners of s.s. *Louisa III.*, and agents for Strs. *Mayflower*, *Spaniel*, *Helene*, and *Pakan*, Old Fort, River Side

Tan Kim Seng & Co., agents for s.s. *Rainbow*, Blacksmith St.

Tan Teck Guan, landowner and planter 41, Hereen street
Tan Teck Guan
Geow Quay Soing
Tan Team Seng
Thay Seng Whay, agent Singapore

Valoopillai, A., land surveyor, 16, Fort Road
Seng Luan, plotter and draughtsman

Velge, John H., J.P., The Fort

Woodgate, A. H. A., land surveyor
J. H. Velge, assistant

HIGH SCHOOL.

Alex. Armstrong, B.A., head master
R. Little, assistant master
W. Makepeace do.
C. W Clark do.
M. J. Gomes do.
J. J. Oliveiro do.
D. de Souza do.
W. Pennefather do.
H. J. Dorall do.

MALACCA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Committee—Hon. D. F. A. Hervey (president), J. E. Westerhout, treasurer and secretary, J. Rodyk, W. Boyle, trustees
Mistress—Miss R. Shackleford

ST. FRANCIS SCHOOL.

Manager—Rev. E. F. Delouette, mis. apos.
1st Teacher—Rev. M. de Souza
2nd do. —Justinian de Souza
3rd do. —André Nunis
4th do. —Francis Sta. Maria
5th do. —C. Sta. Maria

THE CONVENT.

Rev. Mother St. Marcianne
Sœur St. Denis
Sœur St. Prudence
Sœur St. Michael
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. Delouette, mis. apos.
Assistant—Rev. M. de Souza

MALACCA LIBRARY.

Hon. Sec. and Treas.—C. F. Rowband
Librarian—A. F. de Souza

SUNGEI UJONG.

This state, which is under British protection, is situated to the north-west of Malacca. Its area is roughly estimated at 500 square miles, and a range of hills to the north attain a height of about 3,800 feet, the slopes of which have been pronounced by Ceylon planters as most suitable for the cultivation of coffee, cocoa, &c. On the lower ground, nearer the coast, tapioca is successfully cultivated. Tin mining is carried on to some extent. The population is estimated at 10,000 Chinese and 4,000 Malays, &c. The British Resident is the virtual ruler of the state. Trade is steadily progressing.

DIRECTORY.

RESIDENCY.

British Resident—W. F. B. Paul (absent)
Acting do. —H. A. O'Brien
Clerk—A. C. Velge

STATE COUNCIL.

President—Datu Klana Patra
Members—The acting Resident, Datu Bandar, Datu Muda Luiggi, Raja Yahya, of Lukut, Raja Doud of Sungei Raya, Hajee Wahid Tuan Khadlie, Chui Wah, Chorg Fong Chong

POLICE.

Superintendent—W. W. Douglas
Inspector—J. L. Hennessy
Clerk—H. A. Gaffar

CUSTOMS.

Collector—C. B. Holloway
Assistant Collector at Luiggi—G. W. Orton
Clerk—Mat Yassim
Do. —C. H. St. Maraya

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Collector of Land Revenue—A. W. O'Sullivan
Clerk—F. M. Frederick

PUBLIC WORKS AND SURVEYS.
Superintendent—John Locke
Assistant Surveyor—Alex. Fraser
Second do. —R. J. Jacob
Clerk—R. W. de Vos

GENERAL HOSPITAL.
Apothecary in Charge—J. R. Forsyth
Dresser—J. do Rozario

OTHER RESIDENTS.
Durnford, F. G., contractor and surveyor, Pengkalan Kampas
Hill and Rathborne, contractors
H. F. C. White, manager
S. B. Terry, assistant

SELANGOR.

This is one of the native states of the Malayan Peninsula, and lies between the Dindings and Sungie Ujong on the Straits of Malacca. Its boundaries are not accurately defined. The government is administered by the Sultan, Abdul Samat, with the assistance of H.B. M.'s Resident, who has a staff of English officials. The population of the state was estimated in 1883 at 42,000, of whom 30,000 are Chinese, and is increasing. The temperature ranges from 57 to 103 deg. Fahr. in the shade; the average annual rainfall is 91 inches. The chief imports consist of rice, salt, opium, tobacco, tea, and oil; while the exports are tin, garu-wood, hides, salt fish, sago, canes, and rattans. The revenue for 1883 amounted to $450,664 and the expenditure to 448,703. The value of the imports in 1883 amounted to $1,526,614, and of the exports to $2,253,639, giving the total value of trade as $3,780,253. The imports shew an increase of $338,198 over the value of imports in 1882, and the exports of $546,308, giving a total increased value of trade amounting to $884,806. In exports the principal increase was in Tin, of which 71,814 piculs were exported in 1883 as against 56,970 in 1882.

DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT.

Sultan—His Highness Abdul Samat bin Almerhum, Rajah Abdulla
H.B.M. Resident—F. A. Swettenham (absent)
Acting do. —J. P. Rodger

MEMBERS OF MIXED COUNCIL.
President—H. H. The Sultan, Jagra Langat
Member—The Resident of Selangor
Member—The Chief Magistrate Kwala Lumpor
do. —Raja Kahar, Kajang
do. —Tunku Panglima Raja, Kanchong
do. —Yap Ah Loy, (Capitain China) Kwala Lumpor
do. —Raja Hassan, Klang
do. —Raja Laut, Kwala Lumpor
do. —Syed Zin, Klang

RESIDENCY.
Kwala Lumpor.
Resident—F. A. Swettenham (absent)
Acting Resident—J. P. Rodger
Secretary—
Clerk—A. W. Fenner
Second Clerk—
Chinese Clerk and Inter.—Chan Ah Thong

SUPREME, POLICE, AND GENERAL COURTS.
Kwala Lumpor.
Judge—The Resident
Chief Magistrate—J. P. Rodger, barrister-at-law (acting Resident)
Acting Chief Magistrate—H. Conway Berkfield, barrister-at-law, B. A. Oxon
Magistrate—Rajah Laut
do. —Yap Ah Loy, (Capt. China)
do. —Yap Ah Shae
Malay Interpreter—
Chinese do. —Yeo Boo Seng
Tamil do. and Clerk—K. Dorasam Pillay

LAND OFFICE.
Kwala Lumpor.
Commissioner of Lands—J. P. Rodger (acting Resident)
Acting do. —H. Conway Belfield
Collector of Land Revenue—H. Conway Belfield
Clerk—J. W. Bristow
Inspector of Mines—F. W. Hill
1st Surveyor—S. B. R. Reyne
2nd Surveyor—M. R. I. Oldfield
Draughtsman—W. H. de Silva
Clerk—Heng Seng Cheok

TREASURY AND CUSTOMS.
Kwala Lumpor.
Acting Treasurer—A. R. Venning
Chief Clerk—K. Tambusamy Pillay
Cashier—E. Teck Seang
2nd Clerk—M. Rengasamy
3rd do. —C. Ah Jim
Weighing Clerk—Lebbi Hamid

PUBLIC WORKS AND SURVEYS.
Kwala Lumpor.
Superintendent—H. F. Bellamy, A.M. Inst. C.E.
Assistant Supt. and chief Draughtsman—A. C. Norman, A.R.I.B.A.
Clerk of Works—W. H. Brace
Surveyor—J. H. Klyne
Asst. Surveyor—S. B. R. Reyne
Draughtsman—E. Thiedeman
Chief Clerk—H. O'Loughlin
2nd do. and Storekeeper—Moy Kon Fa

POLICE.
Superintendent—H. C. Syers
1st Inspector—J. J. Cross
2nd do. —S. E. Harper
Chief Clerk and Tamil Interpreter—K. Doraisamy Pillay
Sergeant Majors, 2; Sergeants, 15; Corporals, 22; Lance Corporals, 8; 1st class Constables, 214; 2nd class Constables, 40; Buglers, 4

PRISONS.
Superintendent—H. C. Syers
Gaoler—F. J. Bourke
Chief Warder—Imbeh
Under Warders, 12

EDUCATION.
Inspector of Schools—H. Conway Belfield

SCHOOL.
Visiting Teacher—
Master—Mahomet Zin

STATE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
Engineer—A. Spence Moss, M.I.C.E (Ceylon P. W. Dept.)
Chief Assist. Engineer—
Assist. Engineer—
Acting do. —E. A. Jeffreys
Assistant—H. M. M. Mantell
Draughtsman—
Clerk—

MEDICAL.
Resident Surgeon—A. W. Sinclair, L.R.C.P. & S., L.M., &c., Edinr.
General Hospital, Kwala Lumpor.
Dresser—B. D. Drahim
Pauper Hospital, Kwala Lumpor.
Dresser—Joseph W. B. Pasgual
do. —C. W. De Witt
Prison Hospital, Kwala Lumpor.
Dresser—C. Vyramutto
General Hospital, Klang.
Apothecary—Marcus Fornander
Dresser—J. C. A. Dias
Prison Hospital, Klang.
Apothecary—Marcus Fornander
Dresser—J. C. A. Dias
Leper Hospital, Klang.
Dresser—M. Fornander

MARINE.
Steam Tender "Abdul Samat"

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.
Kwala Lumpor.
Postmaster—J. W. Bristow

SELANGOR CLUB.
Hon. Secretary—John Muir

KLANG.
(Pancallen Batu).
Collector and Magistrate—A. J. Perks
Postmaster—A. W. Harper
Travelling Clerk—H. S. Leicester
Shipping—Abdul Mohet

LANGAT JUGRA.
Collector and Magistrate—J. A. G. Campbell
Clerk—P. Rozer Pillay
Tidewaiter—Abdul Raper
Forest Ranger—Mahomed Saleh
Schoolmaster—Abdul Kadir

KWALA SELANGOR.

Collector and Magistrate—C. H. A. Turney
Clerk—Tambi Janal

Penghulus.

Raja Laut, Kwala Lumpor
Raja Mas, Ulu Klang
Haji Kechil, Pataling
Haji Mohamed Saleh, Bandar Kanching
Raja Dolah, Jeram
Raja Ahmin, Samunieh
Raja Sah, Permatang Pasir
Inchi Mat Saman, Gomba and Batu
Raja Hassan, Klang
Raja Mahmud, Kwala Selangor
Raja Manan, Sepang
Raja Mahmud bin Raja Mahmud, Ulu Samunieh
Raja Hussin, Beranang
Panglima Prang Kasim, Sungei Rinching
Syed Jair, Cheras
Syed Mashor, Ulu Kerling
Toh Muda Usuf, Kwala Kali
Raja Jafar, Pasangan Selangor
Raja Sleman, Sungei Bulu
Haji Samsudin, Sungei Kakati
Haji Mahomet Talip, Panchang Pedina
Datoh Sakti, Sungei Satapa
Dato Kota Penang, Serandah
Baginda Pakir, Ulu Yam
R. Etam, Sungei Rambie
Raja Kahar, Kajang
Tunku Panglima Raja, Kanchong
Raja Daud, Ulu Langat
Hadji Mat Nusi, Ulu Selangor and Kwala Kasi
Inchi Salleh, Tanjong Duablas

Halliley, Gordon & Co., railway contractors
A. D. Gordon
W. W. Bailey
J. Liddelow (Singapore)
Keng Yong do.
G. J. Penney, bookkeeper

Hill & Rathborne, planters, agents, and contractors
T. H. Hill, manager, Selangor
V. R. Wickwar, assistant do.
E. M. H. Evans, planter & asst. do.
J. P. Stuart, civil engineer do.
W. D. Meekie, assistant do.
C. Spalding, engineer do.
A. B. Rathborne, manager, Malacca
A. Grant Mackie, manager, Perak
F. A. Toynbee, assistant do.
F. G West, do. do.
F. H. C. White, manager, Sungei Ujong
S. B. Terry, assistant Sungei Ujong

Rawang Tin Mine
Jardine, Matheson & Co., owners
John Muir, secretary
, engineer of mine
R. Hamilton, mechanical engineer
T. G. Robinson, asst. do.
Teo Choon Hian, clerk
Khoo Kien Chiang do.
L. Kim Leng, do.

Selangor Padi and Sago Planting Co., Limited, Klang
Yap Ah Loy, (Captain China), Yap Ah Shac, Sim Teck Kiong, directors
Syed Zin Bin Syed Puteh, manager and general agent

Selangor Tin Mining Co., of Shanghai
W. V. Drummond, chairman
C. J. Dodgeon, secretary, Shanghai
F. C. Sheppard, C.E., general manager
T. Johnston, assistant
E. S. G. Aitkinson, do.
C. Fincham, mechanical engineer
Lim Teck Kiong, agent

Straits Dispensary Branch, Market Square, Kwala Lumpor; Maynard & Co., Ld.
H. O. Maynard, manager
Agents Ocean Steamship Co.

Stephenson, Walter, pepper planter, Klang

PERAK.

Perak is on the west coast of the Malayan peninsula, and lies between Kedah on the north and Selangor on the south. It extends along the coast for about 90 miles, and includes, inland, the greater part of the watershed of the Perak river and its tributaries, and of the Krian and Bernam rivers. The seat of government, and the residence of H.M.'s Resident, is Kwala Kangsa, on the Perak river. The chief town and centre of the mining industry is Thaipeng, in the province of Larut, which is connected with Kwala Kangsa by a carriage road and line of telegraph (distance about 23 miles).

The state is under British protection and the government is carried on under the Raja Muda as Regent, aided and advised by the Resident, and a Council consisting of the Resident and Assistant Resident, and several native chiefs. A Military Police Force of 500 men, mainly Sikhs and Pathans, is maintained. The most important province of Perak is Larut, which has tin deposits of great richness within a few miles of the sea-coast. It is thus most advantageously situated in respect of commercial intercourse with the British port of Penang, which is about 50 miles off. Larut is under the charge of the Assistant Resident, and its chief town, Thaipeng, is the head-quarters of the Military Police, and of the chief departments of the State. British Officers (Magistrates and Collectors) and detachments of Police are also stationed in other important districts. The Dindings, including the island of Pangkor and the district of Dinding on the mainland, which is British territory, come under the administration of the Resident of Perak. In the interior of Perak, except in mining districts, the population is almost entirely Malay, the exceptions being a few Chinese shopkeepers, and the Government establishments, police, &c. At Larut, and at the chief mining settlements in the interior, Kinta, Batang, Padang, &c., the Chinese form a large part of the population, and may be roughly estimated at 40,000, while the Malays number about 50,000. The country is rapidly increasing in importance, and for its further development the Railway is being introduced.

The only duties levied on exports are a royalty of $10 per bhara (400 lbs.) on tin, and a royalty of one-tenth on timber, ataps, and other jungle produce:—The value of the trade in 1883 was as follows:—Imports, $4,895,940; exports, $5,625,365. Tin is the principal export, and its value has increased yearly; most of it is produced in Larut. The revenue was $1,474,330, and the expenditure $1,350,610. There is daily communication by trading steamers between Penang and Larut.

DIRECTORY.

Government.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

Rajah Muda Yusuf, Regent
H.B.M. Resident
The Assistant Resident
Rajah Idris
Datu Tumunggong
Sheik Mohamed Tahib
Rajah Mahkota
Chang Ah Kwee
Tan Ah Yam

THE RESIDENCY.

Sir Hugh Low, K.C.M.G., H.B.M.'s Resident
——, secretary
Hugh Charles Clifford, cadet
Thomas Keyt, chief clerk
F. Light, second clerk
G. E. Cropley, third clerk
L. S. Jayesuria, fourth clerk
C. Ephraums, fifth do.
——, Chinese clerk and interpreter
Abdullah, native writer

SUB-TREASURY AND POST-OFFICE BRANCH.

Brian Gaynor, sub-treasurer
Joo Haw, postal and telegraph clerk

THE ASSISTANT RESIDENCY.

C. V. Creagh, H.B.M.'s Assist. Resident
B. Portman, assist. magistrate and land officer
G. Welman, second do. do.
H. W. Bristow, chief clerk
T. A. Pereira, second do.
Mahomed Kassim, clerk of court and Tamil interpreter
Neo Swee Cheong, Chinese do.
Abdul Sabahan, Hindostani do.
Incni Mat, Malay writer
Li Yin Fah, Chinese do.
Othmansah, bailiff and process server

LAND BRANCH.

F. dos Remedios, chief clerk
J. Ferrao, second clerk
Abdulrahaman, registration clerk
Sheik Said Bagdah, do. do.

TREASURY.

E. M. Marples, treasurer
W. W. P. Hall, assistant treasurer
F. J. Radcliffe, clerk
Cheng Ghee, shroff
Muttusamy Pillay, assistant shroff

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

T. F. Loft, superintendent
P. D'Aranjo, telegraph and postmaster
H. L. Taylor do.
C. André do.
S. Kassim do.
Beng Keat, clerk
Joo Haw, do.
M. Kanthya, do.

AUDIT OFFICE.

H. L. Ranking, auditor of State accounts
——, assistant auditor
W. West, chief clerk
E. Tranchell, clerk

PUBLIC WORKS AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Francis St. Geo. Caulfeild, state engineer surveyor, etc.
W. J. Martin, superintendent, Larut
W. H. Jones, second engineer, Lower Perak
H. S. Deane, district surveyor, Larut
G. Lefroy, clerk of works
J. A. A. Williams, assistant surveyor
R. Langslow, assistant surveyor, survey department, Larut
H. L. Pemberton, chief assistant, Survey department, Larut
D. Jayesuria, second assistant do. Larut
H. Towgood, district surveyor, Krian
P. B. McGlashan, district surveyor, Kinta
W. Givan, inspector of machines
W. Scott, inspector of mines
B. G. R. De Zilva, first draftsman
R. Sabapathy, second do.
W. Van Dort, third do.
J. Guenec, chief clerk
T. de Silva, financial clerk
J. Shepherdson, third clerk
T. S. Pillai, fourth clerk
Ramu Pillai, improver
R. Rozells, storekeeper
F. G. Baptist, assistant storekeeper

SUPERINTENDENT, LOWER PERAK.

N. Denison, superintendent and collector
R. D. Hewett, acting do.
C. R. Crawford, accountant
A. Butler, second assistant
F. W. Browster, third assistant
W. C. Fonseca, fourth do.
A. D. Braddock, chief clerk
Y. Yangkim, Chinese interpreter
Mahomed Sahat, Malay writer

COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATE, MATANG.

W. R. Wynne, collector and magistrate (absent)
A. T. Dew, acting collector and magistrate
A. T. Dew, assistant harbourmaster of Matang and Port Weld
G. B. Thomas, clerk of customs
Khee Meng, Chinese interpreter and clerk of courts
Abdulrahman, Malay writer
Che Mah, Tamil interpreter and bailiff
S. S. Cassim, telegraph and post-office clerk
Lo Kim Lwee, second clerk

MAGISTRATE, KINTA.

R. D. Hewett, magistrate
Cecil Wray, assistant magistrate and collector
A. J. Andrews, do. do.
Haji Mat Saman, Malay writer
Shak Yin Fook, Chinese interpreter and clerk

Steam Launches.

S.S. *Kinta*, P. Johnson, master, and S.S. *Rapid*.

Collector and Magistrate, Krian and Kuran.

H. W. C. Leech, LL.D., B.L, collector and magistrate
E. J. Brewster, deputy magistrate at Salama
F. E. Lawder, acting collector and magistrate, Bernam
F. Duberby, acting first assistant, Krian
G. Bain, chief clerk to collector and magistrate, Krian
A. P. Pennefather, clerk of courts
Ooi Seng Soon, Chinese interpreter
Mahomed Lebye, Tamil do.
Mahomed Sahat, Malay do.

Land Office, Krian.

R. H. Jeremiah, chief clerk
J. Jeremiah, second do.
F. de Mornay, demarkation officer
Mahomed Akib, Malay clerk

Customs, Krian.

Oh Ching Seng, clerk Parit Buntar
P. Pasqual, do. Kuran
Krani Man, do. Simpang Ampat
Che Mat, do. Bagan Tiang
Haji Mat Arsat, do. Tangong Piandang

Education.

J. L. Greene, teacher, Thaipeng
Mahomed Sedik, do., K. Kangsar
———, do., Teluk Anson
———, do., Batu Gaja
———, do., Selama

Medical.

H. H. Sheppard, M.R.C.S., resident surgeon
J. Macartney Wright, M.B.C.M., medical officer in charge, Kinta and Lower Perak
J. A. Legg, apothecary, (Larut)
J. Bonshin, do. (Krian)
R. Colomb, dresser, (T. Anson)
F. W. Nicholas, do. (Kinta)
J. Van Dort, do. (Larut)
D. B. Pereira, do. do.
E. H. Hughes, do. (Kinta)
L. Hendricks, do. (Larut)
John Francis, do. do.
S. Nanamiah, do. do.
Mujan, do. (T. Anson)
H. Hannan, clerk (G. H. Larut)

First Battalion Perak Sikhs.

(1 troop Lancers 1 Field Battery, 1 Garrison Battery, Battalion Foot)
Head Quarters, Thaiping, Larut.
R. S. F. Walker, major 28th Regiment, commandant
G. E. Giles, capt. R.A., assistant commissioner
T. M. L. Lawder, late 96th Regiment, deputy commissoner
C. Wagner, superintendent Intelligence department
E. van Dicken, chief inspector
W. J. Buswell, inspector
Jas. McKeon, do.
R. Nichol, do.
A. Abraham, do.
John Symes do.
C. G. Berry do.
W. J. Brewer do.
Din Mahomed, do.
W. Evans, sub-inspector
John Flanagan, do.
Walter Buswell, do.
Jos. McKeon, do.
Abdul Rahim, do.
John Syner, armourer
C. J. Howman, quartermaster
——, medical officer
A. Lewis, chief clerk
——, first clerk
Tan Chin Tak, second clerk
Khoo Kim Ki, pay clerk
J. A. Hendricks, fourth clerk

Secretariat for Chinese Affairs.

Captain C. A. Schultz, secretary
W. Cowan, assistant
Ephraims, chief clerk
W. Young, registration clerk
Hsu Ah Tack, Lung Cho Ting, Leio Hwa, clerks

Gaols.

J. Yare, gaoler
F. Specht, head turnkey
Joseph Chong, clerk

Church.

Rev. C. Mazery, Church of "Our Lady of the Sacred Heart," Larut

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company.

W. V. Drummond, chairman (Shanghai)
E. J. Low, secretary
Robert J. Parkinson, manager

Société des Mines d'Etain de Perak
J. E. de la Croix, managing director Kinta
F. Hirzel, accountant
E. Roslin, supdt. of works
E. Green, engineer
J. Erior, smelter

Hill and Rathborne, planters, agents, and contractors
A. Grant Mackie, manager
F. A. Toynbee
F. G. West

Other Residents in Perak.

Maynard & Co., Limited, Thaiping.
A. Oldfield., chemist, manager
Charles Caulfield, contractor, Stone Quarries, Bukit Gantang
C. H. Corrie, Thaipeng
Leonard Wray, planter
H. Folker, overseer, mountain roads
Leonard Wray, Jr., curator of museum, Thaiping
M. Anthony, Railway Hotel, Thaipeng
J. C. Lee, supt. Maxwell's Hill Garden, Larut
J. G. Rozells, overseer, Stone Crusher, Bukit Gantang
Turner, agent Melbourne Tin Mining Co
Zinal Abdin, assist. clerk and interpreter. Public Works Department, K. Kangsar

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 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 governed by a Resident Councillor, 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. The population is thus divided:—Europeans, 674; Armenians, 32; Jews, 32; Eurasians, 1,597; Chinese, 67,502; Arabs, 574; Tamils, 25,094; Malays, 84,724; and the rest of various races.

The trade of Penang has latterly increased considerably. The returns for 1883 show the value of the imports to have been $32,235,163 as compared with $23,100,213 in 1882; that of the exports in 1883, $34,182,239 as against $26,328,173 in 1882.

DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

RESIDENT COUNCILLOR'S OFFICE.

Resident Councillor—C. J. Irving, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk—W. Dragon, res., Leith St.
Second do. —P. A. Gregory
Third do. —Kader Ismiel
Fourth do. —P. Jalleh
Fifth do. —A. Caunter
Malay Writer—Mohamed Hashim

SUPREME COURT.

Judge—T. L. Wood; res., Eastern Hotel
Clerk—R. D. W. Hall; res., Anson Rd.
Registrar—J. A. Harwood; res., Farquhar St.
Deputy Registrar—J. W. Norton Kyshe; res., Grand Hotel
Chief Clerk—J. C. Pestana
2nd Clerk—Jno. Joseph Jambu
3rd do. —B. C. Doral
4th do. —D. O. Scully
5th do. —J. Gauthorne
Tamil Interpreter—John Henry Lincoln
1st Malay Interp.—William Balhetchet
2nd do. —H. S. D'Orville
First Chinese Interp.—Lam Su
Second do. —Lim Kok Cheng
Sheriff—J. R. D. Rodyk; res., Farquhar St.
Bailiff—W. A. Seaton

COURT OF REQUESTS.

Senior Commissioner—C. W. S. Kynnersley
Second do. —W. Egerton
Chief Clerk—J. Gawthorne
Second do. —J. Reuten
Third do. —R. R. Robless
Tamil Interpreter—Mahd. Hashim
Chinese do. —Teh Ah Shwee
Bailiff—R. P. Jeremiah
Under Bailiffs—Meah Khan, Cassim Sah
Process Servers—Kader Puckir, Abdul Kader

POLICE COURT.

First Magistrate—C. W. Sneyd Kynnersley; residence, Burmah Road
Second do. —W. Egerton; residence, Union St.
Acting Third do.—H. A. Thompson
Chief Clerk—S. Leicester, Burmah Road
Second do.—E. J. W. Branson
Third do.—A. C. Thomas
Fourth do.—A. Divinada Nathan Pillay
Fifth do.—A. G. Jambu
Sixth do.—S. S. Aeria
Seventh do.—R. S. Scully
First Usher—J. Watkins
Second do.—B. P. Pereira
Malay Interpreter—M. M. Scully
Acting 2nd do. —M. Lebby Tamby
Tamil Interpreters—Soondrum Pillay, Aorakia Sami
Chinese Interpreters—Chan Lye Seng, Goon Fook Weng

POLICE COURT AND COURT OF REQUESTS.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY.

Magistrate and Commr.—J. K. Birch
Additional do. —Urban Bruce
Chief Clerk—W. L. Aeria
2nd do. —V. E. J. Jeremiah
3rd do. —P. Jallay
4th do. —P. Rozelle
5th do. —L. Woodford
Malay Interpreter—
Tamil do. —
Chinese do. —

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Assist. Treasurer and Collector of Stamps—G. Norris
Chief Clerk, Stamp Office—F. A. Palmer
do. Treasury do.—S. F. Aeria
2nd Clerk do.—P. A. Gregory
3rd do. do.—Alladad Khan
4th do. do.—C. P. Monteiro
Shroff and Clerk—Mohamed Ismail

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

Secretary—Geo. Norris

INDIAN IMMIGRATION DEPT.

PROTECTOR'S OFFICE.

Protector—A. M. Macgregor
Inspector—H. Evans
Clerk—J. A. Thomas
Tamil Interpreter—J. A. Pillay

PROTECTORATE OF CHINESE.

Assistant Protector of Chinese and Registrar C. D. O.—E. Karl; res., Anson Rd.
Chief Clerk—C. Nelligan
Second do.—Lee Ah Seng
Third do.—Tang Seng Joo
Fourth do.—Tho Seng Go
Fifth do.—Chew Ah Sang
Inspector C. D. O.—S. W. Augustin
Interpreter C. D. O.—Ng Thean We
Boarding Officer—John A. Perkins
Detective Chinese Protectorate—Teh Jee Hah
do. C. D. O.—Lu Ah Fuk

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Registrar—E. Karl
Deputy Inspector—S. W. Augustine
Clerk—E. J. Gregory
do.—R. G. Woodford
Interpreter—Cheong Kim Quee

POST OFFICE.

Postmaster—Noel Trotter
Acting Asst. Postmaster—Capt. T. A. Fox, R.N.R.; res., "The Cover," Jeloting
Chief Clerk—S. A. de Reis
Second do.—Teoh Hean Eng
Third do.—L. S. Aeria
Fourth do.—H. J. Balavendrum
Fifth do.—Chee Kok Peng
Stamp Vendor—Nutter Baboo
Butterworth—Sub Postmaster, F. Felix
Bukit Tamboon—Sub Postmaster, J. E. V. Jeremiah
Niebong Tabal—P. Moothia
Balek Pulan—Sub-Postmaster, J. R. Bruce
Head Postman—A. L. Shagapa

DUTCH POSTAL AGENCY.

Agent—E. E. A. Marcks

LAND OFFICE.

Collector of Land Revenue—W. Egerton, acting
Chief Clerk—H. J. Thomas
Second do.—Ong Thean Lye
Third do.—Mohamed Sheriff
Fourth do.—S. H. Badruddeen
Forest Ranger, P. W.—F. Nicholas
do. Penang—A. M. Cassim Ally
Bailiff, P. W.—C. J. Williams
do., Penang—Mohamed Hoosain
Temporary Clerks—G. H. d'Oliveiro, J. Pereira, F. A. Pillay, W. A. Matthews

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Harbour Master, Marine Magistrate, and Registrar of Imports and Exports—Lieut. T. A. Fox, R.N.R.; residence, "The Cover," Jelutong
Chief Clerk—M. Thomas; residence, Newington Villa, Burmah Road
Second do.—Z. C. Aeria
Third do.—J. W. Jeremiah
Fourth do.—H. Loureiro
Fifth do.—A. Fletcher
Sixth do.—Mahomed Issa
Seventh do.—A. C. Rozario
Eight do.—P. M. Andrew

PUBLIC WORKS AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

FIXED ESTABLISHMENT.

Deputy Col. Engineer and Surveyor General—Capt. M. A. Cameron, R.E.; res., Burmah road
Assistant Supdt. of Works and Surveys—R. V. Boswell, Butterworth
Clerk of Works—W. Reid; res., Penang Rd.
Do.—J. Scharenquivel, Datu-[tramh
Overseer 1st class—T. Krishnasamy, P. W.
Do. 1st do.—H. C. J. Pacon
Do. 2nd do.—F. W. Valberg
Do. 2nd do.—R. C. Norris
District Surveyor—J. P. Pennefather
Draftsman—V. Dorasamy
Surveyor 1st class—A. H. Harper
Do. 2nd class—J. F. Ward
Draftsman and Computer—Tan Say Cum
Field Assistant—A. E. Jansen
Apprentices—Yeow Beng Lee, T. Siddon, C. Scully, T. Woodford, H. C. Rappa
Photographer—F. Ballah
Apprentice Photographer—K. Yacobo

Storekeeper—Lim Huck Leng
Chief Clerk—Yeow Sew Beow
Second do. —Koh Choon Teat
Acting do. —E. J. Gregory
Third do. —V. A. Ramdass Naidoo, P. W.
Fourth do. —G. H. Oliveiro
Fifth do. —Mahomed Cassim

UNFIXED ESTABLISHMENT.

Clerk of Works—J. Ward, res. Penang Rd.
Overseer—C. H. Cramer
Do. —W. H. Sledge
Plotter—P. Dharma Ratne
Draftsman—M. da Silva
Temporary Clerks—E. Jeremiah, Cheah Eng Keat

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Med. Officer—F. K. Hampshire, M.B.
Colonial Surgeon—T. S. Kerr
Apothecaries—J. R. Bruce, S. A. O'Keeffe, C. V. Norris, S. J. Gawthorne, J. F. Carnegy
Dressers—M. Emuang, M. Arnashellum, E. L. Poons
Apprentices—H. V. Elvins, J. J. Bondville, Lim Tai Lee, H. Monteiro, M. A. Gasper
Vaccinator—J. T. Albuquerque
Clerks—J. J. Monteiro, E. J. Gregory
Acting Clerk—T. Ramanjooloo
Chinese Interpreter—Teo Tai Hoon

LOCK HOSPITAL.

Surgeon—F. K. Hampshire, M.B.
Apothecary—C. V. Norris

PROVINCE WELLESLEY.

Colonial Surgeon—J. H. McCloskey, F.R.C.S.Ed.

BUTTERWORTH GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Apothecary—
Dresser—K. S. Simeon
Clerk—D. P. d'Oliveiro
Vaccinator—J. A. Symons

BERTAIN DISTRICT HOSPITAL, P. W., NORTH.

Resident Apothecary—
Dresser—M. Arnasalem

BUKIT MENIAH HOSPITAL, P. W., SOUTH.

Resident Apothecary—F. Rodrigues
Dresser—E. L. Poons

SUNGAI BACUP HOSPITAL.

Resident Apothecary—J. W. W. Hogan
Dresser—J. J. MacIntyre

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent—R. Jacobson
Visiting Teacher, Penang—Shaik Emam
Do. Prov. Wellesley—Md. Hashim

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent—E. H. Bell
Acting Assist. do.—W. A. Cuscaden
Acting Chief Inspector—C. C. Newland
Inspectors—E. Mustan, Prangin Station; E. Holmyard, Detective Branch; T. Shuckford, Pitt St. Station; A. MacGregor, Ralau Station; W. Porteous, Central Station
Chief Clerk—R. H. Mitchell
Third do. —E. N. Robless
Fourth do. —D. Pasley
Fifth do. —Shaik Ahmed Meah
Interpreters—Che Mat, Oh Koon Pek, Lim Sew Tek

PROVINCE WELLESLEY.

Acting Assist. Supdt.—R. C. Falkner
Inspectors—Sergt. Mackenzie, Penaga Station; G. Ruscoe, Permatang Pow Station; J. Allen, Bukit Tambun Station; M. Drum, Bukit Tengah; J. Gardner, Butterworth Station
Second Clerk—M. Ismael
Interpreters—Lim Sew Keat, Butterworth; Foo Ah Wan, Bukit Jamboon; Cheah Yew Kong, Bukit Tengah
Sub-Inspector & Clerk Hackney Carriages—J. C. Cooper

GAOL DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent of Prisons—Capt. A. P. Wodehouse, R.I.F.
Gaoler—T. H. Lamb
Senior Warder—W. Penegar
Warders—J. H. Lamb, T. Harman, H. Longhurst, S. Jacobs, J. Simpson, S. Neobold
Native Warders—Thirty five
Tamil Clerk and Interpreter—R. R. Robless
Chinese do. —Tan Kim Jeow

MUNICIPALITY.

Commissioners—The Resident Councillor (president) J. H. Calcott, Foo Tye Sin, V. M. Nordin, L. C. Brown
Secretary—J. W. Halifax
Chief Clerk—A. C. Doral
Second do. —J. M. de Souza
Third do. —G. Andrew
Fourth do. —P. R. Doral
Fifth do. —R. L. de Souza
Engineer—C. W. Barnett
Clerk to Engineer—J. C. d'Oliveiro
Town Inspector—R. C. Nichelsen
Country do. —J. D. Scully
Overseer Scavenging—W. H. Bondville
Assistant do. —P. Rodrigues

Overseers of Roads—D. D. S. Ranasinghe, W. Sinwardana, F. C. Fencott, S. Pasqual, C. Caroll
Fitters—W. Rodrigues, T. Haslam, T. Domingo, C. Pasqual, E. Francis
Assessor and Collector Province Wellesley—W. J. M. Allen
First Clerk do. —A. H. Aeria
Second do. —E. S. Scully
Third do. —C. C. de Souza

MILITARY.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Major—F. Coffey
Captain—A. P. Wodehouse
Lieut—P. R. Thompson
do. —A. M. Goodrich
do. —J. L. Armitage
Dpty. Asst. Commissary Gl.—S. H. Lynn
Surgeon—Paul Hart, M.B.

Consulates.

Netherlands.

Consul—Geo. Lavino
Secretary—J. J. M. Fleury
Clerk—Cheng Kung

United States.

Consular Agent—Joseph Heim

Austria-Hungary.

Consul—R. Klunder

Denmark.

Vice-Consul—F. H. Friederichs

France.

Consular Agent—F. H. Gottlieb

Germany.

Consul—R. Klunder

Belgium.

Vice-Consul—F. H. Gottlieb

Portugal.

Vice-Consul—J. M. da L. Vieria

Siam.

Consul—A. D. Neubronner
Clerk—Law Sit Kee
Siamese Clerk—Simean
Writer—Mydin bin Pakir
Malay Writer—Mahomed bin Tomby

Italy.

Consular Agent—F. H. Friederichs

Institutions.

Penang Club.

President—R. Padday
Trustees—J. Buttery, F. J. C. Ross, R. Klunder, R. Padday
Committee—R. Morstadt, H. Jebsen, D. Comrie, L. C. Brown
Hon. Treasurer—A. G. Wright
Hon. Secretary—E. W. Presgrave
Clerk—V. Reutens

Penang Rifle Club.

Hon. Secretary—Vacant

Masonic Lodge.

Royal Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 1555
W. Master—W. Bro. A. Huttenbach
S. Warden—Bro. G. S. H. Gottlieb
J. Warden—Bro. E. Karl
Treasurer—W. Bro. J. P. B. Beal
Secretary—Bro. J. J. M. Fleury
S. Deacon—Bro. E. E. A. Marcks
J. Deacon—Bro. D. W. Gott
Inner Guard—Bro. K. Reidel
Tyler—Bro. E. S. Cohen

Chamber of Commerce.

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Captain Commandant—A. Huttenbach
Captain—J. Brown
Lieutenant—H. S. Scott
Engine Master—W. A. B. Cullin
Secretary—J. Howell
Treasurer—W. Cowan

Chinese Club.

Richmond House, 104, Penang Road.
Committee—Yeap Hup Keat, Lim Pek Lian, Oh Tek Leeng, Choong Kew Hoe, Hoe Teang Wan, Lim Kam Hin, Khoo Oon Keong, Yeap Puat Suan, Lim Khie Hee, Lee Boon Keat
Hon. Secretary—Ong Beng Tek
Hon. Treasurer—Lye Nhee Quee
Hon. Auditor—Yeow Sew Beow

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Committee—Rev. H.McD. Courtney, Hon. G. M. Sandilands, D. Logan, A. B. McKeon, Walter Clutton, J. C. Budd
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—W. E. Smith
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do.—Rev. M. C. Laumondais
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do.—Rev. A. S. Henriod
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do.—Rev. N. J. M. Wilhelm
do.—Rev. A. Metge
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Rev. Th. Cesbron, assistant
Rev. F. H. Hab, vicar, St. Francis Xavier Church, Penang
Rev. R. Fee, assistant
Rev. P. F. Sorin, Province Wellesley
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G. H. Macgregor do.
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do. —Lim Thuan
Cashier—Lim Sim Khoon
Dock.
Manager—A. Buyers
Superintendent Engineer—A. J. Power
Clerk—C. B. Hall
Boilermaker—J. F. Chaloner
Blacksmith—W. Hooley
Fitter—R. Bondville
Outside Overseer—P. R. Jeremiah
Storekeeper—R. Ranee

AYER ETAIN COIR COMPANY.
Partners—Z. C. Brown, J. J. Tait, E. A. B. Brown, J. A. Brown, H. S. Scott, W. S. Petherbridge
General-Manager—W. S. Petherbridge
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Mansfield, Bogaardt & Co., agents

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Mansfield, Bogaardt & Co., agents

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Sandilands, Buttery & Co., agents

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.
Sandilands, Buttery & Co., agents

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.
Boustead & Co., agents

GLEN LINE OF STEAMERS.
Boustead & Co., agents

APCAR & CO.'S STEAMERS.
A. A. Anthony & Co., agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP Co., LIMITED.
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NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION.
Alfred Liebert, agent

COMPAGNIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
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Kin Sin Line.
Friederichs & Co., agents

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Friederichs & Co., agents

STOMVAART MAATSCHAAPIJ NEDERLAND.
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Manager—Hon. J. M. Vermont
Asst. do.—J. J. Tait
Do. —Wm. Ward
Engineer—H. Cowdell
Apprentice—E. de Souza
Overseers—M. S. de Souza, P. Jeremiah
Brown & Co., agents

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H. de Mornay, manager
C. F. de Mornay, assist. manager
E. Pasqual

MALAKOFF TAPIOCA ESTATE, P. W.
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LANKAT PLANTATIONS Co.
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Brown & Co., agents

TOENTOENGAN ESTATE, DELI.
Brown & Co., agents

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Brown & Co., agents

PAYA JAMBU TOBACCO ESTATE.
Sandilands, Buttery & Co., agents

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PERAK TIN MINING AND SMELTING CO.
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STRAITS SUGAR COMPANY.
Whitworth Allen, agent

KLANG SAN MILLS.
Jebsen & Co.. agents

THAIPENG TIN MINING COMPANY.
C. S. Tennent & Co., agents

STRAITS TIN SMELTING COMPANY.
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C. S. Tennent & Co., agent
E. L. Roberts, manager
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Boustead & Co., agents
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J. McDonald, manager, Caledonia
Jas. Gordon, assist. do. do.
Jas. Dunlop, chief engineer
Alex. Paterson, do.
W. Sauer, supdt. sugar refinery
F. McGillavray, manager, Victoria
C. M. Thompson, assist. do. do.
R. Ray, manager, Golden Grove
Ja. Falconer, assist. do. do.
W. E. Edwards, manager, Byran
D. Winchester, assist. do. do.

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Henry L. Smith, proprietor
Jos. Smith, manager

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Katz Bros., agents

Insurances.

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Union Insurance Society of Canton,
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Boustead & Co., agents—
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ld.
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Brown & Co., agents—
North British and Mercantile Insco.
Positive Government Security Life Assurance Co., Limited
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Friederichs & Co., agent—
Queen Insurance Company
Transatlatic Fire Insurance Company
North German Fire Insurance Co.
Rotterdam Lloyd's

Hall & Co., W., agents—
Globe Marine Insurance Company
Ocean Marine Insurance Company
Standard Life Assurance Company

Jebsen & Co., Herm., agents—
Northern Assurance Company
Hanseatic Fire Insurance Co.
Prussian National Insurance Co.
"Schweiz" Transport Insurance Co.

Katz Bros., agents—
Straits Insurance Company, Limited
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New York Board of Underwriters
Philadelphic Board of Underwriters

Sandilands, Buttery & Co., agents
Lloyd's
Liverpool Underwriters' Association
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Imperial Fire Insurance Co.

Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, Limited
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Yangtsze Insurance Association
City of Glasgow Life Assurance

Schmidt, Kustermann & Co., agents
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Lubecker Feuer Versicherungs Ges.
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Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance
Transatlantic Marine Insurance Co.
Hamburg Underwriters
Bremen Underwriters
Assureurs Maritimes d'Anvers
Dresden Insurance Company
Sun Fire Office
Assicurazioni Generali, Trieste
Rheinisch Westfaelischer Lloyd
Allgemeine Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft, in Wien
Austrian Lloyd's
Badische Schiffahrts Assecuranz Gesellschaft
Sjó Assurans Foreningen, in Finland
Elementar Versicherungs Actien Bank, in Wien
Magdeburger Allgemeine Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
Eidg Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Zurich
Rhenaina Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft, Coln
Aachen Leipsig Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Aachen
Schweiz Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Zurich

Smith & Co., Henry, agents
Lancashire Insurance Company

Tennent & Co., C. S., agents
Alliance Life and Fire Assurance Co.
London Assurance Company
Scottish Imperial Insurance Co.

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Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
8, Beach Street.
A. B. McKean, manager
W. E. Smith, accountant
Saw Teng Garn
C. Kim Oo
T. Kheam Hok
O Chew Keng
T. Kew Lee
Neo Chu Chye, head shroff

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
33, Beach Street.
John C. Budd, manager; residence Northam Road
F. G. Somerville, acting accountant
Cheah Ha Seang, cashier
Goh Aik Chiew
Goh Quan Beng
Ho Chye Teng
Ho Kim Hock

Hongkong & Shangnai Banking Corporation.
C. B. Rickett, acting agent
R. C. Guinness, asst. accountant

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Allen, Whitworth, bill broker, accountant, and commission agent, Beach Street

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Joseph M. Anthony
Seth Anthony
G. B. Nonis
Mahomed Sultan
Abdul Kader

Anthony, G., advocate and solicitor, 3, Beach Street
Thos. Gawthorne, managing clerk
Lew Hheng Swee

Anthony, Seth, Beach Street, agent for Indian Agency 30 New Bridge Street, London E.C.

Blaze, Reidel & Co., chemists, druggists, and commission agents, 18, Beach Street
D. S. Blaze
K. A. Reidel
C. Abrams
Shaik Allee, storekeeper
Branch Quedah Dispensary
F. H. Gomes, manager
Veterinary Infirmary
D. S. Blaze, supervisor
Aerated Waters Manufactory, 77, Bishop Street

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

Boon Eng & Co., ship chandlers, commission agents, compradores and storekeepers, 25, Beach Street
Lye Nee Quee, manager
Boey Teang Beng
Lim Hoe Lip
Khoo Guan Bee
Lee Phee Chuan
Ung Theam Kheng
Kiam Seong Khay
Joo Min Nan

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Khoo Eu Yong, managing partner

Boustead & Co., merchants, 11, Beach St.
Edward Boustead (London)
Jasper Young do.
I. Henderson do.
T. Cuthbertson do.
J. R. Cuthbertson (Singapore)
J. Finlayson do.
W. Greig, signs per pro.
Robt. Yeats
F. A. Callaway
H. Lesslar
J. F. de Mello
J. da Silva
P. Reutens
London House, E. Boustead & Co., 34, Leadenhall St., E.C.

Brown & Co., merchants, 35, Beach St., established, 1795
Walter Scott (Europe)
David Brown (do.)
L. C. Brown
W. S. Petherbridge, signs per pro.
John A. Brown do.
H. S. Scott
J. M. P. Smith
M. P. Doral
J. E. Doral
E. N. Doral

Capel, A. C., barrister-at-law, advocate, and solicitor, 35, Beach Street
Arther Christopher Capel
J. B. Capel, managing clerk
W. Dragon, Jr.
Oon Wee Beng
Mahomed Sultan
Mahomed Cassim

Clarendon Hotel, Penang Road
John Smith, proprietor

Cohen & Sons, auctioneers, appraisers, and commission agents
E. S. Cohen
S. E. Cohen
A. E. S. Cohen
E. H. E. Cohen
A. Mungal, manager, Larut

Colman's tiffin and billiard rooms, Union and Beach Street
P. E. Mathieu, } proprietors
J. Mathieu, }

Deli and Langkat Cigar Company
J. H. Lunberg, manager

DeMello & Kudus, brokers and general agents, 34, Beach Street
L. T. DeMello
H. Kudus

Eastern Hotel, la., Light Street
T. Sarkies, proprietor

Ee Thye & Co., merchants, 48, Beach St.
Lim Khek Chuan, manager
Lim Keng Boon, assistant
Tan Eng Hoon, clerk
Tan Teang Keat, do.
Lim Tor Suan, collector
Wee Chiu Leong, storekeeper
Yeo Lun Kooi, do.
Branch firm—Ho Thye & Co., Rangoon

Friederichs & Co., merchants
F. H. Friederichs
Edward Bollhalder, signs per pro.
U. Keller
R. Stapt

Grand Hotel, Beach Street
P. E. Mathieu
J. Mathieu
M. Paul

Gottlieb, F. H., advocate and solicitor, 34, Beach St.

Hall & Co., W., merchants
A. C. Padday (Europe)
R. Padday (Europe)
David Comrie
W. H. Thomas
Ed. E. Lesslar
H. H. Peterson, Jr.
E. Bain

Hampshire, F. K., M.B., senior medical officer and colonial surgeon, Westlands, Burmah Road

Hogen, R. A. P., barrister-at-law, advocate, and solicitor, 12, Beach Street
Reginald A. P. Hogan
C. C. de Souza, managing clerk
Ng Theng Kim, clerk
Che Dui, cashier

Hogan, John, notary public, conveyancer, and estate agent, 12, Beach Street

Hotel d'Europe, Farquhar St.
Mrs. Baylis, proprietrix

Hotel de Vienna, Church St.
Alfred E. Dixon, proprietor

Jebsen & Co., Herm., merchants
Herm. Jebsen
W. Kohrmann
A. W. Schmidt

Katz Bros, merchants, 27, Beach St.
H. Katz, (Frankfort-on-Main)
A. Huttenbach (Europe)
M. Behr (Singapore)
L. Huttenbach
J. Heim, signs per pro., manager general shipping and agencies
E. Huttenbach, manager, export department, signs per pro.
E. Neithardt, manager, import department signs per pro.
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T. C. Loveridge
N. J. Lane
J. F. Dabbs

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Alfred Liebert (Hamburg)
E. Kellmann, signs per pro.
Max. Jansen
Teoh Chye Seng, cashier and clerk
Tan Eng Choon, clerk
Mohd. S. Marikan, storekeeper
Soon Duan Loong, clerk

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D. Logan, barrister-at-law, solicitor-general
Frederick J. C. Ross, barrister-at-law
T. H. Kershaw, do.
J. P. de Murat, managing clerk
P. B. Pereira
Chua Khee Fong
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T. Cornelis Bogaardt (Singapore)
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J. E. Romaney
C. Tinn Kung
Noor Mahomed
Mahomed Seyd

Maynard & Co., Limited
(Head Office, Singapore.)
H. R. Maynard, general manager
H. Nelson, manager in charge
C. Grace, D.D.S., dentist, 34, Perak Road
S. Scott
J. Ferrae
Guan Hoe

McIntyre, Matthew, general agent, 35, Beach Street

Nauta, J. M., photographer, 8, Farquhar Street

New Medical Hall
D. J. Hagerty
W. C. Brown, M.D.

Penang Cigar and Cigarette manufactory, 8, Farquhar Street
J. M. Nauta, proprietor

Penang Foundry Co., 37A, Beach Street
J. L. Wemyss, manager
J. Magness, timekeeper
J. Nienkey, clerk

"Penang Gazette," Beach Street
W. A. B. Cullin, proprietor

Penang Horse Repository
H. Lee, proprietor
G. P. Murray

Penang Hotel, 4, Light Street

Pestonjee & Co., Rustonjee, merchants

Pilot Board
T. A. Fox, president
T. Heim
J. Allan
J. R. Watt

Presgrave & Clutton, advocates and solicitors, 15, Beach Street
Ed. W. Presgrave
Walter Clutton
V. Reutens, managing clerk

Robinson & Co., outfitters, drapers, milliners, dressmakers and tailors, Beach St.
P. Robinson (London)
J. P. B. Beal
J. W. Daudo
H. S. Haynes
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Sandilands, Buttery & Co., merchants, 1, Beach St., established, 1863
John Buttery (London)
G. M. Sandilands
John Allan (London)
Jas. Gibson, signs per pro.
A. G. Wright
F. B. Sandilands
Tan Choo Khey, bookkeeper
E. F. Scully
Tong Ching Seng
Tan Seng Key
Tan Gim Chooi
Khan Joo Sin
Teoh Hean Wah
Branch House, John Buttery & Co., 5, Mark Lane, London, E.C.

Sarkies & Co., auctioneers, commission and estate agents, 15, Beach St.
Seth Anthony
T. Sarkies

Silva, Samuel de, land surveyor, Beach Street

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C. Sturzenegger (Schaffhausen)
Martin Suhl (Hamburg)
R. Klunder (Penang)
R. Brenner (Singapore)
R. Morstadt, signs per pro.
C. Siemers
J. C. Dorrinck
Thos. Tatlock
Ho Tek Cheong
Khoo Kyo Leat

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Henry L. Smith
Mahomed Heydun, clerk
Lim Khim Soon, cashier

Swee Joo & Co., merchants, 65, Beach St.
Thio Mah Khit
Cheak Teow Eang
Lim Teow Saing
Gun Gnor Bee
Lee Thor Tee
Thio Mah Khit

Tennent & Co., merchants, 17, Beach St.
Chas. Stanhope Tennent
W. H. Thomas
Mahomed Eusoof, clerk
Tahayah Merican, cashier
H. N. Merican, broker
A. M. G. Merican

Thomas, E. F., advocate and solicitor, 34, Beach Street
Edward F. Thomas
L. T. de Mello, managing clerk
Koon Tuck Choon
Oh Joo Leng

Thoy Hane & Co., merchants, and army and navy contractors, Beach Street
Oong Thoy Hane
Oong Boon Pow
Cheah Ing Huan, assistant
Oong Ah Kee, bookkeeper

VanSomeren, R. G., advocate and solicitor, 1, Union Street
R. G. van Someren
C. Logan, barrister-at-law, advocate and solicitor
C. Rodyk
Lee Fook Phoy
Shaik Ibrahim
Khoo Cheng Chye

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 and 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 within 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 and 7 Vict. c. 94.

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 this behalf in the first-recited Act contained, ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects 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 as 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 Charge 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, Article, 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).

British subjects. 3. The provisions of this Order relating to British subjects apply to all subjects of Her Majesty, whether by birth or by naturalization.

Foreigners. 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.

Her Majesty's jurisdiction to be exercised according to this Order. 4. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable 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.

Law of England to be administered. 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.

What to be deemed criminal. 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.

1.—*The Supreme Court at Shanghai.*

Style and seal of Supreme Court. 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 style 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.

The person so appointed shall, during the continuance of his appointment, have all the like power and authority as the Judge.

Acting 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.

Appointment of Law Secretary.

17. The Law Secretary shall be appointed by Her Majesty by warrant under Her Royal sign manual.

Law Secretary to be Registrar. Duties of Law Secretary in civil cases.

18. The Law Secretary shall be the Registrar of the Court.

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.

In criminal prosecutions.

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 hearing criminal cases.

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.

Acting Law Secretary.

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.

The person so appointed shall, during the continuance of his appointment, have all the power and authority of the Law Secretary.

Tenure of office of Judge, Assistant Judge, and 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.

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.

Consular officers temporarily attached.

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 obtained, 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.

2.—*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 the 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.

Qualification 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 nor 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 things 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.

Summoning and attendance of jurors.

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.

Penalty.

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.

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.

Number of jury.

30 A jury shall consist of five jurors.

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 peremptorily.

Unanimity.

32. A jury shall be required to give an unanimous verdict.

Provincial Court,—Assessors, their number; qualifications;

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.

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.

and functions.

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 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 crimanal, 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.

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.

Courts of Record.

40. Every Court shall, in the exercise of every part of its respective jurisdiction, be a Court of Record.

Barristers, attorneys, and solicitors.

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.

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 practise as aforesaid in Provincial Courts.

Consul at Shanghai to be Sheriff.

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 person named therein for his appearance personally, or by attorney, according to the writ order, or warrant; 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.

Execution of writs, &c., from Hongkong.

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.

Protection of Consular Officers.

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.

Courts to be auxiliary.

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.

Report by Provincial to Supreme Court.

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.

II.—*In Civil Matters.*

Reconciliation and Arbitration.

Settlement of litigation

48. Every Court may promote reconciliation, and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way of any suit or proceeding pending before it.

Reference to arbitration by Court.

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.

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.

Reference to arbitration made rule of Court.

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.

General Authorities of Courts.

51. The Supreme and every other Court shall be a Court of Law and Equity. 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.

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. Coroner.

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.

54. The Supreme Court shall be a Vice-Admiralty Court, and as such shall, for and 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. Admiralty.

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. Lunacy.

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 jactitation of marriage, as for the time being belongs to the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England. Matrimonial Causes.

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. Probate and Administration.

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.

Property of Intestate until administration.

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.

Penalty on administering without probate.

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.

Taking possession of property of deceased.

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.

Trial with a Jury.

Cases for trial with 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.

In any cases (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.

Provincial Consular Court,—cases for 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.

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.*

Power of apprehension over British subjects.

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 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.

Summary jurisdiction

Subject to the foregoing provision, such classes of criminal cases tried before the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of the 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.

Sentence of death.

69. Where any person is sentenced to suffer the punishment of death, the Judge of the Supreme Court shall forthwith send a report of the sentence, with a copy of the minutes of proceedings and notes 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.

Provincial Consular Court,—Procedure,

70. Where the crime or offence with which any person is charged 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).

and extent of Punishment.

71. A Provincial Court may impose the punishment of imprisonment 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.

Reservation of case by Provincial for Supreme Court.

72. Where the crime or offence with which any person is charged 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.

Punishment in England to be regarded.

73. Every Court and authority in imposing and inflicting 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 Eng-

land 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 the 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.

Criminal returns 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 on 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.

Punishment for levying war, &c.

81. If any British subject commits any of the following offences, that is 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.

Punishment for serving with Forces of Emperor of China without licence.

82. If any British subject, without the licence of Her Majesty (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 person 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.

Report by Provincial Court.

83. If the Court before which any person charged with having 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.

Penalties for violation of Treaties.

84. If any British subject in China or in Japan violates or fails 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.

Regulations for China.

85. Her Majesty's Minister in China may from time to time 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 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 enforceable. 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 Regulation 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.

Trade except to open ports unlawful.

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 open to British subjects by Treaty between Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, and the Tycoon of Japan, is hereby declared 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 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.

Report of Provincial Court.

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.

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.

Seizure of vessel, &c.

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.

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.

Regulations as to entering waters, &c.

95. 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 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 China, 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.

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. Seizure of vessel.

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.

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. Jurisdiction as to piracy.

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. 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.

XI.—Offences against Religion.

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. Punishment in summary way for public insult to religion or religious institutions.

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 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

Reports by Provincial Court.

102.—If the Court before which the accused 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.

Application of other provisions.

103. The provisions of this Order relative to crimes and offences, and proceedings 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.

Jurisdiction at Hongkong.

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 vessel 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.

Military and Naval Deserters.

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.

XIII.—Deportation.

Deportation in what cases.

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 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 expense 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.

Annual registration of residents.

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.

Registration of non 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.

Penalty.

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.

Fee.

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.

Certificate.

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.

XV.—Foreigners. Foreign Tribunals.

Suits by foreigners against British subjects.

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 provisions 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 by 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.

Compulsory attendance of British subjects before foreign tribunals.

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 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 500 dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, in the discretion of the Court.

XVI.—Appeal to Supreme Court.

1.—*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.

2.—*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 a a subsequent sitting of the Court or Officer stating the case,—or make such other order as justice requires—and shall also give all necessary and proper consequential directions.

Proceedings to be public.

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.

Amendment of special case.

125. Before delivering judgment the Supreme Court may, if necessary, cause the special case to be amended by the Court or Officer stating it.

Refusal to state special case on summary conviction.

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.

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 proceedings 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 with 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.

Rules to be framed by Judge of Supreme Court.

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 pro-

ceedings, expenses of witnesses and prosecutions, c sts 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 rehearings before the Judge of the Supreme Court, and may thereby impose reasonable penalties.

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.

Publication of Rules

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.

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 or 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 hereinbefore described, the Supreme Court may give leave to appeal on the terms and in the manner aforesaid if it consider 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 prosecute 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 in 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.

Appeal on question of law from Supreme Court in criminal cases.

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.

XIX.—General Provisions.

Saving for prerogative of pardon.

141. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect Her Majesty's prerogative of pardon.

Saving for general Consular powers.

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.

Reconciliation before litigation.

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.

Presumption as to signatures and seals.

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.

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.

Costs in civil cases.

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 proceeding, or out of any fund to which the proceeding relates.

Witnesses: British subjects.

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.

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 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.

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.

Expenses of removal of prisoners, &c.

154. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, all expenses of removal of prisoners and others 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.

Punishment for obstructions or disturbance of Court.

155. If any British subject wilfully obstructs, by act or threat, an officer of a Court in the performance of his duty,—

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.

Misconduct of officers of 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 repayment of any money extorted or for the due payment of any money levied, and for the payment of such damages and costs as

Order for repayment.

Fine.

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.

Suits for things done under Order.

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 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 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.

Appeals in pending suits.

163. Nothing in this Order shall take away 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 to or 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.

Times of commencement.

164. This Order shall commence and have effect as follows:—

(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,	1854.	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 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 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 36 and 37 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 and 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 no 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 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 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 Charge 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, 1865, 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 and 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 government, 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 or 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 its 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 the 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 the 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 registrations, 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 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, and 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, for 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.

THE CHINA, JAPAN, AND COREA ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1884.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 26TH DAY OF JUNE, 1884.

PRESENT:—

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by Treaty and otherwise, Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction within China and Japan and the dominions of the King of Corea: Preamble.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878, and otherwise in Her vested, is pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1.—This Order may be cited as the China, Japan, and Corea Order in Council, 1884. Short Title

2.—In this Order— Interpretation.

The expression, the "China and Japan Orders in Council," means the following:—

The China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, as amended by the Orders in Council, dated the 13th May, 1869, and the 30th April, 1877;

The Orders in Council of the 19th June, 1868; and the 21st July, 1876, relating to Consular fees;

The China and Japan Maritime Order in Council, 1874;

The China and Japan Order in Council, 1878;

The China and Japan Order in Council, 1881;

The Shanghai Shipping Registry Order in Council, 1883;

and any Order in Council amending or extending this or any of the above-mentioned Orders in Council.

The expression "Corea" means the dominions for the time being of the King of Corea, including the territorial waters thereof.

Other expressions to which meanings are assigned by the China and Japan Order in Council have the same meanings in this Order unless the subject or context otherwise requires.

In the China and Japan Orders in Council, and in this Order, the expression "British subject" shall include a British-protected person in so far as by Treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful

means, Her Majesty has jurisdiction in relation to such persons in Chin a Japan, and Corea respectively.

This Order may be cited as the China, Japan, and Corea Order in Council, 1884.

Consular Courts in Corea.

3.—Any person for the time being, acting as Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul holding Her Majesty's commission for Corea or any part thereof, or any person acting temporarily with the approval of a Secretary of State, or in case of emergency appointed temporarily by or acting with the approval of Her Majesty's Minister for Corea, as and for a Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul as aforesaid, shall in and for such district as may be assigned by his commission or appointment, or as may be so approved, hold and form a Court for the purposes of this Order.

4.—For the purposes and subject to the provisions of this Order—

Her Majesty's Jurisdiction to be exercised according to this Order.

(i.) All Her Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable, for the time being, in Corea, under the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, shall be exercised by a Court acting under this Order,

Courts in Corea to be deemed Provincial Courts.

(ii.) Such jurisdiction shall be exercised under and in accordance with the provisions of the China and Japan Orders in Council, and of any Rules and Regulations made under the authority thereof, and for the time being in force so far as the same are applicable, as if in those provisions expressions referring to Japan, or to any Government, Sovereign, person, thing, or matter in or relating to Japan, referred also *mutatis mutandis* to Corea, and to the corresponding Government, Sovereign, person, thing, or matter in or relating to Corea; and for the purposes of the said Orders in Council, Rules and Regulations as applied by this Order, a Court acting under this Order shall be deemed to be a Provincial Court.

Supreme Court at Shanghai to have jurisdiction in Corea.

(iii.) All powers and jurisdiction, whether original, appellate, or auxiliary, which can, under the said Orders, be exercised by the Supreme Court at Shanghai, or any Judge thereof, in relation to Japan, or any district thereof, or Provincial Court therein, shall be exercisable in relation to Corea, and any district or Provincial Court therein.

Powers and Jurisdiction under this Order subject to provisions of Corean Treaty

5.—The powers and jurisdiction exercisable under this Order, or under the said Orders in Council, as applied to Corea, shall, in relation to Corea, be exercised subject to the provisions of the Treaty dated the 26th November, 1883, between Her Majesty and the King of Corea, and to the Regulations and Protocol appended to the said Treaty, and to the provisions of any other Treaty for the time being in force between Her Majesty and the King of Corea, and the provisions of the said Treaty, Regulations, and Protocol shall have effect as if incorporated in this Order.

Imperial Acts and Orders in Council; how far applicable.

6.—Where, by virtue of any Imperial Act, or of any of the China and Japan Orders in Council, or this Order, or otherwise, any provisions of any Imperial Acts, or of any Orders in Council other than this Order, are applicable in China, Japan, or Corea, or any forms, regulations, or procedure prescribed or established by or under any such Order or Act, in relation to any matter, are made applicable for any purpose of any of the China or Japan Orders in Council, or of this Order, such acts, forms, regulations, or procedure shall be deemed applicable, so far only as the constitution and jurisdiction of the Courts and the local circumstances permit; and for the purpose of facilitating their application, they may be construed or used with such alterations and adaptations not affecting the substance as may be necessary, and anything required to be done by or to any Court, Judge, officer, or authority may be done by or to a Court, Judge, officer, or authority having the like or analogous functions; and the seal of the Consular Court may be substituted for any seal required by any such act, order, form, regulation, or procedure, and in case any

difficulty occurs in the application of any such act, order, form, regulation, or procedure, it shall be lawful for a Secretary of State to direct by and to whom and in what manner anything to be done under such act, order, or regulation, is to be done, and such act or order shall, in its application to matters arising under the China and Japan Orders in Council, or this Order be construed accordingly.

Jurisdiction in cases of murder and manslaughter.

7.—(i.) In cases of murder or manslaughter, if either the death or the criminal act which wholly or partly caused the death, happened within the jurisdiction of a Court acting under the China and Japan Orders in Council or this Order, such Court shall have the like jurisdiction over any person being a British subject, who is charged either as the principal offender or as accessory before the fact to murder, or as accessory after the fact to murder or manslaughter, as if both such criminal act and the death had happened within such jurisdiction.

Crimes on the high seas.

(ii.) In the case of any crime committed on the high seas, or within the Admiralty jurisdiction, by any British subject on board a British ship, or on board a foreign ship to which he did not belong, a Court acting under this Order shall have jurisdiction as if the crime had been committed within the district of such Court. In cases tried under this Article, no different sentence can be passed from the sentence which could be passed in England if the crime were tried there.

Adaptations under Foreign Jurisdiction Act.

(iii.) The foregoing provisions of this Article shall be deemed to be adaptations for the purposes of this Order, and of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1878," of the following enactments described in the first schedule to that Act (that is to say):—

"The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849."
"The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860."
"The Merchant Shipping Act, 1867," section 11.

And the said enactments shall, so far as they are repeated and adapted by this Article (but not further or otherwise), extend to China, Japan, and Corea.

Fugitive Offenders Act.

8.—"The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881," shall apply, in relation to British subjects, to China, Japan, and Corea respectively, as if such countries were British possessions, and for the purposes of Part II. of the said Act and of this Article, China, Japan, and Corea shall be deemed to be one group of British possessions, and Her Majesty's Minister for China, Japan, or Corea (as the case may be), shall have the powers of a Governor or Superior Court of a British possession.

Powers of H. M. Minister.

Judicial notice to be taken.

9.—Judicial notice shall be taken of the China and Japan Orders in Council and of this Order, and of the commencement thereof, and of the appointment of Consuls or other officers, and of the constitution and limits of the Consular Courts and districts, and of Consular seals and signatures, and of any Rules or Regulations made or in force under the China and Japan Orders in Council or this Order, and no proof shall be required of any of such matters.

Provisions of Evidence Act, 1851, to apply.

The provisions of "The Evidence Act, 1851" (14 and 15 Vict., cap. 99), sections 7 and 11, relating to the proof of judicial and other documents, shall extend and be applied for all purposes as if the Courts, districts, and places to which the China and Japan Orders in Council or this Order applies were in a British Colony.

When to come into operation.

10.—This Order shall come into operation at such time or times in China, Japan, and Corea respectively as a Secretary of State, by a notice published in the *London Gazette* at or after the time of the publication therein of this Order, directs.

Publication.

11.—This Order shall be published in China, Japan, and Corea in such manner, and printed copies thereof shall be kept for sale at the Consular Courts there at such prices, as a Secretary of State from time to time directs.

And the Right Honourable the Earl Granville and the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, 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.

C. L. PEEL.

NOTIFICATION RESPECTING THE OPERATION OF THE CHINA, JAPAN, AND COREA ORDER IN COUNCIL OF 26TH JUNE, 1884.

Whereas by the China, Japan, and Corea Order in Council, 1884, it is provided that the said Order in Council shall come into operation at such time or times in China, Japan, and Corea, respectively, as a Secretary of State, by a notice published in the *London Gazette* at or after the time of the publication therein of the said Order, directs.

Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do hereby direct that the said Order in Council shall come into and be operative in China, Japan, and Corea, respectively, on and after the 1st day of October, 1884.

GRANVILLE.

Foreign Office, 7th July, 1884.

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 & short titles. 6 & 7 Vict., c. 94. 28 & 29 Vict., c. 94. 38 & 39 Vict., c. 85.

1.—(1.) This Act shall be construed as one with the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts 1843 to 1875, and those 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 these 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.

Validity of orders made under Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 6 & 7 Vict., c. 94. 28 and 29 Vict., c. 116. 29 and 30 Vict., c. 87. 38 and 39 Vict., c. 85.

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.

Extension of Foreign Jurisdiction Acts over Her Majesty's subjects residing in Countries without regular governments. 6 and 7 Vict., c. 94.

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.

Jurisdiction over ships in Eastern Seas.

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.

Orders in Council to be laid before Parliament. 9 & 7 Vict., c. 94. 28 & 29 Vict., c. 116 29 & 30 Vict., c. 87. 38 & 39 Vict., c. 85.

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 next session of Parliament.

Provisions for protection of persons acting under Foreign Jurisdict on 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.

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—

(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.

6 & 7 Vict., c. 94. 28 & 29 Vict., c. 116 29 & 30 Vict., c. 87. 38 & 39 Vict., c. 85.

(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.

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 seven 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.
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.

FIRST SCHEDULE (Continued).

ENACTMENTS REFERRED TO.

SESSION AND CHAPTER.	TITLE.	SHORT TITLE.
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,

I.—Decision of Questions without Formal Suit.

Questions of Fact.

In what cases 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, 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.

Special case for Supreme Court.

Where 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 deter-

mine 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.

Money payment.

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 question 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.

On the judgment of the Supreme Court, a 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.

Costs.

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.

Decree.

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.

II.—Summary Procedure for Claims under 100 Dollars.

In what cases.

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, and the suit shall be heard and determined in a summary way.

Course of procedure.

11. The summons shall issue without application in writing.

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 a petition.

12. Where, 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, 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 provisions shall be recorded in the minutes of proceedings.

IV.—Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

In 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, and may be heard and determined in a summary way as hereinafter is provided.

Leave to defend, when.

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.

Decree.

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.

Proceedings after 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.

Deposit of bill.

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.

Security for costs.

Holder's expenses.

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-payment, 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.

One summons against all or any of the parties.

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.

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.

Appeal.

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.

V.—Suits for Sums of 100 Dollars and Upwards.

Petition.

In what cases.

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 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.

Contents of petition.

27. The petition shall contain a narrative of the material facts, matters, 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 specifically 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 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.

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 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.

Particulars of Demand.

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 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. In what cases.

An application for further or better particulars may be made by the defendant before answer on summons.

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. Effect of particulars.

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. Amendment.

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. Variance.

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 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. In what cases. Inspection.

Amendment.

On application of Defendant.

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.

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.

Costs.

The Court may in such cases make such order as to costs as justice requires, and stay proceedings until the order is complied with.

Libellous or offensive expressions.

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.

Amendment on application of Plaintiff.

32. A petition may be amended at any time before answer by leave of the Court, obtained *ex parte*.

Notice of the amendment shall be given to the defendant within such time and in such manner as the Court directs.

Equity.

Effect of petition.

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.

Parties.

Suit on behalf of others.

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.

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 joined 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 therein.

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, order that different records be made up, and 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.

Staying proceedings.

40. Where a petition is defective on the face of it by reason of 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 for Service.

Number of copies.

41. Where there is only one defendant, one copy of the petition, 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.

Order for service.

42. The plaintiff on filing his petition must obtain an order for service of it on the defendant.

Every order for 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.

Motion that petition be dismissed without any answer being required.

43. 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.

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.

Order. On hearing the motion the Court shall either dismiss the 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.

Costs. Where, on the hearing of the motion, any grounds of law are 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.

Further time to answer. 44. The defendant may obtain further time for putting in his answer, on summons stating the further time required, and the reasons 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.

Leave 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 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 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.

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.

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.

Effect of answer at hearing.

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.

Specific Answer.

Summons to compel.

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.

Nature of answer.

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.

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.

In what cases.

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.

Such answers shall be taken for the purposes of the suit to be a part of the defendant's answer to the petition.

Oath.

Power of Court to require.

51. The Court may, where the circumstances of the case appear to require it, order the defendant to put in an answer on oath.

Tender.

Payment into Court.

52. A defence alleging tender by the defendant must be accompanied by payment into Court of the amount alleged to have been tendered.

Set-off.

Particulars.

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 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.

Payment into Court.

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.

Costs.

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.

Counter-claim.

Cross petition in same suit.

55. Where a defendant in his answer raises any special 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.

Settlements of Issue.

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 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. Application viva voce. On summons.

Reference of Account.

59. Where it appear 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 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.

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 Order to set down on application of defendant.

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. 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.

The regular order shall in no case be departed from without special direction.

Notice to parties. 68. 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 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.

Adjournment. 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.

Sittings of Court.

On what days. 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.

The Court may, at its discretion, appoint any other day or days from time to time for the hearing of causes, as circumstances require.

Publicity.

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.

Keeping witnesses out of Court.

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.

Order of business at sittings.

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:—

(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.

Non-appearance of both parties.

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 plaintiff.

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 order as to costs in favour of any defendant appearing as seems just.

Non-appearance of defendant

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 hearing the cause, inquire into the service of the petition and of notice of hearing on the absent party or parties.

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.

Hearing after judgment by default.

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. Appeal.

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.

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 at 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 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.

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 matters.

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.

Cross-examination and re-examination.

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.

Notes of evidence.

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.

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.

Objection to evidence.

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.

Note of objection.

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.

Evidence by affidavit.

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.

Admission of affidavits although no cross-examination

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.

Documentary evidence.

91. Documentary evidence must be put in and read, or taken as read by consent.

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 pleadings, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to allow the pleadings to be amended.

Amendments.

93. The Court may allow such amendments 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 case.

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 stay 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, on 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.

Date of decree or order.

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.

Drawing up 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.

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.

Certified copies.

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.

Ex parte orders.

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.

Statement of time in decree or order.

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.

Immediate payment.

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.

Indorsement on decree or order for money payment;

111. Where the decree or order is one directing 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:—

"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."

Or for other act. 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:—

"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 pur- "pose of compelling you to obey this decree [*or* order]."

Instalments. 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.

How payment to be made. 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.

Enforcement o[illegible] against persons [illegible] parties to suit. 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.

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 [illegible] demand [illegible] 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.

Instalments. 118. Where a decree or order directs payment of money by instalments, 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 thinks 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 [illegible] 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 issues (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, bills 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.

Sale.

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.

Adverse claims to goods seized.

124. The Court shall not order any goods to be sold unless satisfied *prima facie* that they belong to the person against whom execution issued, and are in a place where the Court has the right to exercise jurisdiction.

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.

When sale to be made.

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.

Custody in meantime.

Return of warrant.

126. Every warrant of execution shall be returned by the officer, who shall certify thereon how it has been executed.

Payment before sale.

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; and 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.

Neglect, connivance, or omission of officers.

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 thereby, not exceeding in any case the sum of money for which the execution issued; and the officer shall be liable thereto; and on demand 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.

Summons to Judgment Debtor.

In what cases.

129. Where a 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.

Examination.

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 of property applicable to such payment, and as to the disposal which he may have 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 of 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 charged, removed, or concealed 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 any 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.

Expenses of maintenance in prison.

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.

Such expenses shall be estimated by the Court, and shall be paid at such times and in such manner as the Court directs.

In default of payment the debtor may be discharged if the Court thinks fit.

Effect of imprisonment.

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, as if there had not been such imprisonment.

Discharge from prison on payment.

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 out of custody.

Rescinding or variation of order for 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.

Execution out of Jurisdiction.

Warrant of execution or commitment, where to be executed.

137. Ordinarily a warrant of execution or 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.

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.

In what cases.

138. Where 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.

Warrant.

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.

Sequestration.

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. In what cases.

Commitment for Disobedience.

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. In what cases.

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.

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. Warrant.

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 disobedince.

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. Duration of detention.

VI.—Interlocutory Proceedings.

144. Interlocutory applications may be made at any stage of a suit or proceeding. Form of interlocutory application.

They shall be made either by motion or on application for a summons.

Motions.

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. Motion-paper.

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.

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.

Evidence.

There shall be filed with the motion-paper all affidavits on 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.

Motion in Court;

146. The person filing the motion-paper may then either move 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 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.

or by writing.

Notice of motion.

147. 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.

Application *ex parte*.

148. 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 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 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 be entitled to be then heard.

Order on motion.

149. On a motion coming on, the Court may allow the motion-paper to be amended.

It may allow additional evidence to be produced by affidavit or deposition.

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.

Varying o discharge of order.

150. Where an order is made on a motion *ex parte*, any party 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.

Order to show cause.

151. An order to show cause shall specify a day when cause is to be shewn, to be called the return-day to the order, which shall ordinarily be not less than four days after service. Return-day.

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. Counter affidavit.

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 other order as seems just. Proceedings on return-day.

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.

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. Application for.

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. Contents of.

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. Proceedings on return day.

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.

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. *Ex parte* orders.

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, but afterwards by special leave of the Court. Time for application for leave.

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.

Leave to appeal, when.

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.

In any case other than the cases hereinbefore described, the Court below, if it considers it just or expedient (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) to do so, may give leave to appeal on the terms and in the manner aforesaid.

Appeal by plaintiffs;

156. Where there are more plaintiffs than one an appeal cannot be prosecuted except by all the plaintiffs jointly.

by defendants.

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.

Personal appearance.

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.

Evidence.

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 allegations; and for the furtherance of justice the Supreme Court may, where it thinks fit, allow or require new evidence to be adduced.

Original documents.

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.

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.

Limitation of time for 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.

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,

162. An appeal from a decree or order made at the hearing of a suit shall be made by petition.

Motion.

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.

ervice.

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 receiving any further pleading in appeal, make up the record of appeal, which shall consist of (1) the petition, pleadings, orders, 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 *viva voce* evidence, (3) the petition or petition 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.

Power of Supreme Court over suit in which appeal is pending.

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.

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.

Power of Supreme Court to remit the case or otherwise proceed in it.

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.

Day for hearing.

173. The Supreme Court shall, on receiving the record of appeal, fix a day for the hearing thereof.

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.

Appearance by counsel or attorney.

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 attorneys 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.

III.—Not from Decrees or Orders at Hearing.

Appeal motion.

175. The appellant shall file his appeal motion paper in the Court below within seven days after leave to appeal is given.

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.

Respondent's argument.

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.

Copies of such last-mentioned argument (if any) shall be furnished by the Court below to such persons as it thinks fit.

Record of appeal.

177. On the expiration of the time for filing such last-mentioned argument, the Court below shall make up the record of appeal, which 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 where 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 clearances of a ship,—or to hold to bail.

Recognisance.

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, and 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.

Notice of death.

184. The Supreme Court and every other Court shall endeavour 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.

Compulsory production of testamentary papers.

185. Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Supreme or 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 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.

Notice to executors to come in and prove.

186. The Court may of its own motion, or on the application 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.

Time after death when probate or administration may be granted.

187. Probate of letters of administration with Will annexed 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.

Letters of administration (not with Will annexed) shall not issue until after the lapse of fourteen days from the death of the deceased, except under the direction of the Supreme Court, or in case of great urgency.

Application after three years.

188. Where probate or administration is, for the first time, 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.

Grants by Supreme on request of Provincial Court.

189. In any case a grant of probate or administration may be 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 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 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 alleged 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, 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.

Notices in nature of citations.

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.

Procedure in suits for probate or administration.

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.

Custody of original wills.

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.

Official copies and certificates.

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.

Half-yearly returns from Provincial to Supreme Court.

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,—

A list 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.

Interpretation of "the proper Officer."

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.

Examination of will as to mode of execution.

203. On receiving an application for probate or for administration with will annexed, the proper officer must inspect the will, and 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 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.

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* "And be 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 year 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. Every 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 testimonium 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 names 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 whereon 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 enumeration of the above circumstances shall not restrict the generality of the above enactment; but no signature under the said Act or this Act shall be operative to give effect to any disposition or direction which is underneath or which follows it, nor shall it give effect to any disposition or direction inserted after the signature shall be made."

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 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.

Interlineations, alterations, erasures, or obliterations.

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 and alterations 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.

Deed, paper, or document referred to in a will,

208. Where a will contains a reference to any deed, paper, memorandum, or other document, of such a 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.

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 produc-

tion 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.

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 equaliy to codicils.

Marking of will or copy sworn o.

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.

III.—Administration.

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 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 one such surety only 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 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.

Enlargement 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.

When umpire may enter on reference.

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.

Revocation of authority.

221. The authority of an arbitrator or umpire is not revocable except by the Court.

Special case.

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.

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.

Costs.

223. The arbitrators or umpire shall have power to award how 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.

Form and contents of award.

224. Every award must be in writing, signed by the arbitrators or umpire making the same.

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

Deposit of award.

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.

Notice thereof.

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.

Application against award.

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.

Order of Court.

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 seems just.

Remitting of matters referred.

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.

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.—Affidavits 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 Courts 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.

It may be in the first or in the third person, and may be divided into convenient paragraphs, numbered consecutively.

Contents.

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 fulness 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.

Affidavit defective in form.

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 custom of the place where it is sworn.

Affidavit sworn before attorney in suit.

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.

Signature of witness

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.

Jurat.

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).

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 subscribes 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.

Alteration and re-swearing.

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.

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.

Amendment.

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.

Costs.

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.

Filing of original. Office copy

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.

Other Evidence.

Viva voce examination 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 refuses 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 grounds 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.

Notice to admit.

248. Where 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.

Costs.

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.

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.

In whose name, and how proceedings to be taken.

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.

Filing of power of attorney.

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.

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.

Person proceeding without authority

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.

Proceedings by or against Partnership.

In what names.

252. Proceedings by or on behalf 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.

Plaintiff out of Jurisdiction.

Place for service.

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.

Security for costs.

He must also give security for costs and fees by deposit, or by bond in the penal sum of 500 dollars.

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 may direct proceedings to be stayed in the meanwhile.

Service.

How is 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 for 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 conveninetly 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 holydays.

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.

Discretion of Court.

262. The costs of the whole suit and of each particular proceeding therein are in the discretion of the Court; but the Court shall not order the successful party in a suit to pay to the unsuccessful party the costs 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.

Security for costs.

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.

Paupers.

Pauper plaintiff; defendant

264. The Court may admit any person to sue *in forma pauperis* on being satisfied of his poverty, and that he has *primâ 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.

Counsel or attorney for pauper.

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.

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.

Computation 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, Sundays, 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 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. Time in case of security for costs.

Supplemental Statement.

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. Facts or circumstances occurring after suit.

Death of Party or other Change.

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. Change or transmission of interest or liability.

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.

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. Power of Court.

Amendment.

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 Power of Court,

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 defending 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.

Notice.

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.

XIII.—Criminal Matters.

I.—In General.

Interpretation of "the Court."

279. In the following Rules (under the heading "Criminal Matters") 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.

How charge to be made.

280. A person making a criminal charge against another before the Supreme or other Court, must do so in person, or by attorney or counsel, or an agent lawfully thereunto authorised.

Summons or warrant.

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 or by way of warrant for his apprehension in the first instance, according as the nature and circumstances of the case require.

Summons.

Form of charge.

282. For the issuing of a summons the charge need not be put in writing or be sworn to, unless the Court so directs.

Service.

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 its being left at his usual or last known place of abode or business within the particular jurisdiction.

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. In what cases.

Notwithstanding the issuing of a summons, a warrant 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

Search Warrant.

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 for is found, to seize it, and apprehend the occupier of the house or place. In what cases.

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. Contents.

A general warrant to search shall not be granted, but the particular house or place must be indicated in it.

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. Force.

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. Day: night.

Witnesses.

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 for his attendance. 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 to compel his attendance. Warrant after summons.

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 in the first instance. Warrant in first instance.

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 taking an oath, to answer any question put Refusal to take oath or to answer.

to him,—and does not excuse his refusal to the satisfaction of the Court, then the Court may, by warrant, commit him to prison, there to remain for not more than seven days, unless he in the meantime consents to answer duly on oath.

Issuing, &c., of Warrant on Sunday or Holyday.

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 day, where the urgency of the case so requires.

II.—PROCEEDINGS BY PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION AND INDICTMENT.

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.

Depositions.

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 of those who know the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall put the same in writing.

Questions by accused.

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.

Signature of deposition.

293. The deposition of each witness shall be read over to the witness, and shall be signed by him.

Witness dead or ill.

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.

Variance of evidence.

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.

Statement of Accused.

How to be taken.

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:

> "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, 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 not public.

Recognizance to Prosecute or give Evidence.

299. The Court may, at the preliminary examination, bind by recognizance 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). Prosecutor or witnesses to enter into recognizance.

A notice of each recognizance 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, 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.

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, 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: In what cases.

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. Custody during remand.

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, for his appearance.

A notice of each recognizance shall at the same time be given to each person bound thereby.

Commitment.

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. In what cases.

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 commit him to prison, there to remain till delivered by due course of law, or admit him to bail.

Bail.

302. Where the accused is charged with— Where discretionary.

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 or 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 ordinarily to be taken.

Where the accused is charged with any indictable misdemeanour other than those herein before described, the Court shall ordinarily admit him to bail.

In murder or treason.

303. A person charged with murder or treason can be admitted to bail by the Judge of the Supreme Court only.

Power of Judge of Supreme Court.

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.

Form of bail.

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.

A notice of each recognizance is at the same time to be given to each person bound thereby.

Privileges of Accused.

Copies of depositions to 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.

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.

Transmission of depositions and other documents to Court.

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.

Indictment.

Course of proceedings in trials on indictments.

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.

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*.

Conduct of prosecution before Supreme Court.

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 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.

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 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 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 *primâ 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.

Evidence in reply.

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.

Variance between charge and evidence.

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.

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.

Hearing may be adjourned in discretion of Court.

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 proceedings, adjourn the hearing.

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.

Custody during adjournment.

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 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, 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 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.

Conviction or dismissal.

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.

Minute.

322. In case of conviction a minute thereof shall be made, and the conviction shall afterwards be drawn up in form, to be preserved among the records of the Court.

Dismissal.

Certificate.

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 and give the accused a certificate thereof, which certificate shall on being produced, without further proof, be a bar to any subsequent charge for the same matter against the same person.

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

Execution of Conviction or Order of Dismissal.

Imprisonment. 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 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.

Commitment for want of distress. 328. If the officer having the execution of the warrant returns 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 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.

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 [illegible] 332. The application for a special case, on 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.

[illegible] 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.

Copy of [illegible] 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.

Security. 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.

Discharge from custody. 337. The appellant, if in custody, shall be liberated on his giving further 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.

Copy of case to prosecutor.

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.

XV.—General Provisions (Civil and Criminal Matters).

Observance of procedure of Superior Courts, &c., in England.

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 Court having such jurisdiction in England, shall, as far as possible, be followed.

Sealing of notices, &c.

340. Notices, summonses, warrants, decrees, orders, and other documents issuing from the Court shall be sealed with the seal of the Court.

Interpretation.

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.

Terms used in these Rules have the same meaning as in the Order in Council under which these Rules are framed.

Forms.

342. The Forms appended to these Rules may be used with such variations as the circumstances of each case require.

Fees.

343. The Fees specified in the List appended to these Rules shall be paid.

The Court may, however, remit any such fee, wholly or in part, if it thinks fit.

Commencement.

344. These Rules shall commence and have effect at the same time as the Order in Council under which they are framed.

(Signed) Edmund Hornby,
Judge.

Approved:
(Signed) Russell.

FEES.

I.—Civil Matters.

Service.

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 whatever of the civil jurisdiction—

	Dollars.
Within one mile (English) of Court	1
Beyond, for every further complete mile	0½
For Service of an answer	0½
Decision of Questions without formal Suit.	
On Summons for issue or special case	7
On issue or special case...	5
On hearing	7
Summary Procedure for Administration of Property of Deceased Persons.	
On summons	10
On order	10
Summary Orders before Suit.	
On application for order	5
On recognizance...	5
On order	5
Bankruptcy and Arrangement.	
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

	Dollars.
On order of discharge	50
On petition to annul adjudication	10
On order annulling adjudication	20
To official assignee	Two 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.

Maritime Cases.

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 approval 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	2
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:—

	Dollars. On Summons or Petition.	Dollars. 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)		
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.

	Dollars. Where amount involved is 1,250 dollars or upwards.	Dollars. 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 bankrupt y	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 specified...	Two per cent. on amount involved.

Appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

	Dollars.
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.

Miscellaneous.

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	0½
For certified copy of document in the archives—	
For first 100 words	1
For every further 100 words	0½
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	2½
For communication between two Courts	2½
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 or 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 or upwards	50

II.—Criminal Matters.

On every summons or warrant, unless specially directed by the Court to be issued	0½
On hearing in summary case	0½
On warrant of commitment	0½
On recognizance or other security	0½
For service of notice on each juror or assessor	0½
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.

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 is 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 their 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,* 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 appraisement of the Res, and it shall be competent for the Court to order such appraisement 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 cause 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 subpœna	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. *on filing*
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 *viva voce*, 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 accounts 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.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE COURT OF CONSULS, SHANGHAI.

APPROVED BY THE CONSULAR BODY, 10TH JULY, 1882.

RULE 1.—Every petition and other pleading filed in the Court and all notices and other documents issuing from the Court shall be entitled "In the Court of Consuls."

RULE 2.—The Court will appoint a Secretary whose name and address will be made public and who shall hold the office until the Court otherwise directs. The Secretary shall have charge of all records and under the direction of the Court issue and serve or cause to be served all notices and other documents. He shall also be the medium of all correspondence.

RULE 3.—Suits shall be commenced and proceeded with in person or by attorney, and suitors may be heard with or without counsel.

RULE 4.—The language of the Court will be English.

RULE 5.—All proceedings shall be commenced by a petition to the Court, to be filed in quadruplicate and to state all facts material to the issue in distinct paragraphs.

RULE 6.—The petition will be served upon the defendant with notice to file an answer in quadruplicate within fourteen days from the date of service. A copy of the answer will be served on the plaintiff or his counsel under the direction of the Court.

RULE 7.—Amendments and other proper pleadings will be admitted upon such terms as the Court may impose, and such interim orders may be made prior to the hearing of the cause as the Court may consider necessary.

RULE 8.—When it appears to the Court that a cause is ready to be heard such cause will be set down for hearing and notice of the date and place of hearing will be given to the parties.

RULE 9.—Sittings of the Court will be public and its proceedings recorded by the Secretary.

RULE 10.—The onus of producing witnesses shall be with the parties, but the Court will as far as practicable aid in procuring the attendance of witnesses. Evidence will be taken on oath or otherwise as the witness may consider binding. The examination of witnesses will be conducted as the Court may direct.

RULE 11.—A failure to respond to any order or notice issued by the Court will entitle the adverse party to judgment by default, and the Court shall be empowered to give judgment accordingly.

RULE 12.—In any case upon application within sixty days after judgment the Court may order a re-hearing upon such terms as seem just.

RULE 13.—Special cases where the facts are admitted may be submitted in writing to the Court for decision without appearance of the parties.

RULE 14.—A minute of all orders shall be drawn up and shall be signed by the Consuls forming the Court or a majority of them, and all orders shall be expressed to be made "By the Court" and shall be signed by the Secretary.

RULE 15.—Judgments will be given in writing by the Judges of the Court and either read in Court after notice or served upon the parties.

RULE 16.—The fee shall be for hearing $10—for each notice issued and served $3—and such fees for recording the proceedings shall be allowed as the Court may direct. A deposit in such sum as the Court may think sufficient to secure payment of fees will be required of each petitioner. The costs, including those of counsel, in the discretion of the Court shall be paid as the Court directs.

RULE 17.—All fees shall be at the disposal of the Court for the remuneration of the Secretary.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKON .

ORDINANCE No. 13 of 1873.

Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.,

Governor and Commander-in-chief.

Title. 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 in Equity.

[30th September, 1873.]

INTRODUCTION.

Preamble. 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:—

Short Title. I.—This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure."

Interpretation of Terms. 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.

Saving Clause. 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 1860, nor under "The Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1864," nor under "The Companies' Ordinance, 1865," 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.

Old Procedure and Practice how far suspended.

IV.—Except so far as may be otherwise specially provided in this Code all 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 jurisdictions, 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.

How far made auxiliary.

New Procedure and Practice.

Fusion of Procedure at Law and in Equity.

V.—From and after the commencement of this Ordinance, the procedure and practice of the Supreme Court in its common law and equity jurisdictions 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.

Register of 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.

By whom Proceedings may be instituted.

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.

Court may order Authority or Copy thereof to be filed.

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.

When the Original must be filed.

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

Terms of Authority.

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.

Proceeding without Authority.

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.

Dies non.

VIII.—No service in a Civil Suit shall be made on Sunday, Christmas day, or Good Friday.

Personal Service.

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.

Service on Attorney.

Other Modes of Service.

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:—

On Inmate of Abode, &c.

(*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 to be served; or,

Substituted Service.

(*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 knowlege of the person to be served; or,

Advertisement.

(*c.*) By advertisement in some newspaper circulating within the Colony; or,

Notice affixed.

(*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.

Service on Government Servants.

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.

On British Corporations and Companies.

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.

On foreign Corporations and Companies

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.

On Defendant's Agent 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.

Service out of the Jurisdiction.

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.

Court may make special Orders in respect thereof [illegible] 29.]

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.

Orders may be varied.

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.

Expenses of Service.

11.—Whenever the service of Process by the Sheriff shall be attended with expense, 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.

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.

Its Contents and by whom prepared.

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 attested in the name of the Chief Justice, and bear date the day whereon the same shall be sued out.

Not to be altered without Leave.

3.—Any alteration in the writ, without leave of the Court, and without being re-sealed before service, shall render the writ void.

Limitation and Renewal of Writ.

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.

Proceedings by Petition without Answer.

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.

On Summoning the Defendant.

Service of Writ.

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.

Time for 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.

Further Service of Proceedings on absent Defendant.

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.

Consequences of Non-Appearance.

Proceeding *ex parte* on 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.

Subsequent Appearance.

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.

Discretion of the Court as to proceeding *ex parte*.

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.

In what Cases.

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

Judgment in Default of Appearance.

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

Leave to defend notwithstanding

in the defendant to defend upon an application, supported by satisfactory affidavits accounting for his non-appearance and disclosing a defence upon the merits.

Proceedings in Case of Appearance.

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.

Cases of ordinary Account.

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 thinks 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 should proceed in the usual manner. Summary Order for Accounts, &c.

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. How Firms to be sued.

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. Power of Court as to Infant Defendants and Persons of unsound Mind

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. Notice and Mode of Service thereof.

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. In Suits for Immoveable Property. [See s. 94.]

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 Application for Security. Warrant to bring up Defendant.

show cause why he should not give good and sufficient bail for his appearance.

Bail for 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 or 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.

Deposit in lieu of Bail.

4.—Should a defendant offer, in lieu of bail for his appearance, to deposit a sum of mony, or other valuable property, sufficient to answer the claim against him, with the costs of the suit, the Court may accept such deposit.

Committal in Default.

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.

Compensation or needless Arrest.

6.—If it shall appear to the Court that the arrest of the defendant 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 any injury or loss which he may have sustained by reason of such arrest: Provided

Limit thereof.

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.

In what Cases.

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.

Application herefor.

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.

Form o Warrant.

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. Where Defendant fails to show Cause.

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. How made.

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. Rights of third Parties and Claims to Property attached.

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. Removal of 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. Compensation for wrongful Attachment. Limit thereof.

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 in 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. To stay Waste, Damage or Alienation. Appointment of Receiver or Manager

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 To restrain Breach of Contract or Repetition or Continuance of Breach.

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.

Notice of Application.

3.—The Court may in every case before granting an injunction direct such reasonable notice of the application for the same to be given to the opposite party as it shall see fit.

Compensation for needless Issue of Injunction.

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.

Limit thereof.

Detention of Ships.

In what Cases.

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.

Application for Warrant.

Compensation for needless Issue thereof.

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.

Limit thereof.

Release of 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.

Interpleader.

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

When Suit not abated.

XXI.—The death of a plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate if the cause of action survive.

When Cause of Action survives

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.

When Cause of Action accrues to Survivors, &c.

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.

Death of sole or surviving Plaintiff.

4.—In case of the death of a sole plaintiff, or sole surviving plaintiff, the Court may, on the application of the legal 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 representative 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.

Dispute as to legal representative.

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.

Death of one of several Defendants or of a sole or surviving Defendant.

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.

Marriage of Parties.

When not to abate the Suit.

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 thing which may be the subject of the decree.

Bankruptcy of Parties.

When not to abate the Suit.

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.

To correspond with Writ of Summons.

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, description, and place 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.

To be in narrative Form and divided into Paragraphs.

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.

Nature of Claim set up.

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.

Documents how to be set out.

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.

Dates and Sums.

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. Not to contain Evidence or Argument

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. Material Facts to be briefly and clearly set out.

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. Counsel's 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. Verification of Petition

Particulars of Demand.

XXV.—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, 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. Particulars of Demand.

2.—An application for further or better particulars may be made by the defendant before answer, on summons. Application for further Particulars.

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 costs of suit, notwithstanding that the sum claimed in the petition for debt or damages exceeds the sum stated in the particulars. Effect thereof.

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. Amendment thereof before Trial.

5.—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. Amendment thereof at Trial.

6.—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 the amended or further or better particulars shall state the time which the defendant is to have to put in his answer. Limit of Time for amending.

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 In what Cases.

Copies.

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.

Offer to allow Inspection.

Equitable Relief and Defence.

May be granted though not specifically asked.

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.

Must state Character in which they sue.

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.

Joint Cause of Suit.

2.—All persons having a joint cause of suit against any defendant ought ordinarily to be parties to the suit.

Joint and several Demand.

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.

Persons not before the Court may be made Parties.

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 the 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.

Notice to such Persons.

Distinct Causes of Suit in one Petition.

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 records be made up, and make such order as to adjournment and costs as justice requires.

Misjoinder of Suits.

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.

Where Defendant has appeared.

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*.

Where Defendant has not appeared.

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. Where Service made out of Jurisdiction.

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. On Application of Defendant.

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. Where Defect is patent.

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. Demurrer.

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. For insufficient Particulars.

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. Documents referred to.

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. Costs.

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. Libellous or offensive Expressions.

5.—A petition may be amended at any time before answer by leave of the Court obtained *ex parte*. Amendment before Answer.

6.—Notice of the amendment shall be given to the defendant within such time and in such manner as the Court directs. Notice thereof.

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 reason why it is required. Time within which to be filed

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. Application for further Time.

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; Effect of Defendant not answering.

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.

Leave to answer after Time allowed.

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.

When granted *ex parte*.

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.

When Summons required.

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.

What the Answer should set forth.

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.

Should be precise and relevant.

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*.

Denial of Allegations.

9.—It must deny all such material allegations in the petition as the defendant intends to deny at the hearing.

Denial of Fact must answer point of Substance.

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.

Admissions—Effects thereof as to Costs.

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 costs of proving at the hearing any matters of fact so admitted.

Proof of Facts not 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.

Allegation of new Facts in Defence.

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 released, or barred, or otherwise gone.

Evidence in denial of Allegation, or in support of Defence not set up in Pleadings.

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.

Signature of Counsel.

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 affidavit. Verification of Answer.

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.

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. How far admission of Claim.

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 of further proceedings in the suit, in whole or in part, and as to costs and other matters, as seem just. Acceptance thereof by Plaintiff.

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. Non-acceptance thereof.

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. Payment into Court. Costs.

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. Cross-action.

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 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. 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.

Summons to compel. XXXVIII.—Where the defendant does not answer (an answer not being dispensed with in manner aforesaid), 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.

Nature of such Answer. 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.

Further Defence. 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.

By Leave of the Court. XXXIX.—No replication or other pleading after answer shall be allowed, except by special leave of the Court.

Amendment of Petition after Answer. 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.

Notice thereof. 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.

At, or before Hearing. 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.

Amendment of Pleadings in framing Issues. 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.

How Application to be made. 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.

Amended or additional Issues. 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.

Power to deliver written Interrogatories to opposite party.

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.

Affidavit by party proposing to interrogate.

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.

Oral Examination of Part as when to be allowed.

3.—In case 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 thereon, and otherwise, as to such Court shall seem just.

Exceptions to Interrogatories.

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.

Examination of Person who refuses to make an Affidavit.

5.—Any party to a suit, or other civil proceeding, requiring the 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.

Discovery of Documents.

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.

Evidence at the Hearing.

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.

When to be made.

XLII.—Interlocutory applications may be made at any stage of a suit or proceeding.

How to be made.

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.

Whether in Court or Chambers.

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.

Motion-paper.

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.

Form of.

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.

Amendment of by Court.

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.

Affidavits.

4.—There shall be filed with the motion-paper all affidavits on which the person moving intends to rely.

Other Evidence.

5.—No other evidence can be used in support of the motion, except by leave of the Court.

Cases of Urgency.

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.

When to be *ex parte*.

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.

Order thereon.

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.

Argument in support.

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.

Amendment and additional Evidence.

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.

Court may make Order other than asked for.

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.

May vary or discharge Order.

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 or security, or other things, as seem just.

Order to show Cause.

Return-day.

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.

Counter Affidavits.

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.

Adjournment for further Service.

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.

Appearance or Proof of Service.

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.

General Powers of Court.

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.

Application to Registrar.

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.

Contents thereof.

2.—The application for the summons shall distinctly set forth the nature of the particular application.

Issue of Summons.

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.

Proceedings on Return-day.

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.

Note of Evidence.

5.—The Court shall take a note of the material evidence, if taken *viva voce*.

Adjournment.

6.—The Court may adjourn the hearing of any summons when necessary.

Private Hearing.

7.—The Court may order any proceedings in Chambers to be heard in private.

Evidence in Interlocutory Proceedings.

By Affidavit in general.

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.

Notice to Parties interested

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.

Evidence, how taken.

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.

In what Cases.

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.

Effect and Enforcement of Order.

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.

Order must be obtained.

XLVIII.—No cause shall be set down for hearing without an order of the Court first obtained on summons.

When Plaintiff may apply.

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.

When Defendant may apply.

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.

Motion for Order.

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.

Power of Court thereon.

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.

In what Cases.

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.

Absence of Witness.

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. Witness resident out of the Colony.

Hearing List and Hearing Paper.

LI.—There shall be kept a general hearing list for causes, and a hearing paper. Cause List.

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. Transfer to Hearing Paper.

3.—The regular order shall in no case be departed from without special direction. Order of Causes.

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 the day of hearing. Notice to Parties.

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. Causes taken out of Turn.

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. Adjournment of Causes.

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. On fixed days.

2.—The Court may, at its discretion, appoint any other day or days, from time to time, for the hearing of causes, as circumstances require. Or other Days.

3.—The sittings 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. Power to exclude the Public.

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:— Order of Business.

(*a.*) At the commencement of the sitting, judgments shall be delivered in matters standing over for that purpose and appearing for judgment in the paper; Delivery of Judgments.

(*b.*) *Ex parte* motions or motions by consent shall next be taken, in the order in which the motion papers have been sent in; *Ex parte* Motions, &c.

(*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; Opposed Motions, &c.

(*d.*) The causes in the hearing-paper shall then be called on, in their order, unless the Court sees fit to vary the order. Trial of Causes.

Mode of Trial—Juries.

LIII.—The trial of a suit may, according to circumstances, take place in either of the following modes— By Judge or by Full Court, with or without Jury.

(*a.*) By a Judge with or without a Jury.

(*b.*) By the Full Court with or without a Jury.

To be determined on Summons.

2.—The summons for setting down the cause for hearing shall specify the mode of trial desired by the party making the application.

Order thereon.

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.

Power of Court to order Jury at any Time.

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.

Inspection by Jury, by Parties, or by Witnesses.

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.

Rule or Order for summoning Jury.

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.

Existing Laws as to Juries.

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.

Rules of Evidence continue in Force.

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.

Power to admit Affidavits.

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.

Cross-examination thereon.

Where Cross-examination not practicable.

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.

Order of Court to admit.

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.

Any Person may be summoned by the Court as a Witness.

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.

Incompetency from immature Age,

Or Unsoundness of Mind.

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.

Court may relieve witness from answering certain Questions.

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 fit, warn the witness that he is not obliged to answer it.

Reasonable Grounds for such Question.

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.

Questions indecent or scandalous.

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.

Needlessly offensive.

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.

Entries in Books of Account.

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 evidence to charge any person with liability.

Government Gazettes.

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.

Proclamations, Acts of State, &c.

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 *primâ facie* proof of any fact of a public nature which they were intended to notify.

Books of Science, Maps, Charts.

4.—The Court may, on matters of public history, literature, science, or art, 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.

Foreign Law.

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.

Public Maps.

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 *primâ facie* be deemed to be correct, and shall be admitted in evidence without further proof.

Affidavits.

In what Language.

LVI.—Every affidavit used in the Court must be in the English language.

How divided.

2.—It must be in the first person, and must be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively.

Facts known to Witness.

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.

Information from others.

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.

Erasures, Interlineations, &c.

5.—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 to be sworn.

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.

In Foreign Parts.

7.—Any affidavit sworn in any foreign parts 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.

Proof of Seal and Signature of Court or Judge, &c.

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.

When defective in Form.

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 authorised.

Not to be sworn before certain Persons.

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.

Amendment and re-swearing.

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.

Filing of original, Office Copy.

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.

Viva voce Evidence preparatory to Hearing. [See 19 & 20 Vic c. 113.—22, Vic. c. 20.—22 & 23. Vic. c. 63, & 24, Vic. c. 11.]

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.

How to be taken.

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.

Evidence before Suit instituted.

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 it

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. Court may impose Terms.

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. Evidence of Witness in former Proceedings. Proviso as to Subject Matter,

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. Notice to admit,

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. Consequence of Refusal—Costs,

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. Costs of Proof where no Notice given.

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. Court may order.

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, should 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. Notice to produce.

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. Order to produce.

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. Documents relating to Affairs of State, &c.

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. Persons present in Court compelled to give Evidence,

Persons may be summoned merely to produce Documents.

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.

Non-attendance of both Parties.

LVI.—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.

Of Plaintiff.

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.

Of Defendant.

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 the service of the writ of summons and petition and of notice of hearing on the absent party or parties.

Further Service.

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.

When Court may proceed *ex parte*.

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.

Re-hearing for absent Defendant.

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.

Restoration of Cause to Hearing List for Plaintiff.

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.

Non-attendance of Plaintiff a second Time.

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.

Peremptory Order.

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. Effect of Dismissal of Suit in such Cases.

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. Statement of 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. Burden of Proof. Party to begin.

3.—He shall then produce his evidence and examine his witnesses in chief. Evidence

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. Summing up.

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. Case of other Party.

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. General Reply.

7.—The case on both sides shall then be considered closed. Case 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. Evidence in reply.

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. Addresses thereon.

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. Cross-examination and Re-examination.

11.—The Court shall take a note of the *viva voce* evidence, and shall put down the terms of any particular question or answer, if there appears any special reason for doing so. Judge's Notes.

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. Inspection or Copy thereof.

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. Objections to Evidence.

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. Notes of Objection.

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. Evidence by Affidavit or Commission.

Documentary Evidence.

16.—Documentary evidence must be put in and read, or taken as read by consent.

To be marked.

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.

Amendment of Pleadings.

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.

On what Terms.

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.

Pleadings which embarrass or delay.

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.

In Petition or Answer.

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.

Appointment of Commissioner to investigate.

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.

Expenses of Commission.

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.

Nonsuit, Verdict for Plaintiff or Defendant—Special Case.

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 reserve any point of law or direct a verdict subject to a special case to be stated for the opinion of the Court.

Full Court.

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. Special Case how settled.

4.—The Court may order any point of law reserved to be set down for argument without any previous application. Setting down for Argument.

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. Nonsuit, &c. where no Leave reserved.

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. Court may permit Withdrawal with Liberty to bring fresh Action. Limitation of Action. Withdrawal without Permission.

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. Disposal of Suit by Adjustment.

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. Notice of Adjustment to Registrar.

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. Delivery of Judgment.

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. Where Judgment reserved.

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. Where Judgment delivered at Hearing.

4.—All parties duly served with notice to attend and hear judgment shall be deemed to have notice of the judgment when pronounced. Notice of Judgment.

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, Minute thereof by Registrar—Force and Effect thereof. Formal Decree.

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. Decree for Money—Interest.

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. Payment by Instalments.

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 Where Set-off is allowed.

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.

Decree to be obeyed without Demand.

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.

Written Judgment to be filed.

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.

General Powers of the Court.

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.

Application for Review by Notice of Motion.

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.

Such Notice no Stay of Proceedings—Money in Court.

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.

Application after 14 Days.

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.

Jury may be demanded.

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.

Court may order 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.

Discovery of new Evidence.

Improper Admission or Rejection of Evidence.

7.—The discovery of new matter or evidence which was not within the knowlege 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.

Proceedings where Application is granted.

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.

Examination 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.

Discovery of Property.

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. Production of Books and Documents.

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. Examination of other Witnesses.

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. Adjournment of Hearing and Proceedings thereon

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. Interim Order for Protection of Property.

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. Decree for Possession of immoveable Property.

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. Decree for moveable Property—Performance of Contract or alternative.

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. Decree for Money

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. For Execution of Deeds, etc., or Indorsement of negotiable Instruments.

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 of 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. Against Representatives of deceased Persons.

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. Against Sureties.

Property liable to Attachment and Sale in Execution of Decree.

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 on his behalf.

Payment into Court of Moneys under Decree.

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.

By Order of Court before Taxation of Costs.

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.

Must be made to the Registrar —Form of.

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.

Cross-decrees.

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.

Court may stay Execution in certain Cases of previous Decree.

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.

Decree against legal Representative.

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.

Mode of Execution.

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 a deceased person.

Record of Application for Execution.

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.

Registrar may apply to Court for Direction.

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.

Execution to issue in order of Application.

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.

Application for Execution after Interval of One Year, or against Representative of original Party.

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.

Order thereon.

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.

Registrar to issue proper 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 immoveable Property.

Obstruction to Execution of Decree.

LXXV.—If in the execution of a decree for land or other immoveable 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.

By Defendant.

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.

Penalty for.

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.

If any Person other than the Defendant as creates a Claim to possession.

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 circumstance of the case.

Where Right of Decree holder disputed.

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.

Effect of Decision under two last Paragraphs.

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.

Mode of Attachment.

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:

Moveable Property in Possession of Defendant.

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.

Where subject to Lien or Rights of third Parties.

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.

Immoveable Property.

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.

Debts and Shares in Public Companies.

5.—Where the property shall consist of debts not being negotiable instruments, or of shares in any public company or corporation, and 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.

Property in the Custody of a Public Officer or *in custodiâ legis*.

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 custodiâ 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.

Negotiable Instruments.

7.—Where the property shall consist of a negotiable instrument, the 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.

Service of prohibitory Orders.

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 case 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.

Private Alienation after Attachment void.

9.—After any attachments 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.

Payment into Court by Debtor.

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.

Court may order Money or Proceeds of Property attached, or any Part thereof to be paid to the Decree-holder.

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.

Appointment of Manager.

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 receipts 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 of 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

Mortgage in lieu of Sale on Application of Judgment Debtor

render due and proper accounts of his receipts and disbursements, from time to time, as the Court may direct.

In absence of Judgment Debtor, Court may order Mortgage in lieu of Sale.

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.

Order for Withdrawal of Attachment on Satisfaction of Decree.

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 further proceedings in execution of the decree.

Of Claims to Attached Property.

Investigation thereof by the Court.

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.

Claim or Objection to be preferred at the earliest Opportunity.

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 Sales in Execution of Decrees.

Registrar to have Conduct of Sale

LXXVIII.—Sales 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.

Setting aside Sale for Irregularity.

2.—At any time within ten days from the date of the sale of any immoveable 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.

When Sale becomes absolute.

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.

Return of Deposit or Purchase Money.

4.—Whenever a sale of immoveable 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.

Transfer to Purchaser by Certificate—Stamp Duty—Registration.

5.—After a sale of immoveable 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.

Delivery of moveable Property in Possession of Defendant

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.

To which Defendant entitled subject to Lien

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.

Of immoveable Property in the Occupancy of a Defendant.

8.—If the property sold shall consist of a house, land, or other immoveable 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 immoveable 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.

If held in Occupancy of other Persons.

9.—If the property sold shall consist of a house, land, or other immoveable 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 immoveable property, or in the Supreme Court building.

Of Debts and Shares in Public Companies

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.

Of negotiable Securities.

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.

Transfer of Securities and Shares.

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.

Obstructing Purchaser in obtaining Possession.

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.

Obstruction by Claimants other than Defendant.

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 if 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.

Subsistence Allowance to Prisoner for Debt.

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.

Removal of Prisoner for Debt in Case of Illness.

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.

Release of Prisoner for Debt.

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 above directed. No person shall be imprisoned on account of a decree for a longer period than one year, of for a longer period than six months if the decree be for the 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.

Term of Imprisonment for Debt.

Subsistence Money to be added to Costs of Decree.

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.

Application for Discharge. Procedure on such Application.

5.—Any person in confinement under a decree may apply to the Court for his discharge. The application shall contain a full account for 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.

Unjustifiable Extravagance.

Wilful Concealment of Property. Fraudulent Transfers. Act of bad Faith.

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.

Continuance of Liability of Debtor's Property.

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.

Decision of Questions as to Mesne Profits and other Matters.

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.

By Leave of the Court.

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.

Application for Order against Person guilty of.

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.

Evidence in support.

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.

Copy to be served.

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.

Proceedings on Return-day.

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.

Enlargement of Time and Conditional Order.

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.

Duration of Detention.

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.

In what Cases.

LXXXII.—Proceedings by foreign attachment may be taken in manner hereinafter prescribed in all suits founded on contract or for detinue or trover, provided that the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction.

Affidavit to be filed.

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, 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;

Issue of Writ.

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.

Absence from the Colony.

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.

Bond to be entered into before Issue of Writ.

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.

Form thereof.

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.

Writ how executed.

6.—All writs of foreign attachment against moveable property shall be executed by the Sheriff.

Priority of Writs.

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 day and time of the receipt thereof.

Property in Custody of a Public Officer, or in [illegible].

8.—Property in the custody or under the control of any public officer in his official capacity shall be liable to attachment with the consent of the Attorney-General; and property *in custodiâ 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.

How Lands attached.

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 established under Ordinance No. 3 of 1844 in a special book to be kept for the purpose, and to be

Memorial to be registered.

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.

Cancellation thereof.

Effect of Registration of Memorial.

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 *bonâ fide* prior title thereto, or lien or charge thereon, and to the rights and powers of prior incumbrancers, be attached to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff.

Effect of Service of Writ attaching moveable Property.

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 *bonâ 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.

Sale of moveable Property by Order of Court.

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.

Punishment of Garnishee disposing of attached Property without Leave.

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.

Custody by Sheriff.

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.

Notice of Foreign Attachment.

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.

Notice to absent Defendant may be ordered.

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 reason-

nable, 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.

Proceedings after Issue of 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*.

Examination of Garnishee.

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 immoveable is subject to attachment under the writ issued.

Power to summon any Person as a Witness.

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.

Proceedings on Judgment.

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 decrees in ordinary suits shall apply to execution so ordered against the said property.

Execution.

Dissolution of Writ.

21.—If the plaintiff shall fail to obtain judgment, the Court shall thereupon dissolve the writ of foreign attachment issued at his suit.

Attachment of Ships.

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 custodiâ 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.

Claims to Property attached.

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.

Stay of Proceedings against Garnishee.

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.

Leave to defend before Judgment.

25.—The Court at any time before judgment, upon being satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that the detendant 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.

Release of Property attached on Security being given.

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.

Suit may be re-opened within Two Years after Judgment.

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.

Reversal of Judgment not to affect Purchasers.

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 *bonâ fide* purchaser for valuable consideration of any property sold in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim.

Chapter XIV.

Claims against the Government.

In what Cases may be preferred—In what Form.

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.

To be commenced by Petition.

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.

Consent of Governor—Procedure thereon.

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.

Service of Petition, &c.

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.

Proceedings on Decree.

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.

In what Cases.

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.

Leave to defend.

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.

Proceedings where Leave not obtained.

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.

Setting aside Judgment.

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.

Deposit of Bill in Court.

Security for Costs.

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.

Holder's Expenses of noting, &c.

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, or incurred otherwise by reason of the dishonour, as he has under this section for the recovery of the amount of the bill or note.

One Writ against all Parties.

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.

Writ must set forth Claim with Precision.

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.

Mandamus may be claimed by indorsement on the Writ.

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.

What the Petition should set forth.

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.

Proceedings thereon.

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.

Judgment and Execution.

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 forth-

with to perform the duty to be enforced, and such writ in case of disobedience may be enforced by attachment.

Form of Writ.

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.

Return of.

Court may order Act to be done at the Expense of the Defendant.

6.—The Court may, upon application by the plaintiff, besides or instead of proceeding against the disobedient party by attachment, direct that the acts 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 Formâ Pauperis.

How Person admitted to sue or defend.

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 formâ pauperis*; and also to appoint a barrister and attorney to appear for him.

Affidavit of material Facts.

2.—No person shall be admitted to sue *in formâ 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.

Counsel and Attorney assigned bound to act.

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 formâ 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.

No Fee or Reward shall be given by Pauper.

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.

When Person so suing may be dispaupered.

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.

Form of, and Proceedings thereon.

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.

Judgment.

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 *bonâ 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 same 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.

Form and Contents of Agreement.

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 determined by the Court, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them; or that some property, moveable or immoveable, 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 immoveable, 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.

Agreement to be filed and numbered as a Suit.

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.

Judgment.

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 *bonâ 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.

Application for Order of Reference.

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.

Appointment of Arbitrators.

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.

Order of Reference.

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.

Appointment of Umpire where necessary.

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.

Enforcing Attendance of Witnesses.

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.

Extension of Time for making Award.

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.

Power of Court in Case of Death Incapacity, or Refusal to act

7.—If, in any case of reference to arbitration by an order of Court, the arbitrators, 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.

Special Case for Opinion of the Court.

8.—It shall be lawful for the arbitrators or umpire upon any reference by an order of Court, if they shall think fit, and if 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.

Court may modify or correct Award.

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.

Power as to Costs.

Power of Court to remit Award for Reconsideration.

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.

Setting aside Awards.

11.—No award shall be liable to be set aside except on the ground of perverseness or misconduct of the arbitrator or umpire. Any application to set aside an award shall be made within fifteen days after the publication thereof.

Filing Award—Effect of.

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.

Reference by private Agreement.

13.—When any persons shall by 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 of arbitration and to the enforcement of such award.

Application to file.

Proceedings thereon.

Effect thereof.

Arbitration without the Intervention of the Court.

Application to file Award.

Proceedings thereon.

Effect thereof.

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.

General Powers of Court.

XC.—Nothing in this 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.

General Powers of Court.

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.

Enlargement or Abridgment.

XCII.—Nothing in this 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.

May be granted after Expiration of Time previously allowed.

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, the 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 sought merely for delay.

Computation of Time.

How to be made.

XCIII.—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.

Sundays and Holidays.

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 day next after Christmas Day, and any public holiday or day set apart as a fast or thanksgiving day.

Time expiring on a Sunday or Holiday.

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.

Time in Case of Security for Costs by Plaintiff.

4.—The day on which an order that a plaintiff do 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. Period of Vacation not to count.

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. Discretion of Court.

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. What shall be included in Costs.

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 such general rule or order. Amount of Court Fees and of Fees and Costs of Counsel and Attorney pending Issue of new Scale.

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. General Powers of Court as to Security for Costs.

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 *bonâ 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. Power of Court to stay Proceedings until Appearance entered.

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. Sealing and Return of Documents.

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. In *Government Gazette*.

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. Application of present Forms.

Amendment of Code.

By Resolution of Council.

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.

Proclamation.

C.—This Ordinance shall commence and take effect on such day as shall hereafter be fixed by proclamation under the hand of the Governor.

COURT FEES.

[SCALE PREPARED IN 1884, BUT NOT FINALLY APPROVED.]

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

SCHEDULE I.

On Sealing every Writ of Summons for commencement of a Suit (except a concurrent, renewed, or amended Writ), and on Sealing a Writ of Injunction, *Certiorari*, *Mandamus*, or *Habeas Corpus*	$ 3.00
Interpleader Summons	2.00
Service on each Defendant	1.00
On Sealing a Concurrent, renewed, or amended Writ of Summons	1.00
„ a Subpœna	1.00
For each Witness in addition to the first	0.50
On Entering an Appearance (each Defendant)	1.00
Certificate of Non-Appearance	1.00
On Sealing a Warrant to Bailiff to arrest either a Person or a Ship, or to hold to Bail	10.00
Service of same	1.00
On Sealing a Writ of Execution (Interim Attachment of Property), or Writ of Possession	10.00
„ a Prohibitory Order	5.00
Each Copy	1.00
„ under Seal	2.00
Bailiff for each Service	1.00
„ Withdrawing Same	1.00
On Sealing a Writ of Foreign Attachment	10.00
Settling Bond	2.00
Filing Same	1.00
Certificate of Cancellation of Memorial (Sec. XXXII, Sub-Sec. 9)	3.00
Registrar's Order for Custody of Property (Do., do. 14)	3.00
For Filing Petition and Sealing Copy	4.00
„ Amended Petition and Seal	2.00
„ Answer and Sealing Copy	4.00
„ Amended Answer and Seal	2.00
„ Petition for leave to Appeal	10.00
„ a Petition of Right or Special Case	5.00
„ issues for Settlement	2.00
„ issues under Sec. LXXXVII of Code	10.00
„ Agreement under Sec. LXXXVIII	20.00
„ Counterclaim and Copy (Sec. XXXVII)	4.00
„ Special Answer and Copy (Sec. XXXVIII)	4.00
For Striking and reducing Special Jury	5.00
„ Common Jury	5.00
For Copy Panel and Sealing	3.00
(Service $1 on each Juror).	
For Taking or Administering any Oath, Affidavit, or Declaration in the Supreme Court (Registry), including Filing	1.00
Outside of the Court House	5.00
And in Addition for every Exhibit Referred to whether Annexed or not	0.50
For Settling every Bond as Security for Costs	5.00
For Every Report of Registrar or Certificate	5.00
Order of Reference under Sec. LXIV	5.00
Filing Same	1.00
Order of Reference under Sec. LXXXIX	5.00
Filing Same	1.00
For Every Witness Examined by Registrar or other Officer in the Supreme Court House	2.00

Taking Evidence outside the Registry, per day or part of a day	$ 15.00
Commission to examine Witnesses and Seal	5.00
For every attendance by the Registrar or other Officer outside of the Supreme Court House	5.00
Attendance of any Officer of Court to give Evidence in a Suit, or to produce any Record, file in Bankruptcy or Probate Matter	3.00
For every examination of Judgment Debtor under (Sec. LXIX)	5.00
Order quashing Conviction of Magistrate (Appellate Jurisdiction)	10.00
Filing Notice to Admit Documents or Facts (Sec. LIX)	1.00
Notice of Withdrawal of a Suit (Sec. LX[illegible])	1.00
Filing Motion Paper	1.00
For every Search in the Registry for each [illegible] or Document Referred to or Required	0.50
Filing every Bill of Sale including Affidavit	1.50
Petition to enter Satisfaction	1.00
Copy of any Document made in the Registry, certified per folio	0.25
If under Seal	1.00
On taking an account of a Receiver, Guardian, Consignee, Bailee, Manager, Provisional Official or Voluntary Liquidation; or of an Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Agent, Solicitor, Mortgagee, Execution Creditor or other person liable to account. If the amount exceeds $4,000 for every hundred or fraction of a $100 received	0.25
Where the amount received does not exceed $4,000	10.00
Release of Ship under Sec. XIX of Code	5.00
Release of Defendant or Property	2.00
Application for review of Judgment or for a new Trial	2.00
Filing Consent	1.00
Issuing Judges Summons, Interpleader Summons, Ex-parte Application, Notice to show cause against Execution, Notice of Motion	2.00
Trial Fee or Drawing up and Filing a Judgment or a Decree or Decretal Order whether on the Orginal Hearing of a Suit or on further Consideration, including any Order of the Full Court and including Judgment in default of appearance, and entering for Hearing	10.00
Drawing up and entering any other Order whether made in Court or at Chambers	2.00
For Filing any Document not hereinbefore referred to	0.50
For Sealing any Document not hereinbefore referred to	1.00
Signing Appointment to Tax Bill of Costs	1.00
On Taxing every Bill of Costs, for every $100 allowed	0.50
If Bill of Costs at $100 or under	2.00
POUNDAGE.—For every Arrest or Seizure in Execution, 2 per cent. on the first $500, and 1 per cent. on every $100 or fractional part thereof above $500	—

SCHEDULE II.—*Fees in Bankruptcy.*

Filing Debtors Petition and Sealing	10.00
„ Creditors „ „	5.00
„ Schedule, Oath and Sealing	3.00
Examination of Petition or Schedule	2.00
Report of Registrar	2.00
Filing Twelve Months' Account, including Affidavit	2.00
Hearing (in Court) Petition or Debtor	2.00
Order [illegible] Adjudication, including Seal and Copy	10.00
Any other Order of Court under Seal	2.00
Order of Discharge (2 Sealed Copies)	10.00
Extra Sealed Copy	5.00
Order Annulling Bankruptcy	10.00
Appointment of Assignee (each)	3.00
Filing and Swearing Assignee's Account	2.00
„ Proof Debt and Exhibit	1.00
Possession, each man, per day	1.00
Service of Subpœna or Order	1.00
Subpœna and Copy	1.00
Search	0.50
Certified Copy of Documents, per folio	0.25
Seal, if required to each Document	1.00
Registrar's Order to Messenger to take Possession	1.00
Advertisement, Preparing	1.00
Commission of Official Assignee	5 per cent.
„ „ Consignment (including remitting)	2½ „

SCHEDULE III.—*Fees in Probate.*

Filing every Petition for Probate or Letters of Administration including Affidavit	2.00
For every Citation	1.00

For every Caveat	$ 1.00
Commission of Appraisement	1.00
For every Grant of Probate or Letters of Administration	5.00
Judges Order for same	2.00
Filing Bond	1.00
For every Exemplification of Will, per folio	0.25
„ Translation „ „	0.25
Swearing Party to Account or Inventory	1.00
„ as to Claim	0.50
Every Affidavit	0.50
„ Exhibit Annexed thereto	0.50
For every Search	0.50
Commission of Official Administrator	5 per cent.
„ of Appraiser on Money, Houses, Lands and Shares	1 „
On Goods, (Furniture, &c),	2 „
If the Probate Matter is under $50	no Fees.
From $50 to $200	half the above Fees.
Probate Duty	2 per cent.
Do., under $500, exempt	

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

SCHEDULE IV.—*Fees in Cases at and under* $50.

Writ of Summons (Claim not exceeding $10)	$ 0.80
Do., (Do. do. $20)	0.90
Do., (Do. do. $30)	1.00
Do., (Do. do. $40)	1.10
Do., (Do. do. $50)	1.20
Interpleader Summons	(same scale as above)
Subpœna and Copy	0.50
Decree or Order, including Hearing	0.25
Writs of Execution, Interim Attachment, and Warrant of Arrest	2.00
Order of Release from Gaol	0.25
Order of Reference, Arbitration or *De bene esse* Examination	0.50
Filing Special Defence, Set Off or Affidavits	0.25
Ex-parte Application	0.50
Order thereon	0.50

Fees in Cases above $50 *and up to* $100.

Writ of Summons	1.50
Do., if more than one Defendant, each Additional Copy	0.25
Interpleader Summons	(same scale as above)
Subpœna and Copy	0.75
Each Witness over one	0.50
Decree or Order, including Hearing	0.50
Writ of Execution	3.50
Warrant of Arrest, Interim Attachment, Foreign Attachment	2.00
Prohibitory Order and Copy	2.00
Do. each Additional Copy	0.50
Order of Release from Gaol	0.50
Filing Special Defence, Set Off or Affidavit	0.50
Ex-parte Application	1.00
Judges Order thereon	1.00
Order for Costs, Dismissal, Reference, Arbitration or *De bene esse* Examination	0.50
Copies of Proceedings, per folio	0.10
Judges Summons	1.00
For the Possession of Tenements of whatever value and up to $1,000, the above Fees to be charged.	
Filing Bond	0.50

Fees in cases over $100 *and up to* $500.

Writ of Summons and Copy	2.50
Do. each Additional Copy	0.50
Interpleader Summons	(same scale as above
Subpœna and Copy	1.00
Each Witness over one	0.50
Filing Special Defence, Set Off or Affidavit	0.50
Ex-parte Application	2.00
Judges Order thereon	2.00
Do. Summons	2.00

Hearing and Adjudicating (Claim not exceeding $200) ...	$ 1.00
Do. do. (Do. do. $300) ...	2.00
Do. do. (Do. do. $400) ...	3.00
Do. do. (Do. do. $500) ...	4.00
Order for Costs, Decree, Dismissal, Reference or *De bene esse* Examination ...	1.00
Writ of Execution, at and under $250 ...	4.00
Do., do. $500 ...	5.00
Warrant of Interim Attachment of Property or Warrant of Arrest ...	2.00
Prohibitory Order and Copy ...	2.00
Each Additional Copy ...	1.00
Filing Award ...	1.00
Judges Summons ...	2.00
Filing Bond ...	1.00

Fees in cases over $500 *and up to* $1,000.

Writ of Summons and Copy ...	3.00
Do. each Additional Copy ...	0.50
Interpleader Summons ...	(same scale as above).
Subpœna and Copy ...	1.00
Each Witness over one ...	0.50
Filing Set Off or other Defence ...	1.00
Filing every Affidavit ...	0.50
Decree or Order for Costs, Dismissal, Reference, Arbitration or *De bene esse* Examination ...	2.00
Hearing and Adjudicating (Claim over $500 and up to $750) ...	5.00
Do. do. (Do. $750 do. $1,000) ...	6.00
Ex-parte Application ...	2.00
Judges Order thereon ...	2.00
Judges Summons ...	2.00
Writ of Execution (Claim over $500 and up to $750) ...	6.00
Do. (Do. $750 do. $1,000) ...	7.00
Warrant of Interim Attachment of Property, Warrant of Arrest ...	2.00
Prohibitory Order and Copy ...	2.00
Each Additional Copy ...	1.00
Copies of Proceedings, per folio ...	0.10
Filing Award ...	1.00
Filing Bond ...	1.00

When Pleadings Ordered, or any Document not provided in above Scale, half Fees of Original Jurisdiction to be charged.

Foreign Attachment.

Affidavit and Filing ...	0.50
Order thereon ...	1.00
Filing Bond ...	1.00
Writ of Foreign Attachment and Copy (one Garnishee) ...	3.00
Each Additional Garnishee ...	1.00

Stamp Duty on Foreign Attachment Bonds.

In every Case at $500 and up to $1,000 ...	5.00
Do. at $250 do. $500 ...	2.50
Do. under $250 ...	1.00

Bailiff.

When in Possession, per diem., (To be paid in advance) ...	1.00

Scale of Maintenance for Debtors in Gaol.

Chinese Debtors, per diem. ...	0.12	Debtors other than Chinese ...	0.25

CHARTER OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

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 fu 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 sufficent 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 said 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.

ROYAL COMMISSION, 7TH MARCH, 1884.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India: To our Colonial Secretary of our Colony of Hongkong, or to the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of our regular forces in our said Colony, Greeting:

We do by this our commission, under our sign manual and signet, appoint you, the Colonial Secretary for the time being of our Colony of Hongkong, to administer the Government of our said Colony during our pleasure, with all the powers, rights, privileges, and advantages to the same belonging or appertaining, in the event of the death, incapacity, or absence of our Governor of our said Colony, and of there being no Lieutenant-Governor in our said Colony.

II.—And if at any time when this our commission takes effect the office of our said Colonial Secretary is also vacant, or he is incapable or absent from the Colony, then we do appoint you the Senior Military Officer in command of our regular forces in our said Colony, to administer the Government of our said Colony and its dependencies during our pleasure, with all the powers, rights, privileges, and advantages aforesaid.

III.—And we do in any such event hereby authorize, empower, and command you the Colonial Secretary, or you the said Senior Military Officer, to exercise and perform all and singular the powers and directions contained in any our Letters Patent for the time being in force relating to our said Colony, according to such orders and instructions as our Governor or Lieutenant-Governor hath already received, or may hereafter receive from us, and to such further orders and instructions as you may receive from us.

IV.—And we do hereby command all and singular our officers, ministers, and loving subjects in our said Colony and its dependencies, and all others whom it may concern, to take due notice hereof, and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this Seventh day of March, 1884, in the Forty-seventh year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

DERBY.

STANDING ORDERS AND RULES
OF
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HONGKONG.

Meeting.

Ordinary meetings.

1.—The ordinary meetings of the Legislative Council shall be held on each Wednesday during the Session, at 4 p.m.: but this shall not prevent the adjournment of the Council to any other day or hour.

Special meetings.

2.—Special meetings of the Council shall be held when summoned by order of the Governor.

Notice of special meetings.

3.—Notice of a special meeting shall be given by the Clerk to each member of the Council, at least two clear days before the day of meeting; except in case of emergency, when as long notice as possible shall be given.

Quorum.

4.—If in addition to the Governor or Member presiding, five members be not present at 4.30 p.m., the Council shall stand adjourned until the next ordinary day of meeting.

Adjournments.

5.—At any time during a meeting, the Council may on motion to that effect being carried, adjourn to any other hour or day; and, should the adjournment be to another day, notice of such adjournment shall be given to the members by the Clerk.

Suspension or adjournment of meeting.

6.—The President may at any time suspend or adjourn any meeting.

Confirmation of minutes.

7.—When a quorum has been formed, the minutes of the previous meeting shall be read, and the question of their confirmation shall be put; but no debate shall be allowed thereupon, except as to the accuracy of the minutes.

Order of business.

8.—The minutes having been confirmed, the order of business shall be as follows:—

(*a.*) Messages or minutes of the Governor;
(*b.*) Reports from Committees;
(*c.*) Petitions and written observations;
(*d.*) Notices;
(*e.*) Questions.

After which the orders of the day shall be read by the Clerk, and business shall be proceeded with accordingly.

Petitions.

9.—Petitions addressed to the Council may be sent to the Clerk of the Council, or they may be presented by any member of the Council.

No petition shall be received which is not properly and respectfully worded, or which does not relate to matters of legislation.

It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Council, or of the member presenting a petition, to inform the Council if there be any doubt as to a petition coming under these prohibitions.

Petitions not coming within the above prohibitions shall be received as of course without question.

Petitions relating to any bills before a Committee shall be referred by the Clerk on receipt to the Committee, by whom they will be presented to the Council with their report. Other petitions after being received, if it be so resolved, may be read, or may be printed, or may be referred to a Committee for consideration and report.

Governor's Messages or Minutes.

10.—Messages or minutes of the Governor may be read at any time during a meeting.

Notice of motion at meeting.

11.—A member may give notice of motion, during a meeting, mentioning the day or the meeting on which it is intended to bring forward the motion.

Notice of motion not given at a meeting.

12.—Notice of motion, if not given at a meeting, must be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Council at least three days before the meeting at which the motion is intended to be brought forward.

13.—The following motions may be made without notice :— Motions without notice.

(*a.*) Any motion for the confirmation of the minutes of the Council, or for the adoption, modification, or rejection of the report of any Committee.

(*b.*) Any motion that a petition, or other paper, do lie on the table, or be printed.

(*c.*) Any motion for the adjournment of the Council, or of a debate.

(*d.*) Any motion for the suspension of the Standing Orders.

(*e.*) Any motion for the reference of any matter to a Committee.

(*f.*) Any motion for the withdrawal of strangers.

(*g.*) Any motion made when the Council is in Committee.

(*h.*) Any motion the urgency of which is admitted by the President and two-thirds of the members present.

14.—Notice of intention to ask a question of any member, if not given at a meeting, must, at least three clear days before the meeting of the Council at which such question is to be asked, be sent in writing to the Clerk; who shall communicate the same to the President and to the member of whom the question is to be asked two clear days before the question is asked. Notice of question.

Rules of Debate.

15.—Every member shall speak standing, and shall address himself to the President. Members speaking to address President.

16.—No member shall refer to any other member by name. No Member to be referred to by name.

17.—No member shall interrupt another when speaking, except by *rising to order*. A member *rising to order* shall simply direct attention to the point he desires to bring to notice, and submit it to the decision of the President. Interruptions.

18.—If two members rise to speak at the same time, the President shall call upon one of them to address the Council first. President when two members rise together.

A member may not read his speech, but he may read extracts from written or printed papers in support of his argument. Speech not to be read.

19.—It shall be the duty of the President on his own authority to enforce all these Rules: and when the President rises, any member speaking shall immediately resume his seat. President's authority.

20.—No speech shall be made on presenting a petition, beyond such as may be necessary to explain its nature and object. Speech on petition.

21.—When a question has been asked and answered, no further debate thereon shall be permitted. No debate on question answered.

22.—No member may speak more than once on any question, except when the Council is in Committee. How often members may speak.

The mover of any motion may, however, reply at the close of a debate; and any member may explain himself if he has been misapprehended in any essential argument.

23.—The mover of any motion or amendment may speak in support thereof; but no further debate shall be allowed, whether the Council be in Committee or not, until the motion or amendment be duly seconded. Motion or amendment should be seconded.

24.—If any amendment be proposed and seconded, it shall be considered before the original question. Order in which amendments should be entertained.

If an amendment of a proposed amendment be moved and duly seconded, it shall be considered as if such previous amendment were an original question.

25.—Any amendment moved and seconded may be required by the President to be committed to writing by the mover and delivered to the Clerk. Proposed amendments to be committed to writing.

26.—When a bill is in Committee each clause shall be read by the Clerk and shall then be put from the chair, without motion, by this ques- Clauses of bills.

tion :—" That this clause shall stand part of the bill," and the clause shall be treated as a motion, except that a clause may be amended portion by portion, the earlier amendments having precedence of the later.

A decision on an earlier portion of the clause shall not bar an amendment of a later portion, but a decision on a later portion of the clause shall bar all amendments of an earlier portion.

And if an amendment of a later portion of a clause inconsistent with any decision come to upon any earlier portion of the clause, be proposed, such an amendment cannot be put.

And no amendment of a later clause in a bill can be put which may be inconsistent with any earlier clause as it has been passed.

And if by inadvertency any such inconsistent amendment be put and carried, it shall at any time be struck out by the President when discovered and brought to the notice of the chair.

Filling blanks

27.—In filling up blanks in bills, and in putting questions of amendment respecting amounts of money, or periods of time, the question of the lowest amount of money or shortest period of time proposed shall be first put.

Manner of voting.

28.—On a division, the votes shall be taken by the Clerk.

The roll of members present shall be read by the Clerk, beginning with the junior member.

Each member shall in his turn declare whether he is *for* or *against* the motion made.

The Clerk shall then read out the result, mentioning the total number of votes *for* and *against* respectively.

Dissent.

29.—If any member dissenting from the opinion of the majority wish to have his dissent recorded, he shall state so forthwith; and the reasons of his dissent may be laid on the table either at the same or at the following ordinary meeting.

No discussion after question put.

30.—After a question has been put by the President no further discussion thereupon shall be allowed.

Suspension of Standing Orders.

31.—The Standing Orders of the Council may be suspended by the consent of the President and three-fourths of the members present.

Business not disposed of.

32.—The matter under discussion and any business not disposed of at the time of any adjournment shall stand as *an Order of the day* for the next meeting of the Council.

Strangers.

33.—Strangers may be present in the Council Chamber during debates; but must withdraw when called upon to do so by any member.

Any stranger expressing approbation or disapprobation shall be immediately required to withdraw.

ORDINANCES.

Bills to be sent to Members.

34.—A printed copy of every bill shall if possible be sent to each member by the Clerk at least two clear days before it is read a first time.

Publication after first reading.

35.—After having been read a first time, every bill shall be published in the *Government Gazette* for general information.

Council to go into Committee after second reading.

36.—When a bill has been read a second time, the Council shall resolve itself into Committee to consider it clause by clause, and amend it as deemed necessary.

Third reading.

37.—If no alteration be made in any bill so committed, it may be read a third time, and passed, at the same meeting, if no member object; but, if any alteration be made, or any member object to proceed immediately with the third reading, it shall be postponed till the next ensuing meeting.

Recommittal on third reading.

38.—If, on the third reading, any member desire to omit or amend any provision contained in the bill, or to introduce any fresh provision thereinto, he may move that the bill be recommitted; and, if the motion be carried, marginal notes of the different clauses of the bill shall be read

seriatim by the Clerk, and any alteration proposed shall be discussed in its proper place; after which the Council shall resume, and the third reading may be moved.

Reference of Bill to a Committee.

39.—A bill may be referred either to a Special Committee, or to a Standing Committee at any stage of its progress.

Passing of Bills.

40.—When a bill has been read a third time, the question "that this bill do pass" shall immediately be put.

COMMITTEES.

Nomination of Special Committees.

41.—The members of Special Committees shall be chosen by the Council.

Number of Members.

42.—Every Special Committee shall consist of at least three members.

Nomination of Standing Committees.

43.—At the opening of every session, the president shall appoint the following Standing Committees:—

(*a.*) A Finance Committee—consisting of the Colonial Secretary (Chairman), the other members of Council except the Governor.

(*b.*) A Law Committee—consisting of the Attorney General (Chairman), and four other members.

(*c.*) A Public Works Committee—consisting of the Surveyor General (Chairman), and four other members.

Power of voting in Committees.

44.—The Standing Committees of Council shall be open to all members.

Quorum of Special and Standing Committees.

45.—No Special or Standing Committees shall be competent to act unless at least three of its members be present.

Report by whom to be signed.

46.—The report of every Committee shall be signed by the Chairman, or, in his absence, by the senior member present.

PRIVATE RIGHTS.

Petition to be heard.

47.—In any case where individual rights or interests of property may be peculiarly affected by any proposed bill, all parties interested may, upon petition for that purpose, and on motion made, seconded, and carried, be heard before the Council, or any Committee thereof, either in person, or by counsel.

Examination of witnesses.

48.—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.

Notification of Private Bill in the *Gazette*.

49.—Before any private bill, whereby the property of any private person may be affected, is introduced, notification of the intention of the parties to apply for such private bill shall be given by the parties, by advertisements in the *Gazette*, and by publication of the proposed bill, once at least in the *Gazette*.

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.

Order Book.

50.—The Clerk of the Council shall keep an Order Book, in which he shall enter and number in succession the subjects intended to be brought under discussion at each meeting.

Minutes of proceedings.

51.—The Clerk of the Council shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of the Council; and shall two clear days at least before each meeting, send a copy of the minutes of the previous meeting to each member.

Delivery of Orders of the Day.

52.—The Clerk shall also send to each member, two clear days at least before each meeting, a copy of the *Orders of the Day* for such meetings.

Attendance on Committees.

53.—The Clerk of the Council shall attend upon any Special or Standing Committee if required to do so.

Adopted 10th April, 1884.

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.; 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 Ilipoo, 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 Chapoo—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, Foochow-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, 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 officer and subjects, the Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum of twelve milions 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 milions of dollars, any sums 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 milions 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 Article II. 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 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 Chinhae 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 the Chinese date, twenty-fourth day of the 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.

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

SIGNED, IN THE ENGLISH AND CHINESE LANGUAGES, 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 Commissioner Kweiliang, a Senior Chief Secretary of State, styled of the 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 movements 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 Circuits; Vice-Consuls, Acting Vice-Consuls, and Interpreters, with Prefects. They shall have access to the official residences of these officers, and 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 passport 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 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 no less listen to his complaints, 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 to 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 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 the 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 English Court of Justice on the spot: but should the Chinese debtor 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 this Treaty may demand a further revision of the tariff, and of the Commercial Articles of this Treaty, at the end of ten years; but if no demand be made on either side within six months after 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 place of production and the port of shipment, and upon imports between the Consular port in question and the inland markets 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 charges 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 six months, at the rate of four mace per register ton.

Art. XXXII.—The Consuls and Superintendents 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 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 register 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 be the tare 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 unchanged. 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 that 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 Representatives 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.

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 thousands 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 amount 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 ratifications 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 the 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.

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.	t.	m.	c.	c.
1	Agar-agar	60	海菜 石花菜	per 100 catties	0	1	5	0
2	Asafœtida	13	阿魏	,,	0	6	5	0
3	Beeswax, Yellow	4	黃蠟	,,	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	Birdnests, 1st quality	49	上燕窩	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	,,	0	7	2	0
14	Canvas & Cotton Duck, not exceeding 50 yards long	95	蘇棉帆布	per piece	0	4	0	0
15	Cardamons, 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	自鳴鐘	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.	t. m. c. e.
27	Cotton, Raw	96	棉花	per 100 catties	0 3 5 0
28	Cotton Piece Goods,—Grey, White, Plain, & Twilled, exceeding 34 in. wide, and not exceeding 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 exceeding 30 yards long....	100	斜紋布	„	0 0 7 5
32	Cotton Piece Goods,—*T*-Cloths, not exceeding 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 exceeding 24 yards long....	102	小原布	„	0 0 4 0
34	Cotton—Dyed, Figured, and Plain, not exceeding 36 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long.	103	色布	„	0 1 5 0
35	„ Fancy White Brocades and White Spotted Shirtings, not exceeding 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 exceeding 31 in. wide, and not exceeding 30 yds. long.	105	印花布	„	0 0 7 0
37	„ Cambrics, not exceeding 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 24 yds. long.	106	袈裟布	„	0 0 7 0
38	„ Cambrics, not exceeding 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 12 yds. long.	107	袈裟布	„	0 0 3 5
39	„ Muslins, not exceeding 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.	t.	m.	c.	c.
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	„ Ginghams, 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	„ Velveteens, 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	揀净參蓋參	„	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	眞金線	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.	t. m. c. c.
68	Gum, Myrrh.....	25	沒藥	per 100 catties	0 4 5 0
69	„ Olibanum.....	24	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	細蔴布	per piece	0 5 0 0
80	„ coarse, as Linen and Cotton, or Silk and Linen mixtures, not exceeding 50 yds. long	117	粗蔴布	„	0 2 0 0
81	Lucraban 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	栲皮	„	0 0 3 0
84	Metals,—Copper, manufactured, as in Sheets, Rods, Nails.....	141	熟銅銅片銅條	„	1 5 0 0
85	„ Copper, unmanufactured, as in Slabs....	140	生銅銅磚	„	1 0 0 0
86	„ Copper, Yellow Metal, 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	熟鐵如條板箍	„	0 1 2 5
89	„ Iron, unmanufactured, as in Pigs.....	142	生鐵如鉚磚	„	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 appended).....	150	白鉛	„	0 2 5 0

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t.	m.	c.	c.
96	Metals, Steel	145	鋼	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. *ad valorem.*				
101	Mussels, Dried	63	淡菜	per 100 catties	0	2	0	0
102	Nutmegs	27	肉菓荳蔻	„	2	5	0	0
103	Olives, Unpickled, Salted, or Pickled	138	橄欖	„	0	1	8	0
104	Opium	34	鴉片卽洋藥	„	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	沙籐	„	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 appended)	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	眞銀線	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	海騾皮	per hundred	5	0	0	0
128	„ Doe, Hare, & Rabbit	175	兎皮麑皮	„	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.	t.	m.	c.	c.
130	Skins, Land Otter.....	168	獺皮	per hundred	2	0	0	0
131	„ Racoon.....	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. *ad valorem*.				
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	„ émaillées à perles.	92	珠邊時辰鏢	„	4	5	0	0

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t.	m.	c.	c.
157	Wax, Japan	1	日本蠟	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	呀嘓冶木	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	哆囉呢	per chang	0	1	2	0
167	Woollen Long Ells, 31 in. wide	126	哔嘰	,,	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	羽絹	,,	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.*	*t.*	*m.*	*c.*	*c.*
1	Alum.....	1	白礬	per 100 catties	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	鍮鈕扣	„	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	斑貓	per 100 catties	2	0	0	0
21	Capoor Cutchery.....	16	三奈卽三賴	„	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	蓖麻油	„	0	2	0	0
28	Chestnuts.....	172	栗子	„	0	1	0	0

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t.	m.	c.	c.
29	China Root	21	土茯苓	per 100 catties	0	1	3	0
30	Chinaware, 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. *ad valorem.*				
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, untrimmed	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	良姜	„	0	1	0	0
59	Garlic	171	蒜頭	„	0	0	3	5
60	Ginseng, Native	37	關東人參	5 per cent. *ad valorem.*				
61	„ Corean or Japan, 1st quality	27	高麗日本參上	per catty	0	5	0	0
62	„ „ 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.	t.	m.	c.	c.
64	Glass or Vitrified Ware.	48	料器	per 100 catties	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, *(Minium)*..	65	紅丹	„	0	3	5	0
86	„ White *(Ceruse)*..	69	鉛粉白丹	„	0	3	5	0
87	„ Yellow *(Massicot)*.	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 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

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98	Mats of all kinds.....	137	蓆子各樣	per hundred	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	油漆畫	each	0	1	0	0
121	Pictures on Pith or Rice Paper.....	52	通紙畫	per hundred	0	1	0	0
122	Pottery, Earthenware..	102	窯貨	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	籐肉	„	0	2	5	0
125	Rattan Ware.....	96	各樣籐器	„	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	Samshoo	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.	t. m. c. c.
132	Sessamun Seed	164	芝蘇	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	136	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	絲線各色綢緞絹縐紗綾羅剪絨繡等貨類	„	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	綢帽	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	草帽緶	„	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.	t.	m.	c.	c.
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	皮箱皮槓	per 100 catties	1	5	0	0
164	Turmeric.....	26	黃薑卽姜黃	„	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 Lacquer.....	76	漆	„	0	5	0	0
169	Vermicelli.....	150	粉絲	„	0	1	8	0
170	Vermillion.....	67	銀硃	„	2	5	0	0
171	Wax, White or Insect..	10	白蠟	„	1	5	0	0
172	Wood—Piles, Poles, & Joists..	110	木椿梁舡柱	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.—*Coarse 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 XLV. 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 I.—*Unenumerated Goods.*—Articles not enumerated in the list of exports, but enumerated in the list of imports, when exports, 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 5 per cent., calculated on their market value.

RULE II.—*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 III.—*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 IV.—*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 V.—*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:—

1.—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.

2.—*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.

3.—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.

4.—*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.

5.—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-tsze-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 VI.—*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 lading and discharging is permitted by the Customs; and the same shall be notified to the Consul for public information.

Rule VII.—*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,

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* 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 Tungchow 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 Regulation 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 *vised*. 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 *vised* 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 VIII.—*Peking not open to Trade.*—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 purposes of trade.

Rule IX.—*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 X.—*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 decline 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' employés 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 [illegible] 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 opinions exist 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 decisions, 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 ship 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 by 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 Yamen, farther reference to which is here omitted as superfluous. The conditions now agreed to between Sir Thomas Wade and the Grand Secretary are as follow:—

SECTION I.—*Settlement of the Yunnan Case.*

1.—A Memorial is to be presented to the Throne, whether by the Tsung-li Yamen 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 Yamen will communicate copies of the Memorial and Imperial decree to Sir Thomas Wade, together with copy of a letter from the Tsung-li Yamen 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 Yünnan, to select 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 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 Yunnan, 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 Yunnan, 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 Yunnan, on account of the expenses which the Yunnan 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 Yunnan. 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 Yamen.

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 Yamen'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 Yamen shall address a circular to the Legations, 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 Yamen will write a circular to the Legations, inviting Foreign Representatives at once to consider with the Tsung-li Yamen 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 t'ung*, 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.*

1.—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 Ngan-Ching, in the province of An-Hui; Hu-Kou, in Kiang-Si; Wu-such, Lu-chi kou, and Sha-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 purchasers 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 these is immaterial. Native produce carried from an Inland Centre to a Port of Shipment, if *bona 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 Yamen 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 coast 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 stipulation, 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 Governor of Hongkong having long complained of the interference of the Canton Customs Revenue Cruisers with the junk trade of that 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 Yamen, 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 Yamen, 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 Yamen 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.

Ratifications 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 misunderstanding 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 as 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. &c., &c., as shall be necessary to them.

The expense of every kind occasioned by the diplomatic missions of France in China shall be defrayed by the French Government. The diplomatic agents whom

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 rank 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 avocations 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 *vised* 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 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 of trade. In case of the contravention of the present article the Chinese Authorities, on the representation of the Consul or Consular Agents, 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, 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 this 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 that 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 quittance, 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, which 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 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.—Transhipment 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 transhipment shall be authorised by the Superintendent of Customs. The latter may always delegate an employé of his administration to be present.

Every unauthorised transhipment, 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 accounts.

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.

Art. 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. 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 of 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 *debris* 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 ships-of-war, 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 persons 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 principal 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 about 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 may 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 $\frac{3}{10}\frac{4}{0}$. 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 Governments 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 hongs 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 as provided by Article IV., 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, if they think necessary, winter their forces in Tientsin until the indemnity shall have been paid in full.

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 Pyrmont, the Duchies Anhalt, Dessau, Koethen, and Anhalt Bernburg, the Principalities Lippe, the Principalities Schwarzburg Sondershausen and Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, Reuss the Elder Line, and Reuss the Younger Line, the Free City of Frankfort, the Grand Baillewick Meisenheim of the Landgravate Hesse, the Bailewick 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 texts, 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, and 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.

Those desirous of proceeding into the interior of the country must be provided with a passport, issued by their respective Diplomatic or Consular authorities, and countersigned by the local Chinese authorities. These passports must upon demand be exhibited.

The Chinese authorities shall be at liberty to detain merchants or travellers, subjects of any 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 salaries, 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 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. Merchandize 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 may 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 vessel belonging to one of the contracting German States having entered any of the open ports, and not yet opened 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 the 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 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 transhipment 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 transhipment.

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 be entirely 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 the Emperor 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 the Emperor 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 covenanted 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 deputes 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 CONVENTION BETWEEN GERMANY AND CHINA.

SIGNED AT PEKING, IN THE GERMAN AND CHINESE LANGUAGES, ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1880.

Translated from the German Text.

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, &c., in the name of the German Empire, and his Majesty the Emperor of China, wishing to secure the more perfect execution of the Treaty of the 2nd September, 1861, have, in conformity with Article XLI. of that Treaty, according to the terms of which the High Contracting German States are entitled, after a period of ten years, to demand a revision of the Treaty, decided to conclude a Supplementary Convention.

With this view they have appointed their Plenipotentiaries—viz., his Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, &c., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Max August Scipio von Brandt; and his Majesty the Emperor of China, the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen, the Secretary of State, &c., Shen-kui-fen; and the Secretary of State, &c., Ching Lien;

Who, after communicating their full Powers, and finding them in due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Art. I.—*Chinese Concession.*—The harbours of I-chang, in Hupei; Wuhu, in Anhui; Wenchow, in Chekiang; and Pakhoi, in Kwangtung, and the landing-places Tat'ung and Anking, in Anhui; Huk'ow, in Kiangsi; Wusueh, Luchikow, and Shah-shih, in Hukuang, having already been opened, German ships are in future also to be permitted to touch at the harbour of Woosung, in the province Kiangsu, to take in or discharge merchandise. The necessary Regulations are be drawn up by the Taoutai of Shanghai and the competent authorities.

German Concession.—In the event of special regulations for the execution of concessions which the Chinese Government may make to foreign Governments being attached to such concessions, Germany, while claiming these concessions for herself and for her subjects, will equally assent to the regulations attached to them.

Art. XL. of the Treaty of the 2nd September, 1861, is not affected by this regulation, and is hereby expressly confirmed.

Should German subjects, on the strength of this article, claim privileges, immunities, or advantages which the Chinese Government may further concede to another Power, or the subjects of such Power, they will also submit to the regulations which have been agreed upon in connection with such concession.

Art. II.—*Chinese concession.*—German ships, which have already paid tonnage dues in China, may visit all other open ports in China, as well as all ports not Chinese, without exception, without being again obliged to pay tonnage dues, within the given period of four months.

German sailing-vessels which remain in the same Chinese harbour for a longer period than fourteen days shall only pay for time over and above this period half of the tonnage dues stipulated by Treaty.

German concession.—The Chinese Government shall have the right of appointing Consuls to all towns of Germany in which the Consuls of other States are admitted, and they shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as the Consuls of the most favoured nation.

Art. III.—*Chinese concession.*—The Chinese Commissioner of Customs, and the other competent authorities, shall, after agreeing upon the necessary regulations, themselves take measures for the establishment of bonded warehouses in all the open ports of China in which they are required in the interests of foreign commerce, and where local circumstances would admit of such an arrangement being made.

German concession.—German ships, visiting the open ports of China, shall deliver a manifest containing an exact statement as to the quality and quantity of their cargoes. Mistakes which may have occurred in the manifests can be rectified in the course of twenty-four hours (Sundays and holidays excepted). False statements as to the quantity and quality of cargo are punishable by confiscation of the goods and also by a fine, to be imposed upon the captain, but not to exceed the sum of Tls. 500.

Art. IV.—*Chinese concession.*—The export duty on Chinese coal, exported by German merchants from the open ports, is reduced to 3 mace per ton. In those ports in which a lower duty on the export of coal has already been fixed upon, the lower duty remains in force.

German concession.—Any one acting as pilot for any kind of craft whatever, without being furnished with the regulation certificate, is liable to a fine not to exceed Tls. 100 for each separate case.

Regulations with a view to exercising a proper control over sailors are to be introduced with the least possible delay.

Art. V.—*Chinese concession.*—German ships in want of repairs in consequence of damages sustained within or without the port are not required to pay tonnage dues during the period necessary for the repairs, which is to be fixed by the Inspectorate of Customs.

German concession.—Ships belonging to Chinese may not make use of the German flag, nor may German ships make use of the Chinese flag.

Art. VI.—*Chinese concession.*—In the event of German ships, no longer fit for sea, being broken up in any open port of China, the material may be sold without any import duty being levied upon it. But if the materials are to be brought ashore a "Permit of discharge" must first be obtained for them from the Customs Inspectorate, in the same manner as in the case of merchandise.

German concession.—If German subjects travel into the interior for their own pleasure without being in possession of a passport issued by the Consul and stamped by the proper Chinese authority, the local authorities concerned are entitled to have them taken back to the nearest German Consulate, in other that the requisite supervision may be exercised over them. The offender is, in addition to this, liable to a fine up to 300 taels.

Art. VII.—*Chinese concession.*—Materials for German docks are free of duty. A list of articles which may be imported free of duty in conformity with this stipulation is to be drawn up and published by the Inspector-General of Customs.

German concession.—Passes issued to German subjects for conveying foreign merchandise into the interior, as well as passports for the purpose of travelling issued to German subjects, are only to remain in force for a period of thirteen Chinese months from the day on which they were issued.

Art. VIII.—The settlement of the questions relating to judicial proceedings in mixed cases, the taxation of foreign merchandise in the interior, the taxation of Chinese goods in the possession of foreign merchants in the interior, and intercourse between foreign and Chinese officials is to become the subject of special negotiations, which both Governments hereby declare themselves ready to enter upon.

Art. IX.—All the provisions of the former Treaty of the 2nd September, 1861, which have not been altered by this agreement, are hereby confirmed anew, as both parties now expressly declare.

In the case of those articles, on the other hand, which are affected by the present treaty, the new interpretation of them is to be considered as binding.

Art. X.—The present Supplementary Convention shall be ratified by their Majesties, and the ratifications exchanged at Peking, within a year from the date of its signature.

The provisions of this agreement come into force on the day of the exchange of the ratifications.

In witness whereof the plenipotentiaries of both the High Contracting Powers have signed and sealed with their seals the above agreement in four copies, in the German and Chinese texts, which have been compared and found to correspond.

Done at Peking the 31st March, 1880, corresponding to the 21st day of the second month of the sixth year Kwang Su.

(Signed) [L.S.] M. VON BRANDT.
" [L.S.] SHEN-KUE-FEN.
" [L.S.] CHING-LIEN.

SPECIAL STIPULATIONS TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION.

For the sake of greater clearness and completeness, it has seemed fitting to append a number of special stipulations to the Supplementary Convention.

The following stipulations must be observed by the subjects of both the Contracting Parties, in the same way as the stipulations of the Treaty itself. In proof whereof the plenipotentiaries of the two states have thereto set their seals and signatures:—

1.—In accordance with the newly granted privileges for the port of Woosung, in the province of Kiangsu, German ships shall be at liberty to take in and to unload there merchandise which is either intended for Shanghai or comes from Shanghai; and for this purpose the competent authorities there shall have the right of devising regulations in other to prevent frauds on the taxes and irregularities of every kind; which regulations shall be binding for the merchants of both countries. German merchants are not at liberty to construct landing-places for ships, merchants' houses, or warehouses at the said place.

2.—An experiment to ascertain whether bonded warehouses can be established in the Chinese open ports shall first be made at Shanghai. For this purpose the Customs Director at the said place, with the Customs Inspector-General, shall forthwith draw up regulations suitable to the local conditions, and then the said Customs Director and his colleagues shall proceed to the establishment of such bonded warehouse.

3.—If any goods found on board a German ship, for the discharge whereof a written permit from the Customs Office is required, are not entered in the manifest, this shall be taken as a proof of a false manifest, no matter whether a certificate of the reception of such goods on board, bearing the captain's signature, be produced or not.

4.—If a German ship, in consequence of damages received in one of the open Chinese ports, or outside thereof, needs repair, the time required for such repair shall be reckoned in addition to the term after the lapse of which tonnage-dues are to be paid. The Chinese authorities have the right to make the necessary arrangements for this purpose. But if it appears therefrom that this is only a pretext and a design to evade the legal payments to the Customs chest, the ship therein concerned shall be fined in double the amount of the tonnage-dues whereof it has tried to evade the payment.

5.—No ships of any kind which belong to Chinese subjects are allowed to make use of the German flag. If there are definite grounds for suspicion that this has, nevertheless, been done, the Chinese authority concerned is to address an official communication thereon to the German Consul, and if it should be shown, in consequence of the investigations instituted by him, that the ship was really not entitled to bear the German flag, the ship as well as the goods found therein, so far as they belong to Chinese merchants, shall be immediately delivered over to the Chinese authorities for further disposal. If it be ascertained that German subjects were aware of the circumstances, and took part in the commission of the irregularity, the whole of the goods belonging to them found in the ship are liable to confiscation, and the people themselves to punishment according to law.

In case a German ship carries the Chinese flag without authority to do so, then, if it be ascertained through the investigation made by the Chinese authorities that the ship was really not entitled to bear the Chinese flag, the ship, as well as the goods found therein, so far as they belong to German merchants, shall be immediately delivered over to the German Consul for further disposal and the punishment of the guilty. If it be shown that German owners of goods were aware of the circumstance and took part in the commission of this irregularity, all the goods belonging to them found in the ship shall incur the penalty of confiscation by the Chinese authorities. The goods belonging to Chinese may be immediately seized by the Chinese authorities.

6.—If, on the sale of the materials of a German ship which, from unseaworthiness, has been broken up in one of the open Chinese ports, an attempt be made to mix up with them goods belonging to the cargo these goods shall be liable to confiscation, and moreover to a fine equal to double the amount of the import duty which they would otherwise have had to pay.

7.—If German subjects go into the interior with foreign goods, or travel there, the passes or certificates issued to them shall only be valid for thirteen Chinese months, reckoned from the day of their issue, and after the lapse of that term must no longer be used. The expired passes and certificates must be returned to the Customs authorities in whose official district they were issued, in order to be cancelled.

N B.—If a pleasure excursion be undertaken into regions so distant that the term of a year appears insufficient, this must be noted on the pass by reason of an understanding between the Consul and the Chinese authority at the time it is issued.

If the return of the passport be omitted, no further pass shall be issued to the person concerned until it has taken place. If the pass be lost, no matter whether within the term or after its expiration, the person concerned must forthwith make a formal declaration of the fact before the nearest Chinese authority. The Chinese official applied to will then do what else may be necessary for the invalidation of the pass. If the recorded declaration prove to be untrue, then, in case the transport of goods be concerned, they will be confiscated; but if the matter relate to travelling, the traveller will be taken to the nearest Consul, and be delivered up to him for punishment.

8.—Materials for German docks only enjoy, in so far as they are actually employed for the repair of ships, the favour of duty-free importation in open ports. The Customs authority has the right to send inspectors to the dock to convince themselves on the spot as to the manner and way in which the materials are being used. If the construction of a new ship be concerned, the materials employed for this, in so far as they are specially entered in the import or export tariff, will be

reckoned at the tariff duty, and those not entered in the tariff at a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, and the merchant concerned will be bound to pay this duty subsequently.

Any one who wishes to lay out a dock is to get from the Customs Office a gratis Concession certificate, and to sign a written undertaking, the purport and wording whereof is to be settled in due form by the Customs Office concerned.

9.—Art. XXIX of the Treaty of the 2nd September, 1861, shall be applicable to the fines established by this present Supplementary Convention.

Done at Peking the 31st March, 1880, corresponding with the 21st day of the 2nd month of the 6th year Kwang Su.

(Signed)	[L.S.]	M. VON BRANDT.
,,	[L.S.]	SHEN-KUE-FEN.
,,	[L.S.]	CHING-LIEN.

THE PRINCE OF KUNG AND THE MINISTERS OF THE TSUNG-LI-YAMEN TO HERR VON BRANDT.

Kwang Su, 6th year, 2nd month, 21st day.
(Peking, March 31st, 1880).

With regard to the stipulation contained in the second Article of the Supplementary Convention concluded on occasion of the Treaty revision, that, German sailing-ships which lie for a longer time than fourteen days in a Chinese port shall only pay for the time beyond that term the moiety of the tonnage dues settled by Treaty, the Plenipotentiaries of the two contracting parties have agreed and declared that the said stipulation shall first of all be introduced by way of trial, and that in case on carrying it out practical difficulties should arise, another stipulation may be put in its place on the basis of a renewed joint discussion by both parties.

(Prince Kung and the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen).

PROTOCOL.

The undersigned, who have been expressly empowered by their Governments to make the following arrangement, have agreed that the term settled by the Plenipotentiaries of the German Empire and of China in the Supplementary Convention concluded at Peking on the 31st March this year, for the exchange of the Ratifications of the Convention, shall be prolonged till the 1st December, 1881.

The other stipulations of the Supplementary Convention of the 31st March, this year, are not affected by this alteration.

In witness whereof the undersigned have subscribed with their own hands, and affixed their seals to this Agreement, in two copies of each of the German and Chinese text, which have been compared with each other and found to correspond.

Done at Peking the 21st August, 1880, corresponding with the 16th day of the 7th month of the 6th year Kwang Su.

(Signed)	[L.S.]	M. VON BRANDT.
,	[L.S.]	CHENG-KUE-FEN.
,,	[L.S.]	CHING-LIEN.
,,	[L.S.]	WANG-NEEN-SHOU.
,,	[L.S.]	LIN-SHU.
,,	[L.S.]	CHUNG-LI.

RUSSIA.

CONVENTION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Signed, in the Russian, French, and Chinese Languages, at Peking, on the 14th November, 1880.

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 Major-General Nicholas Ignatieff:—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 Gachwan (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 Shih-lih-ngih-urh (Songahi River and Koona), 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 to the Pih-ling; and from the mouth of the Pih-ling, it shall follow the range of mountains to the Houptou'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 possessions, 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 letters of the Russian alphabet, 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.

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 Ta-pa-ha, (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-rh of the Tee-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 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 Governors of the Amoor and Tung-hae-poon (Eastern Sea-shore) provinces in communication with the Tartar General stationed in Hih-lung-keang and Kee-lin.

* In Latitude 51.49 N.

Matters in which Kiachta is concerned shall be attended to by the Commissioner 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 Governor of Kiachta shall be handed to the Commissioner 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 Commissioner of Kiachta. The despatches of the Governor 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 Governor 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 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 list 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 Governor 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 hereafter 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 Hien Fung, *i.e.*, the 2nd day of November in the Christian year 1860 [14th November, 1860, Russian style].

[L.S.] PRINCE OF KUNG.
[L.S.] NICHOLAS IGNATIEFF.

AMENDED TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Signed, in the Russian, Chinese, and French Languages, at St. Petersburg, 12th February, 1881.

Ratifications exchanged at St. Petersburg, 19th August, 1881.

Translated from the French Text.

His Majesty the Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias and His Majesty the Emperor of China, desiring to regulate some questions of frontier and trade touching the interests of the two Empires, in order to cement the relations of friendship between the two countries, have named for their plenipotentiaries, to the effect of establishing an agreement on these questions:

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias: His Secretary of State Nicholas de Giers, senator, actual privy councillor, directing the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of China, Eugène de Butzow, actual councillor of state.

And His Majesty the Emperor of China: Tseng, Marquess of Neyong, vice-president of the high court of justice, his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, furnished with special powers to sign the present Treaty in quality of ambassador extraordinary.

The above named plenipotentiaries, furnished with full powers, which have been found sufficient, have agreed upon the following stipulations:—

Art. I.—His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias consents to the re-establishment of the Chinese Government in the country of Ili, temporarily occupied since 1871, by the Russian armies. Russia remains in possession of this country, within the limits indicated by Article VII. of the present Treaty.

Art. II.—His Majesty the Emperor of China engages to decree the proper measures to shelter the inhabitants of the country of Ili, to whatever race and to whatever religion they belong, from all prosecution, in their goods or in their persons, for acts committed during or after the troubles that have taken place in that country.

A proclamation in conformity with this engagement will be addressed by the Chinese authorities, in the name of His Majesty the Emperor of China, to the population of the country of Ili, before the restoration of this country to the said authorities.

Art. III.—The inhabitants of the country of Ili will be free to remain in the places of their actual residence, as Chinese subjects, or to emigrate to Russia and to adopt Russian dependence. They will be called to pronounce themselves on this subject before the re-establishment of Chinese authority in the country of Ili, and a delay of one year, from the date of the restoration of the country to the Chinese authorities, will be accorded to those who show a desire to emigrate to Russia. The Chinese will oppose no impediment to their emigration or to the transportation of their moveable property.

Art. IV.—Russian subjects possessing land in the country of Ili will keep their rights of property, even after the re-establishment of the authority of the Chinese Government in that country.

This provision is not applicable to the inhabitants of the country of Ili who shall adopt Russian nationality upon the re-establishment of Chinese authority in this country.

Russian subjects whose lands are situated without places appropriated to Russian factories, in virtue of Article XIII. of the treaty of Kuldja of 1851, ought to discharge the same taxes and contributions as Chinese subjects.

Art. V.—The two governments will appoint commissioners to Kuldja, who will proceed to the restoration on the one part, and to the resumption on the other, of

the administration of the province of Ili, and who will be charged, in general, with the execution of the stipulations of the present Treaty relating to the re-establishment, in this country, of the authority of the Chinese Government.

The said commissioners will fulfil their commission, in conforming to the understanding which will be established as to the mode of restoration on the one part and of resumption on the other, of the administration of the country of Ili, between the Governor-General of Turkestan and the Governor-General of Shansi and Kansuh, charged by the two governments with the high direction of this affair.

The resumption of the country of Ili should be finished within a delay of three months or sooner, if it can be done, dating from the day of the arrival at Tashkend of the functionary who will be delegated by the Governor-General of Shansi and Kansuh to the Governor-General of Turkestan to notify to him the ratification and the promulgation of the present Treaty by His Majesty the Emperor of China.

Art. VI.—The government of His Majesty the Emperor of China will pay to the Russian government the sum of *nine millions of metallic roubles*, designed to cover the expenses occasioned by the occupation of the country of Ili by the Russian troops since 1871, to satisfy all the pecuniary claims arising from, up to the present day, the losses which Russian subjects have suffered in their goods pillaged on Chinese territories, and to furnish relief to the families of Russian subjects killed in the armed attacks of which they have been victims on Chinese territory.

The above mentioned sum of nine millions of metallic roubles will be paid within the term of two years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, according to the order and the conditions agreed upon between the two governments in the special Protocol annexed to the present Treaty.

Art. VII.—The western portion of the country of Ili is incorporated with Russia, in order to serve as a place of establishment for the inhabitants of this country who shall adopt the Russian dependence and who, by this action, will have had to abandon the lands which they possessed there.

The frontier between the possessions of Russia and the Chinese province of Ili will follow, starting from the mountains Bédjin-taou, the course of the river Khorgos, as far as the place where this river falls into the river Ili, and, crossing the latter, will take a direction to the south, towards the mountains Ouzoun-taou, leaving to the west the village of Koldjat. Proceeding from this point it will follow, whilst being directed to the south, the delineation fixed by the protocol signed at Tchugutchak in 1864.

Art. VIII.—A part of the frontier line, fixed by the protocol signed at Tchugutchak in 1864, at the east of the Lake Zaisan, having been found defective, the two governments will name commissioners who will modify, by a common agreement, the ancient delineation in such a manner as to remove the defects pointed out and to establish an effective separation between the Kirghiz tribes submitted to the two Empires.

To the new delineation will be given, as much as possible, an intermediate direction between the old frontier and a straight line leading from the Kouitoun hill towards the Saour hills, crossing the Tcherny-Irtysh.

Art. IX.—The commissioners will be named by the two contracting parties, to proceed to place posts of demarcation, as much on the delineation fixed by the preceding Articles VII. and VIII., as on the parts of the frontier where posts have not yet been placed. The period and the place of meeting of these commissioners shall be fixed by an understanding between the two governments.

The two governments will name equally commissioners to examine the frontier and to place posts of demarcation between the Russian province of Ferganah and the western part of the Chinese province of Kashgar. The commissioners will take for the base of their work the existing frontier.

Art. X.—The right recognized by the treaties of the Russian Government to nominate Consuls to Ili, to Tarbagatai, to Kashgar, and to Ourga is extended from the present time, to the towns of Soutcheou (Tsia-yu-kwan) and of Turfan. In the following towns: Kobdo, Uliassoutai, Khami, Urumtsi, and Goutchen, the Russian

Government will establish consulates in proportion to the development of commerce, and after an understanding with the Chinese Government.

The Consuls of Soutcheou (Tsia-yu-kwan) and of Turfan will exercise consular functions in the neighbouring districts, where the interests of Russian subjects demand their presence.

The dispositions contained in Articles V. and VI. of the Treaty concluded at Peking in 1860, and relative to the concession of land for the houses for the consulate, for cemeteries, and for pasturage, will apply equally to the towns of Soutcheou (Tsia-yu-kwan) and of Turfan. The local authorities will aid the Consuls to find provisional habitations until the time when the houses of the consulates shall be built.

The Russian Consuls in Mongolia and in the districts situated on the two slopes of the Tienshan will make use of, for their journeys and for their correspondence, the postal institutions of the government, conformably to the stipulations of Article XI. of the Treaty of Tientsin and of Article XII. of the Treaty of Peking. The Chinese authorities, to whom they will address themselves for this purpose, will lend them aid and assistance.

The town of Turfan not being a locality open to foreign trade, the right of establishing a consulate will not be invoked as a precedent to obtain a right analogous to the ports of China for the provinces of the interior and for Manchuria.

Art. XI.—Russian Consuls will communicate, for affairs of service, either with the local authorities of the town of their residence, or with the superior authorities of the circuit or of the province, according as the interests which are respectively confided to them, the importance of the affairs to be treated of, and their prompt expedition shall require it. As to the rules of etiquette to be observed at the time of their interviews and, in general, in their relations, they will be based upon the respect which the functionaries of two friendly powers reciprocally owe each other.

All the affairs which may arise on Chinese territory, on the subject of commercial or other transactions, between those under the jurisdiction of the two states, will be examined and regulated, by a common agreement, by the consuls and the Chinese authorities.

In lawsuits on commercial matters, the two parties will terminate their difference amicably, by means of arbitrators chosen by one side and the other. If agreement is not established in this way, the affair will be examined and regulated by the authorities of the two states.

Engagements contracted in writing, between Russian and Chinese subjects, relative to orders for merchandise, to the transport of it, to the location of shops, of houses, and of other places, or relating to other transactions of the same kind, may be presented for legalisation by the consulates and by the superior local administrations, who are bound to legalize the documents which are presented to them. In case of non-execution of the engagements contracted, the consul and the Chinese authorities will consult as to the measures necessary to secure the execution of these obligations.

Art. XII.—Russian subjects are authorized to carry on, as in the past, trade free of duties in Mongolia subject to China, as well in places and aimaks where there is a Chinese administration as in those where there is none.

Russian subjects will equally enjoy the right of carrying on trade free of duties, in the towns and other localities of the provinces of Ili, of Tarbagatai, of Kashgar, of Urumtsi, and others situated on the slopes north and south of the chain of the Tien-shan as far as the Great Wall. This immunity will be abrogated, when the development of the trade necessitates the establishment of a customs tariff, conformably to an understanding to be come to by the two governments.

Russian subjects can import into the above-named provinces of China, and export from them, every description of produce, of whatever origin they may be. They may make purchases and sales, whether in cash, or by way of exchange; they will have the right to make their payments in merchandise of every description.

Art. XIII.—In the places where the Russian Government will have the right to establish consulates, as well as in the town of Kalgan, Russian subjects may construct houses, shops, warehouses, and other buildings, on the lands which they will acquire by means of purchase, or which may be conceded to them by the local authorities, conformably to that which has been established for Ili and Tarbagatai, by Article XIII. of the Treaty of Kuldja of 1851.

The privileges granted to Russian subjects, in the town of Kalgan, where there will not be a consulate, constitute an exception which cannot be extended to any other locality of the interior provinces.

Art. XIV.—Russian merchants who may wish to dispatch merchandise from Russia, by land, into the interior provinces of China, can, as formerly, direct them by the towns of Kalgan and Tungchow, to the port of Tientsin, and from there, to the other ports and interior markets, and sell them in those different places.

Merchants will use this same route to export to Russia the merchandise purchased, as well in the town and ports above named, as in the interior markets.

They will equally have the right to repair, for matters of trade, to Soutcheou (Tsia-yu-kwan), the terminal point of the Russian caravans, and they will enjoy there all the rights granted to Russian trade at Tientsin.

Art. XV.—The trade by land, exercised by Russian subjects in the interior and exterior provinces of China, will be governed by the Regulations annexed to the present Treaty.

The commercial stipulations of the present Treaty, as well as the Regulations which serve as a supplement to it, can be revised after an interval of ten years has elapsed, from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty; but if, in the course of six months before the expiration of this term, neither of the contracting parties manifest a desire to proceed to the revision, the trade stipulations, as well as the Regulations, will remain in force for a new term of ten years.

Trade by sea route of Russian subjects in China will be subject to the general regulations established for foreign maritime commerce in China. If it becomes necessary to make modifications in these regulations, the two governments will establish an understanding on this subject.

Art. XVI.—If the development of Russian overland trade provokes the necessity of the establishment, for goods of export and import into China, of a Customs tariff, more in relation than the tariffs actually in force, to the necessities of that trade, the Russian and Chinese governments will proceed to an understanding on this subject, by adopting, as a base for settling the duties of entry and exit, the rate of five per cent of the value of the goods.

Until the establishment of this tariff, the export duties on some kinds of teas of inferior quality, actually imposed at the rates established for the tea of superior quality, will be diminished proportionately to their value. The settling of these duties will be proceeded with, for each kind of tea, by an understanding between the Chinese Government and the envoy of Russia to Peking, within the term of one year, at the latest, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

Art. XVII.—Some divergencies of opinion having arisen hitherto as to the application of Article X. of the treaty concluded at Peking, in 1860, it is established by these presents, that the stipulations of the above-named article, relative to the recoveries to be effected, in case of theft and the harbouring of cattle beyond the frontier, will be for the future interpreted in this sense, that at the time of the discovery of the individuals guilty of theft or the harbouring of cattle, they will be condemned to pay the real value of the cattle which they have not restored. It is understood that in case of the insolvence of the individuals guilty of theft of cattle, the indemnity to be paid cannot be placed to the charge of the local authorities.

The frontier authorities of the two States will prosecute, with all the rigour of the laws of their country, the individuals guilty of the harbouring of or theft of cattle, and should take the measures in their power for the restitution, to whom has the right, of cattle diverted or which may have passed the frontier.

The traces of cattle turned aside or which may have passed the frontier, may be indicated, not only to the guards of the frontier posts, but also to the elders of the nearest villages.

Art. XVIII.—The stipulations of the treaty concluded at Aigoun the 16th May, 1858, concerning the rights of the subjects of the two empires to navigate the Amour, the Sungari, and the Oussouri, and to carry on trade with the populations of the riverine localities, are and remain confirmed.

The two governments will proceed to the establishment of an understanding concerning the mode of application of the said stipulations.

Art. XIX.—The stipulations of the old treaties between Russia and China, not modified by the present Treaty, remain in full vigour.

Art. XX.—The present Treaty, after having been ratified by the two Emperors, will be promulgated in each empire, for the knowledge and governance of each one. The exchange of ratifications will take place at St. Petersburg, within a period of six months counting from the day of the signature of the Treaty.

Having concluded the above Articles, the plenipotentiaries of the two contracting parties have signed and sealed two copies of the present Treaty, in the Russian, Chinese, and French languages. Of the three texts, duly compared and found in agreement, the French text will be evidence for the interpretation of the present Treaty.

Done at St. Petersburg, the twelfth of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

(Signed.) [L.S.] NICOLAS DE GIERS.
" [L.S.] EUGENE BUTZOW.
" [L.S.] TSENG.

PROTOCOL.

In virtue of Article VI. of the Treaty signed to-day by the plenipotentiaries of the Russian and Chinese governments, the Chinese government will pay to the Russian government the sum of *nine millions of metallic roubles*, designed to cover the expenses of the occupation of the country of Ili by the Russian troops, and to satisfy divers pecuniary claims of Russian subjects. This sum shall be paid within a period of two years counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty.

Desiring to fix the mode of payment of the aforementioned sum the undersigned have agreed as follows:

The Chinese government will pay the equivalent of the sum of nine millions of metallic roubles in pounds sterling, say one million four hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred and sixty-four pounds sterling two shillings, to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. in London, in six equal parts, of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand six hundred and ten pounds sterling thirteen shillings eight pence each, less the customary bank charges which may be occasioned by the transfer of these payments to London.

The payments shall be scheduled at four months distance the one from the other; the first shall be made four months after the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty signed to-day, and the last two years after that exchange.

The present protocol will have the same force and value as if it had been inserted word for word in the Treaty signed to-day.

In faith of which the plenipotentiaries of the two governments have signed the present protocol and have placed their seals to it.

Done at St. Petersburg, the twelfth of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

(Signed.) [L.S.] NICOLAS DE GIERS.
" [L.S.] EUGENE BUTZOW.
[L.S.] TSENG.

REGULATIONS FOR THE LAND TRADE.

Art. I.—A trade by free exchange and free of duty (free trade) between Russian and Chinese subjects is authorised within a zone extending for fifty versts (100 li) on either side of the frontier. The supervision of this trade will rest with the two Governments, in accordance with their respective frontier regulations.

Art. II.—Russian subjects proceeding on business to Mongolia and to the districts situated on the northern and southern slopes of the Tian-shan mountains may only cross the frontier at certain points specified in the list annexed to these regulations. They must procure from the Russian authorities permits in the Russian and Chinese languages, with Mongolian and Tartar translations. The name of the owner of the goods, or that of the leader of the caravan, a specification of the goods, the number of packages, and the number of heads of cattle may be indicated in the Mongolian or Tartar languages, in the Chinese text of these permits. Merchants, on entering Chinese territory, are bound to produce their permits at the Chinese post nearest to the frontier, where, after examination, the permit is to be countersigned by the chief of the post. The Chinese authorities are entitled to arrest merchants who have crossed the frontier without a permit, and to deliver them over to the Russian authorities nearest to the frontier, or to the competent Russian Consul, for the infliction of a severe penalty. In case of the permit being lost, the owner is bound to give notice to the nearest Russian Consul, in order that a fresh one may be issued to him, and to inform the local authorities, in order to obtain a temporary certificate which will enable him to pursue his journey. Merchandise introduced into Mongolia and the districts situated on the slopes of the Tian-shan, but which have found no sale there, may be forwarded to the towns of Tientsin and Soutcheou (Tsia-yu-kwan), to be sold or to be sent farther into China. With regard to the duties on such merchandise, to the issue of permits for its carriage, and to other Customs formalities, proceedings shall be taken in accordance with the following provisions.

Art. III.—Russian merchants forwarding goods from Kiachta and the Nertchinsk country to Tientsin must send them by way of Kalgan, Dounba, and Toun-tcheou. Merchandise forwarded to Tientsin from the Russian frontier by Kobdo and Kouihoua-tcher is to follow the same route. Merchants must be provided with transport permits issued by the Russian authorities, and duly *vise* by the competent Chinese authorities, which must give, in the Chinese and Russian languages, the name of the owner of the goods, the number of packages, and a description of the goods they contain. The officials of the Chinese Custom Houses situated on the road by which merchandise is forwarded will proceed, without delay, to verify the number of the packages, and to examine the goods, which they will allow to pass onwards, after fixing a *visa* to the permit. Packages opened in the course of the Customs examinations will be closed again at the Custom-house, the number of packages opened being noted on the permit. The Customs examination is not to last more than two hours. The permits are to be presented within a term of six months at the Tientsin Custom-house to be cancelled. If the owner of the goods finds this term insufficient, he must at the proper time and place give notice to the Chinese authorities. In case of the permit being lost, the merchant must give notice to the authorities who delivered it to him to obtain a duplicate, and must, for that purpose make known the number and date of the missing permit. The nearest Custom-house on his road, after having ascertained the accuracy of the merchant's declarations, will give him a provisional certificate, accompanied by which his goods may proceed on their journey. An inaccurate declaration of the quantity of the goods, if it be proved that it was intended to conceal sales effected on the road, or to escape payment of duty, will render the merchant liable to the infliction of the penalties laid down by Art. VIII. of the present regulations.

Art. IV.—Russian merchants who may wish to sell at Kalgan any portion of the goods brought from Russia must make a declaration to that effect to the local authorities within the space of five days. Those authorities, after the merchant has

paid the whole of the entrance duties, will furnish him with a permit for the sale of the goods.

Art. V.—Goods brought by Russian merchants by land from Russia to Tientsin will pay an entrance duty equivalent to two-thirds of the rate established by the tariff. Goods brought from Russia to Sou-tcheou (Tsia-yu-kwan) will pay in that town the same duties and be subject to the same regulations as at Tientsin.

Art. VI.—If the goods left at Kalgan, having paid the entrance duties, are not sold there, their owner may send them on to Toun-tcheou, or to Tientsin, and the Customs authorities, without levying fresh duties, will repay to the merchant one-third of the entrance duty paid at Kalgan, a note to that effect being made on the permit issued by the Kalgan Custom-house. Russians merchants, after paying transit dues, *i.e.*, one-half of the duty specified in the tariff, may forward to the internal markets goods left at Kalgan which have paid the entrance dues, subject only to the general regulations established for foreign trade in China. A transport permit, which is to be produced at all the Custom-houses and barriers on the road, will be delivered for these goods. Goods not accompanied by such permit will have to pay duty at the Custom-houses they pass, and lekin at the barriers.

Art. VII.—Goods brought from Russia to Sou-tcheou (Tsia-yu-kwan) may be forwarded to the internal markets under the conditions stipulated by Art. IX. of these Regulations for goods forwarded from Tientsin destined for the internal markets.

Art. VIII.—If it be ascertained, when the Customs examination of goods brought from Russia to Tientsin takes place, that the goods specified in the permit have been withdrawn from the packages and replaced by others, or that their quantity (after deducting what has been left at Kalgan) is smaller than that indicated in the permit, the whole of the goods included in the examination will be confiscated by the Customs authorities. It is understood that packages damaged on the road, and which, consequently, have been repacked, shall not be liable to confiscation, provided always that such damage has been duly declared at the nearest Custom-house, and that a note to such effect has been made by that office after it has ascertained the untouched condition of the goods as at first sent off. Goods concerning which it is ascertained that a portion has been sold on the road will be liable to confiscation. If goods have been taken by bye-ways in order to evade their examination at the Custom-houses established on the routes indicated in Art. III., the owner will be liable to a fine equal in amount to the whole entrance duty. If a breach of the aforesaid regulations has been committed by the carriers, without the knowledge or connivance of the owner of the goods, the Customs authorities will take this circumstance into consideration in determining the amount of the fine. This provision only applies to localities through which the Russian land trade passes, and is not applicable to similar cases arising at the ports and in the interior of the provinces. When goods are confiscated the merchant is entitled to release them by paying the equivalent of their value, duly arrived at by an understanding with the Chinese authorities.

Art. IX.—On the exportation by sea from Tientsin to some other Chinese port opened to foreign trade by treaty of goods brought from Russia by land, the Tientsin Customs will levy on such goods one-third of the Tariff duty, in addition to the two-thirds already paid. No duty shall be levied on these goods in other ports. Goods sent from Tientsin or the other ports to the internal markets are subject to transit dues (*i.e.*, half of the tariff duty) according to the general provisions laid down for foreign trade.

Art. X.—Chinese goods sent from Tientsin to Russia by Russian merchants must be forwarded to Kalgan by the route indicated under Art. III. The entire export duty will be levied on these goods when they leave the country. Nevertheless, reimported goods bought at Tientsin, as well as those bought in another port and forwarded *in transitu* to Tientsin to be exported to Russia, if accompanied by a Customs receipt for the export duty, shall not pay a second time, and the half reimportation duty (coasting duty) paid at Tientsin will be repaid to the merchant if the goods upon which it has been paid are exported to Russia within a year from

the time of such payment. For the transport of goods in Russia the Russian Consul will issue a permit indicating in the Russian and Chinese languages the name of the owner of the goods, the number of packages, and the nature of the goods they contain. These permits will be *vise* by the port Customs authorities, and must accompany the goods, for production when they are examined at the Custom-houses on the road. The rules given in detail in Article III. will be observed as to the term within which the permit is to be presented to the Custom-house to be cancelled, and as to the proceedings in case of the permit being lost. Goods will follow the route indicated by Article III, and are not to be sold on the road; a breach of this rule will render the merchant liable to the penalties provided for under Article VIII. Goods will be examined at the Custom-houses on the road in accordance with the rules laid down under Article III. Chinese goods bought by Russian merchants at Sou-tcheou (Tsia-yu-kwan), or brought by them from the internal markets to be forwarded to Russia, on leaving Sou-tcheou for Russia will have to pay the duty leviable upon goods exported from Tientsin, and will be subject to the regulations established for that port.

Art. XI.—Goods bought at Toun-tcheou, on leaving that place for Russia by land, will have to pay the full export duty laid down by the tariff. Goods bought at Kalgan will pay in that town, on leaving for Russia, a duty equivalent to half the tariff rate. Goods bought by Russian merchants in the internal markets, and brought to Toun-tcheou and Kalgan to be forwarded to Russia, will moreover be subject to transit dues, according to the general rules established for foreign trade in the internal markets. The local Custom-houses of the aforesaid towns after levying the duties will give the merchant a transport permit for his goods. For goods leaving Toun-tcheou this permit will be issued by the Dounba Customs authorities, to whom application is to be made for it, accompanied by payment of the duties to which the goods are liable. This permit will mention the prohibition to sell goods on the road. The rules given in detail in Article III. relative to permits, the examination of goods, &c., will apply in like manner to goods exported from the places mentioned in this Article.

Art. XII.—Goods of foreign origin sent to Russia by land from Tientsin, Toun-tcheou, Kalgan, and Sou-tcheou (Tsia-yu-kwan) will pay no duty if the merchant produces a Customs receipt acknowledging payment of the import and transit duties on those goods. If they have only paid entrance duties the competent Custom-house will call upon the merchant for the payment of the transit dues fixed by the tariff.

Art. XIII.—Goods imported into China by Russian merchants, or exported by them, will pay Customs duties according to the general tariff for foreign trade with China, and according to the additional tariff drawn up for Russian trade in 1862.

Goods not enumerated in either of those tariffs will be subject to a 5 per cent *ad valorem* duty.

Art. XIV.—The following articles will be admitted free of export and import duty:—Gold and silver ingots, foreign coins, flour of all kinds, sago, biscuits, preserved meats and vegetables, cheese, butter, confectionery, foreign clothes, jewellery and silver plate, perfumery and soaps of all kinds, charcoal, firewood, candles of foreign manufacture, foreign tobacco and cigars, wine, beer, spirits, household stores and utensils to be used in houses and on board ship, travellers' luggage, official stationery, tapestries, cutlery, foreign medicines, glass ware and ornaments. The above-mentioned articles will pass free of duty on entering and on leaving by land; but if they are sent from the towns and ports mentioned in these regulations to the internal markets they will pay a transit duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*. Travellers' luggage, gold and silver ingots, and foreign coins will, however, not pay this duty.

Art. XV.—The exportation and importation of the following articles is prohibited, under penalty of confiscation in case of smuggling:—Gunpowder, artillery ammunition, cannon, muskets, rifles, pistols, and all fire-arms, engines and ammunition of war, salt, and opium. Russian subjects going to China may, for their personal defence, have one musket or one pistol each, of which mention will be made in the

permit they are provided with. The importation by Russian subjects of saltpetre, sulphur, and lead is allowed only under special license from the Chinese authorities, and those articles may only be sold to Chinese subjects who hold a special purchaser-permit. The exportation of rice and of Chinese copper coin is forbidden. On the other hand, the importation of rice and of all cereals may take place duty free.

Art. XVI.—The transport of goods belonging to Chinese merchants is forbidden to Russian merchants attempting to pass them off as their own property.

Art. XVII.—The Chinese authorities are entitled to take the necessary measures against smuggling.

Done at St. Petersburg, the 12th-24th February, 1881.

(Signed)	[L.S.]	NICOLAS DE GIERS.
,,	[L.S.]	EUGENE BUTZOW.
,,	[L.S.]	TSENG.

PROTOCOL.

The undersigned, Nicolas de Giers, secretary of state, actual privy councillor, directing the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Tseng, Marquess of Neyong, vice-president of the high court of justice, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotientiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, have met at the hotel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to proceed to the exchange of the acts of ratification of the Treaty between Russia and China, signed at St. Petersburg, the 12/24 February, 1881.

After perusal of the respective instruments, which have been acknowledged textually conformable to the original act, the exchange of the act ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of Russia the 4/16 August, 1881, against the act ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of China the 3/15 May, 1881, has taken place according to custom,

In faith of which the undersigned have drawn up the present procès-verbal and have affixed to it the seal of their arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, the 7th August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

(Signed)	[L.S.]	NICOLAS DE GIERS.
,,	[L.S.]	TSENG.

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 Pehtang, 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 Punishments; 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 the 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 deputed 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 Pei-ho, 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-chin*). Private individuals, in addressing superior officers, shall employ the style of petition (*pin-ching*). In no case shall any terms or style be used or suffered which shall be offensive or disrespectful to either party. And it is agreed that no present, 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 had 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, the 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 officers of the respective Governments, who shall see that full inquiry and strict justice shall be had in the premises. And the said Consuls 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. Arrests 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 objections 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 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 Fuhkien; 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 Wanghia, 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 superintendence 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 cargo, 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 on 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 Custom-house 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 facts 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 and confiscation to the Chinese Government. 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 lading 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 shroffs 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 held responsible therefor.

Art. XXIII.—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 representations 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 service, nor shall said flag be fraudulently used to enable the enemy's ships, with their cargoes, to enter 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 special 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. XXIX.—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 to 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 water 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, 1848, 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 purposes 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.]	(Signed)	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 ratifications 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 interconrse; 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 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 Agent 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 the express condition of being provided with passports written in Spanish and Chinese, issued in due form by the Consuls of Peru and vised 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 Departments 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 upon to pay higher or other duties than those required now or in future of 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 vessels, 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 coast 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 our 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'ung, and Hsion, Members of the Tsung-li Yamen.

His Majesty the King of Spain, Don Carlos Antonio de Espana, 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 His Majesty 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 *vised* by the Consul of Spain in the port of departure and will be handed over to the Chinese Consul 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 *vised* 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 to 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.

Likewise 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).

BRAZIL.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN BRAZIL AND CHINA.

SIGNED, IN THE PORTUGUESE, FRENCH, AND CHINESE LANGUAGES, AT TIENTSIN, ON THE 3RD OCTOBER, 1881.

Ratifications exchanged at Shanghai., 3rd June, 1882.

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being sincerely desirous of affirming their mutual sentiments of friendship and concord and of establishing relations of reciprocal utility between the two countries, have resolved to conclude a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, and have for that purpose named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, Senhor Eduardo Callado, gentleman of the Imperial Household, Knight of the Order of the Rose and of the Imperial Turkish Order of the Medjidie, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special Mission to China.

His Majesty the Emperor of China, Li, Minister Plenipotentiary, Imperial Commissioner, Grand Preceptor to the Heir Presumptive, First Grand Secretary of State, President of the Board of War, Governor-General of the province of Chihli, and Earl Sou-yi of the first rank, with the hereditary degree of Ki-tou-yi:

Who, after having exchanged their plenary powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Empire of Brazil and the Empire of China, as well as between their respective subjects. These can repair freely to the respective States of the High Contracting Parties and reside there. They shall obtain there full and complete protection for their persons, their families, and their property, and shall enjoy all the rights, advantages, and privileges accorded to the subjects of the most favoured nation.

Art. II.—In order to facilitate the amicable relations between the two States, His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil can, if he thinks fit, appoint a diplomatic agent to the Court of Peking, and his Majesty the Emperor of China can equally, if he thinks fit, appoint a diplomatic agent to the Court of Rio de Janeiro.

The diplomatic agents of each of the High Contracting Parties can, with their families and the members of their suite, reside permanently in the capital of the other, or repair there temporarily, according to the desire of the respective Governments.

The diplomatic agents of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in their respective residences, all the prerogatives, exemptions, immunities, and privileges accorded to the agents of the same category of the most favoured nation.

Art. III.—Each of the High Contracting Parties can nominate, in the ports and towns of the other open to trade, where its interests require, a Consul-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents.

These shall not enter upon their functions before receiving the exequatur of the Government of the country where they are to reside. This exequatur shall be given gratuitously.

Merchants shall not be appointed to exercise Consular functions. Consuls should be true functionaries, and they shall be prohibited from trading.

In the ports and cities where a Consul has not been appointed, a foreign Consul may fulfil the functions, provided that he is not a trader. The local authorities, in the absence of a Consul, shall provide the means of securing to the subjects of the two States the benefits of the present Treaty.

The Consuls of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy all the attributes, exemptions, immunities, and privileges conceded to the Consuls of the most favoured nation in each of the two States.

The Consuls shall not uphold the pretensions of their nationals should they be vexatious or offensive to the authorities and the inhabitants of the locality.

If a Consul conducts himself in a manner offensive to the laws of the country in which he resides, the exequatur may be withdrawn from him, according to the general custom.

Art. IV.—Brazilian subjects shall be permitted to go into the interior of China and to travel there, provided that they are furnished with a passport, issued, at the request of the Consul, by the Customs Taotai. This passport, written in the two languages, Portuguese and Chinese, must be exhibited upon the demand of the local authorities, and shall be given up on return. No obstacle shall be raised to the hire by the travellers of men, carriages, boats, &c., necessary for the transport of their baggage.

If the traveller be found not to have a regular passport, or if he commits an illegal act, he shall be delivered up to the nearest Consul to be dealt with. The local authorities can, in this case, only arrest the traveller, and shall not insult him nor subject him to ill usage.

Brazilian subjects may go on excursions in the neighbourhood of the open ports, without being furnished with passports, to a distance of a hundred *li*, and for a time not exceeding five days.

The above stipulations are not applicable to the crews of ships, who shall be subjected, when on shore, to the regulations established by the Consuls and the local authorities.

Chinese subjects shall have the liberty of travelling in the whole of the territory of Brazil, as long as they conduct themselves peaceably and do not contravene the laws and regulations of the country.

Art. V.—Brazilian subjects may travel with their merchandise and trade in all the ports and places in China where subjects of other nations are permitted to trade.

Chinese subjects may equally travel and trade in all localities of Brazil, on equal terms with subjects of all other nations.

It is understood that in the event of one of the High Contracting Parties granting, hereafter, with its free consent, to any other nation, advantages submitted to special conditions, the other Contracting Party may only profit by those advantages by acceding to the conditions inherent thereto, or to equivalent ones, mutually agreed upon.

Art. VI.—The subjects and merchant ships of either of the High Contracting Parties, in the open ports of the other, shall be subjected to the commercial regulations actually in force for all the other nations, or which may be established in future.

The subjects of the Contracting States shall not pay higher import and export duties than those payable by subjects of the most favoured nation.

Art. VII.—The ships of war of the Contracting States shall be admitted into the ports of the other where it is or shall be permitted to the ships of war of all other nations to repair, and they shall be treated there like those of the most favoured nation.

They shall enjoy every facility for the purchase of provisions, coal, &c., as well as for the supply of fresh water, and for the repairs of which they may have need.

Ships of war shall be absolutely exempt from payment of duties either on entering or leaving port.

The commanders of Brazilian vessels of war in China and the local authorities shall treat each other on the footing of equality.

Art. VIII.—Merchant ships of each of the two nations may frequent the ports of the other open to trade or which may be hereafter opened, and transport mer-

chandise to them. They shall be treated in all respects like those of all other nations.

Ships of one of the High Contracting Parties, having had accidents at sea, near the coasts of the other, and being obliged to seek a refuge in some port, are to receive from the local authorities all the assistance which it may be in their power to render them.

Merchandise saved shall not be subject to any duty unless offered for sale.

These ships shall be treated on equal terms with those of other nations which may be in similar circumstances.

Art. IX.—Brazilians, in China, who may have cause of complaint against Chinese, should lay their grievance before the Brazilian Consul, who shall inquire into the merits of the case and exert himself to arrive at an amicable solution.

In like manner if a Chinese have reason to complain of a Brazilian, in China, the Brazilian Consul shall listen to his complaint and endeavour to come to an amicable solution. If the Consul cannot reconcile them, the case shall be judged, in all equity, only by the authority to which the accused is subject, without considering whether the accuser is Brazilian or Chinese.

Art. X.—Brazilian subjects, in China, who commit any crime against Chinese subjects shall be arrested by the consular authorities of Brazil and punished conformably to the laws of Brazil, by the authority entrusted with the execution of the laws.

Chinese subjects guilty of a criminal act towards Brazilian subjects in China, shall be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities, conformably to Chinese laws.

In general, every action, civil or criminal, between subjects of the two States, in China, can only be judged conformably to the laws and by the authorities of the nation of the defendant or accused.

The High Contracting Parties shall not be bound to reimburse the sums stolen or sums due by a subject of one of either State to a subject of the other. In case of theft, proceedings shall be in conformity with the laws of the country to which the culprit belongs, and in the case of debt, the authorities of the country of the debtor shall do all in their power in order that the debtor shall satisfy his engagements.

If Chinese subjects, in China, principals or accomplices in any crime, take refuge in the residences, warehouses, or merchant ships of Brazilian subjects, the Chinese authority shall report the fact to the Brazilian Consular authority and the two authorities shall depute agents to effect the arrest of the criminals, who must not be protected or concealed.

Art. XI.—All questions of right, whether of person or of property, which may arise between Brazilian subjects in China shall be subject to the sole jurisdiction of the Brazilian authorities. Actions between Brazilian subjects and foreigners in China shall be subject to the authorities only of their countries.

If any Chinese be involved in law suits, action shall be taken conformably to the two preceding articles.

If in future the Chinese Government shall deem it fit to establish, in accord with foreign Powers, a Code to regulate the matter of jurisdiction over foreign subjects in China, Brazil shall also take part in the accord.

Art. XII.—In the case of persons, whatever be their condition, from on board of the ships of one of the High Contracting Parties, in an open port of the other, going on shore, and causing disturbance there, they shall be punished conformably to the usage followed, in such cases, in each of the two countries.

As regards actions arising from collisions between vessels of the two countries, in the waters of China, such actions shall be heard by the authorities of the defendant, conformably to the regulations about collision in force in all countries.

If the complainant will not conform to the sentence, the authorities upon whom he is dependent may apply officially to the authorities to whom the defendant is subject in order that they may re-hear the suit and pronounce definitively, in all equity.

Art. XIII.—Chinese subjects in Brazil shall have free access to the courts of justice of the country for the defence of their just rights.

They shall enjoy, in this respect, the same rights and privileges as the Brazilians and the subjects of the most favoured nation.

Art. XIV.—The High Contracting Parties agree to prohibit to the subjects of each of them the importation of opium into the ports of the other open to trade, and the transport of opium from port to port, whether for their own account or for the account of subjects or citizens of any other nation, as well in ships belonging to subjects of the High Contracting Parties as in ships belonging to subjects or citizens of a third nation.

The High Contracting Parties further agree to prohibit to their respective subjects the opium trade in the ports of the other open to trade.

The clause of the most favoured nation cannot be invoked against the provisions of this article.

Art. XV.—This Treaty has been drawn up in three languages, Portuguese, Chinese, and French. Four copies have been prepared in each of these languages; the versions have been compared and found to correspond in all points, and free from errors.

The Portuguese text shall be authoritative in Brazil, and the Chinese in China. In case of divergence in the interpretation, the French text shall decide.

Art. XVI.—If in future the High Contracting Parties desire to make any modifications in this Treaty, they shall have the liberty, after the lapse of ten years to date from the exchange of the ratifications, to open negotiations with this object.

The official notification of the modifications which either of the High Contracting Parties may intend to propose shall always be made six months in advance.

If no such modification be made, the Treaty shall remain in force.

Art. XVII.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil and by His Majesty the Emperor of China.

The exchange of ratifications shall be made, within the shortest possible time, at Shanghai or at Tientsin; after which the Treaty shall be printed and published in order that the functionaries and subjects of the two Empires may have full knowledge of it and submit themselves to it.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Tientsin this third day of the month of October, in the year of Grace one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, corresponding to the eleventh day of the eighth month of the seventh year of Kwang-su.

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 provisions 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 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.

TREATIES WITH COREA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND COREA.

SIGNED, IN THE ENGLISH AND CHINESE LANGUAGES, AT HANYANG (SEOUL) ON THE 26TH NOVEMBER, 1883.

Ratifications exchanged at Hanyang on the 28th April, 1884.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the King of Corea, being sincerely desirous of establishing permanent relations of Friendship and Commerce between their respective dominions, 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 the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Sir Harry Smith Parkes, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of The Bath, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of China;

His Majesty the King of Corea, Min Yong-mok, President of His Majesty's Foreign Office, a Dignitary of the First Rank, Senior Vice-President of the Council of State, Member of His Majesty's Privy Council, and Junior Guardian of the Crown Prince;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, her heirs and successors, and His Majesty the King of Corea, his heirs and successors, and between their respective dominions and subjects, who shall enjoy full security and protection for their persons and property within the dominions of the other.

2.—In case of differences arising between one of the High Contracting Parties and a third Power, the other High Contracting Party, if requested to do so, shall exert its good offices to bring about an amicable arrangement.

Art. II.—The High Contracting Parties may each appoint a Diplomatic Representative to reside permanently or temporarily at the capital of the other, and may appoint a Consul-General, Consuls, or Vice-Consuls, to reside at any or all of the ports or places of the other which are open to foreign commerce. The Diplomatic Representatives and Consular functionaries of both countries shall freely enjoy the same facilities for communication, personally or in writing, with the Authorities of the country where they respectively reside, together with all other privileges and immunities, as are enjoyed by Diplomatic or Consular functionaries in other countries.

2.—The Diplomatic Representative and the Consular functionaries of each Power and the members of their official establishments shall have the right to travel freely in any part of the dominions of the other, and the Corean Authorities shall furnish passports to such British officers travelling in Corea, and shall provide such escort for their protection as may be necessary.

3.—The Consular officers of both countries shall exercise their functions on receipt of due authorisation from the Sovereign or Government of the country in which they respectively reside, and shall not be permitted to engage in trade.

Art. III.—Jurisdiction over the persons and property of British subjects in Corea shall be vested exclusively in the duly authorised British Judicial Authorities, who shall hear and determine all cases brought against British subjects by any British or other foreign subject or citizen without the intervention of the Corean Authorities.

2.—If the Corean Authorities or a Corean subject make any charge or complaint against a British subject in Corea, the case shall be heard and decided by the British Judicial Authorities.

3.—If the British Authorities or a British subject make any charge or complaint against a Corean subject in Corea, the case shall be heard and decided by the Corean Authorities.

4.—A British subject who commits any offence in Corea shall be tried and punished by the British Judicial Authorities according to the laws of Great Britain.

5.—A Corean subject who commits in Corea any offence against a British subject shall be tried and punished by the Corean Authorities according to the laws of Corea.

6.—Any complaint against a British subject involving a penalty or confiscation by reason of any breach either of this Treaty or of any Regulation annexed thereto, or of any Regulation that may hereafter be made in virtue of its provisions, shall be brought before the British Judicial Authorities for decision, and any penalty imposed, and all property confiscated in such cases, shall belong to the Corean Government.

7.—British goods, when seized by the Corean Authorities at an open port, shall be put under the seals of the Corean and the British Consular Authorities, and shall be detained by the former until the British Judicial Authorities shall have given their decision. If this decision is in favour of the owner of the goods, they shall be immediately placed at the Consul's disposal. But the owner shall be allowed to receive them at once on depositing their value with the Corean Authorities pending the decision of the British Judicial Authorities.

8.—In all cases, whether civil or criminal, tried either in Corean or British Courts in Corea, a properly authorised official of the nationality of the plaintiff or prosecutor shall be allowed to attend the hearing, and shall be treated with the courtesy due to his position. He shall be allowed, whenever he thinks it necessary, to call, examine, and cross-examine witnesses, and to protest against the proceedings or decision.

9.—If a Corean subject who is charged with an offence against the laws of his country takes refuge on premises occupied by a British subject, or on board a British merchant vessel, the British Consular Authorities, on receiving an application from the Corean Authorities shall take steps to have such person arrested and handed over to the latter for trial. But, without the consent of the proper British Consular Authority, no Corean officer shall enter the premises of any British subject without his consent, or go on board any British ship without the consent of the officer in charge.

10.—On the demand of any competent British Consular Authority, the Corean Authorities shall arrest and deliver to the former any British subject charged with a criminal offence, and any deserter from a British ship of war or merchant vessel.

Art. IV.—The ports of Chemulpo (Jenchuan), Wonsan (Gensan), and Pusan (Fusan), or, if the latter port should not be approved, then such other port as may be selected in its neighbourhood, together with the city of Hanyang and the town of Yanghwa Chin, or such other place in that neighbourhood as may be deemed desirable, shall, from the day on which this Treaty comes into operation, be opened to British commerce.

2.—At the above-named places British subjects shall have the right to rent or to purchase land or houses, and to erect dwellings, warehouses, and factories. They shall be allowed the free exercise of their religion. All arrangements for the selection, determination of the limits, and laying out of the sites of the Foreign Settlements,

and for the sale of land at the various ports and places in Corea open to foreign trade, shall be made by the Corean Authorities in conjunction with the competent Foreign Authorities.

3.—These sites shall be purchased from the owners and prepared for occupation by the Corean Government, and the expense thus incurred shall be a first charge on the proceeds of the sale of the land. The yearly rental agreed upon by the Corean Authorities in conjunction with the Foreign Authorities shall be paid to the former, who shall retain a fixed amount thereof as a fair equivalent for the land tax, and the remainder, together with any balance left from the proceeds of land sales, shall belong to a Municipal fund to be administered by a Council, the constitution of which shall be determined hereafter by the Corean Authorities in conjunction with the competent Foreign Authorities.

4.—British subjects may rent or purchase land or houses beyond the limits of the foreign settlements, and within a distance of ten Corean *li* from the same. But all land so occupied shall be subject to such conditions as to the observance of Corean local regulations and payment of land tax as the Corean Authorities may see fit to impose.

5.—The Corean Authorities will set apart, free of cost, at each of the places open to trade, a suitable piece of ground as a foreign cemetery, upon which no rent, land tax, or other charges shall be payable, and the management of which shall be left to the Municipal Council above mentioned.

6.—British subjects shall be allowed to go where they please without passports within a distance of one hundred Corean *li* from any of the ports and places open to trade, or within such limits as may be agreed upon between the competent authorities of both countries. British subjects are also authorised to travel in Corea for pleasure or for purposes of trade, to transport and sell goods of all kinds, except books and other printed matter disapproved of by the Corean Government, and to purchase native produce in all parts of the country under passports which will be issued by their Consuls and countersigned or sealed by the Corean local authorities. These passports, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the districts passed through. If the passport be not irregular, the bearer will be allowed to proceed, and he shall be at liberty to procure such means of transport as he may require. Any British subject travelling beyond the limits above named without a passport, or committing when in the interior any offence, shall be arrested and handed over to the nearest British Consul for punishment. Travelling without a passport beyond the said limits will render the offender liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Mexican dollars, with or without imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

7.—British subjects in Corea shall be amenable to such municipal, police, and other regulations for the maintenance of peace, order, and good government as may be agreed upon by the competent authorities of the two countries.

Art. V.—At each of the ports or places open to Foreign trade, British subjects shall be at full liberty to import from any Foreign ports or from any Corean open port, to sell to or to buy from any Corean subjects or others, and to export to any Foreign or Corean open port, all kinds of merchandise not prohibited by this Treaty, on paying the duties of the Tariff annexed thereto. They may freely transact their business with Corean subjects or others without the intervention of Corean officials or other persons, and they may freely engage in any industrial occupation.

2.—The owners or consignees of all goods imported from any Foreign port upon which the duty of the aforesaid Tariff shall have been paid shall be entitled, on re-exporting the same to any foreign port at any time within thirteen Corean months from the date of importation, to receive a drawback certificate for the amount of such import duty, provided that the original packages containing such goods remain intact. These drawback certificates shall either be redeemed by the Corean Customs on demand, or they shall be received in payment of duty at any Corean open port.

3.—The duty paid on Corean goods, when carried from one Corean open port to another, shall be refunded at the port of shipment on production of a Customs

certificate shewing that the goods have arrived at the port of destination, or on satisfactory proof being produced of the loss of the goods by shipwreck.

4.—All goods imported into Corea by British subjects, and on which the duty of the Tariff annexed to this Treaty shall have been paid, may be conveyed to any Corean open port free of duty, and, when transported into the interior, shall not be subject to any additional tax, excise or transit duty whatsoever in any part of the country. In like manner, full freedom shall be allowed for the transport to the open ports of all Corean commodities intended for exportation, and such commodities shall not, either at the place of production, or when being conveyed from any part of Corea to any of the open ports, be subject to the payment of any tax, excise or transit duty whatsoever.

5.—The Corean Government may charter British merchant vessels for the conveyance of goods or passengers to unopened ports in Corea, and Corean subjects shall have the same right, subject to the approval of their own authorities.

6.—Whenever the Government of Corea shall have reason to apprehend a scarcity of food within the kingdom, His Majesty the King of Corea may, by Decree, temporarily prohibit the export of grain to foreign countries from any or all of the Corean open ports, and such prohibition shall become binding on British subjects in Corea on the expiration of one month from the date on which it shall have been officially communicated by the Corean Authorities to the British Consul at the port concerned, but shall not remain longer in force than is absolutely necessary.

7.—All British ships shall pay tonnage dues at the rate of thirty cents (Mexican) per register ton. One such payment will entitle a vessel to visit any or all of the open ports in Corea during a period of four months without further charge. All tonnage dues shall be appropriated for the purposes of erecting lighthouses and beacons, and placing buoys on the Corean coast, more especially at the approaches to the open ports, and in deepening or otherwise improving the anchorages. No tonnage dues shall be charged on boats employed at the open ports in landing or shipping cargo.

8.—In order to carry into effect and secure the observance of the provisions of this Treaty, it is hereby agreed that the Tariff and Trade Regulations hereto annexed shall come into operation simultaneously with this Treaty. The competent authorities of the two countries may, from time to time, revise the said Regulations with a view to the insertion therein, by mutual consent, of such modifications or additions as experience shall prove to be expedient.

Art. VI.—Any British subject who smuggles, or attempts to smuggle, goods into any Corean port or place not open to foreign trade shall forfeit twice the value of such goods, and the goods shall be confiscated. The Corean local authorities may seize such goods, and may arrest any British subject concerned in such smuggling or attempt to smuggle. They shall immediately forward any person so arrested to the nearest British Consul for trial by the proper British judicial authority, and may detain such goods until the case shall have been finally adjudicated.

Art. VII.—If a British ship be wrecked or stranded on the coast of Corea, the local authorities shall immediately take such steps to protect the ship and her cargo from plunder, and all the persons belonging to her from ill-treatment, and to render such other assistance as may be required. They shall at once inform the nearest British Consul of the occurrence, and shall furnish the shipwrecked persons, if necessary, with means of conveyance to the nearest open port.

2.—All expenses incurred by the Government of Corea for the rescue, clothing, maintenance, and travelling of shipwrecked British subjects, for the recovery of the bodies of the drowned, for the medical treatment of the sick and injured, and for the burial of the dead, shall be repaid by the British Government to that of Corea.

3.—The British Government shall not be responsible for the repayment of the expenses incurred in the recovery or preservation of a wrecked vessel, or the property belonging to her. All such expenses shall be a charge upon the property saved, and shall be paid by the parties interested therein upon receiving delivery of the same.

4.—No charge shall be made by the Government of Corea for the expenses of the Government officers, local functionaries, or police who shall proceed to the wreck, for the travelling expenses of officers escorting the shipwrecked men, nor for the expenses of official correspondence. Such expenses shall be borne by the Corean Government.

5.—Any British merchant ship compelled by stress of weather or by want of fuel or provisions to enter an unopened port in Corea shall be allowed to execute repairs, and to obtain necessary supplies. All such expenses shall be defrayed by the master of the vessel.

Art. VIII.—The ships of war of each country shall be at liberty to visit all the ports of the other. They shall enjoy every facility for procuring supplies of all kinds or for making repairs, and shall not be subject to trade or harbour regulations, nor be liable to the payment of duties or port charges of any kind.

2.—When British ships of war visit unopened ports in Corea, the officers and men may land, but shall not proceed into the interior unless they are provided with passports.

3.—Supplies of all kinds for the use of the British Navy may be landed at the open ports of Corea, and stored in the custody of a British officer, without the payment of any duty. But if any such supplies are sold, the purchaser shall pay the proper duty to the Corean Authorities.

4.—The Corean Government will afford all the facilities in their power to ships belonging to the British Government which may be engaged in making surveys in Corean waters.

Art. IX.—The British Authorities and British subjects in Corea shall be allowed to employ Corean subjects as teachers, interpreters, servants, or in any other lawful capacity, without any restriction on the part of the Corean Authorities; and, in like manner, no restrictions shall be placed upon the employment of British subjects by Corean Authorities and subjects in any lawful capacity.

2.—Subjects of either nationality who may proceed to the country of the other to study its language, literature, laws, arts, or industries, or for the purpose of scientific research, shall be afforded every reasonable facility for doing so.

Art. X.—It is hereby stipulated that the Government, public officers, and subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall, from the day on which this Treaty comes into operation, participate in all privileges, immunities, and advantages, especially in relation to import or export duties on goods and manufactures, which shall then have been granted or may thereafter be granted by His Majesty the King of Corea to the Government, public officers, or subjects of any other power.

Art. XI.—Ten years from the date on which this Treaty shall come into operation, either of the High Contracting Parties may, on giving one year's previous notice to the other, demand a revision of the Treaty or of the Tariff annexed thereto, with a view to the insertion therein, by mutual consent, of such modifications as experience shall prove to be desirable.

Art. XII.—This Treaty is drawn up in the English and Chinese languages, both of which versions have the same meaning, but it is hereby agreed that any difference which may arise as to interpretation shall be determined by reference to the English text.

2.—For the present all official communications addressed by the British Authorities to those of Corea shall be accompanied by a translation into Chinese.

Art. XIII.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and by His Majesty the King of Corea, under their hands and seals; the ratifications shall be exchanged at Hanyang (Söul) as soon as possible, or at latest within one year from the date of signature, and the Treaty, which shall be published by both Governments, shall come into operation on the day on which the ratifications are exchanged.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries above named have signed the present Treaty, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in triplicate at Hanyang, this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, corresponding to the twenty-seventh day of the tenth month of the four hundred and ninety-second year of the Corean era, being the ninth year of the Chinese reign Kuang Hsu.

[L.S.] HARRY S. PARKES.
[L.S.] MIN YONG-MOK.

REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH BRITISH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN COREA.

I.—*Entrance and Clearance of Vessels.*

1.—Within forty-eight hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) after the arrival of a British ship in a Corean port, the master shall deliver to the Corean Customs authorities the receipt of the British Consul showing that he has deposited the ship's papers at the British Consulate, and he shall then make an entry of his ship by handing in a written paper stating the name of the ship, of the port from which she comes, of her master, the number, and, if required, the names of her passengers, her tonnage, and the number of her crew, which paper shall be certified by the master 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 the bills of lading, with the names of the persons to whom they are consigned. The master shall certify that this description is correct, and shall sign his name to the same. When a vessel has been duly entered, the Customs authorities will issue a permit to open hatches, which shall be exhibited to the Customs officer on board. Breaking bulk without having obtained such permission will render the master liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Mexican dollars.

2.—If any error is discovered in the manifest, it may be corrected within twenty-four hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) of its being handed in, without the payment of any fee, but for any alteration or post entry to the manifest made after that time a fee of five Mexican dollars shall be paid.

3.—Any master who shall neglect to enter his vessel at the Corean Custom-house within the time fixed by this Regulation shall pay a penalty not exceeding fifty Mexican dollars for every twenty-four hours that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

4.—Any British vessel which remains in port for less than forty-eight hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) and does not open her hatches, also any vessel driven into port by stress of weather, or only in want of supplies, shall not be required to enter or to pay tonnage dues so long as such vessel does not engage in trade.

5.—When the master of a vessel wishes to clear, he shall hand in to the Customs authorities an export manifest containing similar particulars to those given in the import manifest. The Customs authorities will then issue a clearance certificate and return the Consul's receipt for the ship's papers. These documents must be handed into the Consulate before the ship's papers are returned to the master.

6.—Should any ship leave the port without clearing outwards in the manner above prescribed, the master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Mexican dollars.

7.—British steamers may enter and clear on the same day, and they shall not be required to hand in a manifest except for such goods as are to be landed or transhipped at the port of entry.

II.—*Landing and Shipping Cargo, and Payment of Duties.*

1.—The importer of any goods who desires to land them shall make and sign an application to that effect at the Custom-house, stating his own name, the name of the ship in which the goods have been imported, the marks, numbers, and contents of the packages and their values, and declaring that this statement is correct. The Customs authorities may demand the production of the invoice of each consignment of mer-

chandise. If it is not produced, or if its absence is not satisfactorily accounted for, the owner shall be allowed to land his goods on payment of double the Tariff duty, but the surplus duty so levied shall be refunded on the production of the invoice.

2.—All goods so entered may be examined by the Customs officers at the places appointed for the purpose. Such examination shall be made without delay or injury to the merchandize, and the packages shall be at once restored by the Customs authorities to their original condition, in so far as may be practicable.

3.—Should the Customs authorities consider the value of any goods paying an *ad valorem* duty as declared by the importer or exporter insufficient, they shall call upon him to pay duty on the value determined by an appraisement to be made by the Customs appraiser. But should the importer or exporter be dissatisfied with that appraisement, he shall within twenty-four hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) state his reasons for such dissatisfaction to the Commissioner of Customs, and shall appoint an appraiser of his own to make a re-appraisement. He shall then declare the value of the goods as determined by such re-appraisement. The Commissioner of Customs will thereupon, at his option, either assess the duty on the value determined by this re-appraisement, or will purchase the goods from the importer or exporter at the price thus determined, with the addition of five per cent. In the latter case the purchase money shall be paid to the importer or exporter within five days from the date on which he has declared the value determined by his own appraiser.

4.—Upon all goods damaged on the voyage of importation a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, proportionate to their deterioration. If any disputes arise as to the amount of such reduction, they shall be settled in the manner pointed out in the preceding clause.

5.—All goods intended to be exported shall be entered at the Corean Custom-house before they are shipped. The application to ship shall be made in writing, and shall state the name of the vessel by which the goods are to be exported, the marks and number of the packages, and the quantity, description, and value of the contents. The exporter shall certify in writing that the application gives a true account of all the goods contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto.

6.—No goods shall be landed or shipped at other places than those fixed by the Corean Customs authorities, or between the hours of sunset and sunrise, or on Sundays or holidays, without the special permission of the Customs authorities, who will be entitled to reasonable fees for the extra duty thus performed.

7.—Claims by importers or exportors for duties paid in excess, or by the Customs authorities for duties which have not been fully paid, shall be entertained only when made within thirty days from the date of payment.

8.—No entry will be required in the case of provisions for the use of British ships, their crews and passengers, nor for the baggage of the latter which may be landed or shipped at any time after examination by the Customs officers.

9.—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 Corean Authorities, and all just charges for storage, labour, and supervision shall be paid by the master. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the duties of the Tariff shall be paid on the portion so disposed of.

10.—Any person desiring to tranship cargo shall obtain a permit from the Customs authorities before doing so.

III.—*Protection of the Revenue.*

1.—The Customs authorities shall have the right to place Customs officers on board any British merchant vessel in their ports. All such Customs officers shall have access to all parts of the ship in which cargo is stowed. They shall be treated with civility, and such reasonable accommodation shall be allotted to them as the ship affords.

2.—The hatches and all other places of entrance into that part of the ship where cargo is stowed may be secured by the Corean Customs officers between the hours of sunset and sunrise, and on Sundays and holidays, by affixing seals, locks, or other

fastenings, and if any person shall, without due permission, wilfully open any entrance that has been so secured, or break any seal, lock, or other fastening that has been affixed by the Corean Customs officers, not only the person so offending, but the master of the ship also, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Mexican dollars.

3.—Any British subject who ships, or attempts to ship, or discharges, or attempts to discharge, goods which have not been duly entered at the Custom-house in the manner above provided, or packages containing goods different from those described in the import or export permit application, or prohibited goods, shall forfeit twice the value of such goods, and the goods shall be confiscated.

4.—Any person signing a false declaration or certificate with the intent to defraud the revenue of Corea shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Mexican dollars.

5.—Any violation of any provision of these Regulations, to which no penalty is specially attached herein, may be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred Mexican dollars.

Note.—All documents required by these Regulations, and all other communications addressed to the Corean Customs authorities, may be written in the English language.

[L.S.] HARRY S. PARKES.

[L.S.] MIN YONG-MOK.

PROTOCOL.

The above-named Plenipotentiaries hereby make and append to this Treaty the following three Declarations:—

I.—With reference to Article III of this Treaty, it is hereby declared that the right of extra-territorial jurisdiction over British subjects in Corea granted by this Treaty shall be relinquished when, in the judgment of the British Government, the laws and legal procedure of Corea shall have been so far modified and reformed as to remove the objections which now exist to British subjects being placed under Corean jurisdiction, and Corean Judges shall have attained similar legal qualifications and a similar independent position to those of British Judges.

II.—With reference to Article IV of this Treaty, it is hereby declared that if the Chinese Government shall hereafter surrender the right of opening commercial establishments in the city of Hanyang, which was granted last year to Chinese subjects, the same right shall not be claimed for British subjects, provided that it be not granted by the Corean Government to the subjects of any other Power.

III.—It is hereby declared that the provisions of this Treaty shall apply to all British Colonies, unless any exception shall be notified by Her Majesty's Government to that of Corea within one year from the date on which the Ratifications of this Treaty shall be exchanged.

And it is hereby further stipulated that this Protocol shall be laid before the High Contracting Parties simultaneously with this Treaty, and that the ratification of this Treaty shall include the confirmation of the above three declarations, for which, therefore, no separate act of ratification will be required.

In faith of which the above-named Plenipotentiaries have this day signed this Protocol, and have thereto affixed their sea'ls.

Done at Hanyang this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, corresponding to the twenty-seventh day of the tenth month of the four hundred and ninety-second year of the Corean era, being the ninth year of the Chinese reign Kuang Hsu.

[L.S.] HARKY S. PARKES.

[L.S.] MIN YONG-MOK.

IMPORTS.

No.	Article.	*Ad valorem* Rate of Duty. Per cent.
1	Agricultural implements	Free
2	Alum	5
3	Amber	20
4	Anchors and chains	5
5	Arms, ammunition, fire-arms, fowling-pieces, or sidearms, imported under special permit of the Corean Government for sporting purposes or for self-defence ...	20
6	Artificial flowers	20
7	Bamboo, split or not	5
8	Bark for tanning	5
9	Beans, peas, and pulse, all kinds...	5
10	Beer, porter, and cider	10
11	Beverages, such as lemonade, ginger beer, soda and mineral waters	7½
12	Birds' nests	20
13	Blankets and rugs	7½
14	Bones	5
15	Books, maps and, charts...	Free
16	Bricks and tiles	5
17	Bullion, being gold or silver refined	Free
18	Buttons, buckles, hooks and eyes, &c	7½
19	Camphor, crude	5
20	,, refined	10
21	Candles	7½
22	Canvas	7½
23	Carmine	10
24	Carpets of jute, hemp, or felt, patent tapestry	7½
25	Carpets, superior quality, as Brussels, Kidderminster, and other kinds not enumerated	10
26	Carpets velvet	20
27	Carriages	20
28	Cement, as Portland and other kinds...	7½
29	Charcoal	7½
30	Chemicals, all kinds	7½
31	Clocks and parts thereof...	10
32	Clothing and wearing apparel, all kinds, hats, boots and shoes, &c.	7½
33	Clothing and wearing made wholly of silk	10
34	Coal and coke	5
35	Cochineal	20
36	Cocoons	7½
37	Coins, gold and silver...	Free
38	Confectionaries and sweetmeats, all kinds	10
39	Coral, manufactured or not	20
40	Cordage and rope, all kinds and sizes	7½
41	Cotton, raw	5
42	Cotton manufactures, all kinds...	7½
43	Cotton and woollen mixtures, all kinds...	7½
44	Cotton and silk mixtures, all kinds...	7½
45	Cutlery, all kinds...	7½
46	Drugs, all kinds	5
47	Dyes, colours, and paints, paint oils, and materials used for mixing paints	7½
48	Earthenware...	7½
49	Embroideries in gold, silver, or silk.	20
50	Enamel-ware	20
51	Explosives used for mining, &c., and imported under special permit...	10
52	Fans, all kinds	7½
53	Feathers, all kinds	7½
54	Felt	7½
55	Fire engines	Free
56	Fireworks	20
57	Fish, fresh	5
58	,, dried and salted	7½
59	Flax, hemp, and jute	5
60	Flints	5
61	Floor rugs, all kinds	7½
62	Flour and meal, all kinds	7½
63	Foil, gold and silver	10
64	,, tin, copper, and all other kinds.	7½
65	Fruit, fresh, all kinds...	5
66	,, dried, salted, or preserved...	7½
67	Furniture of all kinds...	10
68	Furs, superior, as sable, sea otter, seal, otter, beaver, &c	20
69	Gamboge	7½
70	Ginseng, red, white, crude, and clarified	20
71	Glass, window, plain and coloured, all qualities	7½
72	Glass, plate, silvered or unsilvered, framed or unframed	10
73	Glassware, all kinds	10
74	Glue	5
75	Grain and corn, all kinds	5
76	Grass cloth, and all textiles in hemp, jute, &c.	7½
77	Guano and manures, all kinds ...	5
78	Hair, all kinds except human ...	7½
79	,, human	10
80	,, ornaments, gold and silver...	20
81	Hides and skins, raw and undressed..	5
82	,, ,, tanned and dressed	7½
83	Horns and hoofs, all kinds not otherwise provided for	5
84	Incense sticks	20
85	India-rubber, manufactured or not...	10
86	Isinglass, all kinds	7½
87	Ivory, manufactured or not	20
88	Jade-ware	20
89	Jewellery, real or imitation	20
90	Kerosine, or petroleum, and other mineral oils	5
91	Lacquered-ware, common	10
92	,, superior... ...	20
93	Lamps, all kinds	7½
94	Lanterns, paper	5
95	Leather, all ordinary kinds, plain...	7½
96	,, superior kinds, and stamped, figured, or coloured ...	10
97	Leather, manufactures, all kinds...	10

No.	Article.	*Ad valorem* Rate of Duty. Per cent.
98	Lime	5
99	Linen, linen and cotton, linen and woollen mixtures, linen and silk mixtures, all kinds	7½
100	Matches	5
101	Matting, floor, Chinese, Japanese, coir, &c., common qualities	5
102	Matting, superior qualities, Japanese "tatamis," &c.	7½
103	Meat, fresh	5
104	„ dried and salted	7½
105	Medicines, all kinds not otherwise provided for	5
106	Metals, all kinds, in pig, block, ingot, slab, bar, rod, plate, sheet, hoop, strip, band and flat, T- and angle-iron, old and scrap iron	5
107	Metals, all kinds, pipe or tube, corrugated or galvanized, wire, tin-plates, quicksilver, nickel, platina, German silver, yellow metal, tutenague, or white copper, unrefined gold and silver	7½
108	Metal manufactures, all kinds, as nails, screws, tools, machinery, railway plant, and hardware	7½
109	Models of inventions	Free
110	Mosquito netting, not made of silk	7½
111	„ made of silk	10
112	Musical boxes	10
113	Musical instruments, all kinds	10
114	Musk	20
115	Needles and pins	7½
116	Oil-cake	5
117	Oils, vegetable, all kinds	7½
118	Oil, wood (*Tung-yu*)	5
119	Oil, and floor-cloth, all kinds	7½
120	Packing bags, packing matting, tea-lead, and ropes for packing goods	Free
121	Paper, common qualities	5
122	„ all kinds, not otherwise provided for	7½
123	Paper, coloured, fancy, wall and hanging	10
124	Pearls	20
125	Pepper, unground	5
126	Perfumes and scents	20
127	Photographic apparatus	10
128	Pictures, prints, photographs, engravings, all kinds, framed or unframed	10
129	Pitch and tar	5
130	Planks, soft	7½
131	„ hard	10
132	Plants, trees and shrubs, all kinds	Free
133	Plate, gold and silver	20
134	Plated-ware, all kinds	10
135	Porcelain, common qualities	7½
136	„ superior qualities	10
137	Precious stones, all kinds, set or unset	20
138	Rattans, split or not	5
139	Rhinoceros horns	20
140	Rosin	7½
141	Saddlery and harness	10
142	Salt	7½
143	Samples in reasonable quantities.	Free
144	Sapanwood	7½
145	Scales and balances	5
146	Scented wood, all kinds	20
147	Scientific instruments, as physical, mathematical, meteorological, and surgical, and their appliances	Free
148	Seals, materials for	10
149	Sea products, as seaweed, bêche-de-mer, &c.	7½
150	Seeds, all kinds	5
151	Silk, raw, reeled, thrown, floss or waste	7½
152	Silk manufactures, as gauze, crape, Japanese amber lustrings, satins, satin damasks, figured satins, Japanese white silk ("habutai")	10
153	Silk manufactures not otherwise provided for	7½
154	Silk thread and floss silk in skein.	10
155	Soap, common qualities	5
156	Soap, superior qualities	10
157	Soy, Chinese and Japanese	5
158	Spectacles	7½
159	Spices, all kinds	20
160	Spirits, in jars	7½
161	Spirits and liqueurs, in wood or bottle, all kinds	20
162	Stationery and writing materials, all kinds, blank books, &c.	7½
163	Stones and slate, cut and dressed	7½
164	Sugar, brown and white, all qualities, molasses, and syrups	7½
165	Sugar candy	10
166	Sulphur	7½
167	Table stores, all kinds, and preserved provisions	7½
168	Tallow	7½
169	Tea	7½
170	Telescopes and binocular glasses	10
171	Tobacco, all kinds and forms	20
172	Tortoise shell, manufactured or not	20
173	Tooth powder	10
174	Travellers' baggage	Free
175	Trunks and portmanteaux	10
176	Twine and thread, all kinds, excepting in silk	5
177	Types, new and old	Free
178	Umbrellas, paper	5
179	„ cotton	7½
180	„ silk	10
181	Umbrella frames	7½
182	Varnish	7½
183	Vegetables, fresh, dried, and salted	5
184	Velvet, silk	20
185	Vermicelli	7½
186	Vermilion	10
187	Watches, and parts thereof, in common metal, nickel, or silver	10
188	Watches, in gold or gilt	20
189	Wax, bees' or vegetable	7½
190	„ cloth	7½

No.	Articles.	*Ad valorem* Rate of Duty. Per cent.
191	Wines in wood or bottle, all kinds...	10
192	Wood and timber, soft	7½
193	„ „ hard	10
194	Wool, sheeps', raw	5
195	Woollen manufactures, all kinds...	7½
196	Woollen and silk mixtures, all kinds...	7½
197	Works of art	20
198	Yarns, all kinds, in cotton, wool, hemp, &c....	5
	All unenumerated articles, raw or unmanufactured	5
	All unenumerated articles, partly manufactured	7½
	All unenumerated articles, completely manufactured	10

Foreign ships, when sold in Corea, will pay a duty of 25 cents per ton on sailing vessels, and 50 cents per ton on steamers.

Prohibited Goods.

Adulterated drugs or medicines.

Arms, munitions, and implements of war as ordnance or cannon, shot and shell, firearms of all kinds, cartridges, side-arms, spears, or pikes, saltpetre, gunpowder, guncotton, dynamite, and other explosive substances.

The Corean authorities will grant special permits for the importation of arms, firearms, and ammunition for purposes of sport or self-defence, on satisfactory proof being furnished to them of the *bonâ fide* character of the application.

Counterfeit coins, all kinds.

Opium, except medicinal opium.

EXPORTS.

Class I.

Duty-Free Export Goods.

Bullion, being gold and silver refined.
Coins, gold and silver, all kinds.
Plants, trees and shrubs, all kinds.
Samples, in reasonable quantity.
Travellers' baggage.

Class II.

All other native goods or productions not enumerated in Class I. will pay an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent.

The exportation of red ginseng is prohibited.

RULES.

I.—In the case of imported articles the *ad valorem* duties of this Tariff will be calculated on the actual cost of the goods at the place of production or fabrication, with the addition of freight, insurance, etc. In the case of export articles the *ad valorem* duties will be calculated on market values in Corea.

II.—Duties may be paid in Mexican dollars or Japanese silver *yen*.

III.—The above Tariff of import and export duties shall be converted, as soon as possible, and as far as may be deemed desirable, into specific rates by agreement between the competent authorities of the two countries.

[L.S.] HARRY S. PARKES.

[L.S.] MIN YONG-MOK.

UNITED STATES.

TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE KINGDOM OF COREA (CHOSEN).

SIGNED AT RENSAN, 22ND MAY, 1882.

Ratifications Exchanged at Seoul, 19th May, 1883.

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the President of the United States and the King of Chosen and the citizens and subjects of their respective Governments. If other Powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either government the other will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement, thus showing their friendly feelings.

Art. II.—After the conclusion of this treaty of amity and commerce the high contracting Powers may each appoint diplomatic representatives to reside at the Court of the other, and may each appoint consular representatives at the ports of the other which are open to foreign commerce, at their own convenience.

These officials shall have relations with the corresponding local authorities of equal rank upon a basis of mutual equality. The Diplomatic and Consular representatives of the two governments shall receive mutually all the privileges, rights, and immunities, without discrimination, which are accorded to the same classes of representatives from the most favoured nations.

Consuls shall exercise their functions only on receipt of an exequatur from the government to which they are accredited. Consular authorities shall be *bonâ fide* officials. No merchants shall be permitted to exercise the duties of the office, nor shall consular officers be allowed to engage in trade.

At ports to which no consular representatives have been appointed the consuls of other Powers may be invited to act, provided that no merchant shall be allowed to assume consular functions, or the provisions of this treaty may be, in such case, enforced by the local authorities.

If consular representatives of the United States in Chosen conduct their business in an improper manner their exequaturs may be revoked, subject to the approval, previously obtained, of the diplomatic representatives of the United States.

Art. III.—Whenever United States vessels, either because of weather or by want of fuel or provisions, cannot reach the nearest open port in Chosen, they may enter any port or harbour either to take refuge therein or to get wood, coal, and other necessaries or to make repairs; the expenses incurred thereby being defrayed by the ship's master. In such event the officers and people of the locality shall display their sympathy by rendering full assistance, and their liberality by furnishing the necessities required.

If a United States vessel carries on a clandestine trade at a port not open to foreign commerce, such vessel with her cargo shall be seized and confiscated.

If a United States vessel be wrecked on the coast of Chosen, the coast authorities, on being informed of the occurrence, shall immediately render assistance to the crew, provide for their present necessities, and take the measures necessary for the salvage of the ship and the preservation of the cargo. They shall also bring the matter to the knowledge of the nearest consular representative of the United States, in order

that steps may be taken to send the crew home and save the ship and cargo. The necessary expenses shall be defrayed either by the ship's master or by the United States.

Art. IV.—All citizens of the United States of America in Chosen, peaceably attending to their own affairs, shall receive and enjoy for themselves and everything appertaining to them the protection of the local authorities of the Government of Chosen, who shall defend them from all insult and 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 dispatch a military force to disperse the rioters, apprehend the guilty individuals, and punish them with the utmost rigour of the law.

Subjects of Chosen, guilty of any criminal act toward citizens of the United States, shall be punished by the authorities of Chosen according to the laws of Chosen; 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 the people of Chosen shall be arrested and punished only by the Consul or other public functionary of the United States thereto authorized according to the laws of the United States.

When controversies arise in the kingdom of Chosen, between citizens of the United States and subjects of His Majesty, which need to be examined and decided by the public officers of the two nations, it is agreed between the two governments of the United States and Chosen that such cases shall be tried by the proper official of the nationality of the defendant according to the laws of that nation. 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 interests of justice. If he so desire he shall have the right to be present, to examine and to cross-examine witnesses. If he is dissatisfied with the proceedings he shall be permitted to protest against them in detail.

It is, however, mutually agreed and understood between the high contracting Powers that whenever the King of Chosen shall have so far modified and reformed the statutes and the judicial procedure of his kingdom that, in the judgment of the United States, they conform to the laws and course of justice in the United States, the right of exterritorial jurisdiction over United States citizens in Chosen shall be abandoned, and thereafter United States citizens, when within the limits of the kingdom of Chosen, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the native authorities.

Art. V.—Merchants and merchant vessels of Chosen visiting the United States for the purpose of traffic shall pay duties and tonnage dues and fees according to the customs regulations of the United States, but no higher or other rates of duties and tonnage dues shall be exacted of them than are levied upon citizens of the United States or upon citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation.

Merchants and merchant vessels of the United States visiting Chosen for purposes of traffic shall pay duties upon all merchandise imported and exported. The authority to levy duties is of right vested in the Government of Chosen. The tariff of duties upon exports and imports, together with the customs regulations for the prevention of smuggling and other irregularities, will be fixed by the authorities of Chosen and communicated to the proper officials of the United States, to be by the latter notified to their citizens and duly observed.

It is, however, agreed in the first instance, as a general measure, that the tariff upon such imports as are articles of daily use shall not exceed an *ad valorem* duty of ten per cent.; that the tariff upon such imports as are luxuries—as for instance foreign wines, foreign tobacco, clocks and watches—shall not exceed an *ad valorem* duty of thirty per cent., and that native produce exported shall pay a duty not to exceed five per cent. *ad valorem*. And it is further agreed that the duty upon foreign imports shall be paid once for all at the port of entry, and that no other dues, duties, fees, taxes, or charges of any sort shall be levied upon such imports either in the interior of Chosen or at the ports.

United States merchant vessels entering the ports of Chosen shall pay tonnage dues at the rate of five mace per ton, payable once in three months on each vessel, according to the Chinese calendar.

Art. VI.—Subjects of Chosen who may visit the United States shall be permitted to reside and to rent premises, purchase land, or to construct residences or warehouses in all parts of the country. They shall be freely permitted to pursue their various callings and avocations, and to traffic in all merchandise, raw and manufactured, that is not declared contraband by law. Citizens of the United States who may resort to the ports of Chosen which are open to foreign commerce shall be permitted to reside at such open ports within the limits of the concession and to lease buildings or land, or to construct residences or warehouses therein. They shall be freely permitted to pursue their various callings and avocations within the limits of the port and to traffic in all merchandise, raw and manufactured, that is not declared contraband by law.

No coercion or intimidation in the acquisition of land or buildings shall be permitted, and the land rent as fixed by the authorities of Chosen shall be paid. And it is expressly agreed that land so acquired in the open ports of Chosen still remains an integral part of the kingdom, and that all rights of jurisdiction over persons and property within such areas remain vested in the authorities of Chosen, except in so far as such rights have been expressly relinquished by this treaty.

American citizens are not permitted either to transport foreign imports to the interior for sale or to proceed thither to purchase native produce, nor are they permitted to transport native produce from one open port to another open port.

Violations of this rule will subject such merchandise to confiscation, and the merchant offending will be handed over to the consular authorities to be dealt with.

Art. VII.—The governments of the United States and of Chosen mutually agree and undertake that subjects of Chosen shall not be permitted to import opium into 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 Chosen, to transport it from one open port to another open port, or to traffic in it in Chosen. This absolute prohibition, which extends to vessels owned by the citizens or subjects of either Power, to foreign vessels employed by them, and 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 the United States and of Chosen, and offenders against it shall be severely punished.

Art. VIII.—Whenever the Government of Chosen shall have reason to apprehend a scarcity of food within the limits of the kingdom, His Majesty may by decree temporarily prohibit the export of all breadstuffs, and such decree shall be binding upon all citizens of the United States in Chosen upon due notice having been given them by the authorities of Chosen through the proper officers of the United States; but it is to be understood that the exportation of rice and breadstuffs of every description is prohibited from the open port of Yin-Chuen.

Chosen having of old prohibited the exportation of red ginseng, if citizens of the United States clandestinely purchase it for export it shall be confiscated and the offenders punished.

Art. IX.—Purchase of cannon, small arms, swords, gunpowder, shot, and all munitions of war is permitted only to officials of the Government of Chosen, and they may be imported by citizens of the United States only under a written permit from the authorities of Chosen. If these articles are clandestinely imported they shall be confiscated and the offending party shall be punished.

Art. X.—The officers and people of either nation residing in the other shall have the right to employ natives for all kinds of lawful work.

Should, however, subjects of Chosen, guilty of violation of the laws of the kingdom, or against whom any action has been brought, conceal themselves in the residences or warehouses of United States citizens or on board United States merchant vessels, the Consular authorities of the United States, on being notified of the fact by the local authorities, will either permit the latter to despatch constables to make

the arrests, or the persons will be arrested by the Consular authorities and handed over to the local constables.

Officials or citizens of the United States shall not harbour such persons.

Art. XI.—Students of either nationality who may proceed to the country of the other in order to study the language, literature, laws, or arts shall be given all possible protection and assistance, in evidence of cordial goodwill.

Art. XII.—This being the first treaty negotiated by Chosen, and hence being general and incomplete in its provisions, shall, in the first instance, be put into operation in all things stipulated herein. As to stipulations not contained herein, after an interval of five years, when the officers and people of the two Powers shall have become more familiar with each other's language, a further negotiation of commercial provisions and regulations in detail, in conformity with international law and without unequal discriminations on either part, shall be had.

Art. XIII.—This treaty and future official correspondence between the two contracting governments shall be made on the part of Chosen in the Chinese language.

The United States shall either use the Chinese language, or if English be used it shall be accompanied with a Chinese version in order to avoid misunderstanding.

Art. XIV.—The high contracting Powers hereby agree that should at any time the King of Chosen grant to any nation or to the merchants or citizens of any nation any right, privilege, or favour connected either with navigation, commerce, political or other intercourse, which is conferred by this treaty, such right, privilege, and favour shall freely enure to the benefit of the United States, its public officers, merchants, and citizens: provided always, that whenever such right, privilege, or favour is accompanied by any condition or equivalent concession granted by the other nation interested, the United States, its officers and people, shall only be entitled to the benefit of such right, privilege, or favour upon complying with the conditions or concessions connected therewith.

In faith whereof the respective Commissioners Plenipotentiary have signed and sealed the foregoing at Yin-Chuen, in English and Chinese, being three originals of each text of even tenor and date, the ratifications of which shall be exchanged at Yin-Chuen within one year from the date of its execution, and immediately thereafter this treaty shall be, in all its provisions, publicly proclaimed and made known by both governments in their respective countries in order that it may be obeyed by their citizens and subjects respectively.

Chosen, May 22nd, 1882.

R. W. SHUFELDT,
Commodore United States Navy, Envoy of the United States to Chosen.

SHIN CHEN,
CHIN HONG CHI,
Members of the Royal Cabinet of Chosen.

JAPAN.

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 Chosen 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 Chosen, Lieutenant-General and Member of the Privy Council, Minister of the Colonization Department, and Inoüye Kaoru, Associate High Commissioner Extraordinary to Chosen, Member of the Genroin; and the Government of Chosen, Shin Ken, Han-Choo-Su-Fu-Ji, and In-jisho, Fu-So-Fu, Fuku-so-Kwan, who, according to the powers received from their respective Governments, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I.—Chosen 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 Chosen, 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 Chosen 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 Chosen 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 Chosen will use the Chinese language.

Art. IV.—Sorio in Fusan, Chosen, 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 Chosen 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 Chosen 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 Chosen.

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 Chosen, 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 Chosen, they may enter any port or harbour either to take refuge therein, or to get supplies of

wood, coal, and other necessaries, 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 necessaries required.

If any vessel of either country be at any time wrecked or stranded on the coasts of Japan or of Chosen, 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 Chosen, 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 mariners 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 Chosen 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 Chosen 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 officer 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 Chosen 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 Chosen commit any offence against a subject of Chosen, he shall be tried by the Japanese authorities. Should a subject of Chosen commit any offence against a Japanese subject, he shall be tried by the authorities of Chosen. 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 develope its meaning, and facilitate its observance, shall be agreed upon at the capital of Chosen 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 Chosen, have affixed our seals hereunto 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 Chosen, the second day of the second moon of the year Heishi, and of the founding of Chosen the four hundred and eighty-fifth.

(Signed) KURODA KIYOTAKA.
" INOUYE 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 Corean date of the second day of the second month of the year Heishi, 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 Inouye Kaoru, Associate High Commissioner Extraordinary and Member of the Genro-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-Su-Fu, and In-jisho, Fu-So-Fu, 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, Daijo of the Foreign Department, and duly empowered thereto by the Government of Japan, and Chio Inki, Koshoo Kwan, Gisheifudoshô, 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 Corean 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 Corean Government may be rented by a Japanese on his paying the same rent thereon as a Corean subject would pay to his Government.

It is agreed that the Shumon (watch-gate) and the Shotsumon (barrier) erected by the Corean Government near the Kokwa (Japanese official establishment) in Sorioko, 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*, Corean 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 Corean subjects.

Corean 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 Corean subjects, paying therefor in Japanese coin. Corean 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.—Corean 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 Corean 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 Corean subjects, and should such persons ask to be sent back to their homes they shall be delivered over by the Corean 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 Corean era, the sixth day of the seventh month of the year Heishi, and the founding of Corea the four hundred and eighty-fifth.

(Signed) MIYAMOTO OKADZU,
Commissioner and Daijô of the Foreign Department.

(Signed) CHO INKI,
Koshoo Kwan, Chisheifudosho.

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 Tsikfogono Kami; Nagai Gembano Kami; Inouwye Sinano no Kami; Hori Oribeno Kami; Iwase Higono Kami; and Isuda Hauzabro:

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

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 Yedo, 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 Nipon, 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 Logo (which empties into the Bay of Yedo, between 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 Hiogo shall not cross the River Enagawa, 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, the *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 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 houses, 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 the employment by British subjects of Japanese in any lawful capacity.

Art. IX.—British subjects in Japan shall be allowed the 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 weights 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 coasts 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 duties, 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 officers in such purchase or sale, or in making and receiving payments 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 Paries to this 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 Tsut sinon yemma.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
,, MIDZUO TSIKFOGONO KAMI.
,, NAGAI GEMBANO KAMI.
,, INOUWYE SINANO NO KAMI.
,, HORI ORIBENO KAMI.
,, IWASE HIGONO KAMI.
,, ISUDA HAUZABRO.

REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH BRITISH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN JAPAN.

I.—Within forty-eight hours (Sundays 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 person or persons 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 (Sundays excepted) without the payment of any fee; 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.

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 hatchways, 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 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 so offending shall pay a fine of 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.

If any British ship 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 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 *bona 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 vessel coming to Japan for the purposes of trade, and having more than three catties' weight of opium on

board, the surplus quantity may be seized and destroyed by the Japanese authorities; and any person or 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.

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 examination 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 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 due examination, shall make a certificate, 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 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 the use of ships, their crews, and passengers, nor for the clothing, &c., of passengers.

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 reasons 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 of 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" wherever it occurs in these Regulation, or in the Treaty to which they are attached, is to be held as meaning a ship, barque, brig, schooner, sloop, or steamer.

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.

VI.- No tonnage duties shall be levied on British 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, 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.

* 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 Breadstuffs, 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 it.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
,, MIDZUO TSIKFOGONO KAMI.
,, NAGAI GEMBANO KAMI.
,, INOUWYE SINANO NO KAMI.
,, HORI ORIBENO KAMI.
,, IWASE HIGONO KAMI.
,, ISUDA HAUZABRO.

* This Tariff abrogated under the Convention of 1866.

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 1858, 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 and 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 Unites of America,

A. L. C. Portman, Esquire, Charge 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 subject 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 stipulation, 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 Plenipotentiare 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	0
8	Cochineal	,,	21	0
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	8¾
	C. ,, 46 ,,	,,	0	10
	D. exceeding 46 ,,	,,	0	11½
12	Taffachelass, not exceeding 31 inches	,,	0	17½
	,, exceeding 31 in. and not exceeding 43 inches	,,	0	25
13	Fustians, as Cotton Velvet, Velveteens, Satins, Satinets, and Cotton Damask, not exceeding 40 inches	,,	0	20
14	Ginghams, not exceeding 31 inches	,,	0	6
	,, ,, 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	,,	5	0
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	,, Rhinoceros	,,	3	50
33	Hoofs	,,	0	30
34	Indigo, liquid	,,	0	75
35	,, dry	,,	3	75
36	Ivory—Elephants' Teeth, all qualities	,,	15	0
37	Paint—as Red, White, and Yellow Lead (Minium, Ceruse, and Massicot)—and Paint Oils	,,	1	50
38	Leather	,,	2	0
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.		Per.	Boos.	Cents.
	METALS, &c.			
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	,, ,, Pigs	,,	0	15
46	,, ,, Kentledge	,,	0	6
47	,, ,, Wire	,,	0	80
48	Lead, Pig	,,	0	80
49	,, Sheet	,,	1	0
50	Spelter and Zinc	,,	0	60
51	Steel	,,	0	60
52	Tin	,,	3	60
53	,, Plates...	box of not exc'ding 90 cat.	3	70
54	Oil Cloth for flooring	10 yards.	0	30
55	,, or Leather Cloth for Furniture ...	,,	0	15
56	Pepper, Black and White	100 catties.	1	0
57	Putchuk	,,	2	25
58	Quicksilver	,,	6	0
59	Quinine	catty.	1	50
60	Rattans	100 catties.	0	45
61	Rhubarb	,,	1	0
62	Salt Fish	,,	0	75
63	Sandal Wood	,,	1	25
64	Sapan ,, ...	,,	0	40
65	Sea Horse Teeth...	,,	7	50
66	Narwhal or "Unicorn" Teeth	catty.	1	0
67	Sharks' Fins	100 catties.	7	50
68	Snuff	catty.	0	30
69	Soap, Bar...	100 catties.	0	50
70	Stick Lac	,,	1	75
71	Sugar, Brown and Black	,,	0	40
72	,, White	,,	0	75
73	,, Candy and Loaf...	,,	8	0
74	Tobacco	,,	1	80
75	Vermillion	,,	9	0
	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.			
76	Broad, Habit, Medium, and Narrow Cloth:—			
	not exceeding 34 inches...	10 yards.	0	60
	,, 55 ,, ...	,,	1	0
	exceeding 55 ,, ...	,,	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	,, 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 Camlets, Imitation Lastings, Orleans (plain and figured), Lustres, (plain and figured) Alpacas, Baratheas, Damasks, Italian Cloth, Taffachelass, 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	0
88	,, and Cotton Singlets and Drawers ...	,,	0	60
89	,, Yarn, plain and dyed	100 catties.	10	0

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	90
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

EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Article.	Per	Boos.	Cents.
31	Seaweed, Uncut	100 catties.	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	Vermicelli	„	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, barley; Flours 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.

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, Jushie 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 hereby be annulled and become inoperative as between the United States and Japan under 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 for forfeitures of 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.

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 interest 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 portions 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 purchaser 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 descriptions. 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 Phrachamit 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 laid 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 officers 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 pass, 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 shell	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.				

		Tical.	Salung.	Fuang.	Hun.	
32.	Deer hides, fine ...	8	0	0	0	per 100 hides.
33.	Deer hides, common	3	0	0	0	per picul.
34.	Deer sinews	4	0	0	0	,,
35.	Buffalo and cow hides	1	0	0	0	,,
36.	Elephants' bones	1	0	0	0	,,
37.	Tigers' bones	5	0	0	0	,,
38.	Buffalo horns	0	1	0	0	,,
39.	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 *Plaheng*	1	2	0	0	,,
45.	Dried Fish *Plusalit*	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, *Platu*	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 bdles.

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 deaths occurring amongst British subjects in Siam is kept at the Consulate. The registration free 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 pass 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.

TREATY BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME IN THE TERRITORIES OF CHIENGMAI, LAKON, AND LAMPOONCHI, AND FOR THE PROMOTION OF COMMERCE BETWEEN BRITISH BURMAH AND THE TERRITORIES AFORESAID.

SIGNED AT BANGKOK, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Ratifications Exchanged, 7th May, 1884.

Whereas the relations of Peace, Commerce, and Friendship happily subsisting between Great Britain and Siam are regulated by a Treaty bearing date the 18th April, 1855, and a Supplementary Agreement dated 13th May, 1856; and as regards the territories of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, by a special Treaty between the Government of India and the Government of His Majesty the King of Siam, bearing date the 14th January, 1874;

And whereas Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the King of Siam, Sovereign of Laos, Malays, Kareans, &c., &c., &c., with a view to the more effectual prevention of crime in the territories of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, belonging to Siam, and to the promotion of commercial intercourse between British Burmah and the territories aforesaid, have agreed to abrogate the said Treaty Special concluded on the 14th January, 1874, and to substitute therefor a new Treaty, and have named their respective Plenipolentiaries for this purpose, that is to say—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, William Henry Newman, Esquire, Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General in Siam;

And His Majesty the King of Siam, Sovereign of Laos, Malays, Kareans, &c., his Excellency Chow Phya Bhanwongse Maha Kosa Thibodi, Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Crown of Siam, Grand Cross of the Most Noble Order of the Chula Chom Klao, Grand Officer of the Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant, Member of the Privy Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Phya Charon Raj Maitri, Grand Officer of the Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant, Knight Commander of the Most Noble Order of the Chula Chom Klao, Member of the Privy Council, Chief Judge of the International Court; and Phya Thep Prachun, Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Crown of Siam, Knight Commander of the Most Noble Order of the Chula Chom Klao, Grand Officer of the Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant, Member of the Privy Council, Under-Secretary of State of the War Department.

The said Plenipotentiaries, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I.—The Treaty between the Government of India and the Government of His Majesty the King of Siam, bearing date the 14th January, 1874, shall be and is hereby abrogated.

Art. II.—The Siamese authorities in Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi will afford due assistance and protection to British subjects carrying on trade or business in any of those territories; and the British Government in India will afford similar assistance and protection to Siamese subjects from Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi carrying on trade or business in British territory.

Art. III.—British subjects entering Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi must provide themselves with passports from the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, stating their names, calling, and the weapons they carry, and description. Such passports must be renewed for each journey, and must be shown to the Siamese officers at the frontier stations, or in the interior of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi on demand. Persons provided with passports and not carrying any articles prohibited under the Treaty of the 18th April 1855. or the Supplementary Agreement of the 13th May, 1856, shall be allowed to

proceed on their journey without interference; persons unprovided with passports may be turned back to the frontier, but shall not be subjected to further interference.

Passports may also be granted by Her Majesty's Consul-General at Bangkok and by Her Majesty's Consul or Vice-Consul at Chiengmai, in case of the loss of the original passport or of the expiration of the term for which it may have been granted, and other analogous cases.

British subjects travelling in the Siamese territory must be provided with passports from the Siamese authorities.

Siamese subjects going from Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi into British Burmah much provide themselves with passports from the authorities of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi respectively, stating their name, calling, description, and the weapons they carry. Such passports must be renewed for each journey, and must be shown to the British officer at the frontier stations or in the interior of British Burmah on demand.

Persons provided with passports and not carrying any prohibited article shall be allowed to proceed on their journey without interference. Persons unprovided with passports may be turned back at the frontier, but shall not be subjected to further interference.

Art. IV.—British subjects entering Siamese territory from British Burmah must, according to custom and the regulations of the country, pay the duties lawfully prescribed on goods liable to such duty.

Siamese subjects entering British terrritory will be liable, according to the regulations of the British Government, to pay the duties lawfully prescribed on goods liable to such duty.

Tables of such duties shall be published for general information.

Art. V.—His Majesty the King of Siam will cause the Prince of Chiengmai to establish and maintain guard stations, under proper officers, on the Siamese bank of the Salween River, which forms the boundary of Chiengmai belonging to Siam, and to maintain a sufficient police force for the prevention of murder, robbery, dacoity, and other crimes of violence.

Art. VI.—If any persons accused or convicted of murder, robbery, dacoity, or other heinous crime in any of the territories of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi escape into British territory, the British authorities and police shall use their best endeavours to apprehend them. Such persons when apprehended shall, if Siamese subjects, or subjects of any third Power, according to the extradition law for the time being in force in British India, be delivered over to the Siamese authorities at Chiengmai; if British subjects, they shall either be delivered over to the Siamese authorities, or shall be dealt with by the British authorities as the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, or any officer duly authorized by him in this behalf, may decide.

If any persons accused or convicted of murder, robbery, dacoity, or other heinous crime in British territory, escape into Chiengmai, Lakon, or Lampoonchi, the Siamese authorities and police shall use their best endeavours to apprehend them. Such persons when apprehended shall, if British subjects, be delivered over to the British authorities, according to the Extradition Law for the time being in force in Siam; if Siamese subjects, or subjects of any third Power not having Treaty relations with Siam, they shall either be delivered over to the British authorities, or shall be dealt with by the Siamese authorities, as the latter may decide, after consultation with the Consul or Vice-Consul.

Art. VII.—The interests of all British subjects coming to Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi shall be placed under the regulations and control of a British Consul or Vice-Consul, who will be appointed to reside at Chiengmai, with power to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of Article II. of the Supplementary Agreement of the 13th May, 1856, subject to Article VIII. of the present Treaty.

Art. VIII.—His Majesty the King of Siam will appoint a proper person or proper persons to be a Commissioner and Judge, or Commissioners and Judges, in

Chiengmai for the purposes hereinafter mentioned. Such Judge or Judges shall, subject to the limitations and provisions contained in the present Treaty, exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in all cases arising in Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, between British subjects, or in which British subjects may be parties as complainants, accused, plaintiffs or defendants, according to Siamese law; provided always, that in all such cases the Consul or Vice-Consul shall be entitled to be present at the trial, and to be furnished with copies of the proceedings, which, when the defendant or accused is a British subject, shall be supplied free of charge, and to make any suggestions to the Judge or Judges which he may think proper in the interests of justice: provided also, that the Consul or Vice-Consul shall have power at any time, before judgment, if he shall think proper in the interests of justice, by a written requisition under his hand, directed to the Judge or Judges, to signify his desire that any case in which both parties are British subjects, or in which the accused or defendant is a British subject, be transferred for adjudication to the British Consular Court at Chiengmai, and the case shall thereupon be transferred to such last-mentioned Court accordingly, and be disposed of by the Consul or Vice-Consul, as provided by Article II. of the Supplementary Agreement of 13th May, 1856.

The Consul or Vice-Consul shall have access, at all reasonable times, to any British subject who may be imprisoned under a sentence or order of the said Judge or Judges, and if he shall think fit, may require that the prisoner be removed to the Consular prison, there to undergo the residue of his term of imprisonment.

The Tariff of Court fees shall be published, and shall be equally binding on all parties concerned, whether British or Siamese.

Art. IX.—In civil and criminal cases in which British subjects may be parties, and which shall be tried before the said Judge or Judges, either party shall be entitled to appeal to Bangkok; if a British subject, with the sanction and consent of the British Consul or Vice-Consul, and in other cases by leave of the presiding Judge or Judges.

In all such cases a transcript of the evidence, together with a Report from the presiding Judge or Judges, shall be forwarded to Bangkok, and the appeal shall be disposed of there by the Siamese authorities and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General in consultation.

Provided always that in all cases where the defendants or accused are Siamese subjects the final decision on appeal shall rest with the Siamese authorities; and that in all other cases in which British subjects are parties the final decision on appeal shall rest with Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General.

Pending the result of the appeal, the judgment of the Court at Chiengmai shall be suspended on such terms and conditions (if any) as shall be agreed upon between the said Judge or Judges and the Consul or Vice-Consul.

In such cases of appeal, as above set forth, the appeal must be entered in the Court of Chiengmai within a month of the original verdict, and must be presented at Bangkok within a reasonable time, to be determined by the Court at Chiengmai, failing which the appeal will be thrown out of Court.

Art. X.—The British authorities in the frontier districts of British Burmah, and the Siamese authorities in Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, will at all times use their best endeavours to procure and furnish such evidence and witnesses as may be required for the determination of civil and criminal cases pending in the Consular and Siamese Courts at Bangkok and in Chiengmai respectively, when the importance of the affair may render it necessary.

Art. XI.—British subjects desiring to purchase, cut, or girdle timber in the forests of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi must enter into a written agreement for a definite period with the owner of the forest. The agreement must be executed in duplicate, each party retaining a copy, and each copy must be sealed by the British Consul or Vice-Consul and a Siamese Judge and Commissioner at Chiengmai appointed under Article VIII. of this Convention, and be countersigned by a competent local authority, and every such agreement shall be duly registered in the British Consulate and in the Siamese Court at Chiengmai. Any British subject cutting or

girdling trees in a forest without the consent of the owner of the forest obtained, or after the expiration of the agreement relating to it, shall be liable to pay such compensation to the owner of the forest as the British Consular Officer at Chiengmai shall adjudge.

Transfers of agreements shall be subject to the same formalities.

The charges for sealing, countersigning, and registration shall be fixed at a moderate scale, and published for general information.

Art. XII.—The Siamese Judges and Commissioners at Chiengmai appointed under Article VIII. shall, in conjunction with the local authorities, endeavour to prevent the owners of forests from executing agreements with more than one party for the same timber or forests, and to prevent any person from illegally marking or effacing the marks on timber which has been lawfully cut or marked by another person, and they shall give such facilities as are in their power to the purchasers and fellers of timber to identify their property. Should the owners of forests hinder the cutting, girdling, or removing of timber under agreements duly executed in accordance with Article XI. of this Convention, the Siamese Judges and Commissioners of Chiengmai and the local authorities shall enforce the agreement, and the owners of such forests acting as aforesaid shall be liable to pay such compensation to the persons with whom they have entered into such agreements as the Siamese Judges and Commissioners at Chiengmai shall determine, in accordance with Siamese law.

Art. XIII.—Except as and to the extent specially provided, nothing in this Treaty shall be taken to affect the provisions of the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between Her Majesty and the Kings of Siam of the 18th April, 1855, and the Agreement supplementary thereto of the 13th May, 1856.

Art. XIV.—This Treaty has been executed in English and Siamese, both versions having the same meaning; but it is hereby agreed that in the event of any question arising as to the construction thereof, the English text shall be accepted as conveying its true meaning and intention.

Art. XV.—This Treaty shall come into operation immediately after the exchange of the ratifications thereof, and shall continue in force for seven years from that date, unless either of the two Contracting Parties shall give notice of their desire that it should terminate before that date. In such case, or in the event of notice not being given before the expiration of the said period of seven years, it shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given such notice. The High Contracting Parties, however, reserve to themselves the power of making, by common consent, any modifications in these Articles which experience of their working may show to be desirable.

Art. XVI.—This Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Bangkok as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same in duplicate, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Bangkok, the third day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three of the Christian Era, corresponding to the second day of the waxing moon of the tenth month of the year of the Goat, one thousand two hundred and forty-five of the Siamese Era.

(L.S.) W. H. NEWMAN.
(L.S.) (Signatures of the Siamese Plenipotentiaries.)

ANNEX.

List of heinous crimes appended to the Treaty made between Great Britain and Siam with regard to Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, this 3rd day of September, 1883, in connection with the provisions of Article VI. of that Treaty with regard to the extradition of offenders:—

Murder, Culpable homicide, Dacoity, Robbery, Theft, Forgery, Counterfeiting coin or Government stamps, Kidnapping, Rape, Mischief by fire or by any explosive substance.

THE SIAM ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1884.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 26TH DAY OF JUNE, 1884.

PRESENT:—

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction within the dominions of the Kings of Siam and the territories of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, belonging to Siam:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878, and the Act of the Session of the 20th and 21st of Her Majesty, cap. 75, and otherwise in Her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as the "Siam Order in Council, 1884."

2. Words in this Order have the same meanings (unless the subject or context otherwise requires) as in the Siam (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council of 1856.

The expression "the Siam Orders in Council, 1856 to 1876," or the expression "the said Orders in Council," means the Siam (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council of 1856, the Orders in Council relating to Siam, dated respectively the 12th September, 1863, and the 10th November, 1866, and the Siam (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council of 1876, and the said Orders in Council and this present Order are included in the expression "the Siam Orders in Council."

For all the purposes of any of the Siam Orders in Council, the expression "Siam," or "the dominions of the Kings of Siam," or any equivalent expression, includes the said territories of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi.

The expression "the Consul-General" means Her Majesty's Consul-General at Bangkok.

The expression "a Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

3. The Consul-General shall, on receipt of this Order, cause a printed copy thereof to be affixed and publicly exhibited in his Court during one calendar month, and this Order shall come into operation on the expiration of one calendar month from the time when such copy is first so affixed and exhibited, but proof shall not in any proceeding or matter be required that the provisions of this Article have been complied with nor shall any act or proceeding be invalidated by any failure to comply with any of such provisions.

4. A Consul or Vice-Consul holding Her Majesty's Commission for Siam or any part thereof, or any person acting temporarily with the approval of a Secretary of State, or in case of emergency appointed temporarily by the Consul-General in writing as and for a Consul or Vice-Consul as aforesaid, shall in and for such district as may be assigned by his Commission, or by any direction of a Secretary of State, hold and form a Consular Court, hereinafter called a District Court, and shall have a seal bearing the name or description of such district, or of the place at which the Court is held.

Every such District Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, have and exercise within its district all the powers and jurisdiction which can be exercised by the Consul-General under the Siam Orders in Council, and the Treaties or Agreements for the time being in force between Great Britain and Siam.

5. An appeal may be brought from a Judgment or Order of a District Court to the Consul-General in the like cases and in the like manner, and subject to the like regulations in, and subject to which an appeal can under the said Orders in Council be brought to the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements; and for the purposes of this Article the provisions of the said Orders in Council shall have effect as if such District Court were therein mentioned instead of the Consul-General, and as if the Consul-General were therein mentioned instead of the said Supreme Court.

For the purposes of hearing and determining any such appeal the Consul-General may proceed in the same manner and shall have the same powers as if the appeal were an original proceeding instituted in his Court, and he shall certify his decision to the District Court, which shall give effect thereto.

6. Where an appeal is brought under this Order to the Court of the Consul-General a further appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements in the like cases and manner and on the like grounds and conditions in and on which an appeal can under the said Orders in Council be brought from the Consul-General to the said Supreme Court.

7. In every case in which, under the said Orders in Council, a report of any proceedings, Order, Judgment, or sentence is directed to be made to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, such report, if made by a District Court, shall be transmitted through the Consul-General, who shall transmit therewith his observations and recommendation (if any) in the matter.

8. The power of deportation under the said Orders in Council shall not be exercised by a District Court without the approbation in writing of the Consul-General.

9. Any Rules, Regulations, Rules of Practice, or Tables or Rates of Fees made by a District Court under this Order shall not have any effect unless approved in writing by the Consul-General, and shall also be subject to the provisions of the said Orders in Council with respect to allowance or disallowance by a Secretary of State, in the same cases and manner as Rules or Regulations made by the Consul-General.

10. Every Court acting under the Siam Orders in Council shall have power to rehear any civil matter, and to review its Judgments or Orders in any case in which, in the opinion of the Court, justice so requires, on such terms as to costs and otherwise as the Court thinks just.

11. In any matter in which an appeal lies as of right or otherwise from any Court acting under the Siam Orders in Council to the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements, it shall be lawful for that Supreme Court, by special leave, to enlarge the time for appealing or to permit an appeal to be brought on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, although the time limited for appeal has elapsed, or any other formal requisite for an appeal has not been complied with.

12. The Governor in Council of the Straits Settlements shall have power, in the name of Her Majesty, to remit in whole or in part any sentence passed by a Court exercising criminal jurisdiction under the Siam Orders in Council, and every such Court shall give effect to any such remission.

13. Every Court acting under the Siam Orders in Council (including the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements in the exercise of concurrent jurisdiction under the Siam Orders in Council) shall be a Court of Bankruptcy, and as such shall, so far as circumstances admit, have with respect to British subjects and to Siamese subjects or foreigners submitting to the jurisdiction of the Court any such civil jurisdiction in bankruptcy within the district of such Court as can be exercised by any Court exercising bankruptcy jurisdiction in the Straits Settlements.

14. With the consent of the Government of the King of Siam, and at the request of the Consul-General, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements may exercise at Bangkok or elsewhere within Siam any such civil or criminal jurisdiction as can, under the Siam Orders in Council, be exercised in Siam by the

Consul-General or a Consul or Vice-Consul, or as can, under the said Orders in Council, or the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, or any Acts of Parliament relating to Siam or to the Straits Settlements, be exercised at Singapore or elsewhere in the Straits Settlements by the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements in relation to crimes committed or matters arising in Siam; and a Judge acting in Siam in pursuance of this Article may pass any sentence or give any judgment or make any order which could be passed, given, or made by the said Supreme Court in relation to the same offence or matter, and for the purpose of the 5th section of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843" (or any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for that section) in relation to the execution of sentences, the Colony of the Straits Settlements is hereby appointed as a Colony in which any sentence so passed may be executed.

An Appeal may be brought from a Judgment or Order of a Judge acting under this Article in the like cases and in the like manner (*mutatis mutandis*) in which an appeal might be brought if such judgment or order were given or made by the Consul-General.

15. Where in pursuance of the IXth Article of the Treaty between Great Britain and Siam, dated the 3rd September, 1883, an appeal is brought to Bangkok from any Siamese Judge or Judges, Commissioner or Commissioners, the Consul-General shall take such steps as may be necessary or as may be directed by a Secretary of State in order that the final decision on appeal may be recorded at Bangkok and duly transmitted to the Court from which the appeal is brought, and in order that effect may be given thereto by such Court.

16. Where, by virtue of the Siam Orders in Council or otherwise, any Imperial Acts are applicable in Siam, or any forms, regulations, or procedure prescribed or established by or under any such Order or Act in relation to any matter are made applicable to any other matter, such Acts, forms, regulations, or procedure shall be deemed applicable so far only as the constitution and jurisdiction of the Courts acting under the Orders and the local circumstances permit, and for the purpose of facilitating their application they may be construed or used with such alterations and adaptations not affecting the substance as may be necessary, and anything required to be done by or to any Court, judge, officer, or authority may be done by or to a Court, judge, officer, or authority having the like or analogous functions; and the seal of the Court may be substituted for any seal required by any such Act, form, regulation, or procedure.

17.—(i.) In cases of murder or manslaughter, if either the death or the criminal act which wholly or partly caused the death happened within the jurisdiction of a Court acting under this Order, such Court shall have the like jurisdiction over any British subject who is charged either as the principal offender or as accessory before the fact to murder, or as accessory after the fact to murder or manslaughter, as if both such criminal act and the death had happened within such jurisdiction.

(ii.) In the case of any crime committed on the high seas, or within the Admiralty jurisdiction, by any British subject on board a British ship, or on board a foreign ship to which he did not belong, a Court acting under this Order shall have jurisdiction as if the crime had been committed within the district of such Court.

(iii.) In cases tried under this Article, no different sentence can be passed from the sentence which could be passed in England if the crime were tried there.

(iv.) The foregoing provisions of this Article shall be deemed to be adaptations, for the purposes of this Order and of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1878," of the following enactments described in the first schedule to that Act (that is to say):—

"The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849."

"The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860."

"The Merchant Shipping Act, 1867," section 11.

And the said enactments shall, so far as they are repeated and adapted by this Article (but not further or otherwise) extend to all places to which this Order applies.

18. "The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881," shall, with respect to British subjects, apply to all places to which this Order applies, as if such places were British posses-

sions, and for the purpose of Part II. of the said Act and of this Article, all the places to which this Order for the time being applies, and the Straits Settlements, shall, for the purposes of Part II. of the said Act, be deemed to be one group of British possessions, and the Consul shall, as regards any place within his jurisdiction, have the powers of a Governor or Superior Court of a British possession.

19. Rules and forms of procedure in civil and criminal matters in any Court acting under the Siam Orders in Council may, from time to time, be made and prescribed by the Consul-General, subject to the provisions of the said Orders; but no such rules or forms shall come into operation until they have been approved, with or without alteration, by a Secretary of State; provided that—

(i.) Any such rules or forms, if and as provisionally approved, with or without alteration, by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements, shall have effect pending approval or disapproval by the Secretary of State.

(ii.) Until rules and forms have been made and approved, or provisionally approved, under this Article in relation to any matter, any rules or forms heretofore in force or use in the Court of the Consul-General, or in the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements, or in the Consular Courts of Shanghai or Japan, may be observed and used in any Court acting under this Order, with such modifications as circumstances require.

20. For all the purposes of the Siam Orders in Council the expression "British subject" includes every person for the time being properly enjoying Her Majesty's protection in Siam, in so far as by Treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, Her Majesty has jurisdiction in Siam in relation to such persons.

And the Right Honourable the Earl Granville and the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley, 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.

C. L. PEEL.

FRANCE AND CAMBODIA.

TREATY BETWEEN THE KING 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 King of Cambodia, in order that Cambodia may be in peace and prosperity [with Lower Cochin-China], 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 has instructed the Commander-in-chief, Vice-Admiral de la Grandière, Governor of Saigon, to consult with the King 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 Uperat, 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 King 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 King 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 King 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 King 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 enable them 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 King 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 Cochin-China, 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 into 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 be 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 thereof 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 held 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 the missionaries wish to build churches, schools, or hospitals, they shall inform the Cambodian authorities, whose consent will be necessary.

Art. XVI.—The Emperor of the French recognises the King 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 King 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 godowns for coals and rice for the French vessels. The King 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 shall continue to remain and belong to the said temples. If the French Commander-in-chief desires any more land anywhere, the King 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 wish to buy any merchandise in Cambodia they shall 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 consent of the Emperor of the French by placing his seal on it. Three copies have been made. The King of Cambodia, Somdetch Ong Phra Norodom, has signed and sealed them, together with the French Commander-in-chief.

Dated Udong, 11th August, 1863.

CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND CAMBODIA.

SIGNED AT PHNOM-PENH, 17TH JUNE, 1884.

Between His Majesty Norodom I., King of Cambodia, of the one part; and M. Charles Thomson, Governor of Cochin-China, acting in the name of the French Republic, in virtue of the full powers conferred upon him, of the other part; it has been agreed as follows:—

Art. I.—His Majesty the King of Cambodia accepts all the administrative, judicial, financial, and commercial reforms the adoption of which the Government of the French Republic may hereafter think useful in order to facilitate the protectorate.

Art. II.—His Majesty the King of Cambodia shall continue, as in the past, to govern his states and to direct their administration, saving the restrictions which follow from the present Convention.

Art. III.—Cambodian functionaries shall continue, under the control of the French authorities, to administer the provinces, saving in all that concerns the establishment and collection of taxes, customs, and indirect contributions, public works, and, in general, those services which require unique direction or the employment of European engineers or agents.

Art. IV.—Residents or Assistant Residents, appointed by the French Government and entrusted with the maintenance of public order and the control of the local authorities, shall be placed in the chief towns of the provinces and wherever their presence may be thought necessary.

They shall be under the order of the Resident, whose duty it is, according to the terms of Article II. of the treaty of the 11th August, 1863, to assure, under the high authority of the Governor of Cochin-China, the regular exercise of the protectorate, and who will take the title of Resident-General.

Art. V.—The Resident-General shall have the right of private and personal audience with his Majesty the King of Cambodia.

Art. VI.—The expenses of the administration of the kingdom and those of the protectorate shall be at the charge of Cambodia.

Art. VII.—A special arrangement shall be made, after the definite establishment of the budget of the kingdom, to fix the civil list of the King and the allowances of the Princes of the Royal Family.

The civil list of the King is provisionally fixed at three hundred thousand dollars; the allowance of the Princes is provisionally fixed at twenty-five thousand dollars, the division of which shall be made according to arrangement between His Majesty the King of Cambodia and the Governor of Cochin-China.

His Majesty the King of Cambodia undertakes not to contract any loan without the authorisation of the Government of the French Republic.

Art. VIII.—Slavery is abolished throughout Cambodian territory.

Art. IX.—The land of the kingdom, until now the exclusive property of the Crown, shall cease to be inalienable. There shall be framed, by the French and Cambodian Authorities, a constitution of proprietary rights in Cambodia.

The Christian churches and the temples shall preserve, as their absolute property, the lands actually occupied by them.

Art. X.—The town of Phnom-penh shall be administered by a Municipal Commission composed of the Resident-General or his delegate, President; six French officials or merchants appointed by the Governor of Cochin-China; three Cambodians, one Annamite, two Chinese, one Indian, and one Malay appointed by His Majesty the King of Cambodia from a list presented by the Governor of Cochin-China.

Art. XI.—The present Convention—of which, in case of dispute and agreeably to international usage, the French text shall be considered the original—confirms and completes the treaty of the 11th August, 1863, the Royal Ordinances, and the Conventions between the two Governments so far as they are not contrary to the preceding provisions.

It shall be submitted for the ratification of the Government of the French Republic, and the ratification shall be delivered to His Majesty the King of Cambodia with as brief delay as possible.

In faith whereof His Majesty the King of Cambodia and the Governor of Cochin-China have signed the present act and affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Phnom-penh the 17th day of June, 1884.

CHARLES THOMSON. NORODOM.

FRANCE AND ANNAM.

TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE KINGDOM OF ANNAM.

SIGNED AT SAIGON, 15TH MARCH, 1874.

His Excellency the President of the French Republic and His Majesty the King of Annam, wishing to unite their countries by ties of lasting friendship, have resolved to conclude a treaty of peace and alliance replacing that of 5th June, 1862, and for that purpose have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Excellency the President of the French Republic: 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 Nguyen-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, friendship, 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 every 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 coasts 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, nor 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 gift:—

1.—Of five steam vessels of five hundred horse power, in perfect condition, with their boilers and engines, armed and equipped in conformity with the provisions of the rules of armament.

2.—Of one hundred 7-lb. guns of sixteen centimetres in diameter, provided with two hundred rounds 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 naval instructors to reorganise his army and fleet; of engineers and chief artizans 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 Hue. 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 Tannien-dong and of Tan-quan-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 Tan-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 t ese lands shall be devoted to the keeping of the tombs in repair and the subsistence of the families charged with their conservation. The lands shall be exempt from taxes 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 former war indemnity still remaining due.

Art. VII.—His Majesty formally engages to repay, through the French Government, the remainder of the indemnity due to Spain, amounting to one million dollars (at Tls. 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 Annamite Government.

Art. VIII.—His Excellency the President of the French Republic and His Majesty the King grant a general Amnesty, full and entire, with all sequestrations placed on their goods, to those of their respective subjects who previously and up to the time of the conclusion of the treaty 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.

Consequently, 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 commit acts contrary to their religion nor be subject to special registration. They shall be admitted to all assemblies and to the public employ without being compelled to commit any act prohibited by their religion.

His Majesty agrees to destroy the census registers of Christians compiled during the last fifteen years and to treat them, as regards registration 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 insulting to religion, and to cause the articles of the Thâp 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.

Annamite priests may freely exercise, like the missionari- s, their ministry. If their conduct be reprehensible and the fault committed render them liable according to law to corporal punishment this shall be commuted to an equivalent punishment.

The bishops, missionaries, and Annamite priests shall have the right of purchasing and renting lands and houses, and of building churches, hospitals, schools, 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 without exception 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 Annamite Government shall have the right of opening at Saigon a college, to be 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 Annamite Government engages to open to commerce the ports of Thin-nai, in the province of Binh-dinh; of Ninh-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 Ninh-hai, that of Hanoi, and the transit by the river shall be opened immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, or sooner if possible; the port of Thin-nai 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 Annamite subjects of France and foreigners in general may, while respecting the laws of the country, establish themselves, hold property, 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 the 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 trade 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 dispelled by the establishment of the 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 property, and trade in France and in the French colonies while conforming to the laws. To assure their protection His Majesty shall have the right of appointing 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 at any of the places above specified, they shall register themselves with the French Resident, who shall advise the local authority.

Annamite subjects wishing to establish themselves on French territory shall be subject to the same provision.

Frenchmen 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 *visa* of the Annamite authorities. All trade is forbidden to them under penalty of confiscation of their goods.

As travelling may be attended with some danger in the present state of the country, foreigners shall not avail themselves of this privilege until the Annamite 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 this fact shall be 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 Frenchmen or between Frenchmen and foreigners shall be tried by the French Resident.

When French subjects or foreigners shall have disputes with Annamites 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 Annamite judge commissioned to that effect, and these two, after having examined the affair conjointly, shall determine it according to the rules of equity.

In like manner, if an Annamite 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 Frenchmen or between Frenchmen and foreigners shall be decided by the French Resident alone.

Art. XVII.—Crimes and misdemeanours committed by Frenchmen or foreigners on Annamite 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 instituted 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 Annamite territory, the local authorities, on being advised of the fact, shall endeavour to capture the criminal and deliver him to the French authorities.

In like manner, if robbers, pirates, or criminals of any description, subjects of the King, shall take refuge on French territory, they shall be searched for 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 Annamite territory, or of an Annamite 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 thereto.

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, at the court of 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 attending the sojourn of these Residents with the allied Governments 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 payment of the Spanish indemnity and will substitute herself for Spain as the creditor of Annam to be reimbursed according to the provisions of Article VII. of the present treaty.

Art. XXII.—The present treaty is made in perpetuity. It shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Huć 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.

Done at Saigon, at the Palace of the Government of French Cochin-China, in four copies, on Sunday, the 15th day of March, in 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 trade, without distinction of flag or nationality, his ports of Thin-nai in the province of Binh-dinh, of Ninh-hai in the province of Hai-dzuong, the town of Hanoi, and the river Nhi-ha from the sea to the Chinese frontier.

Art. II.—In the open ports trade 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.

Arms and munitions of war, however, shall neither be imported nor exported by way of trade. Trade in opium shall be subject to special regulations established by the Annamite Government.

The importation of grain shall always be permitted subject to a tax of five per cent.

The exportation of grain shall only be permitted by virtue of the temporary authorisation of the Government of Annam. Such authorisation shall be communicated to the French Resident at Huć. 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 Annamite 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 Annamite 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 Annamite Government, shall apply to merchandise in transit to or from Yunnan; but the Annamite 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 Annamite 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 offices 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 fifteenth-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 the 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 sent from Saigon to one of the open ports of the kingdom of Annam, or to the province of Yunnan *viâ* the Nhi-ha, and those sent from one of these ports or from the province of Yunnan to 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 Annamite 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 deposit 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 the dues and in order to avoid disputes which might arise between foreigners and the Annamite authorities, the French Government shall place at the disposal of the Annamite Government the officials necessary for the direction of the Customs service, under the supervision and authority of the minister charged with this branch of the public service. It shall also assist the Annamite Government to organise on the coasts an efficient service for the protection of trade.

No European nor Frenchman shall be employed in the Customs at the open ports, before the full payment of the Spanish indemnity, without the consent of the Consul for France or of the French Resident at the Court of Hue.

This payment terminated, if the Annamite 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 Annamite functionary resident at Ninh-hai; a French functionary placed at the disposal of the Annamite Government, and bearing the title of "Chief of the European service," shall reside at 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 Consul and the French Resident at Hue.

The Chief of the European service and the Chief of the Annamite 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 rank 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 common consent between the two Governments.

Art. IX.—The accounts of the Customs shall be kept in duplicate, in the offices of the European service and in the financial establishments designed by the Annamite Government for that purpose.

Receipts for the dues shall bear the signature of the French functionary and that of the Annamite functionary. The same formality shall be observed when money shall be drawn from the Customs treasury to be paid to that of the state.

The accounts and registers shall be compared every month.

Art. X.—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, in the order stated:—

1.—The pay of the Europeans employed in the Customs at the open ports of Annam; that of the Annamite or other employés of the same service.

2.—The construction and maintenance of the Customs houses.

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 duties 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 within one year at 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 Annamite 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 son as the pilot shall have brought a foreign merchant ship into port the Chief of Customs shall send one or more officers to inspect the vessel and prevent fraud. These officers 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 its 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 himself 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 a list of the crew 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 hatches. If the captain, before having received such permit, shall have opened hatches 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 protection 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 Annamite Government deem it necessary, these arms shall be placed in 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 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 Annamite Government and also a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

If a vessel have clandestinely discharged arms or munitions on Annamite territoy, 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 of war 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 Annamite authorities and consequently without their guarantee in case of accident, fraud, or the disappearance of such boats. The number shall not be limited and 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 claim shall be null and of no effect.

If the merchant cannot agree with the Annamite 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, tare being deducted. If the merchant cannot agree with the Annamite employé as to the amount of tare, each party shall select a certain number of the bales or cases; these shall be first weighed in gross, then tared, and the lot 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 endeavour to arrive at an amicable arrangement; but the claim must be made within the twenty-four hours or it cannot 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 of Annam, 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 paid in full, 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 in full 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 the 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 the perfect integrity of the packages, shall give 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 transhipment 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 transhipment will be authorised by the Chief of Customs. The latter may always delegate an employé of his administration to assist in it.

Every unauthorished transhipment, 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 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 basis of all liquidation 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 Annamite 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 there procure the divers articles of refitment and revictualling which they 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 or 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. The authority 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 ship and 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 Annamite Government.

Art. XXVII.—Annamite 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 Annamite Government in Art. II. of the treaty of the 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 trade 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 come into 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.

Done 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 by experience 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 warehouses 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 Annamite Government. The extent of these lands shall be in each of the open towns or ports five maus, Annamite 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 Annamite 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 proprietors and on paying a just price.

European merchants shall pay the land tax according to the tariffs in force in the locality they inhabit, but they shall pay no other tax.

(Signed by the Plenipotentiaries.)

TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND ANNAM.

SIGNED AT HUE, 6TH JUNE, 1884.

Ratifications not yet exchanged.

The Government of the French Republic and that of His Majesty the King of Annam, being desirous of for ever preventing the recurrence of the recent difficulties, and of strengthening the bonds of friendship and good neighbourhood (*bon voisinage*) have agreed upon the following Convention :—

Art. I.—Annam recognises and accepts the protectorate of France.

France will represent Annam in all her foreign relations.

Annamites abroad will be placed under the protection of France.

Art. II.—A French military force shall permanently occupy Thuan-an. All the forts and military works of the Hué river shall be razed.

Art. III.—From the frontier of Cochin-China to the frontier of the province of Ninh-Binh Annamite functionaries shall continue to administer the provinces comprised within these limits, save as regards the Customs, Public Works, and in general all matters which require unique direction in the employment of European engineers or agents.

Art. IV.—Within the limits above mentioned the Annamite Government shall declare open to the trade of all nations, besides the port of Quinhon, those of Turon and Xuan-Day. Other ports shall be subsequently opened in accordance with an understanding to be previously arrived at. The French Government shall at these ports appoint agents placed under the orders of its Resident at Hué.

Art. V.—A Resident-General, representing the French Government, shall preside over the foreign relations of Annam and shall assure the regular exercise of the protectorate without interfering with the local administration of the provinces comprised within the limits fixed by Article III.

He shall reside in the citadel at Hué with a military guard.

The Resident-General shall have the right of private and personal audience with His Majesty the King of Annam.

Art. VI.—In Tonquin Residents or Assistant Residents shall be placed by the Government of the Republic in such chief places as their presence may be deemed desirable at. They shall be under the orders of the Resident-General.

They shall reside in the citadel and, in every case, in the same enclosure as is reserved for the mandarin. They shall be given, if necessary, a French or native guard.

Art. VII.—The Residents shall not occupy themselves with the details of the internal administration of the provinces. Native functionaries of all ranks shall continue to govern under their control; but they shall be removed on the demand of the French Authorities.

Art. VIII.—French functionaries and employés of whatever category shall communicate with the Annamite Authorities only through the Residents.

Art. IX.—A telegraph line shall be established from Saigon to Hanoi and worked by French employés.

A part of the receipts shall be assigned to the Annamite Government, who, in return, shall concede the land necessary for the stations.

Art. X.—In Annam and Tonquin foreigners of every nationality shall be placed under French jurisdiction.

The French Authority shall decide disputes of every kind which may arise between Annamites and foreigners, the same as between foreigners.

Art. XI.—In Annam proper the Quan-Bo shall collect the established taxes under the control of French functionaries and for the account of the Court of Hué.

In Tonquin the Residents shall centralise, with the concurrence of the Quan-Bo, the service of the same taxes, and shall supervise the collection and employment of the taxes. A commission composed of Frenchmen and Annamites shall determine the sums to be applied to the various branches of the administration and the public service.

The surplus shall be paid into the treasury of the Court of Hué.

Art. XII.—Throughout the kingdom the reorganised Customs shall be entirely confided to French Administrators. There shall only be maritime and frontier Custom stations, placed wherever the need thereof shall make itself felt.

No claim in respect to the Customs on account of the measures taken up to the present time by the military authorities shall be admitted.

The laws and regulations concerning indirect taxes, the Customs tariff and rules, and the sanitary regulations of Cochin-China shall be applicable in the territories of Annam and Tonquin.

Art. XIII.—French citizens and protégés may, throughout the whole extent of Tonquin and in the open ports of Annam, freely travel, trade, and acquire and dispose of property, moveable and immoveable.

His Majesty the King of Annam expressly confirms the guarantees given by the treaty of the 1st March, 1874, in favour of missionaries and Christians.

Art. XIV.—Persons wishing to travel in the interior of Annam can only do so on obtaining authorisation therefor through the Resident-General at Hué or the Governor of Cochin-China.

The authorities shall furnish them with passports, which shall be presented for the *visa* of the Annamite Government.

Art. XV.—France engages to guarantee henceforth the integrity of the states of the King of Annam, and to defend this sovereign from aggressions from without and rebellions within.

With this object the French Authority may caused to be militarily occupied such places on the territory of Annam and Tonquin as may be deemed necessary to assure the exercise of the protectorate.

Art. XVI.—His Majesty the King of Annam shall continue, as in the past, to direct the internal administration of his states, saving the restrictions which result from the present convention.

Art. XVII.—The actual debts of Annam to France shall be discharged by means of payments to be made in manner to be hereafter determined upon. His Majesty the King of Annam shall contract no foreign loan without the authorisation of the French Government.

Art. XVIII.—Further conferences shall regulate the limits of the open ports and of the French Concessions in each of them, the establishment of lighthouses on the coasts of Annam and Tonquin, the regulations for the working of mines, coinage regulations, and the amount to be allotted to the King of Annam from the receipts from Customs, excise, telegraph rates, and other revenues not mentioned in Article II. of the present treaty.

The present Convention shall be submitted for the approval of the Government of the French Republic and of His Majesty the King of Annam, and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

SPAIN AND ANNAM.

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN SPAIN AND ANNAM.

SIGNED AT HUE, 27TH JANUARY, 1880.

Ratifications 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 Ordonez, Naval Lieutenant of the first class, Colonel of Marine Infantry, &c., &c., and His Majesty the Emperor of Annam, Do Dang De, Minister of Rites, Director of the Academy, and Subdirector of the Imperial Historiographical Department, and Huyuh-Dien, first Chancellor 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 Annamite 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-dzüong; 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 Annamite Authority.

Art. II.—His Majesty the King of Spain concedes to Annamite 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 Annamite 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 Annamite 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 Annamite 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 Annamite.

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 Parties 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 Annamite 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 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-nai, 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 Annamites, 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 Annamite 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 Annamites have a difference with Spanish subjects, they shall lay the matter before the Annamite 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 heard 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 Annamite 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 Annamite 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 Annamite Consul shall be officially informed of the proceedings taken against the accused.

Annamite subjects guilty of a criminal action against Spanish subjects in Annam shall be detained by the Annamite 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 Annamite 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 Annamite territory, and of Annamites 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 Annamite 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 Resident 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 Annamite Government shall have purchased the quantities indispensable to their 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 the 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 ratificasions 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, 1858; and a Convention, November 8th, 1858. *

Treaties were negotiated with Japan, March 31st, 1854; June 17th, 1857; and July 29th, 1858. †

A Treaty was negotiated with Persia, December 13th, 1856.

Treaties were negotiated with Siam, March 20th, 1853; 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.

* Immigration and Commercial Treaties were also negotiated November 17th, 1880.

† A Treaty was also negotiated July 25th, 1878.

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 meting 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 11 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 2 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 Consuls 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 imprisonment, 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 accept 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 recognised 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 hands 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 costs.*—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 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.—*ward 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, for 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 the Consul, such Consul may issue his writ of Habeas Corpus, directing such citizen 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 the 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 in 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 remarried 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 witness.

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 Consuls, 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 costs, 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 execution	1.00
For summonses and subpœnas	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
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 subpœnas, for each witness summoned	0.50
For returning subpœna	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.—*Interpreter's Fees.*—	
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. *Witnesses' Fees.*—	
For every day's attendance at Court	1.50
For each mile travelled in going to and returning from Court	0.15
103.—*Crier's Fees.*—	
On trial of every suit	1.00
134.—*Associate's Fees.*—	
For each day's attendance	3.60
105.— *Costs for prevailing party.*	
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.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS.

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 or 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 terms *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' 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 then 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, Salt Pork, Salt Fish, Fresh 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. 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 Colocynth, C'pound	1 oz.	Cholera Pills in phial	12 drams.
Carbonate of Ammonia	1½ oz.	Cubebs Powder	4 lb.
Assafœtida	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 issues 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 follows, [*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.

Sealed 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 a 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-bounden 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 March. [both inclusive.]	April to September. [both inclusive.]
California or West Coast of America, North of the Equator	100 days.	75 days.
West Coast of America, South of the Equator	120 days.	120 days.
Sandwich Islands	75 days.	56 days.
New Caledonia and New Hebrides, Fiji Islands, Tahiti, Society or Friendly Islands	100 days.	100 days.
Sydney, Melbourne, or South Australia	60 days.	80 days.
Western Australia	45 days.	60 days.
Tasmania	65 days.	80 days.
New Zealand	75 days.	90 days.
Manila	20 days.	20 days.
Singapore	20 days.	45 days.
Batavia	30 days.	60 days.
Ceylon	45 days	70 days.
Madras or Calcutta	50 days.	75 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 12th, 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	31	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	184	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. *Proclamation of 26th January*, 1856, and *17th November*, 1858.—Declare the length of certain voyages.

3. *Ordinance No. 5 of* 187[illegible].—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 pr[illegible]ded 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 depôt, 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 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 writen 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. 0¼.
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. ⅓ a day.
Lime or Lemon Juice and Sugar	oz. 2 a week.

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 unseaworthy 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, nitro-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 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-sections 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 offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

5. No seaman 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's 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 Masters 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, 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' 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 redeposit 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 vessels 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 provisons 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 think 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 ours, 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 in his 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' 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-section 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 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 depot or government depots 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 vessel 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 depot 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 deduction of 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 masthead.

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 GR'WICH.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.		RISE OF TIDE.
			hrs.	*min.*	*feet.*
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	
Second Bar Creek ...	22 58 30	113 32 15	2	15	6 to 8
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 Capsing-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, PILOTAGE, SAILING, AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS, &c., FOR THE TREATY PORTS OF CHINA.

GENERAL PORT REGULATIONS FOR HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULATES IN CHINA.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, acting under the authority conferred upon him by the 85th Section of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, hereby declares the following Regulations, made, in pursuance of the above Order in Council, to secure the observance of Treaties and the maintenance of friendly relations between British subjects and Chinese subjects and authorities, to be applicable to all ports which are, or may hereafter become, open to British trade:—

I.—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, those holidays upon which public offices in England are closed, and Chinese New Year's day, and such Chinese holidays as the Chinese Customs authorities may observe.

II.—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 shall intervene.

III.—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.

IV.—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.

V.—Should any seaman absent himself from his ship without permission, the master shall forthwith report the circumstance 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.

VI.—The discharge of guns or other firearms from vessels in harbour is strictly prohibited, unless permission shall have been granted by the Consul.

VII.—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 articled crew on board, and previous to leaving, notice must be given of the names of all persons, not forming part of the articled crew, intending to leave the port on board any vessel.

VIII.—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 should 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 case of urgent necessity, no burial should take place on shore or from any ship in harbour without the license of the Consul first obtained.

IX.—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.

X.—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.

If any Chinese subject guilty of, or suspected of, having committed a misdemeanour on shore or afloat be detained, 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 to take the law into their own hands.

XI.—Any vessel having in the whole above 200 lbs. of gunpowder or other explosive 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 authority.

Special anchorages or stations will be assigned for such ships in the neighbourhood of the ports.

XII.—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 British Colonial port, according as the seaman or other person is 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 to require 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 from China of such British subject.

XIII.—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 Consular office, his ship's papers will be returned to him, 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 cargo 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.

XIV.—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.

XV.—No British subject may establish or carry on an hotel, boarding or eating-house, house of entertainment, or shop for the sale of liquors within the Consular district without the sanction and license of the Consul, and payment of such fees in respect of such license, 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.

XVI.—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.

XVII.—The term Consul in these Regulations shall be construed to include all and every officer in Her Majesty 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.

XVIII.—British vessels are bound as to mooring and pilotage to act in accordance with the Harbour and Pilot Regulations authorized in each port by Her Majesty's Minister for the time being, and any infraction of the same shall render the party offending liable to the penalties attached to these regulations.

XIX.—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.

XX.—Any infringement of the preceding General Port Regulations or of the Special Regulations referred to in Regulations XVIII. and XIX., shall subject the offender, for each offence, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 200 dollars, or to a fine not exceeding 200 dollars, without imprisonment, and with or without further fines for continuing offences not exceeding in any case 25 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.

And in consideration of the urgent necessity for these Regulations, the undersigned hereby further declares that they shall have effect unless and until they shall be disapproved by Her Most Gracious Majesty, and notification of such disapproval shall be received and published by me or other Her Majesty's Minister in China.

NOTE.—All fines levied by virtue of or under the General or Special Port Regulations are to be applied, as directed by the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, in diminution of the public expenditure, unless otherwise specially ordered.

(Signed) THOMAS FRANCIS WADE.

PEKING, 28th of March, 1881.

GENERAL PILOTAGE REGULATIONS.

Agreed to and published by the British Minister, 3rd November, 1868.

I.—*Bye-Laws and Local Rules.*—1.—Bye-laws and Rules necessary for the better ordering of Pilotage matters at the Ports are to be drawn up by the Harbour Masters in consultation with the Consuls and Chambers of Commerce, with whom also it rests in the same way to fix the number of Pilots, tariff of charges, and define the limits of the Pilotage ground.

2.—The number of Pilots for the Port of———shall be———

3.—The Pilotage ground for the Port of———shall be———defined as follows, viz.:—

4.—The Pilotage charges shall be as follows, viz,—

Steamers, or Sailing Vessels in tow, per foot ———

Sailing Vessels, per foot ———

II.—*Pilots: individuals eligible.*—The subjects, citizens, or proteges of Treaty Powers shall, equally with natives of China, and without distinction of nationality, be eligible for appointment, when vacancies occur, by the Board of Appointment, subject to the General Regulations now issued, and the Bye-laws to be under them enforced at the several Ports respectively.

III.—*Board of Appointment: how to be constructed.*—The Board of Appointment shall consist of the Harbour Master as President, the (or a) Senior Pilot, and two persons whose names shall be drawn by lot, by the Harbour Master, from a list prepared and published by the Harbour Master in consultation with the Consuls and Chambers of Commerce.

IV.—*Vacancies: how to be filled up.*—1.—Whenever there may be a vacancy among the Pilots, it shall be duly notified in the local prints; and eight days afterwards the Board of Appointment shall proceed to fill it up by a competitive examination.

2.—The Board may refuse to admit to the examination any one who, having once been a Licensed Pilot, has had his License withdrawn, and also any candidate who is unable to produce Consular certifications as to character, &c.

3.—The examination shall be public and gratuitous, and the vacancies shall be given to the most competent among the candidates without distinction of nationality, provided always the competency of the first on the list be not relative but absolute.

4.—The Consul concerned may in person, or by deputy, be present and take part in the examination of candidates.

5.—The majority of the votes of the Members of the Board shall decide the admission of candidates for Pilot Licences, each Member having one vote in the ballot; but in the absence of the Consul concerned, the Harbour Master shall have a casting vote.

V.—*Pilots' Licence: by whom to be issued.*—1.—Pilots' Licences shall be issued by the Commissioner of Customs in the name and on behalf of the Chinese Government. Licences issued to Pilots not being natives of China shall subsequently be visèd and registered at the Consulate concerned.

2.—On the first day of July each year, every Pilot shall pay the sum of Ten Haikwan Taels for the renewal of his Licence.

3.—Every Licensed Pilot shall be given a printed copy of the General Regulations and Local Rules, and shall produce the same, as well as his Licence, when required.

VI.—*Apprentice Pilots: how to be taken.*—1.—It shall be allowable for each Licensed Pilot to take an Apprentice, for whom he shall be responsible. On the application of Pilots, the Harbour Master will supply Apprentices with special certificates.

2.—When the circumstances of the Port appear to demand it, the Harbour Master may authorise Apprentices to act temporarily and within certain limits, as Pilots; provided they have received certificates of competency from the Board of Appointment.

VII.—*Licensed Pilots: to whom subordinated: Unlicensed piloting, &c.*—1.—Licensed Pilots may carry on their business either singly or in companies. They must pay due respect to the wishes and instructions of the Harbour Master under whose orders and control they are placed, and who is invested with power to suspend or dismiss, subject to an appeal to the Consul concerned. When the Pilot is a Foreigner the appeal to be lodged within three days.

2.—If guilty of any misconduct for which Consular punishment has been inflicted, or if proved to have committed any offence against Revenue Laws, the individual concerned may be suspended or dismissed by the Harbour Master, subject to an appeal to his Consul. If a Foreigner the appeal to be lodged within three days.

3.—Any one piloting without a Licence, or making use of another's Licence, shall be subject to prosecution before his own authorities, who will deal with the

offender in accordance with the laws of his country. Any Pilot lending his Licence to another will be proceeded against and dealt with in the same way in addition to forfeiting his Licence.

4.—Any Commanding Officer employing an unlicensed person to pilot his vessel will be liable to be fined in the sum of One Hundred Taels by the Authorities to whose jurisdiction he is amenable.

VIII.—*Pilot Boats: regulations to be observed.*—1.—Pilot Boats shall be registered with their crews at the Harbour Master's office, where each boat will be given a certificate and number. The words, "Licensed Pilot Boat," shall, with the number, be legibly painted at the stern, and on the head of the mainsail; and a flag, of which the upper horizontal half shall be yellow and the lower green, shall be flown. Such registered Pilot Boats shall deposit their national papers with their Consul or the Customs; they shall be at liberty to move freely within the limits of the Port and Pilotage ground, and shall be exempt from Tonnage Dues. On the requisition of the Harbour Master or his deputies, it will be obligatory on registered Pilot Boats to convey, from place to place within the limits, employés belonging to either Customs' or Harbour Master's department, with such stores as may be wanted for either Light-houses or Light-ships.

2.—Every licensed Pilot Boat shall pay a fee of Twenty Taels for renewal of licence on the first of July each year.

3.—In case of a Pilot going off in an unregistered boat, he will be authorized to carry the Pilot Boat Flag during the time he is on board; but no pilot is authorized to cruise in an unregistered boat, without special permission from the Harbour Master.

4.—The owner or hirer of an unregistered boat making use of a Pilot Flag, and not having a licensed pilot on board, shall be prosecuted before the authorities to whom he is amenable, or whose flag or national ensign he has the right to use.

5.—A registered Pilot boat is not permitted to fly the Pilot flag, save when there is either a licensed pilot or certificated apprentice on board.

IX.—*Flags to be exhibited on arrival.*—When nearing anchorage, the Pilot shall cause to be exhibited—

A Red and White Flag (No. 3—H) if the vessel is from Hongkong, Japan, or any Chinese Port.

A Blue and White Flag (No. 2—J) if from any Foreign Port.

A Yellow and Blue (No. 10—K) if the vessel is in ballast.

A Red Swallow Tail (No. 5—B) if the vessel has gunpowder or other combustible on board.

X.—*Harbour Pilots: Vessels in Harbour, Berthing &c.*—1.—The duties of the Harbour Pilots, where such exist, will be to take charge of vessels at the outer limit of the anchorage, berth them in accordance with the orders received from the Harbour Master's Department, take charge of vessels shifting berths, going in or out of dock, or to and from a wharf or out of the anchorage, and to assist and report to the Harbour Master's office all matters concerning the shipping in Port, and the conservancy of the river or harbour.

2.—In berthing vessels, the Harbour Master will, as far as possible, meet the wishes of Commanding Officers and Consignees, and the entrance, working, or clearance of vessels taking berths not assigned to them shall be stopped by the Customs until the Harbour Master's orders are complied with.

3.—Vessels are to moor in accordance with orders received from the Harbour Master, and are not to remove from the anchorage without his permission.

4.—The Harbour Pilotage Fees payable to the Harbour Master are as follows:—

For berthing a vessel, or taking her out of port..... ————

Docking, undocking, mooring, &c..... ————

Shifting a vessel's berth..... ————

Taking a vessel to or from a wharf..... ————

The above Rules and Regulations are provisional and may be amended, or added to, according to circumstances.

SPECIAL LOCAL REGULATIONS.

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. Amendment 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 manifests are correct, and that all dues and duties have been paid, the clearance will be issued.

IX.—In all cases of transhipment, 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.

AMOY.

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 cannot go on, without special permission, on Sundays and holiday. 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 there upon 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 relanded.

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.

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 more, 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 to them.

VII.—Vessels to keep a clear hawse, and to have more chain on deck when bad weather is apprehended.

VIII.—No boats, warps, 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.

SHANGHAI.

HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

The following Regulations have been agreed to, and sanctioned by the Treaty Power Consuls at this Port:—

I.—The anchorage for foreign vessels is between the East Gate Creek and the Creek below the British Naval Yard.

II.—Vessels entering the anchorage will, when they come abreast of the British Naval Yard, be boarded by the Assistant Harbour Master, who will direct them to proper berths. In the case of a vessel being towed, the tug steamer must stop, before passing the Harbour Master's *Lower Station*, at Pootung, to be boarded.

III.—River, Coast, and Mail Steamers having determined berths are allowed on arrival to proceed to them without stoppage, unless they have dangerous or explosive cargo on board, in which case they are to be governed by Clauses 11, 12, and 14 of these Regulations.

IV.—Four berths in the Upper Reach of the Harbour will be kept open for the use of men-of-war.

V.—Vessels are to moor in accordance with the orders received from the Harbour Master, and not to shift their berths or remove from the anchorage without a special Permit.

VI.—Applications for berths, or for permission to shift, must be made to the Harbour Master's Office or to the *Lower Station* by the Shipmaster, the First Officer, or Pilot in charge, when the necessary instructions respecting the berth will be given.

VII.—All vessels are required to keep a light burning bright and clear at the starboard yard-arm, or starboard fore-rigging when vessels have no yards, from dark until daylight.

VIII.—No vessels except men-of-war may use swinging booms. The swinging booms of men-of-war shall be rigged in from sunset to sunrise.

IX.—Vessels are required to keep their chains clear, especially towards the full and change of the moon, and not to have lines out from one vessel to another any longer time than necessary. Boats towing astern are to have short lines, in order not to block up the passage.

X.—Merchant vessels shall not fire off cannon or small arms within the limits of the Port, without written permission from the Harbour Master.

XI. Vessels arriving at this port and having on board, as cargo, any number of Loaded Shell, or more than One Hundred pounds of Gunpowder, or more than Twenty Thousand Rounds of Rifle, Sporting, Gatling, Mitrailleuse, Pistol, or Revolver Cartridges, shall anchor not less than one mile below the lower limit of the Harbour and fly a red flag ["No. 5" Marryat's or "B" Commercial Code] at the fore during the daytime and shall abide by the instructions received from the Customs concerning the discharge of the same.

XII.—Vessels arriving at this port and having on board, as cargo, *in whatever quantity*, any of the following mentioned articles, viz.:—Nitro-glycerine or Glonoin Oil, Gun Cotton, Fulminating Mercury, Dynamite, Lithofracteur, or any other substances used for Blasting purposes shall be subject to the same conditions as to anchorage, &c., as are laid down in Clause 11 of these Regulations.

XIII.—Vessels shall not be allowed to take on board, as cargo, any of the articles mentioned in Clauses 11 and 12 of these Regulations in weight or number exceeding what is therein specified, without first proceeding to an anchorage not less than one mile below the lower limit of the Harbour, from which, while having such cargo on board, they shall only depart for the purpose of proceeding outside of Woosung.

XIV.—Vessels arriving with Kerosine Oil or Petroleum on board as cargo shall be berthed on the Pootung side of the 9th Section of the Harbour and must remain there until all such cargo has been discharged.

XV.—A vessel arriving with a contagious disease on board, shall not come nearer the lower limit of the Harbour than one mile, shall fly at the fore a *yellow flag*, and shall not allow any one to disembark or come on board, without permission from the Harbour Master's Office.

XVI.—Masters of vessels shall not permit ballast, or ashes, to be thrown overboard.

XVII.—All vessels in Port must keep on board a sufficient number of hands to clear and pay out chain, &c., when required.

XVIII.—Vessels on arriving in Port, must, as soon as possible, rig in their jib-booms, and must not subsequently rig them out, while within the Harbour limits, without permission from the Harbour Master.

XIX.—No Buoy may be laid down without the sanction of the Harbour Master and his approval of the moorings by which it is to be held in position. Unoccupied Buoys must be lighted from sunset to sunrise.

XX.—Buoys that are already laid down are subject to the control of the Harbour Master, and where they are so placed as to obstruct the passage of vessels through the Harbour or are not moored in such a way as to economize berthing space, the Harbour Master will be at liberty to order them to be shifted. In case of refusal or neglect on the part of the owners of a Buoy to shift its position, as directed by the

Harbour Master, the latter may cause it to be removed at the risk of the owners thereof.

XXI.—In case of fire occurring on board a vessel in Port, the bell must be rung immediately by that vessel and by those above and below her, and the signal 2109 Marryat's or BTF Commercial Code ("Ship on fire") hoisted by the burning vessel, if possible, and by those above and below her during the day, or the yard-arm light lowered and hoisted continually during the night. Notice should be sent immediately to the River Police Hulk, Harbour Master's Station, or Pootung Signal Tower, and to the nearest Municipal Police Station.

XXII.—Vessels infringing Clauses 11 and 12 of these Regulations, by coming within the Harbour limits with dangerous or explosive cargo on board in excess of the quantity therein allowed, will be notified by the Harbour Master to proceed to an anchorage not less than one mile below the lower limit of the Harbour, and their Entrance, Working, and Clearance will be stopped by the Customs until this notice is complied with. All other vessels not occupying the berth assigned to them, as required by the 2nd, 5th, and 6th Clauses of the above Regulations, are likewise liable to have their Entrance, Working, and Clearance stopped by the Customs until the Harbour Master reports them as berthed in accordance with his directions.

Masters of vessels committing breaches of the other Regulations will be dealt with by the Consular authorities.

NOTICE.

I.—On approaching the anchorage vessels should show their number in order that the same may be signalled from the Harbour Master's Signal Stations.

II.—Masters of vessels are requested to furnish the Assistant Harbour Master, Pilot, or Harbour Pilot, with any information they may possess, relative to the discoveries of rocks, shoals, islands, wrecks, or distressed vessels, vessels signalled and their positions, state of weather during the voyage, special information with details of *Typhoons*, time of leaving last port, time of arrival. They are also requested to report if any change has taken place in the position of Buoys, or if any of the Lights are out of order.

III.—Masters of vessels having fault to find with Pilots, whether as regards professional competency or personal conduct, are especially requested to report the same in writing to the Harbour Master, from whom such cases will receive immediate attention.

IV.—At the Harbour Master's office will be found a board, on which all notices pertaining to the department will be exhibited, also any information received from Shipmasters of interest to shipping. It will also show the names of Pilots, &c.

V.—Vessels are recommended not to sail or steam through the shipping with the tide, it being highly dangerous to do so, especially during spring tides. Vessels so doing will incur responsibility for all damages.

VI.—The Master of a vessel may refuse to pay inward pilotage, until a certificate is produced from the Harbour Master or his deputies, that the vessel is properly moored. (Pilotage Regulations, General Rule VII., Local Rule XIV.).

HARBOUR REGULATIONS FOR WOOSUNG.

The following Regulations have been agreed to, and sanctioned by the Treaty Power Consuls at Shanghai:—

I.—The anchorage for foreign vessels at Woosung is between Woosung Creek and the White Cottage above the Chinese Camp.

II.—Inward bound vessels having to anchor at Woosung must hoist the Rendezvous Flag (Marryat's Code) at fore when passing the Woosung Spit Buoy, and they will then be boarded, between the Woosung Creek and the Harbour Master's Station, by the Berthing Officer, who will direct them where to anchor.

The Pilot or Officer in charge of every such vessel shall see that proper facilities are afforded the Berthing Officer to enable him to come on board.

III.—No vessel is allowed to anchor in the line of the Fairway Marks across the Bar, or within three hundred feet above or below said line.

IV.—The Officer in charge of the Harbour Master's Station at Woosung is authorized to keep a clear channel from the Inner Bar as far out as the Woosung Spit Buoy, and to notify any vessel which may be anchored in such a position as to obstruct or endanger the navigation of this channel, to remove to such berth as he may point out.

V.—Should the Commanding Officer of a vessel refuse to move her, after the Berthing Officer has informed him that he considers the vessel to be obstructing or endangering navigation, such vessel will be held presumptively responsible for all damage which may be caused by other vessels colliding with her.

V.—No vessel will be allowed to discharge or take on board cargo at Woosung until she is moored in a berth approved by the Berthing Officer.

VII.—The management of vessels when taking up the berths to which they are directed, will, in all cases, be left in the hands of the Pilot or Commanding Officer.

VIII.—The officer in charge of the Harbour Master's station at Woosung will board all inward bound sailing vessels between the Woosung Creek and the Station, for the purpose of receiving their reports, and, in case of a vessel being towed, the tug must slow down or stop while the vessel is being boarded.

Masters of vessels committing breaches of the foregoing Regulations will be dealt with by the Consular authorities.

N.B.—Permit to discharge or load cargo at Woosung can only be obtained by special application to the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai.

Shanghai, January, 1879.

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 landed 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 *Application 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

* The outer limit has been enlarged to the Harbour Master's hulk *Ngapuhi*. The inner limit has been enlarged to a line running west to east from the house under the city wall formally occupied by Mr. Culbertson.

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.

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 cannot 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.—Consignees 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 opened 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.

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.

* 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.

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 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 the 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 the 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 distinguishable 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 hereafter 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 provisions 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.

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 & American...100 tons=123 Spanish.	Belgian and Dutch....100 tons=163 Spanish.
German.....100 tons= 29 Spanish.	Russian.....100 tons=332 Spanish.
French .....100 tons=184 Spanish.	Norwegian & Danish..100 tons=333 Spanish.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF CUSTOMS.

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.

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 carbineers 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.

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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, 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

XIII.—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 Cañaco.

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:—

SIGNALS.

Assistance required.	*Flags.*	*Number of Guns.*
A cable	1 on the bowsprit	1
An anchor	1 in the fore-rigging	1
An anchor and a cable	1 in the bowsprit 1 in the fore-rigging	1
A launch	2 at the foremast-head	1
Mutiny on board	1 in the main rigging	1
Fire on board	2 at the mainmast-head	2

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 signalized 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 Cavit 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 pratique 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 pratique, 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 Canaco, 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 pratique 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 guaranted 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.

HONGKONG STAMP OFFICE RULES.

1.—Office hours, 10 to 3; Mail days, 10 to 5; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

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.

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 Friday 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 STAMP ORDINANCE, 1884.

Sect. 6.—For neglect to stamp sufficiently, and for negotiating, &c., insufficiently stamped documents	Not exceeding $100
Sect. 6.—For not obliterating Adhesive Stamps	
Sect. 7.—For not drawing the whole number of which a set of Bills purports to consist	$500
Sect. 7.—For untrue statement under *ad valorem* stamp	

Sect. 10.—*Penalties on stamping after execution*, where there was no fraudulent intention:—

Within one month, double	the deficient duty.
Within two months, 10 times	
After two months, 20 times	

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL *AD VALOREM* DUTIES UNDER THE STAMP ORDINANCE. 1884.

Per $100

Average Statement	10 cents.
Charter Party	10 ,,
Conveyance	30 ,,
Lease—	
One year	10 ,,
Three years	25 ,,
Thirty years	50 ,,
Over 30 years	75 ,,

Per $100.

Mortgage	10 cents.
Transfer, &c.	5 ,,
Reassignment	1 cent.
Probate	$1.
Servant's Security	10 cents.
Settlement	30 ,,
Transfer of Shares	10 ,,

SCHEDULE.

List of Stamp Duties under Ordinance No. 15 of 1884.

Note.—A document containing or relating to several distinct matters is to be separately and distinctly charged with duty in respect of each of such matters. Any document liable to Stamp duty under more than one article of this Schedule shall be charged under that article which imposes the highest duty.

1.—Adjudication as to the amount of stamp duty to be levied on any document	$1.
2.—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 on the parties; or in the case of letters offered in evidence to prove an agreement, any one of such letters	50 cents.
Note.—Agreements as to letting or tenancy are in all cases chargeable as leases. See articles 22 and 24.	
Agreement or Contract accompanied with the deposit of Title Deeds to any immovable property, or for securing the payment or repayment of any money or stock	See Mortgage, 26.
Exemptions.—Label, slip, or memorandum containing the heads of any Insurance to be effected by means of a duly stamped Policy or Risk Note. 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. Seaman's advance note, or memorandum, or agreement made between the master and mariners of any ship for wages. Emigration Contract. Passage Ticket.	
3.—Arbitration Award	$1.
4.—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.
Assignment, by way of security, or of any security	See Mortgage, 26.
Upon a sale	See Conveyance, 14.
5.—Attested Copy of any Document chargeable with Stamp Duty under this Schedule	$1.
Average Statement	See Bond, 10.
6.—Bank Cheque payable on demand to any person, to bearer, or order	2 cents.
7.—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	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, and to be signed by the Banker, or Manager, or Agent, and Accountant of such Banker or Banking Company.
8.—Bills of Exchange payable on demand	2 cents.
Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, or other obligation for the payment of money, not otherwise specially charged with duty under this Schedule, or if bearing no date of making or payment	Under $10..... Free. " $50..... 02 cents. " $250..... 05 " " $500..... 10 " " $1,000..... 20 " " $2,000..... 50 " " $3,000..... $1.00. " $5,000..... $1.50. " $10,000..... $2.00. " $15,000..... $3.00. Every additional $5,000 or part thereof..... 50
Note.—When Bills of Exchange or other such documents are drawn in sets of two or more, half the above duties to be charged on each part of a set. If the Duty be 5 cents the first part of the set shall be charged 3 cents, and the other parts 2 cents each. Exemption.—Bill or Promissory Note for $10 and under. Bill on the owners of any vessel for wages due to any seaman of such vessel.	
9.—Bill of Lading, or ship's receipt where bills of lading are not used, for each part of every set	10 cents.
Exemption.—Bill of Lading for goods shipped by any Government Officer on account of Government.	
10.—Bond, or other obligation concerning Respondentia and Bottomry, and Average Statement, or Bond where no statement is drawn up	10 cents for every $100 or part thereof.
Bond for securing the payment or repayment of money not otherwise provided for, or for the transfer or re-transfer of stock, or accompanying the deposit of Title Deeds to any immovable property	See Mortgage, 26.
Bond	See also Articles 4, 20, 21, 33.
11.—Broker's Note, or any document having reference to the sale or purchase of any merchandise, given by any Broker	50 cents.
12.—Charter Party, or any Agreement or Contract for the charter or hiring of any sea-going ship or vessel, to be charged on the estimated freight	10 cents for every $100 or part thereof.

13.—Copy Charter—
Vessel under 200 tons, each copy ..... $1.
„ over 200 „ „ ..... $2.
Collateral Security ..... See Mortgage, 26.
Contract ..... See Agreement, 2.
14.—Conveyance or Assignment on sale, to be levied on the amount or value of the consideration money, such consideration money to include any sum payable by the purchaser in respect of any mortgage or other debt remaining upon the property purchased, or released by such purchaser to the vendor. (See also article 17) ... } 30 cents for every $100 or part thereof.

Exemption.—Transfer by mere endorsement of a duly stamped Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, or other negotiable Instrument, or of a Bill of Lading. Bill of Sale for Chinese Junk.

15.—Copartnership, Deed or other instrument of ..... $2.
16.—Declaration of Trust ..... $10.
17.—Deed or other instrument of Gift or of exchange where no money consideration, or a merely nominal money consideration, passes. ... } $25
Deposit of Title Deeds ..... See Mortgage, 26.
18.—Duplicate or Counterpart of any Document chargeable with duty under this Schedule, to be affixed on the production of the original Document bearing its proper Stamp, and not otherwise. If the original duty is—
Under $ 1 ..... Same duty.
From $ 1 to $10 ..... $1.
„ $10 to $20 ..... $2.
Over $20 ..... $3.

Note.—An entry that the document is a duplicate or counterpart is to be made beneath the Stamp and signed by the collector.

19.—Emigration Fees, under the Emigration Consolidation Ordinance, 1874—
Application for a certificate ..... $1.
Certificate ..... $1.
Equitable Charge ..... See Mortgage, 26.
20.—Foreign Attachment Bond, in the Supreme Court, either Jurisdiction—
For every $100 or part thereof up to $1,000 ..... $1.
Exceeding $1,000 ..... $10.
Guarantee ..... See Agreement, 2.
21.—Every Instrument in writing under seal, not otherwise specially charged with duty under this Schedule ..... } $10.

Note.—The impressions of Chinese names, shop names, or trading names, commonly called chops shall not be taken to be seals within the meaning of this Article.

22.—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 ..... } 30 cents for every $100 or part thereof.
23.—Lease, executed in pursuance of a duly stamped agreement for the same, on production of such agreement ..... } $1.

Note.—An entry to the above effect is to be made beneath the Stamp, and signed by the collector.

24.—Lease or Agreement for a Lease of any Land, House, Building or Tenement, at a rent, without payment of any sum of money by way of fine or premium, to be levied on the Annual Rent, for a term not exceeding:—
One year ..... 10 cents } For every
Three years ..... 25 „ } $100 or
Thirty years ..... 50 „ } part
Exceeding thirty years ..... 75 „ } thereof.

Note.—When both rent is paid and there is a fine or premium the duty is to be the total of that due under both articles 22 & 24.

Exemption.—All rentals under $50 per annum

25.—Letter or other instrument of Hypothecation accompanying deposit of documents of title to any moveable property, or bond, or other instrument of guarantee in respect of such property or documents of title ..... } Referring to particular property, $1. Duplicate, 10 cents. General, $2.
Letter of Guarantee ..... See Agreement, 2.
26.—Mortgage, or Agreement for a Mortgage, Bond, Debenture, Covenant, Warrant of Attorney to confess and enter up judgment, and Foreign security of any kind not specially charged with duty under this Schedule, to be levied on the amount or value of the principal sum secured.
(i.) Being the only, or principal, or primary security, and also where any further money is added to the money already secured ..... } 10 cents for every $100 or part thereof.

(ii.) Being a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security, other than a Mortgage executed pursuant to a duly stamped agreement for the same, or by way of further assurance for the abovementioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped, and for every extension of the time of an Original Mortgage endorsed on such Mortgage.	5 cents for every $100 or part thereof.
(iii.) Transfer, assignment, disposition or assignation of any Mortgage, Bond, Debenture, Covenant, or Foreign security, or of any money or stock secured by any such instrument, or by any Warrant of Attorney to enter up Judgment, or by any Judgment; to be levied on the amount transferred	
(iv.) Reassignment, release, discharge, surrender, resurrender, warrant to vacate, or renunciation of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured.....	1 cent for every $100 or part thereof.
(v.) Mortgage executed in pursuance of a duly stamped agreement for the same, on production of such agreement.....	$1.

NOTE.—An entry to the above effect is to be made beneath the Stamp and signed by the Collector.

27.—ANY NOTARIAL ACT whatsoever not otherwise charged in this Schedule.....	$1.
28.—NOTE OF PROTEST by any Commander or Master of a vessel, or with regard to any Promissory Note or Bill of Exchange	25 cents.
29.—POLICY or Risk Note of Marine, Fire, Life or other Insurance, for each copy, and every renewal.....	10 cents.
30.—POWER OF ATTORNEY	$2.
31.—PROBATE, or Letters of Administration, with or without the Will annexed, 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	$1 for every $100 or part thereof.

EXEMPTION.—Administration Bond. Estate under $250.

PROMISSORY NOTE.....	See Bill of Exchange, 8.
REASSIGNMENT	See Mortgage, 26.
32.—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	3 cents.

EXEMPTIONS.—Letter acknowledging the arrival of a currency or Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or any security for money, Receipt or Debit Note for the Premium on a duly stamped Policy on Insurance.

33.—SERVANT'S SECURITY BOND. Any Instrument in writing under seal by which any domestic or other Servant or Clerk or Comprador shall give security for the due discharge of his duties, or of the duties of other persons to be employed by him, or for the safe custody of money or property to be entrusted to him, or for the proper carrying on of business to be conducted by him, or for the discharge of his responsibilities arising from such business, whether such security shall be given by the binding of other persons, or by the deposit of money or valuable property or by deposit of the Title Deeds to any property or by any assignment.....	10 cents for every $100 or part thereof up to $10,000. Exceeding $10,000, $10.
34.—SETTLEMENT. Any instrument, whether voluntary or upon any good or valuable consideration, other than a *bond fide* pecuniary consideration, whereby any definite and certain principal sum of money (whether charged or chargeable on lands or other hereditaments or heritable subjects or not, or to be laid out in the purchase of lands or other hereditaments or heritable subjects or not) or any definite and certain amount of stock, or any security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner whatsoever	30 cents for every $100 or part thereof of the amount or value of the property settled or agreed to be settled.

EXEMPTION.—Instrument of appointment relating to any property in favour of persons especially named or described as the objects of a power of appointment created by a previous Settlement stamped with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the same property, or by will, where probate duty has been paid in respect of the same property as personal estate of the testator.

35.—TRANSFER OF SHARES or Stock in any Public Company	10 cents for every $100 or part thereof.

EXEMPTION.—Scrip Certificate.

GENERAL EXEMPTIONS.

Any Document 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.

But this exemption does not extend to any Document executed by the Registrar of the Supreme Court as Official Administrator or by a Receiver appointed by any Court, or to any Document 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 the amount of the requisite Stamp in addition to the purchase money.

HONGKONG POSTAL GUIDE.

☞ This reprint supersedes all previous issues of the Postal Guide, and is the only authorised complete summary of Postal regulations 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.

HONGKONG, January 1st, 1885.

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„ 68—69	Letters, Soldiers' and Sailors'	„ 143—149	Private Boxes.
„ 70—76	Post Cards	„ 150—167	Hongkong Office.

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), Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Hankow, and Tientsin.

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).

(b.) 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.

(c.) When correspondence has been missent 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.

(d.) Open a cover about which you intend to complain by cutting along the top, rather than by tearing it at random.

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, sugar, soap, candles, wax, or whatever is dangerous to the mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

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.

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 without street and number are NOT DELIVERED in London, but are returned.

11.—Similarly, residents in China should have their correspondence directed fully. A letter directed *W. Jones, Esq., Hongkong,* would not improbably 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.

12.—There is no objection to Telegraphic Code addresses if they are registered at the Post Office expected to deliver the Telegrams.

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 15) 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 ½oz	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 16. The following are the Local and Town Rates:—

	LETTERS PER ½ OZ.	POST CARDS, EACH.	BOOKS, PARCELS & PATTERNS, PER 2 OZ.	NEWSPAPERS & PRICE CURRENTS EACH.	REGISTRATION.
	cents.	*cents.*	*cents.*	*cents.*	*cents.*
General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, China, Japan, Siam direct *(a)*, *Cochin China, Tonquin,* and the *Philippines*	5 *(b)*	1	2	2	10

(a) Via Singapore, 10 cents. *(b)* Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, or between Shanghai and Ningpo, 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.

Weighing 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. Especial care should be taken to fully prepay Letters posted *with late fee,* as insufficient prepayment of this class of correspondence leads to much inconvenience.

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 exact, some of the metal should be scraped or filed from the pan on the heavier side until the balance is perfectly accurate. If this has to be done often, however, the scales should be replaced with new ones.

* *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.

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 *via 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.*

(b.) No late fee is ever charged on Coast correspondence, at whatever hour it may reach the Hongkong Office.

26.—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.

27.—It is not necessary to pay postage on covers from the Coast containing stamped correspondence for the homeward mails. Letters &c., intended to be registered should be enclosed in a red envelope marked *Letter for Registration in Hongkong, Please return the receipt to.....* This envelope should of course be inside the general parcel. Its contents are not regarded as Registered till a receipt is actually issued.

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.

30.—Except by special request, only *letters* are sent in these mails. No unpaid or short paid matter is forwarded by them under any circumstances.

31.—Newspapers for China posted in the United Kingdom and paid only 1d. each instead of 1½d., which is the proper postage, are sent out by private steamers instead of by the contract mails.

Australia.

32.—There are two routes to Australia, viz., via Torres Straits, and via Colombo. The Torres Straits route is the best for Eastern Australia as far as Sydney, 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 Colombo is best for Western and Southern Australia. Each homeward French Packet connects at Colombo 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 French Packet forms the best opportunity of forwarding correspondence to Aden for the Mauritius packet. The *other* French packet carries mails for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal and the Cape via Aden. 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.

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 Abas, Bushire, Cabul, Gwadur, Kashmir, Ladak, Linga, Mandalay, Muscat, and Persia may be forwarded via India at Union Rates.

Malta, Gibraltar, Cyprus.

37.—Correspondence for the above stations is forwarded weekly, by either British or French Packets that for Malta and Gibraltar is sent via 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. The making up of mails via 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.

40.—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.

Posting.

41.—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.

42.—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.*

43.—No attention is promised to anything written in the book, *To be Registered,* for instance.

44.—Loose receipts give much extra trouble, and are not recommended.

45.—The back leaves of the Receipt Book should be fastened down, as coolies not infrequently waste some minutes in endeavours to find the place.

46.—Contrary to general usage the Hongkong Post Office will give a receipt of this kind for an ordinary letter, to assure the sender his correspondence has not been stolen on the way to the Post. But this receipt is not intended to be *used against the Post Office* in case the correspondence goes astray. Some few Offices grant acknowledgments of posting on payment of a halfpenny or so for each letter acknowledged, and even then they decline to admit that any such acknowledgment refers to any particular letter. Others have abandoned the practice of giving receipts even on payment. It is obvious therefore that this Office can hardly allow its free receipts to be used to found complaints on. If that is intended the correspondence should be Registered.

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 missed, 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 receipting a chit-book for the correspondence of a non-boxholder if brought to the proper window, but chit-books in cases or bags should not be 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 the proper window.

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. As to Registry of correspondence sent from the Coast see par. 27.

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. Whoever presents an article for Registry MUST ASK FOR A RECEIPT. It seems necessary to explain that asking for a receipt means *saying,* "I want 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.

57.—The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered Correspondence, but 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, and within a year at the most from the date of posting such correspondence, the envelope being invariably forwarded with the 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.

58.—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.

59.—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.

60.—The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered Letters containing Bank notes, &c., and, where Registration has been neglected, *will make no 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 offer temptations to theft, and frequently attract attention from the way in which they are packed.

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 *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. 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). 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.

65.—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.

66.—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.

67.—It is not undertaken that such letters will be returned in time to be reposted 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,* Bandmasters, Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class) Writers, or School-mistresses may send HALF-OUNCE letters to the United Kingdom by the English Mail at the rate of two cents (one penny) each, or by the French Mail at the rate of four cents (two pence) each. The postage may be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongkong Stamps, but not by *both* kinds on the same letter.

(b.) To other places not beyond Great Britain, such as India, Malta, &c., the postage is 2 cents (one penny).

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.

* But not warrant officers, viz., conductor, gunner, boatswain, or carpenter.

† As to using these cards for the purpose of obtaining acknowledgments of posting, see par. 26.

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 Letters or Commercial Papers according to the nature of the subject-matter.

81.—A Postmaster may open any book packet. The packet must be open at the ends, and the contents visible, or easily to be rendered visible. Packets which are *sealed* are treated as letters even though the ends may be open.

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 paragraphs 101 to 103.

84.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of *what is a pattern*. It is a *bonâ 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.

86.—Muster tins, when sent in any number, should be flat, not round, and without sharp corners.

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, is 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, hours of closing, late fees, &c.

Newspapers.

91.—A newspaper is a printed paper containing *news*. It 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.

‡ 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.

(*b.*) 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.—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.

96.—The direction should be written on the paper itself, as well as on the cover, in case of the loss of the latter.

Prices Current and Circulars.

97.—A circular is a communication of which copies are addressed, in identical terms or nearly so, to a number of persons. It may be either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed. A price current or circular may be paid as a newspaper or as a book.

98.—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.—Prices Current or Circulars forwarded in closed envelopes with the corners cut off, or with notched ends, are charged *letter rates*, as they are not really open to inspection.

100.—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, Ceylon, and India. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5lbs. Packets 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 and Ceylon is compulsory.

102.—The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &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; to Ceylon by P. & O. packet 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.

Requests for Redirection.

104.—Requests for the redirection of correspondence, or to have it stopped in Hongkong, must 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*."

(*b.*) Requests should also state whether private letters or those for the writer's firm are required, and to how many mails the request applies.

(*c.*) When the correspondence is required in Hongkong an address must be given to which it may be sent. *Under no circumstances will it be delivered at the Post Office windows.* If the applicant persists in applying for it instead of waiting till it is sent to him his request will be cancelled.

(*d.*) 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.

(*b.*) Telegrams must be paid for by applicants.

(*c.*) Requests of a complicated nature cannot be entertained.

(*d.*) Correspondence directed to care of boxholders in Hongkong must, without exception, be delivered as addressed (see paragraph 147).

(*e.*) Every request is understood to refer to letters only; papers will not be intercepted unless special reasons be shewn to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General.

(*f.*) There is no charge for re-direction of paid Union correspondence* to Union Countries.
(*g.*) The marine officers are not allowed to deliver correspondence at Singapore.
(*h.*) Letters for a firm will not be intercepted without the written authority of that firm.
(*i.*) Intercepted correspondence can never be delivered until at least two hours after the local delivery.
(*j.*) As a general rule, whatever can be done by a friend outside will not be done in the Post Office.

106.—Correspondence from the Continent for Northern Ports by French packet cannot be intercepted, nor can that for Yokohama by any Mail.

107.—No request is acted on for more than three months, at the end of which time the correspondence resumes its usual course.

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.—Postage must be prepaid in Stamps, not in money. The Stamps must be whole, clean, and placed on the address side of the letter.

111.—No refund will be made of any extra charge resulting from stamps placed on the seal side being overlooked.

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.

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.

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).

Money Orders and Postal Notes.

122.—Money Orders are issued at Hongkong and Shanghai on the following countries and places:—

Amoy.	India.	South Australia.
Canton.	Japan.	Straits Settlements.
Ceylon.	New South Wales.	Swatow.
Foochow.	Ningpo.	Tasmania.
Hankow.	Port Darwin.	United Kingdom.
Hoihow.	Queensland.	Victoria.
Hongkong.	Shanghai.	Western Australia.

123.—The commission charged on Money Orders is as follows (according to the currency the Order is drawn in):—

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.	

124.—No Order must exceed £10 or $50 (unless drawn on India, when 150 Rupees is the limit).

125.—No more than two such Orders will be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail.

* *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.

126.—Sums not exceeding $50 may be remitted between the Ports of China by means of Postage stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent. for cashing them.

127.—POSTAL NOTES of the values named below, payable within three months at any Post Office in the United Kingdom, at Gibraltar, or at Constantinople, can be obtained at Hongkong or at any British Post Office in China (except Hoihow and Tientsin) at the following prices, which include commission:—

1/—	30 cents.
1/6	45 „
5/—	$1.45.
10/—	$2.85.
20/—	$5.60.

All money orders on the United Kingdom for sums not exceeding £5 applied for at Hongkong or Shanghai are granted by means of these Notes.

128.—The purchaser of any Postal Note should keep a memorandum of its date and number. He must fill in the Payee's name before parting with it He *may* also fill in the name of the Office where payment is to be made. If this is not done the note is payable (within three months) anywhere in the United Kingdom, at Gibraltar, or at Constantinople. Any Postal Note may be crossed to a Bank.

129.—Postal Notes should always be forwarded in Registered Covers. If this precaution is not taken NO ENQUIRIES WHATEVER can be made as to the loss or alleged loss of any Note. No refund can be made in any case.

130.—Postal Notes issued in the United Kingdom are not payable in Hongkong or China.

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.

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 2 months (or 3 if for sailing ships) after which, if still unclaimed, they are returned to the country where they originated. Local letters are kept one month. Telegrams are returned to the office which posted them after three days. *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 57).

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.—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* 5*th August,* 1875, to go via *Brindisi.*
Sender's Name and Address.	*William Green, Foochow.*

139.—Any complaint as to overcharge, delay, missending, &c., *must* be accompanied by the cover of the correspondence.

140.—When correspondence has been missent 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*

* Or *Registered* as the case may be. Or 1 *Newspaper, Book-packet,* or *Pattern Packet,* according to the nature of the correspondence missing.

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.

141.—Open a cover as to which you intend to complain by cutting along the top rather than by tearing it at random.

142.—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.

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 159*c*).

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. 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. Entries *On Board* are for unpaid correspondence dealt with by the Marine Officer on his way up from Singapore.

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.

(*b.*) Mails arriving are distributed up to 8 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.

(*c.*) 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.

(*d.*) Short paid correspondence arriving by the *French* Mail is not dealt with till the general sorting is over. Prices current and Trade circulars arriving by that mail in considerable numbers are also allowed to stand over until the more important work of the mail is finished.

(*e.*) The Money Order Office is open from 10 to 4, or 10 to 5 on French mail days. It closes at 1 on Saturdays.

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. 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 list of Mails is circulated twice every week day.

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.

157.—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.

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 ½ 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.

* 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.

‡ 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.

(*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.

(*f.*) The addresses of covers posted under Rules *d* and *e* must be *complete*. That is to say, on such covers as are not addressed to heads of houses, the addressee's residence or place of business must be added. If this be not done the correspondence will be returned to be fully addressed.

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 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 61). 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. 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.—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. In regard to sailing ships, the rule practically is that if notice be not specially asked for it is not required.

165.—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.

166.—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.

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 CURRENT, EACH.	REGISTRATION.
General Rates of Postage to the Countries of the Postal Union.	10 cents.	3 cents	2 cents. *(a)*	2 cents.	10 cents. *(b)*

THE COUNTRIES OF THE POSTAL UNION ARE AS FOLLOW:—

Aden
Africa, West Coast
Algeria
Angola
Annobon
Argentine Republic
Austria
Azores Islands
*c*Bagdad
Balearic Islands
Barbary
*c*Bassora
Batavia
Belgium
Bermuda
Borneo
Brazil
British Columbia
British Guiana
Buenos Ayres
Bulgaria
*c*Bunder Abas
*c*Bushire
*c*Cabul
Canada
Canary Islands
Cape Verde Islands
Cayenne
Ceylon
Chandernagore
Chili
Colombia, U.S. of
Costa Rica
Demerara
Denmark and Colonies
Dutch Guiana
Ecuador
Egypt
Falkland Islands
Faroe Islands
Fernando Po
Finland
France and Colonies
French Guiana
Gaboon
Gambia
Germany
Gibraltar
Goa
Gold Coast
Greece
Greenland
Guatemala
*c*Gwadur
Hawaiian Kingdom
Holland
Honduras
Hongkong and Agencies *(Local Rates)*
Hungary
Iceland
India
Italy
Japan *(Local Rates)*
Karikal
*c*Kashmir
Labuan
Lagos
*c*Ladak
Liberia
*c*Linga
Low Islands
Luxemburg
Madagascar
Mahé
Madeira
Malta
Manila *(Local Rates)*
*c*Mandalay
Marian Islands
Marquesas Islands
Mauritius
Mayotte
Mexico
Mozambique
*c*Muscat
Netherlands and Colonies
Netherlands India
New Brunswick
New Caledonia
Newfoundland
Nicaragua
Norway
North Borneo *(g)*
Nova Scotia
Panama
Paraguay
Patagonia
Persia
Peru
Philippine Islands *(Local)*
Pondichery
Portugal and Colonies
Prince Edward's Island
Reunion
Roumania
Russia
Saigon *(Local Rates)*
Salvador
Senegal
Senegambia
Servia
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Spain and Colonies
St. Pierre et Miquelon
Straits Settlements
Surinam
Sweden
Switzerland
Tahiti
Tangiers
Terra del Fuego
Tetuan
Timor
Tripoli
Tunis
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Vancouver's Island
Venezuela
West Indies
Yanaon
*c*Zanzibar

[References, *see next page.*

II.—TO NON-UNION COUNTRIES.

NON-UNION COUNTRIES.	LETTERS. PER ½ OZ.	REGISTRATION.	NEWSPAPERS.	BOOKS &c., per 2 oz.
	cents.	*cents.*	*cents.*	*cents.*
(e) Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, *vid* Torres Straits,	10	10	2	2
(e) Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, *vid* Ceylon,	25			
(e) Cape of Good Hope, Natal, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia	25	10	5	5

III.—LOCAL POSTAGE.

	LETTERS PER ½ OZ.	POST CARDS, EACH.	BOOKS, PARCELS & PATTERNS PER 2 OZ.	NEWSPAPERS & PRICES CURRENT, EACH.	REGISTRATION.
	cents.	*cents.*	*cents.*	*cents.*	*cents.*
General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, China, *(d)*, Japan, Siam direct *(e)*, *Cochin China*, *Tonquin*, and the *Philippines*, *(e)*	5 *(f)*	1	2	2	10 *(b)*

PARCEL POST.—Parcels containing no letters may be forwarded at Book Rates to India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and to all Local Ports *except those* the names of which are printed in Italics. Parcels are forwarded to India by P. & O. and Indian Packets only, to Ceylon by P. & O. packets only, to all other places by Private Steamers only. For Rules see Postal Guide, par. 101-103.

REFERENCES.—*(a) Commercial Papers* are documents wholly or partly written by hand, not being letters, such as Invoices, Deeds, Copied Music, &c. All packets of and under 4 oz. weight are charged 5 cents each. *(b)* A receipt can be sent with any Registered Article, for return to the Sender when signed by the Addressee. Extra fee, 5 cents. *(c)* Prepayment is compulsory. *(d)* Correspondence can be Registered to Hoihow, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Hankow, and Tientsin only. *(e) Via* Singapore, 10 cents. *(f)* Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, or between Shanghai and Ningpo, 2 cents. *(g)* Not yet in the Postal Union, but treated as a Union Country.

The English Mails, 1885.

Table shewing the dates of departure of the English Mails from Hongkong, of their anticipated arrivals in London, and dates of return despatches *viâ Marseilles*.

Leaves Hongkong *viâ Brindisi*.	Due in London.	Answer Leaves London, *viâ Marseilles*.	Answer due here.
Jan. 6	Feb. 10	Feb. 13	Mar. 24
„ 20	„ 24	„ 27	April 6
Feb. 3	March 10	March 13	„ 20
„ 17	„ 24	„ 27	May 4
March 3	April 7	April 10	„ 18
„ 17	„ 21	„ 24	June 1
„ 31	May 5	May 8	„ 15
April 14	„ 19	„ 22	„ 29
„ 24	June 2	June 5	July 13
May 7	„ 15	„ 19	„ 27
„ 21	„ 29	July 3	Aug. 10
June 4	July 13	„ 17	„ 24
„ 18	„ 27	„ 31	Sept. 7
July 2	Aug. 10	Aug. 14	„ 21
„ 16	„ 24	„ 28	Oct. 5
„ 30	Sept. 7	Sept. 11	„ 20
Aug. 13	„ 21	„ 25	Nov. 3
„ 27	Oct. 5	Oct. 9	„ 1
Sept. 11	„ 20	„ 23	Dec. 1
„ 25	Nov. 3	Nov. 6	„ 15
Oct. 13	„ 17	„ 20	„ 29
.....	.....	.....	1886
„ 27	Dec. 1	Dec. 4	Jan. 12
Nov. 10	„ 15	„ 18	„ 26
.....	.....	1886	.....
„ 24	„ 29	Jan. 1	Feb. 9
.....	1886	.....	.....
Dec. 8	Jan. 12	„ 15	„ 23
„ 22	„ 26	„ 29	Mar. 9

The French Mails, 1885.

Table shewing the dates of departure of the French Mails from Hongkong, of their anticipated arrivals in London, and dates of return despatches *viâ Brindisi*.

Leaves Hongkong. *viâ Naples*.	Due in London.	Answer Leaves London *viâ Brindisi*.	Answer due here.
Jan. 13*	Feb. 18	Feb. 20	March 27
„ 27†	March 4	March 6	April 10
Feb. 10*	„ 18	„ 20	„ 24
„ 24†	April 1	April 3	May 8
March 10*	„ 15	„ 17	„ 22
„ 24†	„ 29	May 1	June 5
April 7*	May 13	„ 15	„ 19
„ 21†	„ 27	„ 29	July 3
„ 30*	June 10	June 12	„ 17
May 14†	„ 24	„ 26	„ 31
„ 28*	July 8	July 10	Aug. 14
June 11†	„ 22	„ 24	„ 28
„ 25*	Aug. 5	Aug. 7	Sept. 11
July 9†	„ 19	„ 21	„ 25
„ 23*	Sept. 2	Sept. 4	Oct. 11
Aug. 6†	„ 16	„ 18	„ 25
„ 20*	„ 30	Oct. 2	Nov. 8
Sept. 3†	Oct. 14	„ 16	„ 22
„ 17*	„ 28	„ 30	Dec. 6
Oct. 1†	Nov. 11	Nov. 13	„ 20
.....	.....	.....	1886
„ 20*	„ 25	„ 27	Jan. 3
Nov. 3†	Dec. 9	Dec. 11	„ 17
„ 17*	„ 23	„ 25	„ 31
.....	1886	1886	.....
Dec. 1†	Jan. 6	Jan. 8	Feb. 14
„ 15*	„ 20	„ 22	„ 28
„ 29†	Feb. 3	Feb. 5	Mar. 14

* Mails for Natal and the Cape *via* Aden.

† These packets carry mails for Mauritius, and through mails for Madras and Calcutta. The others carry a mail for India as far as Colombo only, from whence it goes on by first opportunity.

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 li	or *cash*	= ·0013 oz. avoir.
10 li	= 1 fan,	or *candareen*	= ·0133 oz. avoir.
10 fan	= 1 tsin,	or *mace*	= ·1333 oz. avoir.
10 tsin	= 1 leung,	or *tael*	= 1⅓ oz. avoir.*
16 leung	= 1 kan,	or *catty*	= 1⅓ lb. avoir.
100 kan	= 1 tam,	or *picul*	= 133⅓ lb. avoir.
120 kan	= 1 shek,	or *stone*	= 160 lb. avoir.

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 fan	= 1 tsün,	or inch = about 1.41 English inch.
10 tsün	= 1 chek,	or foot = about 14.1 English inch.
10 chek	= 1 ch'eung	or fathom = 4 yards (nearly).

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

1 li, or mile = ⅓ mile English.

10 li = 1 pò, or league = 3 miles English (about).

Land is measured by the *mau* or acre, equal to about ⅙ 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 li	or *cash*†	= .06d. or $\frac{1}{20}$d.	1 tsin	or *mace*	= 6d.
1 fan	or *candareen*	= .6d. or ½d.	1 leung	or *tael*	= 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 mils 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 Hongkong or Mexican dollars; 20, 10, or 5 cent silver pieces to an amount not exceeding two dollars; or bronze cents or mils 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 1883 was from 3s. 7d. to 3s. 9d. sterling.

Mexican dollars *weighed at* 7.1.7. 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.

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* 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	P'eis	make	1	Fu'ang	= $0 076.
2	Fu'ang	„	1	Salü'ng	„ 0·150.
4	Salü'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			=	$\frac{1}{16}$ inch.
12	Niws	make	1 K'ü'p	=	9¾ „
2	K'ü'ps	„	1 Säwk	„	19½ „
4	Säwks	„	1 Wah	„	78 „
20	Wahs	„	1 Sen	„	130 feet.
400	Sëns	„	1 Yot	„	9⅞ statute miles.

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

DRY MEASURE.

1	Tänan	=	1½	pints.	25 Tänans	make	1 Sat
20	Tänans	make	1 Täng	„ 15 „	100 Tängs or 80 Sat		1 Keean (Coyan.)

Note.—A Keean is 20 Piculs. A Picul is 133⅓ 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 ℔ Tl.	6·6	=	165· Tls. or	60·60 ℔ Tl.
6·025		150·62½	66·39	6·625		165·62½	60·37
6·050		151·25	66·11	6·650		166·25	60·15
6·075		151·87½	65·84	6·675		166·87½	59·92
6·1		152·50	65·57	6·7		167·50	59·70
6·125		153·12½	65·30	6·725		168·12½	59·48
6·150		153·75	65·04	6·750		168·75	59·27
6·175		154·37½	64·71	6·775		169·37½	59·04
6·2		155·	64·51	6·8		170·	58·82
6·225		155·62½	64·26	6·825		170·62½	58·61
6·250		156·25	64·	6·850		171·25	58·39
6·275		156·87½	63·74	6·875		171·87½	58·18
6·3		157·50	63·50	6·9		172·50	57·97
6·325		158·12½	63·24	6·925		173·12½	57·76
6·350		158·75	62·99	6·950		173·75	57·55
6·375		159·37½	62·74	6·975		174·37½	57·34
6·4		160·	62·50	7·		175·	57·14
6·425		160·62½	62·26	7·025		175·62½	56·94
6·450		161·25	62·	7·050		176·25	56·73
6·475		161·87½	61·77	7·075		176.87½	56·54
6·5		162·50	61·53	7·1		177·50	56·33
6·525		163·12½	61·30	7·125		178·12½	56·14
6·550		163·74	61·07	7·150		178·75	55·94
6·575		164·37½	60·83	7·175		179·37½	55·74
				7·2		180·	55·55

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 „
Purchasing all other Goods and Produce, Ships, and Real Estate	5 „
Purchasing Bullion	1 „
Selling Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton	3 „
Selling all other Goods and Produce, Ships, and Real Estate	5 „
Inspecting Silk or Tea	1 „
Guaranteeing Sales and Remittances when required	3½ „
Guaranteeing Sales alone	2½ „
Drawing or indorsing Bills of Exchange	2½ „
Drawing or negotiating Bills of Exchange without recourse	1 „
Realizing Bullion or Bills of Exchange	1 „
Remitting the proceeds of Bullion or Bills of Exchange	1 „
Paying and Receiving Money in current account	1 „
Paying Ships' Disbursements	2½ „
Collecting Freight	2½ „
Obtaining Freight or Charter	5 „
Obtaining Freight or Charter and collecting same freight	6 „
Adjusting Insurance Claims	2½ „
Effecting Insurance; on the insured amount	0½ „
Prosecuting or defending successfully claims either at law or by arbitration	5 „
Prosecuting or defending unsuccessfully	2½ „
Managing Estates and Collecting Rents	5 „
Transhipping and Forwarding Jewellery and Bullion	0½ „
Landing or Transhipping Cargo	1 „
Transhipping 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	⅛ per cent. from seller.
Brokerage on Produce and general Merchandise	½ „ „
Ship Brokerage	1 per cent. from consignees.
Brokerage on Shares, on subscribed capital of up to $250	$½ per share from each party.
„ „ „ over $250	$1 „ „

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 „
Selling Cotton and Goods	3 „
Selling Opium	$10 per chest.
Selling all other Goods and Produce, Ships, and Real Estate	5 per cent.
Inspecting Tea	1 „
Guaranteeing Sales and Remittances when required	3½ „
Guaranteeing Sales alone	2½ „
Drawing or indorsing Bills of Exchange	2½ „
Drawing or negotiating Bills of Exchange without recourse	1 „
Realizing Bullion or Bills of Exchange	1 „
Remitting the proceeds of Bullion or Bills of Exchange	1 „
Paying and receiving Money in current account	1 „
Paying Ships' Disbursements	2½ „
Collecting Freight	2½ „
Obtaining Freight or Charter	5 „
Adjusting Insurance Claims	2½ „
Effecting Insurance; on the insured amount	0½ „
Prosecuting or defending successfully claims either at law or by arbitration	5 „
Prosecuting or defending unsuccessfully	2½ „
Managing Estates and Collecting Rent	5 „
Landing or Transhipping Cargo	1 „
Transhipping 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	⅛ per cent. from seller.
„ „ Produce and general Merchandise	½ „ „

The foregoing Rates to be exclusive of Shroffage at the Rate of $1 *per mil, and Brokerage when paid.*

REVISED SCALE OF COMMISSIONS, BROKERAGES, AND CHARGES ADOPTED BY THE SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

At the Annual General Meeting held 8th April, 1878.

Purchasing Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton	3 per cent.
Do. do. do. if as returns for goods sold	2½ „
Do. all other Goods and Produce, Ships, and Real Estate	5 „
Do. Bullion	1 „
Do. Stocks, Shares, Debentures, and other Public Securities	1 „
Selling Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton	3 „
Do. all other Goods and Produce, Ships, and Real Estate	5 „
Do. Stocks, Shares, Debentures, and other Public Securities	1 „
Inspecting Silk or Tea	1 „
Guaranteeing Sales or Remittances, when required	2½ „
Do. do. alone	2½ „
Do. Native Bank orders received in payment for Goods	1 „
Drawing, indorsing, or negotiating Bills of Exchange, on approved Bills secured by Credits or Documents	1 „
Realizing Bullion or Bills of Exchange	1 „
Remitting the proceeds of Bullion or Bills of Exchange	1 „
Paying and receiving Money in current account	1 „
Do. Ships' Disbursements	2½ „
Collecting inward Freight	2½ „
Obtaining Freight or Charter, including Brokerage	5 „
Do. do. and collecting same Freight, including Brokerage	6 „
Entering and/or Clearing	Tls. 100.
(No charge if the commissions exceed Tls. 100)	
Adjusting Insurance Claims	2½ per cent.
Effecting Insurance; on the insured amount	0½ „
Taking up Bottomry Bonds	5 „
Prosecuting or Defending, successfully, Claims, either at Law or by Arbitration, on amount claimed	5 „
Prosecuting or Defending unsuccessfully, on amount claimed	2½ „
Proving claims, collecting and remitting Dividends on amount proved	2½ „
Managing Estates and Collecting Rents	5 „
Transhipping and Forwarding Jewellery and Bullion	0½ „
Landing or Transhipping Cargo	1 „
Selling Cargo ex Ships put into port Damaged	5 „
Transhipping or Forwarding Opium	Tls. 3 per chest.
Goods withdrawn or re-shipped	half commission.
Granting Letters of Credit	1 per cent.
Interest on cash advances	12 „

The foregoing rates to be exclusive of Shroffage, 1 per mil., and Brokerage, when paid; unless otherwise stated.

BROKERAGES.

Brokerage on Bills and Bullion	½ per cent.	from seller.
Do. selling Produce, Metals and General Merchandize*	½ „	„
Ship Brokerage for negotiating and completing Charters	1 „	from consignees.
Do. procuring cargo	1 „	„
Brokerage on Shares, Stocks, Debentures, and other Public Securities	½ „	from seller.

* Brokerage to be paid only on Goods actually delivered.

INVOICE CHARGES.

		Chests.	½-chests.	Boxes.
TEA.—Black.—Battens, Mending and Marking	Candy.	10	6	4
Do. do. and Matting	„	40	25	15
Boat and Coolie Hire	„	10	6	4
Godown Rent	„	5	4	3
Green—				
Boat and Coolie Hire	„	—	8	4
Godown Rent	„	—	8	4
Marking, Mending, Matting and Battening	„	—	25	15

SILK.—Packing and Marking, per bale ..... 75c.
Boat and Coolie Hire „ ..... 25c. } or for all Tls. 1.2.5
Godown Rent „ ..... 25c. }
Fire Insurance ..... ½ per cent.
Postages and Petties ..... ½ „ mille
Municipal Dues, as charged by the Municipal Council.

REVISED CHARGES ADOPTED BY THE SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

At the Annual General Meeting held 8th April, 1878.

[Continued.]

ACCOUNT SALES CHARGES.

		Landing Charges, Boat and Coolie Hire.	Godown Rent 1st month.	After 1st month per month.
Cotton and Fancy Goods, per bale of 50 pieces	Cands.	35	25	15
Drills, „ „ 30 „				
Spanish Stripes and Camlets, per piece	„	4	3	1½
Long Ells, Lustres, Orleans, and Lastings „	„	2½	2	1
Velvets and Velveteens, per case	„	50	25	15
Wines and Stores „	„	25	10	5
Lead, Iron, and other Metals, per picul	„	6	3	2
Sugar, Rice, Paper, Pepper, and Seaweed „	„	6	3	2
Sapanwood and Sandalwood „	„	6	3	2
Oil, per tub	„	5	5	3
Rattans, per picul	„	10	5	3
Window Glass, per box	„	6	4	3
Raw Cotton, per bale	„	20	15	10
Coals and Flints } Landing Charges and storing not exceeding 1 month, per ton	3 mace.			
Exceeding 1 month, per ton	1 „	per month.		

Fire Insurance, ¼ per cent. for first month.

Municipal Dues, as charged by the Municipal Council.

SCALE OF COMMISSIONS ADOPTED BY THE NEWCHWANG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ON IMPORTS.	Including One Month's Storage. T.	C.	Each Succeeding Month. 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	„	1 1/10	„	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	50	„	75
Tea ½-chest	„	10	„	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,—Taels 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 Native, 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.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, JINRICKSHAS, AND BOATS IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

CHAIRS.

Half hour	10 cents.	Three hours	50 cents.
Hour	20 cents.	Six hours	70 cents.

Day, from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. ..... One Dollar.

To Victoria Peak.

Single Trip.		*Return Direct.*	
Four Coolies	$1.00	Four Coolies	$1.50
Three Coolies	0.85	Three Coolies	1.20
Two Coolies	0.70	Two Coolies	1.00

Return.

By Pokfulam.		*By Aberdeen, Shortest Road.*	
Four Coolies	$2.00	Four Coolies	$2.50
Three Coolies	1.60	Three Coolies	2.00
Two Coolies	1.30	Two Coolies	1.60

By Wantsai Gap.

Four Coolies	$1.75
Three Coolies	1.40
Two Coolies	1.20

To Victoria Gap.

Single Trip.		*Return Direct.*	
Four Coolies	60 cents.	Four Coolies	90 cents.
Three Coolies	50 cents.	Three Coolies	75 cents.
Two Coolies	40 cents.	Two Coolies	60 cents.

Return by Pokfulam.		*Return by Aberdeen, Shortest Road.*	
Four Coolies	$1.50	Four Coolies	$2.00
Three Coolies	1.20	Three Coolies	1.60
Two Coolies	0.90	Two Coolies	1.20

By Wantsai Gap.

Four Coolies	$1.15
Three Coolies	0.95
Two Coolies	0.80

To the Peak Church, and houses in vicinity of Mount Kellet and Mount Gough.

Single Trip.		*Return Direct.*	
Four Coolies	65 cents.	Four Coolies	$1.00
Three Coolies	55 cents.	Three Coolies	0.85
Two Coolies	45 cents.	Two Coolies	0.70

Returning by other routes will be the same as from Gap.

The return fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours except returning by Aberdeen, when three hours and a half will be allowed.

For every hour or part of an hour above three or three and a half, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of five cents.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour	10 cents.
Half-day	35 cents.
Day	50 cents.

JINRICKSHAS.

Quarter hour	05 cents.	Hour	15 cents.
Half hour	10 cents.	Two hours	25 cents.
For every hour or part of an hour over two hours	10 cents.	To Shaukiwan	35 cents.
		Return	50 cents.
To Pokfulam or Quarry Bay	20 cents.	To Aberdeen	35 cents.
Return	35 cents.	Return	60 cents.

If an extra Coolie is employed, the fare will be double.

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, half an hour	0.10
Or Pullaway Boat, one hour	0.20	After 6 P.M.	10 cents extra.

SCALE OF HIRE FOR STREET COOLIES.

One day	33 cents.	Three hours	12 cents.
Half-day	20 cents.	One hour	5 cents.
Half-hour	3 cents.		

Nothing in the above scale is to affect private agreements.

POLYMETRICAL TABLE OF DISTANCES PER PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

																							London		
																							Paris.	266	Paris
																							Southampton.	308	71	Southampton
																							Lisbon.	903	1211	974	Lisbon
																							Gibraltar.	321	1151	1459	1222	Gibraltar
																							Marseilles.	...	...	431	697	Marseilles
																							Malta.	659	981	1202	2132	1090	2203	Malta
																							Constantinople.	855	1514	1836	2157	2987	1945	3058	Constantinople
																							Alexandria.	...	819	1478	1800	2121	2951	1909	3922	Alexandria
																							Cairo.	164	...	983	1642	2629	2940	3870	4178	3941	Cairo
																							Suez.	82	246	...	1065	1724	2705	3026	3856	4264	3227	Suez
																							Aden.	1308	1390	1564	...	2373	3032	4013	4434	5164	5472	5035	Aden
																							Galle.	2134	3412	3525	3688	...	4507	5266	6247	6568	7398	7706	7469	Galle
																							Bombay.	911	1664	2972	3054	3218	...	4037	4696	5677	5998	6828	7136	6899	Bombay
																							Madras.	1456	545	2679	3987	4069	4233	...	5052	5711	6692	7013	7843	8151	7914	Madras
																							Calcutta.	700	2226	1315	3449	4757	4832	4996	...	5815	6474	7455	7776	8606	8914	8677	Calcutta
																							Penang.	1286	...	2124	1213	3347	4655	4737	4901	...	5720	6379	7360	7681	8511	8819	8582	Penang
																							Singapore.	381	1667	...	2505	1594	3728	5036	5118	5282	...	6101	6760	7741	8062	8892	9200	8963	Singapore
																							Hongkong.	1437	1818	3104	...	3942	3031	5165	6473	6555	6719	...	7538	8197	9178	9499	10429	10617	10400	Hongkong
																							Amoy.	280	1717	2098	3384	...	4222	3311	5445	6753	6835	6999	...	7816	8475	9456	9777	10607	10915	10678	Amoy
																							Shanghai.	520	800	2237	2618	3904	...	4462	3831	5965	7273	7355	7519	...	8338	8997	9978	10299	11129	11437	11200	Shanghai

DISTANCES IN NAUTICAL MILES, BY THE SHORTEST ROUTE, FROM HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI.

By Geo. E. Lane, Master, American steamship "Oriflamme."

| Hongkong to | | |

DISTANCES IN NAUTICAL MILES FROM SHANGHAI TO TOWNS, &c., ON THE YANG-TSZE-KIANG.

SHANGHAI																						
12	Woosung																					
23	11	Blonde Shoal																				
46	34	23	Plover Point																			
54	42	31	8	Commence't of Langshan C'g.																		
61	49	38	15	7	End of Langshan C'g.																	
70	58	47	24	16	9	Couper Bk.																
90½	78½	67½	44½	36½	29½	20½	Kiang-yin															
150½	138½	127½	104½	96½	89½	80½	60	CHINKIANG														
194	182	171	148	140	133	124	103½	43½	NANKING													
233½	221½	210½	187½	179½	172½	163½	143	83	39½	Taiping												
250	238	227	204	196	189	180	159½	99½	56	16½	WU-HU											
247	262	251	228	220	213	204	183½	123½	80	40½	24	Kienkien										
355	343	332	309	301	294	285	264½	184½	161	121½	105	81	Nganking									
380	368	357	334	326	319	310	289½	229½	186	146½	130	106	25	Tungliu								
430	418	407	384	376	369	360	339½	279½	236	196½	180	156	75	50	Hukau							
445	433	422	399	391	384	375	354½	294½	251	211½	195	171	90	65	15	KIUKIANG						
472	460	449	426	418	411	402	381½	321½	278	238½	222	198	117	92	42	27	Wu-seh					
491	479	468	445	437	430	421	400½	340½	297	257½	241	217	136	111	61	46	19	Kechau				
536	524	513	490	482	475	466	445½	385½	342	302½	286	262	181	156	106	91	64	45	Hwangchow			
582	570	559	536	528	521	512	491½	431½	388	348½	332	308	227	202	152	137	110	91	46	HANKOW		
601.8	589.8	578.8	555.8	547.8	540.8	531.8	511.3	451.3	407.8	368.3	351.8	327.8	246.8	221.8	171.8	156.8	129.8	110.8	65.8	19.8	Kingkau	
639.8	627.8	616.8	593.8	585.8	578.8	569.8	549.3	489.3	445.8	406.3	389.8	365.8	284.8	259.8	209.8	194.8	167.8	148.8	103.8	57.8	38	Paichau
738.9	726.9	715.9	692.9	684.9	677.9	668.9	648.4	588.4	544.9	505.4	488.9	464.9	383.9	358.9	308.9	293.9	266.9	247.9	202.9	156.9	137.1	99.1 YOHCHAU

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA

STOREKEEPERS, SHIPCHANDLERS, AND GENERAL IMPORTERS

OF

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN GOODS.

The following departments are always well stocked with new and well selected goods:—

Groceries and Provisions.—This department is supplied monthly with fresh tinned Provisions from Crosse and Blackwell and other first-class preservers, also American Canned Stores by each American Mail; fresh English and American Cheese; Irish, Wiltshire and Suffolk Bacon and Prime York Hams. (Special Price List sent, post free, on application.)

Wines and Spirits.—Cutler and Palmer's Sherries, Clarets, Ports, Burgundies, and Hocks, also Brandies and Whiskies; Adet Seward's celebrated Bordeaux Wines. Deutz and Geldermann's, Heidsieck's, Ayala's, and Gustave Collin's Champagnes; Saccone's Sherries; Brandies, Gin and Rum of various first-class brands. Our own special SBH Whiskey. Guinness's Stout and Bass's Ale, bottled by Foster, Burke, and Cameron and Saunders; Anglo Bavarian Co.'s Beer; Bass's Draught Ale and Whitbread's Stout in Hogsheads; Bitters and Liqueurs of all kinds.

Outfitting and Hosiery.—Christy's and Ellwood's Felt Hats, Calcutta Pith Sun Hats; Shirts of all kinds in stock or made to measure; Undershirts and Drawers in all materials; Half-hose, Cholera-belts, Bathing-drawers, and Bathing Costumes; Ties and Scarves in all leading novelties, Handkerchiefs and Collars; Umbrellas, Travelling Rugs and Gentlemen's Sundries of all kinds.

Tailoring Department.—This department is under the management of two first-class London Cutters, and a large stock of materials, suitable for all seasons, is always on hand. The newest styles and a perfect fit guaranteed.

Boots and Shoes.—For walking, evening, Shooting, Cricket, or Lawn Tennis. A large and well selected stock in all sizes for gentlemen.

Glass and China-ware.—Every description of table or ornamental glassware kept in stock. Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets in Chinaware of various qualities; Earthenware and Porcelain utensils of all kinds.

Tinware and Household Sundries.—All kinds of Pots, Pans, Jelly and Cake Moulds, Kettles, Saucepans, Toilet Sets, &c., &c.

Ironmongery.—Every description for Furnishing or Builders' use; Chubb's and Hobb's Locks, English and American Locks and fittings, Chubb's and Chatwood's Fire Proof Safes; Hooks, Hinges, Bolts, Bells, Garden Tools, and Hardware sundries of all kinds.

Lamps.—Kerosine and Colza Oil Reading Lamps; our own special pattern *Windproof Lamps* fitted with Hinks' duplex burners, Nursery Lamps, Hand Lamps, &c., &c.

Furnishing and Household Drapery.—This department has been lately opened, and is well stocked with new goods, including Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Velvet and Sheepskin Hearth Rugs, English and French Tapestries, Cretonnes, Bedsteads, Spring Mattresses, Bedding, Household Linen and Furniture-Coverings.

Pianos and American Organs.—By Broadwood, Collard and Collard, Chappell, and Clough and Warren.

New Music.—New parcels monthly.

Saddlery.—Horse-gear, Leather-goods, Rug-straps, Travelling Trunks, Portfolios, Saddles.

Sporting Sundries.—Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Tennis Bats and Balls, Cricket Bats and Balls, Fencing Foils and Masks, &c., &c. A large stock of sundries for various games always on hand.

Stationery.—For office or private use, office sundries, Account Books, Inks, New Books, Works of Reference, Presentation Books, Winsor and Newton's Colours and Artists' Sundries, &c.

Fancy Department —This department is always well stocked with novelties suitable for Presents and School Prizes.

Electro-plated Ware.—The largest stock and best assortment in China, both English and American manufacture.

Shipchandlery.—All kinds of stores and fittings for Ships' use. Ships supplied with water. Estimates given for rigging and sails.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s SPECIALITIES.

Parcel Agency.—Delivering goods to any part of the world.

News Agency.—English and American Newspapers, &c., &c.

Agents for Hall & Holtz Artistic Furniture.

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MANILA, SPAIN, AND LIVERPOOL,

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One of these magnificent First Class Steamers will leave MANILA with H.C.M. Mails, on the First of every month at 9 A.M., calling as above for Barcelona, Valencia, Cartagena, Cadiz, Vigo, Corunna, and LIVERPOOL.

On the Outward Voyage the Steamers leave LIVERPOOL about the 15th of each month, calling at all the above Ports, and finally sailing from Barcelona on the First of every Month, with the Mails, etc.

INTERMEDIATE LINE.

A non-contract Steamer will be despatched from MANILA on 15th of each month for LIVERPOOL, calling at Barcelona, Cadiz, and Santander, and on the outward voyage one will leave LIVERPOOL about the First of each month, calling as above, and sailing from BARCELONA on the 15th.

All these Splendid Steamers have EXCELLENT PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION, and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Through Bills of Lading granted to all Ports in Europe, and to the Atlantic Ports of the U. S. of America.

For Rates of Freight, Passage, and all other information, apply to

THE PHILIPPINE GENERAL TOBACCO COMPANY,

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AND

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In Connection with the Steamers of the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental Steam Ship Companies.

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Yokohama, January, 1885.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND	4,400.000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	400,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	7,500,000.

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On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance
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For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Hongkong, 1st January, 1885.

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OFFICES, No. 14, PRAYA, HONGKONG.

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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.

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RESERVE FUND.....$ 600,000.

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1st Class	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per Annum
2nd Class	$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per Annum

SHORT PERIODS.

Not exceeding Four days....	$\frac{1}{16}$ of the annual rate, but not less than 1s. per cent.		
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„ Ten Days	„ One Month	$\frac{1}{4}$	„
„ One Month	„ Three Months	$\frac{1}{2}$	„
„ Three Months	„ Six Months	$\frac{3}{4}$	„
„ Six Months		The full annual Rate.	

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Hongkong, 1st January, 1885.

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To the extent of £15,000, with Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance, and £10,000 with Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

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Hongkong, 1st January, 1885.

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CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

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Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1885.

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(LIMITED.)

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YOW CHONG PENG. CHAN LI CHONG.

QUAN HOI CHUNE, *Managing Director.*

Secretary.
WOO LIN YUEN.

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Kiukiang leaves Macao for Hongkong every morning, at 8 A.M.; Returning, leaves Hongkong at 2 P.M.

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Powan leaves every alternate week day for Canton at 5.30 P.M.; Returning, leave Canton at 5 P.M.

White Cloud leaves Macao for Canton, and *vice versa*, on alternate days, starting from Macao at 7.30 and Canton at 8 A.M.

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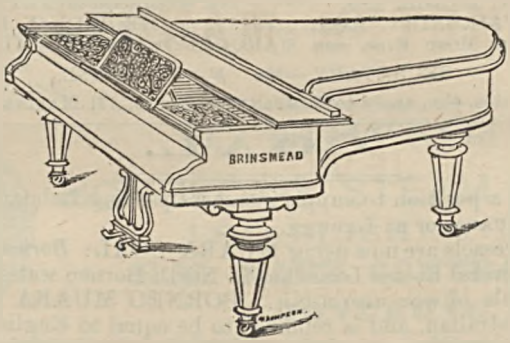

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Breakfast from 9.30 a.m. to 12 o'clock
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Which is completely separated from the Public Building.
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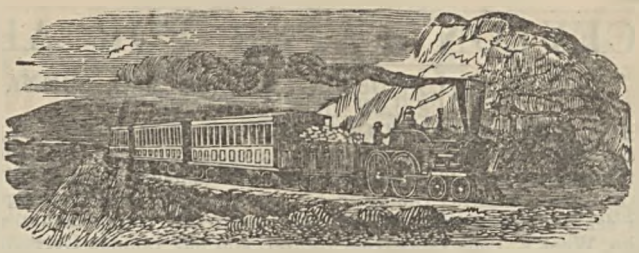

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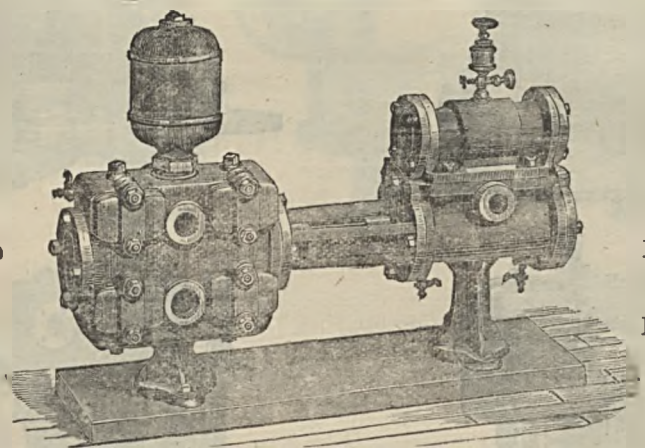

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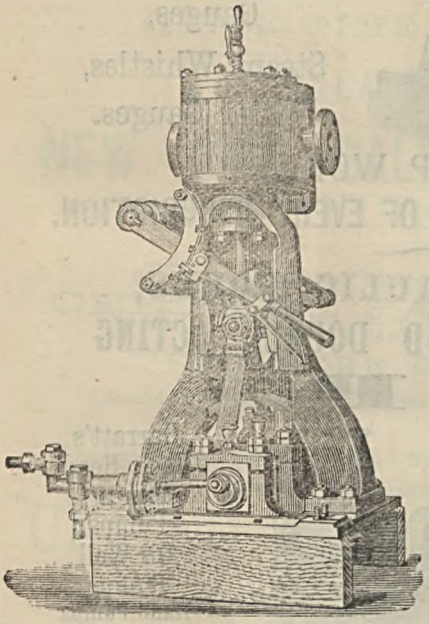

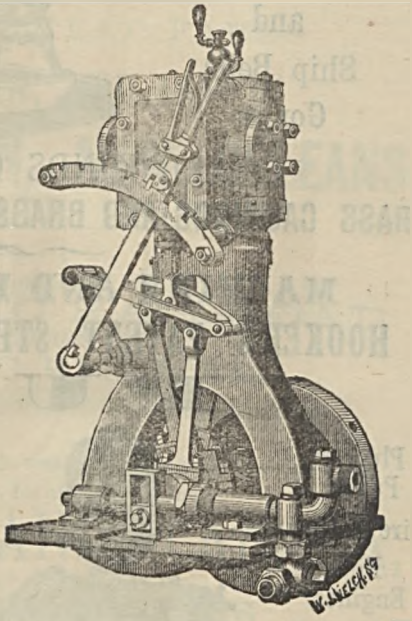

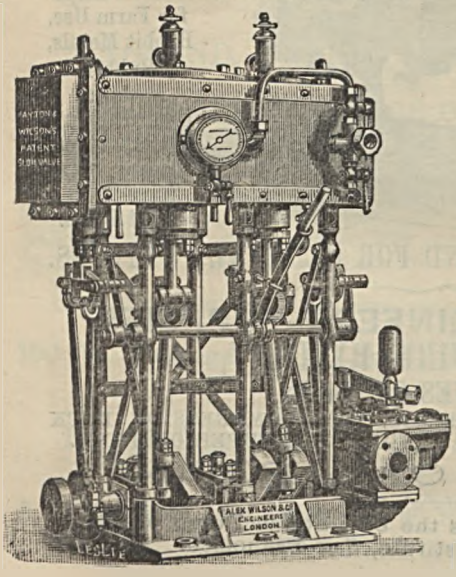

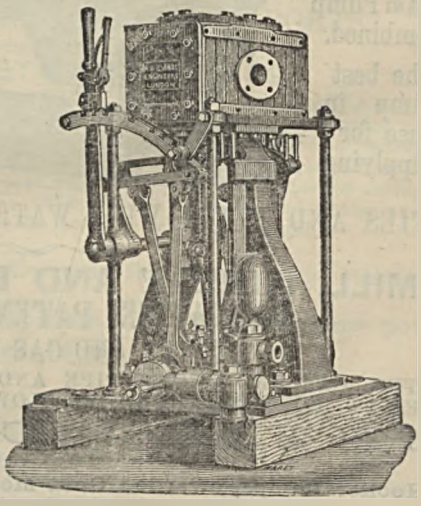

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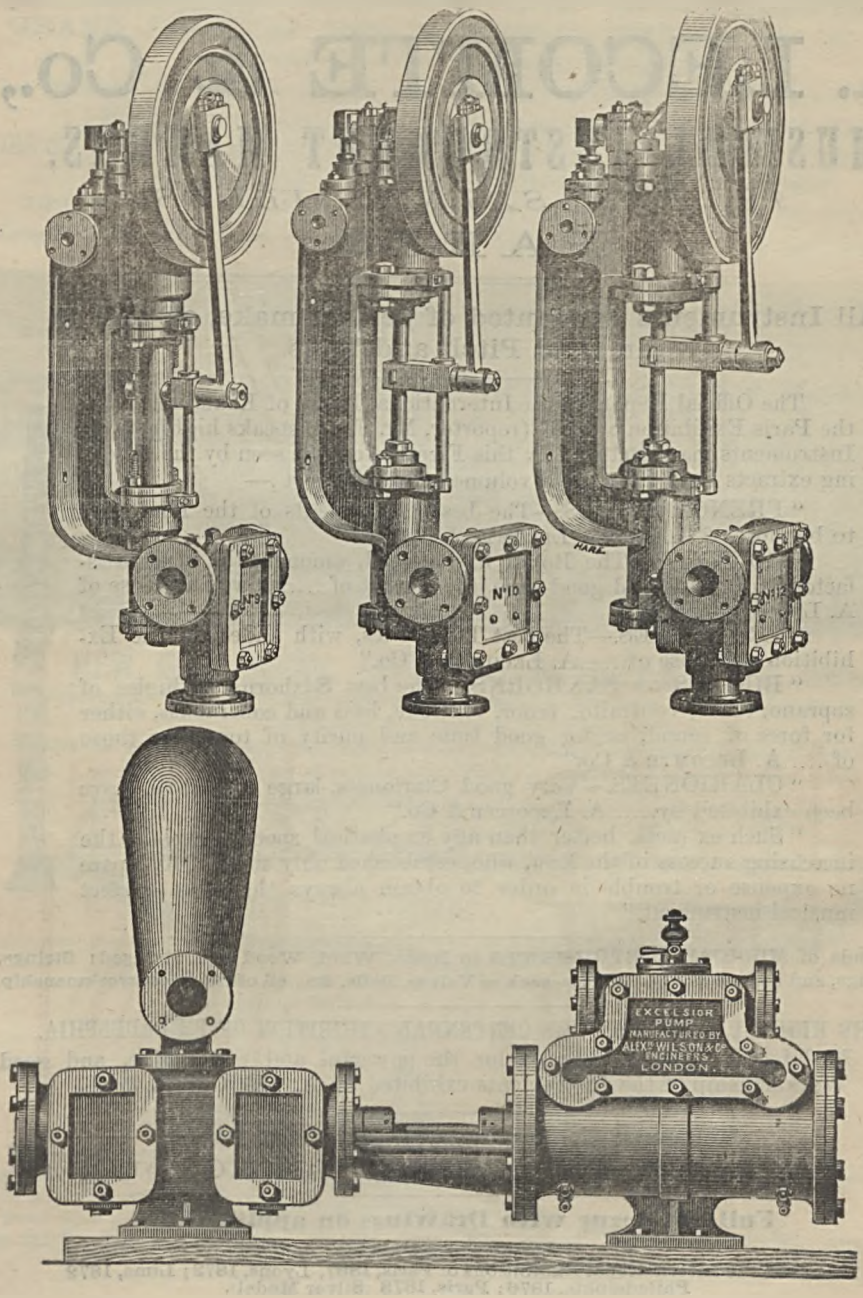

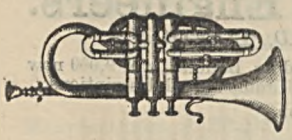

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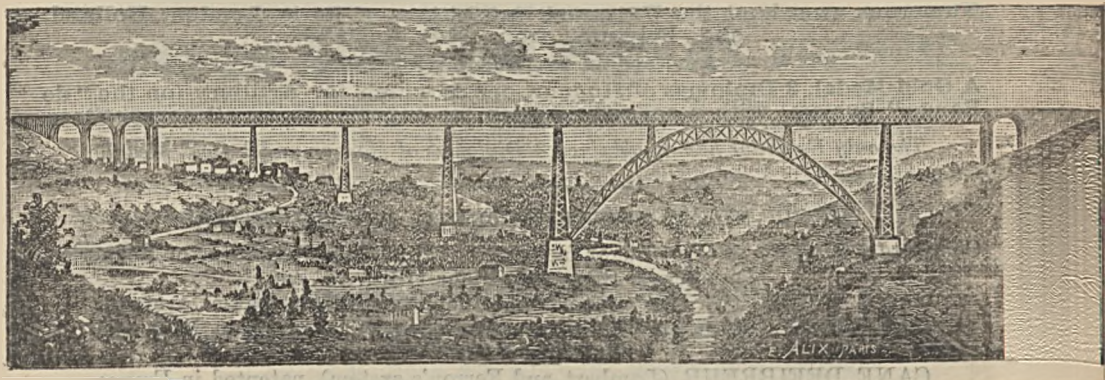

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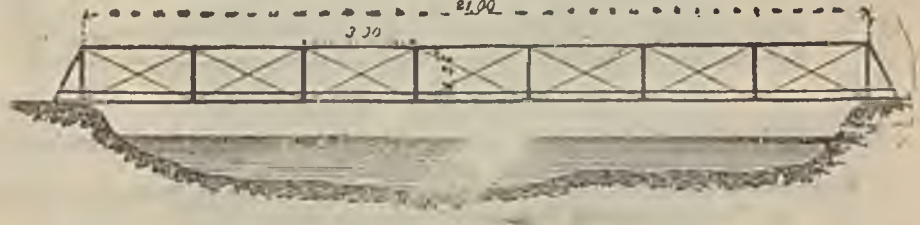

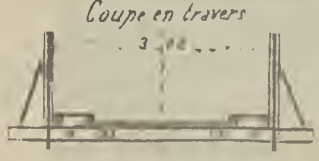

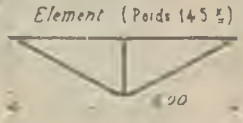

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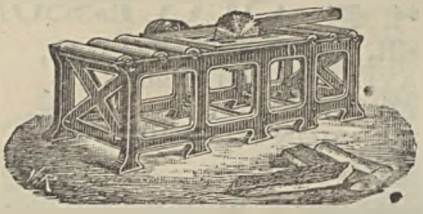

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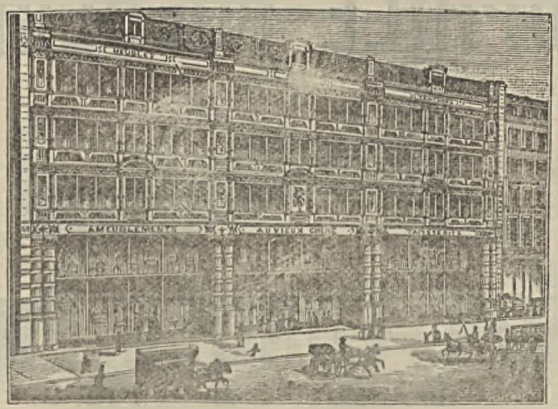

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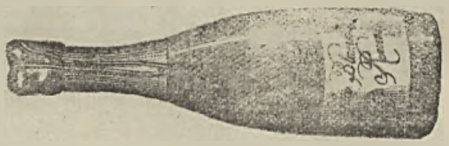

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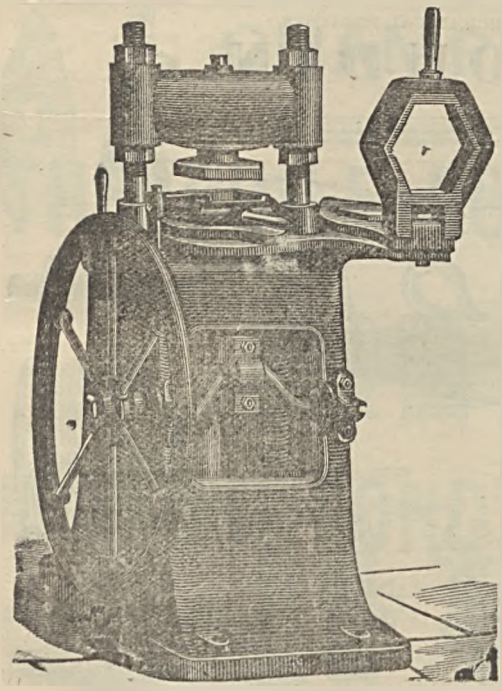

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Surplus over all Liabilities and Reserve Fund, according to valuation made by the Government - - - - - - - - - -	£2,139,338
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