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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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A. S. WATSON & COMPANY, FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

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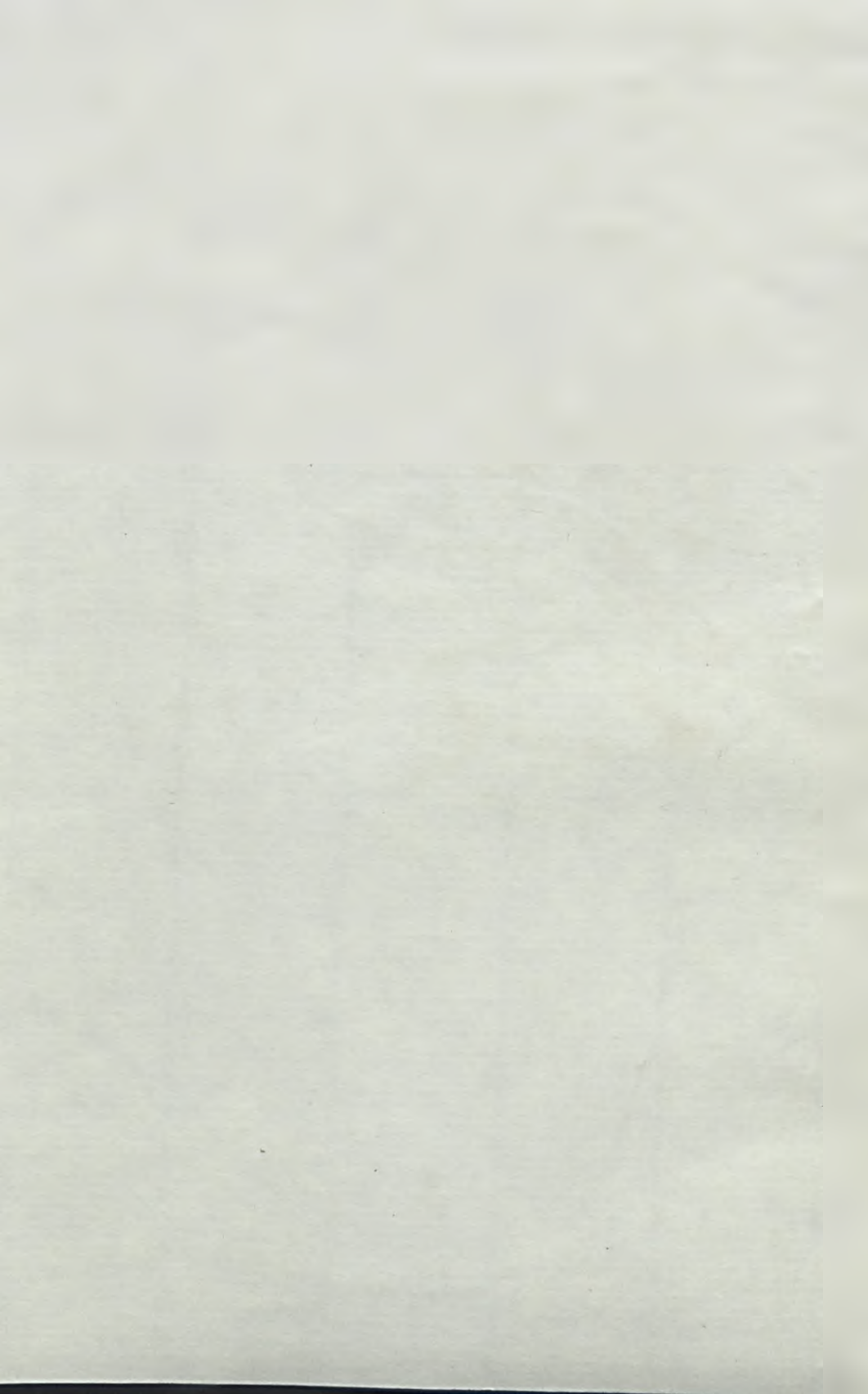
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A. S. WATSON AND COMPANY,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

SYNOPSIS & DIRECTORY
FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES &c.
HONG KONG
1874



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THE
CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY

FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, & THE PHILIPPINES,

FOR THE YEAR

1874.



CORRECTED AT THE DIFFERENT BANKS, OFFICES, AND INSTITUTIONS.

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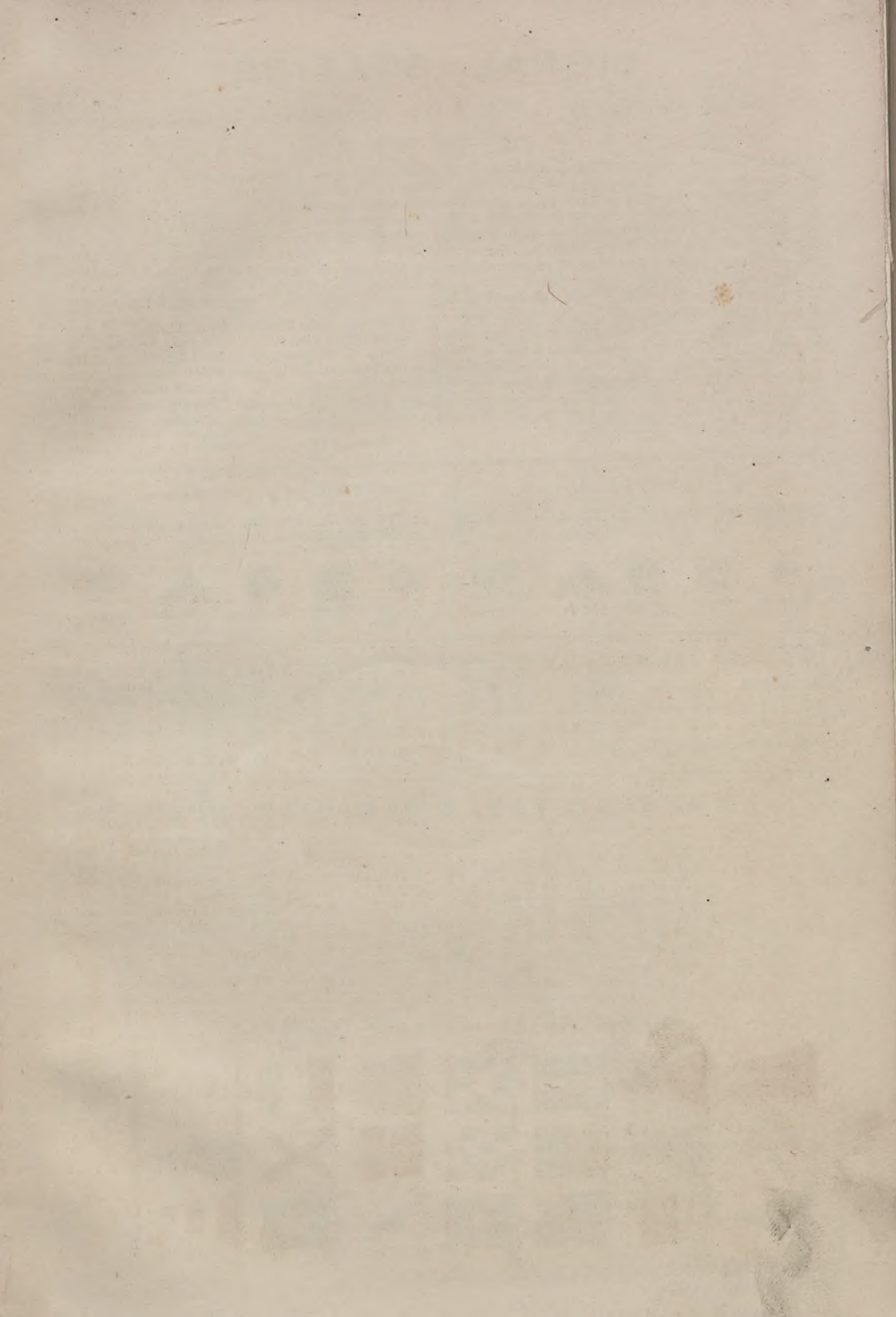
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SIGNAL STATION, VICTORIA PEAK, HONG KONG.

The *Union Jack* will be hoisted at the Mast Head when any Vessel is being signalled. The *Red Ensign* at the Mast Head will denote that a British Functionary of Rank is on board of a Vessel approaching. The *National or House Flag* will be hoisted over the symbol, when either is flying on board the Vessel signalled. The Signals of Vessels in the Offing will be repeated. In making *Signals to Men-of-War* in the Harbour or in the Offing, a *White Ensign* will be hoisted at the Flag Staff and at the Mast Head of the Man-of-War. The *Commercial Code of Signals* for all Nations will be used at the Staff. All *Distance Signals* will be made at the *Mast Head* and all *Compass Bearings* will be made at the *Yard*. On a *Steamer*, or the *smoke of a Steamer*, being sighted, the *Compass Bearings over the proper symbol* will be hoisted at the *Yard Arm*; and the *Distance off* in miles will be hoisted at the *Mast Head*. The *Distance Signal* will be kept up ten minutes and the *Compass Signal* until the *Steamer* is made out. When the *Steamer* is made out, if it is either an English, French, or American Mail *Steamer*, a gun will be fired and the *Distance off* at that moment will be hoisted under a ball at the *Mast Head*. The *Compass Signal* will then be hauled down and the proper *National or House Flag* will be substituted for it. The *Mast Head Signal* will be kept up ten minutes, and the *Yard Arm Signal* until the *Steamer* anchors. For any other than a Mail *Steamer*, the same *Signals*, with the exception of the gun or ball, will be used. *River Steamers* will not be signalled. Other *Steamers* from *Macao* and *Canton* will be made known by shewing the *National Flag* and symbol at *West Yard Arm* only.

MERCHANT SHIPS.

Symbols to be Hoisted at the
Yard Arms.



Steamer. Ship. Barque. Brig. Schooner.

MEN OF WAR.

Symbols to be Hoisted at the
Quarter of the Yard.



Line of Battle Ship. Frigate. Corvette. Paddle Steamer. Despatch or Gunboat.

COMPASS SIGNALS AT YARD.

C.B. NORTH. C.M. N.E. D.B. EAST. D.M. S.E.
C.F. N.E. C.P. N.E. D.F. E.S. D.P. S.E.S.
C.H. N.N.E. C.R. E.N.E. D.H. E.S.E. D.R. S.S.E.
C.K. N.E. N. C.T. E. N. D.K. S.E. E. D.T. S. E.

COMPASS SIGNALS AT YARD.

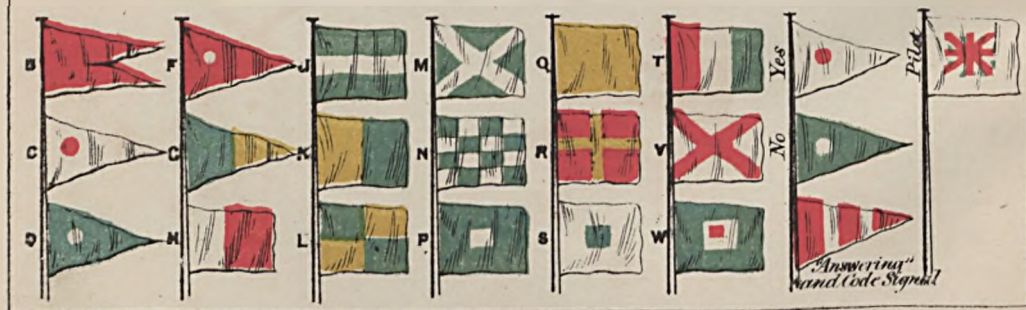
F.B. SOUTH. F.M. S.W. G.B. WEST. G.M. N.W.
F.D. S.W. F.P. S.W. G.D. W. N. G.P. N.W. N.
F.H. S.S.W. F.R. W.S.W. G.H. W.N.W. G.R. N.N.W.
F.K. S.W. S. F.T. W. S. G.K. N.W. N. G.T. N. W.

NUMERAL TABLE FOR DISTANCES.

MILES.

VWL ... 5	VWR ... 10	WBF ... 15	WBL ... 20	WBR ... 25	WCD ... 30
VWM ... 6	VWS ... 11	WBG ... 16	WBM ... 21	WBS ... 26	WCF ... 31
VWN ... 7	VWT ... 12	WBH ... 17	WBN ... 22	WBT ... 27	WCG ... 32
VWP ... 8	WBC ... 13	WBJ ... 18	WBP ... 23	WBV ... 28	
VWQ ... 9	WBD ... 14	WBK ... 19	WBQ ... 24	WCB ... 29	

COMMERCIAL CODE OF SIGNALS



HOUSE FLAGS

APCAR & CO	ANHOLD, KARBERG & CO	BIRLEY & CO	BOURJAU, HUBENER & CO	BORNEO COMPANY	BURD & CO
DURROWS & SONS	BULL, PURDON & CO	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	CARLOWITZ & CO	F. DEGENAER	GILMAN & CO
CIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO	GRÜN & CO	A. HEARD & CO	HOLLIBAY WISE & CO	T. HOWARD	A. C. HOGG & CO
T. S. HOOK, SON & CO	JARDINE MATHESON & CO	LANDSTEIN & CO	D. LAPRAIK & CO	MELCHERS & CO	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
NORTON, LYALL & CO	OLYPHANT & CO	C. OVERBECK	P & O. S. N. CO	R. M. S. S. CO	PUSTAU & CO
REMEDIOS & CO	ROZARIO & CO	RUSSELL & CO	E. SCHELLHAS & CO	SMITH ARCHER & CO	SIEMSEN & CO
D. SASSOON, SONS & CO	TURNER & CO	R. S. WALKER & CO	PAUL EHLERS	VOGEL, WACEDORN & CO	

EXAMPLES

Mail Steamer
9 Miles

P. M. S. S. CO

English Ship
Eastward

French Corvette
Westward

23 Miles.

S. b. W
Steamer

Mail Steamer
7 Miles.

P & O. Str.

Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1874.

BEING XXXVII & XXXVIII OF QUEEN VICTORIA,

XII. of Tungchi, being Kwai-yau, or the 10th Year of the Cycle, and XIII. of Tung-chi, being Kap-sut, or the 11th Year of the Cycle.

同治十二年歲次癸酉至同治十三年歲次甲戌

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	MOON.	DAYS of the WEEK	DATE	MOON.	DAYS of the WEEK	DATE	MOON.	DAYS of the WEEK	DATE	MOON.	DAYS of the WEEK	DATE	MOON.	DAYS of the WEEK	DATE	MOON.	DAYS of the WEEK	DATE	MOON.	DAYS of the WEEK	DATE	MOON.	DAYS of the WEEK	DATE	MOON.	DAYS of the WEEK	DATE	MOON.	DAYS of the WEEK	DATE	MOON.	DAYS of the WEEK	DATE	MOON.
Thur.	1	xi 13	S.	1	xi 13	S.	1	i 13	Wed.	1	ii 15	Fri.	1	iii 16	Mon.	1	iv 17	Wed.	1	v 18	Sat.	1	vi 19	Tues.	1	vii 21	Thur.	1	viii 22	S.	1	ix 23	Tues.	1	x 24
Fri.	2	xii 14	Mon.	2	xii 14	Mon.	2	i 14	Thur.	2	ii 16	Sat.	2	iii 17	Tues.	2	iv 18	Thur.	2	v 19	Mon.	2	vi 20	Wed.	2	vii 22	Fri.	2	viii 23	Mon.	2	ix 24	Wed.	2	x 25
Sat.	3	xii 15	Tues.	3	xii 15	Tues.	3	i 15	Fri.	3	ii 17	Sat.	3	iii 18	Wed.	3	iv 19	Fri.	3	v 20	S.	3	vi 21	Thur.	3	vii 23	Sat.	3	viii 24	Tues.	3	ix 25	Thur.	3	x 26
S.	4	xii 16	Wed.	4	xii 16	Wed.	4	i 16	Sat.	4	ii 18	Mon.	4	iii 19	Thur.	4	iv 20	Sat.	4	v 21	Tues.	4	vi 22	Fri.	4	vii 24	S.	4	viii 25	Wed.	4	ix 26	Fri.	4	x 27
Mon.	5	xii 17	Thur.	5	xii 17	Thur.	5	i 17	Sat.	5	ii 19	Tues.	5	iii 20	Fri.	5	iv 21	S.	5	v 22	Wed.	5	vi 23	Thur.	5	vii 25	Mon.	5	viii 26	Thur.	5	ix 27	Sat.	5	x 28
Tues.	6	xii 18	Fri.	6	xii 18	Fri.	6	i 18	Mon.	6	ii 20	Wed.	6	iii 21	Sat.	6	iv 22	Mon.	6	v 23	Thur.	6	vi 24	S.	6	vii 26	Tues.	6	viii 27	Fri.	6	ix 28	Mon.	6	x 29
Wed.	7	xii 19	Sat.	7	xii 19	Sat.	7	i 19	Tues.	7	ii 21	Thur.	7	iii 22	S.	7	iv 23	Tues.	7	v 24	Fri.	7	vi 25	Thur.	7	vii 27	Wed.	7	viii 28	Sat.	7	ix 29	Tues.	7	x 30
Thur.	8	xii 20	S.	8	xii 20	S.	8	i 20	Wed.	8	ii 22	Fri.	8	iii 23	Mon.	8	iv 24	Wed.	8	v 25	Sat.	8	vi 26	Mon.	8	vii 28	Thur.	8	viii 29	S.	8	ix 30	Wed.	8	x 31
Fri.	9	xii 21	Mon.	9	xii 21	Mon.	9	i 21	Thur.	9	ii 23	Sat.	9	iii 24	Tues.	9	iv 25	Thur.	9	v 26	S.	9	vi 27	Wed.	9	vii 29	Fri.	9	viii 30	Mon.	9	ix 31	Thur.	9	x 1
Sat.	10	xii 22	Tues.	10	xii 22	Tues.	10	i 22	Fri.	10	ii 24	S.	10	iii 25	Wed.	10	iv 26	Fri.	10	v 27	Mon.	10	vi 28	Thur.	10	vii 30	Sat.	10	viii 31	Tues.	10	ix 1	Wed.	10	x 2
S.	11	xii 23	Wed.	11	xii 23	Wed.	11	i 23	Sat.	11	ii 25	Mon.	11	iii 26	Thur.	11	iv 27	Sat.	11	v 28	Tues.	11	vi 29	Fri.	11	vii 31	S.	11	viii 1	Wed.	11	ix 2	Fri.	11	x 3
Mon.	12	xii 24	Thur.	12	xii 24	Thur.	12	i 24	S.	12	ii 26	Tues.	12	iii 27	Mon.	12	iv 28	S.	12	v 29	Wed.	12	vi 30	Thur.	12	vii 1	Mon.	12	viii 2	Thur.	12	ix 3	Sat.	12	x 4
Tues.	13	xii 25	Fri.	13	xii 25	Fri.	13	i 25	Mon.	13	ii 27	Wed.	13	iii 28	Tues.	13	iv 29	Mon.	13	v 30	Thur.	13	vi 31	S.	13	vii 2	Tues.	13	viii 3	Fri.	13	ix 4	Mon.	13	x 5
Wed.	14	xii 26	Sat.	14	xii 26	Sat.	14	i 26	Tues.	14	ii 28	Thur.	14	iii 29	Wed.	14	iv 30	Wed.	14	v 31	Fri.	14	vi 1	Mon.	14	vii 3	Wed.	14	viii 4	Sat.	14	ix 5	Tues.	14	x 6
Thur.	15	xii 27	S.	15	xii 27	S.	15	i 27	Wed.	15	ii 29	Fri.	15	iii 30	Mon.	15	iv 31	Thur.	15	v 1	Sat.	15	vi 2	Tues.	15	vii 4	Thur.	15	viii 5	Mon.	15	ix 6	Wed.	15	x 7
Fri.	16	xii 28	Mon.	16	xii 28	Mon.	16	i 28	Thur.	16	ii 30	Sat.	16	iii 31	Tues.	16	iv 1	Fri.	16	v 2	S.	16	vi 3	Wed.	16	vii 5	Fri.	16	viii 6	Tues.	16	ix 7	Thur.	16	x 8
Sat.	17	xii 29	Tues.	17	xii 29	Tues.	17	i 29	Fri.	17	ii 31	Sat.	17	iii 1	Wed.	17	iv 2	Thur.	17	v 3	Mon.	17	vi 4	Thur.	17	vii 6	Sat.	17	viii 7	Wed.	17	ix 8	Fri.	17	x 9
S.	18	xii 30	Wed.	18	xii 30	Wed.	18	i 30	Sat.	18	ii 1	Mon.	18	iii 2	Thur.	18	iv 3	Fri.	18	v 4	Tues.	18	vi 5	Mon.	18	vii 7	S.	18	viii 8	Thur.	18	ix 9	Sat.	18	x 10
Mon.	19	xii 31	Thur.	19	xii 31	Thur.	19	i 31	Sat.	19	ii 2	Tues.	19	iii 3	Fri.	19	iv 4	S.	19	v 5	Wed.	19	vi 6	Tues.	19	vii 8	Mon.	19	viii 9	Wed.	19	ix 10	Thur.	19	x 11
Tues.	20	xii 32	Fri.	20	xii 32	Fri.	20	i 32	Mon.	20	ii 3	Wed.	20	iii 4	Sat.	20	iv 5	Mon.	20	v 6	Thur.	20	vi 7	Wed.	20	vii 9	Tues.	20	viii 10	Thur.	20	ix 11	Fri.	20	x 12
Wed.	21	xii 33	Sat.	21	xii 33	Sat.	21	i 33	Tues.	21	ii 4	Thur.	21	iii 5	Mon.	21	iv 6	Tues.	21	v 7	Fri.	21	vi 8	Thur.	21	vii 10	Wed.	21	viii 11	Sat.	21	ix 12	Mon.	21	x 13
Thur.	22	xii 34	S.	22	xii 34	S.	22	i 34	Wed.	22	ii 5	Fri.	22	iii 6	Tues.	22	iv 7	Wed.	22	v 8	Sat.	22	vi 9	Mon.	22	vii 11	Thur.	22	viii 12	Wed.	22	ix 13	Thur.	22	x 14
Fri.	23	xii 35	Mon.	23	xii 35	Mon.	23	i 35	Thur.	23	ii 6	Sat.	23	iii 7	Wed.	23	iv 8	Thur.	23	v 9	Mon.	23	vi 10	Tues.	23	vii 12	Fri.	23	viii 13	Thur.	23	ix 14	Sat.	23	x 15
Sat.	24	xii 36	Tues.	24	xii 36	Tues.	24	i 36	Fri.	24	ii 7	Mon.	24	iii 8	Thur.	24	iv 9	S.	24	v 10	Wed.	24	vi 11	Wed.	24	vii 13	Sat.	24	viii 14	Mon.	24	ix 15	Thur.	24	x 16
S.	25	xii 37	Wed.	25	xii 37	Wed.	25	i 37	Sat.	25	ii 8	Tues.	25	iii 9	Fri.	25	iv 10	Mon.	25	v 11	Thur.	25	vi 12	Thur.	25	vii 14	S.	25	viii 15	Tues.	25	ix 16	Wed.	25	x 17
Mon.	26	xii 38	Thur.	26	xii 38	Thur.	26	i 38	Sat.	26	ii 9	Wed.	26	iii 10	Sat.	26	iv 11	Tues.	26	v 12	Fri.	26	vi 13	Mon.	26	vii 15	Thur.	26	viii 16	Wed.	26	ix 17	Thur.	26	x 18
Tues.	27	xii 39	Fri.	27	xii 39	Fri.	27	i 39	Mon.	27	ii 10	Thur.	27	iii 11	Mon.	27	iv 12	Wed.	27	v 13	Sat.	27	vi 14	Tues.	27	vii 16	Sat.	27	viii 17	Thur.	27	ix 18	Fri.	27	x 19
Wed.	28	xii 40	Sat.	28	xii 40	Sat.	28	i 40	Tues.	28	ii 11	Wed.	28	iii 12	Tues.	28	iv 13	Thur.	28	v 14	Mon.	28	vi 15	Wed.	28	vii 17	Mon.	28	viii 18	Wed.	28	ix 19	Sat.	28	x 20
Thur.	29	xii 41	S.	29	xii 41	S.	29	i 41	Wed.	29	ii 12	Thur.	29	iii 13	Wed.	29	iv 14	Fri.	29	v 15	Tues.	29	vi 16	Thur.	29	vii 18	Tues.	29	viii 19	Thur.	29	ix 20	Mon.	29	x 21
Fri.	30	xii 42	Mon.	30	xii 42	Mon.	30	i 42	Thur.	30	ii 13	Fri.	30	iii 14	Thur.	30	iv 15	Sat.	30	v 16	Wed.	30	vi 17	Mon.	30	vii 19	Wed.	30	viii 20	Sat.	30	ix 21	Thur.	30	x 22
Sat.	31	xii 43	Tues.	31	xii 43	Tues.	31	i 43	Fri.	31	ii 14	Sat.	31	iii 15	Mon.	31	iv 16	Fri.	31	v 17	Thur.	31	vi 18	Tues.	31	vii 20	Sat.	31	viii 21	Mon.	31	ix 22	Thur.	31	x 23

THE NEW LECTIONARY.

Arranged for the Year 1874. With Proper Psalms for Certain Days.

MATTINS.				EVENSONG.			
		FIRST.	SECOND.		FIRST.	SECOND.	
Jan. 4	2 af. Christ.	Isaiah 42	Matthew 3	Jan. 4	Isaiah 43 or 44	Acts 2 v 22	
" 11	1 af. Epiph.	— 51	— v 19 to 7 v 7	" 11	— 52 v 13 & 53 or 54	— 7 to v 35	
" 18	2—	— 55	— 10 v 24	" 18	— 57 or 61	— 10 v 24	
" 25	3—	— 62	Gal. 1 to v 11	" 25	— 65 or 66	— 28 to v 21	
Feb. 1	Septuagesima	Gen. 1 & 2 to v 4	Rev. 1 to v 9	Feb. 1	Gen. 2 v 4 or Job 38	Rev. 21 v 9 to 22 v 6	
" 8	Sexagesima	— 3	Matt. 22 to v 15	" 8	— 6 or 8	Acts 23 v 12	
" 15	Quinquages.	— 9 to v 20	— 25 v 31	" 15	— 12 or 13	— 28 v 17	
" 18	<i>Ash Wed.</i>	Isa. 53 to v 13	Mark. 2 v 13 to	" 18	Jonah 3	Heb. 12 v 3 to v 18	
" 22	<i>Proper</i>	Psalms, 6, 32	38 [v 23]	" 22	<i>Proper Psalms</i> , 102, 130, 143	—	
" 22	<i>in Lent.</i>	Gen. 19 v 12 to	Matthew 28	" 22	Gen. 22 to v 2, or 23	Rom. 6	
Mar. 1	2—	— 27 to v 41	Mark 4 v 35 to	Mar. 1	— 28 or 32	— 11 to v 25	
" 8	3—	— 37	— 8 v 10 to	" 9	— 39 or 40	1 Cor. 7 v 26	
" 15	4—	— 42	— 12 v 13 to v 35	" 15	— 43 or 45	— 12 v 28 & 13	
" 22	5—	Exod. 3	3 v 15 v 42 & 16	" 22	Exod. 5 or 6 to v 14	Luke 19 v 28 or 20 v 9	
" 29	6 Palm	— 9	Matthew 26	" 29	— 10 or 11	[to v 21]	
Apr. 3	<i>Good Friday</i>	Gen. 22 to v 20	John 18	Apr. 3	Isaiah 52 v 13 & 53	1 Peter 2	
" 5	<i>Proper</i>	Psalms, 22, 40, 54	—	" 5	<i>Proper Psalms</i> , 69, 85	[or Rev. 6]	
" 12	<i>Easter</i>	Exod. 12 to v 29	Rev. 1 v 10 to v 19	" 12	Exod. 12 v 29 or 14	John 20 v 11 to v 19	
" 19	<i>Proper</i>	Psalms, 2, 57, 111	—	" 19	<i>Proper Psalms</i> , 113, 114, 118	— 20 v 24 to v 30	
" 26	1 Low	Num. 16 to v 36	1 Cor. 15 to v 29	" 26	Num. 16 v 36 or 17 to v 12	Ephes. 3	
" 26	2 af. Easter	— 20 to v 14	Luke 14 v 25	" 26	— 20 v 14 to 21 v 10 or 21	[v 10]	
" 26	3—	— 22	— 19 v 11 to v 28	" 26	— 23 or 24	Phil. 4 v 7	
May 3	4—	Deut. 4 to v 23	— 22 v 31 to v 54	May 3	Deut. 4 v 23 to v 41 or 5	Col. 2	
" 10	5 Rogation	— 6	John 1 v 29	" 10	— 9 or 10	2 Thes. 2	
" 14	<i>Ascension</i>	Dan. 7 v 9 to v 15	Luke 24 v 44	" 14	2 Kings 2 to v 16	Hebrews 4	
" 17	<i>Proper</i>	Psalms, 8, 15, 21	—	" 17	<i>Proper Psalms</i> , 21, 47, 108	—	
" 24	aft. Ascension	Deut. 30	John 5 to v 24	" 17	Deut. 34 or Joshua 1	1 Tim. 6	
" 24	Whitsun	— 16 to v 18	Rom. 8 to v 18	" 24	Isa. 11 or Ezek. 38 v 25	Gal. 5 v 16 or Acts 18	
" 31	<i>Proper</i>	Psalms, 48, 68	—	" 24	<i>Proper Psalms</i> , 104, 145	[v 24 to 19 v 21]	
Jne. 7	1 af. Trinity	Isaiah 6 to v 11	Rev. 1 to v 9	" 31	Gen. 18 or 1 & 2 to v 4	Eph. 4 to v 17 or Matt. 3	
" 14	2—	Josh. 3 v 7 to 4	John 17	Jne. 7	Josh. 5 v 13 to 6 v 21	Heb. 12	
" 21	3—	Judges 4 [v 15]	— 20 v 19 [17]	" 14	Judg. 5 or 6 v 11 [or 24]	James 5	
" 28	4—	1 Sam. 2 to v 27	Acts 4 v 32 to 5 v 5	" 21	1 Sam. 3 or 4 to v 19	2 Peter 1	
Jly. 5	5—	1 Sam. 12	— 8 v 28	" 28	1 Sam. 13 or Ruth 1	1 John 3 to v 16	
" 12	6—	— 15 to v 24	— 12	Jly. 5	— 16 or 17	Jude	
" 19	7—	2 Sam. 1	— 17 to v 10	" 12	Sam. 12 to v 24 or 18	Matt. 5 v 33	
" 26	8—	1 Chron. 21	— 21 to v 17	" 19	1 Chr. 22 or 28 to v 21	— 9 to v 18	
Aug. 2	9—	— 29 v 9 to v 29	Acts 25	" 26	2 Chr. 1 or 1 Kings 3	— 13 v 24 to v 53	
" 9	10—	1 Kgs. 10 to v 25	Rom. 2 v 17	Aug. 2	1 Kings 11 to v 15 or	— 17 v 14	
" 16	11—	— 12	— 8 v 18	" 9	— 13 or 17	[11 v 26]	
" 23	12—	— 18	— 13	" 16	— 19 or 21	— 25 to v 31	
" 30	13—	— 22 to v 41	1 Cor. 4 to v 18	" 23	2 Kings 2 to v 14 or 4 v 6	— 27 v 57	
Spt. 6	14—	2 Kings 5	— 10 & 11 v 1	" 30	— 6 to v 24 or 7	Mark 4 to v 35	
" 13	15—	— 9	— 15 to v 35	Sept. 6	— 10 to v 32 or 13	— 7 v 24 to 8 v 10	
" 20	16—	— 18	2 Cor. 5	" 13	— 19 or 23 to v 31	— 11 v 27 to 12 v 13	
" 27	17—	2 Chron. 36	— 11 v 30 to	" 20	Neh. 1 & 2 to v 9 or 8	Mark 15 to v 42	
Oct. 4	18—	Jer. 5	Gal. 5 v 13 [v 22]	" 27	Jer. 22 or 35	Luke 3 to v 23	
" 11	19—	— 36	Eph. 4 v 25 to 5	Oct. 4	Ezek. 2 or 13 to v 17	— 6 v 20	
" 18	20—	Ezek. 14	Col. 1 to v 21	" 11	— 18 or 21 v 15	— 9 v 51 to 10 v 17	
" 25	21—	— 34	1 Thes. 3	" 18	— 37 or Dan. 1	— 13 v 18	
Nov. 1	22—	Dan. 4	1 Tim. 1 v 18 & 2	" 25	Dan. 4 or 5	— 18 to v 31	
" 8	23—	— 6	Heb. 11 v 33 & 12	Nov. 1	— 7 v 9 or 12	Rev. 19 to v 17	
" 15	24—	Hosea 14	— [12 to v 7]	" 8	Joel 2 v 21 or 3 v 9	Luke 24 v 13	
" 22	25—	Amos 3	Heb. 1	" 15	Amos 5 or 9	John 4 v 31	
" 29	26—	Eccles. 11 & 12	James 1 [3 v 8]	" 22	Hag. 2 to v 10 or Mal. —	— 7 v 25	
Dec. 6	27 Advent	Isaiah 11	Peter 2 v 11 to	" 29	Isa. 2 or 4 v 2 [3 & 4]	— 11 v 17 to v 47	
" 13	28 in Advent	— 5	2 Peter 3	Dec. 6	— 11 to v 11 or 24	— 15	
" 20	29—	— 25	1 John 5	" 13	— 26 or 28 v 5 to v 19	— 19 v 25	
" 27	30—	— 30 to v 27	Rev. 6	" 20	— 32 or 33 v 2 to v 22	Rev. 7	
" 27	Christmas	Isaiah 9 to v 8	Luke 2 to v 15	" 26	— 7 v 10 to v 17	Titus 3 v 4 to v 9	
" 27	<i>Proper</i>	Psalms, 19, 45, 85	[v 36]	" 27	<i>Proper Psalms</i> , 89, 110, 132	—	
" 27	1 af. Christ.	— 35	John 13 v 23 to	" 27	— 38 or 40	Rev. 1	

REMARKS RESPECTING THE TIDES BETWEEN CANTON, HONGKONG, AND MACAO.

In the absence of *complete* tide tables, the following table and remarks may be found serviceable.

PLACES.	Latitude North.	Longitude East of Greenwich.	Time of high water.		Rise of Tide.
			hrs.	min.	
Macao	22° 11' 30"	113° 32' 30"	10	10	8
Lankeet	22 41 30	113 38 15	...		.....
Anunghoy	22 48 15	113 36 30	2	0	6 to 8
Second Bar Creek ...	22 58 30	113 32 15	2	15	
Whampoa	23 5 45	113 24 0	2	30	
Canton	23 7 0	113 15 0	* 3	50	4½ to 5
Lintin	22 24 30	113 48 0	12	0	8
Hongkong	22 21 0	114 18 0	10	20	7½

The flood tide, when regular (which is seldom), runs round Cabreta Point towards the town of Macao; but a little outside of the Point it sets along the land to the north, across the bay, until it meets the tide from Capsing-moon (or Kapshui-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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $3\frac{1}{2}$, 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. During the height of the south-west monsoon, the ebb runs at times at the rate of 6 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, after heavy rains; at that season the floods are very weak.

CHINESE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

MONIES.—Accounts are kept at Canton in taels, mace, candarines, and cash; the tael being divided into 10 mace, 100 candarines, or 1,000 cash. There is but one kind used for small payments; it is composed of six parts of copper and four of lead; it is round, marked on one side, and rather raised at the edges, with a square hole in the middle. These pieces are commonly carried like beads, on a string or wire. A tael of fine silver should be worth 1,000 cash; but, on account of their convenience for common use, their price is sometimes so much raised that only 750 cash are given for the tael.

Foreign coins, however, circulate here, particularly Spanish dollars; and for small change they are cut into very exact proportions, but afterwards weighed; for which

* The flood ceases rising at this hour, but the stream in the middle of the river runs up a considerable time longer.—*Horsburg*.

purpose merchants generally carry scales, called dotchin, made somewhat after the plan of the English steelyards.

The tael used to be reckoned at 6s. 8d. sterling in the books of the East India Company, but its value varies, and is generally computed according to the price paid per ounce for Spanish dollars in London. The tables given for this proportional value may be calculated in pence sterling, by the multiplier 1,208. Thus, if the price of the Spanish dollars be 60d. per ounce, the value of the tael, will be $60 \times 1,208 = 72.48$; if at 66d., the value of the tael will be 79.728d.; and for any other price in the same proportion.

FINENESS OF GOLD AND SILVER.—The fineness of gold and silver is expressed by dividing the weight into 100 parts, called toques, or touch; similar to the modern practice of France. Thus, if an ingot be 93 touch, it is understood to contain 7 parts of alloy and 93 of pure metal, making in the whole 100.

The fineness of the precious metals, expressed in these decimal proportions, may be converted into English proportions by the following analogies:—Suppose gold is 91.66 touch, say, as 100: 91.66: : 12: 11, the standard, and *vice versa*; and to convert standard silver into touch, say, as 240: 222: : 100: 92.5, the touch of sterling silver. Pure gold or silver without alloy is called by the Chinese sycee; and sometimes when of less purity the metal is accepted as sycee.

SILVER INGOTS are used as money, and weigh from half a tael to 100 taels, their value being determined by their weight. These ingots are of the best sort of silver; that is, about 94 touch.

GOLD INGOTS.—Gold is not considered as money, but as merchandise; it is sold in regular ingots of a determined weight, which the English call shoes of gold; the largest of these weigh 10 taels each; and the gold is reckoned 94 touch, though it may be only 92 or 93.

To bring ounces into taels, divide the ounces by 1,208.

WEIGHTS.—Gold and Silver are weighed by cattys of 16 taels; the tael is divided into 10 mace, 100 candarines, or 1,000 cash. 100 taels are reckoned to weigh 120 oz. 16 dwts. Troy, which makes the tael equal to 579.8 English grains, or 37.566 grammes.

The principal weights for merchandise are the picul, the catty, and the tael; the picul being divided into 100 catties, or 1,600 taels.

	lbs.		dwts.	
1 Tael weight, avoirdupois.....	0	1	5.333 =	$1\frac{1}{3}$ oz.
16 Taels, or 1 catty	1	5	5.333 =	$1\frac{1}{3}$ lb.
100 Catties, or 1 picul.....	133	5	5.333 =	$133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.

Hence the picul weighs 60.472 kilogrammes, or 162 lbs. 0 oz. 8 dwts. 13 grs. Troy.

The above weights are sometimes otherwise denominated, especially by the natives; thus, the catty is called gin; the tael, lyang; the mace, tchen; the candareen, fivan; and the cash, lis.

There are no commercial measures in China, as all dry goods and liquids are sold by weight. In delivering a cargo English weights are used, and afterwards turned into Chinese piculs and catties.

LONG MEASURE.—That used in China is the coid or cobre; it is divided into 10 punts, and is equal to 0.3713 metres, or 14.625 English inches.

The Chinese have four different measures answering to the foot, viz.:—

	Metres.	Eng. inches.
The foot of the mathematical tribunal =	0.333	= 13.125
The builders' foot, called congou	= 0.3228	= 12.7
The tailors' and tradesmen's foot.....	= 0.3383	= 13.33
The foot used by engineers.....	= 0.3211	= 12.65

The li contains 180 fathoms, each 10 feet of the last-mentioned length; therefore the li = $1,897\frac{1}{2}$ English feet; $192\frac{1}{2}$ lis measure a mean degree of the meridian, nearly; but European missionaries in China have divided the degree into 200 lis, each li making 1,826 English feet; which gives the degree 69.166 English miles, or 11.131 French myriametres.

THE CALENDAR FOR 1874.

Adjustment of the Calendar.

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

From him it was called the Julian Year, and it continued in general use till the year 1582, when Pope Gregory XIII. undertook to rectify the error which then existed between the Julian year of 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days and the solar year of 365·2422013 days. At that time the difference amounted to ten days; he accordingly commanded the ten days between the 4th and 15th October in that year to be struck out, so that the 5th day was called the 15th. This alteration has been introduced throughout Europe, except in Russia and by the Greek Church, and the year was afterwards called the Gregorian Year, or New Style.

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

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

March 10th, 1774-75.

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

Golden Number.....	13	Dominical Letter.....	D
Epact.....	12	Roman Indiction.....	2
Solar Cycle.....	7	Julian Period.....	6587

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

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

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

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

T I M E .

	DAYS.	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
A Solar (average) day is.....	24	00	0·00	
A Sidereal day is.....	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	364	8	48	34.44	

ECLIPSES.

In 1874 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, two of the Moon, and a Transit of Venus.

April 16th, a total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich, and visible in East and South Africa, and partially across South America.

May 1st, a partial Eclipse of the Moon, invisible at Greenwich, visible in Australia, thus: begins 10.49 P.M., end 4.37 A.M., Melbourne mean time.

October 10th, an annular Eclipse of the Sun, visible as a partial Eclipse at Greenwich; begins 9.03 A.M.; greatest phase, 10.07; ends 11.15.

October 25th, a total Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible as a partial Eclipse at Greenwich; first contact with Penumbra, 4.44 A.M.; middle of Eclipse, 7.16 A.M.; last contact with Penumbra, 9.49.

December 9th, a Transit of Venus over the Sun's disc; invisible at Greenwich.

RULES TO KNOW WHEN THE MOVEABLE FEASTS OCCUR.

Easter day, on which the rest depend, is always the first *Sunday* after the first full moon which happens after the 21st day of March. If the full moon happens upon a *Sunday*, *Easter Day* is the *Sunday* after. *Advent Sunday* is always the nearest *Sunday* to the Feast of *St. Andrew*, whether before or after.

Rogation Sunday is Five weeks after Easter. | Whit Sunday is Seven weeks after Easter.

Ascension Day is Forty days* after Easter. | Trinity Sunday is Eight weeks after Easter.

* Inclusive.

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES,
ETC., ETC.

Epiphany.....	Jan. 6	Ascension Day; Holy Thursday.....	May 14
Septuagesima Sunday.....	Feb. 1	Birth of Queen Victoria.....	May 24
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday.....	Feb. 15	Pentecost—Whit Sunday.....	May 24
Ash Wednesday.....	Feb. 18	Trinity Sunday.....	May 31
Quadragesima—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
Annunciation—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

LAW AND UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1874.

LAW.	BEGINS.	ENDS.	OXF. ACT, JULY 7.	BEGINS.	ENDS.
Hilary Term	January 11	January 31	Lent	January 14	March 28
Easter	April 15	May 8	Easter	April 8	May 22
Trinity	May 22	June 12	Trinity	May 23	July 11
Michaelmas ...	Novber. 2	Novber. 25	Michaelmas ...	October 10	Decber. 17

CAM. COM. JUNE 23.	BEGINS.	DIVIDES.	ENDS.
Lent	January 13	Feb. 18, midnight	March 27
Easter	April 10	May 18, midnight	June 26
Michaelmas ...	October 1	Nov. 8, noon	December 16

1874.

JEWISH CALENDAR.

5634.

1874.	5634.	1874.	5634.
Jan. 19 New Moon.....	Sebat 1	July 15 New Moon.....	Ab 1
Feb. 2 Laylanot.....	15	23 Fast of Ab.....	9
17, 18 New Moon.....	30 Adar 1	29 Tubcab.....	15
Mar. 2 Fast of Esther.....	13	Aug. 10, 11 New Moon.....	30, Elul 5
3, 4 Purim.....	14, 15		5635.
19 New Moon.....	Nisri 1	Sept. 12, 13 New Year.....	Tisri 1, 2
Apr. 2, 3 Passover.....	15, 16	14 Fast of Guedaliah.....	3
17 New Moon.....	30 Yiar 1	21 Kipur.....	10
May 1 Second Passover ..	14	26, 27 Tabernacle.....	15, 16
5 33 of the Homer.....	18	Oct. 1 Hosana Raba.....	21
17 New Moon.....	Sivan 1	11, 12 New Moon.....	30, Heshvan 1
22, 23 Schuot.....	6, 7	Nov. 10 New Moon.....	Kislev 1
June 15, 16 New Moon.....	30 Tamuz 1	Dec. 4 Hanuca.....	25
July 2 Fast of Tamuz.....	17	18 Fast of Tebet.....	Tebet 10

BIRTHDAYS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Date of Birth and Age of each in 1874.

Queen Victoria.....	May 24, 1819	55 yrs.	Prince Alfred Enst. Albert....	Aug. 6, 1844	30 yrs.
Princess Royal.....	Nov. 21, 1840	34 "	Princess Helena Augusta Victoria	May 25, 1846	28 "
(Married January 25, 1858, to			(Married July 5, 1866, to Prince		
Crown Prince of Prussia).			Christian of Schleswig-Hol-		
Prince of Wales.....	Nov. 9, 1841	33 "	stein).		
(Married March 10, 1863, to			Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta	March 18, 1848	26 "
Alex. Prs. of Denmark).			(Married March 21, 1871, to Mar-		
Their son, Prince Albert Victor			qu's of Lorne).		
Christian Edward.....	Jan. 8, 1864	10 "	Prince Arthur William Patrick Al-	May 1, 1850	24 "
Their son, Prince George Fred.			bert.....	April 7, 1853	21 "
Ernest Albert.....	June 3, 1865	9 "	Princess Beatrice Mary Vict. Feodore	April 14, 1857	17 "
Their da., Prs. Louise Victoria				Mar. 26, 1819	55 "
Alexandra Dagmar.....	Feb. 20, 1867	7 "	Duke of Cambridge.....	July 19, 1822	52 "
Their da., Prs. Victoria Alex.			Princess of Teck.....	Nov. 27, 1833	41 "
Olga Mary.....	July 6, 1868	6 "	Duchess of Cambridge.....	July 25, 1797	77 "
Their da., Prs. Maud Char-					
lotte Mary Victoria.....	Nov. 26, 1869	5 "			
Princess Alice Maud Mary.....	Ap. 25, 1843	31 "			
(Married July 1, 1862, to Prince					
Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt).					

JANUARY—31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

(For Civil Mean Time at Hongkong.)

	<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>sec.</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>sec.</i>		
Full Moon	3	2	39	40	A.M.	New Moon	18	3	36	41	P.M.
Last Quarter	11	3	31	42	A.M.	First Quarter	25	8	18	45	A.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH	DAYS OF THE 1st & 12th MOONS.	Chronology of Remarkable Events.
Thur.	1	13	Hiogo and Osaka opened, 1868.
Frid.	2	14	
Sat.	3	15	Lin Teihsu appointed Commissioner, 1839. Li Singyen appointed Imperial Commissioner in Kwangsi, 1851. Hon. W. H. Seward visited Hongkong, 1871.
Sun.	4	16	2nd Sunday after Christmas. Great Fire at Yeddo, 1870.
Mon.	5	17	Commissioner Yeh captured, 1859.
Tues.	6	18	Epiphany.
Wed.	7	19	Fort at Chuenpi taken with great slaughter, 1841.
Thur.	8	20	Ice one-fourth inch thick at Canton, 1852. Gunner of the "Lady Hughes" strangled at Canton, 1785.
Frid.	9	21	Murder of Mr. Holworthy, 1869. Marriage of the Mikado of Japan, 1869.
Sat.	10	22	
Sun.	11	23	1st after Epiphany. Sir R. Alcock left Hongkong for England, 1870.
Mon.	12	24	
Tues.	13	25	
Wed.	14	26	
Thur.	15	27	H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia returned to Hongkong from Nagasaki, 1873.
Frid.	16	28	
Sat.	17	29	Great Gunpowder explosion in Hongkong harbour, 1867.
Sun.	18	1	2nd after Epiphany.
Mon.	19	2	Elliot and Kishen treaty, ceding Hongkong, 1841. Chung How and Suite returned to China, 1872.
Tues.	20	3	Steamer "Corea" lost on her voyage to Yokohama, 1867. Sir Edmund Head died, 1868.
Wed.	21	4	Attack on Lieut. Kerr and the boat of the "Cockchafer" at Swatow, 1869.
Thur.	22	5	
Frid.	23	6	P. & O. steamer <i>Nippon</i> lost off Amoy, 1868.
Sat.	24	7	U. S. Corvette <i>Oneida</i> lost through collision with P. & O. steamer <i>Bombay</i> , near Yokohama, 1870.
Sun.	25	8	3rd after Epiphany. Princess Royal married, 1858.
Mon.	26	9	Hongkong taken possession of, 1841. St. Paul's Church at Macao burnt, 1835.
Tues.	27	10	
Wed.	28	11	
Thur.	29	12	Napoleon III. married, 1853. Loss of steamer "Suwonada," 1872.
Frid.	30	13	Lord Saltoun left China with \$3,000,000 ransom money, 1848. H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis left for Manila, 1873.
Sat.	31	14	First arrival of the <i>Colorado</i> from San Francisco, 1867.

JANUARY—31 DAYS.

APOGEE, 9 days, 10 hours, A.M. PERIGEE, 20 days, 4 hours A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1872.	1873.
Maximum.....62.0	Maximum.....76.0
Minimum.....56.0	Minimum.....49.0

BAROMETER, 1873.

Maximum.....30.432	Minimum.....29.880
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DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 11th&12th MOONS.	<i>Memoranda.</i>		
Thur.	1	13			
Frid.	2	14			
Sat.	3	15			
Sun.	4	16			
Mon.	5	17			
Tues.	6	18			
Wed.	7	19			
Thur.	8	20			
Frid.	9	21			
Sat.	10	22			
Sun.	11	23			
Mon.	12	24			
Tues.	13	25			
Wed.	14	26			
Thur.	15	27			
Frid.	16	28			
Sat.	17	29			
Sun.	18	1			
Mon.	19	2			
Tues.	20	3			
Wed.	21	4			
Thur.	22	5			
Frid.	23	6			
Sat.	24	7			
Sun.	25	8			
Mon.	26	9			
Tues.	27	10			
Wed.	28	11			
Thur.	29	12			
Frid.	30	13			
Sat.	31	14			

FEBRUARY—28 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.		d.	h.	m.	sec.		
Full Moon	1	7	11	49	A.M.	New Moon	17	2	51	42	A.M.
Last Quarter	10	0	4	49	A.M.	First Quarter	23	6	21	46	P.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 12th & 1st MOON.	Chronology of Remarkable Events.
Sun.	1	15	Septuagesima. Inhabitants of Hongkong declared British subjects, 1841. P. & O. Company's New Post Contract commenced, 1868.
Mon.	2	16	
Tues.	3	17	H. B. M. sloop "Hyacinth" entered inner harbour of Macao, 1840.
Wed.	4	18	Outrage on Foreigners at Kobe, Japan, 1868. Loss of steamer "Chukiang," 1872.
Thur.	5	19	
Frid.	6	20	
Sat.	7	21	
Sun.	8	22	Sexagesima. Great Fire at Foochow, 1868.
Mon.	9	23	
Tues.	10	24	
Wed.	11	25	
Thur.	12	26	
Frid.	13	27	
Sat.	14	28	St. Valentine's day.
Sun.	15	29	Quinquagesima. Chiu Apo seized on Chinese territory and carried to Hongkong, 1651.
Mon.	16	30	Ports of Hongkong and Tinghai declared free, 1841. H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis returned to Hongkong, 1873.
Tues.	17	1	Shrove Tuesday.
Wed.	18	2	Ash Wednesday. Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Insurgent States, 1861.
Thur.	19	3	Mr. J. G. Austin appointed Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, 1868.
Frid.	20	4	Outrage on Sir Harry Parkes in Japan, 1868.
Sat.	21	5	Medical Missionary Society organised at Canton, 1838.
Sun.	22	6	1st in Lent. George Washington born, 1732. Taoukwang died, 1850 (reigned 30 years).
Mon.	23	7	First stone of the Hongkong City Hall laid, 1867.
Tues.	24	8	
Wed.	25	9	Captain Da Costa and Lieut. Dwyer murdered at Wong-ma-koh, in Hongkong, 1849.
Thur.	26	10	Rewards offered for Englishmen by Lin, 1841.
Frid.	27	11	
Sat.	28	12	Lord Wensleydale died, 1868.

FEBRUARY—28 DAYS.

APOGEE, 6 days, 3 hours, A.M. PERIGEE, 18 days, 8 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1872.		1873.	
Maximum.....	60.4	Maximum.....	74.0
Minimum.....	52.4	Minimum.....	54.0

BAROMETER, 1873.

Maximum.....	30.496	Minimum.....	29.908
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DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 12th & 1st MOON.	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	

MARCH—31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>sec.</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>sec.</i>		
Full Moon	3	0	57	46	P.M.	New Moon	18	0	38	43	P.M.
Last Quarter	11	5	09	48	P.M.	First Quarter	25	6	07	44	A.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 1st & 2nd MOONS.	<i>Chronology of Remarkable Events.</i>
<i>Sun.</i>	1	13	<i>2nd in Lent.</i> St. David's day.
<i>Mon.</i>	2	14	Loss of steamer "Kiangloong," 1873.
<i>Tues.</i>	3	15	Imperial Commissioner Ilipu died at Canton, 1853. H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis left per chartered steamer "Kwangtung" for the North of China, 1873.
<i>Wed.</i>	4	16	Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of the United States, 1861.
<i>Thur.</i>	5	17	
<i>Frid.</i>	6	18	
<i>Sat.</i>	7	19	Russian steamer "Volga" lost in the Japanese Sea, 1868.
<i>Sun.</i>	8	20	<i>3rd in Lent.</i>
<i>Mon.</i>	9	21	First naval battle between Monitor and Iron Clad vessels fought in Hampton Roads. Attack on Messrs. Farnham and Rohl at Shanghai, 1872.
<i>Tues.</i>	10	22	Prince of Wales married, 1863. Lin arrived in Canton, 1839.
<i>Wed.</i>	11	23	Gov. MacDonnell arrived in Hongkong, 1866.
<i>Thur.</i>	12	24	Attempted assassination of Prince Alfred, near Sydney, N.S.W., 1863.
<i>Frid.</i>	13	25	Chinese Custom House closed at Macao, 1849.
<i>Sat.</i>	14	26	Outrage on French Sailors in Japan, 1868.
<i>Sun.</i>	15	27	<i>4th in Lent.</i> Governor Robinson left Hongkong for Ceylon, 1865.
<i>Mon.</i>	16	28	Prince Imperial of France born, 1856.
<i>Tues.</i>	17	29	St. Patrick's Day. Macartney's Embassy left China, 1794.
<i>Wed.</i>	18	1	
<i>Thur.</i>	19	2	Foreigners detained in Canton by Lin, 1839.
<i>Frid.</i>	20	3	Gov. Bonham landed at Hongkong, 1843. Death of Tscng-kwo-fan, Viceroy of the Two Kiang, 1872.
<i>Sat.</i>	21	4	British ship "Sarah" first free-trader, sailed from Whampoa, 1834. H.M.S. "Salamis" and H.M. gunboat "Opossum," with the Shanghai Chamber Deputies, left Hankow to explore the Upper Yangtze, 1869.
<i>Sun.</i>	22	5	<i>5th in Lent.</i>
<i>Mon.</i>	23	6	Kiyiing appointed Commander-in-chief, 1842.
<i>Tues.</i>	24	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.
<i>Wed.</i>	25	8	<i>Annunciation—Lady Day.</i>
<i>Thur.</i>	26	9	
<i>Frid.</i>	27	10	
<i>Sat.</i>	28	11	20,239 Chests of Opium, in number, burned by Lin, 1839.
<i>Sun.</i>	29	12	<i>Palm Sunday.</i>
<i>Mon.</i>	30	13	
<i>Tues.</i>	31	14	Inauguration of new British Consulate at Shanghai, 1873.

MARCH—31 DAYS.

APOGEE, 5 days, 4 hours, P.M. PERIGEE, 18 days, 7 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1872.		1873.	
Maximum...	69.5	Maximum.....	75.5
Minimum.....	57.4	Minimum.....	54.0

BAROMETER, 1873.

Maximum.....	30.368	Minimum.....	29.974
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DAY	DAY	DAYS
OF THE	OF THE	OF THE
WEEK.	MONTH.	1st & 2nd
		MOONS.

Memoranda.

<i>Sun.</i>	1	13
Mon.	2	14
Tues.	3	15
Wed.	4	16
Thur.	5	17
Frid.	6	18
Sat.	7	19
<i>Sun.</i>	8	20
Mon.	9	21
Tues.	10	22
Wed.	11	23
Thur.	12	24
Frid.	13	25
Sat.	14	26
<i>Sun.</i>	15	27
Mon.	16	28
Tues.	17	29
Wed.	18	1
Thur.	19	2
Frid.	20	3
Sat.	21	4
<i>Sun.</i>	22	5
Mon.	23	6
Tues.	24	7
Wed.	25	8
Thur.	26	9
Frid.	27	10
Sat.	28	11
<i>Sun.</i>	29	12
Mon.	30	13
Tues.	31	14

APRIL—30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>sec.</i>			<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>sec.</i>		
Full Moon	2	6	55	43	A.M.		New Moon	16	9	08	47	P.M.
Last Quarter	10	5	56	44	A.M.		First Quarter	23	7	39	46	P.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 2nd & 3rd MOON.	Chronology of Remarkable Events.
Wed.	1	15	
Thur.	2	16	Prince Kung degraded by the Empress Dowager, 1865.
Frid.	3	17	<i>Good Friday.</i> Richmond, the insurgent Capital, captured by Union forces, 1865.
Sat.	4	18	Tung-chi, Emperor of China, born 1857.
Sun.	5	19	<i>Easter Sunday.</i> Coolie Mutiny on board the Italian ship "Therese," 1868.
Mon.	6	20	
Tues.	7	21	
Wed.	8	22	Insurgent army under Lee surrendered to Union army under Grant, 1865.
Thur.	9	23	
Frid.	10	24	Kiying appointed Imperial Commissioner, 1842.
Sat.	11	25	Earthquake in Thibet, Batang destroyed, 1870. Departure of Sir Richard G. MacDonnell, Governor of Hongkong, 1872.
Sun.	12	26	<i>Low Sunday.</i> Bombardment of Fort Sumter and civil war commenced, 1861.
Mon.	13	27	Capture of Magdala, and end of Abyssinian expedition, 1868.
Tues.	14	28	Yihshan, Lungwan, and Ki-kung arrived in Canton to command Chinese troops, 1841.
Wed.	15	29	President Lincoln assassinated, 1865. Collision between steamers "Ava" and "Rona," 1872.
Thur.	16	1	Attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Russia, by Karakozoff, Russian Peasant, 1866.
Frid.	17	2	Sir Arthur Kennedy arrived in Hongkong, 1872.
Sat.	18	3	Sir H. Parkes first visited Osaka, 1867.
Sun.	19	4	<i>2nd after Easter.</i>
Mon.	20	5	Napoleon III. born, 1808.
Tues.	21	6	H.M.S. "Salamis" returned to Hankow from Upper Yangtze, 1869.
Wed.	22	7	East India Co. ceased trade with China, 1834.
Thur.	23	8	St. George's Day.
Fri.	24	9	
Sat.	25	10	
Sun.	26	11	<i>3rd after Easter.</i>
Mon.	27	12	
Tues.	28	13	
Wed.	29	14	
Thur.	30	15	Capt. Caine appointed chief magistrate of Hongkong, 1841.

APRIL—30 DAYS.

APOGEE, 1 day, 5 hours, A.M. PERIGEE, 16 days, 6 hours, A.M.
 PERIGEE 28 days, 11 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1872.		1873.	
Maximum.....	77.6	Maximum.....	81.0
Minimum.....	70.3	Minimum.....	56.0

BAROMETER, 1873.

Maximum.....	30.280	Minimum.....	29.900
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DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 2nd & 3rd MOON.
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Memoranda.

Wed.	1	15
Thur.	2	16
Frid.	3	17
Sat.	4	18
Sun.	5	19
Mon.	6	20
Tues.	7	21
Wed.	8	22
Thur.	9	23
Frid.	10	24
Sat.	11	25
Sun.	12	26
Mon.	13	27
Tues.	14	28
Wed.	15	29
Thur.	16	1
Frid.	17	2
Sat.	18	3
Sun.	19	4
Mon.	20	5
Tues.	21	6
Wed.	22	7
Thur.	23	8
Fri.	24	9
Sat.	25	10
Sun.	26	11
Mon.	27	12
Tues.	28	13
Wed.	29	14
Thur.	30	15

MAY—31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.		d.	h.	m.	sec.		
Full Moon	1	11	45	46	P.M.	First Quarter	23	10	54	47	A.M.
Last Quarter	9	2	48	47	P.M.						
New Moon	16	5	51	41	A.M.	Full Moon	31	2	22	43	P.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH	DAYS OF THE 3rd & 4th MOONS.	Chronology of Remarkable Events.
Frid.	1	16	
Sat.	2	17	
Sun.	3	18	4th after Easter.
Mon.	4	19	
Tues.	5	20	Borlase raid at Swatow, 1861. Empress Eugenie born, 1826. British troops evacuated Ningpo, 1842. The "Dolores Ugarte," coolie ship, burnt near Macao, 1871.
Wed.	6	21	
Thur.	7	22	Hongkong Mint opened, 1866. Lord Brougham died, 1868.
Frid.	8	23	Prince Kung's honours restored, 1865.
Sat.	9	24	
Sun.	10	25	Rogation Sunday. Attempt to assassinate Count Bismark by Karl Blind, a student of the University of Berlin, 1868.
Mon.	11	26	
Tues.	12	27	
Wed.	13	28	
Thur.	14	29	Ascension Day.
Frid.	15	30	
Sat.	16	1	
Sun.	17	2	1st after Ascension.
Mon.	18	3	
Tues.	19	4	
Wed.	20	5	Fort at mouth of Peiho captured by British and French forces, 1858. N. G. barque "Lesmona" captured by Pirates in the China Sea, 1868.
Thur.	21	6	delivery of 20,283 chests Opium completed, 1839.
Frid.	22	7	Foreign factories at Canton pillaged, 1841.
Sat.	23	8	U. S. A. Legation at Yeddo burned down, 1863. P. & O. steamer "Bensres" lost on Fisherman's Group, 1868.
Sun.	24	9	Whit Sunday. Queen Victoria born, 1819.
Mon.	25	10	
Tues.	26	11	Impeachment of President Johnson failed, 1868.
Wed.	27	12	Canton ransomed for \$6,000,000, 1841.
Thur.	28	13	Loss of steamer "Douglas," 1872.
Frid.	29	14	H. B. M. screw sloop "Reynard" lost on the Pratas shoal in trying to rescue remainder of crew of "Velocipede," 1851. "Opossum," with Yangtze Exploring Expedition, returned to Hankow, 1869.
Sat.	30	15	Trinity.
Sun.	31	16	

MAY—31 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 14 days, 2 hours, P.M. APOGEE, 25 days, 2 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1872.		1873.	
Maximum.....	83.4	Maximum.....	86.0
Minimum.....	76.0	Minimum.....	70.0

BAROMETER, 1873.

Maximum.....	30.216	Minimum.....	29.734
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DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 3rd & 4th MOONS.	<i>Memoranda.</i>
Frid.	1	16	
Sat.	2	17	
Sun.	3	18	
Mon.	4	19	
Tues.	5	20	
Wed.	6	21	
Thur.	7	22	
Frid.	8	23	
Sat.	9	24	
Sun.	10	25	
Mon.	11	26	
Tues.	12	27	
Wed.	13	28	
Thur.	14	29	
Frid.	15	30	
Sat.	16	1	
Sun.	17	2	
Mon.	18	3	
Tues.	19	4	
Wed.	20	5	
Thur.	21	6	
Frid.	22	7	
Sat.	23	8	
Sun.	24	9	
Mon.	25	10	
Tues.	26	11	
Wed.	27	12	
Thur.	28	13	
Frid.	29	14	
Sat.	30	15	
Sun.	31	16	

JUNE—30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.		d.	h.	m.	sec.		
Last Quarter	7	8	54	45	P.M.	First Quarter	22	3	36	47	A.M.
New Moon	14	2	28	46	P.M.	Full Moon	30	2	24	40	A.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 4th & 5th MOONS.	<i>Chronology of Remarkable Events.</i>
Mon.	1	17	Attempt to blow up the Hongkong Hotel, 1868.
Tues.	2	18	
Wed.	3	19	Telegraph laid between Hongkong and Singapore, 1871. Terrible earthquake at Manila destroying the town and killing more than 2,000 persons, 1863.
Thur.	4	20	<i>Corpus Christi.</i> The Governor of Kwang-tung, Tsiang, arrived at Canton, 1866.
Frid.	5	21	
Sat.	6	22	
Sun.	7	23	1st after Trinity. British ship "Tricolor" lost on the Pratas, 1868.
Mon.	8	24	
Tues.	9	25	
Wed.	10	26	
Thur.	11	27	St. Barnabas. Portuguese prohibited trading at Canton, 1640.
Frid.	12	28	Opening of the first Railway in Japan, 1872.
Sat.	13	29	
Sun.	14	1	2nd after Trinity. Russian and Chinese treaty, 1728. Four pirates concerned in the attack on "Iron Prince" executed, 1862. Great opium swindle, 1862.
Mon.	15	2	Hope Dock opened at Aberdeen, 1867.
Tues.	16	3	Wusung taken, 1842
Wed.	17	4	
Thur.	18	5	Explosion of the "Union Star" at Shanghai, 17 persons killed, and 10 wounded, 1862.
Frid.	19	6	Shanghai occupied by British forces, 1842. Stanford convicted and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude, 1862.
Sat.	20	7	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837. Macartney's embassy arrived, 1793.
Sun.	21	8	3rd after Trinity. Massacre at Tientsin, 1870.
Mon.	22	9	Canton blockaded by English forces, 1840. Commercial Bank suspended, 1866. Declaration of war issued by Prussia against Austria, 1866.
Tues.	23	10	Kiying visits Hongkong, 1843. Destruction of 20,283 chests Opium completed by Lin at the Bogue, 1839.
Wed.	24	11	St. John the Baptist. Midsummer day. Joint Memorandum concerning Tientsin Massacre sent to Prince Kung by Foreign Ministers, 1870.
Thur.	25	12	
Frid.	26	13	Treaty of Nanking exchanged at Hongkong, 1843. Murderous attack on the British Legation at Yeddo, 1862.
Sat.	27	14	Confiscation of the Str. "Prince Albert" by the British Consul and Customs at Canton, 1866.
Sun.	28	15	4th after Trinity. Coronation of the Queen, 1839.
Mon.	29	16	The Foreign Ministers admitted to an audience of the Emperor of China at Peking, 1873.
Tues.	30	17	British expedition to China arrived, 1840. Typhoon near Hongkong 1865, in which the P. & O. Co's Steamer "Corea" and Mr. D. Lapraik's Str. "Chanticleer" were lost with all hands.

JUNE—30 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 11 days, 9 hours, A.M. APOGEE, 23 days, 8 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1872.		1873.	
Maximum.....	86.2	Maximum.....	91.0
Minimum.....	79.6	Minimum.....	71.0

BAROMETER, 1873.

Maximum.....	30.882	Minimum.....	29.710
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DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH	DAYS OF THE 4th & 5th MOONS.	<i>Memoranda.</i>
Mon.	1	17	
Tues.	2	18	
Wed.	3	19	
Thur.	4	20	
Frid.	5	21	
Sat.	6	22	
Sun.	7	23	
Mon.	8	24	
Tues.	9	25	
Wed.	10	26	
Thur.	11	27	
Frid.	12	28	
Sat.	13	29	
Sun.	14	1	
Mon.	15	2	
Tues.	16	3	
Wed.	17	4	
Thur.	18	5	
Frid.	19	6	
Sat.	20	7	
Sun.	21	8	
Mon.	22	9	
Tues.	23	10	
Wed.	24	11	
Thur.	25	12	
Frid.	26	13	
Sat.	27	14	
Sun.	28	15	
Mon.	29	16	
Tues.	30	17	

JULY—31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>sec.</i>			<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>sec.</i>
Last Quarter	7	1	37	48	A.M.	First Quarter	21	9	07	40 P.M.
New Moon	14	0	4	43	A.M.	Full Moon	29	0	18	48 P.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 5th & 8th MOONS.	Chronology of Remarkable Events.
Wed.	1	18	
Thur.	2	19	French Expedition from the Hoongkiang arrived in Hongkong, 1873.
Frid.	3	20	Treaty of Wanghia with the United States signed, 1844. Defeat of the Austrians under Field Marshal Benedek, by the Prussian Army, under the Command-in-chief of King William 1st at Sadowa or Koningsgrätz, 1866. American Independence declared, 1776.
Sat.	4	21	The Anniversary of American Independence. Both John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died, 1825. Battle of Gettysburg, insurgents routed, 1863. Vicksburgh captured by Union forces under General Grant, 1863.
Sun.	5	22	5th after Trinity. Tinghai first taken, 1840. Attack on British Embassy at Yeddo, 1861. Cession of Venetia by the Austrians to the Emperor Napoleon, 1866.
Mon.	6	23	
Tues.	7	24	Death of Wo-jen, tutor to the Emperor of China, 1871.
Wed.	8	25	
Thur.	9	26	Incendiary Fire on board the American ship "Benefactor" in Hongkong Harbour, 1872.
Frid.	10	27	
Sat.	11	28	Engagement between the American Naval Forces and the Coreans. The Expedition leaves to await further instructions, 1871. Amherst's embassy arrived, 1816.
Sun.	12	29	6th after Trinity. First English ship reached China, 1635. Str. "Fohkien" wrecked on "Fisherman's Group," 1865.
Mon.	13	30	
Tues.	14	1	
Wed.	15	2	Lord Napier and Suite arrived in China, 1834.
Thur.	16	3	British trade with China re-opened, 1842. The King of Cambodia arrived on a visit to Hongkong, 1872.
Frid.	17	4	
Sat.	18	5	Lieut.-Com. Stopford drowned off Hainan, 1871.
Sun.	19	6	7th after Trinity.
Mon.	20	7	A great Sea fight at Lissa—Defeat of the Italian fleet, under Admiral Persano, by the Austrian Squadron under Admiral Tegetshof; two Ironclads sunk, 1866.
Tues.	21	8	Amer. Str. "Hankow" destroyed by fire at Canton, 1865.
Wed.	22	9	
Thur.	23	10	Attack on British Protestant Chapel at Fatshan—the "Shan-Shin-Fan" rumors rise, 1871. Armistice concluded between Austria, Prussia, and Italy. Admiral Duplex arrived at Tientsin, 1870.
Frid.	24	11	
Sat.	25	12	St. James.
Sun.	26	13	8th after Trinity.
Mon.	27	14	Terrific typhoon at Canton, Macao, Hongkong, and Whampoa; loss of life estimated at 40,000 persons, 1862.
Tues.	28	15	Nankin re-taken by Imperialists, 1864. Death of Mr. Consul Gibson at Amoy, 1869.
Wed.	29	16	
Thur.	30	17	
Frid.	31	18	

JULY—31 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 7 days, 1 hour P.M. APOGEE, 21 days, 2 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1872.

Maximum.... 87.1
Minimum.....79.9

1873.

Maximum.....91.0
Minimum.....76.0**BAROMETER, 1873.**

Maximum.....30.048

Minimum.....29.565

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 5th & 6th MOONS.
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Memoranda.

Wed.	1	18
Thur.	2	19
Frid.	3	20
Sat.	4	21
Sun.	5	22
Mon.	6	23
Tues.	7	24
Wed.	8	25
Thur.	9	26
Frid.	10	27
Sat.	11	28
Sun.	12	29
Mon.	13	30
Tues.	14	1
Wed.	15	2
Thur.	16	3
Frid.	17	4
Sat.	18	5
Sun.	19	6
Mon.	20	7
Tues.	21	8
Wed.	22	9
Thur.	23	10
Frid.	24	11
Sat.	25	12
Sun.	26	13
Mon.	27	14
Tues.	28	15
Wed.	29	16
Thur.	30	17
Frid.	31	18

AUGUST—31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>sec.</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>sec.</i>		
Last Quarter	5	6	23	41	A.M.	First Quarter	20	2	28	47	P.M.
New Moon	12	11	35	48	A.M.	Full Moon	27	9	04	47	P.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY. OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 5th & 7th MOONS.	<i>Chronology of Remarkable Events.</i>
Sat.	1	19	<i>Lowmoe day.</i> Mr. T. F. Wade, C.B., appointed H.B.M. Minister at Peking, 1871.
Sun.	2	20	<i>9th after Trinity.</i>
Mon.	3	21	Victims of Massacre at Tientsin buried, 1870.
Tues.	4	22	British fleet arrived before Nankin, 1842.
Wed.	5	23	
Thur.	6	24	Serious Flood at Tientsin, 1871.
Frid.	7	25	British squadron arrived off the Peiho, 1840.
Sat.	8	26	
Sun.	9	27	<i>10th after Trinity.</i>
Mon.	10	28	Sir H. Pottinger and Admiral Parker arrived, 1841.
Tues.	11	29	
Wed.	12	1	Loss of steamer "Sunshine" off Breaker Point, 1872.
Thur.	13	2	174 British prisoners executed on Formosa, 1842. Fire in Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 1868. Earthquake in Peru, 1868.
Frid.	14	3	
Sat.	15	4	
Sun.	16	5	<i>11th after Trinity.</i>
Mon.	17	6	
Tues.	18	7	Great Fire in Hongkong, 1868.
Wed.	19	8	
Thur.	20	9	
Frid.	21	10	Emperor Hien Fung died, 1861. Treaty between Japan and Peru signed at Yeddo, 1873.
Sat.	22	11	H.E. Mr. Wade returns to Peking, 1871. Governor Amaral assassinated, 1849. Ma, Viceroy of Nankin, stabbed, 1870.
Sun.	23	12	<i>12th after Trinity.</i> Large meeting in Hongkong to protest against the military contribution demanded by the Home Government, 1864. Treaty of Peace between Austria and Prussia signed at Prague, 1866. Schleswig Holstein, Hesse Cassel, Hanover, Nassau, and Frankfort incorporated with Prussia, 1866.
Mon.	24	13	St. Bartholomew. Burning of the P. M. S. S. "America," 1872.
Tues.	25	14	
Wed.	26	15	British left Macao, 1839.
Thur.	27	16	
Frid.	28	17	
Sat.	29	18	Treaty of Nankin signed, 1842.
Sun.	30	19	<i>13th after Trinity.</i> Conference at Tientsin with Kiashen, 1840.
Mon.	31	20	Severe typhoon on Coast of China, many lives lost, and much damage done to Shipping at Hongkong, Macao, and Whampoa, 1848. Typhoon in China Sea, 1861.

AUGUST—31 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 2 days, 4 hours A.M. APOGEE, 17 days, 9 hour P.M.

APOGEE, 29 days, 8 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1872.

Maximum.....87.2

Minimum.....80.0

1873.

Maximum.....86.5

Minimum.....77.0

BAROMETER, 1873.

Maximum.....30.220

Minimum.....29.784

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 6th & 7th MOONE.
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Memoranda.

Sat.	1	19
Sun.	2	20
Mon.	3	21
Tues.	4	22
Wed.	5	23
Thur.	6	24
Frid.	7	25
Sat.	8	26
Sun.	9	27
Mon.	10	28
Tues.	11	29
Wed.	12	1
Thur.	13	2
Frid.	14	3
Sat.	15	4
Sun.	16	5
Mon.	17	6
Tues.	18	7
Wed.	19	8
Thur.	20	9
Frid.	21	10
Sat.	22	11
Sun.	23	12
Mon.	24	13
Tues.	25	14
Wed.	26	15
Thur.	27	16
Frid.	28	17
Sat.	29	18
Sun.	30	19
Mon.	31	20

SEPTEMBER—30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.		d.	h.	m.	sec.
Last Quarter	3	2	30	46	P.M.	First Quarter	19	6	40 48 A.M.
New Moon	11	1	46	45	A.M.	Full Moon	26	5	42 47 A.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 7th & 8th MOONS.	Chronology of Remarkable Events.
Tues.	1	21	Typhoon, 1848, in which the "Isabella Robertson" foundered at Cumsing-moon. Emperor Hien Fung died, 1881. Ma, Viceroy of Nankin, died of the wounds inflicted by an assassin, 1870.
Wed.	2	22	Treaty with Austria signed at Pekin, 1869.
Thur.	3	23	Treaty of peace between America and England signed, 1783.
Frid.	4	24	
Sat.	5	25	Attack on the forts at Shimonosaki, Japan, by the allied fleets under Adml. Kuper, 1864. Hongkong Stamp Act passed, 1866.
Sun.	6	26	14th after Trinity. H.R.H. Prince Alfred received by the Mikado of Japan, 1869. "Taiping" "Ariel," and "Serica" reached London, 1866.
Mon.	7	27	"Imogene" and "Andromache" passed the Bogue, 1834. H. E. Count Rochechouart, Minister for France, left for Europe, 1872.
Tues.	8	28	First Typhoon in Hongkong, 1867.
Wed.	9	29	
Thur.	10	30	
Frid.	11	1	
Sat.	12	2	
Sun.	13	3	15th after Trinity. H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia visited Hongkong, 1872.
Mon.	14	4	
Tues.	15	5	
Wed.	16	6	
Thur.	17	7	Resolution passed to wind-up Hongkong Pier and Godown Company, 1873.
Frid.	18	8	
Sat.	19	9	Steamer "Reiver" lost on "Preparis Reef," 1868.
Sun.	20	10	16th after Trinity P. & O. Company's Steamer, "Singapore" lost on her voyage to Hakodadi, 1867.
Mon.	21	11	St. Matthew.
Tues.	22	12	Terrific typhoon at Swatow, 1858.
Wed.	23	13	Am. Brig "Lubra" taken by pirates, 1866.
Thur.	24	14	H.M.S. "Rattler" lost off Japan, 1868: Piratical attack on the N. G. barque "Apenrade," near Macao, 1869.
Frid.	25	15	Land Regulations for Canton passed, 1871.
Sat.	26	16	
Sun.	27	17	17th after Trinity. Commissioner Lin degraded, 1840.
Mon.	28	18	
Tues.	29	19	Michaelmas Day. Hurricane at Manila causing immense damage to shipping, 1865.
Wed.	30	20	"Westminster" lost on Pratas Shoal, 1866.

SEPTEMBER—30 DAYS.

APOGEE, 14 days, 1 hour, P.M. PERIGEE, 27 days, 2 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1872.	1873.
Maximum.....83.9	Maximum90.0
Minimum.....76.3	Minimum76.0

BAROMETER, 1873.

Maximum.....30.240	Minimum29.546
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DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 7th & 8th MOONS.	Memoranda.
Tues.	1	21	
Wed.	2	22	
Thur.	3	23	
Frid.	4	24	
Sat.	5	25	
Sun.	6	26	
Mon.	7	27	
Tues.	8	28	
Wed.	9	29	
Thur.	10	30	
Frid.	11	1	
Sat.	12	2	
Sun.	13	3	
Mon.	14	4	
Tues.	15	5	
Wed.	16	6	
Thur.	17	7	
Frid.	18	8	
Sat.	19	9	
Sun.	20	10	
Mon.	21	11	
Tues.	22	12	
Wed.	23	13	
Thur.	24	14	
Frid.	25	15	
Sat.	26	16	
Sun.	27	17	
Mon.	28	18	
Tues.	29	19	
Wed.	30	20	

OCTOBER—31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.		d.	h.	m.	sec.		
Last Quarter	2	9	14	44	P.M.	First Quarter	18	9	05	43	P.M.
New Moon	10	6	37	46	P.M.	Full Moon	25	0	57	40	P.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 8th & 9th MOONS.	<i>Chronology of Remarkable Events.</i>
Thur.	1	21	The " <i>Daily Press</i> " started, 1858. Second Typhoon in Hongkong, 1867. Earthquake at Manila, 1869.
Frid.	2	22	Great Landship in Tai-ping-shan, 1867. Confucius died, B.C. 562. Mr. Vlangally, Russian Minister returned to Peking, 1870.
Sat.	3	23	Treaty of Peace between Austria and Italy signed at Vienna, 1866.
Sun.	4	24	18th after Trinity.
Mon.	5	25	
Tues.	6	26	French expedition left Chefoo for the Corea, 1866.
Wed.	7	27	H.R.H. Prince Alfred visits Peking—not received by the Emperor, 1869.
Thur.	8	28	Supplementary treaty signed at the Bogue, 1848.
Frid.	9	29	Death of Mr. John Markham, H.B.M. Consul at Shanghai, 1871. Shanghai captured, 1841. Chinhai taken, 1841. Fire at Canton, property destroyed worth \$4,000,000, 1851. Hongkong Stamp Act came into operation, 1867.
Sat.	10	1	Lord Napier died at Macao, 1834. H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis left Hongkong for Nagasaki, 1872.
Sun.	11	2	19th after Trinity.
Mon.	12	3	Revolt in the Philippines, 1872.
Tues.	13	4	Ningpo occupied by British forces, 1841. Railway in Japan officially opened by Mikado, 1872.
Wed.	14	5	"Flora Temple" lost in the China Sea, with upwards of 800 coolies on board, 1852. Outrage on foreigners in Formosa, 1868. Wedding of the Emperor of China, 1872.
Thur.	15	6	
Frid.	16	7	Khanghoa, in the Corea, taken by the French, 1866. Hon. W. H. Seward arrived at Shanghai, 1870. News received that the Emperor of China had refused to accept a model railway offered to him by the Duke of Sutherland and others, 1873.
Sat.	17	8	
Sun.	18	9	20th after Trinity. H. E. Mr. T. F. Wade, C.B., H.B.M. Minister at Peking, visited Hongkong, 1873.
Mon.	19	10	
Tues.	20	11	
Wed.	21	12	Great Earthquake in California, 1868.
Thur.	22	13	H.R.H. Prince Alfred arrived at Shanghai, 1869.
Frid.	23	14	59 piratical vessels destroyed by Captains Hay & Wilcox, H. M. Ships " <i>Columbine</i> " and " <i>Fury</i> ," 1849.
Sat.	24	15	
Sun.	25	16	21st after Trinity. Treaty of Whampoa between France and China signed, 1844. Kahding recaptured by the allies, 1862.
Mon.	26	17	In Canton 1,200 houses and 3 factories burnt, 1843. First part of Anglo-Chinese Dictionary published, 1866.
Tues.	27	18	Visit of the Tartar General Chang-Shan to Hongkong, 1871.
Wed.	28	19	St. Simon and St. Jude. Terranova executed by the Chinese, 1822.
Thur.	29	20	
Frid.	30	21	Great fire in Hongkong, 1866.
Sat.	31	22	H.R.H. Prince Alfred arrived at Hongkong, 1869.

OCTOBER—31 DAYS.

APOGEE, 11 days, 9 hours, P.M. PERIGEE, 25 days, 1 hour, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1872.

Maximum.....79.4
Minimum.....73.1

1873.

Maximum.....83.0
Minimum.....68.0**BAROMETER, 1873.**

Maximum.....30.260 | Minimum.....29.900

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

NOVEMBER—30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.		d.	h.	m.	sec.
Last Quarter	1	9	35	49 A.M.	First Quarter	17	9	29	47 A.M.
New Moon	9	1	09	40 P.M.	Full Moon	24	1	10	41 A.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE MOON. With & 10th	Chronology of Remarkable Events.
Sun.	1	23	22nd after Trinity. All Saints.
Mon.	2	24	All Souls.
Tues.	3	25	General U. S. Grant elected President of the United States, 1869.
Wed.	4	26	
Thur.	5	27	
Frid.	6	28	
Sat.	7	29	
Sun.	8	30	23rd after Trinity. Great Hurricane in the West Indies, 1867.
Mon.	9	1	The French repulsed at the Corea, 1866. Prince of Wales born, 1841.
Tues.	10	2	
Wed.	11	3	Capt. Guimaraes, of H.F.M. Corvette "Dom Joao I." sworn in as Governor of Macao, 1861.
Thur.	12	4	
Frid.	13	5	
Sat.	14	6	Convention signed between Russia and China, 1860.
Sun.	15	7	24th after Trinity. H. M. gun-boat "Gnat" lost in the Palawan, 1868. News received in Hongkong of outbreak of a serious rebellion in Hunan, 1870.
Mon.	16	8	H.R.H. Prince Alfred left Hongkong, 1869.
Tues.	17	9	Shanghai opened to foreign commerce, 1843.
Wed.	18	10	Great Fire in Hongkong, 1867. H.R.H. Prince Alfred arrived at Manila, 1869. Chung How, Governor of Tientsin, arrived in Hongkong en route for France as special Ambassador, to explain the Tientsin Massacre, 1870.
Thur.	19	11	Viceroy Tseng-kwo-fan visits Shanghai, 1871.
Frid.	20	12	Princess Royal born, 1840. Gunpowder Explosion at Hankow, 1867.
Sat.	21	13	Major Baldwin and Lieut. Bird, of H. M.'s 20th Regt. brutally murdered at Japan, 1864.
Sun.	22	14	25th after Trinity.
Mon.	23	15	
Tues.	24	16	Ship "Omar Pacha" lost in China Sea, 1867.
Wed.	25	17	Tremendous fire at Yokohama, 1866.
Thur.	26	18	
Frid.	27	19	M. Thiers accepts the apology of Chung How, the Chinese Ambassador, for the murder of the French at Tientsin, June 21st, 1870—1871.
Sat.	28	20	Great fire in Hongkong, 1867.
Sun.	29	21	Advent. Murder of the Captain and four men of the British barque "Crofton," near Ku-lan, 1869.
Mon.	30	22	St. Andrew's day.

NOVEMBER—30 DAYS.

APOGEE, 7 days, 11 hours, P.M. PERIGEE, 22 days, 2 hours A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1872.	1873.
Maximum.....71.7	Maximum.....
Minimum.....62.9	Minimum.....

BAROMETER, 1873.

Maximum.....30.390	Minimum.....30.118
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DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 9th & 10th MOONS.	Memoranda.
Sun.	1	23	
Mon.	2	24	
Tues.	3	25	
Wed.	4	26	
Thur.	5	27	
Frid.	6	28	
Sat.	7	29	
Sun.	8	30	
Mon.	9	1	
Tues.	10	2	
Wed.	11	3	
Thur.	12	4	
Frid.	13	5	
Sat.	14	6	
Sun.	15	7	
Mon.	16	8	
Tues.	17	9	
Wed.	18	10	
Thur.	19	11	
Frid.	20	12	
Sat.	21	13	
Sun.	22	14	
Mon.	23	15	
Tues.	24	16	
Wed.	25	17	
Thur.	26	18	
Frid.	27	19	
Sat.	28	20	
Sun.	29	21	
Mon.	30	22	

DECEMBER—31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.		d.	h.	m.	sec.
Last Quarter	1	2	05	42	A.M.	Full Moon	23	0	32 45 P.M.
New Moon	9	7	42	42	A.M.				
First Quarter	16	8	0	46	P.M.	First Quarter	30	10	10 40 P.M.

DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 10th & 11th MOONS.	<i>Chronology of Remarkable Events.</i>
Tues.	1	23	
Wed.	2	24	St. Francis Xavier died on Sanchan, 1552.
Thur.	3	25	Hongkong first lighted by Gas, 1864.
Frid.	4	26	
Sat.	5	27	Six Foreigners killed at Wang-chuh-ki, 1847. Soochow re-taken by the Imperialists under General Gordon, 1863.
Sun.	6	28	2nd in Advent. East India Co.'s last servant left China, 1836. Confucius born, B.C. 490.
Mon.	7	29	
Tues.	8	30	
Wed.	9	1	Ningpo captured by the Taipings, 1861.
Thur.	10	2	
Frid.	11	3	Indemnity paid by Prince Satsuma, 1863. Admiral Bell, U.S.N., drowned at Osaka, 1867.
Sat.	12	4	
Sun.	13	5	3rd in Advent
Mon.	14	6	George Washington died, 1799.
Tues.	15	7	All Catholic Priests (not Portuguese) expelled from Macao, 1838.
Wed.	16	8	
Thur.	17	9	
Frid.	18	10	Earthquake in Formosa, 1867.
Sat.	19	11	Sir Hugh Gough and the Eastern Expedition left China, 1842.
Sun.	20	12	4th in Advent. South Carolina, the first State to secede, passed secession ordinance, 1860.
Mon.	21	13	St. Thomas.
Tues.	22	14	
Wed.	23	15	British Consulate at Shanghai destroyed by Fire, 1870.
Thur.	24	16	Christmas Eve.
Frid.	25	17	Christmas Day. Destructive fire at Nagasaki, 1859.
Sat.	26	18	
Sun.	27	19	1st Sunday after Christmas.
Mon.	28	20	
Tues.	29	21	
Wed.	30	22	
Thur.	31	23	

DECEMBER—31 DAYS.

APOGEE, 5 days, 8 hours, A.M. PERIGEE, 21 days, 8 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1871.	1872.
Maximum.....63.7	Maximum.....75.0
Minimum.....52.9	Minimum.....56.0

BAROMETER 1872.

Maximum.....30.476	Minimum.....29.093
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DAY OF THE WEEK.	DAY OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 10th&11th MOONS.	<i>Memoranda.</i>
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	
Thur.	31	23	

NATIVE FESTIVALS, FASTS, AND OBSERVANCES.

CHINESE.

TUNG-CHI.—Or Winter solstice, a festival observed by all classes; it is also called *Chang-shi-tsieh*, or the time when the long days come, because then the sun begins to return, and the days grow longer. Officers go in state to worship the Emperor's tablet, and the people adore their lares.—Eleventh moon, fourteenth day.

SIE-TSAU.—The God of the Furnace ascends to heaven to report upon the conduct of the family to the Perfect August Shangti; hence people pay their adorations to that deity, and sie-tsau, "thank the furnace." In some parts of China, this Shangti is regarded as the Supreme God in the Chinese pantheon, and it is supposed the other deities derive their power and position from him. This popular superstition, though not peculiar to any class, seems most closely allied to the Tau sect.—Twelfth moon, twenty-fourth day.

LEI-CHUNG.—Lei-chung term, or festival of Spring. This day, the period of the sun reaching the 15th degree in Aquarius, is one of the chief days of the Chinese calendar, and is celebrated with great pomp as well by the government as by the people. In every capital city there are made, at this period, two clay images of a man and a buffalo. The day previous to the festival, the *chifu*, or chief city magistrate, goes out to *ying chun*, "meet the spring," on which occasion children are carried about on men's shoulders, each vying with his neighbour in the gorgeousness and fancifulness of the children's dresses. The following day, being the day of the festival, the prefect again appears as the Priest of Spring; in which capacity he is, for the day, the first man in the province. Hence the chief officers do not move from home on this day. After he has struck the buffalo with a whip two or three times, in token of commencing the labours of agriculture, the populace then stone the image till they break it in pieces, and many of them carry off pieces of the clay to put on their fields, under the impression that a better crop will thereby be obtained. The festivities continue ten days in some parts of the country, but the degree of ceremony attending this festival differs greatly in different parts of China; in Canton it is not attended with much display.—Twelfth moon, twenty-eighth day.

YUEN TAN.—Yuen-tan, the first morning, or new-year's day. The period of new-year is almost the only time of universal holiday in China. Other times and seasons are regarded only by a few, or by particular classes, but the new-year is accompanied with a general cessation from business. The officer, the merchant, and the labourer, all equally desist from work, and zealously engage in visiting and feasting—occasionally making offerings at the temples of those deities whose peculiar aid they wish to implore. Government offices are nominally closed for about ten days before, and twenty days after new-year; during which period none but very important business is transacted. On the last evening of the old-year, all tradesmen's bills and small debts are paid, and inability to pass this time of settlement injures a man's credit, and usually results in insolvency; while, too, the custom, by compelling an annual settlement of accounts, prevents many failures. This is perhaps the reason why it is called *shu-seih*, "the evening of dismissal."—First moon, first day.

CHE TA-YUEN-SHWAI; a deified warrior.—First moon, second day.

TIN KWANG.—Tin-kwang, a Buddhist sage, born.—First moon, third day.

YIN-JIH.—Yin-jih, or "man-day." The first ten days of the year are named after various animals, "fowl-day," "dog-day," &c., of which the seventh, "man-day," is the greatest. Some persons have supposed there is an obscure or ancient reference in these days to the order followed at the creation.—First moon, seventh day.

WU-TU-SHING-KIUN.—Five lares of the household; they are this day placed on the ground in various quarters of the house for its protection; and the ceremony is repeated on the tenth of the four following months.—First moon, tenth day.

SHAI-TANG, OR FEAST OF LANTERNS.—Shai-tang, or Feast of Lanterns, so called by Europeans. At night all classes illuminate the temples, shops, &c., with fanciful lanterns, and assemble at convivial parties, called lantern feasts. Offerings of lanterns are made at the temples of the Gods. This festival is observed at Canton by merely hanging a lantern before the shop or house.—First moon, fifteenth day.

YUH-HWANG.—Shangti's birthday: this deity is the highest of the Tau sect, and, more than any other, answers, in the Chinese mythology, to the Jupiter of the Greeks.—First moon, fifteenth day.

CHANG-CHUN.—Chang-chun, a celebrated physician, born; deified by the Tauists. His shrine is placed in doctors' shops.—First moon, nineteenth day.

SHAN-TSAI-TUNGTSZ'.—Two images of children are placed at the back of dwellings for protecting them, and increasing the prosperity of the inmates; they are called Shen-tsay-tungtsz'.—First moon, twentieth day.

TU-TI.—The household gods born. They are called Tu-ti, and also Fu-shin, gods of happiness; they include all classes of household deities. At this period plays are performed at the public offices, and in the streets; while rockets and other fireworks are let off.—Second moon, second day.

WANCHANG-TI-KIUN.—Wanchaug-ti-kiun, god of learning, born. His image is placed in the temples of Confucius, and the offices of literary magistrates; scholars worship him.—Second moon, third day.

TUNG-WA-TI-KIUN.—Tung-wa born; a god of the Tau sect.—Second moon, sixth day.

HUNGSHING.—Hungshing, god of the south sea, born.—This is a southern deity, whose worship is chiefly confined to Canton, where it is celebrated with much pomp and display.—Second moon, thirteenth day.

The birthday of Yoh-Fi, a faithful minister of the Sung dynasty.—Second moon, fifteenth day.

LAUKIUN.—Laukiun born. Laukiun, called also Lautsz, an ancient sage, and the founder of the Tau sect, was partly contemporary with Confucius. The latter in his youth took lessons from Lautsz on the subject of sacrificial rites. The principal deities of the Tau sect are Sau-tsing, three pure ones,—Shanghai, a supreme ruler, subordinate to those three, and an infinity of inferior gods and deified men.—Second moon, fifteenth day.

TSING-MING.—Tsing-ming term.—Festival of the tombs. At this period of the year the Chinese everywhere repair to the tombs with offerings of food, which after the spirits of the deceased have fed on the spiritual portion, they themselves partake of. The weather at this time being usually fine, the weeds and dirt are cleared away from the tombs, and any repairs requisite in the brickwork are made. From this custom, the rite is often called Sum-fun, sweeping the tombs. Long slips of paper are laid on the grave after the ceremonies are over, as a proof that the sacrifices have been made.—Second moon, nineteenth day.

KWANYIN.—Kwanyin's birthday; she is often called the goddess of mercy, and is the great goddess of the Buddhists. There are supposed to be more temples erected to this idol in the city of Canton than to any other.—Second moon, nineteenth day.

HIUEN-TIEN SHIN-FU.—Hiuen-tien shin-fu, birthday of the father of the Shangti of the Sombre Heavens; a god of the Tau sect.—Second moon, twenty-fifth day.

AGRICULTURAL CEREMONY.—On a fortunate day in the third moon, the grand agricultural ceremony is performed at Peking by the Emperor and his ministers, and in all the provinces by the head officers of the government. The ceremony consists in holding a plough, highly ornamented, which is kept for the purpose, while the bullock which drags it is led over a given space. The rule is that the Emperor plough three furrows; the princes, five; and the high ministers, nine. These furrows are, however, so very short, that the later monarchs of the present dynasty have altered the ancient rule laid down by the predecessors of Confucius, ploughing four furrows, and returning again over the ground. The ceremony finished, the Emperor and his ministers repair to the terrace for inspecting the agricultural labours, and remain till the whole field has been ploughed by husbandmen. The Emperor often appoints a proxy.

HIUEN-TIEN SHANGTI.—Hüen-tien Shangti, the Supreme Ruler of the Sombre Heavens; the festival of the second deity in the pantheon of Rationalists. He is also usually called Pethi, god of the North Pole, and his festival is very generally observed.—Third moon, third day.

CHUNG-YANG WU-TAU.—Chang-yang Wu-tau born.—Third moon, thirteenth day.

HIUN-TAN YUEN-SHWAI.—Hiun-tan Yuen-shwai born; worshipped in households. I-ling Tai-ti born: a celebrated physician, worshipped by sick persons.—Third moon, fifteenth day.

HAU-TU NIANG-NIANG.—Hau tu Niang-niang, the goddess of earth.—Third moon, eighteenth day.

TIEN-HAU.—Tien-hau, or the Queen of Heaven, born. This female deity was a native of Fukkien; and has become the goddess of sailors, who are mostly of that province. She corresponds in many respects to the Amphitrite of the Greeks, though some of her names and attributes seem to have been derived from the Virgin Mary. Her temples are numerous, and her worship is costly.—Third moon, twenty-third day.

TSZ'-SUN NIANG-NIANG.—The goddess of children, worshipped by those who wish children.—Third moon, twenty-sixth day.

SAN-KIAI SHING-YE.—San-kiai Shing-ye, or Holy Lords of the three Borders; worshipped in the yards of the courts of houses to propitiate the powers of nature. Same day is the festival of the present Budha, Shikha Jü-lai.—Fourth moon, eighth day.

LUI-SHEN-YANG-SIEN.—Lui-shen-yang-sien, one of the eight genii, also called Luitunk-pin.—Fourth moon, fourteenth day.

CHUNG-LI-TSU-SZ'.—Chung-li-tsü-sz', one of the eight genii.—Fourth moon, fifteenth day.

KIN-WAH-FUJIN.—Kin-wah-fujin, the Juno Lucina of the Cantonese; women worship her when with child, and also for aid in childbirth. She is supposed to have originated in Canton, and a famous temple to her is built within the Old City. Another temple to this goddess is situated opposite the Foreign Factories of the suburb of Honam.—Fourth moon, seventeenth day.

WA TO-SIEN-SZ.—Wa To-sien-sz, a physician, spoken of in the San Kwok Chi; worshipped by the sick.—Fourth moon, eighteenth day.

YEN-KWANG SHING-MU.—Yen-kwang Shing-mu, Holy Mother of Bright Eyes, a goddess worshipped by the blind, and those with diseased eyes.—Fourth moon, twentieth day.

YOH WANG.—Yoh Wang, king of Medicine, the Esculapius of Chinese mythology.—Fourth moon, twenty-eighth day.

NAN-KIH TA-TI.—Nan-kih Tati, the Great Ruler of the South Pole; a god of Rationalists.—Fifth moon, first day.

TWANG-WU.—Festival of dragon boats, called in Chinese Twang-woo or Twang-yang, and also Tienchung. On this day many people race backwards and forwards in long narrow boats, which being painted and ornamented so as to resemble dragons, are called *lunchuen*, dragon boats. From the narrowness of the boats, and the number of persons on board, there being sometimes from sixty to seventy paddles, it not unfrequently happens that several of the boats break in two; so that the festivities seldom conclude without the loss of several lives. The magistrates endeavour to repress the ardour of the people by issuing their prohibitions but the people are led on by the excitement. The races are attended by thousands, and rowers are inspirited by the sound of drums and pipes; these noises are supposed to terrify evil spirits and ward off disease; consequently the sports are attended with double zest when sickness prevails. Tradesmen's accounts are cleared off at this period.—Fifth moon, fifth day.

SAI-I-FUH.—Sai-i-fuh, festival of airing clothes. It is a fancy that clothes aired on this day are not liable to be injured by insects.—Sixth moon, sixth day.

LU-PAN.—Lu-pan, the god of Carpenters and Masons, on which day these craftsmen take holiday. Tsing-shin Lung-wang, god of Wells and Dragon-king, worshipped by sailors and others to avert calamity and storms.—Sixth moon, thirteenth day.

KWANYIN.—Assumption of Kwanyin; she ascends to heaven.—Sixth moon, nineteenth day.

GOD OF FIRE.—God of Fire born. This deity is frequently propitiated by exhibitions of plays. In China there are no regular theatres: sheds are erected in the streets, and a platform being raised about four feet above the ground, the spectators all stand in the street in front; the expenses are paid by private subscription, usually of several merchants. Gentlemen have them also at their own houses; where in some instances there are substantial buildings erected for the performance of the players, and accommodation of persons invited to see the play. Even in this case, an open space is left for the free admission of the people. Almost all the theatrical performances of the Chinese are held on the birthday or festival of some god, and are therefore of a religious character. They are particularly numerous in honour of the God of Fire—Also Kwan-shing Tai-ti, the Chinese God of War, died. Ma Wang-shin, the God of Horses, worshipped to avert disease from horses, and by horsemen to become skilful in equestrian feats.—Sixth moon, twenty-fourth day.

WANG-LING-KWAN-SHING.—Wang-ling-kwan-shing, a deified statesman, worshipped for the averting of punishment.—Sixth moon, twenty-sixth day.

TSIH-KUNG-SIEN-NU.—Tsih-kung-sien-nu, the female genii of the seven palaces descend; a festival observed by women, who worship these fairies to avert disease, and get skill in domestic work.—Seventh moon, seventh day.

TI-TSANG-WANG.—A deified Buddhist, worshipped for remission of sins.—Seventh moon, thirtieth day.

SHAU-I.—Or Burning-clothes festival. At this period, which lasts fifteen days, clothes made of various coloured papers are burnt, that they may so pass to the invisible world for the benefit of deceased relatives. Prayers also are recited and food offered, chiefly for those who have been drowned at sea. This festival is much observed by the people of Fuhkien province. The custom arises from a tradition respecting a young man who obtained admission to Tartarus, and brought his mother from thence.—Seventh moon, fourteenth day.

TSANG-FUN TSAI-SHIN.—God of Happiness and Wealth; placed in niches at the doors of shops. This deity, the Plutus of the Chinese, is seldom carved into an image, but a piece of paper is pasted on the back niche near the door; the shrine is called *tsu pán táng*, i.e., Hall of Collected Values.—Seventh moon, twenty-second day.

TU-CHING-HWANG-TAN.—Festival of the Municipal Deity of the City, worshipped by officers and people; he might be termed the Palladium Deity, as he has a temple in every walled city in China. On this day, the Cantonese resort to a temple on the White Cloud Hills, north of the city, in great numbers, to worship Chin-sien, a deified official of the Ming dynasty.—Seventh moon, twenty-fourth day.

SHE-TUH TA-WANG.—Great Prince of the Agricultural gods.—Eighth moon, second day.

SZ-MING TSAU-KIUN.—The Lord who orders the Prince of the Furnace; worshipped to preserve the health of households.—Eighth moon, third day.

LUI-SHING TA-TI.—God of Thunder.—Eighth moon, fifth day.

AUTUMN FESTIVAL.—This festival continues from the first to the sixteenth of the moon, during which period families visit and feast with each other, and friends interchange presents of *moon cakes*. These are round white cakes, with figures of men and women painted on them; they derive their name from a legend of an Emperor of the Tang dynasty, who being led one night to the palaces of the moon, saw there a large assemblage of female divinities, dancing and playing on instruments of music, on his return he instituted plays in commemoration of it.—Eighth moon, first day.

CHUNG-TSIV.—Mid-autumn. This being the middle day of autumn, is the chief day of the autumnal festival; oblations are made to the moon on this day. On the following day young people amuse themselves by "pursuing the moon;" it is also called *ho yueh* "congratulating the moon." On the evening of this day, every householder and boatman raises a lantern upon the top of a ship's pole from the highest part of his house or vessel, on which is inscribed *king ho chung tsin*, "joyfully congratulate the middle of autumn." From the foreigners, Feast of Lanterns.—Eighth moon, fifteenth day.

NAN-TAU-SING-KIUN.—Starry god of the south Pole descends; this god belongs to the sect of Rationalists.—Ninth moon, first day.

TAU-MU-YUEN-KIUN.—Mother of the Dipper; a goddess adored to obtain happiness and long life. This day is also observed as a time to visit graves, and for children to fly kites; it is called from this *tan kau*, "ascending on high."—Ninth moon, ninth day.

COCOON FESTIVAL.—On a fortunate day of the ninth moon, the Empress, either personally or by proxy, accompanied by a train of princesses and honourable ladies, repairs to the altar sacred to the discoverer of silkworms. After sacrificing, the Empress with golden, and the princesses with silver implements, collect mulberry leaves to feed the imperial silkworms. They then wind off some cocoons of silk, and so end the ceremony. This very ancient festival is considered as the counterpart of the agricultural one observed by the Emperor in the spring.

SIEN-FUNG YANG-SZ-YE-YE.—Lord of the Front Spear; worshipped to obtain success and profit in life and business.—Ninth moon, seventeenth day.

WA-HWANG TA-TI.—God of Fire; worshipped by all classes with great parade to preserve houses and shops from fire. The temples dedicated to this idol in the city of Canton are more numerous than to any other deity.—Ninth moon, twenty-eighth day.

TUNG-KWANG TA-TI.—Eastern August Great Ruler: a god of the Rationalists.—Tenth moon, first day.

TA-TSIAU.—The nine gods of the Great Bear descend; worshipped by the Rationalists, and generally also by the people, tradesmen, and others, for peace. The period is usually chosen for worshipping wandering spirits as well as these gods; the rites are called *Ta-tsiu*. They are in Canton among the most showy idolatrous ceremonies. People living in three or four streets combine, and ornament the streets with chandeliers, puppets, figures, and scrolls, and fit up a room for religious exercises to appease the wandering *kwei*.—Tenth moon, first to ninth day.

TAY-SHIN LIU-SZ.—God of Small-pox: his name was *Liü*, and he is accommodated with a niche in other temples.—Tenth moon, fifteenth day.

PEH-KIH-TZ-SWI.—Also *Wü Yoh Wü Ti*; the festival of gods of the Five Hills and the Five Rulers, names of five places and five deities collectively worshipped. The Five Hills are *Tai-shan* in Shantung, *Hang-shan* in Hunan, *Heva-shan* in Shensi, *Hang-shan* in Chihli, and *Sung-shan* in Honan. The Five Rulers are the Azure, Red, Yellow, White and Black *Shangti*.—Tenth moon, twenty-sixth day.

FESTIVAL OF CONFUCIUS.—Confucius born; his festival is observed by officers of government and scholars, who repair to his temples.—Eleventh moon, fourth day.

JULAI BUDHA.—Ancient festival of the Prince and his officers going to the annual hunt. Also of the *Julai Budha*.—Eleventh moon, eleventh day.

OMETO FUH, the present Budha.—Eleventh moon, seventeenth day.

KWANYIN.—Festival of *Kwanyin*.—She has three during the year, all of which are observed by the people.—Eleventh moon, nineteenth day.

JAPANESE.

REIBI.—The first, fifteenth, and twenty-eighth of every month throughout the year are holidays, called *Reibi*, or days for visiting.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—The first seven days of *Shogwats* (first month), or the New Year, are festival holidays, and on these days congratulatory visits are exchanged.

HATSMOMA.—The first day of *Nigwats* (second month) is called *Hatsmoma*, the Feast of *Inari*, the patron of farmers against fire and thieves.

MOMO-NE-REKI, or Doll Feast.—The third of *Sangwats* (third month), is a special holiday for the Girls, and is called *momo-ne-reki*, or the Doll Feast.

TANABATA.—This is a holiday for homage to the Milky Way, or Heavenly River, on the seventh *Schig-wats* (seventh month).

BONTORO.—The fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth of *Schig-wats* (seventh month) are special holidays, called *Bontoro*, or the Feast of the Ancestors.

TJOEGEN.—The Feast of *Tjoegen*, or middle of the year, occurs on the fifteenth of *Schig-wats* (seventh month).

MOON FEAST.—This occurs on the fifteenth *Ha-chi-wats* (eighth month).

LONG LIFE FEAST.—This feast day is a special holiday, and takes place on the ninth Ku-gwats (ninth month). It is also called the Gold-flower Feast.

INOGO.—A feast day on First Jiu-gwats, (tenth month).

KOMPIRA.—The Feast of Kompira is on the tenth Jiu-gwats (tenth month).

HATS-GA-YEBIS.—The twentieth of Jiu-itchi-gwats (eleventh month) is called Yebis, and is dedicated to the God of Trade, Hats-ga-yebis.

JEWISH.

The festivals of the Jews were held weekly, monthly and yearly. Each seventh and fifteenth year, moreover, was kept with peculiar solemnities.

The weekly festival was 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 at Marah, ere yet the Decalogue had been given from Sinai. It was kept from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday.

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

The Feasts of the Passover, of Pentecost, and of Tabernacles, were the three principal festivals observed under the law, and they were times of real joy and festivity. As all the male inhabitants throughout the country were required on these occasions to go up to Jerusalem, and the females also permitted to accompany them if they chose, the concourse was generally very great. These religious assemblies, besides commemorating important events in their history, also subserved other important purposes. They kept them steadfast to their religion, by the view of ceremonies and the majesty of the divine service; they afforded the means of religious instruction, for the law of God was then read and explained; and they served, moreover, to renew the acquaintance and friendship of tribes and families, who from all parts of the country thus met three times in the year in the holy city.

The PASSOVER 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 (March), and lasted seven days. A lamb, or, if that could not be found, a kid, without blemish, was killed, roasted, and eaten with unleavened bread and bitter herb. The first Passover was eaten with their loins girded, their shoes on their feet, and their staves in their hands, that they might be in readiness for their journey, circumstances which were not observed in its celebration after the Exodus.

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

The Feast of TABERNACLES was instituted as a memorial of their fathers having dwelt in tents for forty years, during the passage through the wilderness. It was kept in the first month of the civil year (September), and lasted eight days, the first and seventh being the most solemn. During its continuance they lived in booths, tents, or arbours, constructed of the branches and leaves of trees. On the first day they cut down branches of the handsomest trees, with their fruits, which they carried in ceremony to the synagogue. Holding in their right hand a branch of palm-tree, of myrtle, and two of willow, tied together, and having in their left hand a citron and

fruit, they waved them towards the four quarters of the world, singing songs and crying "Hosannah."

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

The Feast of TRUMPETS was celebrated on the first day of their civil year (September), its commencement being proclaimed by sound of trumpet, and the day was kept solemn, all business being forbidden, and certain sacrifices appointed to be offered.

There are also two others 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 (November), and is also called the Feast of Lights, from the illuminations which the Jews make during these days in their houses. Poorim, or the feast of Esther, falls on the 14th and 15th of the sixth month (February), and commemorates the defeat of Haman. On these days they give alms to the poor and presents to their friends.

The 10th of the first month of the civil year is the day of ATONEMENT, on which they observe a fast from evening, and bewail 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 (29th of the fifth month), and the death of Gedaliah (3rd of the seventh month), of the Ecclesiastical year.

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

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

MAHOMEDAN.

RAMAZAN.—The Mahomedan fast commences each day throughout the month of this name, when the first streak of light borders the eastern horizon, and continues until the stars are clearly discerned in the heavens. During the whole period not the slightest particle of food, not one single drop of water, nor any other liquid, passes the lips from the dawn till the appearance of the stars in the evening. Each day during the fast is passed in occasional prayer, besides the usual namaz, and in reading the Koran or lives of the prophets. The fast is broken by a cooling draught called *Dandhi*, the same which is used in fevers. It is composed of the lettuce, cucumber, and melon, with coriander, well pounded, and afterwards diluted with cold water, rose water, sugar, syrup of pomegranate, and kurat, are also added; the whole preparation is made in the zenana, and then drunk by basins-full by all true *Rozedhars*. Plain boiled rice, with dhi (sour crud) and sugar, form the first morning's repast of the Eed; dried dates are eaten with it, in remembrance of the prophet's family, whose greatest luxury was supposed to be the date of Arabia. The conclusion of the month Ramazan is celebrated as an Eedor festival, and is hailed with great rejoicing and merriment, as a sort of reward for their severe abstinence. In every house the same dainties are provided, every amusement that can be thought of is indulged in: the natch women in the apartments of the gentlemen, and the domini in those of the women, are in great request on the last day of the Ramazan, when the matron of the mansion sits in state to receive nazars from inferiors, and to grant favours to others.—11th March.

EED.—The followers of Mahomed claim to be the 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, kids, or lambs, according to each person's means, which answer the double purpose of honouring the memory of Abraham and Ishmael, and also assisting as a meal in time of need. The followers of Mahomed believe that the entrance to Paradise is guarded by a bridge as narrow as a *scythe*, or some such equally sharp instrument, affording a precarious and unstable footing. To enable them, therefore, to pass without danger, they believe that the animals they have sacrificed at the feast of Eed will be present to lend their aid to help them over in safety.—*12th March.*

EED KORBAN.—In commemoration of Abraham offering up Ishmael; and this is the day on which they annually perform the Haj at Mecca.—*18th May.*

MOHARRAM.—A celebrated mourning festival, held annually in remembrance of the first martyrs of the Mussulmans—Hassain and Hossein—the two sons of Fatima and Ali, from whom the whole race of Syads have descended. Hassain was poisoned by an emissary of the usurping Kalipha, and Hossein, the last victim of the descendants of the prophet's family to King Yazid's fury, suffering a cruel death after the most severe trials on the plain of *Kurbala*, on the tenth day of the Arabian month Moharram, the anniversary of which catastrophe is solemnised with the most devoted zeal. Hassain and Hossein were, as above stated, the two sons of Ali, by his cousin Fatima, the daughter of Mahomed, and after the murder of their father by the contrivances of the Kalipha, they with their families removed from *Shawn*, the capital, to Medina. After residing there for several years, the people of *Shawn*, being tired of King Yazid's tyrannical rule, invited Hossein to return to the capital, and assume his lawful right as Iman (leader of the faithful). Before accepting this invitation, Hossein sent Moslem, his cousin, as a messenger to report the true state of affairs to him; but on his arrival with his two sons at *Shawn*, he was seized by order of King Yazid, and cast from a precipice, and his two sons were barbarously murdered, for the sake of the reward offered for their heads. This forms the subject of the ten days' bewailing during the Moharram. The Mahomedans are divided into distinct sects, called the Shian and the Sunias. The former regard Ali and his descendants to be the lawful leaders after Mahomed, and the latter the Kaliphas, as Abubakr, Omar, &c., hence quarrels, animosities, and dislikes are hoarded up to be avenged during the Moharram. The festival begins on the first day of the moon, (Moharram). Tazias (a term signifying grief, and applied to a representation of the mausoleum erected over the remains of Iman Hossein at *Kurbala*), made of ivory, ebony, sandalwood, cedar, and some wrought in silver filigree, and indeed of every variety of material, from pure silver to bamboo and paper, according to the rank and wealth of the party, are exhibited in every direction, and conveyed in procession through the streets. Mourning assemblies are held morning and evening in the Imanbares, during the Moharram, and the head priest or preacher recites a subject for each day's service, from the various books composed on the subject, descriptive of the lives and sufferings of Hassian and Hossein. The Marsiah, a poetical composition of great merit, and embracing the whole of the subject they commemorate, is chanted with great effect; the names of their lawful leaders are recounted with blessings, and that of the usurpers, the Kaliphas, with curses. Then comes the procession of Dhal Dhal—Hossein's horse, killed at *Kurbala*, beautifully caparisoned; and finally the Tazias are deposited with funeral rites in the public burial grounds, when the Moharram ceases. The Tabut is a slight framework of bamboo, in the shape of a mausoleum, covered and ornamented with coloured paper and tinsel. They vary considerably in size and appearance, according to the taste and ability of those who build them. Before these Tabuts incense is burned, and various other rites are performed. The Tabuts, it is said, are peculiar to India. They are not mentioned in the Koran, nor are they built by the inhabitants of Persia and Arabia. Many Mahomedans regards them with strong disapprobation. In Bombay the larger portion of the Mahomedans unite in building the Tabuts. These are taken out, and, accompanied with music, carried in procession through the Bhendy Bazaar, from

midnight of the ninth until three o'clock of the morning of the tenth day, and from two to six o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, on their way to the beach in Back Bay, where the greater part of the Tabuts, after being stripped of whatever is of value, are cast into the sea. The practice of building Tabuts seems to be losing ground in Bombay, a portion of those who formerly united in this, having adopted the views of those opposed to such things. The Indian Mahomedans, who do not unite in building the Tabuts, are accustomed to go on this occasion to the mosques for five successive evenings, to listen to the account of the death of Hossein. Their demonstrations of grief, however, are not equal to those of the Moguls and Persians, who while listening to the recital, weep aloud, and smite violently upon their breasts. These are accustomed to meet at the Masjid, in Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Street, Bombay. In Bombay there is strictly speaking no representation of the battle which was fought previous to the death of Hossein. Some two or three horsemen, bearing flags, enter the large yard adjoining the Imanbares with loud wailings, and are followed by two horses caparisoned, to represent those which were for the use of the fallen Hossein. One person on horseback, with a long sword apparently run through the head, and covered with blood, joins in the wailings. A female infant, in deep mourning, sitting at the door of a small mausoleum, which is carried on shoulders of men, constantly cast ashes or cut-straw upon her head, in token of grief. These pass round in a circle, accompanied or followed by a company on foot who beat upon their breasts, crying, "Hai Hossein! Hai Hossein!" Sometimes, a person represented in a dying state, his body covered with wounds and blood, and darts and daggers run into it, is carried about in procession. It would seem that this festival is now celebrated with less effort and effect than formerly. It is apparently becoming more and more a farce. The grief is doubtless for the most part feigned. The decline of the peculiar zeal of the Mahomedans must necessarily lead them to enter into these with less spirit.—17th June.

PARSEE.

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

The festivals of the Parsees are celebrated with little or no outward pomp. Their holidays are mostly occupied in prayers in the morning, and festivities and rejoicings 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 observances of those who were attached to his favorable doctrines of the "Hahi 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 universally kept, is the Papeti, or new year's day. This day is celebrated in honour of Yezdezerd, the last King of the Sassanid dynasty, who was dethroned by Kalif Omar about A.D. 640. The ancient Persians reckoned a new era from the accession of each successive monarch, and as Yezdezerd had no successor, the date of his accession to the throne has been brought down to the present time, thus making their current year 1239. In their calculation of the year only 365 days are allowed;

leap year is unknown to them, though there are records which prove that in every 120 years one month was added to make it correspond with the solar year. The year is divided into twelve months, of thirty days each, and five days, or "Gathas," as they are called, are added at the end to make up the deficiency. On these days the Parsees rise early, and dress themselves in new suits of clothes, and those piously disposed say their prayers in their private residences, or visit their friends and relatives, when the "Hama-i-jur" or joining of hands is performed; this ceremony is a sort of greeting corresponding to the European fashion of wishing each other a happy new year. Their friends and relations are invited to breakfast. The morning thus occupied, they spend the rest of the day in their country houses or clubs, where feasting and rejoicings are kept up till a late hour. Alms are also given to the poor in the course of the day, and new suits of clothes are presented to servants and dependents.

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

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

FARURHARDIN JASAN.—This day is set apart for the performance of ceremonies for the dead, "Farurhar" 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 commemoration of their memory. This holiday is kept with some slight variations in other parts of India. 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 the 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 daruns, which are put on a tray or other copper vessel, along with the fruits and flowers, over which the priest performs the prayers of the Baj, or "Vaj," as it is called by M. Anquetil Du Perron in his "Zend Avesta." According to the translation published by this learned Frenchman, the Baj is an invocation of the names of the departed, and of such of the angels as have a direct control over the souls of the dead after their departure from this world. Prayers of this sort are still performed among the Hindus and the Mahomedans, and are not unknown in the Roman Catholic countries of Europe.

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

THE NOWROZ.—The fifth on the list is the celebrated Nowroz, called by some the Nowroz-i-Jamshid or the Nowroz-i-Sultan, the King's day. This celebrated festival falls generally about the 21st day of March, and corresponds with our Vernal Equinox. This day is observed by the modern Persians, the Arabs, the Turks, and several other Asiatic nations for the computation of the solar year, and for state purposes, such as the collection of revenue, and the arrangements for the agricultural operations of the year. Eastern writers date the origin of this festival from the time of Jamshid, the third King of the Peshdadian dynasty of Persia. Jamshid is supposed by Bailly to have flourished 3,209 years before Christ; the Shan Namah celebrates him as the first Prince of his race who introduced civilisation among mankind, and established the computation of time. If we are to believe the Parsian writers, the exquisite bas-reliefs

among the ruins of Persepolis,—still visible in beauty after a lapse of two thousand years,—are representations of the Court of Jamshid, more especially on the festival of the Nowroz. The sculptures at this place contain representations of the Courts of ancient Persia, with the long train of attendants bringing offerings to the feet of Monarchs; and as the Nowroz is a sort of “revenue settlement” day, when the chiefs of different provinces lay their annual contributions before the throne, and are allowed audience with the monarch, the idea of a part of the Persepolitan bas-reliefs being a picture of some ancient King of Persia holding his Court on the day of the Nowroz, does not appear to be without foundation. In Persia this festival is kept for several days with unusual pomp by all the inhabitants, whether Mahomedans or Parsees. In India it is simply a day of rejoicing.

AVA-ARDUI SAR 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 with their brethren in these superstitious acts. In Bombay a fair is held on the Esplanade in honour of this festival.

ADAR JASAN.—Adar, another synonyme 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. On this day the fire temples are very much crowded, and offerings of sandalwood are made to the sacred flame, and money distributed among the priests.

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

SIAMESE MODE OF DIVIDING TIME.

The 24 hours of each day are divided into two equal parts. The day time is call WAN, (*sound a as a in WHAT*). The night time K'u'n (*the apostrophe denotes that the letter before it is aspirated*). The former uniformly begins at 6 o'clock A.M.; the latter at 6 P.M. The hours of the forenoon are numbered 1, 2, 3, &c., up to 6, or mid-day. The hours of the afternoon are designated by the same number. Time in the forenoon is called Pēda Ch'ow, (*é sounded as E in PREY*); time afternoon, Pēda Bāi. The word denoting an hour in the day time is Mong; that for night time is Tööm. In expressing 9 A.M., they say, “Sám (third) Mong Ch'ow;”—3 P.M., “Sám Mong Bāi;” 9 P.M., “Sán Tööm.”

The hours of the night are counted in succession from 1 to 12. Six o'clock A.M. is the close of their twelfth hour of the night. Each night is divided into four watches of three hours each, and each watch is called a Yam.

Siamese months are designed to be lunar months; but they often vary from the moon of a day or more. Each month is divided into two parts, viz.: KANG K'UN (waxing,) and KANG-RAAM (waning). The former has always 15 days; but the latter has 15 days every 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th month; and 14 days every 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, and 11th month. Hence six of their months, have 30 days, and six 29 days=354 to 12 months, which wants about 11 days to make up a full solar year. To compensate for this, they have an intercalary month of 30 days, once in two or three years. The year 1853, 1855, 1858, and 1861, were leap-years. By this plan there is still a loss of about three days in 19 years, which is supplied by adding a day to their 7th month from time to time, as their Brahmin astrologers see to be necessary.

TABLE OF SIAMESE TIME.

60 Winat'ees make	1 Nat'ee or minute
6 Nat'ees "	1 Bāt
10 Bats "	1 Mong or Tōom (hour)
12 Mongs "	1 Wan (day)
12 Tōoms "	1 K'u'n (night)
29 or 30 Wans & K'u'ns make	1 Du'an (month)
12 or 13 Du'ans "	1 Pee (year)
10 Pees "	1 Sōk, or cycle of ten.

They have no word to denote a week of time. But each day of the seven has its appropriate name and number. Sunday is their first and Saturday their seventh day. By the recurrence of the first and seventh day they are reminded of the elapse of seven days, as we are by the word week.

The days of the week are :—

1st. Wan At'it	(day of the Sun) Sunday.
2nd. Wan Chan	(day of the Moon) Monday.
3rd. Wan Angk'an	(day of Mars) Tuesday.
4th. Wan P'ōōt	(day of Mercury) Wednesday.
5th. Wan Prabat	(day of Jupiter) Thursday.
6th. Wan Sōōk	(day of Venus) Friday.
7th. Wan Sow	(day of Saturn) Saturday.

Their twelve months are each designated by its appropriate number, excepting the first and second. The former, instead of being called the first month, is called Dúan ai (month ai), the latter, Dúan Yē (month Yē). The next succeeding month is called Dúan Sām (third month); the next, Dúan See, (fourth month); and so on through the twelve.

The Siamese have two cycles, one within the other. The greater is twelve years, the smaller ten. The name of the former is Pee, the latter Sōk. Every year of each kind of cycle has its own specific name.

The years of the cycle of 12 are :—

1st. Pee Ch'ōōat	year of the Rat
2nd. Pee Ch'alōō	" " Cow
3rd. Pee K'an	" " Tiger
4th. Pee T'aw	" " Rabbit
5th. Pee Marong	" " great Dragon
6th. Pee Masèng	" " small Dragon
7th. Pee Mameea	" " Horse
8th. Pee Mammaa	" " Goat
9th. Pee Wāwk	" " Monkey
10th. Pee Raka	" " Cock
11th. Pee Chaw	" " Dog
12th. Pee Kōōn	" " Hog

The years of the cycle of 10 are :—

Eka sōk	1st of the cycle	Ch'aw sōk	6th of the cycle.
T'o sōk	2nd " "	Sapp'a sōk	7th " "
T'o sōk	3rd " "	Aatt'a sōk	8th " "
Treeni sōk	4th " "	Nopp'a sōk	9th " "
Benya sōk	5th " "	Samrett'i sōk	10th " "

In writing the number of their Era, the name of each cycle, as it chances to be, is always given in the same connection.

Every Siamese is taught to remember carefully the name of each year of the cycle of 12, and by no means to forget the name of the particular year, moon, day of the moon, and day of the week in which he was born. So that at any time, when he would count up the number of the years he has lived, he begins by repeating the names of the years in succession from the one that gave him birth, until he comes back again to his birth-year, keeping tally with his fingers. Thus he counts on until he makes another cycle of twelve, more or less, as the case may be in regard to his age.

He can tell quite certainly whether his age is within the first cycle of 12, or the second, third, or fourth; but if he be upwards of 60 years old, he is liable to get bewildered in his reckoning, for the want of the habit of counting his years by the year of the Era in which he was born. This the Siamese never do.

The Siamese sacred Era is reckoned from the time it is supposed Buddha died, which was 2,400 years at the full moon in May, 1866. This reckoning is never used except in their religious matters. It is denominated Pöötá Sákkarát (Era of Buddha). Their civil Era, called Chöölá Sákkarát (little Era) is reckoned from the time when Pra Rooang a Siamese king of great celebrity, established it, and that was 1,227 full years in March, 1866. Siamese in writing their dates always show first the year of their Era; second, the day of the week; third, the day of the waxing or waning moon; fourth, the number of the month; fifth, the names of the year; and, sixth, the particular year of the cycle of 10. Their mode of showing the day of week, day of moon, and month is very concise.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

TABLE OF SIAMESE MONEY.

4 P'eis	make	1	Fu'ang	=	\$0.076
2 Fu'ang	"	1	Sälü'ng	"	0.150
4 Sälü'ngs	"	1	Bät or Tical	"	0.600
4 Bats	"	1	Tämlü'ng	"	2.400
20 Tämlü'ngs	"	1	Ch'äng	"	48.000
50 Ch'ängs	"	1	Häp	"	2,400.000
100 Häp	"	1	Tara	"	24,000.000

NOTE.—The standard of weight being the coin of the country, weights are designated by the same terms. A Tical weights 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.

LONG MEASURE.

1 Nïws	.....	=	$\frac{1}{16}$ inch
12 Nïw	make	1 K'u'p	= $\frac{9}{4}$ "
2 K'u'ps	"	1 Säwk	" 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
4 Säwks	"	1 Wah	" 78 "
20 Wahs	"	1 Scn	" 130 feet.
400 Sens	"	1 Yot	" 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles.

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

DRY MEASURE.

1 Tānan	.....	=	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.
20 Tānans	make	1 Täng	" 15 "
25 Tānans	"	1 Sat	"
100 Tängs or 80 Sat	"	1 Kean (Coyan.)	"

NOTE.—A Kean is 20 Piculs. A Picul is 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{2}{3}$ Tls.	6.6 =	165. Tls. or	60.60 $\frac{2}{3}$ Tls.
6.025	150.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	66.39	6.625	165.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	60.37
6.050	151.25	66.11	6.650	166.25	60.15
6.075	151.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	65.84	6.675	166.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	59.92
6.1	152.50	65.57	6.7	167.50	59.70
6.125	153.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	65.30	6.725	168.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	59.48
6.150	153.75	65.04	6.750	168.75	59.27
6.175	154.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	64.71	6.775	169.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	59.04
6.2	155.	64.51	6.8	170.	58.82
6.225	155.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	64.26	6.825	170.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	58.61
6.250	156.25	64.	6.850	171.25	58.39
6.275	156.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	63.74	6.875	171.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	58.18
6.3	157.50	63.50	6.9	172.50	57.97
6.325	158.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	63.24	6.925	173.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	57.76
6.350	158.75	62.99	6.950	173.75	57.55
6.375	159.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	62.74	6.975	174.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	57.34
6.4	160.	62.50	7.	175.	57.14
6.425	160.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62.26	7.025	175.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	56.94
6.450	161.25	62.	7.050	176.25	56.73
6.475	161.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	61.77	7.075	176.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	56.54
6.5	162.50	61.53	7.1	177.50	56.33
6.525	163.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	61.30	7.125	178.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	56.14
6.550	163.74	61.07	7.150	178.75	55.94
6.575	164.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	60.83	7.175	179.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	55.74
			7.2	180.	55.55

THE HONGKONG STREETS DIRECTORY.

- ABERDEEN STREET, 押巴顛街 Ap-pa-teen-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Caine Road.)
- A-CHUNG'S LANE, 郭松街 Quok-chung-kai,—(from Lower Lascar Road to 'Ng-kwai Lane.)
- ALBANY ROAD, 亞彬彌道 A-pun-nee-tau,—(Upper Albert Road to Peak Road.)
- ALBANY STREET, 亞彬彌街 A-pun-nee-kai,—(from Queen's Road East to Praya East.)
- ALBERT ROAD, 亞厘畢道 A-lee-pat-tau,—(Queen's Road Central to Wyndham Street.)
- ALBERT ROAD UPPER, 亞厘畢上道 A-lee-pat-sheung-tau,—(Albert Road, by the Government Gardens, to Caine Road.)
- ALEXANDRA TERRACE, 亞厘山打拉街 Ah-le-san-da-la-kai,—(Old Bailey to Shelley Street.)
- ARBUTHNOT ROAD, 亞畢諾道 A-put-not-tau,—(Caine Road to Hollywood Road.)
- ASTOR BUILDINGS, 同安里 Tung-on-lee,—(Staunton Street to Aberdeen Street.)
- BATTERY ROAD, 砲台道 Pow-toi-tau,—(Sailors' Home to Pok-fu-lum Road.)
- BLACKSMITHS' LANE, 打鐵巷 Ta-tit-hong,—(from Fúk Hing Lane.)
- BONHAM ROAD, 文咸道 Mun-ham-tau,—(Caine Road to Pok-fu-lum Road.)
- BONHAM STRAND, 文咸大街 Mun-ham-tai-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Queen's Road West.)

- BONHAM STRAND WEST, 文咸西約 Mun-ham-sai-yeuk,—(Bonham Strand to Praya West.)
- BRIDGES' STREET, 必列者時街 Pit-lit-che-sze-kai,—(from Sing Wong Street to Tai-ping-shan Street.)
- BRIDGE STREET, 必列者街 Pit-lit-che-kai,—(from Leighton Hill Road to Morrison Hill Road.)
- BURD STREET, 畢街 Pat-kai,—(Mercer Street to Cleverly Street.)
- BURROWS' STREET, 巴魯街 Pa-lo-kai,—(from Wanchai Road to the Praya East.)
- CAINE ROAD, 堅道 Keen-tau,—(Arbuthnot Road to Bonham Road.)
- CANTON BAZAAR, 洋貨街 Yeong-fo-kai,—(Queen's Road East, opposite H. M. Naval Yard.)
- CAROLINE HILL ROAD, 加路連山道 Ka-lo-lin-shan-tau,—(Round Caroline Hill.)
- CASTLE ROAD, 衛城道 Wai-shing-tau,—(Caine Road to Robinson Road West.)
- CASTLE STEPS, 衛城階級 Wai-shing-kai-kap,—(from Seymour Road to Robinson Road.)
- CENTRE STREET, 中街 Choong-kai,—(Praya West to Bonham Road.)
- CHANCERY LANE, 蓋時厘巷 Chan-shi-lee-hong,—(Arbuthnot Road to Old Bailey Street.)
- CHEUNG HING STREET, 長興街 Cheung-hing-kai,—(from Holly-wood Road to Lower Lascar Row.)
- CHEUNG KANG LANE, 長庚里 Cheung-kang-lee,—(Queen's Road East.)
- CHEUNG SING LANE, 長勝里 Cheung-sing-lee,—(from Pound Lane.)
- CHING CHUNG LANE, 青松里 Ching-chung-lee,—(from Queen's Road East.)
- CHUNG MAU LANE, 松茂里 Chung-mau-lee,—(from Praya West.)
- CHUNG SOW LANE, 松秀里 Chung-sow-lee,—(from Queen's Road West.)
- CHUNG WO LANE, 中和里 Chung-wo-lee,—(Staunton Street.)
- CIRCULAR PATHWAY, 弓弦巷 Kung-yin-hong,—(Gough Street steps to Ladder Street.)
- CLEVERLY STREET, 急庇厘街 Kap-pi-lee-kai,—(Central Praya to Queen's Road Central.)
- COCHRANE STREET, 閣麟街 Kok-lun-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Gage Street.)
- CROSS STREET, 交加道 Kau-ka-tau,—(from Wanchai Road to Spring Gardens.)

- D'AGUILAR STREET, 德記拉街 Tak-kee-la-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Wyndham Street.)
- DUDDLELL STREET, 都爹厘街 Too-te-lee-kai,—(Queen's Road Central, next to Ice House Street.)
- EAST STREET, 太平山東街 Tai-ping-shan-toong-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Tai-ping-shan Market.)
- ELGIN STREET, 伊裡近街 E-lee-kan-kai,—(Staunton Street to Hollywood Road.)
- ELGIN TERRACE, 依裡近臺 E-lee-kan-toi,—(from Shelley Street to Caine Road.)
- FAT HING STREET, 發興街 Fat-hing-kai,—(Hollywood Road to Queen's Road West.)
- FIRST STREET, 第一街 Tai-yat-kai,—(from New East Street to Pok-fu-lum Road.)
- FRENCH STREET, 佛冷西街 Fat-lang-sai-kai,—(Battery Road to Praya West.)
- FUK HING LANE, 福興里 Fuk-hing-lee,—(Jardine's Bazaar.)
- FUK ON LANE, 福安里 Fook-on-lee,—(Market Street, Tai-ping-shan.)
- GAGE STREET, 結志街 Kit-chi-kai,—(Lyndhurst Terrace to Aberdeen Street.)
- GAP STREET, 鋤斷山街 Cho-tün-shan-kai,—(Hollywood Road to Queen's Road West.)
- GARDEN ROAD, 花園道 Fa-yun-tau,—(from Albert Road by the East side of the Government Gardens to Robinson Road.)
- GIBB'S LANE, 劫士巷 Gibb's-hong,—(from Queen's Road Central.)
- GILMAN'S BAZAAR, 機理文新街 Kee-lee-mun-sun-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.)
- GILMAN STREET, 機理文街 Kee-lee-man-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.)
- GOUGH STREET, 歌賦街 Ko-fu-kai,—(Aberdeen Street to Queen's Road Central.)
- GRAHAM STREET, 嘉咸街 Ka-ham-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Staunton Street.)
- GUTZLAFF STREET, 郭士立街 Kwok-sze-lap-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Lyndhurst Terrace.)
- HAU FUNG LANE, 厚豐里 Hau-fung-lee,—(from Ship Street.)
- HEARD STREET, 喝街 Hot-kai,—(from Wanchai Road to Praya East.)

- HIGH STREET, 高街 Ko-kai,—(Bonham Road to Pok-fu-lum Road.)
- HILL LANE, 山巷 Shan-hong,—(from Hospital Hill Road.)
- HILL ROAD, 山道 Shan-tau,—(from Pok-fu-lum Road to Middle Street.)
- HILL STREET, 山街 Shan-kai,—(Pok-fu-lum Road to Belcher's Bay.)
- HILLIER STREET, 禧厘街 Hce-lee-kai,—(Praya Central to Queen's Road Central.)
- HING LUNG STREET, 興隆街 Hing-loong-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.)
- HING WAN STREET, 慶雲街 Hing-wan-kai,—(King Sing Street to Lung On Street.)
- HING YAN LANE, 興仁里 Hing-yan-lee,—(from Upper Station Street.)
- HOLLYWOOD ROAD, 荷李活道 Ho-lee-ut-tau,—(Pottinger Street to Queen's Road West.)
- HOSPITAL HILL LANE, 醫館山巷 E-koon-shan-hong,—(Queen's Road West.)
- HOSPITAL ROAD, 醫館道 E-koon-tau,—(Bonham Road to New East Street.)
- ICE HOUSE STREET, 冰廠街 Ping-chong-kai,—(Praya Central to Albert Road at Pedder's Hill.)
- JARDINE'S BAZAAR, 渣顛街 Cha-tin-kai,—(from the Praya East to the Showkewan Road.)
- JERVOIS STREET, 乍畏街 Cha-wai-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Morrison Street.)
- JOSE LANE EAST, 左時東 Tso-sz-tung,—(from Ladder Street.)
- JOSE LANE WEST, 左時西 Tso-sz-sai,—(from Tank Lane.)
- KAI MING LANE, 啟明里 Kai-ming-lee,—(Queen's Road East near H.M. Naval Yard.)
- KAI UN LANE, 溪源里 Kai-ün-lee,—(from Peel Street.)
- KAM U STREET, 甘雨街 Kam-ü-kai,—(from Queen's Road West to Praya West.)
- KAT ON STREET, 吉安街 Kat-on-kai,—(from King Sing Street to Loong On Street.)
- KEEN UN LANE, 乾源里 Keen-ün-lee,—(from Praya East.)
- KING SING STREET, 景星街 King-sing-kai,—(Queen's Road East.)
- KIN SOW COURT, 乾秀里 Kin-sow-lee,—(Gage Street.)
- KING STREET, 王街 Wong-kai,—(from Pennington Street to Nullah.)

- KING WILLIAM STREET, 威林王街** Wai-lum-wong-kai,—(from Pennington Street to Sea Wall.)
- KOO KI ALLEY, 高基** Koo-ki,—(from Wellington Street to Stanley Street.)
- KOW KONG LANE, 九江巷** Kow-kong-hong,—(from Hollywood Road.)
- KWAI WA LANE, 貴華里** Kwai-wá-lee,—(from Hillier Street to Cleverly Street.)
- KWONG FOOK LANE, 廣福里** Kwong-fuk-lee,—(from Upper Station Street to Lower Caine Road.)
- KWONG-YÜN STREET EAST, 廣源東街** Kwong-yün-toong-kai,—(from Bonham Strand to Praya Central.)
- KWONG-YÜN STREET WEST, 廣源西街** Kwong-yün-sai-kai,—(from Bonham Strand to Praya Central.)
- LADDER STREET, 樓梯街** Lau-tai-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Bonham Road.)
- LADDER STREET TERRACE, UPPER, 樓梯街上坊** Lau-tai-kai-sheung-fong,—(from Ladder Street.)
- LADDER STREET TERRACE, LOWER, 樓梯街下坊** Lau-tai-kai-ha-fong,—(from Ladder Street.)
- LAMONT'S LANE, 祿文巷** Lam-man-hong,—(from Fúk Hing Lane.)
- LASCAR ROW UPPER, 摩羅上徑** Mo-lo-sheung-king,—(Ladder Street to West Street.)
- LASCAR ROW LOWER, 摩羅下徑** Mo-lo-ha-king,—(Ladder Street to Fat Hing Street.)
- LEIGHTON HILL ROAD, 禮頓山道** Lai-tun-shan-tau,—(Running round bottom of Leighton Hill.)
- LUNG ON STREET, 隆安街** Loong-on-kai,—(from Nullah Lane.)
- LYNDHURST TERRACE, 麟櫟士街** Lun-hut-sze-kai,—(Wellington Street to Hollywood Road.)
- MAN MING LANE, 文明里** Man-ming-lee,—(from Ship-Street.)
- MAN WA LANE, 文華里** Man-wa-lee,—(from Bonham Strand to Praya Central.)
- MARKET STREET, 街市街** Kai-shi-kai,—(Ladder Street to Po-yan Street.)
- MATHESON STREET, 勿地臣街** Mat-ti-shan-kai,—(Show-ke-wan Road to Percival Street.)
- MERCER STREET, 孖沙街** Ma-sha-kai,—(Bonham Strand to Queen's Road Central.)
- MIDDLE STREET, 中街** Chung-kai,—(from Battery Hill to Shek-tong-tsui)

- MING TAK LANE, 明德里 Ming-tak-lee,—(from Market Street.)
- MORRISON HILL ROAD, 馬裡信山道 Ma-lee-sun-shan-tau,—(from Observation Place to the Wanchai Gap.)
- MORRISON STREET, 馬裡信街 Ma-lee-sun-kai,—(Bonham Strand to Queen's Road Central.)
- MOSQUE JUNCTION, 摩羅廟交街 Mo-lo-miu-kau-kai,—(Robinson Road to Shelley Street.)
- MOSQUE STREET, 摩羅廟街 Mo-lo-miu-kai,—(Robinson Road to Peel Street.)
- MOSQUE TERRACE, 摩羅廟臺 Mo-lo-miu-toi,—(Robinson Road to Peel Street.)
- MURRAY PATHWAY, 孖厘徑 Mur-le-king,—(from the Queen's Road Central to the Government Offices.)
- NEW EAST STREET, 新東街 Sun-tung-kai,—(Praya West to Bonham Road.)
- NG KWAI LANE, 五桂坊 Ng-kwai-fong,—(Lane from upper to lower Hollywood Road.)
- NULLAH LANE, 石水渠巷 Shik-shoey-ku-hong,—(from King Sing Street to Praya.)
- OLD BAILEY STREET, 澳老俾厘街 O-lo-pi-lee-kai,—(Hollywood Road to Caine Road.)
- ON-KEE LANE 安記巷 On-kee-hong,—(Queen's Road Central to Lascar Row.)
- ON NING LANE, 安寧里 On-ning-lee,—(from Battery Road to Praya.)
- ON WOH LANE, 安和里 On-woh-lee,—(from Queen's Road Central, Gibb's Stone Godown)
- PAN KWAI LANE, 扳桂里 Pán-kwai-lee,—(from Wo Fung Street.)
- PARKER STREET, 伯架街 Pak-ká-kai,—(from Hollywood Road to Tai-ping-shan Street.)
- PECHILI TERRACE, 必之厘臺 Pit-chee-lee-toi,—(from Peel Street to Shelley Street.)
- PEDDAR'S STREET, 必打街 Pit-ta-kai,—(from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.)
- PEEL STREET, 卑梨街 Pi-lee-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Robinson Road.)
- PENNINGTON STREET, 邊寧頓街 Pin-ning-tun-kai,—(Mint to Show-ke-wan Road.)
- PERCEVAL STREET, 巴思華街 Pa-see-wa-kai,—(Show-ke-wan Road to Praya.)

- POK-FOO-LUM ROAD, 朴湖林道 Pok-foo-lum-tau,—(Queen's Road West to Pok-foo-lum.)
- POTTINGER STREET, 砵典乍街 Pot-teen-cha-kai,—(Praya Central to Hollywood Road.)
- POUND LANE, 磅巷 Pong-hong,—(Hollywood Road to Rutter's Lane.)
- PO-YAN STREET, 普仁街 Po-yan-kai,—(Gap Street to Market Street.)
- PRAYA CENTRAL, 海旁中約 Hoy-pong-chung-yeuk,—(Wardley Street to Bonham Strand.)
- PRAYA EAST, 海旁東約 Hoy-pong-toong-yeuk,—(Eastern Market to East Point.)
- PRAYA WEST, 海旁西約 Hoy-pong-sai-yeuk,—(Bonham Strand to Shek-tong-tsui.)
- QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 皇后大道 Wong-how-tai-tau,—(from the Western Main Guard to the West End of Hollywood Road.)
- QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, 皇后大道東約 Wong-how-tai-tau-toong-yeuk,—(Western Main Guard to Wanchai Market.)
- QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, 皇后大道西約 Wong-how-tai-tau-sai-yeuk,—(from end of Hollywood Road to Pok-fu-lum Road.)
- QUEEN STREET, 皇后街 Wong-hau-kai,—(Queen's Road West to Praya West.)
- ROBINSON ROAD, 羅便信道 Lo-peen-sun-tau,—(Albany Road to Bonham Road.)
- ROYAL MINT STREET, 鑄錢局街 Chu-chin-kook-kai,—(Jardine's Bazaar to Mint.)
- ROZARIO STREET, 老些厘街 Lo-she-lee-kai,—(from Ladder Street to Tank Lane.)
- RUSSELL STREET, 刺士厘街 La-sze-lee-kai,—(Bowrington Canal to Perceval Street.)
- RUTTER LANE, 律打街 Lut-ta-kai,—(from Po-yan Street to Upper Station Street.)
- SAI LUNG LANE, 西龍里 Sai-lung-lee,—(from Queen's Road West.)
- SAI ON LANE, 西安里 Sai-on-lee,—(from Battery Road to Praya.)
- SAI-WOO LANE, 西湖街 Sai-woo-kai,—(from Queen's Road West to Praya West.)
- SALT FISH STREET, 鹹魚街 Ham-ü-kai,—(from New East Street.)
- SCOTT LANE, 士吉街 Sz-kat-kai,—(from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.)

- SECOND STREET, 第二街 Tai-yee-kai,—(Hospital Road to Pok-fu-lum Road.)
- SEYMOUR TERRACE, 西摩道 Sai-mo-tau,—(Bonham Road to Robinson Road.)
- SHARP STREET EAST, 雲東街 Shap-toong-kai,—(Bowrington Canal to Show-ke-wan Road.)
- SHARP STREET WEST, 雲西街 Shap-sai-kai,—(Bowrington Canal to Morrison Hill Road.)
- SHEK KAI LANE, 石溪里 Shek-kai-lee,—(from Nullah Lane.)
- SHELLEY STREET, 舍利街 Shac-lee-kai,—(Hollywood Road to Mosque Junction.)
- SHEONG FUNG LANE, 常豐里 Sheung-fung-lee,—(from Third Street to Second Street.)
- SHIP STREET, 洋船街 Yeung-Shün-kai,—(Praya East across Queen's Road East.)
- SIN HING LANE, 善慶里 Sin-hing-lee,—(from New Eastern Street.)
- SING-WONG STREET, 城隍街 Sing-wong-kai,—(from Caine Road to Gough Street.)
- SPRING GARDENS' LANE, 景春園巷 King-chun-yün-hong,—(Queen's Road East to Praya East.)
- SQUARE STREET, 四方街 Sze-fong-kai,—(Ladder Street to Market Street.)
- ST. FRANCIS LANE, 聖佛蘭士巷 Sing-fut-lan-sz-hong,—(from St. Francis Street.)
- ST. FRANCIS STREET, 聖非蘭士街 Sing-fee-lan-sz-kai,—(from Queen's Road East running South.)
- STANLEY STREET, 士丹利街 Sze-tan-lee-kai,—(D'Aguilar Street to Graham Street.)
- STATION STREET, 差館街 Chai-koon-kai,—(Caine Road to Po-yan Street.)
- STAVELY STREET, 時地華利街 Sze-ti-wa-li-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Gage Street.)
- STAUNTON STREET, 士丹頓街 Sze-tan-tun-kai,—(Old Bailey to Bridges' Street.)
- STONE CUTTERS' LANE, 石匠里 Shih-chang-lee,—(from Hollywood Road.)
- SUI HING LANE, 瑞興里 Sui-hing-lee,—(from Caine Road.)
- SUNG HING LANE, 崇慶里 Sung-hing-lee,—(from Queen's Road West to Praya.)
- SUNG ON LANE, 崇安里 Sung-on-lee,—(Queen's Road East.)

- SUTHERLAND STREET, 修打蘭街 Sow-ta-lan-kai,—(Praya West to Queen's Road West.)
- TAI PING LANE 太平里 Tai-ping-lee,—(from Taipingshan Street to Market.)
- TAI-PING-SHAN STREET, 太平山街 Tai-ping-shan-kai,—(Bridges' Street to Po-yan Street.)
- TAI WO STREET, 太和街 Tai-wo-kai,—(Wanchi Road to Praya East.)
- TAI WONG LANE, 大王里 Tai-wong-lee,—(from Queen's Road East to Praya.)
- TAI-WONG LANE, 大王街 Tai-wong-kai,—(from Queen's Road East to Praya East.)
- TAK SING LANE, 德星里 Tak-sing-lee,—(from Queen's Road West.)
- TAN KWAI LANE, 丹桂里 Tan-kwai-lee,—(from Ladder Street.)
- TANK LANE, 水池巷 Shoey-chee-hong,—(Lascar Row to Caine Road.)
- TANNERY LANE, 剗皮巷 Yim-pe-hong,—(from Market Street to Tank.)
- THE GAP, 掘斷山 Kwat-tun-shan,—(from Wanchai Market to Morrison Hill Road.)
- THIRD STREET, 第三街 Tai-sam-kai,—(New East Street to Pok-foo-lum Road.)
- TIK LUNG LANE, 迪龍里 Tik-long-lee,—(Queen's Road East.)
- TING LOK STREET, 亭樂街 Ting-lok-kai,—(from the Praya East to Morrison Hill Road.)
- TOONG MAN LANE, 同文街 Toong-man-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.)
- TRIANGLE STREET, 三丫街 Sam-a-kai,—(from Wanchai Road to Praya East.)
- TSEE-MEE ALLEY, 紫微街 Tsze-mee-kai,—(from Queen's Road West to Praya West.)
- TSING KAI LANE, 清溪里 Tsing-kai-lee,—(from Nullah Lane to Albany Street.)
- TUK HING EAST ALLEY, 德興東巷 Tak-hing-tung-hong,—(Praya West to Queen's Road West.)
- TUK HING WEST ALLEY, 德興西巷 Tak-hing-si-hong,—(Praya West to Queen's Road West.)
- TUNG HING ALLEY, 東興街 Tung-hing-kai,—(from Queen's Road West to Praya West.)

TUNG LOK LANE, 同樂里 Tung-lok-lee,—(from Taipingshan Street Steps.)

TUNG LUNG LANE, 東隆里 Tung-lung-lee,—(from Wanchi Road.)

TUNG TAK LANE, 同德里 Tung-tak-lee,—(Cochrane Street.)

TUNG WOH STREET EAST, 同和街東 Tung-wo-kai-tung,—(from Middle Street.)

TUNG WOH STREET WEST, 同和街西 Tung-wo-kai-sai,—(from Middle Street.)

UPPER STATION STREET, 差館上街 Chai-koon-sheung-kai,—(from Hospital Road to Station Street.)

UI ÜN LANE UPPER, 匯源上里 Ui-ün-sheung-lee,—(from Upper end of Peel Street.)

UI ÜN LANE LOWER, 匯源下里 Ui-ün-ha-lee,—(from Upper end of Peel Street.)

VALLEY ROAD, 華利道 Wa-lee-tau,—(Wong Nei Cheong round Wong Nei Cheong Valley.)

VILLAGE STREET, 鄉下街 Heung-ha-kai,—(Leighton Hill Road to Jardine's Bazaar.)

WA TAI LANE, 華泰里 Wa-tai-lee,—(from Queen's Road West.)

WAI YAN LANE, 懷仁里 Wai-yan-lee,—(Ladder Street, Tai-ping-shan.)

WANCHAI ROAD, 灣仔道 Wan-chai-tau,—(Bowrington Canal to Queen's Road East.)

WARDLEY STREET, 域厘街 Wak-lee-kai,—(from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.)

WATER LANE, 水巷 Shui-hong,—(from Queen's Road Central to Tai-ping-shan Market.)

WEBSTER BAZAAR, 威時打 Com-long-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.)

WELLINGTON STREET, 威靈頓街 Wai-ling-tun-kai,—(Wyndham Street to Queen's Road Central.)

WEST STREET, 太平山西街 Tai-ping-shan-sai-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Tai-ping-shan Street.)

WEST TERRACE, 西台 Si-toi,—(Castle Road.)

WESTERN STREET, 西便街 Sai-pin-kai,—(from Bonham Road to Praya West.)

WILMER STREET, 威厘馬街 Wai-le-ma-kai,—(Praya West to Queen's Road West.)

WING-ON LANE, 永安街 Wing-on-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Praya.)

- WING-LOK STREET, 永樂街 Wing-lok-kai,—(From Praya Central to Praya West.)
- WING WAH LANE, 榮華里 Wing-wah-lee,—(D'Aguilar Street.)
- WITTY STREET, 滑地街 Wat-te-kai,—(Praya West to Middle Street.)
- WOH FUNG STREET, 和風街 Wo-fung-kai,—(from Queen's Road to Praya West.)
- WOH-ON LANE, 和安里 Woh-on-lee,—(D'Aguilar Street.)
- WYNDHAM STREET, 雲咸街 Wan-ham-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Hollywood Road.)
- YAN SHOW LANE, 仁壽里 Yan-sow-lee,—(D'Aguilar Street.)
- YEE WO STREET, 怡和街 Yee-wo-kai,—(near the Sugar Refinery.)
- YUNG WOH LANE, 雍和里 Yung-wo-lee,—(Pound Lane, Tai-ping-shan.)
- YÜ HING LANE, 餘慶里 Yu-hing-lee,—(Queen's Road Central.)
- YÜ LOK LANE, 餘樂里 Yü-lok-lee,—(Third Street.)
- YÜ POO LANE WEST, 餘普里西 Yü-poo-lee-si,—(First Street, Sy-ying-poon.)
- YÜ POO LANE EAST, 餘普里東 Yü-poo-lee-tung,—(First Street, Sy-ying-poon.)
- YÜ YIK LANE, 餘益里 Yü-yik-lee,—(Battery Road.)
- ZETLAND STREET, 泄蘭街 Sit-lan-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Ice House Street.)

LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES, COCHIN CHINA, AND SIAM,

FOR 1874.

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

Aabiboolla, Abdoolaly, (Futtabhoy Ameejee) manager, Cochrane street
Aastrom, C., pilot, Bangkok
Abadie, usher, Court of First Instance, Saigon
Abarca, R., (Ayala, Antonio & Co.) merchant, Manila
Abbott, E., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Abbott, G. W., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Abbott, R. J., Maritime Customs assistant, Chinkiang
Abbott, J. C., chief officer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
Abdoolkhaluck, H. J. M., merchant, Wellington street (absent)
Abdoolally, Goolamhoosin, (Futtabhoy Ameejee) clerk, Canton
Abdoolkader, M., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk
Abdoolally, Abdoolhoosen, (J. Peerbhoy) clerk, Wellington street
Abegg, F., (Abegg, Borel & Co.) merchant, 10, Yokohama
Abel, Geo., (E. Fischer & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Abell, H. J., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) assistant accountant, Yokohama
Abell, J. C., broker, and secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Hiogo
Abella, L., alderman, Manila
Abendroth, H. E. C., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Amoy
Aberdein, A., sergeant, British Legation Escort, Yedo
Aboobucker, A. M., (Ahmed Soab & Co.) clerk, Wellington street
Abraham, A. E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Abraham, I., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Abreu, Dr. T. de, surgeon, Macao
Ackermann, B., second officer, steamer *China*, Coast
Adam, lieutenant, 4th Regiment d'Infanterie de Marine, Yokohama
Adams, G., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Adams, K. D., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Macao
Adams, M. J., chief of police and constable, British consulate, Kiukiang
Adams, M. C., butcher, Nagasaki
Adams, W. Stanley, M.D., medical practitioner and health officer
Adams, H. A., commander, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
Adamson, A., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Adamson, Jas., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel, *Avon*
Addenet, military engineer, Saigon
Addicks, J. T., assistant paymaster, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
Addosio, Rev. P. de, catholic missionary, Peking

Addyman, R. F., (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.) clerk, D'Aguilar street
 Adkins, T., British Consul, and vice consul for Austria & Denmark, Newchwang (absent)
 Adnams, W. F., storeman, Naval Yard
 Aenlle, M., (J. Dayot & Co.) proprietor "Libreria Religiosa," Manila
 Agabeg, A. L., Jr., (Jameson & Barton) broker, &c., 12, Hollywood road
 Agabeg, G. L., broker, Lyndhurst terrace
 Agarar, sub-commissary, Naval department, Saigon (absent)
 Ageo, J. B. y, acting director, Minas de Cobre, Manila
 Ageo, M. B. y, scientifico director, Minas de Cobre, Manila
 Aguila, A. L. Sanches del, marine sorter, post office
 Aguilera, G., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) assistant, Batangas, Philippines
 Aguirre, L., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Aguirre, F. de, (Agnirre & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
 Aguirre, S., (Morris, Barlow & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Ahlmann, J. A., chief officer, P. & O. Co.'s receiving-ship *Fort William*
 Ahmed, Moosa, (H. J. M. Abdoolkhaluck) manager, Wellington street
 Ahrens, H., (H. Ahrens & Co.) merchant, 51, Yokohama (absent)
 Ahuja, R., chaplain, army department, Manila
 Ainslie, Arch., (J. Livingston & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Aitken, A. G., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) foreman engineer, West Point
 Alabaster, C., act. con. for Gt. Brit. and Ger., and consul for Denmark, &c., Ningpo
 Alabor, J., (Meyer, Alabor & Co.) merchant, Stanley street
 Alaminos, F., aide-de-camp to the Governor, Manila
 Alarcon, Fr. R., acting Bishop of New Segovia, Manila
 Albert, naval clerk, Saigon (absent)
 Albert, W., tailor, Saigon
 Albinson, J., (Howell & Co.) clerk, Hakodadi
 Alborado, A., constable, British consulate, Taiwan
 Alcantara, A., compositor, *Saigon Advertiser* office, Saigon
 Alcuaz, C. S. de, (Guichard & Fils), clerk, Manila
 Alcuaz, J. de, (Guichard & Fils), clerk, Manila
 Aldecoa, Z. I. de, merchant and alderman, Manila
 Alderdice, A., *North China Herald*, compositor, Shanghai
 Aldrich, A. S., chief accountant, Railway Service, Yokohama
 Alegre, J., (Cucullu & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Aleighington, F. C., director, "Hope and Charity" coal mines, Cebu
 Alemão, D., (Brandao & Co.) assistant, Wellington street
 Alexander, Dr., dentist, 93, Yokohama
 Alexander, Fred., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
 Alexander, Hon. W. H., registrar, Supreme Court
 Alexander, J. T. A., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Alexieff, Mrs. P., proprietor "Russian Hotel," Hakodadi
 Alford, E. F., (Jaidine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Algar, T., (Barrington & Algar) house and land agent, 9, Hollywood road
 Alidor, (Vve. A. Mauras) assistant, Saigon
 Alier, R. P., (Imperial Arsenal) chaplain, Foochow
 Allan, A., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Allan, H. T. (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Allan, J. M., Kiangnan Arsenal, engineering department, Shanghai
 Allan, T., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Allan, W., Junr., (Imperial Arsenal) professor of engineering, Foochow
 Allansoa, Wm., (N. García y García) clerk, Macao
 Allarukhia, A., (J. Peerbhoy) clerk, Shanghai
 Allcock, G. H., (Hooper Bros.) clerk, Yokohama
 Allcot, G., Maritime Customs, examiner, Swatow
 Allcot, J. H., Maritime Customs, tidewater, Swatow

- Allemão, A. E., (J. Quinn) assistant, corner of Wellington & D'Aguilar streets
 Allen, E., student, British Legation, Peking
 Allen, M., 17, Yedo
 Allen, Geo., captain, steam tug *Woosung*, Foochow
 Allen, J. W., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Allen, Mrs., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Allen, Rev. Y. J., missionary, Shanghai
 Allen, J. C., Junr., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Allen, Henry, Junr., commission merchant, & sec., Amer. Fire Brigade, 33, Yokohama
 Allen, R., assistant, Hunt's Wharf, &c., Shanghai
 Allen, R. W., paymaster, U.S.S., *Idaho*
 Allen, W. R., paymaster, U.S.N., 43, Yokohama
 Allie, boarding house keeper, Lower Lascar Row
 Allin, L., (Wilson, Corns & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
 Allison, J., (Novelty Iron Works) engineer, West point
 Alloin, J. M., merchant, Bangkok
 Allsop, C., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
 Allum, W. E., (Findlay, Wade & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Allymahomed, A. F., (Nowrojee & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
 Allyruzá, K., (R. Habbibhoy) clerk, Wellington street
 Almada e Castro, L. d', clerk of Councils, and chief clerk Colonial Secretary's office
 Almada e Castro, J. M. d', first clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
 Almarino, F. S., compositor, *Daily Press* office
 Almeida, Rev. F. A. d', Mosteiro de Santa Clara, Macao
 Almeida, A. M., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Almeida, E. F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Almeida, Rev. V. J. S., professor of Portuguese, college of the I. Conception, Macao
 Almeida, J. E. d', merchant, Macao
 Almeida, J. V. d', acting Portuguese consul, Bangkok
 Almeida, J. A. d', (Macao Battalion) retired lieut. colonel, Macao
 Almeida, J. d', (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Almeida, —, d', (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Queen's road
 Alonço, J., Junr., (Hongkong Gas Co.) clerk, West point
 Alonço, V., (Hongkong Gas Company) clerk, Praya West
 Alonzo, H., (Wilks & Eamslaw) assistant, Manila
 Alonzo, R., military medical corps, Manila
 Alsing, Auguste, in charge Russell & Co.'s hulks, Kinkiang
 Alvares, M., professor of English, St. Joseph's college, Macao
 Alvares, J. J. F., second surgeon, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Alvarez, J., (Blanco, Domingo & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Alves, A. F., accountant, Colonial Treasury
 Alves, J. M. S., clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
 Alves, J. L. de S., clerk, Harbour Master's office
 Alzan, pilot, Saigon
 Ames, S. J. B., commissioner of Police, Bangkok
 Amiel, C. F., major, 80th Regiment
 Amos, L. J. V., Judge's clerk, Supreme Court
 Amy, C., assistant lightkeeper, Sha-wei-shan light-house, Shanghai
 Andersen, R., Independence Pilot Co., Shanghai
 Andersen, H., (Bavie & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Andersen, L. A., marine surveyor for Germanic Lloyds', &c., Amoy
 Andersen, S. P., mariner, Bangkok
 Andersen, N. P., officer in command, Customs S.S. *Kua-hsing*, Shanghai
 Andersen, J., teacher, Public Works department, Yedo
 Anderson, G., pilot, Nagasaki
 Anderson, W., (Stephen & Stewart) assistant, 113, Yokohama

Anderson, John, storekeeper, Nagasaki
 Anderson, J. L., public tea inspector, Amoy
 Anderson, W. T., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
 Anderson, John, engineer, H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
 Anderson, J. H., (R. Anderson) clerk, Kiukiang
 Anderson, R., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) agent, Kiukiang (absent)
 Anderson, W. C. C., (G. W. Collins & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Anderson, J., third class lightkeeper, Sha-wei-shan lighthouse, Shanghai
 Anderson, A., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 André, A., (Melchers & Co.) merchant, Peddar's Wharf
 Andreassen, J., mariner, Bangkok
 Andres, J. P., civil doctor, Manila
 Andrew, J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Andrew, W. P., clerk, Imperial Railway Works, Yokohama
 Andrews, J., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Andrews, H. J., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Andrieux, lampist, Saigon
 Angart, M., clerk, (Schutze, Reis & Co.) in liquidation, Hiogo
 Angeles, F. de los, secretary College of San José, Manila
 Anglin, J. R., superintendent, *Japan Gazette* office, 85, Yokohama
 Angulo, J. Perez, Dean, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Angus, A. Forbes, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
 Angus, J. K., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
 Annand, F., (Lane, Crawford & Co) clerk, Shanghai
 Annand, Jas., head foreman, locomotive department, Railway service, Yokohama
 Annecke, W., German consul, Shanghai (absent)
 Annesley, —, acting vice-consul for Great Britain, Hiogo
 Anot, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
 Anthony, T. T., (Broadbear, Anthony & Co.) shipchandler, Praya
 Anthony, E. D., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Anthony, J., (Hongkong Dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
 Antoine, B., assistant, "International Hotel," 18, Yokohama
 Anton, J. R., (Anton & Middleton) broker, Club Chambers
 Antonio, L., lighthouse keeper, Tiger Island, Ningpo
 Antunes, J., ensign, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Apar, M. T., (Bangkok Dock Co.) assistant, Bangkok
 Aquino, E. H. d', second clerk, Stamp collector's office
 Aquino, F. d', (A. F. Severim) clerk, Macao
 Aquino, P., (Garchitorena & Smith) assistant, Manila
 Aquino, J. F. d', (A. H. Carvalho.) compositor, Shanghai
 Aquino, J. C. d', (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Aranda, J. M., boarding officer, Harbour Master's department, Manila
 Arber, Geo., assistant commissary, reserve store duties, Control department
 Arbuthnot, E. O., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Arce, J. Gomez y, civil doctor. Manila
 Arce, J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Arduzer, pilot, Saigon
 Arema, M. M. M., racionero, Ecclesiastical department, Manila (absent)
 Arène, J., eleve interprete, French Consulate, Shanghai
 Aretz, W. H., (A. Steinmetz) clerk, Shanghai
 Argaer, R., (N. T. Amero) assistant, Macao
 Argo, J., third engineer, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
 Argüelles, P. D., inspector, General Board of Commerce, Manila
 Arias, A. G. y de, director & professor of navigation, Nautical School, Manila
 Ari, Lala, proprietor, French Hotel, Manila
 Aristegui, C., Iloilo

Arjeenee, F. H., (N. Mody & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Arnbruster, Rev. H., Catholic missionary, Yedo
 Armendariz, G., military medical corps, Manila
 Armero, N. T., commission agent, Macao
 Armistead, A., assistant store keeper, P. & O. Company, Praya
 Armour, J., examiner, Maritime Customs, Chinkiang (absent)
 Armstrong, I., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Armstrong, G., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Armstrong, John M., auctioneer and commission merchant, Queen's road central
 Arnedo, S., treasurer, Ecclesiastical department, Manila (absent)
 Arnhold, Jacob, (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) merchant, Praya (absent)
 Arnhold, Ph., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Arnold, T., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Arnoux, G. V. d', (Maritime Customs) tide surveyor and Harbour master, Amoy
 Aroozoo, J. J., (R. T. Rennie) clerk, Shanghai
 Arriaga, A. J. de, clerk, Procurador's department, Macao
 Arrieta, J., professor, University of Philippines, Manila
 Arrivet, Rev. J. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Kobe
 Arrobas, A. M. B., lieutenant of police, Macao
 Arthur, E., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) manager, Queen's road (absent)
 Arthur, Rev. J. H., missionary, Yokohama
 Arthur, Wm., flag captain to Vice-Admiral Shadwell, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Arthur, Wm. M. B., English master, Diocesan orphanage, Bonham road
 Artindale, R. H., (Bower, Hanbury & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Asgar, M. E. H., (H. A. Asgar & H. Esmail) manager, Gage street
 Ashe, E. P., acting sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Ashley, C. J., sail maker, Shanghai
 Ashmore, Rev. Wm., missionary, and U. S. Vice-consul and interpreter, Swatow
 Ashton, S., captain, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
 Ashton, F., chief officer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
 Ashton, J., acting paymaster, H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
 Assis, F. d', boarding house keeper, Jose's Lane
 Assis, G., matron, Lock Hospital
 Assis, A. R., (Frisby & Co.) assistant, Wellington street
 Assiter, Wm., supt. of works, H. M. Civil Service, Shanghai
 Assumpção, J. C. d', Escrivão inspector, Revenue department, Macao
 Aston, W. G., interpreter, British Legation, Yokohama
 Astorquia, A., commission agent, Macao
 Asverus, Otto, marine surveyor, Swatow
 Atayde, B., (Valle & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Atkin, E., superintendent gold & silver melting dept., Government mint, Kawasaki
 Atkinson, Rev. J. L., missionary, Hiogo
 Atkinson, G. L., lieutenant commander, H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
 Atkinson, H., (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, 178, Yokohama
 Aubert, F. B., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Auger, naval clerk, Saigon
 Augier, Judge, Court of First Instance, Saigon
 Auranjo, C. A. d', engineer, gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
 Aussenac, E., (Sigrist & Pradier) assistant, 56, Yokohama
 Austen, G., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, and acting U. S. consular agent, Cebu
 Austen, J. G., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, & sec. U. S., S'den & N'way Consulates, Manila
 Austin, Hon. J. Gardiner, Colonial Secretary and Auditor General
 Austin, J. H., machine man, *Japan Gazette* office, Yokohama
 Austin, Cosmopolitan hotel, Saigon
 Avila, J. d' A., second commander, *Principe Carlos*, Macao
 Avril, P., 35, Hiogo

- Ayala, A., vocal ordinario, Seccion de Comercis, Manila
 Ayers, J. G., assistant surgeon, U.S.S. *Saco*
 Aylett, A., (Santa Mesa Rope Factory) assistant, Manila
 Aymeri, A., Procure des Lazaristes, Shanghai
 Aymonin, V., (V. Aymonin & Co.) merchant, 64, Yokohama
 Ayres, C. A. S., (Giles & Co.) assistant, Amoy
 Ayres, Philip C. B., Colonial surgeon and inspector of hospitals
 Azedo, C. D. M., ensign, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Azevedo, F. d', (Deacon & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Azevedo, F. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, East point
 Azevedo, M. d', (Caldwell & Brereton) clerk, Queen's road
 Azevedo, A. d', purser, steamer *Kiukiang*, Canton river
 Azevedo, J. J. d', clerk, Revenue department, Macao
 Azevedo, P. A. d', purser, Receiving ship *Ariel*, Shanghai

 Baader, W., (A. Fabre & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Baber, E. Colborne, acting interpreter in charge, British Consulate, Tamsui
 Babin, H. J., assistant surgeon, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
 Baboo, S., Indian interpreter, Central Police Station
 Bacharah, N., (Bacharah, Oppenheimer & Co.) merchant, Saigon (absent)
 Baconnier, A., (Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Bade, C. E., (E. Schellhass & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Baden, J., civil doctor, Manila
 Badge, Geo., draper, Iligo
 Baer, G. A., "Bazaar Filipino," merchant, Manila
 Baer, G. A., (S. Baer & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Baer, S., (S. Baer & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
 Baffey, G. W., (P. M. S. S. Co.) clerk, Praya west
 Baffy, G., Club Concordia, Shanghai
 Bagnall, Rev. B., missionary, Chinkiang
 Bailey, C., sergeant, Police Force, Ningpo
 Bailey, D. H., United States Consul, Hollywood road
 Bailey, Geo., constable, Sailors' Home, Shanghai
 Bailey, John, (A. Robinson) clerk, Shanghai
 Bailey, O. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
 Bailie, H. C., engineer, Hongkong Fire Brigade
 Bailly, (Morice Frères & Bailly) storekeeper, Saigon
 Bain, A. W., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Bain, Geo. M., proprietor and general manager, *China Mail*, Wyndham street (absent)
 Bain, W., (Kyle & Bain) engineer, and proprietor Hongkong Ice Co., East point
 Bain, W. B., Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
 Bains, J., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Bair, M. M., (H. Ahrens & Co.) merchant, 51, Yokohama (absent)
 Baird, C. W., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Baird, J. V., (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Bake, H., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Shanghai
 Baker, Colgate, (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, 178, Yokohama
 Baker, E. M., public accountant, and secretary Hotel Company, 7, Peddar's hill
 Baker, J. H., (Baker & Co.) draper, Queen's road
 Baker, R. B., manager, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Yokohama
 Baker, D. F., midshipman, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
 Baker, H. R., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
 Bakhmeteff, G., attaché, Russian Legation, Peking
 Balaam, G., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Balbas y Ageo, engineer, Minas de Mancayan, Manila
 Balbas y Ageo, J., merchant, Manila

Balboy, de, third secretary, French Legation, Peking
 Baldwin, Rev. C. C., D.D., missionary, Foochow (in city)
 Baldwin, Rev. Stephen L., missionary, Foochow
 Balfour, W., chief engineer, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
 Ball, Geo., engineer, H.B.M. gun boat *Opossum*
 Ball, W. (China Dispensary) assistant, Praya
 Ballagh, Rev. J. H., missionary, Yokohama
 Ballantine, G., Maritime Customs examiner, Kiukiang
 Balles, naval clerk, Saigon
 Ballesteros, G., chaplain, Army department, Manila
 Balmooal, Davecurn, merchant
 Baltran, P. A., compositor, Hongkong *Times* office
 Balzano, M., constable, British Consulate, Amoy
 Ban, S., student interpreter, Japanese consulate, Shanghai
 Banajee, N. P., (N. Kessowjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst terrace
 Banajee, F. K., merchant, Macao
 Bank, J., "New York House," 179, Yokohama
 Banks, G., (M. C. Adams & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
 Banyard, M., (Chartered Bank) sub-accountant, Shanghai
 Baptista, M. A., teacher, St. Saviour's English College, Pottinger street
 Baptista, L. M., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Baptista, M. A., Jr., (Ed. Sharp & Toller) clerk, Supreme Court House
 Baptista, J., lieutenant, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Baracho, F. de M., captain of police, Macao
 Barbanchon, le, mécanicien, Government service, Yokohama
 Barbe, J., supt. of Police, French Council, Shanghai
 Barbette, watchmaker, Saigon
 Barbier, engineer, Government service, Yokohama
 Barbier, Rev. J. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Hangchow
 Barbier, Rev. P. N., French mission, Siam
 Barbosa, D. J. A., lieut.-col. commanding Macao Battalion, Macao
 Barelle, mécanicien, Government service, Yokohama
 Barff, S., assistant Postmaster General, Arbuthnot road
 Barker, W., chief officer, steamer *China*, Coast
 Barlet, sub-commissary, naval department, Saigon
 Barlow, J. S., F.S.E., (Morris, Barlow & Co.) engineer, Manila
 Barlow, Henry, (Shaw & Co.) clerk, 94, Yokohama
 Barlow, H. J. E., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Barnadale, Rev. J. S., missionary, Tientsin
 Barnard, A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Barnes, C. J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Barnes, J. P., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Barnes, F. D., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) agent, Shanghai
 Barnett, B. S. (Mrs. Searle) assistant, 82, Yokohama
 Barnett, J. B., commander H.B.M. gun-vessel *Elk*
 Baron, J. S., ship and general agent, Shanghai
 Barr, J., third officer, steamer *China*, Coast
 Barr, George, sergeant, Anglo Chinese Police Force, Ningpo
 Barr, J., carpenter, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Barradas, E. C., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Barradas, F., (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Peddar's Wharf
 Barradas, J. M., marine sorter, Post-office
 Barradas, Z. M., sorter, Post-office
 Barretto, J. A., clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
 Barretto, Joao A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) bookkeeper, East Point (absent)
 Barretto, B. A., (B. A. Barretto & Co.) merchant, and member of Govt. Council, Manila

Barretto, B. A., (B. A. Barretto & Co.) proprietor of Foundry, S. Miguel, Manila
 Barretto, E. M., (B. A. Barretto & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Barretto, L. F., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Barretto, J. A., Junr., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, East point
 Barretto, L., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Barretto, L. A., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Barrilis, N. N., Italian consul, Yokohama
 Barrington, T. W., (Barrington & Algar), house & land agent, & usher, Supreme Court
 Barros, E. M., (Novelty Iron Work) clerk, West point
 Barros, J. F. E., (B. de S. Fernandes) clerk, Macao
 Barros, F. J., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Barros, F. de P., carcereiro, cadeia publica, Macao
 Barros, G. A. de, (Alloin & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Barros, V. P., lieutenant, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Barroso, M., Secretary, Court of Appeal, Manila
 Barrows, C. F., mariner, Bangkok
 Barry, W., (Stephen & Stewart) assistant, 113, Yokohama
 Bartasheff, S. N., (A. D. Startseff) clerk, Tientsin
 Bartesaghi, C., (Dell'Oro & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Barthe, C., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Bartlett, Capt. H. A., fleet officer of marines, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
 Bartoline, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Barton, Z., commander, receiving ship *Water Witch*, Shanghai
 Barton, G. K., M.D., medical practitioner, Shanghai
 Barton, Geo., clerk, Municipal Council's offices, Shanghai
 Barton, C., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Bary, agent for Saigon Rice Mill, Saigon
 Buschlin, Conrad, missionary, Ningpo
 Bascombe, G. E., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
 Baskes, P. H., storckeeper, Bangkok
 Basto, Dr. J. F. P., procurador, Macao
 Bastos, A., junr., lawyer, Macao
 Bastos, J. M., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
 Batavus, E., (Black, Batavus & Co.) shipchaudler, Yokohama
 Batchelder, Capt. J. M., 12, Foreign Concession, Yedo
 Bate, T. F., assistant paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Bateman, T. H., (Watson, Cleave & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Bateman, S., commissioner of Customs, Bangkok
 Bates, Rev. J., missionary, Ningpo
 Bathgate, J., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Batille, J., Inspector of Telegraphs, Manila
 Batt, E. W., (Geo. Barnet & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Batten, H., assistant, Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai
 Batten, W., inspector of police, Castle station, Kowloong
 Battles, W. W., (Battles & Co.) commission merchant, Bank Buildings
 Bandain, G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tamsui
 Baudry, assistant commissary, naval department, Saigon
 Bauduin, A. J., head agent, N. T. Society, and acting consul for Netherlands, &c., Y'hama
 Bauer, A. T., (Ladage & Oelke) assistant, Yokohama
 Bauermeister, H., (Crasemann & Hagen) clerk, Chefoo
 Bautista, G., chaplain, Army department, Manila
 Bavier, E., Junr., (Bavier & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Bavier, E. de, (Bavier & Co.) merchant & con.-gen. for Denmark, 76, Y'hama (absent)
 Bavier, A., (Bavier & Co.) merchant, 76, Yokohama
 Baxter, A. G., pilot, Taku
 Bayley, W. V., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*

Bayley, A., Kiangnan Arsenal, engineering department, Shanghai
 Bayly, G. I., Maritime Customs tidewater, Taiwan, Formosa
 Bayne, W. G., agent, North China Insurance Company, Yokohama
 Bayne, W., second engineer, steamer *Poyang*, Macao
 Baynes, Rev. W. H., M.A., acting military chaplain
 Bazing, M., (Pearson & Laurance) clerk, Yokohama
 Bazill, S., boatswain, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
 Bazot, president of the Court of Appeal, Saigon
 Bean, A., (Moffat, Wieters & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Bean, W., merchant, Chinkiang
 Beanares, —, chief officer, steamer *Poyang*, Macao
 Beart, E., secretary, Hongkong Club
 Beato, Felix, (F. Beato & Co.) photographer, 17, Yokohama
 Beattie, Joseph G., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Beauchamp, J. W., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Beauchamp, T. W., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Beandel, W., (Novelty Iron Works) apprentice engineer, West point
 Beaugie, J., wharfinger, C. N. Co., Kiukiang
 Beaumont, J. M., M.D., physician, Foochow
 Beazley, H., (Beazley, Paget & Co.) merchant, Hankow
 Bechr, H., (Reimers, Bechr & Co.), Hiogo
 Beck, M., (De Bay, Gotte & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Becker, A. W., assistant lightkeeper, North Saddle lighthouse, Shanghai
 Becker, H., (Abegg, Borel & Co) clerk, Yokohama
 Beckett, W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, East point
 Beckh, F., manufacturing chemist, & supt. of B. N. Huestis' camphor refinery, East point
 Beckhoff, Jas., overseer of roads, Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Beebe, C. G., (Russell & Co.) agent, and vice-consul for Sweden and Norway, Ningpo
 Beech, W. H., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila (absent)
 Beer, H. A., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Shanghai
 Beer, G. de, police force Hiogo
 Bèguex, L., (Grand Hotel) assistant, 20, Yokohama
 Behn, O. C., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Behn, Chr., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
 Behncke, H., (Morrice, Behncke & Co.) shipwright, Shanghai
 Behncke, E., (Reis, von der Heyde & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Behre, E., (Bourjau & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Behrens, H., proprietor (City of Hamburg Hotel), Chefoo
 Belbin, S., mariner, Bangkok
 Belcher, A., assistant clerk, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
 Béliard, second office, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
 Belilios, E. R., merchant, Lyndhurst Terrace
 Bell, W. H., lessee and publisher, *Daily Press* office
 Bell, F. H., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Bellamy, E. A., (Valle & Co.) merchant, and Consul for Brazil, Manila
 Bellamy, A., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Bellbin, E., (Gas Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Bellon, Rev. W., Basil Missionary Society, Lilong
 Bellows, H. N., (P.M.S.S. Co.) agent, Hakodadi
 Bellows, John, (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Beloin, —, (Imperial Arsenal) overlooker, Foochow
 Belt, John, quartermaster, 80th Regiment
 Beltran, P., secretary, Peruvian Consulate, Macao
 Beltrao, J., boarding house keeper, Jose's lane
 Bencke, G. A. C., engineer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Bender, Rev. H., Basil Missionary Society, Chonglok

- Benecke, O., (Carlowitz & Co.) merchant, Praya central
 Benedicto, F., Iloilo
 Benedicts, T., mariner, Bangkok
 Benjamin, A., (Benjamin & Co.), 59, Yokohama
 Benjamin, R. J. K., Lucas & Waters) merchant, Hiogo
 Benjamin, B. D., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Benjamin, D., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Bennett, C. C., (Mustard & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Bennett, A. G., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Bennett, P., (D. H. Tillson & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
 Bennett, G. W., commander, receiving ship *Wellington*, Shanghai
 Bennett, Chas., clerk of works, British Legation, Yokohama
 Bennett, C. R., overseer of works, H.B.M. civil service, Shanghai
 Bennett, W. R., (Bennett & Brent) broker, Yokohama
 Bennett, Wm. R., M.D., surgeon, H.B.M. receiving ship *Princess Charlotte*
 Benney, C., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
 Benning, A. H., captain, steamer *Powan*, Canton river
 Berding, T. B., captain, steamer *Kiu-Kiang*, Canton river
 Benson, E. S., Municipal Director, Yokohama
 Bentley, H., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Keelung
 Bentzen, E. W., marine officer, Bangkok
 Berdsall, J. A., sail maker, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
 Berenguer, T., military medical corps, Manila
 Beresford, Ch. W. de la P., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Berga, J., (L. Kniffler & Co.) godown-keeper, Hiogo
 Bergen, Baron W. von, German consul, Bangkok
 Bergen, Mrs. G., 46, Hiogo
 Berger, chandronnier, Yokohama Arsenal
 Berger, E., watchmaker, 60, Yokohama
 Berkeley, George, captain, steam-tug *Phya Buroot*, Bangkok
 Berkeley, G. A., pilot, Bangkok
 Berlingard, L., assistant engineer, Gas Company, Yokohama
 Bernabé, A., (B. A. Barretto & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Bernard, T., chief engineer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
 Bernhard, R., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Bernheim, A., (Van Oordt & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Bernom, Rev. A., French missionary, Swatow
 Berns, H. L., proprietor (Bern's Hotel), Bangkok
 Berresford, J. S., assistant, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
 Berrick, G. L., (Berrick Brothers) stationer, 60, Yokohama
 Berrick, J., (Berrick Brothers) stationer, 60, Yokohama
 Berry, Jas. T., carpenter, H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
 Berry, Rev. J. C., M.D., missionary and medical director International hospital, Hiogo
 Berteau, sub-commissary, naval department, Saigon
 Berthelier, —, auctioneer, Saigon
 Berthelot, C., French Municipal Police, Shanghai
 Berthiery, J., French Minister Plenipotentiary, Yokohama
 Bertrand, —, harbour master, Saigon
 Bertrand, Ch., importer and commission agent, 31, Yokohama
 Bertrand, C., (Messageries Maritimes) principal agent, Praya central
 Bertrand, hair cutter, Saigon
 Berwick, Geo., (Thompson & Berwick) shipchandler, &c., Hakodadi
 Berwick, W., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Besançon, forger, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Besant, Edgar, senior clerk, Naval Yard
 Besier, J. N., (Hartmans & Besier) merchant, Kobe

- Beveridge, C. H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Beveridge, H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Beyer, L., (E. Schellhass & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Queen's road
 Beyer, F., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
 Beyfuss, Ch., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Bezian, E., (Denis Freres) clerk, Saigon
 Bezier, Geo., London Tavern, assistant, Nagasaki
 Bezier, Thos., proprietor, London Tavern, Nagasaki
 Bhabha, S. B., ship broker, Gage street
 Bhoymeca, E., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk
 Biagioni, F., (Societ  Anonyme Franco-Japonaise) clerk, 91, Yokohama
 Bibby, H. K., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Bidwell, H. S., (J. J. Buckheister) clerk, Shanghai
 Bielfield, A., (Bush Brothers) clerk, Newchwang
 Bigsby, W. E. D., bill broker, Shanghai
 Billequin, A., professor of chemistry, inspectorate general, Peking
 Binder, U., (F. Luchsinger) clerk, Iloilo
 Bingham, Hon. J. A., United States minister, Yokohama
 Binglane, T., (Chalmers & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Binos, J., precepteur, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Birchal, E. F., (Macleod, Pickford & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Bird, E. T. B., inspector of machinery, Naval Yard
 Bird, S. G., (Dodd & Co.) assistant, Amoy
 Bird, R. W. M., barrister, Shanghai (absent)
 Bird, E. A., (Roe, Pratt & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Birt, W., (W. Birt & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Bisbee, A. M., Mar. Cus., inspector and harbour master, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Bischoff, J. J., watchmaker, Manila
 Bischoff, J. S., (J. J. Bischoff & Co.) watchmaker, Iloilo
 Bishop, R., clerk, Supreme Court, Shanghai
 Bishop, J. D., telegraph engineer, Shanghai
 Bismark, C., interpreter and secretary, German Legation, Peking
 Bissett, J., (Strachan & Thomas) merchant, 63, Yokohama
 Bissett, J. P., (J. P. Bissett & Co.) land agent, Shanghai (absent)
 Bj gren, C. G., mariner, Bangkok
 Bj rning, A., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Blackford, B. F., pilot, Newchwang
 Black, C. E., assistant surgeon, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
 Black, A., second engineer, steamer *Formosa*, Coast
 Black, Andrew, engineer steam-tug *Sans Pareil*, Bangkok
 Black, J. R., editor *Japan Gazette*, 85, Yokohama
 Black, D., (A. G. Lambert) foreman, Shanghai
 Black, J., (Sayle & Co.) manager, Queen's road
 Blackett, F. A., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
 Blackhead, F. B. T., (F. Blackhead & Co.) ship Chandler, Queen's road (absent)
 Blacklock, F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Blackmore, J. L., second class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Blackwell, Geo., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
 Blackwell, R., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Blackwell, A. H., (Blackwell & Co.) merchant, Osaka
 Blackwood, H., second clerk, Police office, Central Station
 Blain, John, (Blain & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Blair, E. T., (R. Anderson) clerk, Kiukiang
 Blair, M. M., (H. Ahrens & Co.) merchant, 42, Yedo
 Blair, J. H., broker, Shanghai
 Blairoval, J., French vice-consul, Manila

- Blake, J., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Blake, Lieut. J. S. O'B., 10th Regiment, fort adjutant
 Blakeley, Chas., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Blakeman, A. Noel, secretary Chamber of Commerce and Indo-Chinese Sugar Company
 Blakeway, Geo., (Société Anonyme Franco-Japonaise), 91, Yokohama
 Blakiston, T., (Blakiston, Marr & Co.) merchant, Hakodadi
 Blanchard, —, Upper Yangtsze pilot, Shanghai
 Blanchard, H. M., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Blanchard, T. H., chief clerk, China Submarine Telegraph Co., Saigon
 Blanchard, W. E., clerk, China Submarine Telegraph Co., Saigon
 Blancheton, E., acting, French Consul, Hankow
 Blanco, Ramon, professor de Ingles, Nautical School, Manila
 Blanco, A. J., Army department, Manila
 Blanco, B., (Cucullu & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Blanco, M., Army department, Manila
 Blanco, F., director, Sociedad de Fianzas, Manila
 Blanco, R., marine surveyor, Manila
 Blanco, J., (Blanco, Domingo & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Blanco, F. S., (John Higgin) clerk, Iloilo
 Blancsubé, Jules, lawyer, Saigon
 Bland, C. S., (Bland & Tripp) bill broker, 67, Yokohama (absent)
 Blass, M., (Bush & Blass) assistant, 72, Yokohama
 Bleeker, A., assistant, Sailors' Home
 Blethen, C. P., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) shipwright, Shanghai
 Blethen, C., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Bliss, Dr. S. F., missionary, Tun chow-foo
 Blockley, A., inspector of police, railway service, Yokohama
 Blodget, Rev. Henry, missionary, Peking
 Blogg, J. A., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
 Bloodgood, D., fleet surgeon, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
 Bloom, J. H., manager, *Saigon Advertiser and Shipping Gazette*, Saigon
 Bloom, H., mariner, Bangkok
 Blow, H. Mc C., (P. L. Laen & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
 Blundell, A. W., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Blundell, B., commission agent, 173, Yokohama
 Blydenburgh, W. J., (Smith, Archer & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Blyth, P. L., (Macleod, Pickford & Co.) clerk, Manila (absent)
 Blyth, John, (Borneo Company, Limited) manager, Bangkok (absent)
 Boad, W., pilot, Taku
 Board, W. K., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Board, W. K., (W. K. Board & Co.) ship-builder, Hiogo
 Bobadille, J. A. y, commander general, Naval department, Manila
 Bobers, W. von, (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
 Böché, J., (M. Secker & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Boeddinghaus, C. E., (Boeddinghaus, Dittmer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Boehcke, A. W., acting lightkeeper, West Volcano lighthouse, Shanghai
 Boffey, Wm., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Bogabhoy, Cassumbhoy, (Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy) manager, 12, Lyndhurst terrace
 Bogel, F. W. N., merchant, Hiogo
 Böger, H., (Kirchner, Böger & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Bohlsehan, P., (Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Bohmer, L., Government agricultural department, Yedo
 Bohr, H. G. C., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Boie, R., chemist, 24, Santo Cristo, Manila
 Bois, J. C., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Bojesen, C. C., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's lane

Boldero, A. H., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
 Bolles, T. D., master, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
 Bolliet, clerk, Chamber of Commerce, Saigon
 Bolmen, C., (A. Steinmetz) clerk, Shanghai
 Bolmida, G., merchant, 154, Yokohama
 Bolt, C. J., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Bolton, F., (Ker & Co) clerk, Manila
 Bomanjee, F., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Bomonjee, P., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Bon, H., Osaka
 Bonabeau, J., premier commissaire, Messageries Maritimes, Shanghai
 Bond, G., Maritime Customs tidewater, Swatow
 Bone, F. F., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Bonger, M. C., (Bonger Brothers) architect, Hiogo
 Bonger, W. C., (Bonger Brothers) architect, Hiogo
 Bonger, E., (G. van der Vlies & Co.) "Oriental Hotel," Hiogo
 Bonham, W. B., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Dwarf*
 Bonhomme, assistant, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
 Bonnat, L., "Oriental Hotel," 84, Yokohama
 Bonnefoud, (Lehman) clerk, Saigon
 Bonneville, E., timber merchant, Bangkok
 Bonney, N. B., (N. B. Bonney & Co.) ship broker, Shanghai
 Bono, C. V., Maritime Customs tidewater, Shanghai
 Bonville, A. C. de, teacher, Public works department, Yedo
 Bonville, capitaine d'armes, Yokohama Arsenal
 Booth, G., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Borchardt, F., (Jurgens & Borchardt) broker and auctioneer, Shanghai
 Bordenave, D., (Russell & Sturgis) marine surveyor, Manila
 Borel, A., accountant, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Borel, L. (L. Vrad & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
 Borel, L., (Abegg, Borel & Co.) merchant, 10, Yokohama
 Bornand, Emile, jeweller, watchmaker, &c., 10, Yokohama
 Borntraeger, F., merchant, Shanghai
 Borntraeger, J. M., merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Borries, G., apothecary, 26, Escolta, Manila
 Borowsky, R., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Borrodale, Maritime Customs tidewater, Hankow
 Bosanquet, S. S., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Bosch, W., (F. Peil) clerk, Peddar's Wharf
 Bosma, H., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Hiogo
 Bota, E., (C. Miralles) assistant, 17, Escolta, Manila
 Botelho, A. A., apothecary, Civil Hospital
 Botelho, A. C., fifth clerk, Harbour Master's office
 Botelho, G. S., compositor, Hongkong *Times* office
 Botelho, A. A., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Botelho, A. G., (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Botelho, D., lighthouse-keeper, Chapel Island Amoy
 Botella y Gamarra, "Povenir Filipino, El," 33, Escolta, Manila
 Botet, R., licentiate in pharmacy, Manila
 Bottado, R., (Edward Norton & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Bottenhagen, E., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Bottomley, C. D., broker, Gough street
 Bouis, sub-commissary, Naval department, Saigon (absent)
 Boulet, J. H., (F. G. Woodruff & Co.) ship compradore, Yokohama
 Boulineau, (Imperial Arsenal) carpenter, Foochow
 Boulle, E., "Oriental Hotel," assistant, 84, Yokohama

Boulton, W. R., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Bouret, H., butcher and comradore, Bangkok
 Bourjan, A., (Bourjau & Co.) merchant, Praya (absent)
 Bourke, H. G. engineer, H.B.M. gun-boat *Mosquito*
 Bourke, R., (E. Townend & Co.) merchant, Hankow
 Bourlet, naval clerk, Saigon
 Bourne, Wm., (Bourne & Co.) public tea inspector, 70, Yokohama
 Boustead, Ed., Junr., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Boustead, R. N., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Bouverie, C. W. P., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
 Bouville, J., teacher, Public works department, Yedo
 Bovet, A., (Bovet Bros. & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Bovet, G., (Bovet Bros. & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Bovis, F. de, (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Bowden, F., (Caldwell & Brereton) clerk, Queen's road
 Bowell, J. B., (S. S. N. Co.) godown-keeper, Shanghai
 Bowen, E., superintendent, Sailors' Home, Shanghai
 Bowers, S., (Wm. Rees & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
 Bowers, W., lightkeeper, Public works department, Yokohama
 Bowler, T. I., clerk, Bank Buildings
 Bowman, Geo. F., (P. M. S. S. Co.) agent, Shanghai
 Bowman, J., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
 Bowman, C. G., master, U.S.S. *Yuntic*
 Boyce, Robt. H., civil engineer, surveyor in chief H.B.M. Works department, Shanghai
 Boyd, T. D., (Boyd & Co.) merchant, Amoy (absent)
 Boyd, M. W., (Chartered Bank), Queen's road (absent)
 Boyes, F., (Deetjen & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Boyle, R. V., C.S.I., engineer-in-chief, Govt. railway and telegraph service, Yokohama
 Boyol, H. V., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Boyol, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Bracegirdle, G., Imperial Arsenal, patternmaker, Tientsin
 Brackenridge, J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Tientsin
 Brad'don, H. E., exchange & buillion broker, Hongkong Hotel
 Bradfield, J., manager, Medical Hall, Shanghai
 Bradford, Oliver B., deputy consul general U.S. Consulate, Shanghai
 Bradley, D. F., manager, American Mission printing office, Bangkok
 Bradley, Rev. C. B., missionary, Bangkok
 Bradley, W. McK., (Thorne Bros. & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Bradshaw, Bt. Major J. L., captain, 80th Regiment
 Brady, G., captain, steamer *White Cloud*, Canton and Macao
 Braga, F., proprietor, *Nagasaki Express*, Nagasaki
 Braga, G. M., (J. M. F. da Costa) clerk, Bangkok
 Braga, J., (L. Joseph & Co.) broker, Hiogo
 Braga, V. E., accountant, Government Mint, Kawasaki
 Braga, C., book-keeper, Government Mint, Kawasaki
 Braga, J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Bramston, Hon. J., Attorney-General, Supreme Court House
 Brand, John, (Brand Brothers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Brand, J. T., (Brand Brothers & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Brand, R., (Brand Brothers & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Brand, D., (Brand Brothers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Brand, W., (Westall, Brand & Co.) public silk inspector, Shanghai
 Brandão, A. J., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Brandão, A. C., first substitute, Judicial department, Macao
 Brandão, A. J., secretary, Junta do Lançamento de Decimas, Macao
 Brandão, J. G., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai

Brandt, M. von, German minister and consul general, Yokohama
 Brandt, O., broker, Shanghai
 Brandt, P., superintendent of Government tailors, Yedo
 Branth, A., (Dircks & Kruger) clerk, Swatow
 Braund, Jas., constable, English police, Yokohama
 Bray, Roman Catholic bishop, Kiukiang
 Breck, R. A., master, U.S.S. *Yantic*
 Breen, J., pilot, Nagasaki
 Breese, J., assistant paymaster, U.S.S., *Saco*
 Brembati, Carlos, vice-consul, Italian Legation, Yokohama
 Bremner, C., ship's steward, Royal Naval victualling depôt, Yokohama
 Bremner, J., paymaster, R.N., naval and victualling storekeeper, Naval Yard
 Brenan, E. V., chief officer, Customs steamer *Fei-hoo*, Foochow
 Brenan, Byron, British Consulate, acting interpreter, Shanghai
 Brennan, W., Maritime Customs assistant tide-surveyor, Ningpo
 Brennwald, C., (Siber & Brennwald) merchant, & con. gen. for Switzerland, 90, Y'hama
 Brent, W., (Bennett & Brent) bill and bullion broker, 98, Yokohama
 Brent, A., (Hudson Malcolm & Co.) merchant, 73, Yokohama
 Brenton, R. O. B. C., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Brereton, W. H., (Caldwell & Brereton) solicitor, &c., Queen's road
 Breton, L. Le, Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Taiwan, Formosa
 Bretonnière, mécanicien, Yokohama Arsenal
 Bretschneider, E., physician, Russian Legation, Peking
 Brett, A. L., Maritime Customs assistant, Hankow
 Brett, J. B., Catholic missionary, Chusan, Ningpo
 Brett, J. C., chief officer, steamer *Namoa*, Coast
 Brett, W. R., (Japan Dispensary) assistant, 70, Yokohama
 Brewer, Rev. J., missionary, Wuchang
 Brewer, T., (Shanghai Medical Hall) assistant, Shanghai
 Bridgens, R. P., architect and engineer, 124, Yokohama
 Bridges, H. G., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Bridgford, Captain S. T., R.M.A., control officer, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
 Bridgman, W. R., lieutenant commander, U.S.S. *Palos*
 Brimley, T., (Kiangnan Arsenal) engineering department, Shanghai
 Brinkley, Lieut. F., R.A., gunnery instructor, Government service, Yedo
 Brisbane, E., engineer, Chinese gunboat *Feiloong*, Canton
 Brissonett, F., Hiogo
 Bristow, H., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Bristow, Wm., proprietor "Crown & Anchor Tavern," Queen's road
 Bristow, H. B., acting interpreter, and Post-office agent, British Consulate, Amoy
 Brito, J. M. de Souza e, ensign, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Britto, J. L., proprietor, French Dispensary, Queen's road
 Britto, C. A. de, (P. & O. S. N. Co.) clerk, Praya
 Britto, J. de, clerk, P. & O. Works, West point
 Britto, A. de, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Britto, J. M. designer, office of public works, Macao
 Broad, Wm., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Dwarf*
 Broadbent, J. W., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Broadfield, I., (Thompson & Co.) chemist, 60, Yokohama
 Brockat, J., superintendent, Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company's Docks, Aberdeen
 Brockett, T., (Robertson & Co.) assistant, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Brodhurst, R. C., (James & Wilson) dairymen, 98, Yokohama
 Broek, T. W. van den, secretary, Netherlands Legation, Yokohama
 Broeschen, H. (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Bromley, J. R., (Reiss & Co.) tea inspector, Shanghai
 Bröndsted, Rud., merchant, Hankow

Brook, W., (Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.) assistant, Burd's lane
 Brooke, J. H., proprietor and editor *Japan Herald*, 60, Yokohama
 Brooke, H. H. H., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Brookes, J. M., clerk, Imperial railway works, Yokohama
 Broom, Aug., bill broker, Shanghai
 Brüschen, W., (Sander & Co.) clerk, Queen's road West
 Brosnahan, J. G., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
 Brossard, J., hotel keeper, Shanghai
 Brossement, (Imperial Arsenal) forger, Foochow
 Brotelaude, Rev. C. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Yedo
 Broughton, Capt. J. D., paymaster, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
 Brower, H. L., 88, Yokohama
 Brown, H. J., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
 Brown, E. R., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
 Brown, C., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
 Brown, G., student, British Legation, Peking
 Brown, Wm., medical missionary, Chefoo
 Brown, A. N., (Morris, Lewis & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
 Brown, W., (Estate of Glover & Co., in liquidation) godown keeper, Nagasaki
 Brown, W. T., (James & Wilson) assistant, 98, Yokohama
 Brown, W., (Fergusson & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
 Brown, C., gunner of Powder Depôt, Harbour Master's department
 Brown, J. J., (Hongkong Hotel) assistant, Queen's road
 Brown, R. M., consul-general for Hawaii, Yokohama
 Brown, Edward, proprietor, "International Hotel," Canton
 Brown, A. R., captain, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama
 Brown, John, (*N. C. Herald* office) clerk, Shanghai
 Brown, H. O., acting commissioner, Maritime Customs, Chefoo
 Brown, G., proprietor, "Mariners' Hotel," Chefoo
 Brown, H. D., (Brown & Co.) merchant, Amoy (absent)
 Brown, R. C., commission agent, Shanghai
 Brown, R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
 Brown, J. W., (P. M. S. S. Co.), supt. of collyard, Yokohama
 Brown, H., (Nachtigal & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
 Brown, J., (Kubik & Brown) shoemaker, 97, Yokohama
 Brown, J. McL., first class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Brown, D., lieutenant, Gov.-General's gunboat *Fei-loong*, Canton
 Brown, Rev. S. R., D.D., missionary, 211, Bluff, Yokohama
 Brown, Rev. N., D.D., missionary, 75B, Bluff, Yokohama
 Brown, J. L., barrister at law, D'Aguilar street
 Brown, Matthew, Junr., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, 7, Yokohama
 Brown, J., constable, British consulate, Nagasaki
 Brown, F. C., (Wilson, Nicholls & Co.) shiphandler, Amoy
 Brown, J., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Brown, Samuel, (Union Ins. Society), agent, Shanghai
 Brown, C., in charge of hulk *Princess of Wales*, Hankow
 Brown, R. G., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
 Brown, D., assistant, Stag Hotel, Queen's road
 Browne, J. B., (Browne & Holmes) engineer, Shanghai
 Browne, W. L. H., lieutenant, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Salamis*
 Browne, H. St. John, (Browne & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Bruce, Geo., second engineer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Anlan*, Canton
 Bruce, J., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Bruce, R. H., (Tait & Co.) agent, Tamsui
 Bruce, W. W., compositor, *Nagasaki Express* office, Nagasaki
 Brull, A., Brigadier Military Engineers, Manila

Brulms, L., mariner, Bangkok
 Brun, J., pilot, *Dido* cutter, Ningpo
 Brunat, P., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Tomyoka
 Bruckhorst, E., (Bourjau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Brunet, pilot, Saigon
 Bruni, F., Italian vice-consul, Yokohama
 Brunier, J., (China & Japan Trading Co.) agent, 75, Yokohama
 Brunton, K. H., chief engineer, Public Works department, Yokohama
 Bruse, A., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Brush, S., Junr., (H. Church & Co.) 176, Yokohama
 Bryan, T., second engineer, steamer *Yangtze*, Coast
 Bryant, C. J., Maritime Customs tidewater, Canton
 Bryant, N. E., clerk, Dockyard, Foochow
 Bryant, Rev. Evan, missionary, Tientsin
 Brynar, J., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Bryner, J. A., (Bourjau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Bryson, Robert, Maritime Customs, assistant engineer, Foochow
 Bryson, Rev. Thos., missionary, Wuchang
 Bua, second interpreter, German Consulate, Bangkok
 Buchanan, Jas., (J. P. Bissett & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Buchannan, J. R., 69, Hiogo
 Buchheister, J. J., merchant, Shanghai
 Buckholdt, L. P., mariner, Bangkok
 Buckle, C. E., commander, H.B.M. gun vessel *Frolic*
 Buckler, W. T., M.B., medical practitioner, 67, Yokohama
 Buckley, John, surgeon, H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
 Buckley, H. P., (Shaw Brothers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Buckner, W. H. J., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-boat *Mosquito*
 Budd, U. A., (Byrd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Budde, C., (Dreyer & Co.) merchant, corner of Stanley & Pottinger streets (absent)
 Budge, Jas., light-keeper, Public works department, Yokohama
 Budler, H., Maritime Customs, assistant, Ningpo
 Budroodin, Soolamanjee, (Futtabhoy Ameejee) clerk, Cochrane street
 Buenaventura, A. San., (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Buffum, C. H., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Kiukiang
 Buil, E. C., telegraph official, Manila
 Bulan, counsellor, Court of Appeal, Saigon
 Bull, J. H., ensign, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
 Bull, N. F., (W. P. Moore) assistant, Queen's road
 Bullock, T. L., assistant, British Consulate, Takao
 Bunker, A. W., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Albay, Manila
 Bunker, C. G., Junr., (Dobie & Co.) merchant, Pagoda Island, Foochow
 Burchard, E., (Kirchner, Boger & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Burchard, M., (Simon, Evers & Co.) merchant, 25, Yokohama
 Burchardi, F., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Burdon, Rev. J. S., Bishop (elect) of Victoria
 Burgess, P., M.A., M.B., surgeon, Royal Naval Hospital
 Burgh, E. C. de, (Brown & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Burghignoli, Rev. G., Vice-prefect apostolic, Catholic missionary, Wellington street
 Burjorjee, Dadabhoy, merchant, Shanghai
 Burjorjee, D., (D. C. Tata) clerk, Shanghai
 Burjorjee, C., (D. C. Tata) clerk, Hollywood road
 Burke, J., M.D., surgeon to British and United States consulates, &c., Manila
 Burke, R., medical practitioner, Manila
 Burkill, A. R., (Wright, Burkill & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
 Burman, A., (Hogg Brothers) clerk, Shanghai
 Burmeister, E., (E. Schellbass & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

Burmeister, E., (Estate of Glover & Co., in liquidation) clerk, Nagasaki
 Burn, Lieut. D. B., 75th Regiment, aide-de-camp to General Whitefield
 Burnap, G. J., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
 Burnett, J. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
 Burnie, Ed., captain, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
 Burns, B. H., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Yokohama
 Burnas, J., inspector of police, Shaukiwan, Hongkong
 Burnside, Rev., missionary Nagasaki
 Burrell, T., (Martin & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Burrell, E. D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Foochow
 Burrows, A., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Burrows, E., (Frisby & Co.) assistant, Wellington street
 Burrows, T. D., Maritime Customs examiner, Canton
 Burrows, Silas E., Jr., (S. E. Burrows & Sons) merchant, St. John's Place (absent)
 Burrows, O. H., (S. E. Burrows & Sons) merchant, St. John's Place
 Burté, contractor, Saigon
 Burton, W. R., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Burton, W., (W. Carls) assistant, Manila
 Busch, H., (Busch, Schraub & Co.) shiphandler, 55, Yokokama
 Busch, H. (Boeddinghaus, Dittmer & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Buschmann, J., pilot, Amoy
 Buschmann, R., (E. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Graham street
 Buse, D., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Buse, J., (F. Peil) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Bush, C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow (absent)
 Bush, S., (Blush & Blass) clerk, 72, Yokohama
 Bush, Henry E., (Bush Brothers) merchant, Newchwang
 Bush, L. L., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Bush, E. D. (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Iloilo
 Bush, Isaac, (Bush & Blass) storekeeper, 72, Yokohama
 Bush, John, Harbour master, and superintendent of Dock, Bangkok
 Bush, F. D., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Bushell, S. W., M.D., surgeon to British Legation, Peking
 Butcher, Rev. C. H., British consular chaplain, Shanghai
 Butland, F., boatswin, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
 Butler, George A., (S. S. N. Co.) godown superintendent, Shanghai
 Butler, Miss, (Miss Garrett) milliner, Queen's road
 Butler, Rev. John, missionary, Ningpo
 Butzoff, H. E., M. E., Russian Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking
 Buur, A. H., marine officer, Bangkok
 Buxoo, M. J., shopkeeper, 22, Peel street
 Bye, J., British Consulate constable, Yedo
 Byrne, E., broker, Hiogo
 Byrne, E., (W. Watson & Co.) draper, Shanghai
 Byrne, J., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road

Cabeldu, P. S., tailor, Hiogo
 Cabouret, finisher, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Cabral, Lieut. F. da C., commander, gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
 Cabral, J. A. R., professor of Latin, &c., St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Cadell, G. E., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Cadherdina, P., (H. A. Fsmail & Co.) manager
 Cagigas, F. de las, lawyer, Manila
 Caill, maître maçon, Yokohama Arsenal
 Cairns, R. H., Marine surveyor, Club Chambers
 Caldbeck, E. J., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

Caldeira, C. J., Junr., (Caldeira & Co.) Macao
 Caldeira, F. A. M., Jr., attorney general, Macao
 Caldeira, C. J., Jr., professor of primary instruction, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Calder, J., lieutenant, gov. general's gunboat *Suitsing*, Canton
 Calder, J. F., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Nagasaki
 Calderon, L. G., racionero, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Calderon, R. G., vocal ordinario, Seccion de Comercio, Manila
 Caldwell, C. F., (Landstein & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Caldwell, D. R., interpreter, Aberdeen Street
 Caldwell, H. C., (Caldwell & Brereton) solicitor and notary public, Queen's road (absent)
 Caldwell, D. E., (Caldwell & Brereton) clerk, Queen's road
 Caldwell, John, surgeon, Royal marine infantry, Yokohama
 Calice, Baron H. de, Austrian Minister & con.-gen. for China, Siam, & Japan, Yedo
 Callagher, F., tide-surveyor and harbour master, Tientsin
 Callander, A. F., mate, U.S.S. *Idaho*
 Calliens, J., saddler, 52, Yokohama
 Callinaud, architect of public buildings, Saigon
 Callwell, W. H., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Calver, E. V., Maritime Customs tidowaiter, Amoy
 Calvo, L., member of the Government Council of Manila
 Calwell, R., (A. MacDonald & Co.) assistant, West point
 Camajee, D. N., (D. N. Camajee & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Cameron, Ewen, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) manager, Shanghai
 Cameron, O. S., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
 Cameron, S. W., sub-lieutenant, 80th Regiment
 Caminha, C. R., officer, *Principe Carlos*, Macao
 Camouilly, registrar, Court of appeal, Saigon
 Camp, H. O. de la, (P. Heinemann & Co.) merchant, 198, Yokohama
 Campana, gaoler, Saigon
 Campbell, A., (Smith & Co.) merchant, 19, Yedo
 Campbell, Rev. Wm., missionary, Taiwan
 Campbell, A., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Campbell, D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Campbell, T. M., lighthouse keeper, Chetoo
 Campbell, James, (National Bank of India) manager, Queen's road
 Campbell, S., clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Campbell, Wm., M.D., medical attendant, British consulate, Bangkok
 Campbell, Archd., merchant, Shanghai
 Campbell, J. D., chief secretary, Maritime Customs, Peking (absent)
 Campbell, P., (Queleh & Campbell) shipchandler, Swatow
 Campo, J., clerk, Auditor General's department, Manila
 Camporeale, Prince de, consul, Italian Legation, Yokohama
 Campos, L. P., (P. & O. Co.) clerk, Praya
 Campos, E. P., (P. & O. Co.) clerk, Praya
 Campos, B. P., (Noronha & Sons) foreman, Wellington street
 Campos, F. N. de, clerk, Messageries Maritimes, Shanghai
 Campos, J. de, (A. A. de Mello & Co.) clerk, Macao
 Camps, A., professor of French, Nautical School, Manila
 Camran, Chas., (Union Hotel) proprietor, Whampoa
 Canals, E., (Plana & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Cance, W., (Little & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Cañete, A., magistrate, Court of Appeal, Manila
 Cañizares, E. de, military medical corps, Manila
 Cann, J. J., manager, Hankow Wharf, Shanghai
 Cannon, W. S., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Salamis*
 Canny, J. M., (J. M. Canny & Co.) merchant, Chinkiang and Shanghai

- Canto, A. G. del, secretary to the Government Council, Manila (absent)
 Cape, J. T., dispenser in charge of stores, Royal Naval Hospital
 Cape, Thos., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Teazer*
 Capello, Lieut. H. C. B., second commander gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
 Capitaine, mécanicien, Yokohama Arsenal
 Capp, Rev. E. P., missionary, Tunchowfoo
 Cappelen, D. von, (F. Degenaer) clerk, d'Aguilar street
 Carasusan, T. R., media-racionero, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Carbajal, J., (Smith, Bell & Co) clerk, Cebu
 Carballo, E., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Carballo, J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Carballo, J., (G. von P. Petel & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Carbonneau, (Hamonic Freres) clerk, Saigon
 Carcer, A., vocal ordinario, Seccion de Agricultura, Manila
 Cardel, J., alderman, Manila
 Cardell, J., professor, University of Philippines, Manila
 Cardi, J., apothecary, Saigon
 Cardova, J. de, (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk Shanghai
 Cardozo, A. L., compositor, *Nagasaki Gazette* office, Nagasaki.
 Cardwell, J., missionary, Kiukiang
 Cargill, W. W., F.R.G.S., director of Japanese railways and telegraphs, Yokohama
 Cargill, W., (Pitman & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Carion, F., Hongkong *Times* office, foreman, 5, Duddell street
 Carl, A., (A. Markwald & Co.) assistant, rice mill, Bangkok
 Charles, W. R., assistant and private secretary, British Legation, Peking
 Carleton, I. O., (Smith, Archer & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Carlos, J. A., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Carlos, B., pilot, Newchwang
 Carlos, T. S., (Danver & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Carlotta, C., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Surigao, Philippines
 Carlowitz, R. von, (Carlowitz & Co.) merchant, (absent)
 Carls, W., carriage maker, Manila
 Carlson, W., light-keeper in charge of Woosung Inner Bar station, Shanghai
 Carmichael, A., (S. C. Farnham & Co) assistant, Shanghai
 Carmichael, A. T., (Chartered Bank) manager, Shanghai
 Carmichael, J. R., M.D., medical practitioner, Chefoo
 Carmody, R. E., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
 Carmona, S., magistrate, Court of Appeal, Manila
 Carnie, F., (J. M. Canny & Co.) merchant, Chinkiang
 Caroni, F., (Saunders's Studio) assistant, Shanghai
 Carpenter, A., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Carr, H. J. H., proprietor, British Tavern, Queen's road
 Carr, J. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
 Carr, R. A., police constable, Pagoda Island, Foochow
 Carr, R. P., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
 Carrall, J. W., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
 Carrera, J., professor of theology, University of Philippines, Manila
 Carrigan, A. C., (D. J. Macgowan, M.D.) assistant, Shanghai
 Currington, Rev. J., missionary, Ayuthia, Bangkok
 Carrion, J., (Pickford & Co.) clerk, Cebu
 Carroll, A., (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Carroll, A., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Carroll, J. D., commission agent, 16, Bund, Yokohama
 Carroll, C., British vice-consul, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow (absent)
 Carroll, R., captain, steamer *Poyang*, Macao
 Carroll, J., (Imperial Arsenal) Naval schoolmaster; Foochow

Carrothers, Rev. C., missionary, Yedo
 Carte, E. L., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Carter, P., acting marshal, U.S. consulate, Hankow
 Carter, P., proprietor, "Carter's Hotel," Bangkok
 Carter, W. H., (Carter & Co.) silk broker, Shanghai
 Carter, Wm., constable, English police, Yokohama
 Carvalho, A. M., attaché, Portuguese Legation, Yokohama
 Carvalho, J., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Carvalho, Lieut. A. C. M. de, aide-de-camp to the Governor, Macao
 Carvalho, J. H. de, Macao
 Carvalho, L. F., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Carvalho, A. de, constable, Procurador department, Macao
 Carvalho, P. M. de, clerk, procurador's department, Macao
 Carvalho, J. L. de, constable, procurador's department, Macao
 Carvalho, J. G. de, constable, procurador's department, Macao
 Carvalho, A. H. de, printer, &c., Shanghai
 Carvalho, Rev. A. L. de, rector, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Carvalho, J. A. de, first clerk and cashier, Colonial Treasury
 Carvalho, M. de, (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Carvalho, G. M., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Hiogo
 Carvalho, P. M. de, (Oriental Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Carvalho, M. A. de, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Carvonell, T., surgeon, Military department, Manila
 Cary, A. G., captain, steamer *Kinshan*, Canton River
 Casal, A. P., vocal ordinario, Seccion de Comercio, Manila
 Casanova, F. P., secretary of the Exchequer, Manila
 Case, A. M., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Casembrost, L. G. de, 10, Yokohama
 Cass, F., (Elles & Co) clerk, Amoy
 Cass, J. Gratton, (Elles & Co.) agent, Tamsui
 Cassel, Douglas, lieut.-commander, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
 Cassels, J. T., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Cassum, M., (E. Pubaney) clerk, 11, Gage street
 Cassumbhoy, E., merchant, 2, Lyndhurst terrace
 Castello, P. del, assistant Exchequer department, Manila
 Castilho, M. V. de, contador, Revenue department, Macao
 Castillo, S. P. de, assistant purser, receiving ship *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
 Castillo, S. del, (J. Dayot & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Castillo, J. del, lawyer, Manila
 Castle, W. C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Castro, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
 Castro, A. I. F. de, alderman, Manila
 Castro, C. C. de, Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
 Castro, Y. F. de, merchant, Manila
 Castro, Dr. H. de, colonial secretary, and editor *Boletim de Macao e Timor*, Macao
 Caswell, J. G., (W. G. Hale & Co.) merchant and acting British Consul, Saigon
 Caswell, S., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Catoire, A., shipwright and timber merchant, Saigon
 Cattenburch, H. W. C. van, (Netherlands Trading society) clerk, Hiogo
 Cauchefier, (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Cautelli, V., (Comptoir d'Escompte) accountant, Yokohama
 Cavendish, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Caverio, T. E. y, inspector, Revenue department, Manila
 Caw, Thomas, (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Cawasjee, F., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Cawasjee, F., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) assistant, Queen's road

Cayeaux, A., assistant, "Grand Hotel," Yokohama
 Cazelle, director of the Marine Arsenal, Saigon
 Ceely, C. H., paymaster, U.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Celis, M. de, (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Ilocos Sur, Manila
 Cembrano, J. (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Centeno, J., engineer for the Mines, Manila
 Center, A., (P. M. S. S. Co.) agent, Hiogo
 Centurioni, Casimer, (Boulangerie Française) 134, Yokohama
 Cercal, Viscount do, (De Mello & Co.) merchant, & Brazilian consul, &c., Macao
 Cercal, Baron do, (De Mello & Co.) merchant, & consul for Italy & Belgium, &c., Macao
 Cerle, forger, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Chagas, F. X. das, surveyor-general's office, clerk
 Chagas, M. J., (E. R. Handley) assistant, Praya West
 Chaigao, public notary, Saigon
 Chalker, A., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Chalmers, W. B., commission agent, Shanghai
 Chalmers, J. L., (Thomas & Mercer) clerk, Macao
 Chalmers, J. C., upholsterer, Shanghai
 Chalmers, J. L., Maritime Customs assistant, Tientsin
 Chalmers, Rev. J., M.A., London mission, Canton
 Chamaison, l'abbé J. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Yokohama
 Chamberlain, W., gunner, Revenue steamer *Fei-hoo*, Foochow
 Chambers, A. F., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Chambers, H. J. J., (John Forster & Co.) tea inspector, Amoy
 Champromain, H. Maignan, French postmaster, Shanghai
 Chandler, J. H., interpreter, Bangkok
 Chanvet, naval clerk, Saigon
 Chape, G., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Chapin, Rev. L. D., missionary, T'uung-cheu
 Chapman, F., (Chapman, King & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Chapman, T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
 Chapman, (Marks & Chapman) musical repository, 79, Yokohama
 Chapman, T. H., public tea inspector and commission merchant, Foochow
 Chapais, J., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Yokohama
 Chariot, director of public works, Saigon
 Charleson, G., light-keeper, Public Works department, Yokohama
 Charlesworth, G., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Charreyron, Mdme., Café de France, Saigon
 Charrier, A., proprietor, French Livery stables, Shanghai
 Chart, A., (J. Inglis & Co.) engineer, Spring Gardens
 Chartin T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Chastel, Ed., (G. Dubost & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Chater, C. P., bill and bullion broker, Bank Buildings
 Chater, J. T., share broker, Bank Buildings
 Chatron, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Chaumet, Rev. B. M., French missionary Hatsake, Siam
 Cherepanoff, T., (Okooloff & Tokmakoff) clerk, Hankow
 Cherest, V., (Guichard & Fils) merchant, Manila
 Cheshire, W., (Cheshire & Co.) accountant and average stater, 32, Yokohama
 Cheshire, F. D., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Chesney, F. H., second engineer, steamer *Kinshan*, Canton River
 Chester, F., sergeant, English police, Yokohama
 Cheverton, J. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Chevillard, Rev. S. L., French missionary, Bangkok
 Chevrier, l'Abbé, catholic missionary, Peking
 Cheyne, A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central

Child, F. A., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Child, Thos., gas engineer, inspectorate general, Peking
 Chinchon, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Takao, Formosa
 Chipman, H. S., (Chipman, Stone & Co.), 28, Yokohama
 Chit, F., photographer, Bangkok
 Chivers, J., Customs tidewaiter, Paknam, Bangkok
 Chomerau, Lamothe, Colonial secretary, Saigon
 Chomley, F., (Brown & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Chornich, T., (Haminoff, Ridionoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Christian, (Marine Hotel) assistant, 41, Yokohama
 Christians, J. H., pilot, Bangkok
 Christiansen, K. L., mariner, Bangkok
 Christiansen, F. C., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) Amoy
 Christy, W., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Christy, F. C., locomotive superintendent, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Chrystall, W., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Church, H., (H. Church & Co.), 176, Yokohama
 Church, Ed. J., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
 Church, R., (Blain & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Church, T., clerk, North China Insurance Company, Queen's road
 Churton, C. S., chemist, Shanghai
 Clark, C. A., ensign, U.S.S. *Saco*
 Clark, W. L., (Watson, Cleave & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Clark, F. S., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Clark, W. E., (Burgess & Co.) baker, 42, Yokohama
 Clark, C. B., clerk of works, engineer's office, Municipal council, Shanghai
 Clark, W., (P.M.S.S. Co.) assistant freight clerk, Shanghai
 Clark, W. L., agent, Wenham Lake Ice Co., 43, Yokohama
 Clarke, J., boatswain, H.B.M. gunboat *Opossum*
 Clarke, W., Senr., chief engineer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
 Clarke, W. Junr., chief engineer, steamer *Namoa*, Coast
 Clarke, W. J., (Fergusson & Co.) merchant, Chefoo
 Clarke, R. H., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Clarke, Alex., (Stentz, Harvey & Co.) clerk, 179, Yokohama
 Clarke, Robt., bread and biscuit baker, 125, Yokohama
 Clarke, B. A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Clarke, G., Maritime Customs examiner, Newchwang
 Clarke, Geo., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Claro, S., (L. Eugster & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Clasen, H. G., (Oscar Stammann) clerk, Tientsin
 Claus, J., (Knoop & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Clausen, F. E., (E. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Clautaud, M., storekeeper, 12, Yedo
 Claverat, Isidro, wine merchant and proprietor (La Esmeralda), Cebu
 Clayson, W. H., captain, Revenue steamer *Fei-hoo*, Foochow
 Cleave, S. W., (Watson, Cleave & Co.) chemist, Shanghai (absent)
 Cleeve, C. K., assistant controller, H. M. Control department
 Clemente, Dr. D. M., rector, College of San Jose, Manila
 Clifford, J., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Clifton, A. S. T., (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Clifton, C. F., constable, British Consular gaol, Shanghai
 Clodd, W. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Clotilde, D. A., teacher, Government school, Macao
 Clouth, C., M.D., medical practitioner, 33, Wyndham street
 Clow, Henry, constable, English police, Yokohama
 Clunis, J., civil architect, Bangkok

Clyatt, T., (Clyatt & Co.) storekeeper, Newchwang
 Coales, T., assistant foreman, Control department
 Coare, Fredk. W., (Coare, Lind & Co.) silk inspector, Canton
 Coate, T. A., (Shanghai Medical Hall) assistant, Shanghai
 Coates, Albert, (Ker & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Coates, O., vice-consul for Great Britain, Manila
 Cobb, C. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Cobden, C. H., (E. Fischer & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Coch, F., (Paul Ehlers & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Cochran, Alex., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
 Cochrane, Rev. Geo., missionary, 143, Bluff, Yokohama
 Cocking, S., Jr., (Cocking & Singleton), merchant, 171, Yokohama
 Coc-Pen, C., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Codry, E., architect and contractor, Saigon
 Coffin, J. M., assistant lightkeeper, North Saddle lighthouse, Shanghai
 Cohen, C. C., (C. C. Cohen & Co.) merchant, D'Aguilar street
 Cohn, B., Hiogo
 Coiffier, sub-lieutenant, 4th Regiment d'Infanterie de Marine, Yokohama
 Coit, F., (Coit & Co) merchant, Ningpo
 Coker, J. H., proprietor, "Nucleus," billiard saloon, Shanghai
 Colab, J. B., merchant, Macao
 Colahan, W. H., M.D., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
 Colberg, M. T., mariner, Bangkok
 Cole, Wm. F., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
 Cole, T., inspector of police, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Cole, C. C., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
 Coles, F. W., (Margesson & Co.) clerk, Macao
 Coles, Geo., civil service clerk, Royal Naval Hospital
 Coles, J., chief officer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
 Colhoun, E. R., fleet captain, U.S. flag-ship *Hartford*
 Collaço, L. F. A., (J. F. Scheffer) assistant, Praya
 Collaço, A., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
 Collaço, R. S., manager, *Hiogo and Osaka Herald*, Hiogo
 Collaço, J. J., assistant inspector of cargo boats and junks, Harbour Master's office
 Collaço, F. C., (J. S. Hook, Son & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Collaço, M. A., first clerk, Central Police Station
 Collaço, F. X., retired major, Macao
 Collago, T., (Novelty Iron Works) apprentice engineer, West point
 Colleau, Oscar, French consul, Yokohama
 Coller, Richard Lovett, (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Collin, J., commis., French consulate, Shanghai
 Collins, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
 Collins, V. D., D.D.S., dentist, 7, Arbuthnot road
 Collins, G. W., (G. W. Collins & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
 Collins, G. W., pilot, Taku
 Collins, James, first clerk, magistrate's office, and marriage registrar
 Collins, Rev. W. H., missionary, and chaplain, British Legation, Peking
 Collins, H., foreman, *Japan Mail* office, Yokohama
 Collins, J., auctioneer, Hiogo
 Collomb, F., manager, Steam Acrated Water works, Hiogo
 Collyn, J. E., (F. Douglas & Co.) assistant, 42, Yokohama
 Coloma, R. de Sta., professor of engraving, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Colomb, J., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Colomb, J., (J. Colomb & Co.) merchant, 10, Yokohama
 Colomb, P., (J. Colomb & Co.) clerk, 10, Yokohama
 Colombet, Rev. E. A., French missionary, Siam

- Colombo, L., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, 76, Yokohama
 Colomer, Rev. R., missionary, R. C. missions, Taiwan
 Colquhoun, W., (Pickford & Co.) clerk, Cebu
 Colthrup, G. J., (Maltby & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Colvig, F., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Colvocoresses, G. W., master, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
 Combe, J., boatswain, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
 Comi, Vincent, 10, Yokohama
 Conde, F. M., (J. J. de Marcaida) pawnbroker, Manila
 Conde, L. Moreno, secretary, Sociedad de Seguros Maritimos Mutuos, Manila
 Conder, J. C., (Pignatel & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
 Conil, A., (Messageries Maritimes) agent, 10b, Yokohama
 Connors, J. R., (P.M.S.S. Co.) supt. carpenter, Yokohama
 Connor, Jos., constable, English police, Yokohama
 Considine, D., (Brown, Jones & Co.) assistant, Hollywood road
 Consterdine, H., (Consterdine & Killeen) storekeeper, Chefoo
 Conti, V., member of the Government Council, Manila
 Conui, I., proprietor, Hope & Charity coal mines, Cebu
 Cook, R. H., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
 Cook, H. L., news agent, 52, Yokohama
 Cook, Miss D., milliner, 52, Yokohama
 Cook, F. H., godown keeper; S.S.N. Co.'s Kin-ming-sing godowns, Shanghai
 Cook, H., (P.M.S.S. Co.) steward, Yokohama
 Cook, L., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Cook, M. H., sail maker, Shanghai
 Cooke, J. E., General, Anglo-Chinese Force, controller of Police & Magistrate, Ningpo
 Coonels, I. T., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Dwarf*
 Cooper, D., solicitor, Shanghai
 Cooper, Wm., commission agent, Shanghai
 Cooper, J., (Cumine & Co) merchant, Shanghai
 Cooper, C., (J. White & Co.) engineer, Manila
 Cooper, J. E., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Cooper, H., gunner, (P. & O.S.N. Co.) Pootung, Shanghai
 Cooper, W. M., acting consul for Great Britain and Austria, Chefoo
 Cooper, T. W., deputy control paymaster and treasurer, Control department
 Coorler, Don. J. P., acting interpreter and translator, Spanish Legation, Peking
 Cooverjee, M., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
 Cooverjee, H., (Cawasjee, Pallanjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst terrace (absent)
 Cooverjee, R., (Cawasjee, Pallanjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst terrace
 Cope, A. Edward, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Cope, H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank), acting manager, Yokohama
 Corbach, W. van, Independence Pilot Co., Shanghai
 Corbett, J. W., (Mrs. Gunberg) assistant, Hiogo
 Corbett, Rev. H., missionary, Chefoo
 Cordeiro, M., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow
 Cordeiro, L. J., porter, public cemetery, Macao
 Cordeiro, P. A., *North China Herald*, compositor, Shanghai
 Cordeiro, A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Cordeiro, L. M. G., (Typhographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
 Cordeiro, L. M., (J. H. Smith & Co.) clerk, Macao
 Corder, G. A., second engineer, Gov. General's gunboat *Chento*, Canton
 Cordes, C. D. H., (Bourjau & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Cordes, J. F., (W. Pustau & Co.) merchant, & German consul, Praya
 Cordes, Aug. C., (A. Cordes & Co.) merchant, Tientsin (absent)
 Cordes, Ad. S., (A. Cordes & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
 Cordier, H., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

Cordova, T. A., constable, Macao
 Corion, Capitaine, 4th Regiment d'Infanterie de Marine, Yokohama
 Cornabé, W. A., mert. & vice-consul for United States, Sweden & Norway, &c., Chefoo
 Corne, C., shoeing smith, Shanghai
 Cornell, Rev. I. H., missionary, 57, Bluff, Yokohama
 Corner, A., captain, steamer *Yangtze*, Coast
 Corner, G. R., acting agent for Reuter's Telegram Co., &c., Shanghai
 Cornes, F. (Cornes & Co.) merchant, 35, Yokohama (absent)
 Cornforth, J., chief engineer, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
 Cornu, Albert, (Renard & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Cornwall, T., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Coromina, B., professor, University of Philippines, Manila
 Corcminas, Fr. B., president, College of San Juan de Lebran, Manila
 Correa, L., continuo, Revenue department, Macao
 Corrie, A. Le B., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
 Cortey, L., magistrate, Court of Appeal, Manila
 Coryell, J. R., consular clerk, U.S. Consulate, Shanghai
 Coryell, Myres, marine superintendent, S.S.N. Company, Shanghai
 Costa, F. G. da, (De Souza & Co.) compositor, Hollywood road
 Costa, J. da, *North China Herald*, compositor, Shanghai
 Costa, J. V. da, prefect St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Costa, J. M. F. da, merchant, and inspector of Customs, Bangkok
 Costa, N. T. da, (da Costa & Co.) public accountant, Shanghai
 Costa, A. P. da, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya Central
 Costa, D. A. da, sorter, Post Office
 Costa, J. da, (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Costa, P. A. da, (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Costa, J. P. da, (Hongkong Soda Water Manufacturing Co.) Graham street
 Costa, J. P. da, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, East point
 Costa, L. da, (Typhographia Mercantil) foreman, Macao
 Costa, G. G. da, (De Souza & Co.) compositor, Hollywood road
 Costa, J. M. da, clerk and notary public, Macao
 Coste, Rev. J., F.R.C., missionary, Staunton street
 Cotarelo, L., secretary, Board of general statistics, Manila
 Cottrall, L. W., marshal, U S. consulate, Hiogo
 Cottam, J. P., (Mrs. Searle) assistant, 82, Yokohama
 Cotter, A. T., bailiff, Judicial department, Macao
 Cottle, Thos., store-issuer, H.B.M. Naval Yard, Shanghai
 Cotton, N., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun vessel *Curlew*
 Cotwall, H. R., (D. C. Tata) clerk, Hollywood road
 Coughtrie J. B., (China Fire Insurance Company) secretary, 48, Queen's road
 Court, A., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. gun vessel *Frolic*
 Courtau, A., Maritime Customs assistant, Chinkiang
 Courtenay, F., Maritime Customs, tidewater, Shanghai
 Cousin, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Osaka
 Cousins, E., (Fergusson & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
 Coutinho, M. d'A., captain, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Couto, E. J. de, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Coutris, A., (Coutris, & Co.) baker, Chefoo
 Coutts, G. W., (Coutts & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Coutts, J. C., (Coutts & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Covil, T., (Boyd & Co.) tea inspector, Amoy
 Cowasjee, H., (D. Nowrojee) clerk, Queen's road
 Cowasjee, S. (Hongkong Hotel) clerk, Queen's road
 Cowie, G. J. W., solicitor, and secretary, Shanghai Dock Co., Shanghai
 Cowie, Rev. H., missionary, Amoy (absent)

Cowley, W. H., superintendent purser, P. & O.S.N. Co., Praya
 Cox, Rev. J., missionary, Wuchang
 Cox, J. H. (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Cox, John S., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
 Cox, P., gunner, H.B.M. despatch vessel, *Salamis*
 Cox, W., constable, British Consular gaol, Shanghai
 Coxon, A., bill and bullion broker, Robinson road
 Cozon, J., (Mestern & Hülse) silk inspector, Canton
 Crace, E. L. H., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Crack, John, sergeant, British Legation Escort, Peking
 Cradock, J., inspector of police, Eastern station
 Craig, Robt., (Boyd & Co.) merchant, and vice-consul for Sweden, Amoy
 Craig, W. G., third officer, steamer *Namoa*, Coast
 Cramer, F., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Crane, H. A., Commercial Sale Rooms, auctioneer, &c., 55a, Yokohama
 Crane, W. A., piano-forte tuner, 119, Yokohama
 Cranston, D., Pootung Foundry, assistant, Shanghai
 Crasemann, E., (Crasemann & Hagen) merchant, Chefoo
 Craufurd, Bt. Major F. B. N., captain, 80th Regiment
 Crawford, J. D., acting third assistant, British consulate, Tientsin
 Crawford, Jas., surgeon, H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
 Crawford, W., (Carter & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Crawford, D. R., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road (absent)
 Crawford, H., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Crawford, Rev. T. P., missionary, Tung Chow Foo
 Crawford, J., chief engineer, Gov.-general's gunboat *Peng-chao hai*, Canton
 Creagh, C. V., deputy superintendent of police, Central station
 Creagh, Bt. Major C. A. F., captain, 80th Regiment
 Crecini, D., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Cremazy, (Vve. A. Mouras) assistant, Saigon
 Cresswell, P. E., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
 Cresswell, W. R., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
 Crety, Ch. de. (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Shanghai
 Crighton, R. T., master, Langshan light-vessel, Shanghai
 Crinlzi, G., (G. Bolmida) clerk, 154, Yokohama
 Cripps, G., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Crittenden, F., "Brooklyn Hotel," 40, Yokohama
 Croad, A., assistant Harbour Master, Shanghai
 Croal, J. P., Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Pootung Wharf, Shanghai
 Croal, R. W., commander, receiving ship *Ariel*, Shanghai
 Crocker, Alfred, deputy surgeon general, & principal military medical officer
 Croft, J., constable, British Legation escort, Peking
 Crofts, —, proprietor, Horse Bazaar, Shanghai
 Croker, J. W., (Novelty Iron Works) engineer, West point
 Croley, J., (Borneo Co.'s rice mill) assistant, Bangkok
 Crombie, D. A. J., (Oriental Bank) acting agent, Hiogo
 Crombie, Rev. George, missionary, Ningpo
 Cromie, Chas., public silk inspector, Shanghai
 Cromwell, J. H., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Praya West
 Crooke, F. C. A., nav. midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Croome, L. J., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
 Cross, T., fitter, Imperial railway service, Yokohama
 Cross, R. H., gunner, U.S. flag-ship *Hartford*
 Crossette, Rev. J. F., missionary, Tungchowfoo
 Crotty, —, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Crouch, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang

Crowninshield, A. S., lieutenant commander, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
 Cruchley, F., editor *Hiogo and Osaka Herald*, Hiogo
 Cruickshank, B., M.B., surgeon, 80th Regiment
 Cruickshank, W., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Cruickshank, W. J., (Smith, Archer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Cruise, W., clerk, Controller's office
 Crutch, S. J., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Cruz, F. A. da, (A. A. de Mello & Co.) clerk, Macao
 Cruz, S. da, (A. A. de Mello & Co.) clerk, Macao
 Cruz, T. da, (Lisbon Dispensary) assistant, Macao
 Cruz, A. A. da, (G. Falconer & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Cruz, A. J. da, (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Cruz, J. de, assistant usher and process server, police court
 Cruz, D. J. da, (China Dispensary) assistant, Praya
 Cruz, O. A. da, (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Cruz, E. da, (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Cruz, Joao da, informer, income tax office, Macao
 Cruz, Rev. J. de la, padre sacristan, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Cuartero, Rt. Rev. Dr. Fr. M., Bishop of Jaro, Philippines
 Cucullu, Jose de, (Cucullu & Co.) merchant, and alderman, Manila
 Cuddy, W., sailmaker, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
 Cueto, J., professor, University of Philippines, Manila
 Culbertson, Rev. J. N., missionary, Bangkok
 Cullen, J. P., (Brand Brothers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Culty, P., (Pharmacie Française) chemist, 70, Yokohama
 Culty, P., hairdresser, 51, Yokohama
 Cumine, Chas., (Cumine & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Cumine, A. G. T., (Cumine & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Cumming, John, reporter, *Daily Press* office
 Cummins, F., (Carter & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Cunah, J. de, (J. Enzière & Co.) hairdresser, Hiogo
 Cundall, Chas. H., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Cebu
 Cunha, J. da, writer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Cunha, A. A. A. e, Junr., conductor of public works, Macao
 Cunha, F. de, 35, Hiogo
 Cunniffy, P., gunner, Gov.-General's gunboat *Chento*, Canton
 Cunningham, H. M., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Cunningham, J. R., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Cunningham, J. W., Independence Pilot Co., Shanghai
 Cunningham, E., (Russell & Co.) merchant, (absent)
 Cunningham, T. B., (Russell & Co.) agent, & vice-con. for Sweden & Norway, Canton
 Curiel, J. L., telegraph office, Manila
 Cursetjee, Framjee, (N. D. Ollia) merchant, Amoy
 Cursetjee, Sorahjee, (Cowasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Curteis, R. H., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Curtin, J., (Harbour Master's department) assistant inspector of cargo boats and junks
 Curtis, W., proprietor and publisher, *Hongkong Times*, 5, Duddell street
 Curtis, H. J., reporter, *Hongkong Times* office, 5, Duddell street
 Curtis, A. W., Junr., proprietor, International Hotel, 18, Yokohama
 Cuthbertson, R. B., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) piano tuner, Shanghai
 Cuthill, W., chief engineer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Anlan*, Canton
 Cutts, Jos., (Wheelock & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Cuyugan, V., notary, Archbishopric, Manila
 Cynati, D., officer, gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
 Czarnewsky, C., (Great Northern Telegraph Company) clerk, Nagasaki

Daac, J. M., second class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Daillaux, assistant commissary, Naval department, Saigon
 Dalgarno, A., issuer of stores, Control department
 Dalgas, C., third officer, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
 Dalgliesh, W. H., (Carter & Co.) silk broker, Shanghai
 Dallas, Barnes, bill-broker, Shanghai
 Dalliston, J. J. R., M.D., physician, General Hospital, Yokohama
 Dalrymple, L. O., (Independence Pilot Co.), Shanghai
 Dalrymple, H. L., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Daly, A. M., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, and Russian vice-consul, Foochow
 Daly, S., broker, Shanghai
 Damabhoy, E. M., (Merallybhoy Damabhoy) manager, 5, Gage street
 Damabhoy, Merallybhoy, merchant, 5, Gage street
 Dames, M., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Yokohama
 Danby, W., clerk of works, Surveyor-General's office
 Danenberg, C., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Danenberg, V., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Danenberg, H., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Danenberg, J., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Daniel, H. W., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Daniel, Rev. S. J. M., French missionary, Bangkok
 Daniel, Sergt. R., military foreman of works
 Daniell, W. H. M., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Dwarf*
 Daniels, G. R., lighthouse-keeper, Chapel Island, Amoy
 Danielsen, J. W., (H. A. Petersen & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Dantra, H. B., general practitioner, Robinson road
 Dantra, R. B., broker, 24, Peel street
 Darby, W. H. F., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen street
 Dare, G. M., (McDonald & Dare) broker, 5, Yokohama
 Dare, J. Julius, secretary to Chamber of Commerce, Yokohama
 Dare, A. H., (Strachan & Thomas) clerk, Yokohama
 D'Arfeuille, M., inspector of Native Affairs, Saigon
 Darling, W. R., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Darling, D. A., (Brown & Co.) tea inspector, Tamsui
 Darmstrom, O. P., proprietor "Glenvue House," Chefoo
 D'Audigier, third office, Direction of the interior, Saigon
 Daumas, naval clerk, Saigon
 Dauré, Léo, (Comptoir d'Escompte) accountant, Queen's road
 Dauriac, naval clerk, Saigon (absent)
 Dauver, H. R., (Dauver & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Davecurn, Sadmuljee, (Balmooan Davecurn) manager
 Davenport, A., vice-consul for Great Britain, Canton (absent)
 Davenport, R. G., master U.S.S. *Saco*
 Davejee, A., (E. Pubaney) manager, Gage street
 Davey, W. R., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 David, S. J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 David, A., catholic missionary, Peking
 David, C., (Lacroix, Cousins & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 David, charpentier, Yokohama Arsenal
 David, G., carpenter, H.B.M. receiving ship *Princess Charlotte*
 Davidson, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Davidson, J., (Davidson & Co.) 30a, Yokohama
 Davidson, Patrick, (Davidson & Co.) clerk, Ningpo
 Davidson, Chas., M.D., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Davidson, G. R., Maritime Customs tidewater, Amoy
 Davidson, T., gunner, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*

Davidson, W. R., (Davidson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
 Davidson, Robert, M., (Davidson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
 Davidson, Wm. (Davidson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
 Davidson, F. G., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Davies, B., merchant and importer, 2, Peddar's wharf
 Davies, John, apothecary to the Forces
 Davies, T., constable, British Legation escort, Yedo
 Davies, O. A., chief engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Davies, T., (Haliday & Co.) assistant, Newchwang
 Davieson, J., assistant, (Grand Hotel), 20, Yokohama
 Davila, A., magistrate, Court of Appeal, Manila
 Davis, Rev. J. D., missionary, Hiogo
 Davis, E., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Davis, T., contractor, 16, Yokohama
 Davis, Mrs. E., milliner, 16, Yokohama
 Davis, Rev. G. R., missionary, Tientsin
 Davis, H. W., (T. Howard & Co.) merchant, West point
 Davis, J. K., (North China Insurance Co.) acting secretary, Shanghai
 Davis, D., importer, 51, Yokohama
 Davis, Ed. H. M., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
 Davis, Louis, importer and commission merchant, 87, Yokohama
 Davison, James, (Davison & Co.) silk inspector, 28a, Yokohama
 Davison, Rev. J., missionary, Nagasaki
 Dawbarn, A. H., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Dawson, J., Maritime Customs tide surveyor, Whampoa
 Dawson, F., Maritime Customs tide surveyor, Whampoa
 Day, Jas. E., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Dayman, W., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Hiogo
 Dayot, J., (J. Dayot & Co.) proprietor, Libreria Religiosa, Manila
 Deacon, E. (Deacon & Co.) merchant, Canton
 Deacon, H., (Purdon & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Deacon, Sidney, (Deacon & Co.) public tea inspector, Canton
 Deacon, Richard, bill and bullion broker, College Gardens
 Dean, Rev. Wm., D.D., missionary, Bangkok
 Deane, W. M., captain superintendent of Police
 De Ath, A., auctioneer, Hiogo
 De Ath, W. H., Belle Vue Buildings, 4, Hiogo
 De Bay, E., (De Bay, Gotte & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
 Deblouis, J. E., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Decauchis, (Imperial Arsenal) founder, Foochow
 Dees, T., chief officer, steam tug *Woosung*, Pagoda Foochow
 Deetjen, Ed., (Deetjen & Co.) merchant, Praya (absent)
 Defries, J., commission agent, 27, Wyndham street
 Degaria, R. N., merchant, Peel street
 Degenaer, F., merchant, 3, d'Aguilar street
 Degron, H., director, French Post-office, Yokohama
 Deidenbach, J., (Langfeldt & Mayers) clerk, Yokohama
 Deighton-Braysher, C., second assistant Harbour Master, Shanghai
 De Lano, M. M., U.S. Consul, Foochow
 Delaplace, L. G., Vicaire Apostolique, Catholic mission, Peking
 Delboy, Ulises, consul-general for Peru, Macao
 Delden, M. E. van, (Van Delden & Co.) merchant, and consul for Denmark, Nagasaki
 Delemasure, Abbe J. B., catholic missionary, Peking
 Delestre, E., Maritime Customs tidewater, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Delisle, clerk, Court of First Instance, Saigon
 Dell' Oro, I., (Dell' Oro & Co.) merchant, 156, Yokohama

Dell' Oro, Joseph, (Dell' Oro & Co.) merchant, 156, Yokohama (absent)
 Demars, chief of telegraphic service, Saigon
 Demetrius, G., purser, steamer *China*, Coast
 Demetris, T., Maritime Customs tide-waiter, Ningpo
 Demianoff, A., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Demsky, O., mariner, Bangkok
 Dencke, C., junr., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
 Deniaud, chaudronnier, Government service, Yokohama
 Denié, F., (Novelty Iron Works) apprentice engineer, West point
 Denis, G., (Denis Frères) merchant, Saigon
 Denis, E., (Denis Frères) merchant, Saigon (absent)
 Denis, A., (Denis Frères) clerk, Saigon
 Denison, H. W., U.S. Deputy Consul, Yokohama
 Denny, B. St. L., lieutenant, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
 Denny, J., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Denny, J. S. H., assistant engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Dennys, N. B., secretary and librarian, City Hall; and prop. and editor *China Mail*
 Dent, John, (Dent & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Dent, A., (Dent & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Dent, H. F., (Birley & Co.) silk inspector, Canton
 Dermer, T. M., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 De Russett, W., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
 Dervis, J., (G. W. Lake & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Desconnet, Capitaine, 4th Regiment d'Infanterie de Marine, Yokohama
 Desgrois, attorney-general, Saigon
 Deslandes, E. J., commander, receiving-ship *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
 Deslandes, F., ship-broker, Chinkiang
 Desmazes, assistant commissary, naval department, Saigon
 D'Espinassous, naval clerk, Saigon (absent)
 Dessaut, —, finisher, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Dethleffsen, G., mariner, Bangkok
 Dethleffsen, P. J. S., mariner, Bangkok
 Detmering, H., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Detmering, W., (W. G. Hale & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Detring, Gustav, Maritime Customs commissioner, Chinkiang (absent)
 Devenny, B. M., (John Forster & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Devens, R., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Deveria, A. M., first interpreter, French Legation, Peking
 Deveze, A., (V. Aymonin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Devine, J. G., first mate, *Tungsha* light-vessel, Shanghai
 Devjee, R., (R. Ruttonjee & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Devlin, H., constable, U.S. consulate, Swatow
 Dewar, A., (Robertson & Co.) clerk, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Dewing, J. A., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Dexter, Rev. G. M., missionary, Osaka
 Dhurumsev Poonjabhoy, merchant, Shanghai
 Diack, J., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Diaz y Puertas, F., (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) printer, Manila
 Diaz, A., vice-rector, College of San José, Manila
 Dick, J., light-keeper, Public works department, Yokohama
 Dick, J., (Pootung Foundry) assistant, Shanghai
 Dicken, F. R., flag lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Shadwell
 Dickie, H., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East point
 Dickins, F. W., lieutenant commander, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Dickinson, F. V., barrister-at-law, 57b, Yokohama
 Dickinson, D., assistant surgeon, U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama

Dickman, Geo. (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Dickson, M., M.D., missionary, Taiwan
 Diercks, F., Maritime Customs examiner, Tientsin
 Dières-Montplaisir, naval clerk, Saigon (absent)
 Dierx, E., merchant, Saigon
 Dierx, L., (E. Dierx) merchant, Saigon
 Dietrich, O., (Telge, Nolting & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 D'Iffanger, F., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Digby, H. A., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Dillon, Aug., Maritime Customs clerk, Tientsin
 Dillon, C., French consul, Tientsin
 Dillon, E., constable, British Legation escort, Yedo
 Dillon, B. E., assayer, Government mint, Kawasaki
 Dillon, J. G. B., (Little & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Dillon, H. B., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Dillon, O., mate, Customs lightship *Newchwang*, Newchwang
 Dillon, W., police inspector, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Dilthey, Rev. W., Rhenish Missionary society, Fumun
 Dinez, S. J., (A. Provand & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Diniz, A., (Typhographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
 Diniz, A. J., (H.K. & S. Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Dinnen, H. J., second engineer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
 Dinnis, H. A., Hongkong *Times* office, foreman, 5, Duddell street
 Dinsdale, G. K., (Macpherson & Marshall) clerk, Yokohama
 Dins, T. de, media-racionero, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Dircks, H. A., (Dircks & Kruger) mert., con. for D'mark, & vice-con. for Sweden &c., S'tow
 Dittmer, F., (Boeddinghaus, Dittmer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Dittmer, F. C., (Sander & Co.) clerk, Queen's road west
 Dix, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
 Dixon, J. A., carpenter, U.S. flag-ship *Hartford*
 Dixwell, G. B., (A. Heard & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Dobbyn, W. A., Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
 Dockrell, H. J., nav. midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Dodd, John, (Dodd & Co.) merchant, Amoy, & vice-consul for Netherlands, Tamsui, &c.
 Dodd, Rev. S., missionary, Hangchow
 Dodds, Jas., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Yokohama
 Dods, Geo., M.D., physician and surgeon, College Gardens, Upper Albert road
 Dodwell, G. B., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Dodwell, G. F., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Doel, P., police inspector, Railway service, Yokohama
 Doherty, F., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Doherty, Sergt. Thos., clerk, Military Secretary's office
 Dohmen, M., British consul, Yedo
 Dolan, W., shiphandler, (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) Queen's road & Praya
 Domingo, F. (Blanco, Domingo & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Domingo, N., lawyer, Manila
 Domoney, Geo., (Domoney & Co.) compradore, Hiogo
 Domony, G., butcher, Yokohama
 Donald T., (Hongkong Gas Co.) superintendent of gas fittings, West point
 Donaldson, C. M., (Donaldson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Donaldson, C. P. M., clerk, H.B.M. office of works for Civil service, Shanghai
 Donegan, H., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
 Donner, C. M., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Dorabjee, D., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Dorabjee, P., (D. Hosungjee & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Dorel, C., (Société Anonyme Franco-Japonaise) clerk, Yokohama

Dormer, C. F., assistant wharf clerk, S.S.N. Co.'s godowns, Shanghai
 D'Ormev, colonial physician, Saigon
 Dorrinck, J. J., (Schellhass & Co) clerk, Graham street
 Doudney, A., third officer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
 Douglas, F., ship compradore, 42, Yokohama
 Douglas, F., superintendent of Victoria Goal
 Douglas, Rev. Carstairs, L.L.D., missionary, Amoy
 Douillard, sub-commissary, naval department, Saigon
 Dourille, P., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Dousdebies, A., interpreter, French Legation, Yokohama
 Dover, Miss, (Hall & Holtz) milliner, Shanghai
 Dow, James, bill broker, Shanghai
 Downes, J., midshipman, U.S. flag-ship *Hartford*
 Downey, Miss, (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Downs, V. B., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Dowson, P. S., (Whitfield & Dowson) civil engineer, 69a, Yokohama
 Doyen, Rev. J. T., missionary, Yokohama
 Drake, C., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Dredge, G. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Dreusche, H. von, (A. Cornes & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Dreyer, F., (Dreyer & Co.) merchant, corner of Stanley & Pottinger streets
 Dreyer, H., D.R.N., gen. agent, Gt. Northern Telegraph Co., China & Japan, Shanghai
 Driscoll, T. N., tailor, Queen's road
 Driscoll, W. F., tailor, Kobe
 Drishaus, O., (Pasedag & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Driver, A. J., Government telegraph service, clerk, Yokohama
 Drouard de Lezey, Rev. L., Roman Catholic missionary, Yedo
 Drought, J. A. H., (Westail, Galton & Co.) tea-inspector, Foochow
 Drown, T. P., (E. Vincent & Co.) commission agent, Swatow
 Drummond, W. V., barrister-at-law, Bank Buildings, Queen's road
 Drummond, J., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Drury, F. B., lieutenant of Royal marine Infantry, Yokohama
 Drury, C. C., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Drysdale, Thomas M., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Hankow
 Dubarry, P. R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Duberley, J. G., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Dubief, L., (A. Real & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Dubois, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Chinkiang
 Dubois, mécanicien, Yokohama Arsenal
 Dubois, clerk, Harbour Master's office, Saigon
 Dubois, L., (Hotel de l'Univers) cook, Wyndham street
 Dubost, G., (Dubost & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Dubost, J., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Duffield, J. B., Harbour Master's office, clerk, Shanghai
 Dudgeon, John, M.D., missionary and professor of anatomy and physiology, Peking
 Dudley, D. E., M.D., surgeon oculist, Manila
 Duff, A., (P. & O. Co.) issuer of stores, West point
 Duff, Thos. W., merchant, Chinkiang
 Duffus, Rev. Wm., missionary, Swatow
 Dugat-Estublier, Dr., physician to French legation, Peking
 Duggan, C., inspector of police, Stanley
 Du Jardin, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Dulcken, A. C., editor, *Daily Press*
 Dumaresq, P. K., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Dumas, naval clerk, Saigon
 Dumelin, A., (Ziegler & Co.) clerk, 47, Yokohama

- Du Mesnil d'Engente, assistant commissary, Naval department, Saigon
 Dumford, J., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
 Dunbar, W., chief engineer, steamer *Hindustan*, Coast
 Dunbar, D., third engineer, steamer *Hindustan*, Coast
 Duncan, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Whampoa
 Duncan, C., (Morrice, Behncke & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Duncan, R., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) secretary, d'Aguilar street
 Duncan, B. W., "Oriental Hotel," proprietor, Wellington street
 Dunk, T., Government telegraph service, inspector, Yokohama
 Dunlop, Jas., M.D., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Avon*
 Dunlop, C. G., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, 7, Yokohama
 Dunn, C. A. L., broker, Shanghai
 Dunn, W. E. H., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Dunn, Thomas, (Hedge & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Dunn, Miss S., (Rose & Co.) assistant, Wellington Street
 Dunne, H., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Dunnill, J., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Dunphy, W., (Novelty Iron Works) manager, West point
 Duplaquet, G., (A. Real & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Dupont, G., Government employé, Bangkok
 Dupré, H. E. Jules Marie, Governor of French Cochinchina, Saigon
 Dupuis, J., merchant, Hankow
 Dupuy, de Lorne, chargé du Spanish Consulat, Yokohama
 Dussutour, A., auctioneer, Saigon
 Dútras, Rev. José, Roman Catholic missionary, Amoy
 Dūūs, J. H., merchant, and consul for Denmark, Hakodadi
 Duval, A. T., (Tate & Hawes) clerk, Shanghai
 Duzac, pilot, Saigon
 Dyas, J. E., surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Dyce, C. M., (Westall, Brand & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Dyer, H., (Hall & Holtz) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Dyer, Atkin, pilot, Bangkok

 Eagen, R., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Eales, R., gunner, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Eames, I. B., counsellor at law, Shanghai
 Eagling, E., employe, U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama
 Earnshaw, D. E., (Wilks & Earnshaw) engineer, Manila
 Easdale, C., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Eastlack, R. F., (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Easton, Sam., (S. Easton & Co.) engineer and boilermaker, East point foundry
 Eaton, F. C., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Leyte, Philippines
 Eaton, Geo., teacher, Public works department, Yedo
 Eaton, J., Government school, Osaka
 Eau, constable, French Consulate, Bangkok
 Ebell, H., vice-consul for Germany, and acting consul for the Netherlands, Macao
 Ebrahim, A., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Ebrahim, A. H., (A. Jafferbhoy & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
 Ebrahim, A. T., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) merchant
 Eça, D. A. de', (Hongkong Soda Water manufactory) Graham street
 Ecclestone, Geo., pilot, Bangkok
 Eckard, Rev. L. W., missionary, Chefoo
 Eckfeldt, T. W., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Eckford, A. M., (Wilson, Cornabé & Co.) merchant, Chefoo
 Eckhold, M., mate, Langshan light-vessel, Shanghai
 Edbrook, C., (Edbrook & Co.) merchant, Shanghai

- Ede, J. M., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Ede, N. J., secretary, Union Insurance Society, Peddar's Wharf
 Edes, B. L., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Yantic*
 Edgar, H., Maritime Customs assistant, Takao
 Edkins, Rev. J., B.A., missionary, Peking (absent)
 Eduljee, Pestonjee, 5, Gage street
 Edwardes, W. R. H., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Edwards, E. J., chief officer, steamer *Hindustan*, Coast
 Edwards, H., quartermaster, Gov.-General's gunboat, *Shen-chee*, Canton
 Edwards, J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shanghai
 Edwards, D. J., assistant, British Consulate, Bangkok
 Edwards, O. E., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, & consul for Denmark, Manila (absent)
 Edwards, St. J. H., clerk, United States consulate, Amoy
 Edwards, E., (Wilks & Earnshaw) moulder, Manila
 Edwards, W., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Edwards, J., storekeeper, 89, Yokohama
 Edwards, W. C., (W. B. Spratt & Co.) assistant, Praya East
 Edyvean, W. H., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Egan, O. G., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
 Egart, H., lightkeeper, Public works department, Yokohama
 Eggert, J., Maritime Customs, tidewater, Chinkiang
 Eglin, J., chief engineer, steamer *Yangtze*, Coast
 Eguaras, R., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Ehlers, Paul, (Paul Ehlers & Co.) merchant, Praya (absent)
 Eimbecke, Ad., Peruvian consul
 Eitel, Rev. E. J., M.A., missionary, London Mission House
 Ela, F. P., second lieutenant of marines, U.S. flag-ship *Hartford*
 Elder, S. J., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Yokohama
 Eldridge, C. J., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow (absent)
 Eldridge, H., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Canton
 Elfen, H., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Eliana, J. G., merchant, Manila
 Elias, J. B., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Elias, E. J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Elias, Ellis, (G. Barnet & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Elias, E. E. J., (J. A. Solomon) clerk, Cochrane street
 Elie, sworn clerk, Tribunal of Commerce, Saigon
 Elio, S., magistrate, Court of Appeal, Manila
 Elio, J., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Camiguin, Philippines
 Elizalde, J. M., (Inchausti & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Elles, Jamieson, (Elles & Co.) merchant, Amoy (absent)
 Elles, J. C., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy.
 Elliot, G. I., Maritime Customs tidewater, Shanghai
 Elliott, J. R., (Alt & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Elliott, W. S. George, M.D., dentist, 75, Yokohama
 Elliott, G., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Elliott, W. P., midshipman, U.S.S. *Lachawanna*
 Ellis, G., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Ellis, L. J., R.N., acting superintending carpenter, H.M. Naval Yard
 Ellis, A., (Lockyer & Ellis) milliner, 60, Yokohama
 Ellis, E. W., (S.S.N. Co.'s Kin-foong-tung wharf) clerk, Shanghai
 Ellis, A., gunner, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
 Elmer, W., deputy marshal, U.S. Consulate, Yokohama
 Elmore, Dr. J. F., secretary of Peruvian Legation, Yokohama
 Elshont, J. M., Maritime Customs tidewater, Ningpo
 Elwin, Rev. A., missionary, Hangchow

Emanuel, J. M., (W. B. Spratt & Co.) shipwright, Praya East
 Emanuel, B. E., Hongkong *Times* office, book-keeper, 5, Duddell street
 Emilio de Ojeda, secretary, Spanish Legation, Yokohama
 Emory, G. B., (P.M.S.S. Co.) chief clerk, Praya West
 Emparanza, J. J. d', consul for Spain, Shanghai
 Encarnação, L., officer, P. & O. receiving ship *Fort William*
 Encarnacio, A. d', (I. B. Eames) clerk, Shanghai
 Endicott, Chas. E. (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Endicott, J. B., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Albay, Philippines
 Endicott, H. B., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Endicott, S., (Smith, Archer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Engelhardt, (Davison & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Engholm, V., (China Dispensary) chemist, Praya
 England, J., chief assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Engler, F., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) merchant, Saigon (absent)
 Engler, (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Eng Watt, S., (Eng Watt Brothers & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Enrique, secretary, Spanish Legation, Yokohama
 Enslie, J. J., assistant, British Consulate, Hiogo
 Eravegniac, G. L., constable, French police, Yokohama
 Erdmann, C., (Landstein & Co.,) clerk, Queen's road
 Ernst, J. E., (Russell & Sturgis) merchant, Manila
 Escalante, J. M., (A. Roa & Son) clerk, Cebu
 Escalante, M. F., (A. Roa & Son) clerk, Cebu
 Escalera, J., counsel, Court of Appeal, Manila
 Escribano, E., professor, College of San Juan de Lebran, Manila
 Esdale, Jas., 31, Yokohama
 Esdale, J. T., 87, Yokohama
 Esdale, J. T., (Wilkin & Robison) clerk, Yokohama
 Esmail, M. S. H., (H. A. Asgar & H. Esmail) manager, Gage street
 Espejo, Z., director of Gardens, Manila
 Espinosa, T. M., civil doctor, Manila
 Espinosa, R., chaplain, Army department, Manila
 E'Sprit, Andreis, 84, Bluff, Yokohama
 Esquerra, F. J., director, Manila mint, Manila
 Ess, A. W. von, constable, British Legation escort, Peking
 Essex, E. C., commission merchant, Shanghai
 Esson, B., second engineer, steamer *Hai-loong*, Coast
 Estarico, E., (Hotel d'Europe) hotel-keeper, Hollywood road
 Esteves, J. J., teacher, Government school, Macao
 Esteves, J. M., ensign, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Estienne, M., chancelier, French consulate, Foochow
 Estienne, G., (A. Fabre & Co.) clerk, 81, Yokohama
 Estienne, M., clerk, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Estourneau de Tersannes, sub-commissary, naval department, Saigon
 Estrada, A., secretary, University of Philippines, Manila
 Eton, T., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Eugster, F., (L. Eugster & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Eugster, R., (L. Eugster & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Eugster, E., (L. Eugster & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Eugster, J., (L. Eugster & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Eusden, R., British Consul, and acting consul for France, &c., Hakodadi
 Eustace, F. O., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Euzière, Jules, hair dresser, Hiogo
 Evans, H., Yedo
 Evans, J. R., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Hiogo

Evans, H., (Evans & Co.) baker and proprietor of "Empire Brewery," Shanghai
 Evans, J. H., (Evans, Pugh & Co.) merchant, and Consul for Portugal, Hankow
 Evans, M. P., (Reid, Evans & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Everall, H., (Hall & Holtz) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Evers, A., (Simon, Evers & Co.) merchant, 25, Yokohama
 Evey, fondeur, Government service, Yokohama
 Evrard, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Yokohama
 Ewald, L., (Comptoir d'Escompte) sub-manager, Shanghai
 Ewer, F. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Canton
 Ewyck, D. J. van, (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Hiogo
 Eydner, A., (Zobel & Nohr) chemist's assistant, Manila
 Eyton, J. L. O., (M.J.B.N. Hegt & Co.) brewer, 68, Yokohama
 Ezekiel, M. D., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Ezra, A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Newchwang
 Ezra, N. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Ezra, I., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Chefoo

Faber, Rev. E., missionary, Rhenish Missionary society, Fumun
 Faber, H., (Faber & Voigt) merchant, Hiogo
 Fabie, F., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Fabre, naval clerk, Saigon (absent)
 Fabre, A., (A. Fabre & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Fabris, E. A., broker, Shanghai
 Fabris, J. M., clerk, Municipal Council's offices, Shanghai
 Fabris, F. W., (J. J. Buchheister) clerk, Shanghai
 Fagan, C. S. F., lieutenant, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
 Fagg, F., (Owens & Co.) marine surveyor, Manila
 Fagg, J. van Boven, captain, Japanese Customs steamers *Niigata Maru*, Niigata
 Fail, C. C., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Shanghai
 Fairbairn, John (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
 Fairbairn, T. P., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Fairlie, H. J., lieutenant commander, H.B.M. gun-boat *Opossum*
 Fajard, E., public silk inspector, Shanghai
 Fakeer, M., (E. Pubaney) manager, Shanghai
 Fakeera, M., boarding-house keeper, Lascar-row
 Falck, C. (Kniffler & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
 Falck, C., hotel-keeper, Bangkok
 Falcon, Ysidoro, (J. White & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Falconer, Alexander, third master, Central school, Gough street
 Falconer, George B., (G. Falconer & Co.) watchmaker, jeweller, &c., Queen's road
 Falconer, J., practitioner, Hankow
 Falk, —, manager, bowling alley, Amoy
 Fano, Y., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) clerk, Bulacan, Philippines
 Farfara, G., (Farfara & Grenot) 90, Yokohama (absent)
 Farley, Gus., Jr., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, 6, Yokohama
 Farman, C., teacher of engineering, Public works department, Yokohama
 Farmer, Jas. M., (Wilson, Cornabé & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
 Farmer, J., (Cobb & Co.) 61, Yokohama
 Farnham, Rev. J. M. W., missionary, Shanghai (absent)
 Farnham, S. C., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) shipwright, Shanghai
 Farr, F., aerated water manufacturer, Shanghai
 Farr, Bank Exchange bowling alley, Shanghai
 Farrar, A. A. E., (A. Provand & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Farrow, S., third engineer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
 Farrow, J., manager and secretary, Amoy Dock Co., Amoy
 Farsaith, G. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow

- Fauncey, H. H., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Fauque, J. A., French missionary, Bangkok
 Faure, naval clerk, Saigon
 Faurie, Rev. U., Roman Catholic missionary, Nigata
 Fautrat, chef-dessinateur, Yokohama Arsenal
 Fauvel, A., Maritime Customs assistant, Chefoo
 Favacho, V. A., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Praya West
 Favier, Rev. A., Catholic mission, Peking
 Favre, V., wine merchant, and proprietor Hotel de l'Univers
 Favre-Brandt, C., (C. & J. Favre Brandt) watch importer, Osaka
 Favre-Brandt, J., (C. & J. Favre Brandt) watch importer, Yokohama
 Fawcett, T., engineer in charge Ocksen, lighthouse, Foochow
 Fazul, Hajee, (H. A. Esmail & Co.) clerk
 Fé d Ostiani, Conte A., Italian Minister, Yedo
 Fearon, R. I., (A. Heard & Co.) merchant, & chairman of the Municipal council, Shanghai
 Fearon, J. S., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Featherstone, T., constable, British consulate, Tientsin
 Fehrs, H., (J. D. Meyer & Fehrs) shipwright, Swatow
 Feibel, Ch., (Comptoir d'Escompte) accountant, Shanghai
 Feiada, R. S. de, inspector, General Board of Commerce, Manila
 Feliciano, B., (Tutuban Rope Factory) assistant, Manila
 Feliciano, M., (Tutuban Rope Factory) manager, Manila
 Feltham, Chas., surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Fennell, H. J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Fenning, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
 Fentam, G. B., piano tuner, Shanghai
 Fenton, J. W., Government band-master, Yedo
 Fenton, K. B., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Feraud, sub-commissary, naval department, Saigon
 Ferguson, J. H., consul-general and diplomatic agent for the Netherlands, Peking
 Ferguson, J., corporal, River Police, Shanghai
 Fergusson, R., Chartered Mercantile Bank) manager, Shanghai
 Fergusson, W. S., (Bradley & Co.) clerk, Swatow
 Fergusson, T. T., (Fergusson & Co.) merchant, Chefoo (absent)
 Fernandes, F. d'A., Macao
 Fernandes, B., inner guard, D. Pedro V. Theatre, Macao
 Fernandes, B. de S., merchant, and consul for Siam, Macao
 Fernandes, N. T., proprietor, *Boletim de Macao e Timor*, Macao
 Fernandes, F. F., (T. E. Hawkins) assistant, Garden road
 Fernandez, J. F., *North China Herald*, compositor, Shanghai
 Fernandez, W., professor, College of San Juan de Lebran, Manila
 Fernandez, T., aide-de-camp to the Governor, Manila
 Fernandez, Rev. Fr. V., vice-procurador, Spanish mission, Caine road
 Fernandez, J. V. (J. B. Boxas), clerk, Manila
 Fernandez, R., chemist, Escolta, 37, Manila
 Fernandez, S., (J. J. de Marcaida), appraiser, Manila
 Fernandez, Y., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
 Ferraz, L. A. M., chief judge, Macao
 Ferraz, J. A., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Ferreira, A. A., adjutant, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Ferreira, A. A., ensign, acting commandant, Bomparto Fort, Macao
 Ferreira, F., barrack clerk, Control department
 Ferreira, C. J., (P.M.S.S. Co.) accountant, Nagasaki
 Ferreira, Alferes A. A., secretary, public works department, Macao
 Ferreira, L., lawyer, Macao
 Ferreira, J. A., vogaes, Gremio Militar de Macao, Macao

Ferreri, A. B. C., ensign, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Ferrier, Lieut. A. W., R.A.
 Feyerabend, R., (Dircks & Kruger) clerk, Swatow
 Fiajally, A., broker, 26, Cochran street
 Fibayan, A., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
 Fibureio, Rodriguez y Munoz, chargé d'affaires, Spanish Legation, Yokohama
 Fielding, Charles, machinist, Amoy Dock Company, Amoy
 Figgins, A. F., light-keeper, Public work department, Yokohama
 Figueiredo, J. A., (Alt & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Figueiredo, H. C. V., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Finat, M., engineer, Harbour Master's department, Manila
 Finch, R., F.C.S., foreman of sulphuric acid works, Government mint, Kawasaki
 Findlay, J., (Findlay, Wade & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Findlay, Jas., senr., (Findlay, Wade & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Finet, clerk, Municipal Council, Saigon
 Finke, H., (L. Haber) assistant, 25, Yokohama
 Finlayson, R., draughtsman, (P. & O.S.N. Co.), West point
 Fioritti, Rev. J. B., Catholic missionary, Peking
 Firman, Sergt. Fred., Military staff clerk, Royal Engineer department
 Fischer, Ed., (E. Fischer & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Fischer, F. von, (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Fischer, O., (S. Baer & Co) clerk, Manila
 Fiseher, G., (Meyer, Alabor & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
 Fisher, E., (Hongkong Hotel) assistant, Queen's road
 Fisher, F., "Astor House," 15, Hiogo
 Fisher, E., (Townend & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Fisher, A. A., (Müller & Fisher) contractor, Shanghai
 Fisher, C. L., U.S. Vice-consul and consul for Hawaii, Nagasaki
 Fisher, H. J., Maritime Customs assistant, Foochow (absent)
 Fisher, S., assistant engineer, Public works department, Yokohama
 Fisk, F., Government telegraph service, inspector, Yokohama
 Fislser, L. F., photographer, Shanghai
 Fitch, Rev. G., missionary, Shanghai
 Fitch, Rev. Geo. F., missionary, Soochow
 Fitch, H. W., chief engineer, U.S.S. *Lachawanna*
 Fitz, W. Scott, (Russell & Co.) merchant, vice-consul for the Netherlands, Hankow
 FitzGerald, M. O., (Dickinson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Fitzgerald, M., (C. & J. Trading Co.) clerk, Osaka
 Fitz-Henry, D., (Comptoir d'Escompte) cashier, Shanghai
 Fitz-Henry, Ch., ingénieur et chef d'exploitation, Compagnie du Gaz, Shanghai
 Fitzmaurice, Hon. J. T., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Teazer*
 Fleischer, H. M., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Fleming, J. M., (Owens & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Flemming, F. P., chief officer, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
 Fletcher, C. A., auctioneer, &c., 70, Yokohama
 Fleury, J. A., interpreter, Gas Company, Yokohama
 Fleury, M., engineer, Valdes & Co.'s Saw Mills, Manila
 Flores, R., compositor, Hongkong *Times* office
 Flowers, Marcus, H.B.M.'s consul and acting consul, for France & Austria, Nagasaki
 Floyd, W. P., photographer, corner of Wellington & D'Aguilar streets
 Fobes, A. S., (China & Japan Trading Company) agent, Kobé
 Fock, O., (Telge, Nolting & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Focke, J. H., acting German consul, Hiogo
 Focken, F. W., pilot, Swatow
 Foledo, B., chaplain, Army department, Manila
 Fölser, J., pilot, Taku

- Folsom, W. N., Maritime Customs examiner, Swatow
 Fonseca, A. J. da, merchant, Ponta da Rede, Macao
 Fonseca, T., professor of theology, University of Philippines, Manila
 Fonseca, P. A. da, (Deutsche Bank) clerk, Yokohama
 Fonseca, R. R., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Fonseca, J. B., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Fonseca, A., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Fonseca, F. V. da, (Evans, Pugh & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Fonseca, A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) godown keeper, Praya
 Fonseca, E. F., (Laminert, Atkinson & Co.) clerk, Peddar's Wharf
 Fouseca, Jose M. da, wine merchant, Ponta da Rede, Macao
 Fonseca, F. V., receiving-ship *Wellington*, clerk, Shanghai
 Fontaneille, judge, Court of First Instance, Saigon
 Fonte, J., ayudante, Harbour Master's department, Manila
 Fonteyne, J., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Foot, M., (Tabor & Co.) assistant, Iloilo
 Foote, C., manager, Foote's Club, Yokohama
 Forbes, Wm., (J. Livingston & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
 Forbes, F. B., (Russell & Co.) merchant, & consul-gen. for Sweden & Norway, S'hai
 Forbes, W. H., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Forbes, P. S., (Russell & Co.) merchant (absent)
 Forbes, D. M., (Ker & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Forbes, J. M., Jr. (Russell & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Forbes, H. de C., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Ford, J. D., assistant engineer, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
 Ford, Mrs., assistant, (Grand Hotel), 20, Yokohama
 Ford, C., superintendent of Government gardens, Albany road
 Ford, R. A., reporter, Nagasaki *Gazette* office, Nagasaki
 Ford, R., reporter, Nagasaki *Express*, Nagasaki
 Ford, C. M., assistant & acting interpreter, Brit. Consulate, & post-office agent, S'tow
 Forest, Ch. C. L. de la, acting consul & chanceller, French Consulate, Alexandra terrace
 Forne, M. M., medical officer in charge of French Hospital, Yokohama
 Forre, S. M. de, director, Sociedad de Finanzas, Manila
 Forrejon, R. P. y, surgeon, Military department, Manila
 Forreras, J. F., military medical corps, Manila
 Forrest, J., professor, College of San Jose, Manila
 Forrest, R. J., acting consul for Great Britain, Austria and France, Swatow
 Forrest, T., light-keeper, Public works department, Yokohama
 Forrest, Thos., (Chartered Bank) accountant, Queen's road
 Forrontegui, F. de, Army department, Manila
 Forster, R. W., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Dwarf*
 Forster, John, (J. Forster & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Forssblad, B., M.P.C., (Chefoo Medical Hall) proprietor and manager, Chefoo
 Forteza, C., Iloilo
 Foss, H., (Bornco Co., Limited) clerk, Queen's road
 Foster, W., quartermaster, Gov.-General's gun-boat *Shen-chee*, Canton
 Foster, F. T. P., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Foster, W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Foster, F. E., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
 Foster, J. T., assistant superintendent of telegraphs, Yokohama
 Foster, Rev. A., B.A., missionary, Han Yang
 Foster, C. A., midshipman, U.S.S. *Lachawanna*
 Fourcade, J. J., storekeeper, 10, Yokohama
 Fowler, W., Inspector of police, Shanghai
 Fox, —, second engineer, steamer *Hindustan*, Coast
 Fox, C. E., midshipman U.S. flagship *Hartford*

Fraineau, Rev. T. P., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Fraissinet, T., (J. Rand & Co.) clerk, Yokokama
 Francis, C., constable, U.S. Consulate, Amoy
 Francis, W. H., (Cobb & Co.) clerk, 61, Yokohama
 Francis, M. H., (J. Leiberman) assistant, 83, Yokohama
 Francis, R., (R. Francis & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Francis, A., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Tamsui
 Francis, F., "Oriental Hotel," proprietor, Wellington street
 Francisco, Pedro, (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
 Francke, O., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Franco, P., military medical corps, Manila
 Franco, P., telegraph official, Manila
 Franco, J. F., second clerk, Colonial secretary's office, Macao
 Franco, F. M., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Franco, F. A., officer, gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
 Franco, R., (A. Franco & Co.) clerk, Manila
 François, sous-ingr. des constructions navales, Yokohama Arsenal
 Franklin, J., master, U.S.S. *Saco*
 Franzenbach, F., interpreter, German consulate, Foochow
 Fraser, E. J., (J. C. Fraser & Co.) clerk, 48, Yokohama
 Fraser, J. C., (J. C. Fraser & Co.) merchant, 48, Yokohama (absent)
 Fraser, J. A., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, 6, Yokohama
 Fraser, J. P. M., acting British consul, Hankow
 Fraser, L., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Fraser, M. F. A., student, British legation, Peking
 Frazar, E., (Frazar & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Frazer, John, L.R.C.P., &c., medical practitioner, Tientsin
 Frederickson, A., pilot, Newchwang
 Freerks, H., (Freerks, Rodatz & Co.) shiphandler, Praya Central
 Freeth, G. J., lighthouse keeper, Turnabout lighthouse, Foochow
 Freitas, J. V., Macao Dispensary, Macao
 Freitas, T. J., Macao Dispensary, Macao
 French, W., Maritime Customs signalman, Taku
 French, H. S., (Jackson, French & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Frensburg, C., acting consul and interpreter Imperial German consulate, Canton
 Freulenbergh, H., mariner, Bangkok
 Frewin, Henry, (Frewin & Co.) commission merchant, Swatow
 Freyre, Lieut. O., attache, Peruvian legation, Yokohama
 Fricke, P. H., (Ed. Renard & Co.) merchant and consular agent for Switzerland, Hiogo
 Friedrich, R., (Botica de Escolta, 25) assistant, Manila
 Friedrich, Otto, (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) shiphandler, Peddar's wharf
 Friere, F., (A. G. Hogg & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen street
 Frischling, C. J., (Driscoll & Co.) tailor, 60, Yokohama
 Fritz, J., (S.S.N. Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Fminger, F. C. G. (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Frost, A., (Scott & Frost) Hiogo
 Frost, F., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) boatswain, Praya
 Fry, J. O., assistant superintendent of telegraphs, Nagasaki
 Fry, F. W., (John Silverlock & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Fryer, H., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) gunner, Pootung, Shanghai
 Fryer, John, translation department, Kianguan Arsenal, Shanghai
 Fuckerbhoy, Mohamedbhoy, (E. Pabaney) manager, Shanghai
 Fuente, M. de la, (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Fukir, M., (Ebrahimbhoy Pubaney) manager, Shanghai
 Fuller, J. O., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Fuller, W. R., (W. R. Fuller & Co.) storekeeper, Chefoo

- Fulmer, D. M., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
 Furber, E. G., (P.M.S.S. Co.) barge master, Nagasaki
 Furumatz, S., assistant, "Grand Hotel," 20, Yokohama
 Furze, J., (Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.) assistant, Burd's lane
 Futtabay Ameejee, merchant, Canton
 Futtakia, D. B., merchant, Gage street
 Fyazally, A., (D. Vassonjee & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Fyfe, J. S., merchant, Iloilo
- Gaasbeck, A. Visscher van, (Van Delden & Co.) mert., & act. con. for Belgium, N'saki
 Gabriac, A., commissioner of Archives and Library, Saigon
 Gabriel, C., (McLoughlin & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Gainza, Rt. Rev. Dr. F., Bishop of Nueva Caceres, Manila
 Gair, W., inspector of police, Central station
 Gale, W. H. C., engineer, H.B.M. gun-boat *Mosquito*
 Gale, S., tax collector, Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Gallardo, A. y, media-racionero, Ecclesiastical department, Manila (absent)
 Galle, P. E., medical practitioner, Shanghai
 Galles, F. W., (S. C. Faruham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Galligos, V., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Cebu
 Galloway, H., chief quartermaster, Royal Naval victualling depot, Yokohama
 Galpin, Rev. F., missionary, Ningpo
 Galt, Jas., M.D., missionary, Hangchow
 Galt, R. W., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Yantic*
 Galton, W. P., (Westall, Galton & Co.) tea-inspector, Foochow
 Galvez, F. de A. y, aide-de-camp, Naval department, Manila
 Galwey, Wm., traffic manager, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Galy, A., 4, Yedo
 Gamboyeff, N., postmaster, Russian legation, Peking
 Gamero, J., professor de Hidrografia, &c., Nautical school, Manila
 Gamman, E., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Gammell, W., assistant commissary, supply duties, &c., Control department
 Gamwell, F. R., silk-broker, Shanghai
 Gana, J., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) assistant, Biñan, Philippines
 Garges, L., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Garchitorena, A., (Garchitorena & Smith) carriage maker, Manila
 Garchitorena, V. M., (Garchitorena & Smith) carriage maker, Manila
 Garcia, B., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Garcia, A. J., captain, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Garcia, A., (Reis, von der Heyde & Co.) clerk, 23, Yokohama
 Garcia, N., (B. A. Barretto & Co.) engineer and machinist, Manila
 Garcia y Garcia, Capt. Aurelio, Peruvian Minister, Yokohama (absent)
 Garcia y Garcia, N., commission agent, Macao
 Gardener, H. A., constable, British consulate, Bangkok
 Gardiner, T. J., assistant accountant and cashier, Oriental Bank, Shanghai
 Gardiner, W. A., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Cebu
 Gardiner, C., chief engineer, Revenue steamer *Feiloo*, Foochow
 Gardner, C., interpreter, and acting Vice-consul, British consulate, Canton
 Gardner, Wm., boarding house keeper, Queen's road west
 Gardner, C., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Gardner, J. P. Wade, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Gardner, T. S., captain, steamer *China*, Coast
 Gardon, Wm., accountant, (Amoy Dock Co.), Amoy
 Garey, J. (Zoilo Ibañez de Aldecoa) clerk, Manila
 Gargan, Miss, milliner, 80, Yokohama
 Garland, G., attache, Peruvian legation, Yokohama

Garnier, B., French consul, Bangkok
 Garnier, L., mariner, Bangkok
 Garnisson, Le, clerk, Court of First Instance, Saigon
 Garraway, C., assistant, "Astor House" hotel, Chefoo
 Garrett, Miss, milliner, Queen's road
 Garrett, W. R., clerk, store office, Control department
 Garrette, Miss M. D., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Garrido, F., administrator to the General Board of Commerce, Manila
 Garrido, J., clerk, Auditor-General's department, Manila
 Garrido, M., vocal ordinario, Seccion de Industria, Manila
 Garrigues, Rev. J., Catholic missionary, Peking
 Gascon, F., contador of the Municipality, Manila
 Gaskell, J. M., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
 Gauld, W., M.D., missionary, Swatow
 Gaupp, Chas., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road (absent)
 Gaupp, L., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road (absent)
 Gaupp, H., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road (absent)
 Gavey, J. J. C., (E. E. Australasia & China Telegraph Co.) supt., Burd's lane
 Gavini, pilot, Saigon
 Gay, A. O., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, & chairman Chamber of Commerce, Hiogo
 Gaymeher, (Behre & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Gearing, J. G. W., commission agent, Chinkiang
 Geary, H. S., (Olyphant & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Geerts, Dr. A. J. C., Japanese chemical school, Nagasaki
 Geffeney, C. H., hair-dresser, 59, Yokohama
 Gehlsen, H. J., assistant, "German tavern," Queen's road
 Geisenheimer, F., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) merchant, 8, Yokohama
 Geller, R., (U. Pila & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Gelowitz, J., (F. Douglas & Co.) assistant, 42, Yokohama
 Genato, M., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer, Manila
 Gentili, Rt. Rev. Dr. Thos., Roman Catholic missionary, Foochow
 Genton, F., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Geofroy, L. de, French Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking
 Geogahan, E. J., tea inspector, 23, Yokohama
 Georg, E., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 George, E., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
 George, E., chief superintendent of telegraphs, Yedo (absent)
 Gepp, A. M., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Gerard, A., Navy Water Works office, 169, Yokohama
 Gerardin, Rev. T., French missionary, Swatow
 Gerlach, C., M.D., medical practitioner, 39, Wyndham street
 Germann, A., (C. German) clerk, Manila
 Germann, C., merchant and consul for Switzerland, Manila
 Gerrard, John, first clerk, Registrar-General's office
 Geslien, H., (Schultze, Reis & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Geuth, Ad. S., (Ed. Renard & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Ghira, A. A., officer, gunboat *Camoens*, Macao
 Giarretto, J., Marine hotel, 41, Yokohama
 Gibb, J. H., accountant, Maritime Customs, Peking
 Gibbs, J. B., proprietor, Snug saloon, 41a, Yokohama
 Gibert, sub-commissary, Naval department, Saigon
 Gibson, G. J., chief officer, steamer *Kinkiang*, Canton River
 Gibson, Rev. J., missionary, Canton
 Gifford, T., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Gifford, C. E., assistant paymaster R.N., clerk to Admiral's secretary
 Gihon, C. A., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Canton

Gika, N. D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
 Gil, F., member of the Government council, Manila
 Gil, J., vocal ordinario, Seccion de Agricultura, Manila
 Gilbert, J. H., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Avon*
 Gilbert, S. S., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Gilbie, W., storeman, H.M. Naval Yard
 Giles, H. A., interpreter and post office agent, British consulate, Ningpo
 Giles, John, (Giles & Co.) shipchandler, Amoy
 Giles, T., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Gill, C. B., lieutenant, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
 Gill, H. S., school-master, Shanghai
 Gill, J., (Hongkong Gas Company) foreman of works, West point
 Gill, Eug. H., (Gutschow & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Gillett, B., (J. S. Robison) clerk, Shanghai
 Gillingham, A., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Gillingham, A. W., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Gillpatrick, W. W., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Yantic*
 Gilman, Francis, (Gilman & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Gilmour, D., (C. J. Skeggs & Co.) silk inspector, Shanghai (absent)
 Gilmour, Rev. J., M.A., missionary, Peking
 Gimenez, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Takao, Formosa
 Ginard, R., civil doctor, Manila
 Gingell, J., moulder, H.M. Naval Yard
 Ginsburgh, S. L., (Ginsburgh & Co.) merchant & commission agent, 45, Yokohama
 Gipperich, E., merchant, Shanghai
 Giquel, P., (Imperial Arsenal) chief director, Foochow
 Giquel, J., secretary interpreter, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Girard, founder, Yokohama Arsenal
 Girard, chief commissioner of police, Saigon
 Giraudier, B., (Ramirez & Giraudier) printer, Manila
 Gittins, J., (Newman & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
 Giudicelli, T., precepteur, French Municipal Council, Shanghai (absent)
 Giusanni, C., (V. Aymonin & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Glass, D., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Glass, H., lieutenant commander U.S.S. *Iroquois*
 Glasse, G., proprietor, Victoria Dispensary, Peddar's wharf
 Glehn, W. von, (N. A. Ivanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Glénat, L., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Yokohama
 Glennie, A. W., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, 74, Yokohama (absent)
 Gloria, V., (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Glover, Geo. B., commissioner, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Glover, T. G., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central (absent)
 Glover, T. B., (Estate of Glover & Co. in liquidation) clerk, Nagasaki
 Glover, A. B., (Estate of Glover & Co. in liquidation) clerk, Nagasaki
 Glover, A. J., assistant, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
 Glover, W., (Geo. Barnet & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Goble, Rev. J., missionary, 75a, Bluff, Yokohama
 Goddard, F. D., third engineer, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
 Goddard, Rev. J. R., missionary, Ningpo
 Godeaux, E., French consul-general, Shanghai
 Godenrath, H., baker, Shanghai
 Godo, A. F., 123, Yokohama
 Godsil, John, captain, Governor-General's gunboat *Anlan*, Canton
 Godt, C., third officer steamer *hina*, Coast
 Godwin, A. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Goetz, W., (F. Peil) clerk, Shanghai

Golding, Thomas B., police superintendent, Ningpo
 Goldman, S., Hiogo
 Goldsmith, H. C., engineer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Goldsmith, L. R., (Browne & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Goldspink, R. J., harbour master, Chinkiang
 Goltze, W., (Lohmann & Kuchmeister) assistant, 70, Yokohama
 Gomara, Fernando, (J. White & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Gombert, C., watchmaker, Shanghai
 Gomes, J. B., (Brandão & Co.) merchant, Wellington street
 Gomes, Aug., (Brandão & Co.) merchant, Wellington street
 Gomes, A. S., M.D., medical practitioner, 19, Hollywood road
 Gomes, N. J., (E. R. Belilios) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
 Gomes, J., proprietor, "Welcome tavern," 288, Queen's road west
 Gomes, F. N. X., clerk, Harbour master's office, Macao
 Gomes, F. A., (Brandão & Co.) merchant, Wellington street
 Gomes, J. Baptista, merchant, Macao
 Gomes, R., (Novelty Iron Works) engineer, West point
 Gomes, M., (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.) storekeeper, Kowloon
 Gomez, Juan, lawyer, Manila
 Gomez, Jose, chemist, Iloilo
 Gomor, Rev. V., R. C. missionary, Takow
 Gonner, A. von, (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Gonsalves, F. M., (Rozario & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
 Gonsalves, B. F., (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
 Gonsalves, C. J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank,) clerk, Queen's road
 Gonsalves, R., (F. Degenauer), clerk, D'Aguilar street
 Gonsalves, J. M., retired major, Macao
 Gonsalves, A., (W. P. Moore) assistant, Queen's road
 Gonzaga, R., teacher, Government school, Macao
 Goode, J. P. C., second officer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
 Goodfellow, J. F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Goodison, F. S., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, 2, Yokohama
 Goodrich, Rev. C., missionary, T'ung-cheu
 Goodridge, missionary, Kiukiang
 Goodridge, R., Maritime Customs examiner, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Goodwin, C. W., assistant judge, Supreme Court, Shanghai (absent)
 Goodwin, A., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) foreman boilermaker, Praya west
 Goodwin, Sergt. J., clerk, Brigade office
 Goodwin, W., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Goosmann, J., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peldar's wharf
 Gordes, A., (Gordes & Co.) Hiogo
 Gordes, H., (Gordes & Co.) Hiogo
 Gordo, F. J. F., private clerk, Register department, Macao
 Gordon, Rev. M. L., M.D., missionary, Osaka
 Gordon, H. L., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Gordon, A., Presbyterian Mission Press, foreman, Shanghai
 Gordon, Rev. R., missionary, Amoy
 Gordon, W. G., (Gordon Bros.) commission agent, Hankow
 Gordon, C. W. (Gordon Bros.) commission agent, Hankow
 Gore-Booth, E. H., broker, Shanghai
 Gore-Booth, R. H., broker, Shanghai
 Gorham, A., M.D., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
 Gorman, H. J., (Mathew, Gorman & Co.) comprador, Osaka
 Gorman, H. J., (G. Nachtigal & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
 Gosselin, boilermaker, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Gossett, Lieut. F., Royal Engineer

Gottburg, W., M.D., physician, Shanghai
 Gotte, R., (De Bay, Gotte & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
 Gottlinger, L., 133, Native Town, Hiogo
 Gotz, W., in charge of receiving ship *Cæsar*, Tamsui
 Gotze, W., (Rodewald, Schonfeld & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Gough, Rev. F. F., missionary, Ningpo
 Gouillond, L., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Gouin, assistant commissary, naval department, Saigon
 Goularte, J. B., clerk, Procurador's department, Macao
 Gould, E. B., assistant, British consulate, Bangkok
 Goulding, T., second officer, Customs steamer *Fei-hoo*, Foochow
 Gourdin, A. O. D., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Gower, Abel A. J., British Consul, & acting consul for France, Spain, Italy, &c., Hiogo
 Gower, S. J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, & act. con. for Italy, East point (absent)
 Gowland, Wm., metallurgist, Government Mint, Kawasaki
 Goyenechea, A., (Reyes & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Grabe, O., (E. Meyer & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Graça, L. A. de, proprietor, Royal Hotel, Macao
 Graça, V. A. de, merchant, Rua de Prata, Macao
 Graça, F. M. de, (J. A. Tuton) clerk, Macao
 Gracias, C., (A. R. Tigno) clerk, Macao
 Gracias, C. J., Macao
 Graham, G., fourth engineer, steamer *China*, Coast
 Graham, G. G., editor and proprietor *Bangkok Advertiser*, Bangkok
 Graham, J. W., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Graham, W. C., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
 Graham, W. J. (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Granados, G., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
 Granados, T., chaplain, Army department, Manila
 Grandon, J., second-officer, Customs' *Kua-hsing*, Shanghai
 Grandpré, de, (Lehman) clerk, Saigon
 Grandpré, Madame de, storekeeper, Saigon
 Granger, pilot, Saigon
 Grant, A. T., foreman smith, H.M. Naval Yard
 Grant, J. F. G., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
 Grant, D., engineer, H.B.M. gun vessel *Elk*
 Grant, F. G., boatswain, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Teazer*
 Grant, J., (John Burd & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Grant, C. Lyall, (Adamson, Bell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Grant, P. V., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Shanghai
 Grant, Cardross, (Bradley & Co.) merchant, Swatow
 Grasset, Rev. G., Catholic missionary, Peking
 Grauert, H., merchant, 179, Yokohama
 Graves, E. E., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Dwarf*
 Graves, Rev. R. H., missionary, Canton
 Graves, P. W., in charge steamer *Fei-wan*, Canton
 Gray, Ven. J. H., M.A., Archdeacon of Victoria, & chap. of Christ Church, Canton (absent)
 Gray, W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
 Gray, D., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Gray, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Gray, H. P., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Gray, Captain E. O. B., Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
 Gray, J., chief steward, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama
 Gray, T., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Gray, R. M., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Greaves, V., manager, "London Inn," Queen's road

Green, Mrs., "Hiogo Hotel," Hiogo
 Green, A., Maritime Customs, diver, Shanghai
 Green, J., police force, Hiogo
 Green, J. G., lieutenant commander, U.S.S. *Saco*
 Green, J. H., Maritime Customs tidewater, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Green, S. A. A., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Green, Thos., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) superintendent engineer, West point
 Green, F. J., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Greenberg, M., (Ginsburgh & Co.) clerk, 45, Yokohama
 Greene, Rev. D. C., missionary, Hiogo
 Greenleaf, F. W., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Greenough, H., Junr., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Greensward, E., "British Queen" tavern, assistant, 80, Yokohama
 Greeven, G. A., (Greeven, Seger & Co.) merchant, 14, Yedo
 Gregory, J., purser, steamer *Hindustan*, Coast
 Gregory, W., British acting consul, Taiwan
 Greig, J., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
 Greig, J., (Dodd & Co.) clerk, Tamsui
 Greig, James, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) chief manager, Queen's road
 Greig, M. W., (John Forster & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Greig, W. G., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) accountant, Shanghai
 Grenet, J., (Fonfara & Grenet) 90, Yokohama
 Grenot, A., storekeeper, Shanghai
 Gretton, Rev. H., missionary, Ningpo
 Grey, H., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Grey, A., warden, Victoria Gaol
 Grey, T., inspector of police, Central station
 Gribble, H., (Henry Gribble & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Gribooshin, G., (Okooloff & Tokmakoff) clerk, Hankow
 Grieve, W. H., assistant engineer, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Salamis*
 Griffiths, J. H., carpenter, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Grigor, J. M., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Grill, J. F., constable, Macao
 Grimble, P., foreman of stores, Control department
 Grimes, J. H., inspector of police, Central station
 Grimm, B., (Pharmacie de l'Union) assistant, Shanghai
 Grimmén, L., architect, 47, Foreign Concession, Yedo
 Grimmer, Jas., manager, Shanghai temperance society, Shanghai
 Gridale, B. E. G., (Hall & Haltz) assistant, Shanghai
 Grobien, F., (Sander & Co.) merchant, Queen's road west
 Groeneveldt, W. P., secretary interpreter, Netherlands Consulate, Peking
 Groenewont, J. A. A., (Schut, Scheuten & Co.) merchant, Hiogo (absent)
 Groom, A. H., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Groom, F. A., Shanghai
 Groote, Ch. de, Belgian minister, Yokohama
 Grosclaude, U., watchmaker, Hiogo
 Grosclaude, E., watchmaker, Hankow
 Grosser, E., (Grosser & Co.) merchant, 180, Yokohama
 Grosser, F., (Grosser & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Grossman, C. F., (Kirchner, Boger & Co.) merchant
 Grosvenor, Houble. T. G., second secretary, British legation, Peking
 Grote, M., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Groth, A., (C. Heinzen & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Groth, J., (J. Groth & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
 Groundwater, A., second officer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
 Groupiere, F., second commissaire, French legation, Yokohama

- Grove, T. G., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Groves, T. J., (Driscoll & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
 Gruet, J., (Blanco, Domingo & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Grün, E., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) merchant, Saigon
 Grunauer, Louis, (E. Vincent & Co.) clerk, Swatow
 Grundy, A., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Grunwald, F., (H. C. Morf & Co.) clerk, 176, Yokohama
 Grupe, G., apothecary, Quiapo, Manila
 Grupe, H., (G. Grupe) assistant, Manila
 Gsell, E., photographer, Saigon
 Gubbay, M. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Gubbay, E. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) agent, Ningpo
 Gubbins, W. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Gubbins, J. H., student interpreter, British legation, Yokohama
 Gue, G., acting Harbour Master, Takao, Formosa
 Guedes, J. M., Jr., auctioneer, 2, Lyndhurst terrace
 Guedes, F. D., (Dubost & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Guegnard, assistant commissary, Naval department, Saigon
 Guego, Rev. M., French missionary, Ban-pla-soi, Siam
 Guerin, (Imperial Arsenal) pattern maker, Foochow
 Guerin, (Lautier & Guerin) hair cutter, Saigon
 Guerrero, B., (M. Perez Marqueti) clerk, Manila
 Guerrero, E., acting post-master, Manila
 Guevara, B., (Guichard & Fils) clerk, Manila
 Guevera, F., (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Guen, C., (F. Ravetta) baker, Hiogo
 Guierry, Mgr. E. F., Catholic vicar apostolic of Chekiang, Ningpo
 Guieu, manager, Osaka billiard room and bowling alley, Osaka
 Guigne, A. de, (Messageries Maritimes) assistant, Praya central
 Guild, Chas. F., paymaster, U.S.N., in charge Naval Depot, Praya
 Guillaume, Rev. C. A., French missionary, Swatow
 Guillot, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiasling, Ningpo
 Guimaraes, J., Lieut. of police, Macao
 Guimaraes, J. M. T., captain, gunboat *Camoens*, Macao
 Guineau, pilot, Saigon
 Guiraud, secretary, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
 Guiraud, (Imperial Arsenal) carpenter, Foochow
 Guirrim, N., 30, Yokohama
 Guitard, Mme. L., European Laundry, Hiogo
 Guivelondo, J., (Olagnivel, Guivelondo & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Guivelondo, J. G., (Olagnivel, Guivelondo & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Guixa, Rev. N., Roman Catholic Missionary, Amoy
 Gulamally, S., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk
 Gulick, Rev. J. T., missionary, Kalgan, Peking
 Gulick, Rev. O., missionary, Osaka
 Gultzow, A., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Gunberg, Mrs., milliner, &c., Hiogo
 Gundorph, F., (C. Gombert) watchmaker, Shanghai
 Gundry, R. S., editor *North China Herald*, Shanghai
 Gunther, J. H. C., Harbour Master and Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Swatow
 Guridi, J. F., acting cura de sagrario, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Gurlert, M., colonel, Army department, Manila
 Gurlitt, H., (Reis, von der Heyde & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Gussell, Chas. G., lieutenant, H.B.M. receiving ship *Princess Charlotte*
 Gussman, S., (W. P. Moore) assistant, Queen's road
 Gussmann, Rev. G. A., missionary, Basil missionary society, Chonglok

Gutbrod, H., constable and clerk, German consulate, Hiogo
 Guterres, A. P., clerk, Harbour Master's Office
 Guterres, F. F., (Scott & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
 Guterres, L. M., (A. Olano) clerk, Macao
 Gutierrez, E. B., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Gutierrez, J. G., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Gutierrez, M., (Surveyor-general's office) third clerk
 Gutierrez, Q. A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Gutierrez, Q. J., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Gutierrez, R. F., printer, Wyndham street
 Gutierrez, A. O., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
 Gutierrez, S. J., (M. J. D. Stephens) clerk, 2, Club Chambers
 Gutierrez, S. C., (Colonial Secretary's office,) clerk
 Gutierrez, J. A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Gutschow, Paul, (Gutschow & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Gutschow, Otto, (Gutschow & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Gutierrez, D. M., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Gutterres, R., (J. A. Tuton) clerk, Macao
 Gutterres, A. N., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Guzler, B. N., (Nowrojee & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
 Guzder, A. R., (Nowrojee & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
 Guzman, C., official de ordenes, Naval department, Manila
 Gwanhe, F., (Dauver & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Gyasoodin, A., (A. Jafferbhoy & Co.) manager, Stanley street
 Gye, M.D., physician to Maritime Customs, Whampoa

Haas, J., interpreter, Austro-Hungarian consulate, Peking
 Haber, L., 25, Yokohama
 Habgood, T. E., Maritime Customs tilewaiter, Canton
 Habiboolah, A., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk
 Hackett, T., assistant engineer, Government Mint, Kawasaki
 Hackman, A., nav.-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
 Haddy, G. A., assistant engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Haden, C. S., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Hadler, Captain, steam-tug *Rockett*, Shanghai
 Hadley, A., boiler maker, H.M. Naval Yard
 Hadley, A. J., reporter, *Daily Press* office
 Haeger, R., (Ladage & Oelke) assistant, Yokohama
 Haenni, D., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk, 90, Yokohama
 Haffenden, J., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
 Hagart, H. W., broker, Hiogo
 Hagelstange, E., (Thorne, Rice & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hagen, C., (Crasemann & Hagen) merchant, & Vice-consul for Germany, Chefoo
 Hagen, W., professor of German and Russian, Peking
 Hagens, E., (Grosser & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Hagge, H., (Bourjau & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Hague, E. P., (Thorne Bros. & Co.) clerk,, Shanghai
 Hague, F. M., (Coutts & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hague, W. A., public tea inspector, Shanghai
 Haig, Geo. E., (Hongkong Distillery Company) chief distiller
 Hake, T. H., (H. Ahrens & Co.) merchant, 51, Yokohama
 Hakimia, H. R., (N. Mody & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Hale, W. G., (W. G. Hale & Co.) merchant, Saigon
 Hales, G., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Haliday, D. J., (Haliday & Co.) shipchangers, Newchwang
 Hall, A., engineer, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki

Hall, T., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
 Hall, G. W., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Yantic*
 Hall, J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Hall, J., Maritime Customs tidewater, Keelung
 Hall, M. E., master, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
 Hall, J. W., (Cheshire & Co.) average stater, accountant, &c., 32, Yokohama
 Hall, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Hall, E., veterinary surgeon, French livery stables, Shanghai
 Hall, T. W., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
 Hall, Rev. W. N., missionary, Tientsin (absent)
 Hall, J. C., acting registrar, H. M.'s Provincial court, Yokohama
 Hall, Rev. W. H., missionary, Kiukiang (absent)
 Hall, C. F., 15, Yedo
 Hall, C. P., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Hallahan, Jas., gunner, H.B.M. receiving ship *Princess Charlotte*
 Hallifax, T. E., assistant superintendent of telegraphs, Yokohama
 Halloran, Jas., inspector of police, Central station
 Hallowell, T., proprietor, "Star tavern," Queen's road west
 Halse, R., Maritime Customs tidewater, Chefoo
 Halsey, W., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Halsey, J. S., Maritime Customs tidesurveyor, Shanghai
 Hambling, T., clerk, China Submarine Telegraph Co., Saigon
 Hamilton, E., Maritime Customs tidewater, Chefoo
 Hamilton, Geo., (J. C. Fraser & Co.) clerk, 48, Yokohama
 Hamilton, E. G., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) tea inspector (absent)
 Haminoff, J. S., (Haminoff, Rodionoff & Co.) merchant, Hankow (absent)
 Hamlyn, J., Customs tidewater, Newchwang
 Hammersley, W., (Dodd & Co.) assistant, Tamsui
 Hammond, J. L., Commissioner of Customs, Swatow
 Hammond, W. H., (Skipworth, Hammond & Co) Hiogo
 Hamonic, J., (Hamonic Frères) engineer, Saigon
 Hamonic, H., (Hamonic Frères) engineer, Saigon
 Hams, Mrs., (Miss Garrett) assistant, Queen's road
 Hance, H. F., British Vice-consul, Whampoa
 Hance, E. W., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Hancock, H. S., (Gibb Livingston & Co.) agent, Hankow
 Händel, H., (Hall & Holtz) tailor, Shanghai
 Handley, Edward R., plumber and gas fitter, Queen's road west
 Hanna, John, commission agent and Portuguese consul, Tientsin
 Hannen, N. J., acting assistant judge, H.B.M. Provincial Court, Yokohama
 Hansen, L., (D. H. Tillson & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
 Hansen, A., (J. F. Mitchell & Co.) foreman shipwright, Nagasaki
 Hansen, A. C. W., mariner, Bangkok
 Hansen, C., mariner, Bangkok
 Hansen, H. A. D., mariner, Bangkok
 Hansen, H. H., (D. Maclean & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Hansen, W. P., mariner, Bangkok
 Hansen, J. G. R. C., marine officer, Bangkok
 Hansen, H., mariner, Bangkok
 Hanssen, H. P., (A. Dent & Co.) merchant, and Consul general for Portugal, Shanghai
 Hanssen, H. H., (F. C. C. Kobke) clerk, Bangkok
 Hanus, G. C., midshipman, U.S.S. *Palos*
 Happer, Rev. A. P., D.D., missionary, Canton
 Harber, G. B., master, U.S.S. *Manocacy*
 Hardcastle, E. J., (Comptoir d'Escompte) manager, Shanghai
 Harder, J., clerk, U.S.N., Naval Depot, Praya

Hardey, E. P., L.R.C.P., missionary, Hankow
 Hardie, D., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) acting agent, Saigon
 Hardie, J. D., (Tait & Co.) agent, Takao and Tuiwan
 Harding, G., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Teazer*
 Harding, J. W., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Harding, Henry, police inspector, Railway service, Yokohama
 Hardinge, T., reporter, *Japan Herald* office, 60, Yokohama
 Hardman, C. R., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) clerk, 73, Yokohama
 Hardman, J., superintendent of works, Public works department, Yokohama
 Hardoon, E. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
 Hardoon, S. A., (D. Sassoon, Son & Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Hardwick, W. O., (G. Domoney & Co.) assistant, 17, Yokohama
 Hardy, C., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Hardy, George, (Birley & Co.) tea-inspector, Canton
 Hardy, J. T., teacher, Public works department, Yedo
 Hare, D. J., (Hare & Co.) merchant, 46, Foreign concession, Yedo
 Hare, A. J., (Hare & Co.) merchant, Yedo
 Hare, H. T., Maritime Customs assistant engineer, Shanghai
 Hare, Thos., chief-usher, Supreme Court, Shanghai
 Harlan, M., United States vice-consul, Hollywood road
 Harney, J. C., second lieutenant, Gov.-General's gunboat *Anlan*, Canton
 Harold, F., chief engineer, steamer *Kiukiang*, Canton River
 Harries, W. H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Hiogo
 Harris, G. L., (P.M.S.S. Co.) supt. engineer, Yokohama
 Harris, J. T., chief-engineer, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Salamis*
 Harris, R., assistant engineer, H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
 Harris, U. W., sergeant, river police, Shanghai
 Harris, T. A., (P.M.S.S. Co.) agent, Praya West; residence, Caine road
 Harris, W. R. J., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Harris, W., shipwright and blacksmith, Swatow
 Harris, W. H., second officer, steamer *Yangtze*, Coast
 Harris, C., light-keeper, Public works department, Yokohama
 Harris, J., M.D., medical attendant, Imperial Railway, Yokohama
 Harris, Rev. S. D., missionary, Peking
 Harrison, W. G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
 Harrison, W. D., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
 Harrison, Miss, E., (Mrs. G. Bergen) assistant, 46, Hiogo
 Harrison, H., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdoce*
 Harryman, F., (M. J. B. N. Hegt & Co.) brewer, 68, Yokohama
 Hart, Robert, inspector-general, Maritime Customs, Peking
 Hart, G. M., assistant, Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Hart, William, (W. Hart & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
 Hart, J., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hart, J. H., Commissioner of Customs, Takao
 Hart, Thos., reporter, *Daily Press* office
 Hart, Rev. V. C., missionary, Kiukiang
 Hart, J. W., architect and civil engineer, Hiogo
 Hart, W., (Marmelstein & Co.) storekeeper, Hiogo
 Harten, C., mariner, Bangkok
 Hartley, J., (J. Hartley & Co.) chemist, Yokohama
 Hartley, H., (J. Hartley & Co.) Yedo
 Hartman, H. A., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Hartman, W. L., (Hartman & Besier) merchant, Nagasaki
 Hartmann, G., (S. Baer & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Hartmann, G. W., (Deutsche Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Hartmans, T., (Coutries & Co.) clerk, Tientsin

Harton, W. H., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Harton, C. F., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Hartwell, Rev. J. B., missionary, Chefoo
 Hartwell, Rev. Charles, missionary, Foochow (in city)
 Harvey, J. R., engineer, Naval Yard, Hongkong
 Harvey, J., (Stentz, Harvey & Co.) butcher, 179, Yokohama
 Harvey, A. S., acting British con., & act. vice-consul for Austria & D'mark, Newchwang
 Harvey, C. J., (Little & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Harvey, H. P., assistant surgeon, U.S.S. *Palos*
 Harvey, H. J., staff paymaster, H.B.M. receiving ship *Princess Charlotte*
 Harvey, W. A. assistant paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Harvey W. V., third engineer, steamer *Namoa*, Coast
 Harvie, J. A., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Harwood, J., instructor of gunnery, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Harwood, W., (Harwood & Wainwright) solicitor, Shanghai
 Haselwood, A. H. C., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Haskell, H. B., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, 2, Yokohama
 Haskell, F. E., (China & Japan Trading Co.) agent, Shanghai
 Haslam, R. H., (J. Silverlock & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Hassell, J. G. T., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Hassock, H., (Cobb & Co.) clerk, 61, Yokohama
 Hastings, R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Taiwan, Formosa
 Hatch, John, (John Hanna) clerk, Tientsin
 Hauenstein, G., pilot, Amoy
 Haug, (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Haugh, B. J., second engineer, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
 Hauschild, O., (A. Markwald & Co.'s rice mill) engineer, Bangkok
 Hauschild, R., (Meyer, Alabor & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
 Hauschild, L., secretary, German consulate, Praya
 Hausmaun, T., secretary, German consulate, Bangkok
 Hawes, J. A. (Tate & Hawes) merchant, Shanghai
 Hawes, United States consul, Hakodadi
 Hawes, Lieut., R.M.A., gunnery instructor, Government service, Yedo
 Hawke, Richard F., accountant, H.M. Naval Yard (absent)
 Hawkins, T. E., livery stable keeper, Garden road
 Hawkins, C. E., boatswain, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
 Hawkins, H., (Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.) assist., Burd's lane
 Hawkins, H. J., (P. Heinemann & Co.) clerk, 198, Yokohama
 Hawtry, M., (Drysedale, Ringer & Co.) tea inspector, Shanghai
 Hay, C. W., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Nagasaki
 Hay, Drummond, (China & Japan Trading Co.) agent, & secretary, Oriental Club, Osaka
 Hay, C. E., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Hay, R. M., (Borneo Co.) acting manager, Bangkok
 Hayden, G. W., lightkeeper, Gutzlaff lighthouse, Shanghai
 Haves, R. T., M.D., physician, Osaka
 Hayes, A. A., Jr., (Olyphant & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Hayllar, T. C., barrister at law, Bank buildings
 Hayne, R. B., (P.M.S.S. Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Hayrup, Mrs., boarding-house keeper, Chefoo
 Hays, J., gunner, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
 Hazlett, A., inspector of nuisances
 Head, A., pilot, Foochow
 Head, R. G., (Lindsay & Head) merchant, Shanghai
 Head, R. L., (Fergusson & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
 Head, F. S., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Head, R. L. B., surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Thulia*

- Healev, W. L., nav. instructor, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
 Heard, Augustine, (Aug. Heard & Co.) merchant (absent)
 Heard, Albert F., (Aug. Heard & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Heard, G. F., (Aug. Heard & Co.) merchant, and Vice-consul for Russia
 Heard, John, (Aug. Heard & Co.) merchant (absent)
 Hearn, R. H., (F. R. Gamwell) clerk, Shanghai
 Hearne, G., (J. Edwards) assistant, Yokohama
 Hearn, A., assistant, International Hotel, 18, Yokohama
 Heather, W., gunner, Gov.-General's gun-boat *Chenju*, Canton
 Heaton, A. McG., (D. Lapraik & Co.) merchant, d'Aguilar street
 Hebrard, S., French consul, Manila
 Hechevarria, P., regent, Court of Appeal, Manila
 Hedge, T. B., (Hedge & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Heen, O., Consul-general for Peru, 30, Foreign Concession, Yedo
 Heermann, C. O., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Hefti, R., (F. Luchsinger) clerk, Iloilo
 Hegt, M. J. B. Noordhoek, brewer, 68, Yokohama (absent)
 Heiberg, A., Vice-consul for Sweden, Shanghai (absent)
 Heimann, Chas. A., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Heimann, M., (Kirchner, Boger & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Heimsolt, D., mariner, Bangkok
 Heinemann, Paul, merchant, 198, Yokohama
 Heinemann, S. L., (Heinemann & Co.) shipbroker, Bank buildings
 Heinszen, C., (C. Heinszen & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
 Heinszen, N., (C. Heinszen & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Heise, Wm., manager, Kaga Foundry, Hiogo
 Heitmann, J. C., (Smith, Archer & Co.) merchant, Canton
 Helby, F. T., nav.-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Held, R., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Helland, A., (J. Burd & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Hellendaal, P. J., yardsman, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Hellstæn, J. L., mariner, Bangkok
 Hellyer, F., (Alt & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Hember, S., 25, Mosque street
 Henderson, J. J., U.S. consul, Amoy
 Henderson, W. A., medical missionary, Chefoo
 Henderson, W. D., (Chartered Mercantile Bank,) acting accountant, Yokohama
 Henderson, Jas., merchant, Tientsin
 Henderson, Ed., M.D., medical practitioner, and municipal officer of health, Shanghai
 Henderson, J. W., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Henderson, G., clerk, Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai
 Henderson, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Henderson, D. M., chief engineer, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Henderson, J. Y., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Henderson, P., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Henderson, C., (Domoney & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
 Hendrick, C. E., Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
 Hendricks, N. F., clerk, Harbour Master's office, Bangkok
 Hendricks, H. H., jailer, U.S. consulate, Shanghai
 Henley, J. B., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, 15, Yokohama
 Hendriks, R., interpreter German consulate, Bangkok
 Hennequin, A., (Messageries Maritimes) agent, Shanghai
 Henninger, Ogee tannery, Yedo
 Hennings, P. H., captain, steamer *China*, Coast
 Henningsen, L. A., marine officer, Bangkok
 Henningsen, J., (G. N. Telegraph Co.) clerk, & agent for Reuters' Telegram Co., Amoy

Henriques, W., (D. H. Tillson & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
 Henriot, chief clerk, (Messageries Maritimes), Saigon
 Henriques, W. A. L., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Henry, Rev. B. C., missionary, Canton
 Henry, J. P., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
 Henry, M., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
 Henry, assistant commissary, naval department, Saigon
 Hens, J. Ph., merchant, and acting-consul for Belgium, S. Jacinto, 30, Manila
 Henschell, J. H., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Henson, J., (J. Hartley & Co.) chemist, Osaka
 Hepburn, Dr. J. C., medical missionary, Yokohama (absent)
 Hepper, F. H., (Pickford & Co.) clerk, Cebu
 Herbst, E., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Herce, Rev. F. B., procurator, Spanish mission, Caine road
 Herdman, W. G., (Brand Brothers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Herl, F., (Alloin & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Hernandez, J., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Heron, F. G., (Russell & Sturgis) merchant, Manila
 Herrera, J. D., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Surigao, Philippines
 Herrera, F. R., director of Local Administration, Manila
 Herring, R. D., chief constable, British Legation escort, Peking
 Herring, T., (James & Wilson) assistant, 98, Yokohama
 Herrmann, M. A., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) mert., & consul for Germany, Manila (absent)
 Herrmann, F., (Lehmann, Hartmann & Co.) merchant, Hiogo (absent)
 Hertz, A., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Hertz, H., (Hyde, Hertz & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Heseltine, G. A., lieutenant Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
 Heurmann, F. W., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Hewetson, C., bandmaster to the Kalahome, Bangkok
 Hewett, P., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Hewett, W., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hewlett, A. R., assistant Chinese secretary, British legation, Peking
 Hewlett, Wm., master attendant and staff commander R.N., Naval Yard
 Heyde, E. von der, (Reis, von der Heyde & Co.) merchant, 23, Yokohama
 Heyden, F. E., (F. Peil) merchant, & assessor Netherlands Con. Court of China, S'hai
 Heymann, J., (S. Baer & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Heymanson, B., (Havana Cigar Company), 60, Yokohama
 Heywood, H. C., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Hickling, H., (Phipps, Hickling & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Hickling, A., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hicks, G. W., pilot, Taku
 Hicks, F. G., mariner, Bangkok
 Hidalgo, A., (Aguirre & Co.) merchant, and consul for Portugal, Manila
 Higgin, J., merchant, and British vice-consul, Iloilo
 Higgin, Jos. L. B., (J. Higgin) clerk, Iloilo
 Higgin, J. W., (J. Higgin) clerk, Negros, Philippines
 Higginbotham, J., (Whitfield & Dowson) assistant, Yokohama
 Hildebrand, C., (A. Schultze) clerk, Yokohama
 Hill, Robt. H., (Bradley & Co.) clerk, Swatow
 Hill, G. W., counsellor at law, and legal adviser to Japanese Government, Yokohama
 Hill, C. E., Shanghai
 Hill, J. C., pilot, Taku
 Hill, Arthur, Captain Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
 Hill, J., Pootung Foundry, assistant, Shanghai
 Hill, G. B., commander, receiving ship *Berwick Walls*, Shanghai
 Hill, Rev. D., missionary, Wusueh

Hillier, W. C., assistant and Post-office agent, British Consulate, Canton
 Hillier, H. M., third class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Hilston, D., M.D., medical officer, Royal Naval Hospital, Yokohama
 Himly, K., interpreter, German consulate, Shanghai
 Hinkley, N. B., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hinge, T., (Cobb & Co.) clerk, 61, Yokohama
 Hino, I., acting vice-consul for Japan
 Hipplesley, Alfred E., second class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Hirsbrunner, J., watchmaker, Shanghai
 Hirth, F., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
 Hirtzel, F., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Hitch, F. D., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Hitchcock, F. A., (Easton & Co.) foreman, East point
 Hitzeroth, Gustav, (Carlowitz & Co.) merchant, Canton
 Hoar, J. H., pilot, cutter *Alarm*, Ningpo
 Hobson, H. E., commissioner of Customs, Tamsui and Keelung
 Hobson, R. M., Maritime Customs assistant, Chefoo
 Hochreuter, A., mariner, Bangkok
 Hock, L. C., (J. P. Bissett & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hockmeyer, F., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Hodge, Rev. W. B., missionary, Tientsin
 Hodges, H., constable, British consular gaol, Shanghai
 Hodgkins, purser, steamer *Kinshan*, Canton river
 Hodgkins, J. R., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Hodgson, John G., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) acting accountant, Yokohama
 Hoeflich, J., (J. Kosminsky & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hoffman, G., (A. Gerard) assistant, Yokohama
 Hoffmann, Dr., Japanese Government Hospital, Yedo
 Hoffmeyer, V., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) electrician, Shanghai
 Hogarth, J. B., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hogg, A. G., (A. G. Hogg & Co.) merchant, Saigon
 Hogg, James, (Hogg Brothers) merchant, Shanghai
 Hogg, E. J., (Hogg Brothers) merchant, Shanghai
 Hogg, James, captain, steamer *Chinkiang*, Coast
 Holm, G., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Holme, A., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hohnholz, H. W., shipchandler, 82, Yokohama
 Holcombe, Rev. C., missionary, Peking
 Holding, J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Leyte, Philippines
 Holdsworth, E., public silk inspector, & agent for Standard Life Ass. Co., Shanghai
 Holland, W., student, British legation, Peking
 Holland, C. J., second officer, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
 Holliday, J. F., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant (absent)
 Holliday, Jno., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant (absent)
 Hollingworth, H. G., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hollins, H. H., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai (absent)
 Holmblad, J., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
 Holme, E. Z., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki (absent)
 Holme, R., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) Iliogo
 Holmes, Edmund R., broker, Queen's road
 Holmes, (Browne & Holmes) engineer, Shanghai
 Holmes, G., ship broker, Peddar's hill
 Holmes, H. J., clerk of court, Supreme Court
 Holmes, M. G., (Holmes, Wudman & Co.) merchant, Chefoo (absent)
 Holstius, O., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Holt, Rev. W. S., missionary, Shanghai

Holtham, E. G., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Holton, Chas. F., agent, Tudor Company, Ice House street
 Holtum, W. W., reporter, *Hiogo & Osaka Herald*, Hiogo
 Holwill, E. T., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
 Homan, J. A., manager, (Indo-Chinese Sugar Co.'s factory), Naconchaisee, Siam
 Honey, G. A. K., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Hont, Rev. A. d', French missionary, Bangkok
 Hood, W., in charge P. & O. Coal Depot, 162, Yokohama
 Hook, J. S., shipping agent, (absent)
 Hook, T. R. S., shipping agent, 13, Queen's road
 Hooper, A., chief officer, steamer *Yangtze*, Coast
 Hooper, H. J., (Hooper Bros.) merchant, 22, Yokohama
 Hooper, C. F., (Hooper Bros.) merchant, 22, Yokohama
 Hooper, John, clerk, British legation of works, Yokohama
 Hopkins, G. G., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hopkins, W., butcher, Shanghai
 Hoppius, H., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Hore, Thos., clerk, (Bird & Myburgh), usher, Supreme Court, Shanghai
 Horiwalla, M. S., (N. Mody & Co.) manager, & secretary Parsec Club, Queen's road
 Hormann, J., (A. Fabre & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Hormusjee, Framjee, (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Hornby, Sir Edmund G., chief judge, Supreme Court, Shanghai
 Horne, T. W., (Bradley & Co.) godown-keeper, Swatow
 Horsley, A. J., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Horspool, G., acting chief inspector of police, Central station
 Horton, W., inspector of brothels, Wanchi
 Hoskings, F. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Hoskyn, R. F., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Hoskyn, H. C., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Hosungjee, D., (D. Hosungjee & Co.) merchant, Amoy (absent)
 Hosungjee, N., merchant, Hollywood road
 Hottinger, J., engineer, Windsor, Redlich & Co.'s rice mill, Bangkok
 Houghton, H., foreman, Locomotive department, railway service, Yokohama
 House, Rev. S. R., M.D., missionary, Bangkok
 House, J. B., master, U.S.S. *Palos*
 Housman, C. V., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Houston, N. T., master, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
 Houstoun, W., engineer, Customs steamer *Kua-hsing*, Shanghai
 Hovenberger, G. van, (Burgers & Co.) baker, 42, Yokohama
 How, A. J., Shanghai
 Howard, Thomas, (T. Howard & Co.) merchant, West point
 Howard, J. J., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Howard, W. C., Maritime Customs harbour master and tide-surveyor, Chefoo
 Howard, Walter, lieutenant, 80th Regiment
 Howard, F., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Howe, H. A., Jr., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Howell, G. H., sub-editor *Japan Mail*, Yokohama
 Howell, R. W., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Howell, A., (Howell & Co.) merchant, Hakodadi
 Howell, J., corporal, River police, Shanghai
 Howell, W. G., editor *Japan Mail*, Yokohama
 Howes, J., inspector of nuisances, Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Howie, W., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Howie, Robt., (Deacon & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Howlett, T., assistant foreman, Government Mint, Kawasaki
 Hoyland, J. P., chief officer, steamer *Kinshan*, Canton river

Hoz, V. de la, Army department, Manila
 Hubback, Lieut. H. W. J., R.A.
 Hübner, M., (Deutsche Bank) cashier, Yokohama
 Hübbe, P. G., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Hubener, F. W., (Lehmann, Hartmann & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Huber, A., Maritime Customs commissioner, Tientsin (absent)
 Hubert, storekeeper, Saigon
 Hubert, clerk, Court of First Instance, Saigon
 Hübler, H., (Knopp & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hubrig, Rev. F., missionary, Rhenish missionary society, Canton
 Huchting, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, and acting consul for Netherlands, Ningpo
 Hudaffsky, H., (Gutschow & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Hudson, A. J., chief engineer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Chento*, Canton
 Hudson, Rev. T. H., missionary, Ningpo
 Hudson, J., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) merchant, 73, Yokohama
 Huffam, F. S., deputy registrar, Supreme Court
 Huggan, J., (Whitfield & Dowson) assistant, 69, Yokohama
 Huggan, R., manager, Ikuta Iron Works, Hiogo
 Hughes, J. R., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) assistant accountant, Queen's road
 Hughes, V. D., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
 Hughes, T. F., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai (absent)
 Hughes, P. J., British Consul, Hankow
 Hughes, R., (Hughes & Co.) merchant, Osaka
 Hughes, W. Kerfoot, general broker, Gough street
 Hughes, Geo., Commissioner of Customs, Amoy
 Hull, Wm., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Hülse, W., (Mestern & Hülse) commission agent, & con. for Netherlands, C'ton (absent)
 Hulsz, H., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
 Humble, T., Imperial telegraph service, Hiogo
 Humblot, Rev. A., Catholic missionary, Peking
 Humby, J., proprietor, (Empire tavern), Queen's road central
 Hume, A., clerk, H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
 Humphreys, Wm., nav. midshipman, H.B.M. *Iron Duke*
 Humphreys, J. D., proprietor, Hongkong Dispensary, Queen's road
 Humphreys, W. G., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Hungerford, Lieut. T. E., acting quartermaster, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
 Hungerford, S. A., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
 Hunsicker, J. L., midshipman, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
 Hunt, Rev. M. W., missionary, Peking
 Hunt, W. E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hunt, J. H., (Wm. Rees & Co.) clerk, Ningpo
 Hunt, H. J., (Alt & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Hunt, P. R., printer, American mission, Peking
 Hunte, F., mariner, Bangkok
 Hunter, W., second officer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
 Hunter, H., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Nagasaki
 Hunter, R. P., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Hunter, E. H., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) merchant, 100, Yokohama
 Hunter, D. L., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Hunter, W. L., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) assistant, Foochow
 Hunter, G. W., assayer of silver bullion, Government Mint, Kawasaki
 Huntington, S. E., (Smith, Archer & Co.) merchant, Praya central
 Huot, C. H., (C. & J. Favre-Brandt) assistant, Yokohama
 Hurdle, W., light-keeper, Public works department, Yokohama
 Hurlbut, George, (Smith, Archer & Co.) merchant, 13, Yokohama
 Hurlbut, S. M., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya

- Hurliman, H., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Hurman, G., Maritime Customs examiner, Swatow
 Hurst, R. W., student, British legation, Peking
 Hurt, T., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Husden, Jas., general constable, Chefoo
 Huskisson, Bt. Major S. G., captain, 80th Regiment
 Hutchings, C. H., broker, Shanghai
 Hutchinson, W. L., M.D., medical attendant, U.S. consulate, Bangkok
 Hutchinson, Rev. A. B., missionary, St. Stephen's mission church
 Hutchinson, St. John, (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Hutchison, W. B., secretary to Vice-Admiral Shadwell
 Hutchison, Alfred, (Deacon & Co.) merchant, Canton
 Hutton, M. C., (Hughes & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Hutton, W. W., nav.-lieutenant, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Salamis*
 Hyde, E. L., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) merchant, 73, Yokohama
 Hyde, W., (F. G. Woodruff & Co.) ship compradore, Yokohama
 Hyde, W. W., (Hyde, Hertiz & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Hyndman, J. A., clerk, Emigration office, Macao
 Hyndman, J., (J. P. da Silva & Co.) clerk, Macao
 Hyndman, J., second substitute, Judicial department, Macao
 Hyndman, H., (China sugar refinery) assistant, East point
 Hyndmann, F., professor of English, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Hyslop, W., (J. C. Helbling & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Hyver, J. P., général storekeeper, Nagasaki

 Ibañez, P. B., (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Ibañez, F. B., (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Ibrahim, A. K., (Ameerooddeen Jafferbhoy) clerk, Canton
 Icaza, I. de, agent, Paco rope works, Manila
 Ida, J., Japanese Consul-general, Shanghai (absent)
 Ifland, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
 Iglesias, P., contador, Manila mint, Manila
 Ilbert, A., (Ilbert & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Illies, C., (L. Kniffler & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Imbert, A., Maritime Customs, assistant, Swatow
 Impay, G., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Impey, G., Imperial Railway service, Osaka
 Inada, interpreter, German consulate, Yokohama
 Inchausti, J. J. de, (Inchausti & Co.) merr., & member of G'ment Council, Manila (absent)
 Infante, V. C., chaplain, Army department, Manila
 Ing, Rev. J., missionary, Kiukiang
 Inglis, John, (Inglis & Co.) engineer, Spring Gardens
 Inglis, D. D., agent, C. & J. Trading Company, Nagasaki
 Innes, R., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Queen's road
 Inness, Wm. F., chief engineer, H.B.M. corvette, *Thalia*
 Innocent, Rev. J., missionary, Tientsin
 Irisarry, J. M., (Aguirre & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Irvine, G. J., surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Irving, J. B., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Irwin, R. W., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Isaac, gunner, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
 Isaac, J. B., assistant surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Dwarf*
 Isaacs, R., (Isaacs Brothers) merchant, 42, Yokohama
 Isaacs, Israel, (Isaacs Brothers) merchant, 42, Yokohama
 Isaacs, Marcus, (Isaacs Brothers) clerk, 42, Yokohama
 Isaacs, E. M., (Benjamin & Co.) 59, Yokohama

Ismail, boarding-house keeper, Lower Lascar row
 Ivanoff, N. A., (N. A. Ivanoff & Co.) merchant, and vice-consul for Russia, Hankow
 Iversen, A., (Bourjau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Iveson, Egbert, (Bower, Hanbury & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Ivey, H., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Iwersen, H., (Schmidt, Westphal & Co.) clerk, & act. consul for Russia & Ger., Nagasaki
 Izquierdo, A., Army department, Manila
 Izquierdo, F., brigadier, Army department, Manila
 Izquierdo, M., secretary of the Government council, Manila

Jack, E., third engineer, steamer *Kwantung*, Coast
 Jackson, Wm., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) manager, Queen's road
 Jackson, Ed., (Jackson, French & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Jackson, Thos., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) manager, Yokohama (absent)
 Jackson, J. A., missionary, Wunchow
 Jackson, H. B., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Jacobs, F. S., 57a, Yokohama
 Jacobsen, F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Jacobsen, P., (C. Gerard & Co.) shipchandler, Amoy
 Jafferbhoy, Ameerooddeen, merchant, Canton
 Jaffray, R., assistant, "Golden Gate," livery stable, 123, Yokohama
 Jaffray, W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Jaffray, A., "Golden Gate" livery stable, 123, Yokohama
 Jaffrey, Wm., (Borneo Co.'s Rice Mills) engineer, Bangkok
 Jahrling, Valerio, naval storekeeper, Cebu
 Jairez, J., (R. Habbibhoy) manager, Wellington street
 Jalland, W., proprietor, Medical Hall, Nagasaki
 Jamasjee, J., broker, 15, Gage street
 Jamault, Rev. D., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 James, F. S., (Augustine Heard & Co.) clerk, 6, Yokohama
 James, H. G., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 James, N. T., midshipman, U.S.S. *Yantic*
 Jameson, J. N., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Jamieson, R. Alex., M.D., consulting physician to Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Jamieson, C., first-class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Jamieson, W., (Cornes & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Jamieson, W. B., merchant, Shanghai
 Jamsetjee, Pestonjee, broker, 10, Peel street
 Jamsetjee, M., shopkeeper, 10, Peel street
 Jansen, J. E., (J. W. Müller & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Jansen, D. C., manager, "Astor House" hotel, Shanghai
 Jansyn, P., (P.M.S.S. Co.) foreman, Yokohama
 Jaquemot, J., Junr., (Abegg, Borel & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Jaquemot, J. M., merchant and silk inspector, Yokohama
 Jaquemot, C. R., (J. M. Jaquemot) clerk, Yokohama
 Jaques, J., first-class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Javair, N., (D. Goolamhoosain & Co.) merchant
 Javier, J., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Jeffries, H. U., (Russell & Sturgis) merchant, Manila (absent)
 Jelovitz, J., assistant, "International hotel," 18 Yokohama
 Jenke, C., draper, milliner, &c., Shanghai
 Jenkins, A., boarding-house keeper, Lower Lascar row
 Jenkins, Rev. H., missionary, Ningpo (absent)
 Jenkins, T. O. S., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Jenkins, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow (absent)
 Jenkins, F. H. B., merchant, Shanghai

- Jenkins, M. A., U.S. vice-consul, interpreter, and printer, Hankow
 Jennings, B., "The Snug," Hiogo
 Jensen, M., Maritime Customs tidewater, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Jensen, Rudo., (John Burd & Co.) merchant, and consul for Denmark, &c., Praya
 Jerdein, M. S., merchant and commission agent, Chinkiang
 Jessen, J., captain, steam tug *Sans Pareil*, Bangkok
 Jesus, E. M. de (Windsor, Redlich & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Jesus, L. J., *North China Herald*, compositor, Shanghai
 Jesus, J. de, (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company) storekeeper, Whampoa
 Jesus, J. Victor de, (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company) clerk, Whampoa
 Jesus, J. A. de, (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Jesus, J. V. de, (F. d'A. Fernandes) clerk, Macao
 Jesus, J. G. de, (L. A. de Graca) clerk, Macao
 Jeury, (Messageries Maritimes) assistant, Yokohama
 Jewell, R. G. W., United States Consul, Canton
 Jeyes, H. O., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Yokohama
 Jimenez, E., (M. Perez Marqueti) assistant, Manila
 Jims, F., "Empire Brewery," assistant, Shanghai
 Jørgensen, A., mariner, Bangkok
 Johannes, S. P., commission merchant, Canton
 Johanssen, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 John, Rev. G., missionary, Hankow
 Johnsford, A., (Alfred Dent & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Johnson, A. B., (Ed. Sharp & Toller) sol. & managing clerk, Supreme Court house
 Johnson, H., pilot, Swatow
 Johnson, O., student, British legation, Peking
 Johnson, R. B., Maritime Customs tidewater, Foochow
 Johnson, W. G., *Hiogo News* office, Hiogo
 Johnson, F.B., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, & acting consul for Denmark, S'hai
 Johnsun, H., instructor boatswain, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Johnson, H. J., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
 Johnson, J., M.D., medical officer, British consulate gaol, Shanghai
 Johnson, E. E., engineer, Fire Brigade, Yokohama
 Johnson, H., pilot, Foochow
 Johnson, R. M., U.S. Consul, Hankow
 Johnson, G. F., (J. & O S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
 Johnson, C., pilot, Nagasaki
 Johnston, G. R., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Johnston, J., deputy commissary, supply, &c., duties, Control department
 Johnston, Sir Wm., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Shanghai
 Johnston, R., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Johnston, W., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Johnston, Jas., M.D., medical practitioner, Shanghai
 Johnston, Jas., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Johnston, W. C., (Tait & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Johnston, H., (A. G. Hogg & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Johnstone, R., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) merchant, 7, Yokohama
 Johnstone, W., Maritime Customs tidewater, Whampoa
 Join, chaudronnier, Yokohama Arsenal
 Jonas, F., Havana Cigar Company, 60, Yokohama
 Jones, B., (H. W. Tabor & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
 Jones, C., Imperial railway service, Hiogo
 Jones, R. W., engineer, H B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Jones, E. B., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Jones, R., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Elk*
 Jones, Charles M., M.D., (Jones, Müller & Manson) surgeon, Amoy (absent)

Jones, Capt. D. G., Royal Engineers
 Jones, T., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Jones, J., first-class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Jones, T. M. R., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Jones, J., second engineer, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama
 Jones, P. O., teacher, Public works department, Yokohama
 Jones, A. E., clerk, Municipal Council's offices, Shanghai
 Jones, G., Maritime Customs examiner, Canton
 Jones, J. H., constable, British consulate, Whanipoa
 Jong, C. G. de, medical practitioner, 179, Yokohama
 Jooravleff, A., (N. A. Ivanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Joost, A., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Jordana, R., engineer, Manila
 Jorge, E. A., proprietor, Royal hotel, Macao
 Jorge, C. J., student interpreter, Procurador's department, Macao
 Jorge, H., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Shanghai
 Jorge, P., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Jorge, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Jorgensen, J., mariner, Bangkok
 Jorgensen, C. L., marine officer, Bangkok
 Jose, A., (Wilks & Earnshaw) assistant, Manila
 Jose, Felix, lighthouse keeper, Square Island, Ningpo
 Joseph, D., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Joseph, H. H., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Joseph, L., broker, Hiogo
 Joseph I., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Newchwang
 Joseph J. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Joseph, M., broker, Hiogo
 Josephs, J., (Empire brewery) assistant, Shanghai
 Jourdan, (Messageries Maritimes) assistant, Yokohama
 Jouslain, counsellor, Court of Appeal, & acting attorney, Court of First Instance, Saigon
 Jouvett, E., (Imperial Arsenal) civil engineer, Foochow
 Jouvett, A., merchant and commission agent, Saigon
 Joyner, H. B., C.E., surveyor-general, Yedo
 Jubin E., (Société Anonyme Franco-Japonaise), 91, Yokohama (absent)
 Jubin, C., (Société Anonyme Franco-Japonaise) clerk, 91, Yokohama
 Jucker, A., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) manager, Bangkok
 Judd, W., (Eastern E., Australasia and China Telegraph Co.) assistant, Burd's lane
 Jullien, St. Cyr, (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) merchant, Bangkok (absent)
 Junkin, N. H., carpenter, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
 Jurgens, H. J., (Jurgens & Borchardt) broker and auctioneer, Shanghai
 Just, H. Z., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Juster, John, proprietor, Hamburg tavern, Queen's road
 Juvett, Leo, general importer, Shanghai

Kahler, W. R., (Hall & Holtz) assist., & librarian, S'hai temperance society, Shanghai
 Kahn, C., (Reiss & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Kahn, L., (Reiss & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Kalb, Moritz, (Reiss & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Kaltenbach, G., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) merchant, Saigon (absent)
 Karberg, P., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Kassburg, A., storekeeper, &c., Nagasaki
 Kauppe, S., employe, U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama
 Kaye, W., (Chartered Bank) manager, Queen's road
 Keating, J., (T. N. Driscoll) assistant, Queen's road
 Keele, O. R., inspector of markets and livery stables, Municipal Council, S'hai (absent)

- Keeshaw, Z., linguist, engineer's office, Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Keetch, J. Z., (Ikuta Iron Works) assistant, Hiogo
 Keeton, A., (Imperial Arsenal) engineer, Tientsin
 Keg, C., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Nagasaki
 Keir, Wm., (Taylor & Bennett) clerk, Shanghai
 Keiser, J., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road
 Keller, E., (Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Keller, Wm., (Hongkong Distillery Company) cooper
 Keller, Jno., assistant, Sailors' Home
 Kelly, J. M., (Kelly & Co.) bookseller, stationer, news and commission agent, Shanghai
 Kelly, J. F., (Kelly & Co.) bookseller, &c., Shanghai
 Kempermann, T. H., (Gutschow & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Kempermann, F. P., secretary and interpreter, German legation, Yokohama
 Kendall, C. C., wharf clerk, S.S.N. Co.'s godowns, Shanghai
 Kennedy, H.E. Sir Arthur Edward, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor
 Kennedy, A., 51, Native Town, Hiogo
 Kennedy, F., British consulate constable, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Kennedy, Sergeant, acting inspector of markets, &c., Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Kennedy, W., Government telegraph service, clerk, Yokohama
 Kennelly, T. F., broker, Hiogo
 Kent, J., boatswain, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Kent, W. K., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Kerdraon, (Imperial Arsenal) draughtsman, Foochow
 Kergarion, Comte de, attaché, French legation, Peking
 Kerlan, de, curate, Saigon
 Kermath, J. S., (Searle & Kermath) proprietor, Shanghai hotel, Shanghai
 Kerr, C. Morland, (Oriental Bank) accountant, Queen's road (absent)
 Kerr, R. J., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Kerr, J. G., M.D., missionary, Canton
 Kerr, Crawford D., (Dodd & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Kestell, J. T., carpenter, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Keswick, J. J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Keswick, Hon. W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, East point (absent)
 Keurick, H. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Keymer, W. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
 Khakeebhoy, C., (R. Habbibhoy) manager, Shanghai
 Khamisa, A. M., merchant, 10, Graham street
 Khamisa, N. M., merchant, 10, Graham street
 Khamise, boarding-house keeper, Lower Lascar row
 Khatow, Allybhoy, (Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy) manager, Shanghai
 Khetsey, M., (Kessowjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst terrace
 Kiær, H., (Heinemann & Co.) ship broker, Bank buildings
 Kidd, Rev. R. H., colonial chaplain
 Kidner, W., architect, Shanghai
 Kierulff, P., merchant, Tientsin
 Kilby, E. F., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Killeen, C., (Consterdine & Killeen) storekeeper, Chefoo
 Kilner, W., (Hall & Holtz) clerk, Shanghai
 Kimber, J., (Thompson & Co.) chemist, 60, Yokohama
 Kimbie, A., collector, *Japan Mail* office, Yokohama
 Kimpton, B. T., (Browne & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Kindblad, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
 Kinder, C. W., assist. eng., Government railway service, Yokohama
 Kinder, E., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Kinder, Major T. W., director Government mint, Kawasaki
 King, W. E., Brit. vice-con., & act. con. for Austro-Hungary, &c., K'kiang (absent)

- King, C. J., (Chapman, King & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 King, W. W., (Shaw, Ripley & Co.) merchant, Hankow
 King, J. D., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 King, G., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
 King, R., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 King, W., inspector of brothels
 King, W. M., surgeon U.S.N., in charge U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama
 King, G., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Kingdon, N. P., (Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.) 89a, Yokohama
 Kingselle, F., (A. L. Noronha & Co.) assistant, 70, Yokohama
 Kingsmill, Thomas W., civil engineer, architect and surveyor, Shanghai
 Kingsmill, H., M.A., barrister at law, 2, Club Chambers
 Kinnear, H. R., (Westall, Galton & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Kip, L. W., missionary, Amoy
 Kirby, E. C., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) merchant, & sec. General Hospital, 100, Yokohama
 Kirby, W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Kirby, captain, steam tug *Fuk-le*, Shanghai
 Kirby, R., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Kirchhoff, H., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Kirchman, L., proprietor, "The Land We Live In" tavern, 294, Queen's road
 Kirchman, Henry, proprietor, "Rising Sun" tavern, Queen's road west
 Kirchner, A., (Kirchner, Boger & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
 Kirk, Jas., engineer steam-tug *Samson*, Shanghai
 Kirkwood, J., second engineer, Revenue steamer *Feihoo*, Foochow
 Kirschstein, J. C., (H. Sietas & Co.) storekeeper, Chefoo
 Kitching, F. W., (John Forster & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Kleczkowski, A., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Klahn, N. H., mariner, Bangkok
 Klein, J. C., Osaka
 Kleiner, (Pharmacie Francaise) chemist, 70, Yokohama
 Kleinmann, J., aerated water manufacturer, Hiogo
 Kleinwachter, F., commissioner, Maritime Customs, Canton
 Kleinwort, O. A., secretary, Union club, Hiogo
 Kliene, A., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor and harbour-master, Ningpo
 Klinck, C., engineer, Santa Mesa rope factory, Manila
 Klindt, H., mariner, Bangkok
 Klitzke, Pastor E., superintendent, Berlin Foundling hospital, Bonham road
 Klöpfer, E., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Klopp, H., (De Bay, Gotte & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Klotz, Dr., medical practitioner, 81, Yokohama
 Klotz, F., secretaire interprete, French legation, Yokohama
 Klyne, B. A., compositor, *Japan Gazette*, Yokohama
 Knapel, M. F. G., Hamburg coffee house, Ningpo
 Knecht, E., chancellor, French consulate, Bangkok
 Kneebone, G. A., bill, stock, and bullion broker, 9, Seymour terrace
 Kniffler, Alex., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Kniffler, L., (L. Kniffler & Co.) merchant, Japan (absent)
 Kniffler, H., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Knight, F. P., (Knight & Co) merchant, consul for United States, &c., Newchwang
 Knight, A. M., (Knight & Co.) clerk, & vice-consul for United States, Newchwang (absent)
 Knight, R. H., Hongkong *Times* office, foreman,
 Knight, W., butcher, Chefoo
 Knights, A. E., Shanghai
 Knobloch, A. von, interpreter, German legation, Yokohama
 Knobloch, S. von, student interpreter, German legation, Yokohama
 Knoop, H. A., (Knoop & Co.) shipchandler, Shanghai

Knott, J., (Evans & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Knowles, J. S., secretary, Hongkong and China Steam Bakery
 Knowlton, Rev. M. J., D.D., missionary Ningpo
 Knox, J. A., (F. Deslandes & Co.) ship broker, Chinkiang
 Knox, H. A., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Cudmus*
 Knox, J., clerk, receiving ship *Berwick Walls*, Shanghai
 Knox, T. G., British Consul-general for Siam, Bangkok
 Kobke, F. C., Danish Consul, and marine surveyor, Bangkok
 Koch, C., (Deetjen & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Koch, W., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Kock, M., constable, German consulate, Shanghai
 Kock, Christian, proprietor "Army & Navy tavern," Queen's road
 Koffer, Th., Medical Hall, Queen's road
 Kofoed, P. J., mariner, Bangkok
 Kolegin, W., (Okooloff & Tokmakoff) clerk, Hankow
 Kölling, W., (Knoop & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Kopp, C. O., (C. Gerard & Co.) shipchandler, Amoy
 Kopsch, H., Maritime Customs commissioner, Kiukiang
 Korthals, W. C., agent N'lands Trading Society, & act. consul N'lands for Hiogo (absent)
 Koseegin, W. (N. A. Ivanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Kosminsky, J., merchant, Shanghai
 Koss, F., (Koss & Co.) tailor and clothier, Queen's road
 Kotwal, D. R., (Balmoocan Davecurm) clerk
 Kouroda, interprete auxiliaire, French legation, Yokohama
 Koyander, secretary of Russian legation, Peking
 Kraal, S. A., (Dobie & Co.) clerk, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Kraal, F., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
 Kraetzer, E., chancellier, French consulate, Yokohama
 Krager, H., Maritime Customs, godown keeper, Shanghai
 Kragh, C. H., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Kramer, J., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) silk-inspector, Canton
 Kramer, W. mariner, Bangkok
 Krasnopolsky, J. A., (Haminoff, Rodionoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Krauel, Dr. R., German consul, Foochow
 Kraul, W., master, *Tungsha* light-vessel, Shanghai
 Krause, A., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Krauss, A., (Hesse & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Krauss, Alfred A., (Shaw Brothers & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Krebs, C., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Kresser, Victor, (Wahee, Smith & Co.) sugar refiner, Saigon
 Krey, W., Maritime Customs assistant, Foochow
 Kreyer, C. T., Kiangnan Arsenal, translating department, Shanghai
 Krien, A., student interpreter, German legation, Yokohama
 Kritsch, C., assistant, German Consulate, Yokohama
 Krohn, W., (Rodewald, Schönfeld & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Kronminh, P., interpreter, French Consulate, Bangkok
 Krug, E., (Deutsche Bank) accountant, Shanghai
 Krug, A., (J. C. Kruse) assistant, Queen's road
 Krüger, C., (Dircks & Krüger) merchant and vice-consul for Germany, Swatow
 Kruse, J. C., tobacconist, &c., Queen's road
 Kruse, G. P. F., mariner, Bangkok
 Kubik, J., (Kubik & Brown) shoemaker, 97, Yokohama
 Kuchmeister, A., (Lohmann & Kuchmeister) tailor, &c., 70, Yokohama
 Kuhhardt, E. M., (R. Richter) storekeeper, Hiogo
 Kuhhardt, A. M., (Faber & Voigt) clerk, Hiogo
 Kuhlmann, H., tobacconist, &c., Queen's road

Kuhn, M. M., importer, &c., 45, Yokohama
 Kühnel, M., apothecary, 14, Cabildo, Manila
 Kühnel, F., apothecary, 14, Cabildo, Manila
 Kurrumsey, M., (N. Kessowjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst terrace
 Kurtzhals, A., (A. Markwald & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Kyle, J., (Kyle & Bain) engineer, & proprietor, Hongkong Ice Co., East point
 Kyle, T. D., (Kyle & Co.) aerated water manufacturer, Foochow
 Kyle, D., (China sugar refinery) assistant, East point

 Laackman, J. C. N., (Hesse & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Labedan, J., (Ercoreca & Labedan) merchant, Manila
 Labhart, J. C., (Labhart & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Laborde, C., clerk, French post-office, Shanghai
 Lacalle, de, aide-de-camp to the Governor of Saigon
 Lacalle, J., military medical corps, Manila
 Lacant, restaurateur, Saigon
 Lacaze, A., storekeeper, Saigon
 Lacaze, Hotel Café de l'Univers, Saigon
 Lacerda, A. P. C. de, clerk, colonial secretary's office, Macao
 Laconture, commissary, naval department, Saigon
 Ladage, H., (Koss & Co.) outfitter, Queen's road
 Laen, P. L., (P. L. Laen & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
 Laffette, B., corporal, French police, Yokohama
 Lafont, J., (J. F. del Pan & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Lago, J. M., alderman, Manila
 Laidlaw, W., (Boyd & Co.) tea inspector, Tamsui
 Laidler, F., tax collector, Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Laidrich, F., (L. Vrad & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
 Laine, Silva, watchmaker, 10, Escolta, Manila
 Laiyon, J., storekeeper, 51b, Yokohama
 Lake, Edward, (G. W. Lake & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Lalaude, Chas., (Messageries Maritimes) storekeeper, Praya
 Lalcaca, E. P., broker, Shanghai
 Lalor, J. P., commission agent & public tea inspector, Foochow
 Lamashe, E., (Alloin & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
 Lamb, J. A., U.S. Post-office clerk, Yokohama
 Lambart, R. A. A., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Lambert, A. G., manager steam-boat dock, Shanghai
 Lambert, W. M., lieutenant R.M.A., H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Lambert, A. G., shipwright, Shanghai
 Lambuth, Rev. J. W., missionary, Shanghai
 Lamendon, sub-commissary, Naval department, Saigon (absent)
 Lammert, G. R., (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) shipchandler, Peddar's wharf
 Lamont, Rev. Jas., English Presb. minister, (Union Church) Seymour terrace
 Lamont, Jas., chief engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Lampi, L., pilot, Bangkok
 Lancaster, W. S., constable, British consulate, Hiogo
 Lancken, F., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street (absent)
 Land, F. M., Maritime Customs examiner, Keelung
 Landeshut, S. S., accountant & commission agent, 61, Yokohama
 Landstein, W. R., (Landstein & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
 Lune, G. E., (P.M.S.S. Co.) agent, Yokohama
 Lane, R. A., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Lane, H., first lieutenant, Gov.-General's gunboat *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
 Laneau de Marey, fourth office, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
 Lang, W., (Butterfield & Swire) merchant, Shanghai

Lang, C. V., chief engineer, steamer *Kinshan*, Canton River
 Lang, H., editor and proprietor, *Evening Courier*, Shanghai
 Lange, C., mariner, Bangkok
 Langelier, J. F. B., first lieutenant, Gov.-General's gunboat *Chento*, Canton
 Langfeldt, A., (Langfeldt & Mayers) storekeeper, 52, Yokohama
 Langhorne, M. B., (P.M.S.S. Co.) book-keeper, Shanghai
 Langlais, Rev. A. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Yokohama
 Lannay, second commissioner of police, Saigon
 Lannes, second commissioner of police, Saigon
 Lanning, H., M.D., Osaka
 Lant, T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
 Lanuza, J., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Lanzasote, H.E., B.R. del Valle de, acting Civil Governor, Manila
 Lapraik, John S., (D. Lapraik & Co.) merchant, D'Aguilar street
 Lapsley, W., (China sugar refinery,) assistant, East point
 Lapuente, A. de, (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
 Laqueras, G., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Cebu
 Lara, S. R. de, telegraph official, Manila
 Larché, Louisa, Café de la Régence, proprietor, Saigon
 Laracho, D., (Macleod, Pickford & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Large, Geo., gunner, H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
 Lark, S. E., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Avon*
 Lark, D., Maritime Customs examiner, Amoy, (absent)
 Larken, M., (Dodd & Co.) tea inspector, Tamsui
 Larkin, T. J., assistant superintendent of telegraphs, Yokohama
 Larna, S., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Surigao, Philippines
 Larnaudie, F. L., French missionary, Siam (absent)
 Larony, sub-commissary, naval department, Saigon (absent)
 Larrazabal, J., (Ercoreca & Labedan) clerk, Manila
 Larrien, second commissioner of police, Saigon
 Lary, J., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk, 90, Yokohama
 Lascelles, Hon. F. C., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
 Lusher, O. E., mid-shipman, U.S.S. *Yantic*
 Lassen, H. P. C., broker, corner of Wyndham & Wellington streets
 Latham, Oliver, exchange broker, Foochow
 Latorre, C., director, Sociedad de Fianzas, Manila
 Latouche, (Imperial Arsenal) carpenter, Foochow
 Laucigne, Rev. J., apostolic provicar, R.C. mission, Nagasaki
 Laurance, S. A., (Pearson & Laurance) merchant, 99, Yokohama
 Laurence, S. F., constable, British consulate, Hakodadi
 Laurence, H. A., public accountant, Shanghai
 Laurent, professeur, Yokohama Arsenal
 Lauretzen, J., mariner, Bangkok
 Laurie, P. G., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) agent, Foochow
 Lauritzen, S., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Company) clerk, Shanghai
 Laury, S., (Ramsey, Wakefield & Co.) manager, Bangkok
 Lantier, (Lautier & Guerin) hair cutter, Saigon
 Laval, chief commissioner of police, Cholen, French Cochin China
 Lavallo, Don José Antonio de, Spanish consul (absent)
 Lavers, E. H., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Lavers, R. H., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Law, W., chief engineer, steamer *White Cloud*, Canton and Macao
 Law, W. C., manager, Pootung lumber yard, Shanghai
 Lawless, Wm. J., steward, Royal naval hospital, Yokohama
 Lawrence, J., (China sugar refinery) assistant, East point
 Lawrence, C. W., second secretary, British legation, Yedo

Lawson, J., (Alfred Dent & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Lay, A., Maritime Customs assistant, Hankow
 Lay, W. H., British consul, Chefoo (absent)
 Lay, W. T., clerk, Maritime Customs, Foochow
 Laynes, M., professor, College of San Juan de Lebran, Manila
 Layton, B., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen street
 Lebedeff, J., (N. A. Ivanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Lebedeff, N., (N. A. Ivanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Lebedeff, N. R., (N. A. Ivannoff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Leblanc, Rev. R., Roman Catholic missionary, Hakodadi
 Lechler, Revd. R., missionary, Basil mission (absent)
 Leckie, John, (Wilkin & Robison) clerk, Yokohama
 Ledesma, Simeon, Iloilo
 Lee, E. W., Maritime Customs tidewater, Shanghai
 Lee, J. J., gunner, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Avon*
 Lee, K. B., interpreter, United States consulate, Foochow
 Lee, John, assistant inspector of brothels
 Leerhoff, G., mariner, Bangkok
 Lees, Rev. J., missionary, Tientsin (absent)
 Leesen, E. von, (L. Kniffier & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Leet, H. K., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
 Leenwen van Duivenbode, Dr. W.K.M., in charge Japanese Govt. Hospital, Nagasaki
 Lefebvre, Rev. Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
 Leger, F., (A. Marty) assistant, Queen's road
 Legg, H., light-keeper, Public works department, Yokohama
 Legoupil, clerk, Municipal Council, Saigon
 Legrand, L., percepteur, Secretary's office, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Le Herisson, cordier, Yokohama Arsenal
 Lehman, merchant and agent for Saigon rice mill, Saigon
 Lehmann, C., (Lehmann, Hartmann & Co.) merchant, Osaka
 Leiberman, J. L., furniture dealer, 83, Yokohama
 Leiria, Antonio, sorter, post-office
 Leiria, H. A., (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
 Leitch, R. M., (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Leite, M. M., second captain, gunboat *Camoens*, Macao
 Leite, D. F. S., secretary of the I. Conception, Macao
 Leite, J. P., Lient.-col. commanding police, Macao
 Leite, L. P., clerk and notary public, Macao
 Lemaire, Gabriel, French consul, Foochow
 Lemann, H. B., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Lemann, W., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Lemann, Wm., agent for Gt. Northern Telegraph Co., Foochow
 Lemarchand, F. W., (Agra Bank) manager, Shanghai
 Le Marchand, (Imperial Arsenal) optician, Foochow
 Le Mare, J., (Corney & Co.) silk inspector, 35, Yokohama
 Lemarchéchal, Rev. J. M. L., Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Le Marquand, P., constable, British consulate, Canton
 Lemattre, E., watchmaker, Amoy
 Lembke, Justus, (Paul Elhers & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Lemcke, H. W., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
 Lemos, J. C. de, clerk, Colonial secretary's office, Macao
 Leinos, Jose de, judge's clerk, Macao
 Lent, R. I., Maritime Customs assistant, Taiwan, Formosa
 Lent, W., merchant, Shanghai
 Lentz, A., Hiogo
 Lenz, T., merchant, Hiogo

- Lenzy, A., interpreter, Russian legation, Peking
 Leon, L. de, (Blanco, Domingo & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Leon, F. de, (B. A. Barretto & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Leon, M. P. de, apothecary, San Gabriel, Manila
 Leon, N. de, (Reyes & Vaño) clerk, Cebu
 Leon, C. de (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Ilocos Sur, Manila
 Leong, F. X., (Rozario & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
 Le Peltier, assistant commissary, naval department, Saigon
 Lépissier, E. L., Maritime Customs assistant, Hankow
 Leppar, Thos. (E. Fischer & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Lepper, H. F. G., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) accountant, Shanghai
 Lerma, M. L., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
 Leroy, E., (Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Leroy, storekeeper, Saigon
 Lesage, E., (Zobel & Nohr) chemist's assistant, Manila
 Lescasse, J., architect, 183, Yokohama
 L'Escradon, pilot, Saigon
 Leslie, G., Maritime Customs assistant, Tamsui
 Leslie, J., chief-engineer, steamer *China*, Coast
 Lessler, Paul, (A. Markwald & Co.) merchant, Bangkok (absent)
 Lessmann, G. W., (A. H. Maertens) clerk, Shanghai
 Lester, H., builder and contractor, Shanghai
 Lethbridge, G., (Oriental Bank) acting accountant, Shanghai
 Le Troter, forgeron-serrurier, Yokohama Arsenal
 Leveroy, J. R. J., merchant and commission agent, Macao
 Levin, Chas., mate, U.S. flag-ship *Hartford*
 Levy, A., (Landstein & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Levy, C., editor, *Echo du Japon*, 183, Yokohama
 Levysohn, A. C., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) merchant, Canton
 Lewin, Wm. H., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
 Lewis, E., watchman at Pokfolum, Surveyor-general's department
 Lewis, Rev. J. K., chaplain, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
 Lewis, A. J. (China Fire Insurance Company) assistant, Queen's road
 Lewis, Henry (American Rice Mill) millwright, Bangkok
 Lewis, Evan, "The Far East & Sailors Home," 136, Yokohama
 Lewis, G., (Morris, Lewis & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
 Lewis, F. E., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Leyenberger, Rev. J. A., missionary, Ningpo
 Leyser, A., mariner, Bangkok
 Leysner, C. E. A., (Weber, Leysner & Co.) merchant & German consul, Niigata
 Leyson, M., (Valle & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Leyva, J., (Garchitorea & Smith) assistant, Manila
 Liagre, J., Customs officer, Hongkew wharf, Shanghai
 Liccioni, maître de manoeuvres, Yokohama Arsenal
 Lichtenstein, L., 57, Yokohama
 Liddell, J., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock) superintendent, Kowloon
 Liebich, R., (O. Prehn & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Liedtke, L., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Whampoa
 Lienhardt, C. E., (Simon, Evers & Co.) clerk, 25, Yokohama
 Lihenthal, John, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) engineer's apprentice, Aberdeen
 Liger, F. P., (French dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
 Liguidic, pilot, Saigon
 Lilburn, S., nav. lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
 Lilley, Robt., Scottish Bible Society, Chefoo
 Lilley, E., storekeeper, 20, Lyndhurst terrace
 Lilley, J. S., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama

- Lillibridge, H. P., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Lima, F. M., (De Souza & Co.) book-keeper, Hollywood road
 Lima, J. M. O., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Lima, M. C. da Silva, surgeon, gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
 Limby, H. J., (H. J. Limby & Co.) broker, accountant, &c., Shanghai
 Lind, A. A., (Coare, Lind & Co.) merchant, Canton
 Lind, A., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
 Lindsay, A. H., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
 Lindsay, G. A., (Lindsay & Head) merchant, Shanghai
 Lindsay, G., acting chief officer, receiving ship *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
 Lindsley, John, (Frazar & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Lines, A. J., (H. Fogg & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Linstead, T. G., (A. G. Hogg & Co.) merchant, Aberdeen street
 Lipsett, W., steward, United Club, Yokohama
 Lishenlan, professor of mathematics, Peking
 Lisle, R. M., lieutenant, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
 Lissa, A. M. van, (Van Lissa Brothers) instrument maker, 10, Yokohama
 Lissa, J. van, (Van Lissa Brothers) instrument maker, 10, Yokohama
 Lister, Wm., marine surveyor for Lloyds' agents, Newchwang
 Lister, A., government interpreter, acting assistant Harbour-master, sheriff, coroner, &c.
 Litchfield, H. C., (Miller & Litchfield) barrister at law, Shanghai
 Litta, Conte, secretary, Italian legation, Yokohama
 Little, R. W., (Little & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Little, L. S., M.D., physician to Gen. Hos., Shanghai (absent)
 Little, Arch. J., (Little & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Littleton, Hon. A. C., lieutenant & commander, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Salamis*
 Livick, E., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Livingston, H. W., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Livingston, R. F., "British Queen" tavern, 80, Yokohama (absent)
 Livingston, G., pilot, Taku
 Livingston, J., (J. Livingston & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
 Llorente, J., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Llorente, L., (Zoiilo Ibanez de Aldecoa) clerk, Manila
 Loam, W. B., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
 Lobo, L. M., proprietor, British Crown tavern, 278, Queen's road
 Lobo, F., lawyer, Macao
 Lobo, A. A. F., conductor of public works, Macao
 Lochhead, John H., M.D., 2, Elgin Terrace
 Lock, H. J., asst. engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Lockyer, E., (Lockyer & Ellis) milliner, 60, Yokohama
 Loercher, Rev. J., missionary, Basil missionary society, Sai-ying-poon
 Loft, L., lightkeeper, White Dog lighthouse, Foochow
 Loftus, A., commander, Siamese Navy, Bangkok
 Logan, J. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
 Logan, F. H., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Teazer*
 Lohmann, H., (Lohmann & Kuchmeister) tailor, &c., 70, Yokohama
 Lohr, G., chief engineer, German steamer *China*, Coast
 Loiseleur, (Mulaton) contractor, Saigon
 Lombard, Rev. F., French missionary, Siam.
 Loney, W., M.D., deputy inspector-general, Royal Naval Hospital
 Loney, R., (Loney & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
 Long, B., compositor, *Japan Herald* office, Yokohama
 Longford, J. H., second assistant, British consulate, Yokohama
 Longo, Rev. V., Roman Catholic missionary, Wellington street
 Loomis, Rev. H., missionary, Yokohama
 Lopes, F. A., purser, steamer *White Cloud*, Canton and Macao

- Lopes, A. G., agent, Tondo matches manufactory, Manila
 Lopes, E. G. (Caldwell & Brereton) clerk, Queen's road
 Lopez, E., Rua dos Prazeres, Macao
 Lopez, C., Treveassa de Bispo, Macao
 Lopez, C. V., media-racionero, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Lopez, V., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Lopez, C. J., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Lopez, J. J., chancellor, Spanish consulate, Macao
 Lopez, G. M. y, provisor, archbishopric, Manila
 Lopez, J. de B., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Lopez, N., assistant, Exchequer department, Manila
 Lopez, E., "Bazar Filipino" clerk, Manila
 Lord, Rev. E. C., D.D., U.S. consul, and missionary, Ningpo
 Lord, C. A., Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy
 Lord, F., boatswain, Gov.-General's gun-boat *Chento*, Canton
 Lording, W. S., first clerk, Harbour Master's office
 Loring, H. S., U.S. deputy consul, Hollywood road
 Loring, R. F., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Losch, E., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Lothrop, S. K., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, 2, Yokohama
 Louis, Rev. W., missionary, Fukwing
 Louis, (Imperial Arsenal) draughtsman, Foochow
 Loup, P., (L. Vvard & Co.) store-keeper, Tientsin
 Lourdeault, mayor of municipal council, Saigon
 Lourdeault, apothecary, Saigon
 Loureiro, Eduardo, Portuguese consul general, Yokohama
 Loureiro, Pedro, (Da Costa & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Lourenço, Caetano Jose, lawyer, Macao
 Lourtie, Miss, (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Louvier, (Lacroix, Cousins & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Lovatt, W. N., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Kiukiang
 Love, J., Junr., (Rothwell, Love & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Love, S. C., (Rothwell, Love & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Lovett, W. W., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Lovett, H. F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Low, Acting-consul for Belgium, Hiogo
 Low, E. G., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Low, G. W., assistant surgeon, H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
 Low, F., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Low, C. P., (Smith, Archer & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Low, Hon. Frederick F., United States Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking (absent)
 Lowcock, H., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Aberdeen street
 Lowder, F., legal adviser to Japanese Customs, Yokohama
 Lowder, G. G., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai (absent)
 Lowe, R., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Foochow
 Lowe, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Chinkiang
 Lowe, W., (Lowe & Sharp) broker, Shanghai
 Lowndes, R. W., merchant, Queen's road
 Lowry, Rev. H. H., missionary, Peking
 Loxley, W., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Loyzaga, J. de, (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) printer, Manila
 Lübbes, H., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Lucas, Henry, (Lucas & Waters) merchant, Hiogo
 Lucas, sub-commissary, naval department, Saigon
 Lucas, Clement, (Blain & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Luccumsey, Jairazbhoy, (E. Pubaney) clerk, 11, Gage street

Luce, A. C., freight clerk, P.M.S.S. Co., Shanghai
 Luce, G. W., Maritime Customs tidewater, Swatow
 Luchsinger, F., merchant, and vice-consul for Germany, Iloilo
 Ludewig, G., (Botica de Binondo) chemist, Manila
 Ludlam, J. S., (Ashley & Co.) sailmaker, Shanghai (absent)
 Ludlam, T. E., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Ludwig, H., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Lueder, C., acting-consul for the German Empire, Shanghai
 Luengo, J., (Valle & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Luhders, J., pilot, Taku
 Lul, J. L., superior, Jesuits' College, Manila
 Luna, F. J., Lieut.-colonel, director of public works, Macao
 Lunau, C., (Lunau & Polano) merchant, Hiogo
 Lungana, E. D., (R. N. Degaria & Co.) merchant, Peel street (absent)
 Luther, W. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow
 Luther, H., (Schmidt, Westphal & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Lutkens, L. S., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
 Lutz, C., (Lutz & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Luz, C. S., compositor, *Saigon Advertiser* office, Saigon
 Luz, D. F. da, voter, Junta do Laçanmento de Decimas, Macao
 Luz, F. P. da, captain, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Luz, J. A. da, (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Luz, F. M., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Luz, J. A. da, proprietor, Commerical Printing office, Graham street
 Luz, V. E. da, constable Procurador's department, Macao
 Luz, F. F. da, constable Procurador's department, Macao
 Luz, A. J. F. da, clerk and interpreter, Portuguese consulate, Bangkok
 Lyall, R., (Edward Norton, & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Lyell, T., marine surveyor, Chefoo
 Lynill, C. S. S., (Strachan & Thomas) clerk, Yokohama
 Lyon, J. M., (Borneo Co.'s Rice Mills) superintendent engineer, Bangkok
 Lyon, Rev. D. N., missionary, Hangchow
 Lyons, E., third engineer, steamer *Yangtze*. Coast
 Lyons, J., manager, "Grand Hotel," 20, Yokohama
 Lyra, Rev. L., professor of Cantonese, St. Joseph's College, Macao

Macaire, agent, Messageries Maritimes, Saigon
 MacArthur, H., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 MacBean, J., Shanghai
 MacClymont, A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 MacDonald, Rev. N. A., missionary, Bangkok
 MacDonald, J., (A. MacDonald & Co.) manager, West point
 MacDonald, Rev. J. A., O.S.B., prefect St. Saviour's English College
 MacDonald, T. J., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Macdonnell, H., medical officer, Royal Naval hospital, Yokohama
 MacEwen, A. P., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Macgowan, D. J., M.D., physician to U.S. Consulate, Shanghai
 Macgowan, Rev. John, missionary, Amoy
 Macgregor, J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Machado, F., clerk, Harbour-master's office
 Machado, M., compositor, Hongkong *Times* office
 Machado, F. G., postmaster, British Post-office, Yokohama
 Machado, J. M. E., sorter, Post-office
 Machefer, F., Pharmacien apothecary, Yokohama
 Machenhauer, A., (Gutschow & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Maciel, V. S., commander *Prince D. Carlos*, Macao

- MacIntyre, Rev. John, missionary, Chefoo
 MacIver, K., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 MacKay, G. S., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) superintendent, Whampoa
 MacKay, J., Maritime Customs tidewater, Shanghai
 Mackellar, M. R., bill-broker, and secretary Municipal Council, Hankow
 Mackenzie, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Mackenzie, F. W., third officer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
 Mackenzie, M., Pootung Foundry, assistant, Shanghai
 Mackenzie, R., (Mackenzie & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Mackenzie, H., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Hiogo
 Mackenzie, J., (Pootung Foundry) secretary, Shanghai
 Mackenzie, Rev. H. L., missionary, Swatow
 Mackenzie, Geo., (Smith, Bell & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Mackie, J. H., shipping agent, Shanghai
 Mackie, J. B. (Martin, Dyce & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Mackillop, John, (J. M. Canny & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Mackintosh, E., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Mackintosh, L., bill broker, Shanghai
 MacLagan, R., foreman of artificers, Government mint, Kawasaki
 MacLaren, R., chemist, Manila
 MacLay, R. H., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 MacLay, Rev. R. S., missionary, 60, Bluff, Yokohama
 Maclean, G. F., merchant, Queen's road central
 Maclean, H. C., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Maclean, W. S., public tea inspector, Shanghai
 Maclean, P., (P. Maclean & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Maclean, Daniel, (D. Maclean & Co.) Bangkok
 Maclean, John, (D. Maclean & Co.) Bangkok
 Maclehose, J., (R. S. Walker & Co.) clerk, Gough street
 Macleod, A., second officer, steamer *China*, Coast
 Macleod, Alex. S., (Macleod, Pickford & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Macleod, Neil, (Pickford & Co.) merchant, Cebu
 Macmahon, J. P., editor and proprietor, *Foochow Herald*, Foochow
 Macnamara, H. F., acting surveyor, Royal engineer department
 Macomber, W. H., Shanghai
 Macphail, T., constable, river police, Shanghai
 Macpherson, A. J., (Macpherson & Marshall) merchant, 58, Yokohama
 Macpherson, A., commissioner of customs, Hankow
 Macpherson, M. T. B., (Browne & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Macrae, R., Yokohama
 Macthorne, H., pilot, Newchwang
 Macvicar, C. Y., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Madar, I. P., (Hongkong hotel) clerk, Queen's road
 Madar, A. R., Colonial Treasurer's office, clerk
 Madeira, J. R., ensign of police, Macao
 Maertens, A. H., public silk inspector, Shanghai (absent)
 Magalhaes, Dr. F. da Silva, professor of physics, &c., St. Joseph's College, Macao (absent)
 Magill, M., M.D., staff surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Magniac, Herbert St. L., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, East point
 Magnussen, J., teacher of music, Shanghai
 Mago, P., canonigo de gracia, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Magruder, A. F., assistant surgeon, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
 Maher, M. M., (M. A. dos Remedios) clerk, Macao
 Maher, J., adjutant, National Battalion, Macao
 Maher, J., (Dodd & Co.) coal agent, Keelung
 Maher, J. J., ensign, Macao Battalion, Macao

Mahomed, B. J., (Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy) manager, Wellington street
 Mahomedbhoy, Ebrambhoy, (Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy) clerk, Wellington street
 Mahon, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
 Mahood, Rev. J. E., missionary, Foochow
 Maitland, T. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
 Maitland, J., (Möller, Maitland & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Maitland, J. A., (Thorne Bros. & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Major, Ernest, general manager, *Shun-pau Daily News*, Shanghai
 Major, F., (Major & Smith) merchant, Hankow
 Major, F., commission agent, Osaka
 Major, F., Osaka Government school, Osaka
 Malaher, H. A., assistant paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Malaquias, J. M. de Souza, ensign, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Malcolm, J., Maritime Customs, mechanic, Shanghai
 Malcolm, W. A., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) merchant, 73, Yokohama (absent)
 Malcolm, J. W., Government telegraph service, English teacher, Yokohama
 Malcolmson, W. L., coal merchant, Shanghai
 Maldonado, R., magistrate, court of appeal, Manila
 Malet, Rev. A. S., chaplain, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Malet, E. B., C.B., British secretary of legation, Peking
 Malherbe, L., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) merchant, Bangkok (absent)
 Maligen, A. P., (A. D. Startseff) clerk, Tientsin
 Mallard, M. G. C., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Mallory, L., (S. E. Burrows & Sons) clerk, St. John's Place
 Maltby, J., (Maltby & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Maltby, Samuel, (Maltby & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Malteau, G., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) tea inspector, Shanghai
 Mammelsdorf, J., (Deutsche Bank) manager, Yokohama
 Man, I. Alex., commissioner of customs, Newchwang
 Manchau, C., mariner, Bangkok
 Mancini, M., assistant, rolling-room, Government mint, Kawasaki
 Mange, mécanicien, Yokohama Arsenal
 Manger, J. E., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, D'Aguilar street
 Manger, A. T., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, D'Aguilar street
 Mangum, W. P., U.S. Consul, and acting consul for Portugal, Nagasaki
 Manjeebhoy, E., (D. Goolamhoosin & Co.), clerk
 Mann, Jas. A., (Thomas & Mercer) clerk, Canton
 Manners, Thomas N., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
 Mannich, J., (Brown & Co.) agent, Takao
 Manook, M. E., clerk, supply and transport office, control department
 Manotoc, C., (J. F. del Pan & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Mansfield, R. W., acting assistant, British consulate, Canton
 Mansfield, W. J., (Blackwell & Co.) clerk, Osaka
 Manson, D., D.D. &c., (Jones, Müller & Manson) physician, Amoy
 Manson, J. B., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Manson, P. M.D., (Jones, Müller & Manson) physician, Amoy
 Manz, J., (Hirsbrunner & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Manzanares, C. U. y, secretary to the Archbishop, Manila (absent)
 Marcaida, A. de, (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Marcaida, J. J., (Plana & Co.) printer, Manila
 Marçal, E. M., clerk, colonial treasury, Macao
 Marçal, R. J., informer, income tax office, Macao
 Marçal A. A., proprietor, *Amoy Shipping Report*, Amoy
 Marçal, D. F. R., foreman, *Amoy Shipping Report*, Amoy
 Marçal, P. J., clerk, D. Pedro V. Theatre, Macao
 Marçal, S. R., (Typhographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao

- Marçal, F. S., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Marçal, F. de P., clerk, Revenue department, Macao
 Marçal, J. L. F., student interpreter, Procurador's department, Macao
 Marchi, Rev. P. P. de, Roman Catholic missionary, Chefoo
 Marcus, S., (S. Marcus & Co.) importer, Yokohama (absent)
 Marcus, A., (S. Marcus & Co.) importer, Yokohama
 Marcus, E., (S. Marcus & Co.) importer, Yokohama
 Mardfeldt, J. F., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Margary, A. R., assistant, and acting interpreter, British consulate, Chefoo
 Mariano, J., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Marin, Rev. J., secretary, French mission, Bangkok
 Marin, pilot, Saigon
 Marin, Rev. J. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Yedo
 Marinas F., military medical corps, Manila
 Marinelli, E., storekeeper, Shanghai
 Marks, D., (Marks & Chapman) musical repository, 79, Yokohama
 Marks, J., teacher, Public works department, Yedo
 Markwald, A., (A. Markwald & Co.) merchant, Bangkok (absent)
 Markwick, R., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
 Marmelstein, A., (Moritz & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Marmelstein, E., storekeeper, Hiogo
 Marnay, L., (Marnay & Rollett) storekeeper, Saigon
 Maron, J. H., (Maron & Co.) merchant, 89, Yokohama
 Marquaud, pilot, Saigon
 Marques, J. M., (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Marques, C. V., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Marques, E. J., (Oriental Bank Corporation) clerk, Yokohama
 Marques, E., interpreter, procurador's department, Macao
 Marques, D. M. P., president of the I. Conception, Macao
 Marques, F. B., (Morris, Lewis & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Marques, Lieut. F. J., teacher of navigation, Government school, Macao
 Marques, A. G., Junr., (Baker & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Marques, E., (Miss Garrett) assistant, Queen's road
 Marques, Lourenço, president of Municipal Chamber, Macao
 Marques, E. Pio, (L. Marques) clerk, Macao
 Marques, D., (J. M. Armstrong) clerk, Queen's road
 Marques, A. O., student interpreter, Procurador's department, Macao
 Marques, I. M., student interpreter, Procurador's department, Macao
 Marques, P., secretary, Municipal Chamber, Macao
 Marr, Sergt. T., military staff clerk, Royal Engineers' department
 Marrot, (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Saigon
 Marsh, Geo., (Browne & Co.) clerk, 70, Yokohama
 Marshall, H. D., overseer, British West India emigration agency, Canton
 Marshall, W. A., midshipman, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
 Marshall, J. R. T., nav.-midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Marshall, T., accountant, *Evening Courier* office, Shanghai
 Marshall, Jolin, harbour master, Hiogo
 Marshall, Robt., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Martens, J., acting agent, Netherlands Trading Society, Hiogo
 Marthon, J., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Idaho*
 Marti, Baltasar, (Millat & Marti) storekeeper, Manila
 Marti, M., civil doctor, Manila
 Martin, W. A. P., L.L.D., president of college, Peking
 Martin, Rev. J. P., R.C. pro-vicar apostolic, Bangkok
 Martin, *North China Herald*, compositor, Shanghai
 Martin, C. J., chief engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*

Martin, M., (Harwood & Wainewright) clerk, Shanghai
 Martin, M., commissaire, French hospital, Yokohama
 Martin, J., military medical corps, Manila
 Martin, J. P., postmaster, British post-office, Shanghai
 Martin, D., R.N., paymaster in charge, H.B.M. Naval yard, Shanghai
 Martin, J., (Martin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Martin, J., Junr., (Martin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Martin, C., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Martin, E., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Martin, F., storeman, H.M. Naval yard
 Martin, P., Maritime Customs assistant, Ningpo
 Martin, V., Café de Paris, Saigon
 Martin, W., (T. W. Kingsmill) assistant, Shanghai
 Martinez, V., (Pickford & Co.) clerk, Cebu
 Martinez, T., intendente militar, Army department, Manila
 Martinez, R., professor of theology, University of Philippines, Manila
 Martinez, P., in charge of the Arsenal, Harbour Master's department, Manila
 Martinez, Right Rev. Dr. G. M., Metropolitan Archbishop, Manila
 Martinez, P. E., (A. Franco & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Marty, A. R., storekeeper and commission agent, Queen's road
 Marty, P., (A. R. Marty) assistant, Queen's road
 Marvin, A. T., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Albay, Philippines
 Murzano, B., secretary to the Municipality, Manila
 Marzano, M., professor, University of Philippines, Manila
 Marzin, carpenter, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Mascarenhas, J., Hiogo
 Masius, W., (A. Markwald & Co.) merchant, and Austro-Hungarian consul, Bangkok
 Masson, James, (Tait & Co.) clerk, Tamsui
 Massy, sub-commissary, naval department, Saigon
 Master, L. H., sub-lieutenant, 80th Regiment
 Mateer, Rev. J. L., missionary, Shanghai
 Mateer, Rev. C. W., missionary, Tungchowfoo
 Mather, H., signalman, Victoria Peak
 Mathews, A. E., (Mathews & Co.) storekeeper, Hankow
 Mathisen, W., (F. Degenær) clerk, d'Aguilar street
 Matthew, J., (Matthew, Gorman & Co.) compradore, Osaka
 Matthews, N., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Matthews, W., H., assistant engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Matti, F., watchmaker, Manila
 Matti, Q. F., (F. Matti) assistant, Manila
 Mauras, merchant, Saigon
 Mavjeebhoy, J. (Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy) clerk, Wellington street
 Mavjeebhoy, G., (Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy) clerk, Shanghai
 Mawhood, F., (Edbrook & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Maxwell, J. L., M.D., missionary, Taiwanfoo
 Maxwell, Brevet Major R. J., captain, 80th Regiment
 May, C., first police magistrate, and supt. Fire Brigade
 May, F. N., Maritime Customs assistant, Kinkiang
 May, H., proprietor, Victoria hotel, Gage street
 May, J. C., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Osaka
 May, lampist, Saigon
 May, J. H., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Hankow
 Mayer, Alb., contractor and timber merchant, Saigon
 Mayers, W. F., Chinese secretary, British legation, Peking
 Mayers, S., (Langfieldt & Mayers) storekeeper, 52, Yokohama
 Mayers, J. L., (Langfieldt & Mayers) clerk, Yokohama

Mayhew, J., Government telegraph service, clerk, Yokohama
 Maynet, Q., civil doctor, Manila
 Mayo, J., Imperial Telegraph service, Hiogo
 Mazley, A. C., clerk, China Submarine Telegraph Co., Saigon
 Mazziole, A., assistant lightkeeper, Kintoan lighthouse, Shanghai
 McAllister, D., (G. A. Monro & Co.) tea inspector, Shanghai
 McArthur, A., teacher, public works department, Yedo
 McBean, Thos. R., bailiff of Supreme Court
 McBeth, A., acting inspector of police, Aberdeen
 McCallum, J., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 McCallum, A., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 McCarthy, Rev. J., missionary, Hangchow
 McCarthy, John, assistant engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
 McCaslin, C. H., captain, steam tug *Orphan*, Shanghai
 McCauley, E. Y., captain, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
 McClatchie, H. P., British consulate assistant, Hankow
 McClatchie, Rev. T., canon of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, missionary, Shanghai
 McClellan, J., inspector of cargo boats and junks, Harbour-master's office
 McClement, F., M.D., assistant surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
 McConachie, A., (McEwen, Frickel & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 McCoy, Rev. D. C., missionary, Peking
 McCulloch, D., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 McCulloch, J. B., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
 McDaniel, C. A., paymaster, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
 McDonald, Alex., M.D., surgeon, Royal Naval hospital
 McDonald, H. F., corresponding clerk, Japanese consulate
 McDonald, Rev. M., M.D., missionary, Yokohama
 McDonald, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
 McDonald, W., broker, and Lloyds' surveyor, 5, Yokohama
 McDougal, C. S., commander, U.S.S. *Saco*
 McFall, D. C., surgeon major, 80th Regiment
 McFarland, Rev. S. G., missionary, Petchaburi, Bangkok (absent)
 McGavin, J. D., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
 McGerrow, C., (C. A. Fletcher) assistant, Yokohama
 McGibbon, Th s., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 McGiffie, J. D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
 McGilvary, Rev. D., missionary, Xieng Mai, Bangkok (absent)
 McGregor, Rev. W., missionary, Amoy (absent)
 McGregor, Hugh, (P. Heinemann & Co.) clerk, 198, Yokohama
 McGregor, John, (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 McGrundle, P., third lieutenant, Gov.-General's gunboat *Peng chao-hai*, Canton
 McIlvaine, Rev. J., missionary, Che-nan-foo
 McIlwraith, R., superintendent, Imperial Arsenal, Tientsin
 McIntosh, J., lightkeeper, Sha-Wei-han lighthouse, Shanghai
 McIntosh, H. P., midshipman, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
 McIntyre, A., second engineer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
 McIver, Alex., superintendent, P. & O.S.N. Company
 McIvor, A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 McKay, G., constable, British consulate, Taku
 McKean, E., professor of English, Peking
 McKechnie, A. G., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 McKenzie, A., secretary K. R. & A. Club, Hiogo
 McKenzie, R., (Miller, McKenzie & White) bill broker, Shanghai (absent)
 McKenzie, J. H., M.D., physician, Ningpo
 McLane, Louis, (P.M.S.S. 'Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 McLatchie, T. R. H., assistant, British consulate, Hiogo

- McLeod, A., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 McLeod, J., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen street
 McLeod, E., overseer of works, Surveyor-General's office
 McLoughlin, E., sharebroker, Shanghai
 McMicken, Wm., Oriental Bank, assistant accountant, Foochow
 McMillan, J., Local Post-master, Shanghai
 McMinnies, H. H., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 McMurdo, R., Marine surveyor, Queen's road
 McMurtrie, D., surgeon, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
 McNab, A. F., chief engineer, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama
 McNab, J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
 McNulty, John, proprietor, "British hotel," Queen's road west
 McRitchie, J., assistant engineer, Public works department, Yokohama
 McVean, Colin A., C.E., surveyor-general, Yedo
 Meade, H. J., Maritime Customs chief tide-surveyor, Shanghai
 Meadows, J. A. T., consul for Denmark, and vice-consul for Netherlands, Tientsin
 Medard, L., professor of mathematics, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Medeiros, Rev. A. J., professor of philosophy, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Medel, Rev. P., chaplain of the choir, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Medhurst, W. H., British consul, Shanghai
 Mecch, Rev. S. E., missionary, Peking
 Mees, R. A., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Yokohama
 Mehta, B. M., (Mody & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Mehta, B. S., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Mehta, M. M., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) merchant, 7, Hollywood road
 Mehta, R. D., (R. Dhunjeebhoy & Co) merchant, Hollywood road
 Mehta, D. M., (M. D. Ghandy & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
 Meier, A., merchant, 70, Yokohama
 Meier, L., (Meier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Meily, J. U., (Chartered Bank) cashier, and vice-consul for Switzerland, Manila
 Mein, P. W., (Chartered Bank of India, &c.) sub-accountant, Queen's road
 Meira, X., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Meisner, C. F., (Möller & Meisner) storekeeper, Bangkok
 Melbye, Emil, (John Burd & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Melchers, H., (Melchers & Co.) merchant, Praya (absent)
 Meldrum, pilot, cutter *Naomi*, Ningpo
 Melhuish, C. J., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, 74, Yokohama
 Meller, H., (Meller & Co.) auctioneer, Shanghai
 Melling, Robt., boatswain, H.M. Naval yard
 Mellish, Edward, exchange and bullion broker, (absent)
 Mena, R. F., clerk, Auditor General's department, Manila
 Mendel, L., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Menacho, A., commission agent, Macao
 Mendelson, J., (Mendelson Bros.) commission merchant, 93, Yokohama
 Mendelson, S., (Mendelson Bros.) commission merchant, 93, Yokohama
 Mendes, A. N., Junr., (Margesson & Co.) clerk, Macao
 Mendez, J. M., y. profesor de Arimetica, Nautical school, Manila (absent)
 Mendietta, M. G., chemist, Manila
 Mendonça, H. A. M. de, clerk & ward-master, Hospital de San Rafael, Macao
 Mendonça, L. J. M., informer, income tax office, Macao
 Mendonça, L. M., "Typhographia Mercantil," compositor, Macao
 Menzies, A. B., Maritimes Customs examiner, Chinkiang
 Menzies, A., Shanghai Library, librarian, Shanghai
 Mercer, T., (Thomas & Mercer) public tea inspector, Canton
 Merlande, A., French vice-consul, Chefoo
 Merredew, Miss M. A., (Rose & Co.) assistant, Wellington street

Merrilees, A. G., foreman, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
 Merriman, W., (Cheshire & Co.) clerk, 32 Yokohama
 Merriman, J., (Merriman & Stevenson) auctioneer, Yokohama
 Merritt, C., garrison sergt.-major, chief clerk, Military staff
 Mertz, A., midshipman, U.S.S. *Yantic*
 Mesney, T., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
 Mesnier, P. G., private secretary to the Governor, Macao
 Mesquita, V. N., lieut.-col., Macao battalion, commanding "Monte Fort"
 Mestern, C. J., (Mestern & Hülse) commission agent, Canton
 Mestres, J., (Mestres Brothers,) auctioneer, Manila
 Mestres, B., (Mestres Brothers,) auctioneer, Manila
 Methvin, James, (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
 Metta, M. M., (M. D. Ghandy & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
 Metta, S. M., (Cawasjee Pallanjee) clerk, Shanghai
 Mettler, F., (Schmidt, Westphal & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Meunier, sous-lieutenant, 4th Regiment d'Infanterie de marines, Yokohama
 Meuser, O., (Paul Ehlers & Co.) assistant, Canton
 Meyer, J. P., (China sugar refinery) assistant, East point
 Meyer, B. F., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Dwarf*
 Meyer, H. B., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Meyer, J. D., (J. D. Meyer & Fehrs) shipwright, Swatow
 Meyer, Adolph E., (Meyer, Alabor & Co.) merchant, 4, Stanley street
 Meyer, E., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
 Meyer, J. E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Meyer, M. E., (Raynal & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
 Meyer, E., (E. Meyer & Co) merchant, Tientsin
 Meyerink, W., merchant, Shanghai
 Mayerink, H. F., (Meyer, Alabor & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
 Meyers, T. D., assistant surgeon, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Meynard, H., (Meynard, Cousin & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Michel, pilot, Saigon
 Michel, modelist, Yokohama Arsenal
 Michel, Louis, (merchant) 71, Yokohama
 Michell, G. N. H., engineer, H.M. Naval yard
 Michelot, L., (Comptoir d'Escompte) accountant, Saigon
 Michelsen, L., (H. A. Petersen & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Michie, A., (Chapman, King & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Mickley, J. P., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
 Middleton, W. N., (Anton & Middleton) broker, Club chambers
 Middleton, J. T., acting British vice-consul, Taku
 Middleton, Wm., assistant, Pootung Foundry, Shanghai
 Middleton, O., (O. Middleton & Co.) storekeeper, Chinkiang
 Midon, Rev. F., Catholic missionary, Yokohama
 Mielenhausen, W., (Ladage, Oelke & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Mightom, G., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Miles, H. A., British consulate constable, and Post office agent, Hiogo
 Milisch, J., (Knight & Co.) clerk, Newchwang
 Milisch, C., (Raynal & Co.) merchant and vice-consul for Austria, Macao
 Millar, A., plumber & gas fitter, 1, Queen's road east
 Millat, Manuel, (Millat & Marti) storekeeper, Manila
 Miller, H. B., (Miller & Litchfield) barrister at law, Shanghai
 Miller, D. A., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Miller, H. M., appraiser to Japanese Customs, Yokohama
 Miller, N., (P.M.S.S. Co.) steward, Yokohama
 Miller, J. A., captain, steamer *Hindostan*, Coast

- Miller, A., boatswain, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Salamis*
 Miller, J., assistant steward, General Hospital, Yokohama
 Miller, J. S., (Miller, McKenzie & White) bill broker, Shanghai
 Miller, Rev. E. R., missionary, Yokohama
 Miller, Rev., missionary, Osaka
 Miller, W. A., foreman, *Japan Gazette* office, 85, Yokohama
 Miller, P. J., boatswain, U.S. flag-ship *Hartford*
 Miller, Thos. T. R., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Miller, A. (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
 Miller, Rowley, (Miller, McKenzie & White) bill-broker, Shanghai
 Miller, W., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Miller, I., lightkeeper, North Saddle lighthouse, Shanghai
 Milley, W., compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
 Millot, E., (Millot & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Mills, Rev. C. R., missionary, Tung-chow-foo
 Milne, A., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Milsom, A., (Valmalle, Schoene & Milsom) merchant, 177, Yokohama
 Milton, A., boatswain, H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
 Mimmer, H., watchmaker, Hiogo
 Minano, A., Army department, Manila
 Miniana, V., penitenciario, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Miralles, C., proprietor, "La Catalana," 17, Escolta, Manila
 Miranda, A. (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) engineer's apprentice, Aberdeen
 Miranda, Major M. C. G. d'O., inspector of War materials, Macao
 Miranda, J. G., Spanish consul, Macao
 Miranda, A., "La Puerta del Sol," assistant, Manila
 Miranda, C., *N. C. Herald*, compositor, Shanghai
 Mitchell, G. N., U.S. vice-consul, Yokohama
 Mitchell, J., (Novelty Iron Works) engineer, West point
 Mitchell, F. W., Postmaster-gen., coll. of Stamp Revenue, & act. police magistrate
 Mitchell, F. W., Jr., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Hankow
 Mitchell, W., (J. P. Bissett & Co.) land agent, Shanghai
 Mitchell, W., Pootung Foundry, assistant, Shanghai
 Mitchell, A., (Curnow & Co.) storekeeper, 83, Yokohama
 Mitchell, G., pilot, Taku (absent)
 Mitchell, J. F., ship carpenter, Nagasaki
 Mitchell, W. J., pilot, Foochow
 Mitford, B. A., (John Forster & Co.) clerk, and sec. to Chamber of Com., Foochow
 Modesto, F., (Y. Rocha & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Mody, H. N., auctioneer and broker, Lyndhurst terrace
 Mody, P. C., broker, Shanghai
 Møller, A. H., mariner, Bangkok
 Møller, E., mariner, Bangkok
 Moerike, G., (Botica de la Escolta, 25) chemist, Manila
 Moffat, R. C. D., (Moffatt, Wieters & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Moggridge, Col. J. Y., Commanding Royal Engineers
 Mohmed Ally, H. M., merchant, Aberdeen street
 Molchanoff, J., (N. A. Ivanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Molin, O., (Lohmann and Kuchmeister,) assistant, 70, Yokohama
 Molina, V., chaplain, Army department, Manila
 Molleda, E., (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Ilocos Sur, Manila
 Müllendorff, P. G. von, Maritime Customs assistant, Kiukiang
 Möller, E., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
 Möller, N., broker and general agent, Shanghai
 Möller, H. A., (Möller & Meisner) storekeeper, Bangkok
 Möller, J., (Aloin & Co.) clerk, Bangkok

Möller, P., (N. Moller) assistant, Shanghai
 Möller, J. C. J., (Möller, Maitland & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Möller, L. P., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
 Mollison, J. P., (J. C. Fraser & Co.) merchant, 48, Yokohama (absent)
 Mollory, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Whampoa
 Molo, F. A., chaplain of the choir, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Moloney, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
 Monalits, S. W., (G. Veloza) clerk, Cebu
 Mongan, J., British consul, and consul for Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, Tientsin
 Monroe, G. A., (G. A. Monroe & Co.) tea inspector, Shanghai
 Monroe, J. D., (Bradley & Co.) clerk, Swatow
 Montagneux, P., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
 Monteiro, T., Macao Dispensary, Macao
 Montesquion, de, aide-de-camp to the Governor of Saigon
 Montgolfier, de, chef de la comptabilité, Yokohama Arsenal
 Montgomery, G. L., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Montigny, Remi de, merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Montjou, M. A. de, director of the interior, Saigon
 Montresor, W. H. H., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Moon, H., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Moore, M. G., (Russell & Co.) agent, and vice-consul for Sweden and Norway, Tientsin
 Moore, Joseph, (P.M.S.S. Co.) shipping clerk, Nagasaki
 Moore, F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
 Moore, H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Moore, Ed., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Moore, W. H., (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) storekeeper, Peddar's wharf
 Moore, C. F., Maritime Customs examiner, Kiukiang
 Moore, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
 Moore, W. P., hairdresser, &c., Hongkong hotel building
 Moore, J. W., fleet engineer, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
 Moore, L., broker, 13, Kiangse Road, Shanghai
 Moore, Alonzo, (American Rice Mills) millwright, Bangkok
 Moorehead, T., Maritime Customs examiner, Tientsin
 Moorehead, R. B., Maritime Customs assistant, Swatow
 Moorman, I. B., paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Moran, R., Maritime Customs examiner, Amoy (absent)
 Moras, B. G., (M. Perez Marqueti) printer, Manila
 Moreau, superintendent of gardens, Saigon
 Morehouse, W. N., clerk, Maritime Customs, Canton
 Morejou, Don Carlos O., Spanish consul, Amoy
 Morel, E., bill and bullion broker, and consul for Belgium, Shanghai
 Morelos, A., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Morelos, N., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Moreno, Don E., Spanish legation, second secretary, Peking
 Moreno, T., in aestrescuola, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Morf, H. C., merchant, 176, Yokohama
 Morgan, Chas. H., broker, Staunton street
 Morgan, F. A., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
 Morgan, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Morgan, W. M., broker, Peddar's hill
 Morice, (Morice Freres & Bailly) storekeeper, Saigon
 Morin, first office, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
 Moritz, C., (M. Secker & Co.) hat manufacturer, Manila
 Moritz, G., (Moritz & Co.) storekeeper, 31, Yokohama
 Morone, S., compositor, Hongkong *Times* office
 Morphew, J. S., (G. Smith & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

- Morrice, T., (Morrice, Behncke & Co.) shipwright, Shanghai
 Morris, J. S., (Morris, Barlow & Co.) engineer, Manila
 Morris, A. G., ship and general broker, 5, Pechili terrace
 Morris, W. J., third officer, steamer *Hindostan*, Coast
 Morris, B. J., (Morris & Co.) commission merchant, Foochow
 Morris, M., (G. Domoney & Co.) assistant, 17, Yokohama
 Morris, W. J., professor of music, Chefoo
 Morris, J., assistant superintendent of telegraphs, Yokohama
 Morris, Rev. A. R., missionary, Osaka
 Morris, A., assistant, "Astor House," 15, Hiogo
 Morris, J., (Morris, Lewis & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai (absent)
 Morris, H. S., North China Insurance Company, secretary, Shanghai (absent)
 Morris, T., acting assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun vessel *Ringdove*
 Morrison, W. O., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Morrison, A., (China sugar refinery) assistant, East point
 Morrison, J., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) acting agent, Hankow
 Morrison, John, (Whitfield & Dowson) assistant, Yokohama
 Morrison, J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Morriss, Henry, bill & bullion broker, Shanghai
 Morse, W. H., (Smith, Baker & Co.) merr., & chairman, International Hospital, Hiogo
 Mortimer, H. W., (East. Ex., Austr., & China Telegraph Co.) assistant, Burd's lane
 Morton, Rev. T. F., chaplain, Hospital ship, *Melville*
 Morton, A., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Moscoso, F., colonel of civil guards, Manila
 Moses, D. E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Moses, J. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Moses, S. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Moses, S. M., (D. Sassoon, Sons, & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Mosquera, F., assistant, Exchequer department, Manila
 Moss, Henry, "Japan hotel," proprietor, 44, Yokohama
 Moss, E. J., Japanese Government school, Niigata
 Moss, C. D., *Japan Gazette* office, manager, 85, Yokohama
 Moss, John, (Dodd & Co.) assistant, Tamsui
 Mostyn, R. B., Municipal superintendent, Tientsin
 Motiwalla, E. P., general broker, 16, Lyndhurst terrace
 Motz, Robt., Government secretary and interpreter, Yokohama
 Mouat, J., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Monillesaux, A., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
 Moule, Rev. Geo. E., missionary, Hangchow
 Moule, Rev. A. E., missionary, Ningpo
 Moulls, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
 Mountain, J. J., engineer, Indo-Chinese Sugar Co.'s factory, Naconchaisee, Siam
 Mourilyan, W., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) merchant, Osaka
 Murlon, E., Belgian vice-consul, Yokohama
 Mowat, A. R. D., (A. Provand & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
 Mowat, R. A., law secretary, Supreme court, Shanghai
 Moya, F., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Moysey, F. A., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
 Muffitt, J., proprietor, Canton dispensary, Canton
 Muggeridge, J. S., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat, *Kestrel*
 Mühlenfeld, H., (Deutsche Bank) clerk, Yokohama
 Muir, G. W., paymaster R.N., secretary to Commodore Parish
 Muirhead, D., manager, Pootung foundry, Shanghai
 Muirhead, Rev. W., missionary, Shanghai
 Mulaton, contractor, Saigon (absent)
 Mulcahy, Ed., assistant surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*

- Mullan, D. W., lieutenant commander, U.S.S. *Saco*
 Müller, I., second mate, *Tungcha* lightvessel, Shanghai
 Muller, C., police force, Hiogo
 Müller, O., (J. W. Müller & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Müller, J. W., (J. W. Müller & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Müller, G. F., fourth class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Müller, (Imperial Arsenal) pattern maker, Foochow
 Müller, W., (Pickenpack, Thies & Co.) merr., & act. con. for Netherlands, &c., Bangkok
 Müller, F., (Pickenpack, Thies & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Müller, Dr., Japanese Government hospital, Yedo
 Müller, C., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk, Yedo
 Müller, J., "City of Hamburg" tavern, Hiogo
 Müller, A., (J. W. Smith & Co.) shiphandler, Macao
 Müller, Augustus, M.D., (Jones, Müller, & Manson) physician, Amoy (absent)
 Müller, H. C., Customs officer, Hongkew wharf, Shanghai
 Mullins, D., sergeant of police, Pagoda Island, Foochow
 Mummery, G., lightkeeper, Turnabout lighthouse, Foochow
 Muncherjee, D., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
 Muncherjee, E., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Muncherjee, R., (R. Ruttonjee & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Munday, N., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Muñiz, J., judge-substitute, Court of Appeal, Manila
 Munn, D., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Muñoz, F., vocal ordinario, Seccion de Comercio, Manila
 Muñoz, E., director, Philippines Bank, Manila
 Muñoz, J., proprietor, "Bazar Oriental," Manila
 Munz, J., (L. Eugster & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Murphy, D., chief engineer, steamer *Poyang*, Macao
 Murphy, M. W., "Mariners' Home," proprietor, Shanghai
 Murray, J. B., first lieutenant, Gov.-General's gunboat *Anlan*, Canton
 Murray, J., M.B., surgeon, 80th Regiment
 Murray, E. D., (J. C. Fraser & Co.) clerk, 48, Yokohama
 Murray, D. G., third class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Murray, M. E., (Margesson & Co.) merchant, Macao
 Murray, G., captain, steam tug *Fo-ke-lin*, Shanghai
 Murray, W., missionary, Chefoo
 Murray, W. H., agent, National Bible Society of Scotland, Newchwang
 Murton, N., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Mustard, R. W., (Mustard & Co.) general storekeeper, Shanghai
 Myburgh, A., barrister, Shanghai
 Myers, W. Wykeham, medical practitioner, Chefoo
 Myhlensteth, J. A., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
 Mylne, H. A., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

 Nabor, F. W., midshipman, U.S.S. *Palos*
 Nachtigal, Geo., compradore, Hiogo
 Nachtrieb, A., (Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Nacken, Rev. J., missionary, Rhenish missionary society
 Nagle, C. F., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Nalda, C., military medical corps, Manila
 Namazee, H. A., (H. A. Asgar & H. Esmail) clerk, Gage street
 Narhall, E. S., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
 Narro, M., professor of theology, University of Philippines, Manila
 Nash, H. M., surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Nash, H., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Nathan, S. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Newchwang

Nathan, J. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Nathan, J. J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Nathan, E. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Nathan, M. J., Shanghai
 Nathan, S. J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
 Nathoo, C., broker, 26, Cochrane street
 Naudin, N., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Naudin, V., lighthouse-keeper, Chapel Island, Amoy
 Nevacenes, M. C. y, civil doctor, Manila
 Navarro, D. J. de, vice-consul for Spain (absent)
 Navarro, D. J., brigadier F. B., Army department, Manila
 Nazer, B. W., Hongkong *Times* office, reporter
 Nazer, J. S., (Inglis & Co.) assistant, Spring Gardens
 Nazer, R. H., third officer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
 Neate, S. R., inspector of buildings, Surveyor General's office
 Neaton, W., third engineer, steamer *China*, Coast
 Nebson, Thos., lieutenant commander, U.S.S. *Idaho*
 Negre, A. F., (J. Rand & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Neilson, Wm., Chefoo
 Nelson, H. H., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) agent, Foochow
 Nelson, Rev. R., missionary, Shanghai
 Nelson, T., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Nemchinoff, M., (N. A. Ivanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Nemchinoff, F., (N. A. Ivanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Nemchinoff, W., (N. A. Ivanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Nepean, O., lieutenant, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
 Ness, G., barrister at law, 30a, Yokohama
 Nethersole, H., aerated water manufacturer, 16, Yokohama
 Nethersole, H., Junr., derated water manufacturer, Yokohama
 Neves e Souza, Joaquim, (Lisbon dispensary) chemist, Macao
 Nevin, Rev. J. C., American Presbyterian mission, Canton
 Nevius, Rev. John L., D.D., missionary, Chefoo
 Newbegin, W. B., chief officer, receiving ship *Water Witch*, Shanghai
 Newbigging, W. C., (Geo. Barnet & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Newbury, J., Maritime Customs tidewater, Shanghai
 Newitt, W. T., (E. W. Australasia & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk in charge, Buird's lane
 Newman, Walter, (Newman & Co.) public tea inspector, Foochow
 Newman, W. H., British consulate interpreter, Bangkok
 Newman, Rev. J., missionary, Yedo
 Newman, E., "Chefoo Family hotel," manager, Chefoo
 Newton, A., manager, Hongkong and China Gas Company, Praya west
 Newton, H. B., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette, *Cadmus*
 Newton, C., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Nicaise, H., (Borneo Co., Limited) manager, & consul for Belgium & Siam, Queen's road
 Nicholls, B., (Wilson, Nicholls & Co.) shipchandler, Amoy
 Nichols, H. E., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Idaho*
 Nicholson, C. W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Nicholson, C., (Shaw, Brothers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Nicholson, C. S., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Avon*
 Nickel, C., proprietor, "Falcon hotel," Nagasaki
 Nickels, J. A. H., ensign, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
 Nickels, M. C., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Nicolayson, N. O., steward in charge, General Hospital, Yokohama
 Nields, H. C., lieutenant-commander, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
 Nielsen, C. F., clerk, (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) Nagasaki
 Nielsen, C. P., superintendent, (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) Amoy

- Nielsen, J., chief-engineer, (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) Shanghai
 Nielsen, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Niemann, proprietor "Amoy hotel and boarding house," Amoy
 Nisle, (Behre & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Nissen, N., doctor, Manila
 Nissen, A., pilot, Swatow
 Nissen, Ferd., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Nisted, F., mariner, Bangkok
 Niuvo, R., military medical corps, Manila
 Noack, C., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Noble, A. K., (G. Domoney & Co.) assistant, 17, Yokohama
 Noble, John, (G. Falconer & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road
 Noble, C. J., (Hongkong dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
 Noel, Rev. A. L., Roman Catholic missionary, Osaka
 Noetzli, G. H., deputy commissioner of Customs, Hankow
 Nogueira, F. D. G. de, chief clerk, treasury, Macao
 Noguera, R., military medical corps, Manila
 Noguerro, F., treasurer, Exchequer department, Manila
 Nohr, J., (Botica de Manila) chemist, Manila
 Nolting, J., (Telge, Nolting & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Nontant, G., constable, French police, Yokohama
 Noodt, E., (Raynal & Co.) assistant, Stanley street
 Noodt, O., (Kirchner, Böger and Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Noordenstadt, N. N., assistant engineer, Government Railway service, Yokohama
 Norcock, C. J., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Noronha, D., (Noronha & Sons) printer, Wellington street
 Noronha, D. L., (D. L. Noronha & Co.) printer, 70, Yokohama
 Noronha, S., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Wellington street
 Noronha, L., (Noronha & Sons) printer, Wellington street
 North, C. J., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Elk*
 North, John, Yokohama dispensary, 61, Yokohama
 Norton, E., (Edward Norton & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Notley, W. H., (Robert S. Walker & Co.) merchant, Gough street
 Novion, A., acting commissioner of Customs Chinkiang
 Nowrojee, C., (D. Hosungjee & Co) merchant, Amoy
 Nowrojee, D., merchant and baker, and lessee Hongkong hotel, Queen's road
 Noyer, G., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Noyes, Rev. H. V., missionary, Canton
 Nredhardt, E., (Medical Hall) chemist, Queen's road
 Nully, R. de, (Jardine, Matheson and Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Nunes, L., clerk, Revenue department, Macao
 Nunes, G. S., compositor, *Saigon Advertiser* office, Saigon
 Nunes, A. A., (J. S. Hook, Son & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Nunn, C. F., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen street
 Nunn, Charles, constable, British consulate, Chinkiang
 Nuthoo, Ebrahimbhoy, (Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy) clerk, 12, Lyndhurst terrace
 Nye, Gideon, Janr., (Nye & Co.) merchant, Canton
 Nysten, G., (Nyston & Co.) auctioneer, Shanghai

 Oakey, Francis, (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
 Oastler, J., superintendent of works, Public works department, Yokohama
 Oastler, W., (Stephen & Stewart) assistant, 113, Yokohama
 Obadaya, I. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 O'Brien, R. A., M.D., medical practitioner, "Duart," Caine road
 O'Brien, M. J., second class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 O'Brien, T., inspector of nuisances, and foreman Fire Brigade

O'Brien, W. F., clerk, Government telegraph service, Yokohama
 O'Callaghan, Capt. C., private secretary and aide-de-camp to the Governor
 Ocampo, V. de, (M. Perez Marqueti) clerk, Manila
 Odell, John, (Purdon & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Oelke, D., (Ladage & Oelke) tailor, &c., Shanghai (absent)
 Oelke, J. D. W., (Ladage & Oelke) merchant tailors, &c., Yokohama (absent)
 Oeltze, G., pilot, Foochow
 Oestermann, A., (L. Kniffer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 O'Flaherty, T. H. O., proprietor, "Globe hotel," Praya central
 Ogilvie, J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Ogden, J., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
 O'Geran, E. H. B., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
 Ogilvie, T. (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Ogle, R. G., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Ogle, H. A., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun vessel *Curlew*
 Ogle, W. S. A., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Ogloz, L. de, acting secretary to the Government Council, Manila
 O'Hara, H., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Ohlinger, Rev. Franklin, missionary, Foochow
 Ohlrichs, H., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Olaguivel, J., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Olaneta, J., assistant, Valdes & Co.'s Saw Mills, Manila
 Olano, A., commission agent, Macao
 Oliveira, V. de, porteiro, revenue department, Macao
 Oliveira, F. S., *N. C. Herald*, compositor, Shanghai
 Oliveira, J. F. d', lieut.-quartermaster, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Oliveira, A. M., (Oliveira & Co.) broker, Shanghai
 Oliver, Geo. (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Oliver, J. W. store issuer, H.B.M. Naval yard, Shanghai
 Oliver, E. H., Municipal Council, engineer, Shanghai
 Oliveras, Narciso, surgeon, Military department, Manila
 Ollard, H. J., asst. paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Ollia, D. D., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) merchant and com. agent, Amoy
 Ollia, N. D., merchant, Amoy
 Olmsted, F. H., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Olona, A., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Olsen, M. P., mariner, Bangkok
 Olsen, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
 Olsen, J., (G. Nachtigal & Co.) compradore, Hiogo
 Olson, J., "National tavern," Queen's road
 Olyphant, T., (Olyphant & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 O'Malley, A. B., pilot, Newchwang
 Onslow, G. R., gunner, Chinese gunboat *Feiloong*, Canton
 Osman, Abha, (Ahmed Soab & Co.) clerk, Wellington street
 Oppell, G., lithographer, 1, David, Manila
 Oppell, G., lithographer, 1, David, Manila
 Oppenheimer, C., (Bacharach, Oppenheimer & Co.) merchant, Saigon (absent)
 Opsteltein, (Keltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Orieux, pilot, Saigon
 Orley, G., inspector of police, Western station
 Orme, Peter, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Orme, Philip (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Orny, V., storekeeper, 80, Yokohama
 Orosco, E. del Sar, secretary, Sociedad de Fianzas, Manila
 Orozco, P., civil doctor, Manila
 Orr, P., timber merchant, Bangkok

Orr, W. S., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Orsted, A. S., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Company) clerk, Shanghai
 Ortega, Manuel, (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Ortega, J., secretary, Civil department, Manila
 Ortega, M., "La Puerta del Sol," assistant, Manila
 Ortega, P., Director of Local Administration, Manila
 Ortega, G., (L. Eugster & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Orth, H., (Schultze, Reis & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Ortiz, Don J., acting Spanish consul, Macao
 Ortiz, L., (M. Perez Marqueti) clerk, Manila
 Ortmans, H. A., (Wachtels & Co.) merchant, Hiogo (absent)
 Orton, Geo., mariner, Bangkok
 O'Ryan, J., (A. MacDonald & Co.) assistant, West point slip
 O'Ryan, T., (Zoi'lo Ibanez de Aldecoa) merchant, Manila
 Osaki, chief clerk, Japanese consulate
 Osborn, P., secretary to the Saibansho, Yokohama
 Osborne, J. H., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Osgood, D. W., M.D., missionary, Foochow
 O'Shaughnessy, Brevet Major W. C., 12th Regiment, assistant military secretary
 Osmeña, P., (Osmeña & Co.) hosier, &c., Cebu
 Osmeña, V., (Osmeña & Co.) hosier, &c., Cebu
 Osmeña, Z., (Osmeña & Co.) hosier, &c., Cebu
 Osmund, C., (Registrar General's office) clerk
 Osouf, Rev. P. M., procureur, F. R. C. mission, Staunton street
 Osterholm, L., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Oswell, T. J., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Otadui, F. de O., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Ott, Rev. R., Basil missionary society, Chonglok
 Ott, T. (Labhart & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Ottaway, E. T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
 Otten, J., mariner, Bangkok
 Otten, Don F., Charge d'Affaires, Spanish legation, Peking
 Ottomeier, A., (Mestern & Hülse) clerk, Canton
 Oueda, C., interpreter, French consulate, Yokohama
 Ouspensky, V. M., secretary, Russian Consulate, Tientsin
 Overbeck, H., (Overbeck & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Overbeck, G. von, merchant, and Consul General for Austria, Peddar's hill (absent)
 Owens, John, (Ikuta Iron Works) assistant, Hiogo
 Owston, A., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Oxlade, G., (Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Co.) agent, Shanghai
 Oxley, C., compositor, *Hiogo News* Office, Hiogo
 Ozario, C. A., Junr., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Ozario, C. F., (Hotel de l'Univers) clerk, Wyndham street
 Ozario, C. J., (G. Overbeck) clerk, Peddar's hill

Pausch, C. W., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Pacheco, A., lawyer, Macao
 Pacheco, D. C., (B. de S. Fernandes) clerk, and vice-consul for Siam, Macao
 Padila, J. S., canonigo de gracia, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Padsha, H. M., merchant, corner of Gage and Peel streets, and Canton
 Paes, A. M., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company) clerk, Aberdeen
 Paez, F., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Paget, Thomas Guy, (Beazley, Paget & Co.) merchant, Hankow (absent)
 Pailler, forger, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Palamountain, B., Maritime Customs, manager printing office, Shanghai
 Pallas, pilot, Saigon

Pallister, E., (Geo. Smith & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Palm, J. L. E., Maritime Customs assistant, Chefoo
 Palmer, A., assistant engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Palmer, Rev. E. S., O.S.B., rector, St. Saviour's English college
 Palmer, H. N., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
 Palmer, Rev. R. N., missionary, Shaouhing, Ningpo (absent)
 Palmer, C. H., captain, Gov.-General's gunboat *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
 Pan, J. F. del, merchant, and secretary Board of Trade, Manila
 Pan, E. del, (J. F. del Pan & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Pandorf, G., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Panton, W., second engineer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
 Papps, Wm., (H. J. Limby & Co.) brokers, accountant, &c., Shanghai
 Papps, Wm., spirit merchant and importer, Shanghai
 Paragorria, J. R., (Ercoreca & Labedan) clerk, Manila
 Parauchin, G. P., "Russian hotel," assistant, Hakodadi
 Pardon, W., (North China Insurance Company) clerk, Shanghai
 Pardun, W., (L. Kniffler & Co.) merchant, 54, Yokohama
 Parish, J. E., commodore, H.B.M. receiving ship *Princess Charlotte*
 Parker, C. E., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Parker, E. H., acting interpreter in charge, British consulate, Kiukiang
 Parker, F. C., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Parker, Jas., printer, Canton
 Parker, J. B., assistant surgeon, U.S.S. *Yantic*
 Parker, J. H., chief officer, receiving ship *Wellington*, Shanghai
 Parker, Thos., (Hongkong Gas Company) clerk, West point
 Parker, John, M.D., surgeon, Ningpo
 Parkes, Rev. H., missionary, Canton
 Parkes, Sir Harry S., K.C.B., British Minister to Japan
 Parkhill, S., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Canton
 Parlane, W., chief engineer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
 Parlati, A., (Marinelli & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Parmentur, P., doctor, Manila
 Parr, R. B., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) merchant, and acting consul for Germany, Manila
 Parrott, E. G., rear-admiral and commander-in-chief U.S. *Asiatic Fleet*
 Parry, Rev. W. W., chaplain, H.B.M. flag-ship *Iron Duke*
 Parsons, G., commander H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
 Partridge, F. P., marshal, United States consulate, Bangkok
 Partridge, Rev. S. B., missionary, Swatow
 Partridge, Brig.-Gen. F. W., U.S. Consul, Bangkok
 Pascoal, J. P., (Thomas and Mercer) clerk, Canton
 Pascual, T., (Valle & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Pasedag, C. J., (Pasedag & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Passmore, I. H., first officer, Customs steamer *Kua-hsing*, Shanghai
 Passos, J. M. dos, (French dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
 Paterson, A., (Oriental Bank) acting manager, Shanghai
 Paterson, John, (Tait & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Amoy
 Paterson, G., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Paterson, D., pilot, Amoy
 Paterson, J. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
 Paterson, W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) agent, Foochow (absent)
 Paton, Wm. Y., M.B., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Teazer*
 Patriat, Rev. C. E., Directeur du Sanatorium, Pokfooloom
 Patron, B., (Amigos del Pais Printing office) regent, Manila
 Patterson, J. C., commander H.B.M. gun-vessel *Avon*
 Paul, S., supernumerary clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Paul, E. B., student interpreter, British legation, Yokohama

Paul, R., shipchandler, Shanghai
 Paul, F. J., compositor *Shipping Report* office, Amoy
 Paula, F. de, clerk, Administracao do Conselho, Macao
 Paulin, J. alderman, Manila
 Paulin, T., Army department, Macao
 Pauline, J., cook, United Club, Yokohama
 Pauliny, naval clerk, Saigon
 Paulsen, O., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Pavia, C., Army department, Manila
 Pawcock, J. G., chief officer, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
 Paya, S., professor, College of San Juan de Lebran, Manila
 Payne, Thos., (Comptoir d'Escompte) chief accountant, Shanghai
 Paz, Rev. C. J., teacher, Government school, Macao
 Peacock, P., inspector, British legation escort, Yedo
 Pearce, E. W., Chinese emigration agent, Macao
 Pearce, J., superintendent of works, Public works department, Yokohama
 Prarce, T., Fulton market, 41, Yokohama
 Pearse, (Geo. Polite) assistant, Shanghai
 Pearse, J. B., (Thompson & Hind) assistant, Queen's road
 Pearse, Mrs., (Thompson & Hind) assistant, Queen's road
 Pearson, G. C., (Pearson & Laurance) merchant, 99, Yokohama
 Pearson, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Pearson, T., (Landstein & Co.) assistant, Wanchai timber yard
 Peat, J., chief officer, steamer *Chinkiang*, Coast
 Pedder, W. H., British consul, consul for Austria, and acting consul for Germany, Amoy
 Pedro, constable, French consulate, Bangkok
 Pedro, A. San, (Carrangeja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Samar, Manila
 Pegenisky, J. P., (Haminoff, Rodionoff & Co.) clerk, Harkow
 Peil, F., merchant, Peddar's wharf
 Pelegrin, H., (Meynard, Cousin & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Peligrin, N., licentiate in pharmacy, Manila
 Pelissier, V., timber merchant, Saigon
 Pellew, H. M. G., engineer H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Pellon J., Minister of the Exchequer, Manila
 Peltzer, T., (Lohmann & Kuchmeister) tailor, &c., 70, Yokohama
 Pêlu, l'abbé A., Roman Catholic missionary, Kobe
 Pemberton, T., assistant, Tug and Lighter Company, Shanghai
 Pender, J., chief engineer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Sui-tsing*, Canton.
 Pendred, J. chief officer, lighthouse tender steamship *Thabor*, Yokohama
 Peneyro, A., aide-de-camp and secretary, Naval department, Manila
 Penfold, C. E., superintendent of police, Shanghai
 Penha, F. N. de, constable, Procurador's department, Macao
 Penrose, J. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
 Percebois, surveillant, Travaux Publics, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Percival, R. H., (Reiss & Co.) silk inspector, Shanghai
 Percival, W. H., North China Insurance Co. clerk, Shanghai
 Pereda, J., (Ercoreca & Labedan) clerk, Manila
 Peredo, V., constable, British consulate, Manila
 Pereira, A., (Typhographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
 Pereira, A., officer, gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
 Pereira, E. J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Hiogo
 Pereira, L. A. J., (B. A. Pereira) clerk, Macao
 Pereira, B. A., merchant, and chancellor, Belgian consulate, Macao
 Pereira, J. P., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Pereira, F. P., broker, Ladder street terrace
 Pereira, J. A., Soda-water manufacturer, 30, Hollywood road

- Pereira, A. L. G., (National Bank of India) clerk, Queen's road
 Pereira, V. S., lawyer, Macao
 Pereira, L., Victoria Bakery, 28, Wellington street
 Pereira, H. A., (A. H. de Carvalho) compositor, Shanghai
 Pereira, E. F., (J. P. Bissett & Co) clerk, Shanghai
 Pereira, F. G., writer, H.M. Naval yard
 Pereira, R., (A. A. de Mello & Co.) clerk, Macao
 Pereira, M. C., purser, gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
 Pereira, M., civil doctor, Manila
 Pereira, A. S., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Wellington street
 Pereira, B., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Pereira, J. L., (Oriental Bank Corporation) clerk, Shanghai
 Pereira, M. L., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Pereira, P., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Pereira, T. S., (A. H. de Carvalho) compositor, Shanghai
 Pereira, A. F., (Landstein & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Pereira, A. M. R., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Praya west
 Pereira, A. A., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Pereira, E., (E. Schellhass & Co) clerk, Graham street
 Pereira, J. C. C., clerk, Emigration office, Macao
 Peres, B. A., (Oriental Bank Corporation) clerk, Yokohama
 Perez, M., (M. Perez Marqueti) clerk, Manila
 Perez, R. L., inspector, Revenue department, Manila
 Perez, M., notary, Archbishopric, Manila
 Perez, M., acting manager, Valdes & Co.'s saw mills, Manila
 Perez Marqueti, M., merchant and printer, Manila
 Pern, de St., assistant commissary, Naval department, Saigon
 Perney, de, assistant, direction of the interior, Saigon
 Perpetuo, A. V., (Typhographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
 Perpetuo, J. E., interpreter, Judicial department, Macao
 Perramon, A., alderman, Manila
 Perreaux, Rev. R. N., French missionary, Juthia, Siam
 Perregaux, F., merchant, 131, Yokohama
 Perrin, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Saigon
 Perrin, A., proprietor, private boarding-house, Saigon
 Perrin, E., hairdresser, 31a, Yokohama
 Perry, J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Newchwang
 Perry, M., carpenter, 13, Yedo
 Pestonjee, J., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) manager, Yokohama
 Pestonjee, D., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Petel, G. van P., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) mert. & con. for Netherlands, Manila (absent)
 Petel, G., Jr., (G. van P. Petel & Co) merchant, Manila
 Peter, (Imperial Arsenal) carpenter, Foochow
 Peters, H., (Knoop & Co.) shipchandler, Shanghai (absent)
 Peters, G., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Petersen, P. M., pilot, lugger *Teazer*, Ningpo
 Petersen, P. W., constable, British consulate, Tamsui
 Petersen, J., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
 Petersen, C., lighthouse-keeper, White Dog lighthouse, Foochow
 Petersen, G., sergeant, police force, Hiogo
 Petersen, H. A., (Petersen & Co.) merchant & com. agent, & con. for Denmark, Amoy
 Petersen, Peter, proprietor, "Royal Oak tavern," Queen's road central
 Petersen, P. L., pilot, Foochow
 Peterson, Frederick, pilot, Bangkok
 Peterson, C. F. W., proprietor, "German tavern," Queen's road
 Peterson, W., shipping master, German consulate, 23 Praya central

- Pethluek, W. H., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Peking
 Pethluek, W. N., U.S. Vice-consul and interpreter, Tientsin
 Petitjean, Mgr. B. T., Catholic Bishop of Japan, Yokohama
 Petit, Le, naval clerk, Saigon
 Petit d'Hesnicourt, assistant commissary, naval department, Saigon (absent)
 Petrie, D., (T. Howard & Co.) merchant, West point
 Petrie, J. L., (T. Howard & Co.) clerk, West point
 Pettersen, G., mariner, Bangkok
 Pettier, Rev. A. E., Roman Catholic missionary, Yokohama
 Pfaff, R., (H. Müller & Co.) watchmaker, Shanghai
 Pfaff, L., (H. Müller & Co.) watchmaker, Shanghai
 Pfaff, I., (H. Müller & Co.) watchmaker, Shanghai
 Philippe, A., (Comptoir d'Escompte) manager, Queen's road
 Phillip, J. W., lieut. commander, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Phillippeus, A. E., Russian consul, Nagasaki (absent)
 Phillips, Col. Paul W., R.A., commanding in China & Straits
 Phillips, S. T. L., (Westall, Brand & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Phillips, Geo., acting British vice-consul, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Phillips, G. G., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Phillips, C., carpenter, H.B.M. corvette *Thulia*
 Phillips, C., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Phipps, A. L., (Phipps, Hickling & Co.) merchant, Foochow (absent)
 Phipps, H. G., (Phipps, Hickling & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Phoenix, Richd., marshal, United States consulate, Shanghai
 Piaget, E., watchmaker, Rosario, Manila
 Piatkoff, M., (N. A. Ivanoff & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Pichon, L., Maritime Customs, medical attendant, Shanghai
 Pickenpack, V., (Pickenpack, Thies & Co.) merc., and con. for Netherlands, Bangkok (absent)
 Pickford, C. R. B., (Macleod, Pickford & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
 Pickford, G., second class engine-driver, Fire Brigade
 Picot, superintendent of roads and buildings, Saigon
 Pierce, E., (A. Kassburg & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Pierce, G. H., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, and acting consul for Denmark, Manila
 Pierre, J. B., director of botanical gardens, Saigon
 Pierson, Rev. I., missionary, Pau-ting-foo, Peking
 Piesdorff, A. L., pilot, Swatow
 Pigeon, John, overseer of drains, Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Pigman, G. W., lieutenant commander, U.S. flag-ship *Hartford*
 Pignatel, V., (Pignatel & Co.) store-keeper, Nagasaki
 Pignatel, C., (Pignatel & Co.) store-keeper, Nagasaki
 Pignatel, J., hotel-keeper, Chefoo
 Pike, C. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow (absent)
 Pike, John, captain, steam tug *Samson*, Shanghai
 Pike, O. O., (Pickford & Co.) clerk Cebu
 Pila, U., merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Pilcher, Rev. L. W., missionary, Peking
 Pin, T., (Olyphant & Co.) merchant, and acting consul for Netherlands, Foochow
 Pina, M., civil doctor, Manila
 Pindar, J. G., chairman, Shanghai Gas Company, Shanghai
 Pinckvoss, J. H., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Pinel, J., Junr., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Pinn, J. F., manager, *Japan Herald* office, 60, Yokohama
 Pinna, F. F., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Wellington street
 Pinna, J. de, writer, H.M. Naval yard
 Pinto, A., hairdresser, 154, Yokohama
 Pinto, R., organist, Roman Catholic Church

- Pinto, R. S., (A. Millar & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Pioch, pilot, Saigon
 Piotrowski, K. de, auctioneer, Hiogo
 Piquet, E., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) silk inspector, 2, Yokohama
 Pirie, H. R., apothecary, U.S. Naval hospital, Yokohama
 Pirkis, A. E., accountant, British legation, Peking
 Piron, finisher, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Piry, P., first-class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Piry, C., clerk, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Pistorius, P. E., agent, Netherlands trading society, Yokohama
 Pistorius, A. A., (Van Oordt & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Pitman, John, (Pitman & Co.) merchant, 32a, Yokohama
 Pitman, G. D., captain, steamer *Awangtung*, Coast
 Pitman, F., paymaster in charge, H.B.M. naval store, Yokohama
 Pitman, R., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
 Piton, Rev. C. P., missionary, Basil mission house
 Pitter, V. de P. S., surgeon to Superintendency of Chinese Emigration, Macao
 Pittman, Frank, R.N., naval acct. & storekeeper, R.N. Victualling depot, Yokohama
 Placé, A. M., sorter, Post-office
 Placé, J. L., clerk, (P. & O.S.N.Co.), Praya
 Placé, C. de S., clerk, procurator's department, Macao
 Placé, F. L., (Compton d'Escompte) clerk, Queen's road
 Placé, A. F., bailiff, Judicial department, Macao
 Place, A. de Souza, constable, Macao
 Place, E. W., second officer, steamer *Namoa*, Coast
 Plana, E., (Plana & Co.) printer, Manila
 Plate, F., (Ed. Renard & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Playfair, G. M. H., student, British legation, Peking
 Pleris, Rev. M. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Hakodadi
 Plichon, Hdefouse, French élève consul, Yokohama
 Plitt, C., apothecary, Manila
 Plumb, Rev. Nathan J., missionary, Foochow
 Plumer, F. J. O., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Plummer, A. (G. Domoney & Co.) butcher, &c., 17, Yokohama
 Plunket, J., constable, English police, Yokohama
 Plunket, J., pilot, Newchwang
 Plunkett, Hon. F. R., secretary, British legation, Yedo
 Poate, W. H., writer, H.M. Naval yard
 Poehge, B., "Cafe National," 88, Yokohama
 Pocock, J. J., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Poda, W. Y., (Chartered Bank of India, &c.) accountant, Shanghai
 Poë, G. L., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Poesnecker, L. (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Poffin, Joseph, Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
 Pohl, J., (Pohl Freres & Co.) 67, Yokohama
 Pohl, H., (Pohl Freres & Co.) 67, Yokohama
 Poirier, Rev. J. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Pohl, S., (Pohl Freres & Co.) clerk, 67, Yokohama
 Pol, L. van de, storekeeper, Nagasaki
 Polano, L., (Lunau & Polano) merchant, and Danish consul, Hiogo
 Pole, G. H., sec. to the engineer-in-chief, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Pole, Wm., F.R.S., consulting engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Polishwalla, M. B., broker, Peel street
 Polite, Geo., merchant, Shanghai
 Politt, S., Government railway service, Hiogo
 Polkinghorne, S., lieutenant, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama

- Pollard, Edward H., Q.C., barrister & notary public, d'Aguilar street (absent)
- Pollard, F. L., (Strachan & Thomas) clerk, 63, Yokohama
- Polley, E. S., (Wilkin & Robison) clerk, 3, Yokohama (absent)
- Pollock, A. J., (Chapman, King & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
- Pollock, W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
- Pomeroy, S. W., Jr., (Russell & Co.) mer., & vice-con. for Sweden & Norway, Foochow
- Pond, J. A., accountant, Municipal Council, Shanghai
- Ponomareff, P. A., (Haminoff, Rodionoff & Co.) merchant, Hankow
- Pons, pattern-maker, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
- Ponti, F. de, (V. Comi) clerk, Yokohama
- Ponton, director of *Courier de Saigon*, Saigon
- Popoff, P., second interpreter, Russian legation, Peking
- Portaria, V. de P., proprietor, *Boletim de Macao e Timor*, Macao
- Porter, C. E., pilot, Foochow
- Porter, A. P., merchant, Hakodadi
- Porter, J. C., Maritime Customs examiner, Kiukiang
- Porters, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
- Porteus, H. L., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
- Posch, W., (China and Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Hiogo
- Pot, J. J. van der, (Net. Trading Society) ac. agent, & consul for Netherlands, Nagasaki
- Potter, F. A., mining engineer, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
- Potter, W. P., master, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
- Potts, L. C., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
- Ponjade, A., physician, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
- Poulsen, E., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Company) clerk, Burd's lane
- Powell, C. S., (John Forster & Co.) clerk, Foochow
- Powell, S. K., surgeon, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Salamis*
- Powers, R. H. (A. Kassburg & Co.) storekeeper, and marshal U.S. consulate, Nagasaki
- Powrie, James, (Mackenzie & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
- Powys, E., (Driscoll & Co.) tailor, Yokohama
- Poynter, J., captain Gov.-General's gunboat *Chen-jui*, Canton
- Poynton, H., assistant lightkeeper, North Saddle lighthouse, Shanghai
- Prat, F., aide-de-camp to the Governor, Manila
- Pratt, B. H., (Roe, Pratt & Co.) storekeeper, 16, Yokohama
- Prehn, Luis O., (O. Prehn & Co.) merchant, Manila
- Prentice, J., (Pootung Foundry) assistant, Shanghai
- Prestage, Ward, clerk of works, Surveyor-general's office
- Preston, Rev. C. F., missionary, Canton
- Preston, Rev. J. missionary, Canton
- Preysler, G., (J. F. del Pan & Co.) merchant, Manila
- Preysler, J., (J. F. del Pan & Co.) clerk, Manila
- Price, John M., F.G.S., F.G.G.S., Surveyor-general
- Price, R. E., Government school, Osaka
- Price, W. G. (Gilman & Co.) clerk, and acting vice-consul for Denmark, Foochow
- Price, C. J., Maritime Customs examiner, Amoy
- Price, Alex., bill broker, and secretary Hankow Club, Hankow
- Priebee, C., (M. J. B. N. Hegt & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
- Prieto, L., (S. Baer & Co.) clerk, Manila
- Prime, E. S., master, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
- Primrose, G. A., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Elk*
- Primrose, J. A., (Primrose & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
- Primrose, W. M., broker, 21, Canton road, Shanghai
- Pringle, Thos., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
- Prior, J. E. H., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
- Prior, L., (Oriental Bank) assist. accountant, Queen's road
- Prioux, assistant commissary, naval department, Saigon

- Pritchard, A. T., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Pritchard, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Pritsche, Rev. C., missionary, Rhenish missionary society, Longheu
 Prockter, pilot, Saigon
 Profumo, L., (J. P. Sevilla) clerk, Macao
 Prophet, W. W., fourth engineer, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
 Provand, A., (A. Provand & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Provost, Abbé, catholic missionary, Peking
 Provost, carpenter, Yokohama Arsenal
 Prowse, F., Government telegraph service storekeeper, Yokohama
 Pryer, W. B., (Thorne Bros. & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
 Pryor, H., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Pubaney, E., merchant, 11, Gage street
 Pudhomsey, C., (E. Pubaney) clerk, Gage street
 Puebla, M., professor of philosophy, University of Philippines, Manila
 Pugh, F., (Hall & Holtz) millinery department, Shanghai
 Pugh, W., (Pugh & Co.) merchant, and chairman Municipal Council, Hankow
 Puig y Llagostera, M., merchant, Manila
 Puig y Llagostera, J., merchant, Manila
 Puig y Llagostera, F., merchant, Manila (absent)
 Pulman, F. W., Government railway service, Kobe
 Pulsipher, C. H., pilot, Newchwang
 Punched, J. E., captain, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
 Purcell, P. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
 Purcell, T. A., principal medical officer, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Purchase, E., (China sugar refinery) assistant, East point
 Purchase, Capt. J. W., in charge P. & O. hulk *Fort William*
 Purdon, John G., (Purdon & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Purvis, J., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Puthon, (Imperial Arsenal) chronometer shop, Foochow
 Putsey, Wm. H., staff surgeon Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
 Pye, Edmund, (Elles & Co.) merchant, and vice-consul for France, Amoy
 Pye, R. H., (Elles & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Pyke, T., (Birley & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Pyne, F. C., clerk, Government telegraph service, Yokohama

 Quarry, W., constable, British Legation escort, Peking
 Quedens, G. H., pilot, Swatow
 Quekett, J. F., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Quelch, C. B., (Quelch & Campbell) shipchandler, Swatow
 Quenaon, (Imperial Arsenal) carpenter, Foochow
 Quentric, Rev. Y. M., French missionary, Petrioo, Siam
 Queri, M., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer, Manila
 Quillien, carpenter, Yokohama Arsenal
 Quimty, Rev. G. H., missionary, 'saka
 Quin, J. J., 1st assistant, British consulate, and British post office agent, Nagasaki
 Quinn, J., tailor, corner of Wellington and D'Aguilar streets

 Rabardelle, Rev. A. P., French missionary, Ban-nox-kuak, Siam
 Rabillie, (Imperial Arsenal) forger, Foochow
 Race, Rev. J., missionary, Wusneh
 Radecker, R., (Krummenacher & Co.) merchant, Stanley street
 Rademaker, P., mariner, Bangkok
 Rae, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Chefoo
 Rae, W. H., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Teazer*
 Rae, W., (J. Llewellyn & Co.) assistant, Hiogo

Rae, C., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Hiogo
 Raffeneau, (Imperial Arsenal) carpenter, Foochow
 Raheem, A. A., (Ameerodeen Jafferbhoy) manager
 Rahimbhoy, F. M., (Rahimbhoy Allabdinbhoy) clerk, 12, Lyndhurst terrace
 Raimondi, Very Rev. T., Prefect Apos., R.C.M., and director West point reformatory
 Rainbow, B., share broker, Shanghai
 Raitt, P. C., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
 Ralston, M., second engineer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Suitsing*, Canton
 Rama, J. de la, Iloilo
 Ramee, P. A., (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, 178, Yokohama
 Ramirez, M., inspector of public works, Manila
 Ramirez, S., promoter fiscal, Archbishopric, Manila
 Ramirez, J. F., "La Puerta del Sol," Manila
 Ramiver, F., (M. Perez Marqueti) assistant, Manila
 Ramos, G., assistant, Valdez & Co.'s saw mills, Manila
 Ramos, J., boarding-house keeper, Tank lane
 Ramsay, H. F., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, Hankow
 Ramsay, J. S., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. receiving-ship *Princess Charlotte*.
 Ramsay, R., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Rand, Jos., (J. Rand & Co.) merchant, 186, Yokohama
 Rand, A., (J. Rand & Co.) clerk, 186, Yokohama
 Randall, T., pilot, Foochow
 Randell, J., storeman, H.M. Naval yard
 Ranfaing, Rev. J. B., French missionary, Chantaboon, Siam
 Rangan, W., merchant, 122 Yokohama
 Rangel, Q. A., clerk, Colonial Treasury
 Rangel, A., accountant and distributor, Judicial department Macao
 Rangel, A. N., clerk, revenue department, Macao
 Rangel, H. J., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Ranken, A. A., (Bower, Hanbury & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Rapalje, Rev. D., missionary, Amoy
 Raphael, R. S., merchant, Shanghai
 Rapke, C., (P.M.S.S. Co.) steward, Yokohama
 Rapp, F., (F. Blackhead & Co.) shipchandler, Queen's road
 Rappard, C. H. A., (Netherlands Trading Society) agent, Osaka
 Rappeport, J. M., 82, Yokohama
 Rappolt, C., (C Germann) clerk, Manila
 Rasch, J. W., (Thorne Bros. & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Rasmussen, (N. C., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Raspe, M., (L. Kniffer & Co.) clerk, Osaka
 Rathbone, W., (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Rathborne, Chas. A., M.D., surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
 Rautenberg, J. H., (Bourjau & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Ravallo, F., assistant, "Hiogo hotel," Hiogo
 Raven, E. A., (Sander & Co.) clerk, Queen's road west
 Ravetta, F., baker, Hiogo
 Rawlinson, C. J., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Ray, E. C., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Ray, W. H., (Aug. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Ray, J. J., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
 Raymond, B., "Osaka hotel," Osaka
 Raynal, G., (Raynal & Co.) merchant, Stanley street
 Rayner, G., chief officer, steamer *White Cloud*, Canton and Macao
 Rayner, J. M., captain, steamer *Ningpo*, Coast
 Real, A., (A. Real & Co.) Hiogo
 Real, F. G. Coote, captain of police, Macao

Reardon, J. H., "Mariners' Home tavern," assistant, Shanghai
 Rebbeck, J. G., Spare light-vessel, Shanghai
 Rebello, S. X., (Oriental dispensary) assistant, Wellington street
 Recaman, M. Lopez, civil doctor, Manila
 Reddelien, G., (L. Kniffler & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Reddelien, A., merchant, Nagasaki
 Reddie, A. C., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Reddie, J. R., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Redfield, J. B., assistant paymaster, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Reding, J. E. (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, and acting Vice-consul for Russia, Shanghai
 Redlich, Alexis, (Windsor, Redlich & Co.) merchant Bangkok
 Reed, W. E. E., clerk for disposal, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Reek, M., (C. J., Gaupp & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Reeks, A. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
 Rees, W., (Rees & Co.) merchant, Ningpo (absent)
 Rees, C. A., (Carter & Co.) silk broker, Shanghai
 Reeve, Henry, constable, British Legation escort, Yedo
 Reeve, R., steward, Sailors' home, Shanghai
 Reeve, J., constable, Sailors' home, Shanghai
 Reeves, W. M., (Westall, Galton & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
 Reeves, G., Maritime Customs examiner, Ningpo
 Regenber, J., importer, 60, Yokohama
 Regidor, R., telegraph official, Manila
 Rego, A. A. de, ensign, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Rehders, E., (W. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Reihfues, Baron G. von, Minister Plenipotentiary, German legation, Peking
 Reichert, T., book-keeper, (F. Blackhead & Co.) Queen's road
 Reid, G. G., engineer, Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai
 Reid, A. G., M. D., medical practitioner, Hankow
 Reid, David, (Reid, Evans & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Reid, D., chief officer, steamer *Powan*, Canton River
 Reid, F. (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Reid, G., (James and Wilson) assistant, 98, Yokohama
 Reid, J. P., (Strachan and Thomas) clerk, 63, Yokohama
 Reid, W., second engineer, steamer *Kiukiang*, Canton River
 Reid, E. L., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Yokohama
 Reiff, R., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Reilly, F. E., (Thompson & Co.) shipchandler, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Reimers, O., (Reimers, Bechr & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Reimers, C. F., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Reimers, O., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Reina, F. S., proprietor, "Reina's hotel," Bangkok
 Reiners, W., (Melchers & Co.) merchant, Peddar's wharf (absent)
 Reis, A., (Reis, von der Heyde & Co.) merchant, 23, Yokohama (absent)
 Reis, J. S., adjutant, police force, Macao
 Reith, J., (Yokohama Iron Works) assistant, Yokohama
 Relph, Henry, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Remedios, J. C. dos, (Remedios & Co.) clerk, 13, Gough street
 Remedios, V. dos, (J. M. Armstrong) clerk, Queen's road
 Remedios, J. J. dos, merchant, and Portuguese Consul-general, Gough street
 Remedios, A. A. dos, (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street (absent)
 Remedios, D. M. B. dos, Vice-president of the I. Conception, Macao
 Remedios, J. A., (Putterfield and Swire) clerk, Queen's road
 Remedios, Luis de los, maestro de cerimonia, Ecclesiastical dept., Manila
 Remedios, Jose A. dos, (Remedios & Co.) merchant, 13, Gough street
 Remedios, A. F. dos, (D. Lapraik & Co.) clerk, D'Aguilar street

Remedios, M. A. dos, merchant, Macao
 Remedios, Florentino dos, (E. H. Pollard) clerk, Club Chambers
 Remedios, A. H. dos, (M. A. dos Remedios) clerk, Macao
 Remedios, M. A. dos, Junr., (M. A. dos Remedios) clerk, Macao
 Remedios, G. M. dos, (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Remedios, F. J. dos, (D. Lapraik & Co.) clerk, D'Aguilar street
 Remedios, F. dos, (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Remedios, A. F. dos, (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Remedios, Luiz, vice-secretary, Archbishopric, Manila
 Remedios, F. T. dos, (Wilkin & Robison) clerk, Yokohama
 Remedios, G. dos, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Remedios, J. M. dos, (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
 Remedios, S. B., (Knoop & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Remedios, J. G., (Chartered Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Remedios, J. dos, (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Remedios, A. G. dos, (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, d'Aguilar street
 Remedios, J. H. dos, (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) merchant, Gough street
 Remedios, A. A. dos, (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Remedios, D. A. dos, (Remedios & Co.) clerk, 13, Gough street
 Remedios, C. C. dos, (Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
 Remedios, S. A., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Remiannikoff, S. J., (Haminoff, Rodionoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Remusat, M., professor of music, Shanghai
 Renard, Ed, (Ed. Renard & Co.) merchant, Hiogo (absent)
 Renaux, naval clerk, Saigon (absent)
 Renfry, A. H., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
 Rennell, E., (Coare, Lind & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Rennell, T. B., harbour master and tide-surveyor, Newchwang
 Rennie, R. T., barrister at law, and counsel to H.B.M. government, Shanghai
 Rennie, T., M.B. medical practitioner, Takao, Formosa
 Renouf, T., superintendent, China Submarine Telegraph Co., Saigon
 Renucoli, J., comptable, secretary's office, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Repenn, J. A., (Maltby & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Restalic, A., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
 Retz, F., (E. Schwartz & Co.) watchmaker, jeweller, &c., 80, Yokohama
 Reusch, Rev. C. G., missionary, Lilong
 Reuter, H., (Burgess & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Revest, C., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, 10b, Yokohama
 Revest, R., assistant, Exchequer department, Manila
 Revilla, F., chaplain of the choir, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Rey, C., (Kiangnan Arsenal) engineering department, Shanghai
 Rey, J., (Imperial Arsenal) storekeeper, Foochow
 Reyes, J., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Reyes, G., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Reyes, J., (W. Carls) assistant, Manila
 Reyes, F., (Reyes & Co.) shiphandler, Manila
 Reyes, B., (Reyes & Vaño) merchant, Cebu
 Reyes, M., (W. P. Moore) assistant, Queen's road
 Reyes, T. L., chaplain, Army department, Manila
 Reyes, J. N. C., carriage manufacturer, Manila
 Reyes, A., (Y. Rocha & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Reyes, T., (Reyes & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Reynaud, J., (Maron & Co) merchant, 89, Yokohama
 Reynell, H., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Reynell, S., clerk, Municipal Council's offices, Shanghai
 Reynolds, F. A., merchant, Shanghai

- Reynolds, W. H., pilot, Bangkok
 Reynvaan, J. M., (Van Oordt & Co.) merchant, 12, Yokohama
 Rhein, H. H. G., usher, Netherlands Con. Court for China, Shanghai
 Rhein, J., assistant, Netherlands consulate, Peking
 Rhinchart, B. F., midshipman, U.S.S. *Yantic*
 Rhodes, Percival, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Riach, J., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Shanghai
 Ribeiro, A. A. V., foreman, *Daily Press* office
 Ribeiro, F. V., chief clerk, income tax office, Macao
 Ribeiro, F. C. C., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Ribeiro, I. V., (A. Astorquia) assistant, Macao
 Ribeiro, J. A., *N. C. Herald*, compositor, Shanghai
 Ribeiro, L. V., purser, steamer *Poyang*, Macao and Hongkong
 Ribeiro, F. V., clerk, Auditor General's office
 Ribeiro, A. F., (Borneo Company, Limited) clerk, Queen's road
 Ribeiro, A. V., (Jardine, Matheson Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Ribeiro, J. S. V., (J. S. Hook, Son & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Ribeiro, José, (H.K.C. & M. Steamboat Co.) wharfinger, Macao
 Ribeiro, A. V., writer, income tax office, Macao
 Ribeiro, M., (Ribeiro & Co.) merchant, and Portuguese consul, Saigon
 Ribeiro, naval clerk, Saigon
 Ribeiro, J., (F. Walsh & Co.) compositor, Hiogo
 Ribert, F., (L. Vrand & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Rice, E. W., (Thorne, Rice & Co.) broker, &c., Shanghai
 Rice, J., engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
 Rice, N. E., interpreter, U.S. Legation, Yokohama
 Rich, Lieut. H. B., Royal Engineers
 Richard, Rev. T., missionary, Chefoo
 Richards, C. W., (Mackenzie & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Richards, F. J., colonel of Royal Marine Light Infantry, Yokohama
 Richards, G. C., pilot, Newchwang
 Richards, Mrs., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Richardson, T. W., (Bradley & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Swatow
 Richardson, S. V., (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company) captain, steam tug *Fame*
 Richaud, director of Finance, Saigon
 Richaud, assistant commissary, Naval department, Saigon
 Richmond, T. G., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Richten, A., hotel-keeper, Bangkok
 Richter, G., (E. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Graham street
 Richter, A., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
 Richter, G., (R. Richter) storekeeper, Hiogo
 Richter, R., storekeeper, Hiogo
 Rickard, G. P., chief clerk, H.M. Naval yard
 Rickard, P., boatswain H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
 Rieke, Th., (J. W. Müller & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Rickets, G. T., British consul, Manila
 Rickett, C. B., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
 Rickett, J., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) agent, 15, Yokohama
 Ricou, (Ed. Renard & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Riddle, O., Imperial Railway service, Osaka
 Riddock, G., lightkeeper, Public works department, Yokohama
 Rider, H., (Snyle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Ridings, C. E., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Riechmann, J. J., (A. Markwald & Co.) clerk, Bangkok (absent)
 Rietschler, R., (C. Gombert) watchmaker, Shanghai
 Rieutort, clerk, Messageries Maritimes, Saigon

- Rieux, (Bon Marché store) manager, Saigon
 Rigby, G., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Rigler, Geo., assistant engineer, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Salamis*
 Ringer, J. M., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Ringer, F., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Rio, E. A. do, officer, gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
 Rios, J. de los, aide-de-camp to the Governor, Manila
 Ristellhueber, chancellor, French legation, Peking
 Ritchie, Jas., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Ritchie, Rev. Hugh, missionary, Takao, Formosa
 Ritchie, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
 Rivas, V. G., (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Rivasseau, (Imperial Arsenal) founder, Foochow
 Rivera, R. R., administrator, Revenue department, Manila
 Rivington, Chas., broker, and agent of China Telegram Co., Shanghai
 Rizz, Rev. J. M., Catholic missionary, Taichow, Ningpo
 Roa, A., (A. Roa & Son) merchant, Cebu
 Roa, F., (A. Roa & Son) merchant, Cebu
 Roach, Rev. N. A., missionary, Canton
 Roberts J. A. T., second linguist, procurator's department, M cao
 Roberts, T., interpreter, Emigration office, Macao
 Roberdeau, teacher, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Robert, director of educational institution, Saigon
 Robert, C., compositor, Hongkong *Times* office
 Robert, James, "Hotel & Café de l'Union," Saigon
 Robert, Wm. E., carpenter R.N., H.B.M. Naval yard, Shanghai
 Rooerton, R., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Roberts, A., (Coare, Lind & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Roberts, J. P., marine surveyor, Shanghai
 Roberts, E., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Roberts, H., sergeant, Municipal police, and acting-marshal, U.S. Consulate, Hankow
 Roberts, J. H., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Roberts, J., boatswain H.B.M. gun-vessel, *Midge*
 Roberts, H. M., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Roberts, N., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Robertson, H. G., (Robertson & Co.) shipchandler, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Robertson, J. (Oriental Bank) agent, 11, Yokohama
 Robertson, Wm., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Nagasaki
 Robertson, Sir Brooke, C.B., Brit. consul, & act. consul for Austria & Hungary, Canton
 Robertson, Russell, British consul, Yokohama
 Robertson, J. A., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Robertson, J. A., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-boat *Mosquito*
 Robertson, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Robertson, Peter, engineer, H.B.M. gun vessel *Avon*
 Robertson, Geo., captain, Gov.-General's gunboat *Chento*, Canton
 Robertson, P., (Smith, Archer & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Robertson, Thos., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Robertson, A. L., (C. & J. Marine Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Robertson, A., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
 Robertson, James, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Robeson, W., founder, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Robilliard, W. S., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) assistant accountant, Yokohama
 Robin, (Imperial Arsenal) carpenter, Foochow
 Robinson, John, bill and share broker, 4, Morrison hill
 Robinson, J. S., (Rose & Co.) draper, Wellington street
 Robinson, A., solicitor, Shanghai

Robinson, W. J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, and secretary Foochow Club, Foochow
 Robison, J. S., public silk inspector, Shanghai
 Robison, Richard D., (Wilkin & Robison) merchant, Hiogo (absent)
 Robledo, P., civil doctor, Manila
 Rocha, A., marine surveyor, Manila
 Rocha, J. J., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Cagniguan, Philippines
 Rocha, J., alderman, Manila
 Rocha, A. L., professor de Algebra, Nautical school, Manila
 Rocha, L., professor, College of San Jose, Manila
 Rocha, Y., (Y. Rocha & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Rocha, F. de P. M. da, first clerk, income tax office, Macao
 Rocha, J. G. da, accountant, Post-office
 Rocha, V. F. da, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co) clerk, Praya
 Rocha, V. C., writer, H.M. Naval yard
 Rocha, A. A. da, purser, steamer *Powan*, Canton river
 Roche, H. C., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Rochechouart, Comte de, first secretary, French legation, Peking
 Rock, Wm. B., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Rockett, H. S., assistant engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Rochkugel, A., (L. Haber) assistant, 25, Yokohama
 Rodatz, G. C. F., (Freerks, Rodatz & Co.) storekeeper, Praya
 Rodewald, J. F., (Rodewald, Schönfeld & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Rodgers, J. A., fleet master, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
 Rodionoff, N. L., (Haminoff, Rodionoff & Co.) merchant, Hankow
 Rodionoff, A. L., (Haminoff, Rodionoff & Co.) merchant, Hankow
 Rodrigues, F. P., clerk, Lusitano Club
 Rodrigues, S. F., constable, Macao
 Rodrigues, Rev. V. V., Mosteiro de Santa Clara, Macao
 Rodrigues, R. S., constable, United States consulate, Foochow
 Rodrigues, J., clerk, income tax office, Macao
 Rodrigues, T., professor of Portuguese, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Rodrigues, J. S., (stamp collector's office,) first clerk
 Rodrigues, M. M. C., (De Souza & Co) compositor, Hollywood road
 Rodrigues, A. I., sorter, post-office
 Rodrigues, B. V., compositor, *Nagasaki Gazette* office, Nagasaki
 Rodriguez, S., chaplain, Army department, Manila
 Roelofs, J. F., student interpreter, Netherlands consulate, Peking
 Roensch, A., hat manufacturer, Manila (absent)
 Roensch, G., (Smith Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Roensch, F., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
 Roeser, P. A., Imperial Copper Works, Hiogo
 Rogers, G. O., dentist, 7, Arbuthnot road
 Rogers, F., (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Rogers, Ed., (China and Japan Trading Company) clerk, Shanghai
 Rogers, R. W. S., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Rogers, J., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Rogers, W., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Rogerson, W. J., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Roggers, G., tax collector, Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Ronde, C., (Reis, von der Heyde & Co.) clerk, 23, Yokohama
 Rohde, P. J., agent American Bible Society, Shanghai
 Rohl, G., assistant, Hunt's wharf, &c., Shanghai
 Rohl, E., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Rohl, Ed., (Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Röhr, Victor, (L. Kniffer & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Roig, Col. L., Army department, Manila

- Rojas, C. de, president of the Exchequer, Manila
 Roldan, J. E., (Morris, Barlow & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Rollet, Madame Veuve, (Marnay & Rollett) storekeeper, Saigon
 Roman, gunner, receiving ship *Water Witch*, Shanghai
 Romano, A. G., Portuguese vice-consul, Gough street
 Romo, V. M., military medical corps, Manila
 Ronald, J., Imperial railway works, Hiogo
 Ronnenkamp, W. H., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Roos, J., lightkeeper, White Dog lighthouse, Foochow
 Roper, H., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) foreman moulder, Queen's road west
 Roquerbe, H., (Comptoir d'Escompte) agent, Saigon
 Roquette, G. de, second secretary, French legation, Peking
 Rosa, B. M. N., surgeon police force, Macao
 Rosa, J. de la, (Valle & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Rosado, M., alderman, Manila
 Rose, T. J., (Borneo Company) clerk, Queen's road
 Rose, W., (Hiogo Iron Works) assistant, Hiogo
 Rose, G., (Yokohama Iron Works) assistant, Yokohama
 Rose, E., (E. R. Handley) assistant, Fraya west
 Rose, E. N., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Rose, J. F., (Rose & Co.) draper, Wellington street
 Rose, Miss J., (Rose & Co.) milliner, Wellington street (absent)
 Rose, S. C., (Russell & Co.) clerk, and Vice-consul for U.S. & Netherlands, Kiukiang
 Rosello, B., ayndante, Harbour-master's department, Manila
 Rosenbaum, J., auctioneer, Shanghai
 Rosenthal, J. W. 166, Yokohama
 Ross, Rev. John, missionary, Newchwang
 Ross, W., (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Ross, H., engineers' stores dealer, Bangkok
 Ross, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Ross, John, (Ker & Co.) merchant, and consul for Belgium, Manila (absent)
 Rossich, A., toll collector, bridge of boats, Ningpo
 Rost, W., (Carlowitz & Co.) merchant, Canton
 Rothwell, T., (Rothwell, Love & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Rothwell, A. W., (Olyphant & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
 Rotschke, C. A., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
 Rotz, Rev. M., de, Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Rouger, Rev. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Kinkiang
 Rouhaud, H., chancelier, French consulate, Shanghai
 Roumain de la Touche, counsellor, Court of Appeal, Manila
 Roupell, Stuart B., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
 Rousseau, Rev. P. L. E., French missionary, Bangkok
 Rousset, L., (Imperial Arsenal) professor of chemistry, Foochow
 Routkes, P., (M. J. B. N. Hegt & Co.) assistant, 68, Yokohama
 Roux, pilot, Saigon
 Rovira, F., magistrate, Court of appeal, Manila
 Rowband, C. F., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) assistant accountant, Shanghai
 Rowbotham, W., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Palos*
 Rowe, Alfred, (Thomas & Mercer) clerk, Canton
 Rowe, N., engineer, H.B.M. gun vessel *Dwarf*
 Rowett, Hon. R., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Rowland, Brevet Major H., captain, 80th Regiment
 Roxas, J. B., merchant, Manila
 Roxas, P. P., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
 Roxas, F., professor, University of Philippines, Manila
 Roy, H. L., second officer, steamer *Hindustan*, Coast

- Royo, M., chaplain, Army department, Manila
 Roza, S. V., assistant, superintendency, Chinese emigration, Macao
 Roza, B. M. de A., retired lieutenant-colonel, Macao
 Roza, A. B. da, (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Roza, P. S. da, (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Roza, J. M. da, clerk, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Roza, J. F. da, (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Roza, M. da, (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Roza, Joas da, (Roza & Co.) barber and hairdresser, Wellington street
 Roza, E. F. da, student interpreter, procurator's department, Macao
 Rozario, Arnaldo A. do, printer, Shanghai
 Rozario, C. do, printer, Shanghai
 Rozario, C. M. do, (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Rozario, M. J., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company) clerk, Kowloon
 Rozario, R. do, (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
 Rozario, L. A., (P.M.S.S Co.) clerk, Praya west
 Rozario, A. F., (Typhographia Mercantili) compositor, Macao
 Rozario, H., compositor, *China Mail* office
 Rozario, A. J., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) godown clerk, Praya
 Rozario, E. F. do, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Rozario, R. M. do, (Eastern Extension, Australia & China Telegraph Co.) assist., S'hai
 Rozario, F., chemist, Shanghai
 Rozario, P. do, (J. C. Caldeira & Co.) clerk, Macao
 Rozario, D. do, (D. Rozario & Co.) commission, agent, Foochow
 Rozario, L., (Ed. Sharp & Toller) clerk, Supreme Court House
 Rozario, J. J. do, overseer, *China Mail* office
 Rozario, M. C. do, (Rozario & Co.) merchant, Stanley street
 Rozario, F. J. do, (M. A. dos Remedios) assistant, Macao
 Rozario, R. A. do, assistant ward-master, Hospital de San Rafael, Macao
 Rozario, R. A. do, interpreter, Supreme Court
 Rozario, P. do, (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Rozario, M. N. do, clerk, Chinese emigration office, Macao
 Rozario, L. M. do, messenger, Municipal Chamber, Macao
 Rozario, A. F. do, manager, Canton hotel, and auctioneer, Canton
 Rozario, J. E., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Rozario, J. P., compositor, *Japan Mail office*, Yokohama
 Rozario, A. C. do, master of Governor's yacht, Macao
 Rozario, J. M., (Chartered Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Rozario, A. E. do, constable, Macao
 Rozario, S. R., (Frisby & Co.) comprador, Wellington street
 Rozario, Jose do, (J. da Silva) assistant, Macao
 Rubart, Henry, sergeant, police force, Ningpo
 Rubery, H., Maritime Customs assistant, Swatow (absent)
 Rudland, D., missionary, Taichow
 Ruel, F., Hotel des Colonies, 18, Yedo
 Ruff, J., (Carlowitz & Co.) silk inspector, Canton
 Ruiz, S., professor, College of San José, Manila
 Ruiz, F. V. y, media-racoinero, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Ruiz, J. C. y, arcediano, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Ruiz, Don Juan, Consul for Spain, Saigon
 Ruppaner, J., (Labhart & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Ruprecht, W., acting secretary German consulate, Shanghai
 Ruschenberger, C. W., master, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
 Rusden, A. W. G., public tea inspector and commission agent, Foochow
 Russell, J., second police magistrate (absent)
 Russell, Joseph, (Oriental Bank) accountant, Yokohama (absent)

Russell, J., (Russell & Sturgis) merchant, and U.S. Vice-consul, &c., Manila
 Russell, Right Rev. Dr., Bishop of North China, Ningpo
 Russell, M., (Curnow & Co.) clerk, 83, Yokohama
 Russell, Thos., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Nagasaki
 Russell, G. W., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Russell, (Bacharah, Oppenheimer & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Russell, T. C., auctioneer and commission agent, Nagasaki
 Russell, R. P., (Alfred Dent & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Rustonjee, C., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Rustonjee, P., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
 Rustonjee, F., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Rustonjee, S., broker, Lyndhurst terrace
 Ruthven, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
 Ruttman, T., (Labhart & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Ruttmann, H., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Ruttonjee, R., (M. Jamsetjee) clerk, Peel street
 Ruttonjee, D., (D. Ruttonjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst terrace
 Ryan, Thos., ward-master, Civil hospital
 Ryan, W. S., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
 Ryder, captain, steam tug *Bunker Hill*, Shanghai
 Rye, W., carpenter, Gov.-General's gunboat *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
 Rylander, G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Ryrie, Hon. Phineas, (Turner & Co.) merc., & chairman Chamber of Com., Queen's road

Sá, L. J. da, (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Sa, A. F. da, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Sa, F. de, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Sa, C. de, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) engineer's apprentice, Aberdeen
 Sá e Silva, F. M. de, (P. Blackhead & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Saboureaux, private secretary to the Governor of French Cochín-China
 Saboureaux, assistant commissary, Naval department, Saigon
 Sackermann, E., (Tills n, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, and sec., German consulate, Manila
 Sacristan, J., military medical corps, Manila
 Sadler, Rev. James, missionary, Amoy
 Sagar, Thos., chief engineer, H.B.M. sloop *Rinaldo*
 Sage, H., constable, British consulate, Swatow
 Sagar, E. M., (R. Dhunjeebhoy & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
 Sainz, G., pawnbroker, Manila (absent)
 Sainz, V., (G. Sainz) pawnbroker, Manila
 Sainz, B., (G. Sainz) assistant, Manila
 Saladin, Rev. E., French missionary, Bangkok
 Salamanca, G., apothecary, Manila
 Salamanca, A., apothecary, Manila
 Sulamanca, P., (G. Sainz) assistant, Manila
 Sales, V. A., chancellor and interpreter, French consulate, Canton
 Salimas, J., civil doctor, Manila
 Salje, C. C. C., mariner, Bangkok
 Sulmon, Rev. M. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Salter, A. E., merchant, and vice-consul for Netherlands, Chinkiang
 Saltzkorn, E., (Behre & Co.) merchant, and German consul, Saigon
 Salvador, T., (M. Perez y Marqueti) clerk, Manila
 Salvador, A., (Valle & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Salvan, H., Procure des Lazaristes, Shanghai
 Salway, W., (Wilson & Salway) architect, &c., 7, Queen's road central
 Sami, V., assistant steward, General Hospital, Yokohama
 Sampaio, M. C., captain, Macao battalion, Macao

Sampaio, J. P., nav. lieutenant, Macao
 Samson, D., inspector, Municipal Council, Osaka
 Sampson, A. F., first boarding officer, Harbour Master's department
 Sampson, T., Brit. W. India Emigra. Society agent, & head master Govt. School, Canton
 Sams, W. F. B., (Wahee, Smith & Co.) East point
 Samuel, member of Chamber of Commerce, Saigon
 Sanches, F. V., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Sanches, J. M., (French dispensary) manager, Queen's road
 Sanchez, V., military medical corps, Manila
 Sanchez, R., (Caranceja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Sanchez, T., Army department, Manila
 Sandeman, F., English teacher, Public works department, Yokohama
 Sander, F., (Sander & Co.) merchant, Queen's road, west (absent)
 Sanders, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
 Sandford, W. Graham, second secretary, British legation, Peking
 Sandilands, J. A., broker, Club Chambers
 Sandner, Eug., Belgium consul, Saigon
 Sands, W. G., (Hughes & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Sands, G. U., marine superintendent, H.K.C. & M.S.B. Co., Limited (absent)
 Sandwith, J. H., adjutant, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
 Sangster, C. F. A., organist to St. John's Cathedral, and clerk, Registrar General's office
 Sangster, T., Maritime Customs, signalman, Shanghai
 San Januario, Viset. de, Gov. of Macao, & Port. pleni. in China, Japan, & Siam
 San Juan, V., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Sanques, de, naval clerk, Saigon
 Santamarina, J., professor de aritmetica, Nautical school, Manila
 Santiago, G., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Santos, Rev. M. A. dos, vice-rector, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Santos, J. M., compositor, *Japan Mail* office, Yokohama
 Santos, A. F. C. dos, teacher, Government school, Macao
 Santos, J. G., chemist, Shanghai
 Santos, F. dos, (Brown & Co.) clerk, Taiwan
 Santos, A., compositor, *Hongkong Times* office
 Santos, A. F. dos., compositor, *Daily Press* office
 Saporjee, E., (P. & O.S.N. Co.,) clerk, Praya
 Saporjee, E., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Saralegui, M., professor, College of San Juan de Lebbran, Manila
 Sarda, professeur, Yokohama Arsenal
 Sarda, G., assistant-engineer, Gas Company, Yokohama
 Sardinha, F. P., lieutenant of police, Macao
 Sarloff, V., in Japanese employ, Hakodadi
 Sarthou, Abbé, Catholic missionary, Peking
 Sartorius, P., (Botica de la Escolta, 25) chemist, Manila
 Sass, F., mariner, Bangkok
 Sassi, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
 Sassoon, F. E., (E. D. Sassoon, & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Sassoon, F. D., (D. Sassoon Sons & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Sassoon, S. D., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Sassoon, J. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Satow, E., Japanese secretary, British legation, Yokohama
 Sauger, P. M., (Dauver & Co) clerk, Amoy
 Saul, G. M., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Saul, M. M., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Saul, J. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Saunders, Lieut. A., adjutant, 80th Regiment
 Saunders, G., vergor and sexton, St. John's Cathedral, and chief usher, police court

Saunders, W., artist and photographer, Shanghai
 Saunders, H. C., (W. Saunders) assistant, Shanghai
 Saunders, Capt. J. C., sailmaking department, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Saunders, J. C., marine surveyor, Foochow
 Sanderson, J. P., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Saundé, B., percepteur, secretary's office, French municipal council, Shanghai
 Saupurin, Abbé, Catholic missionary, Peking
 Santelli, usher, court of first instance, Saigon
 Sauze, captain, commander of flag-ship *Fleurus*, Saigon
 Savatier, medecin de la marine, Yokohama Arsenal
 Sawyer, F. A., midshipman, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
 Saxtorph, V., mariner, Bangkok
 Sayce, J. N., (Phipps, Hickling & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Sayle, T. H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Sayle, D., (Sayle & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Sayle, W. J., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
 Sayn, H., secretary, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Scarborough, Rev. W., missionary, Hankow
 Scarnichia, J. E., Harbour Master, and acting supt. of Chinese Emigration, Macao
 Schaab, W., (Pickenpack, Thies & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Schaal, F., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Schaar, B., (Dreyer & Co.) clerk, corner of Stanley & Pottinger streets
 Schaefer, L., electrician, Government telegraph service, Yokohama
 Schaeffer, F., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Schaeffer, A., (Reis, von der Heyde & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Schaumlöffel, H., Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
 Scheffer, G., (Overbeck & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Scheffer, J. F., shipchandler, Praya
 Schei locker, (Imperial Arsenal) finisher, Foochow
 Scheidnager, captain M., private secretary to the Governor, Manila
 Schenck, W. S., first class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Schenck, W. S., lieutenant of marines, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
 Schereschewsky, Rev. S. I. J., missionary, Peking
 Scherringer, L. S., engineer, Windsor, Redlich & Co.'s rice mill, Bangkok
 Scheuten, H. A., (Schut, Scheuten & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Schjoth, Frederick, Maritime Customs assistant, Newchwang
 Schleming, C., overseer, Indo-Chinese Sugar Co.'s factory, Naonchaisée, Siam
 Schlepper, J., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
 Schlick, R., Austro-Hungarian consul, Shanghai
 Schloetke, T., assistant, German consulate, Foochow
 Schlüter, P. G. H., (Schlüter & Strandt) compradore, Hakodadi
 Schmidt, C. H., stevedore and ballast master, 159, Yokohama
 Schmidt, E., (H. Ahrens & Co.) merchant, 51, Yokohama (absent)
 Schmidt, H., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Schmidt, —, Bank Exchange bowling alley, Shanghai
 Schmidt, N. C., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Schmidt, W., (W. Schmidt & Co.) gunsmith, corner of Peel and Wellington streets
 Schmidt, W., secretary, China & Japan Marine Insurance Company, Shanghai
 Schmidt, J. Meinhard, public accountant, Shanghai
 Schmidt, S. C., missionary, Soochow
 Schmidt, C. W., Pootung Lumber yard, assistant, Shanghai
 Schmit, Rev. F. J., French missionary, Petrioo, Siam
 Schneider, T., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Schnell, E., commission agent, 3, Yedo
 Schnell, T., (F. Pail) clerk, Pedder's wharf
 Schoene, F., (Valmalle, Schoene & Milsom) merchant, Yokohama

Schoenicke, J. F., Maritime Customs assistant, Tientsin
 Schoenke, F., watchmaker and photographer, Foochow
 Schofield, W. K., surgeon, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
 Schofield, R., Shanghai
 Schokker Hunnink, Dr. J. A. C., Hiogo
 Schomburg, A., (Ed. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Schondardt, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Schönfeld, F., (Rodewald, Schönfeld & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Schönhard, G., (Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Schöning, H., (Reis, von der Heyde & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Schoyer, E. A., (Sitwell, Schoyer & Co.) merchant, 70, Yokohama
 Schrader, H. L., watchmaker, Shanghai
 Schraub, E., (Busch, Schraub & Co.) shipchandler, 55, Yokohama
 Schriever, W., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Schroder, E., (H. Sietas & Co.) storekeeper, Chefoo
 Schroeder, Karl, storekeeper, and consul for Denmark and Italy, Saigon
 Schultz, A., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Schultz, H. M., (Bourjan & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Schultz, G., chief officer, steamer *China*, Coast
 Schultze, A., merchant, 24, Yokohama
 Schuster, J. T., steward, Sailors' Home
 Schüt, J., (Schut, Scheuten & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Schutt, N. S., hotel-keeper, Chefoo
 Schütze, F. S., (Margesson & Co.) merchant, Macao (absent)
 Schwabe, R. S., (Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.) 89a, Yokohama
 Schwartz, E., watchmaker, jeweller, &c., 80, Yokohama
 Scoble, Jas. W., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Scotland, J. J., third engineer, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
 Scott, W., (Inglis & Co.) assistant, Spring gardens
 Scott, M., "Brooklyn hotel," 40, Yokohama
 Scott, J. L., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Scott, J. H., (Butterfield & Swire) assistant, Queen's road (absent)
 Scott, W., second engineer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
 Scott, Grant, (Brown & Co.) tea inspector, Amoy
 Scott, Thos. J., manager, (Chetoo Blacksmith Co.) Chefoo
 Scott, Jas., student, British legation, Peking
 Scott, A. B., nav. sub.-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Teazer*
 Scott, J. K., (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Yedo
 Scott, J. M., auctioneer, Hiogo
 Scott, J., (Scott and Frost) Hiogo
 Scott, Capt. D., broker, customs agent, 119, Yokohama
 Scott, Beresford C., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
 Scott, J., engineer, resident at Sado, Hakodadi
 Scott, E. I., M.D., (Scott & Scott) medical practitioner, Swatow
 Scott, C. M., M.D., (Scott & Scott) medical practitioner, Swatow
 Scott, G. O., (Oriental Bank) acting accountant, Queen's road
 Scott, F., first lieu enant, Gov.-General's gunboat *Shen-chee*, Canton
 Scott, Thos., Shanghai
 Seabra, F. A., (A. Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Seabrook, W., chief clerk, Gas. Co., Shanghai
 Seabury, S., midshipman, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
 Seaman, J. F., (Olyphant & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Searle, Mrs., draper, 28, Yokohama
 Searle, Jas., boatswain, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Searle, J., (Searle & Kermath) proprietor Shanghai hotel
 Secker, E., (M. Secker & Co.) hat manufacturer, Manila

- Sedgwick, R., (Augustine Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Sedneff, N. N., (A. D. Startseff) clerk, Tientsin
 See, director of post office, Saigon
 Seel, A. B., (Hall and Holtz) clerk, Shanghai
 Seger, P., (Greeven, Seger & Co.) merchant, 14, Yedo
 Segonzac, E. D. de, Maritime Customs clerk, Canton
 Segonzac, L. D. de, (Imperial Arsenal) sub-director, Foochow
 Seimund, C. H. E., (Broadbear, Anthony & Co.) ship chandler, Praya
 Seisson, A., (J. Brossard & Co.) hotel keeper, Shanghai
 Seitz, C., light-keeper, Public works department, Yokohama
 Selby, Rev. T. G., missionary, Canton
 Seligmann, E., (Deutsche Bank) manager, Shanghai
 Sello, N. P. O., minister of the Exchequer, Manila
 Semanne, H., editor, *Independant de Saigon*, & secretary of Municipal Council, Saigon
 Semanne, P., lawyer, Saigon
 Senior, T., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Senn, Otto, (Bavie & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Senna, A. P. de, (Lisbon dispensary) assistant, Macao
 Senna, D. G. de, constable, Macao
 Senna, F. J. A., compositor, *Nagasaki Express* office, Nagasaki
 Senna, J. F. de (J. da Silva, assistant, Macao
 Senna, C. M., (Stephenson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Senna, J. C. D., (G. Dubost & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Senna, F. P., (Margesson & Co.) clerk, Macao
 Senna, V. P. de, (Ebell & Co.), clerk, Macao
 Senna, C. M., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Senna, P. de, compositor, *Saigon Advertiser* office, Saigon
 Sequeira, P. de, lawyer, Macao
 Sequeira, E. P., (E. R. Bellios) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
 Sequeira, L. J. de, constable, Macao
 Sequeira, J. J. de, informer, income tax office, Macao
 Sequeira, N., foreman, *China Mail* office
 Sequira, P. A., piano-forte tuner, Hollywood road
 Serra, J. B. y, Auditor General, Manila
 Serrano, D., (M. Perez Marqueti) clerk, Manila
 Serre, chief clerk, Municipal Council, Saigon
 Serreau, C., forger, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Serreau, A., forger, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Sertucha, T., (Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Seth, S. A., broker, 34, Hollywood road
 Seth, A. P., (Wilson, Cornabe & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
 Seth, A., clerk, Magistracy
 Seur-Olive, clerk, French Post office, Yokohama
 Severim, A. F., commission agent, Macao
 Sevilla, J. P., commission agent, Macao
 Seward, George F., United States consul-general and postal agent, Shanghai
 Sewell, J., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Sewjee, proprietor, Shanghai dairy, Shanghai
 Sewjee, proprietor, Horse bazaar, Shanghai
 Shadwell, Sir C. F. A., K.C.B., vice-ad., com.-in-chief of Brit. N. Forces in China & Japan
 Shand, W. J. S., (Wilkin & Robison) clerk, Yokohama
 Shann, T., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Shannigan, H., proprietor, "Germania hotel," Nagasaki
 Sharnhorst, G. D., Maritime Customs tidewater, Canton
 Sharp, D., Junr., (H. Church & Co.) 176, Yokohama
 Sharp, Ed., (Ed. Sharp & Toller) crown solicitor, Supreme Court House

Sharp, C., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Sharp, J., (Lowe & Sharp) broker, Shanghai
 Sharp, W. F., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Sharp, Granville, (Sharp & Co.) bill and bullion broker, Bank buildings
 Sharp, E., captain, Gov.-General's gunboat *Shen-chee*, Canton
 Sharpe, A., Maritime Customs examiner, Ningpo
 Sharpe, E. V., clerk for disposal, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Shaw, Rev., missionary, *Yedo*
 Shaw, T. K., Jr., (Shaw & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Shaw, Capt. S. L., marine surveyor, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Shaw, J. Y. V., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, d'Aguilar street
 Shaw, W., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Shaw, W. H., (Francis & Co.) merchant, and secretary Municipal Council, Kiukiang
 Shaw, W., storekeeper, Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Shawcross, J. J., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) silk inspector, Canton
 Shea, J., gunner, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Sheard, H., die engraver, Government mint, Kawasaki
 Shearer, George, M.D., physician, Kiukiang
 Shearer, J. H., (Taylor & Co.) clerk, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Sheargold, A., (Hall & Holtz) clerk, Shanghai
 Shebully, Japanese Government hospital, Yedo
 Shee, M. A., Ph. D., Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy
 Sheffield, Rev. D. Z., missionary, Tung-chew
 Sheldon, S., engineer, H.M. Naval yard
 Shellbeer, E., third officer, receiving ship *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
 Shellim, S. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Shelton, G. M., Government agricultural department, Yedo
 Shepard, C. O., United States Consul, and postal agent, Yokohama (absent)
 Shepherd, J. H., (Taylor & Bennett) clerk, Shanghai
 Sheppard, Eli T., U.S. Consul, Tientsin
 Sheppard, C., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Sheppard, E., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Sheppard, E. M., lieutenant commander, U.S. flag ship *Hartford*
 Sherkoonoff, L., (Okooloff & Tokmakoff) clerk, Hankow
 Sherrard, Jas. O., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
 Shieras, G., "Golden Gate," livery stable, assistant, 123, Yokohama
 Sherwinter, T. D., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Sherwood, C. S., bill and bullion broker
 Sheveloff, M. G., (Okooloff & Tokmakoff) clerk, Hankow
 Shillingford, A. N., surveyor-general's office, Yedo
 Shinagawa, E., Japanese consul, Shanghai
 Short, W., (A. Kassburg & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Short, W. H., (Hall & Holtz) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Shrøeder, D., mariner, Bangkok
 Shunck, (Busch, Schraut & Co.) clerk, 55, Yokohama
 Siam, Rev. P. R., professor of Chinese, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Siber, H., (Siber & Brennwald) merchant, 90, Yokohama (absent)
 Sichel, J. P., (Reiss & Co.) merchant, 30, Yokohama
 Siddall, Joseph B., M.D., physician, Yokohama
 Sidford, H. A., Maritime Customs assistant, Chinkiang
 Siebold, H. von, interpreter, Austrian legation, Yedo
 Siebs, N. A., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Siegfried, C. W., (W. Pus'au & Co.) merchant, Pottinger street
 Sienkiewicz, Adam, French consul, 4, Alexandra terrace
 Sigg, H., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Sigris, A., storekeeper, 56, Yokohama

Sillem, H., (L. Vrad & Co.) watchmaker, &c., Shanghai
 Silva, A. T. da C., officer, *Tejo*, Macao
 Silva, F., (Mestern & Hülse) clerk, Canton
 Silva, F. F. da, (Hotel d'Europe) clerk, Hollywood road
 Silva, F. R. da, (Ziegler & Co.) clerk, 47, Yokohama
 Silva, Rev. G. da, secretary, Board of Administration, Macao
 Silva, J. P. N. da, cotton broker, Gage street
 Silva, J. M. E. da, clerk, Emigration office, Macao
 Silva, P. N. da, Junr., professor of Mandarin Chinese, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Silva, Dr. L. A. da, Colonial surgeon, Macao
 Silva, E. da, lawyer, Macao
 Silva, E. da, (A. Menacho) clerk, Macao
 Silva, J. F. da, clerk, Board of administration, Macao
 Silva, S. S. da, clerk, Board of administration, Macao
 Silva, F. A. da, (N. T. Armero) clerk, Macao
 Silva, J. da, (N. T. Armero) clerk, Macao
 Silva, E. E., (Wahee, Smith & Co.) assistant, East point
 Silva, Domingo R. da, writer income tax office, Macao
 Silva, M. G. da, teacher, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Silva, J. M. da, assistant, public cemetery, Macao
 Silva, A. C. F. da, conductor of public works, Macao
 Silva, C. M. da, (Ching Foong printing office) compositor, Shanghai
 Silva, H. H., compositor, *Saigon Advertiser* office, Saigon
 Silva, M. Ayres da, (Ayres & Co.) commission agent, Macao
 Silva, P. da, (A. H. de Carvalho) compositor, Shanghai
 Silva, Elias J. da, major, National battalion, Macao
 Silva, F. da, in charge of the Leprous asylum, Macao
 Silva, F. da, (J. da Silva) assistant, Macao
 Silva, J. A. da, constable, Macao
 Silva, P. F. da, (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
 Silva, S. da, (J. da Silva) assistant, Macao
 Silva, P. N. da, merchant, Macao
 Silva, A. M. da, (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
 Silva, Joaquim P. da, (J. P. da Silva & Co.) merchant, Macao
 Silva, G. A. da, (J. P. da Silva & Co.) merchant, Macao
 Silva, L. da, (B. S. Fernandez) clerk, Macao
 Silva, D. A., (Wheelock & Co) clerk, Shanghai
 Silva, J. M. A. da, auditor's office, clerk
 Silva, M. A. da, (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Silva, L. C. da, (Robt. S. Walker & Co) clerk, Gough street
 Silva, T. da, Colonial secretary's office, clerk, Macao
 Silva, E. M. da, (Oriental Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Silva, G. S. S. da, British Post-office, clerk, Shanghai
 Silva, P. N., Junr., interpreter, procurador's department, Macao
 Silva, F. A. da, commission agent, Macao
 Silva, C. J. P. da, lieutenant, Macao battalion, Macao
 Silva, C. da, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) engineer's apprentice, Aberdeen
 Silva, A. A. da, (Hedge & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Silva, J. da, commission agent, printer, auctioneer, &c, Macao
 Silva, M. F. da, merchant, Macao
 Silva, F. A. F. da, captain, Macao battalion
 Silva, J. P. da, assistente, cadeia publica, Macao
 Silva, J. P-es da, voter, Junta do Lançamento de Decimas, Macao
 Silva, J. da, Junr., (J. da Silva) assistant, Macao
 Silva, V. da, (China dispensary) assistant, Praya
 Silveira, F. C., secretary, Club Lusitano

Silveira, deputy commissary, reserve store duties, Control department
 Silveira, J. J. A. da, (W. P. Floyd) clerk, corner of Wellington & d'Aguilar streets
 Silveira, A. da, (Union Ins. Society) clerk, Shanghai
 Silveira, B. da, clerk, Procurador's department, Macao
 Silverthorne, A., "Little Astor," and agent for Pilot Co., Shanghai
 Silvester, J. W., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Silvin, F., premier commission, French legation, Yokohama
 Sim, Alex., (Brand Brothers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Sim, A. C., (J. Llewellyn & Co.) druggist, Hiogo
 Simmonds, C. M., (China Fire Insurance Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Simmonds, L., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Simmons, Rev. E. Z., missionary, Canton
 Simons, D. B., M.D., medical practitioner, 109, Yokohama
 Simms, Jas., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
 Simó, Batrazar, military medical corps, Manila
 Simoens, B., (A. Markwald & Co.'s rice mill) assistant, Bangkok
 Simoens, C. P., clerk, British consulate, Amoy
 Simoes, B. A., procurador's department, con-table, Macao
 Simões, N., (B. de S. Fernandes) clerk, Macao
 Simon, Rev. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Newchwang
 Simon, J., (Simon, Evers & Co.) merchant, 25, Yokohama (absent)
 Simoni, P. M., (Bavie & Co.) clerk, and secretary, Danish consulate, Yokohama
 Simonis, H. (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
 Simons, C., Japanese Government hospital, Yedo
 Simonsen, E. F., pilot, Foochow
 Simpkins, Wm., superintendent of works, Public works department, Yokohama
 Simpson, J., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Simpson, C. L., deputy commissioner of Customs, Shanghai
 Simpson, C. R., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Simpson, John, sorter, Post-office, and acting Collector of stamp revenue
 Sinclair, W., administrator Indo-Chinese Sugar Co.'s factory, Naconchaisée, Siam
 Sinclair, Chas. A., British consul, Foochow
 Sinclair, W., pilot, Newchwang
 Sinclair, J., chief engineer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Shen-chee*, Canton
 Sinety, Cte. de, attache, French legation, Yokohama
 Singleton, T. A., (Cocking & Singleton) merchant, 171, Yokohama
 Sinnott, P. W., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
 Sinzininex, Rev. E., missionary, Canton
 Siou, assistant commissary, Naval department, Saigon (absent)
 Sirian, Geo., gunner, U.S.S. *Idaho*
 Sison, Leon, sochantre, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Sites, Rev. Nathan, missionary, Foochow (absent)
 Sitwell, Isla A., (Sitwell, Schoyer & Co.) merchant, 70, Yokohama
 Sivart, J. T., (Russell and Sturgis) clerk, Manila
 Skeels, H. J., (Wm. Watson & Co.) draper, Shanghai
 Skeggs, T. C., (C. J. Skeggs & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Skeggs, C. J., (C. J. Skeggs & Co.) silk inspector, Shanghai
 Skelly, T. D., (Agra Bank) acting accountant, Shanghai
 Skey, Russell, teacher, Naval school, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Skinner, E. G., assistant commissary, reserve store duties, control department
 Skinner, F., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Cebu
 Skipworth, W. G., (Skipworth, Hammond & Co.) Hiogo
 Sladet, G., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Slaghek, F. H., (Holmes, Wadman & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
 Slaghek, E. H., (P. Maclean & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Shanghai
 Slaney, H. C. K., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*

Slater, H. G., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Slater, Mrs., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Sloan, J., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila (absent)
 Sloane, Jas., second officer, receiving ship *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
 Sloos, J. H. M., "Eureka saloon," Hiogo
 Smale, Hon. John, Chief Justice
 Smart, Geo. F., broker, Shanghai
 Smeaton, Wm., (Oriental Bank) messenger, 11, Yokohama
 Smedley, J., architect, 60, Yokohama
 Smerdly, N., lightkeeper, Kintoan lighthouse, Shanghai
 Smith, A. J., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
 Smith, J. U., proprietor, "Commercial hotel," Nagasaki
 Smith, J. C., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Smith, Capt. J. U., marine surveyor, Nagasaki
 Smith, O., pilot, Nagasaki
 Smith, W. McG., (China sugar refinery) East point
 Smith, F. B., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Smith, A. L. R., pilot, Newchwang
 Smith, E. R., (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, 178, Yokohama
 Smith, H. R., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Foochow
 Smith, Peter, boarding-house keeper, Queen's road west
 Smith, J. H., (J. H. Smith & Co.) storekeeper, Macao
 Smith, Mrs. T. (Mrs. Vincent) assistant, 85, Yokohama
 Smith, A., (G. Falconer & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road
 Smith, D. Wares, accountant, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
 Smith, Hamilton C., lieut.-colonel, 80th Regiment
 Smith, C. D., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Smith, T., (Macpherson & Marshall) clerk, Yokohama
 Smith, A., (Hall & Holtz) milliner, Shanghai
 Smith, Mrs. A., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
 Smith, C., in charge of hulks *Chusan* and *Sea Horse*, Hankow
 Smith, H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) accountant, Queen's road
 Smith, H., gunner, Gov.-General's gunboat *Anlan*, Canton
 Smith, J., deputy commissioner, Maritime Customs, Canton
 Smith, M. G., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Tamsui
 Smith, G., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Smith, J. R., assistant accountant, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Smith, J., inspector, Government telegraph service, Yokohama
 Smith, F. H., (Smith & Co.) merchant, Yedo
 Smith, J., (Smith & Co.) merchant, Yedo
 Smith, J., "Ocean House," Hiogo
 Smith, W., C.E., superintendent of balances and weighing, Govt. mint, Kawasaki
 Smith, C. V., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Smith, E. M., merchant, Shanghai
 Smith, Noel, (Major & Smith) merchant, Hankow
 Smith, T. G., chief clerk and private secretary, Supreme court, Shanghai
 Smith, P. R., sub-editor, *N. C. Daily News*, Shanghai
 Smith, E. J., Maritime Customs chief examiner, Shanghai
 Smith, F. M., (C. J. Skeggs & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Smith, R. C., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Smith, Jas., (Loney & Co.) merchant, and British vice-consul, Cebu
 Smith, J. D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
 Smith, W. H., managing director, "Grand hotel," 20, Yokohama
 Smith, E. U., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Smith, Herbert, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Smith, John G., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road

Smith, Alex. F., (McEwen, Frickel & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
 Smith, J. L., (Garchitorena & Smith) carriage maker, Manila
 Smith, Hon. C. C., registrar general and acting Colonial treasurer
 Smith, J., (J. Smith & Co.) compradore, Chefoo
 Smith, Rev. G., missionary, Swatow (absent)
 Smith, E. C., (Turner & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Smith, J. B., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Smith, Thomas, (George Smith & Co.) wine merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Smith, George, (George Smith & Co.) wine merchant, Shanghai
 Smith, Rev. S. J., missionary, and proprietor Siam *Weekly Advertiser*, Bangkok
 Smith, John, pilot, Bangkok
 Smith, H., storeman, H.M. Naval yard
 Smith, J. O., pilot, cutter *Naomi*, Ningpo
 Smith, R. B., pilot, Foochow
 Smith, G. M., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) tea inspector, Canton
 Smith, J. M., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Smith, R., Independence pilot Company, Shanghai
 Smith, T. J., (Cheshire & Co.) clerk, 32, Yokohama
 Smith, W., chief engineer, steamer *Powan*, Canton river
 Smith, W. E., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) acting accountant, Queen's road.
 Smithers, J. M. W., (M. J. D. Stephens) clerk, 2, Club Chambers
 Smyth, A. C., lieutenant, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
 Smyth, W. A., lightkeeper, Public works department, Yokohama
 Smythies, P. K., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Teazer*
 Snethlarge, H., (Reis, von der Heyde & Co.) clerk, 23, Yokohama
 Snow, E. B., captain Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
 Soab, A., (Ahmed Soab & Co.) merchant, Wellington street
 Soab, A., (Ahmed Soab & Co.) clerk, Wellington street
 Soares, A. F., (Hongkong & Shangkai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Soares, D. V., (J. M. da Fonseca) clerk, Macao
 Soares, J. A., bailiff, Judicial department, Macao
 Soares, F. P., (Oriental dispensary) manager, Wellington street
 Soares, M. L., (P. & O. Co.) factory clerk, Praya west
 Sochanco, C., chaplain of the choir, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Soderström, C., mariner, Bangkok
 Solana, imprenter militar, Manila
 Soler, P., (Y. Rocha & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Solomanjee, N. J., proprietor, Model rice mill, Bangkok
 Solomon, E. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Solomon, J. A., merchant, 17, Cochrane street
 Solomon, R., general broker, 31, Elgin street
 Solomon, F., inspector of police, Bangkok
 Solomon, S. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Solomon, R. J., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Solomon, M., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shang'hai
 Soltunoff, F. T., (Haminoff, Rodionoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Sombreuil, Vte. de, Maritime Customs assistant, Ningpo
 Somerville, J. R., M.D., physician, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Somerville, T., (Chartered Bank of India) agent, Manila
 Somes, M. F., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Manila
 Somjeebhoy, Mahomed, merchant, 3, Gage street
 Soun, C. C., electrician, (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) Amoy
 Soojan, A., (R. S. Raphael) clerk, Shanghai
 Soper, Rev. J., missionary, 17, Tskidji, Yedo
 Sorensen, P. F., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Burd's lane.
 Sorensen, F., (W. G. Hale & Co.) merchant, Saigon

Sorensen, S., mariner, Bangkok
 Soriano, T., professor, University of Philippines, Manila
 Sornsan, Austrian consul, Saigon
 Soto, Don J. de, secretary of Spanish legation, Peking
 Souper, E. B., asst. secretary, Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Southan, J., (P & O.S.N. Co.) issuer of stores, Praya
 Southey, T. S., lightkeeper, Turnabout lighthouse, Foochow
 Southwell, R. E., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Souza, S. R. de, printer, *Nagasaki Gazette* office, Nagasaki
 Souza, E. F. de, Chancellor, Spanish consulate, Arbuthnot road
 Souza, J. M. de Silva e, teacher, St. Saviour's English College
 Souza, J. M. de C. e, ensign of police, Macao
 Souza, J. A. de, voter, Junta do Langamento de Decimas, Macao
 Souza, B. de, junr., (Meller & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Souza, G. M. de, constable, Macao
 Souza, J. A., da, retired major, Macao
 Souza, M. de, (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Souza, Ricardo de, (Ayres & Co.) clerk, Macao
 Souza, M. G. de, (Frazar & Co.) clerk Shanghai
 Souza, J. F. de, constable, Procurador's department, Macao
 Souza, R. de, postmaster, Macao
 Souza, N. L., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Souza, F. A. de, commission agent, 24, Gage street
 Souza, F. S. de, (F. A. de Souza) clerk, 24, Gage street
 Souza, B. de, (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Souza, J. P. S. C. P. de, lieutenant, Macao battalion, Macao
 Souza, A. J. da Silva, (De Souza & Co.) manager, Hollywood road
 Souza, A. S., book-keeper, *China Mail* office, Wyndham street
 Souza, F. W. R. de, (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Souza, J. de, printer and stationer, Hollywood road
 Souza, M. A. de, assistant, administracio do conselho, Macao
 Souza, F. de, responsavel, *Gazetta de Macao e Timor*, Macao
 Souza, D. P. de, clerk, Spanish consulate, Arbuthnot road
 Souza, J. de, Junr., printer and stationer, Hollywood road
 Souza, P. Z. de, lieutenant of police, Macao
 Souza, D. M., (Wheelock & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Souza, Camillo L., merchant, and Vice-Consul for Hawaii, 59, Praya Grande, Macao
 Souza, M. de, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) clerk, d'Aguilar street
 Souza, A. de, apothecary, Lock hospital
 Souza, E. de, (Lisbon dispensary) assistant, Macao
 Spahn, J. H., merchant, Osaka
 Spain, Geo., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
 Spalding, L. G., master, U.S.S. *Yantic*
 Spanier, J., (Labhart & Co.) merchant, and Austrian Consul, Manila
 Spark, R., boatswain, H.B.M. receiving ship *Princess Charlotte*.
 Specht, E., Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy
 Speechly, J., second boarding officer, Harbour Master's department
 Speiller, L., (Ginsburgh & Co.) clerk, 45, Yokohama
 Spence, W. D., British consular assistant, Shanghai
 Spencer, W., (China sugar refinery) assistant, East point
 Spencer, A. W., merchant and commission agent, Chinkiang
 Spencer, S. B., (A. W. Spencer) clerk, Chinkiang
 Spencer, W. A., United States consular marshal, Canton
 Spiedel, acting consul for Netherlands, Saigon
 Spinks, J., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
 Spitz, E., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

Spooner, F. C., (J. D. Carroll & Co) commission agent, 16 Bund, Yokohama
 Spooner, G. P., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Sprague, J. P., chief engineer, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
 Sprague, Rev. W. P., missionary, Peking
 Spratt, W. B., (Spratt & Co.) shipwright, Praya east
 Sprecher, C., (Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Spreckelsen, H. A., mariner, Bangkok
 Spring, C. A., (Spring & Co.) draper, Manila
 Spring, E. H., (Sayle & Co.) manager, Shanghai
 Spring, Miss, (Spring & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Sprowel, A., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) plumber, West point
 Sprüngli, C., (C. Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Squires, J., gunner, Gov.-General's gunboat *Anlan*, Canton
 Stadela, L., (J. J. Bischoff & Co.) assistant, Iloilo
 Stael, L., (Hesse & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Stafford, T. M., chief officer, receiving ship *Ariel*, Shanghai
 Stainfield, G., overseer of works, Surveyor-General's office
 Standish, F., boatswain, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Elk*
 Stanfield, G., overseer of water works, Hongkong Fire Brigade
 Stanford, B. R., shipwright, Spring gardens
 Stanford, G. A., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Stanton, O. F., commander U.S.S. *Yantic*
 Staples, John J., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Starkey, R. D., North China Insurance Company, agent, Queen's road
 Starkey, E., (J. M. Canny & Co.) clerk, Chinkiang
 Starkey, E. P., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Startseff, A. D., merchant, Tientsin
 St. Croix, G. C. de, (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 St. Croix, C. W. de, Maritime Customs assistant, Newchwang
 St. Croix, W. de, (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 St. Florent, chef destra vaux hydrauliques, Yokohama Arsenal
 St. John, St. A., lieutenant, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
 St. John, Chas., acting boatswain, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
 St. Quentin, A. de, secretary, French legation, Yokohama
 Stebbins, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Newchwang
 Steele, D., second engineer, Gov.-General's gunboat *Shen-chee* Canton
 Steele, H., assistant accountant, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Queen's road
 Steffens, John, (Amoy Dock Co.) foreman shipwright, Amoy
 Steger, R., (F. Luchsinger) clerk, Iloilo
 Steglich, O. V., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Steil, R., (Heinemann & Co.) ship broker, Bank buildings
 Stein, A., (Schmidt, Westphal & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Stein, F., (Kirchner, Boger & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Stein, G. A. (Beazley, Paget & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Steinmetz, A., merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Stent, G. C., supernumerary clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Stephen, J., (Stephen & Stewart) shipwright, 113, Yokohama
 Stephens, T., acting Post-office agent, Hankow
 Stephens, M. J. D., attorney, 2, Club chambers
 Stephenson, W. E., auctioneer, Shanghai
 Stevens, T., British consulate constable, Hankow
 Stevens, Jacob, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) foreman boilermaker, Kowloon
 Stevens, W. J., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Stevens, D. W., secretary, U.S. legation, Yokohama
 Stevens, E., lieutenant, Gov.-General's gunboat *Chen-to*, Canton
 Stevens, R., overseer, Indo-Chinese Sugar Co.'s factory, Naconchaisce, Siam

- Stevenson, W. F., (Merriman & Stevenson) auctioneer, Yokohama
 Stevenson, J. W., missionary, Shaohying
 Stevenson, J. H., paymaster, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
 Steward, J., boarding-house keeper, Queen's road west
 Stewart, Mrs. (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Stewart, J. A., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Stewart, J., (Stephen & Stewart) shipwright, 113, Yokohama
 Stewart, Fred., M.A., inspector of schools, & head master of Central School, Gough street
 Stewart, E., Fleet paymaster, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
 Stewart, J. A., M.D., physician, Foochow
 Stewart, Geo., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) chief engineer, Kowloon
 Stewart, J., (Imperial Arsenal) engineer, Tientsin
 Stewart, Jas., boatswain, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
 Stewart, W. J. E., bill broker, Shanghai
 Stewart, W. F., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Stewart, J., captain, Gov.-General's gunboat *Suitsing*, Canton
 Stewart, C. S., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Osaka
 Stewart, H., (H.K.C. & M.S.B. Co.) wharfinger, Hongkong
 Stickler, F. M., (Shanghai Medical hall) assistant, Shanghai
 Stiebe, R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage Foochow
 Stiller, Ernst, (Pasedag & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Stillfreid, photographer, and Yokohama library, 59, Yokohama
 Stitbolt, N., 124, Yokohama
 Stock, A. R. A., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Stockes, J., Kiangnan Arsenal, engineering department, Shanghai
 Stok, W., (Bovet Bros. & Co.) clerk & acting chan. N'land Court of China, Shanghai
 Stokes, F. (Dickinson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Stokes, C. S., (Victoria dispensary) assistant, Peddar's wharf
 Stollery, T., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) in charge of hulk *Tiptree*, Yokohama
 Stollerfoht, H., (Hesse & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Stolze, C., mariner, Bangkok
 Stone, W., in charge Customs lorch *Relief*, Newchwang
 Stone, N. J. (Chipman, Stone & Co.) 28, Yokohama
 Stone, F. G., keeper, Nagasaki club, Nagasaki
 Stone, W. H., correspondent, Government telegraph service, Yokohama
 Stone, Bt. Major Robt. W., captain, 80th Regiment
 Storrer, Dr., physician, Saigon
 Stott, G., missionary, Wunchow
 Stout, Rev. H., missionary, Nagasaki
 Stout, M., D.D.S., 1, Alexandra terrace
 Stoves, T., overseer of works, Surveyor-General's office
 Strachan, W. M., (Strachan & Thomas) merchant, 63, Yokohama (absent)
 Strachan, B., (Hongkong dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
 Strack, Ad., (Deetjen & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Strandberg, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Strandt, H., (Schluter & Strandt) compradore, Hakodadi
 Strange, C. V., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Stransome, S. J., (Sitwell, Schoyer & Co.) assistant, 70, Yokohama
 Strauss, L., Belgian consul, Yedo
 Stretten, R. T., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Stripling, A., inspector of police, Hongque, Shanghai
 Stritmatter, Rev. A., missionary, Kiukiang
 Stroern, P., (G. Domoney & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Ström, G. B., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
 Strome, C. J., carpenter, Hiogo
 Stronach, W. G., interpreter in charge, Brit. consulate & acting con. for Denmark C'kiang

Stronach, Rev. John, missionary, Amoy
 Stroud, H., inspector of water police, hulk *John Adams*
 Stuart, A., captain, Gov.-General's gun-boat *Ngan-Tien* Canton
 Stuart, C. W., nav. sub-lieut-nant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
 Stube, R., tailor, Nagasaki
 Stüben, J. F., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Cebu
 Stucken, E., (T. Lenz) clerk, Iliogo
 Studd, J., (Rawling, Medlen & Co.) architect, D'Aguilar street
 Stuhlmann, C. C., Maritime Customs assistant, Swatow
 Stunzi, H., (Bower, Hanbury & Co.) silk-inspector, Shanghai
 Styles, sergt. G., military foreman of words
 Suenon, A., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Suhm, O. von W., (S. Baer & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Sullivan, Jas. Y. F., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Avon*
 Sutherland, J. W., (Cobb & Co.) 60, Yokohama
 Sutter, Rev. L., Roman Catholic missionary, Yedo
 Sutton, G., (M. C. Adams & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
 Sutton, C., contractor, Nagasaki
 Sutton, W. D., (Hongkon. dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
 Swaby, W. S., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Yokohama
 Swaby, Louis, bookkeeper, Government Mint, Kawasaki
 Swainson, G., Maritime Customs, tidewater, Kiukiang
 Swan, Jos., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
 Swanberg, W., hotel-keeper, Ningpo
 Swanson, Rev. W. S., missionary, Amoy
 Sweet, A., Maritime Customs tidewater, Chefoo
 Sewendsen, P., mariner, Bangkok
 Swift, T. C., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Swinburn, Paul, lieutenant, 80th Regiment
 Swinhoe, Robert, British Consul, Taiwanfoo, (absent)
 Swinson, John, police force, Hiogo
 Syed Ally, (H. M. Mohamed Ally & Co.) clerk, 4, Aberdeen street
 Sykes, A., (Bower, Hanbury & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Syle, Rev. E. W., acting chaplain, Christ Church, Yokohama
 Symes, F. A., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Frolic*
 Symonds, J. W., clerk, (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) Queen's road
 Symons, H., (Hall & Holtz) clerk, Shanghai
 Symons, John, Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
 Symons, J., (F. and O. Walsh) assistant, Shanghai
 Symons, J. G., reporter, *Evening Courier*, Shanghai

 Tabor, H. W., compradore, Hiogo
 Taintor, E. C., Commissioner of Customs, and statistical secretary, Shanghai
 Talbot, F. R., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Talbot, W. H., average adjuster, & Reuter's agent, 89, Yokohama
 Talmage, Rev. J. V. N., D.D., missionary, Amoy (absent)
 Tamooljee, A., general broker, Peel street
 Tams, E. C., mariner, Bangkok
 Tandberg, L. J., (Haliday & Co.) storekeeper, Newchwang
 Tapp, W. H., shipping-clerk, British consulate, Shanghai (absent)
 Tarazona, Rev. M., R.C. missionary, Takao
 Target, A. T., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Tassara, A. B., graduate captain, commanding Taipa Fort, Macao
 Tata, D. C., merchant, Hollywood road
 Tate, J. Priestley, (Tate & Hawes) merchant, Shanghai
 Tatham, C. G., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) agent, Foochow

- Tattersell, N., Maritime Customs tidewater, Ningpo
 Tauber, G., in charge of Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's engine
 Taumeyer, E., (Bourjau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Tavares, J. F., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
 Tavares, S. A., acting assistant, Municipal Chamber, Macao
 Tavares, J., (N. T. Armero) assistant, Macao
 Tavares, L. A., chancellor, Portuguese consulate, Shanghai
 Tavares, L. A., (Dent & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Tavaréz, P. J., (Ching Foong Printing Office) compositor, Shanghai
 Taveira, L. de A., officer, *Principe Carlos*, Macao
 Taylor, T. M., Government agricultural department, Yedo
 Taylor, A., assistant, "Grand hotel," Yokohama
 Taylor, A., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Taylor, C., (Morris, Barlow & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Taylor, G., assistant, Ikuta Iron works, Hiogo
 Taylor, C. S., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Taylor, G. W., Hongkong *Times* office, engineer
 Taylor, Jos. M., (Taylor & Bennett) broker, Shanghai
 Taylor, W. H., (Corney & Co.) merchant, 35, Yokohama
 Taylor, J., (Whitfield & Dowson) assistant, 69, Yokohama
 Taylor, J., assistant, Ikuta Iron works, Hiogo
 Taylor, Wm., boatswain, H.B.M. receiving ship *Princess Charlotte*
 Taylor, W. H., (Elles & Co.) agent, Takao
 Taylor, John R., (Taylor & Co.) shiphandler, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Taylor, H. A. J., student, British legation, Peking
 Taylor, (Lehman) clerk, Saigon
 Tayme, F., civil doctor, Manila
 Teale, W., assistant superintendent of telegraphs, Yokohama
 Teillot, A., (Millot & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Tejada, Don F. S. de, acting Spanish consul, 12, Arbuthnot road
 Telge, B., (Telge, Nolting & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Tellenne, P., ship & commission agent, Shanghai
 Telles, J. C. da Silva, first surgeon, Macao battalion, Macao
 Telles, J. S., chemist, National dispensary, Macao
 Telles, F. M., chemist, National dispensary, Macao
 Temple, Francis, (Oriental Bank) agent, Foochow
 Templemore, F. W., Maritime Customs tidewater, Shanghai
 Tenhaeff, M., (Dircks & Kruger) clerk, Swatow
 Tennant, H. P., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) agent and tea inspector, Foochow
 Tennant, W. P., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Ternisien, deputy attorney-general, Saigon
 Terp, C. A. J., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Terrault, baker, Saigon
 Terry, J. W., teacher, St. Saviour's English College, Pottinger street
 Testevuide, Rev. L. G., Roman Catholic missionary, Yedo
 Teuchert, A., second engineer, steamer *China*, Coast
 Teus, V., (Aguirre & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Thabor, C. H., Government school, Osaka
 Theimers, G., cigar depôt, 60, Yokohama
 Thibaudier, ingénieur de la marine, sous-directeur, Yokohama Arsenal
 Thierry, Abbé J. B., Catholic Missionary, Peking
 Thiersant, P. Dabry de, French consul, Canton
 Thomas, A., second officer, receiving ship *Wellington*, Shanghai
 Thomas, Thos. (Thomas & Mercer) tea inspt., & Chairman, Municipal Con., C'ton (absent)
 Thomas, Rev. J., missionary, and minister Union chapel, Shanghai
 Thomas, Thos., (Strachan & Thomas) merchant, 63, Yokohama

- Thomas, J., storekeeper, 31a, Yokohama
 Thomas, W., compositor, *Amoy Shipping Report* office, Amoy
 Thompson, C., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Thompson, Rev. T. W., missionary, Kalgan, Peking
 Thompson, G. W., (Oriental Bank Corporation) acting accountant, Yokohama
 Thompson, B., Imperial railway works, Hiogo
 Thompson, W., (Thompson & Hind) milliner, Queen's road
 Thompson, J., (Smith & Co.) clerk, Yedo
 Thompson, J., (Thompson & Co.) chemist, 60, Yokohama
 Thompson, J., boatswain, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Thompson, J. V., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
 Thompson, W. T., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
 Thompson, W. H., "Yedo hotel" 12, Yedo
 Thompson, W. A., Hiogo livery stables, Hiogo
 Thompson, Alex., paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Thompson, A. F., (Smith, Archer & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Thompson, J. H., (Thompson & Berwick) shipchandler, &c., Hakodadi
 Thompson, G. M., (Boyd & Co.) agent, Takao, Formosa
 Thompson, Rev. D., missionary, Yedo
 Thomsen, C., (M. J. B. N. Hegt & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Thomsen, C., commander, Siamese navy, Bangkok
 Thomsen, J., mariner, Bangkok
 Thomsen, S., (Thomsen & Worck) stevedore, Hiogo
 Thomsen, J. C., mariner, Bangkok
 Thomsett, H. G., R.N., harbour master, Praya west
 Thomson, Rev. E. H., missionary, Shanghai
 Thomson, C. E., (National Bank of India) acting accountant, Queen's road
 Thomson, C. H., assistant paymaster, U.S.S. *Palos*
 Thomson, D. J., R.N., assistant paymaster & secretary's clerk, H.M. Naval yard
 Thorburn, J. D., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Thorburn, R. F., Shanghai
 Thorburn, H., (Chartered Bank) acting agent, Hankow
 Thorndike, J. K., merchant, Shanghai
 Thorne, C. W., assistant, engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Thorne, J., (Thorne Bros. & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Thorne, John, (Thorne, Rice & Co.) broker, Shanghai
 Thornicraft, T. C., medical practitioner, Hiogo
 Thornton, A. H., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Takao
 Thorp, C. H., (Hudson, Malcolm & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Thorpe, R. W., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Thurburn, A., share broker, Shanghai
 Thurburn, J., accountant, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Shanghai
 Tiefenbacher, M., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Tigno, A. R., Baixo Monte, Macao
 Tilesen, H. N., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Tilghman, W. C., (Purdon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Tillman, W. P., (P.M.S.S. Co.) agent, Nagasaki
 Tillson, D. H., comprador, Hiogo
 Timm, C., (Groth & Co.) clerk, Ningpo
 Tippinge, L. F. G., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Tison, D., (Olagnivel, Guivelondo & Co.) assist., Pampanga San Fernando, Philippines
 Tijen, H., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
 Titoushkin, N., Maritime Customs assistant, Keelung
 Tobin, E., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Tokmakoff, J., (Okooloff & Tokmakoff) merchant, Hankow
 Tolatee, F. M., merchant, Gage street

Tolatee, B. F., (F. M. Tolatee) clerk, Gage street
 Tolatee, D. E., (F. M. Tolatee) clerk, Gage street
 Toledo, B., professor, college of San Jose, Manila
 Toller, W. W., (Ed. Sharp and Toller) solicitor, Supreme Court House (absent)
 Tolliday, T., Maritime Customs examiner, Amoy
 Tomlin, Geo. L., first clerk, Surveyor-general's office
 Tonkin, C., second class engine-driver, Fire Brigade
 Tonnochy, M. S., Government interpreter, and acting Registrar General
 Toole, P., compositor, *Japan Herald* office, Yokohama
 Tootal, J. B., *North China Herald*, general manager, Shanghai (absent)
 Tornoe, H., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Torp, von, (Valmalle, Schoene & Milsom) clerk, Yokohama
 Torres, Joseph, constable, British consulate, Ningpo
 Torrey, J. W., (Parker & Co.) commission merchant
 Toull, W. J., gunner, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Towell, M. E., Maritime Customs assistant, Foochow
 Townend, Ed., (E. Townend & Co.) merchant, Hankow
 Townend, J. F., (E. Townend & Co.) merchant, Hankow
 Townley, F., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, 59, Yokohama
 Townsend, A. M., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Hankow
 Tracey, Osborn, lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Tracey, S. C., navigating lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Tracey, R. E., R.N. (Imperial Arsenal) professor of navigation, Foochow
 Traunack, R., Maritime Customs examiner, Taiwan, Formosa
 Treat, A. O., M.D., missionary, Pau-ting-foo, Peking
 Trebing, W., in charge Customs lightship *Newchwang*, Newchwang
 Tremain, H. L., lieutenant, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
 Tremlett, C. F. (W. G. Hale & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Trentinian, de, colonel, Saigon
 Treserra, D., rector, University of Philippines, Manila
 Tricot, pilot, Saigon
 Trigg, W. H., (East. Ex., Australasia, & China Telegraph Co.) assistant, Burd's lane
 Triggs, A. S., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) auctioneer, Shanghai
 Triggs, Thos. B., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
 Trillo, V. M. y, Harbour Master, Manila
 Trinidad, T., chantry, Ecclesiastical department, Manila
 Tripp, H. J. H., (Bland & Tripp) bill broker, 67, Yokohama
 Trolho, A. P., major, Macao battalion, Macao
 Trotte, D. A., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Trotter, J. L., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Trotzig, superintendent, Municipal Council, Hiogo
 Tuason, J. S., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) merchant and banker, Manila
 Tuason G., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Tuason J., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer, Manila
 Tuason E., (Pickford & Co.) clerk, Cebu
 Tucker, R. D., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
 Tucker, Bt. Major Chas., captain, 80th Regiment
 Tucker, J. J., marine surveyor to North China Insurance Co., Shanghai
 Tumboly, S. F., (H. M. Padsha) clerk, Peel street
 Turnbull, W. A., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Turner, A. L., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Foochow
 Turner, G., boatswain, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
 Turner, W. M., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
 Turner, J., second engineer, steamer *China*, Coast
 Turner, Daniel, United States consul, Hiogo
 Turner, W. H., master, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*

- Turner, J. J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
 Turner, gunner, Gov.-General's gunboat *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
 Tuton, J. A., commission agent, Macao
 Tuton, F., (J. A. Tuton) clerk, Macao
 Tuton, J., (J. A. Tuton) clerk, Macao
 Twemlow, Geo. H., major, 80th Regiment (absent)
 Twigg, Mrs. P. O'B., undertaker, Shanghai
 Twinem, James, Maritime Customs assistant, Tientsin
 Twombly, J. F., (H. Fogg & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Tyler, J. C., (Russell & Sturgis) clerk, Iloilo
 Tyler, Bt. major C. J. R., captain, 80th Regiment (absent)
 Tyree, A. F., merchant, Ningpo

 Uceda, M., (Reyes & Co.) shiphandler, Manila
 Ulbrich, J. G., chief engineer, Gas Company, Yokohama
 Ulderup, A., superintendent, Taku pilot Co., Taku
 Ullmann, E., 9, Anloague, Manila (absent)
 Ullmann, E., (Ullmann & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
 Ullmann, M., jeweller, 15, Hollywood road
 Ullmann, J., (Ullmann & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
 Ullmann, F., 9, Anloague, Manila
 Ulrich, C., mariner, Bangkok
 Ullrichs, J. F., (Ladage, & Oelke) assistant, Shanghai
 Umland, J. W., proprietor, Germania hotel, Nagasaki
 Unbchagen, F. E., (Schmidt, Westphal & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Underwood, T., proprietor, Occidental hotel, Nagasaki
 Unwin, F. S., Maritime Customs assistant, Swatow
 Upham, J. B., assistant engineer, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
 Urbina, C., apothecary, Manila
 Ure, John, (Kiangnan Arsenal) engineering department, Shanghai
 Urquhart, A., clerk, Public works department, Yokohama
 Urquiola, J. de, President of Chambers, court of appeal, Manila
 Usill, H. S. B., (Turner & Co) clerk, Shanghai

 Vachell, H. G., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Vail, J. H., manager, Hunt's wharf, &c., Shanghai
 Vail, A. H., lieutenant, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
 Vaissiere, Rev. J., R.C. missionary, Chusan
 Val, R. del, assistant, Exchequer department, Manila
 Valdenebro, J. M., President of Chambers, Court of Appeal, Manila
 Valdezco, C., watchmaker, 18, Calle Real, Manila
 Valentine, B. A., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Valentine, Rev. J. D., missionary, Shaoubing, Ningpo
 Valle, F. de, Colonel, military engineer, Manila
 Valle, J. G. del, (Valle & Co.) merchant and consul for Italy, Manila
 Valmalle, R., (Valmalle, Schoene & Milsom) merchant, 177, Yokohama (absent)
 Valny, R., (V. Comi) 10, Yokohama
 Van Dyke, Rev. J. W., missionary, Petchaburi, Bangkok
 Van Es, P. A., (Holmes, Wadman & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
 Van Es, J. C., pilot, Bangkok
 Vania, R. C., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
 Van Lier, Dr., Saigon
 Vannes, F., (C. & J. Favre Brandt) assistant, Yokohama
 Vano, J., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Leyte, Philippines
 Van Oordt, W. C., (Van Oordt & Co.) merchant, 12, Yokohama
 Van Reypen, W. K., surgeon, U.S.S. *Iroquois*

- Vapereau, C., professor of French, Peking
 Vaquinhas, J. dos S., lieutenant, Macao battalion, Macao
 Vara, R. de la, (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) merchant, and alderman, Manila
 Vara, S. de la, (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Vara, L. de la, (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
 Varlomont, L., ("Bazar Filipino") clerk, Manila
 Varnum, R. M., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Varquez, J. G., (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Vastel, boilermaker, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Vaucher, A. E., silk inspector and broker, 14, Arbuthnot road
 Vaucher, Alfred, (Vaucher Freres) watchmaker, &c., Shanghai
 Vaud, H., clerk, Municipal Council, Saigon
 Vaughan, Lieut. H., R.A., fire master and inspector of warlike stores
 Veitch, A., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Veitch, J. L., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
 Velasco, J., (M. P. Marqueti) clerk, Manila
 Velasco, J. V. de, profesor de Partida-doble, Manila
 VELOZO, G., merchant and vice-consul for Portugal and Venezuela, Cebu
 Velozo, R., (G. Velozo) clerk, Cebu
 Verbeck, Rev. G. F., missionary, Yedo
 Verchere, Rev. T. M. P., French missionary, Swatow
 Verdugo, F., colonel of artillery, Manila
 Vergorjuanne, blacksmith, Saigon
 Vernet, E., (G. Polite) assistant, Shanghai
 Verny, Maurice, secretaire, Yokohama Arsenal
 Verny, ingénieur de la marine, directeur, Yokohama Arsenal
 Verril, Ed., manager, French hotel, Manila
 Versoza, J., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Versoza, V., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Viademonte, R. M. de, (Jackson, French & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Vianna, E., clerk, Administracao do Conselho, Macao
 Vichi, A. L., assistant, Harbour Master's department, Macao
 Vickers, A. J., (G. A. Monro & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Vickers, J. M., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Victor, S. B. (Dauver & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Victor, Gonzales, librarian and storekeeper, Cebu
 Victorino, J., ensign, Macao battalion, Macao
 Vidal, C. J. y, inspector, General Board of Commerce, Manila
 Vidal, M.D., Japanese Government hospital, Niigata
 Vidigal, V., matron, Lock hospital
 Vidlou, finisher, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Vieira, U. A., *North China Herald*, compositor, Shanghai
 Vieira, A. J., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Vieira, I. L., (Oriental dispensary) clerk, Wellington street
 Vieira, P., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Wellington street
 Vierow, H., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Amoy
 Vigano, Rev. B., vice-director, West point reformatory
 Vigil, F. de P., secretary, Board of Public Instructions, Manila
 Vignale, Cavaliere L., Italian Consul-general, Shanghai
 Vigroux, Rev. F. P., Roman Catholic missionary, Yedo
 Vignier, S. A., Maritime Customs, divisional inspector and harbour master, Shanghai
 Vila, T., professor of Philosophy, University of Philippines, Manila
 Vila, J., magistrate, court of Appeal
 Villalva, M., clerk, Auditor General's department, Manila
 Villanova, C., Maritime Customs, signalman, Shanghai
 Villanueva, R., (J. de Loyzaga & Co) assistant, Manila

Villanneva, Maximino, Spanish consul, Canton
 Villa-O'z, L. F. D. de, bedel, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Villard, naval clerk, Saigon
 Villarini, L., apothecary, Manila
 Villasis, V. de P., chaplain, Army department, Manila
 Villion, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Niigata
 Vincenot, F., French baker, 2, Peel street
 Vincent, E. A., (Mrs. Vincent) milliner and draper, 85, Yokohama
 Vincent, Mrs., Milliner and draper, 85, Yokohama
 Vincent, Henry, gaoler, British consulate, Yokohama
 Vincent, J., assistant, P. & O. Co., Shanghai
 Vincent, E., (E. Vincent & Co.) com. agent, and surveyor for Lloyds', Swatow
 Vincienne, E., Hiogo
 Viney, J., foreman, *Japan Herald* office, Yokohama
 Vinton, W., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
 Viriot, naval clerk, Saigon
 Virmaitre, A. L., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
 Vise, E. R., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
 Vitrac, lieutenant, 4th Regiment d'Infanterie de Marine, Yokohama
 Vivar, J. A. de, H.E. Governor General of Philippine Islands, Manila
 Vizmanos, B. Saenz de, secretary, (Banco Espanol Filipino), Manila
 Vlies, G. van der, (G. van der Vlies & Co.) hotel-keeper, Hiogo
 Vock, Arnold, (Dell Oro & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Vodket, S., (Pharmacie de l'Union) manager, Shanghai
 Vogel, R., (Deutsche Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Vogel, Charles, (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Vogel, E., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Vogel, Ed., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Voigt, H. F. F., mariner, Bangkok
 Voigt, E., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Voigt, O., (Faber & Voigt) merchant, Hiogo (absent)
 Voisin, A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, and chairman, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Vollhardt, A., steward, Club Germania, Yokohama
 Vorrath, P. W. mariner, Bangkok
 Vos, H. de, police force, Hiogo
 Voss, H. A. T., mariner, Bangkok
 Vosteen, H., pilot, Takao, Formosa
 Vouillemont, E. G., (Comptoir d'Escompte), manager, Yokohama
 Voyron, P., Oriental hotel, 84, Yokohama
 Voyron, J., Oriental hotel, assistant, 84, Yokohama
 Voysey, M., (Domoney & Co.) compradore, Hiogo
 Vrrard, L., (L. Vrrard & Co.) watchmaker, Shanghai
 Vreta, C., magistral, Ecclesiastical department, Manila (absent)
 Vuillemoz, A., watchmaker, Saigon

Wachtelbrenner, P. G., marine officer, Bangkok
 Wachtels, H. P. M., (Wachtels & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Wada, Y., student interpreter, Japanese consulate, Shanghai
 Wade, H. T., (Findlay, Wade & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Wade, Thomas F., C.B., British Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking
 Wadman, W. S., (Holmes, Wadman & Co.) merr., & vice-Consul for Denmark, &c., Chefoo
 Wadman, E., (Wadman & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
 Waeter, C., acting Russian consul general, and consul for Germany, Tientsin
 Waggott, W., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Waghorn, G., (Eastern Extension, Australasia, & China Telegraph Co.) asst., Burd's lan
 Wagner, A., (Novelty Iron works) engineer, West point

Wagner, Th., (Windsor, Redlich & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Wagner, C., clerk, store-office, Control department
 Wagner, J., Japanese Government hospital, Yedo
 Wainewright, R. E., (Harwood & Wainewright) solicitor, Shanghai
 Wait, C., gunner's mate, Gov.-General's gunboat *Shen-chee*, Canton
 Waite, J. S., Government telegraph service, inspector, Yokohama
 Wake, G. E., superintendent of cemetery, Yokohama
 Wake, H., assistant, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
 Wakfer, J., Maritime Customs diver, Shanghai
 Walcot, J. C. P., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
 Walker, second engineer, steamer *Powan*, Canton river
 Walker, H. D., nav. lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Walker, F., (Shaw & Co.) clerk, 94, Yokohama
 Walker, R. S., (R. S. Walker & Co.) merchant, Gough street (absent)
 Walker, Wm., acting assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
 Walker, W. F., merchant and commission agent, Chinkiang
 Walker, F. E., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Walker, H. B., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Yokohama (absent)
 Walker, T., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Walker, Rev. J. E., missionary, Foochow (in city)
 Walker, Robt., merchant, 12, Gough street
 Walker, Capt. A. L., 99th Regiment, brigade major
 Walker, S., (Blain & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Walker, W. H., (Blain & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Walker, A., second lieutenant, Gov.-General's gunboat *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
 Walkinshaw, Wm., (Turner & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
 Walkinshaw, A. W., (Turner & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Wallace, J. F., Shanghai
 Wallace, Thomas, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, 59, Yokohama
 Wallor, C. E., assistant, Hongkew wharf, Shanghai
 Waller, Jos. E., secretary, Shanghai Club
 Wallis, Wm., (Shanghai dispensary) dispenser, Shanghai
 Walrond, E. C., commander, Siamese navy, Bangkok
 Walsh, J. J., gunner, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
 Walsh, C. F., editor, *Hiogo News*, Hiogo
 Walsh, F., (Walsh & Co.) printer and publisher *Hiogo News*, Hiogo
 Walsh, F. G., (F. & C. Walsh) printer, Shanghai
 Walsh, A., (F. & C. Walsh) printer, Shanghai
 Walsh, R. G., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Walsh, Thomas, (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, 2, Yokohama (absent)
 Walsh, John G., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, 2, Yokohama
 Walsh, A. H. H., captain, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
 Walter, J., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk, 90, Yokohama
 Walter, W. B., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Walter, W., (Evans, Pugh & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Walter, John, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) sub-manager, Queen's road
 Walters, H. E., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Walters, James M., (Oriental Bank) sub-accountant, Foochow (absent)
 Walton, H. F., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Waples, H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Warburton, Wm., (Browne & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Ward, T. Le H., captain, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Ward, W., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) foreman carpenter, West point
 Ward, E., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Ward, R., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Ward, F., clerk, Government telegraph service, Yokohama

Wardlaw, J. C., (Tait & Co.) merchant and consul for Portugal, Amoy (absent)
 Waring, H. S., midshipman, U.S. flagship *Hartford*
 Warken, H., captain tug *Chow Sye*, Bangkok
 Warren, C. H., (Russell & Sturgis) merchant, & consular agent for U.S., Iloilo
 Warren, Pelham L., assistant, British consulate, & Post-office agent, Foochow
 Warrick, A., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Hankow
 Warrick, W. M., (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Warrington, J. B. E., engineer, H.M. Naval yard
 Wasserfall, A., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Waters, D. W., commission agent, Shanghai
 Waters, T., surveyor-general to Japanese government, Yedo
 Waters, John, (Lucas & Waters) merchant, Hiogo (absent)
 Waters, A. F., surveyor-general's office, Yedo
 Waterson, Capt., marine surveyor, Saigon
 Watson, T., (Stephen & Stewart) assistant, 115, Yokohama
 Watson, Jas. W., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Watson, Jas., M.D., M.R.C.S.F., physician, Newchwang
 Watson, T., (Okooloff & Tokmakoff) clerk, Hankow
 Watson, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
 Watson, J. C., major, Anglo-Chinese force, Ningpo
 Watson, H., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Watson, H. A., (McGregor & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Watson, Will, Shanghai
 Watson, A. T., (Yokohama dispensary) assistant, 61, Yokohama
 Watt, W., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Watt, W., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Watts, A. C., (A. E. Salter) clerk, Chinkiang
 Watts, Jas., pilot, Taku
 Watters, Thos., interpreter, British consulate, Tientsin
 Watts, J. W., head turnkey, Victoria Gaol
 Wauchope, G., secretary and accountant, Public works department, Yokohama
 Way, J. L., commander, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Weatherstone, T., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) in charge of Hulk, Hankow
 Webb, S. D., (H. Fogg & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Webb, E., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Webb, G. A. C., navigating sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Avon*
 Webb, W. H., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Lackawanna*
 Webb, W., clerk, Government telegraph service, Yokohama
 Webber, H. B., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Weber, A. R., (Weber, Leysner & Co.) merchant, Niigatta
 Webster, Wm., constable, British consulate, Chefoo
 Webster, G. F., sub-lieutenant, 80th Regiment
 Webster, Jas., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Webster, R. P., in charge of powder depôt, Harbour-master's department
 Weckherlin, W. F. H. von, minister for Netherlands, &c., Yokohama
 Weeks, C. O., engineer, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Salamis*
 Weeks, G. J., engineer, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Salamis*
 Weeks, C. D., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen street
 Wefer, J. D., pilot, Bangkok.
 Wegener, F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo (absent)
 Weigert, P., truck and drayman, 125, Yokohama
 Weill, J. G., secretary, General hospital, Shanghai
 Welch, J., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Weld, D., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Weld, J. D., Junr., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Kiukiang
 Wellings, T., constable, river police, Shanghai

- Wells, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
 Welsh, J. D., collector, *Japan Gazette* office, 85, Yokohama
 Welsh, David, (McGregor & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Wennmohs, E., (Ladage & Oelke) tailor, &c., Shanghai
 Wertheimer, L., appraiser, Japanese Imperial Customs, Yokohama
 West, C., (Cobb & Co.) clerk, 61, Yokohama
 West, J., (Hall & Holtz) tailor, Shanghai
 Westall, R. R., (Westall, Galton & Co.) public tea-inspector, Foochow
 Westall, A. C., (Westall, Brand & Co.) public silk-inspector, Shanghai
 Westerfelt, A., bandmaster to the 1st King, Bangkok
 Westerhagen, A., apothecary, Manila
 Westmorland, J., Imperial railway works, Hiogo
 Westoby, T., captain, steamer *Namoa*, Coast
 Westphal, G., Russian consul, Hiogo
 Westphal, Geo., (Schmidt, Westphal & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Wetmore, F. R., (Chipman, Stone & Co.) clerk, 28, Yokohama
 Wetmore, W. S., (Frazar & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Wetton, E., Government engineer, Osaka
 Wewezer, J., mariner, Bangkok
 Weys, Wm., employe, U.S. Naval hospital, Yokohama
 Wharry, C. J., M.D., superintendent, Civil hospital
 Wheeler, T., (Imperial Arsenal) powder maker, Tientsin
 Wheeler, Wm., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton (absent)
 Wheeler, G. H., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Wheeler, E., M.D., assistant surgeon, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Wheeler, H. W., directors' secretary, Government mint, Kawasaki
 Wheeler, F., (Wm. Watson & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Wheeler, W., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Wheelley, E., (Dent & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Wheelock, Thomas R., (Wheelock & Co.) auctioneer, Shanghai
 Wherry, Rev. John, missionary, Peking
 Whiffin, A., paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
 White, Fred., British consulate constable, Yokohama
 White, F. W., commissioner of customs, Ningpo
 White, W. G., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 White, Julius, (J. White & Co.) ice-manufacturer, Manila
 White, G. H., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Saco*
 White, Wm., (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 White, Sergt. Wm., clerk, Brigade office
 White, Rev. R. G., missionary, Chinkiang
 White, C. H., surgeon, U.S.S. *Idaho*
 White, W. E., P. & O. bulk *Tiptree*, Yokohama
 White, J. G., overseer of works, Surveyor-general's office
 White, Aug., (Miller, McKenzie & White) bill broker, Shanghai
 White, F. G., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 White, J. R., proprietor, Stag hotel Queen's road
 White, F. W. A., (Macpherson & Marshall) clerk, 58, Yokohama
 Whitehead, Rev. S., missionary, Canton
 Whitfield, H.E. Major-Gen. H. W., Lt.-Gov., & Com. H.M. forces in China & Straits
 Whitfield, Geo., (Whitfield & Dowson) engineer, Yokohama
 Whiting, Rev. J. L., missionary, Peking
 Whitmore, G. F., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
 Whittall, P. G., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Whittall, E., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Whittall, Hon. J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merr., & con. gen. for Hawaii, East point
 Whyham, M., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*

Whymark, G., (Domoney & Co.) compradore, Hiogo
 Whyte, Wm. H., captain, H.B.M. corvette *Cadmus*
 Wickers, J., Hiogo
 Wickham, B. R., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Wicking, H., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Wiehmann, H., barkeeper, (Army & Navy tavern), Queen's road
 Wieler, G. A., (Bourjau & Co.) merchant, (absent)
 Wieler, O., (Bourjau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Wientraub, J. H., importer, 145, Yokohama
 Wieters, E. B., (Moffatt, Wieters & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Wieters, Aug., clerk, inspectorate general, Peking
 Wiggins, C., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) commission agent, Hiogo
 Wight, J. M., midshipman, U.S.S. *Palos*
 Wignall, J. H., Hiogo Iron works, Hiogo
 Wilck, O., (Ladage & Oelke) assistant, Shanghai
 Wildey, T., lightkeeper, Woosung light-house, Shanghai
 Wilgard, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
 Wilhelm, E., (H. Müller & Co.) watchmaker, Shanghai
 Wilkie, J., second engineer, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
 Wilkie, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
 Wilkin, A. J., (Wilkin & Robison) mert., & chairman, chamber of commerce, 3, Y'hama
 Wilkinson, Brevet Major J., captain, 80th Regiment
 Wilkinson, H. S., first assistant, British consulate, Yokohama
 Wilks, Henry, (Wilks & Earnshaw) engineer, Manila
 Willaume, J., bill broker, Almack place
 Willcocks, E. J. R., second master, Central school, and deputy sheriff, Gough street
 Willey, E. H., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
 Williams, R. T., (A. E. Salter) clerk, Chinkiang
 Williams, Rt. Rev., C.M., D.D., missionary, Osaka
 Williams, T. R., steward, Shanghai club
 Williams, J., British dairy, Shanghai
 Williams, J., Sacramento restaurant and tavern, 136, Yokohama
 Williams, R. B., (Chapman, King & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Williams, F. R., assistant, Shanghai club
 Williams, Rev. N. B., missionary, Canton
 Williams, S. Wells., LL.D., secretary to U.S. legation, Peking
 Williams, J., pilot, Swatow
 Williams, H. D., Customs tidewaiter, Sow-chong
 Williams, R. Pennington, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Williams, Rev. Mark, missionary, Kalgan, Peking
 Williamson, Rev. Alex., B.A., LL.D., missionary, Chefoo
 Williamson, T. G., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Williamson, W., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
 Williamson, Rev. J., missionary, Shaohying (absent)
 Williamson, T., (Easton & Co.) assistant, East point
 Willis, Dr., Japanese Government hospital, Kagosima
 Willison, Jas., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Thetis*
 Wills, G., Government secretary and interpreter, Yokohama
 Wilson, A., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Wilson, J., (P.M.S.S. Co.) engineer, tug, Yokohama
 Wilson, J. E., master, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
 Wilson, Chas., mate, U.S.S. *Idaho*
 Wilson, F., (Morris, Barlow & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Wilson, A., inspector of police, Lowza station, Shanghai
 Wilson, Robt., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Wilson, John A., (Howell & Co.), clerk, Hakodadi

- Wilson, John, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Wilson, R., teacher, Public works department, Yedo
 Wilson, A. W., (F. R. Gamwell) clerk, Shanghai
 Wilson, I., assistant light-keeper Gutzlaff lighthouse, Shanghai
 Wilson, F. G., (F. G. Woodruff & Co.) ship compradore, Yokohama
 Wilson, Jas., (Wilson, Cornabé & Co.) merchant, Chefoo (absent)
 Wilson, Henry, Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
 Wilson, James, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Wilson, Wilberforce, C.E., (Wilson & Salway) architect, &c., 7, Queen's road (absent)
 Wilson, W., (Wilson, Nicholls & Co.) shipchandler, Amoy
 Wilson, W. T., staff-surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Wilson, Rev. Jonathan, missionary, Xiang-mai, Bangkok
 Windsor, D. T., (Windsor, Redlich & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
 Wingate, J. C. A., U.S. consul, Swatow
 Winkler, H., (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Yedo
 Winn, H. H., dentist, Shanghai
 Winn, J. E., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, 2, Yokohama
 Winser, Miss E., proprietor, International hotel, Yokohama
 Winstanley, J., (Bourne & Co.) public tea inspector, 70, Yokohama
 Winstanley, A., (Corney & Co.) merchant, 35, Yokohama
 Wisner, J. H., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Withers, Geo., (P. & O. Co.,) chief assistant, Shanghai
 Witt, F. F., mariner, Bangkok
 Witte, A., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
 Wodehouse, H. E., Government interpreter & assist. superintendant of police (absent)
 Wohlters, A., proprietor, "City of Hamburg" tavern, 264, Queen's road west
 Wolbe, H., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Wolfe, Rev. John, missionary, Foochow
 Wolff, A., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk & chan. consulate of Switzerland, 90, Yokohama
 Wolff, M., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Wolff, Rev. C. H. H., missionary, Yokohama
 Wolfs, J., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, 8, Yokohama
 Wolter, J., (Ladage & Oelke) assistant, Yokohama
 Wong Fun, M.D., physician to Maritime Customs, Canton
 Wood, B. F., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Iroquois*
 Wood, A. G., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Wood, Wm., constable, British Legation escort, Yedo
 Wood, C., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, 59, Yokohama
 Wood, T. T., master, U.S.S. *Saco*
 Wood, Wm., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Wood, R. H. R., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Wood, Jas., "What Cheer house," Hiogo
 Wood, Thos., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Woodford, J. D., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Woodin, E. L., (P. & O. Co.) storekeeper, and agent Reuter's Telegram Company
 Woodin, Rev. Simeon F., missionary, Foochow
 Woodley, A. S., nav. midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
 Woodruff, F. G., (F. G. Woodruff & Co.) ship compradore, Yokohama
 Woods, A. C., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
 Woodward, R. H. S., (C. & J. Marine Ins. Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Woolcombe, H. B., captain, H.B.M. corvette *Thalia*
 Woolfe, H. D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
 Woolgar, J., (P & O.S.N. Co.) office-gunner, Praya
 Woollett, G. H., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Woollett, H., (F. Brato & Co.) assistant, 17, Yokohama
 Woolley, W. A., student interpreter, British legation, Yokohama

- Woolward, A., asst. paymaster, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
 Worch, A., (Bacharach, Oppenheimer & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Worck, T., (Thomsen & Worck) stevedore, Hiogo
 Worgitzky, C., mariner, Bangkok
 Wortell, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Tamsui
 Worthington, G. A., gunner, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Dwarf*
 Worthington, Thos., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Wotton, Wm., (Caldwell and Brereton) solicitor, Queen's road
 Wrench, W. G., third engineer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
 Wright, F., reporter, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
 Wright, J. W., Shanghai
 Wright, Rev., missionary, Yedo
 Wright, D. M., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Takao
 Wright, W. M., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Wright, F. E., commissioner, Maritime Customs, Foochow
 Wright, Alex., (Alt & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Wright, J. H., (Wright, Burkill & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai (absent)
 Wright, H. O. P., lieutenant, Royal Marine Infantry, Yokohama
 Wright, Robt., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Wright, W. T., captain, Gov.-General's gunboat *Fai-loong*, Canton
 Wringer, I. de, (Netherlands Trading Society) godown-keeper, Yokohama
 Wuff, W. L., (Agra Bank) assistant, Shanghai
 Wulbrand, H., pilot, Takao, Formosa
 Wulf, T., (H. W. Hohnholz) assistant, 82, Yokohama
 Wunsch, A., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Wusterhausen, E., (Ladage & Oelke) assistant, Shanghai
 Wyatt, O. M., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Wyeshar, H., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Wylie, A., consulting engineer, iron merchant, &c., 159, Yokohama
 Wylie, A., (British & Foreign Bible Society) agent, Shanghai
 Wylie, R. A., (Cornes & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Wynhoven, Rev., Catholic missionary, Peking
 Wyon, foreman, coining department, Government mint, Kawasaki
- Xavier, J. A., (R. H. Cairns) clerk, Club chambers
 Xavier, L. J. (Frisby & Co.) assistant, Wellington street
 Xavier, L. A., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Xavier, F. M. D., writer, H. M. Naval yard
 Xavier, C. J., (Novelty Iron works) clerk, West point
 Xavier, V. F., (Novelty Iron works) boilermaker, West point
 Xavier, J. P., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Shanghai
 Xavier, M. F., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Xavier, F., Chinese voter, Junta do Lançamento de Decimar, Macao
 Xavier, A., constable, Macao
 Xavier, F., wardmaster, Civil hospital
 Xavier, F., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Wellington street
 Xavier, C. A., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Xavier, M. B., procurador's department, linguist, Macao
 Xitco, A., (Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
- Yaish, S. Y., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Yangwell, manager, Yangtze cargo boat Company, Shanghai
 Yates, Rev. M. T., vice-con. gen. and interpreter, U. S. Consulate, Shanghai
 Yeo, G. J., engineer and secretary, Gas Company, Shanghai
 Yorke, L. A., assistant paymaster, U.S.S. *Yantic*
 Yound, F. M., (Adamson, Bell & Co) merchant, Shanghai

- Young, Alex, mariner, Bangkok
 Young, F., assistant, Grand hotel, 20, Yokohama
 Young, M., captain steamer *Thales*, Coast
 Young, J. G. K., lieutenant, 80th Regiment
 Young, J., pilot, Taku
 Young, J. B., assistant engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Young, W. S., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Young, A., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) shipwright, Kowloon
 Young, J. M., (Rodenwald, Schönfeld & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Young, R., M. D., 20, Stanley street
 Young, S., Maritime Customs examiner, Chefoo
 Young, L., proprietor, "London Inn," 126, Queen's road
 Younger, W., second engineer, steamer *Namoa*, Coast
 Yuill, G. S., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Foochow
 Yung, Rev. S., French missionary, Siam
 Yvanovich, A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

 Zachariae, V., M.D., physician to German consulate, Shanghai
 Zalazar, P., proprietor, "Las tres BBB," Manila
 Zappe Ed., acting German consul, Yokohama
 Zappino, F., assistant, Exchequer department, Manila
 Zarate, A. O. de, (Ayala, Antonio & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Zea, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Amoy
 Zeising, H., (Hare & Co.) clerk, Yedo
 Zembsch, J. P. A., (V. Aymonin & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Zetterlund, C. U., mariner, Bangkok
 Zicavo, P., Oriental hotel, 84, Yokohama
 Ziegler, T., (C. Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Ziegler, C., (Ziegler & Co.) merchant, 47, Yokohama
 Zobel, J., (Botica de Manila) chemist and municipal sub-delegate of pharmacy, Manila
 Zust, J. J., (Lutz & Co.) merchant, Manila

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY.

Colonial Departments, Public Offices, &c.

Colonial Government.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, & Vice-Admiral—His Excellency Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lieut.-Governor—His Excellency Major-General H. W. Whitfeild
Colonial Secretary—Hon. J. Gardiner Austin
Private Secretary and Aide-de-camp to H. E. the Governor—Captain C. O'Callaghan, 1st West India Regiment

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

議政總局

Yee-ching-tsung-kok.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., president
The Senior Military Officer in Command
Hon. Colonial Secretary
Hon. Attorney General
Hon. Cecil C. Smith

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

定例總局

Ting-lai-tsung-kok.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., president
Hon. Chief Justice
Hon. Colonial Secretary
Hon. Attorney General
Hon. Acting Colonial Treasurer
Hon. Phineas Ryrie
Hon. R. Rowett
Hon. W. H. Alexander
Hon. J. Whittall
Clerk of Councils—L. D'Almada e Castro

} non-official
members

Public Offices.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

輔政使司署

Foo-ching-sz-shoo-sü.

Colonial Secretary—Hon. J. Gardiner Austin
Chief clerk—L. D'Almada e Castro
First do.—J. M. D'Almada e Castro
Second do.—J. M. S. Alves
Third do.—S. C. Gutierrez
Temporary clerk—J. A. Barretto
Government Interpreters—M. S. Tonnochy, A. Lister, and H. E. Wodehouse

COLONIAL TREASURY.

皇家庫房

Wong-ka-foo-fong.

Acting Treasurer—Hon. C. C. Smith
First Clerk & Cashier—J. A. de Carvalho
2nd do. and Accountant—A. F. Alves
3rd do.—A. R. Madar
4th do.—Q. A. Rangel
Notice Server—Lum Shu Tak
First Shroff—Cheung Alloy
Second do.—Cheong Achow
Valuators of Police and Lighting Rates—John Gerrard and A. R. Madar

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

量地官

Leung-ti-koon.

Surveyor General—John M. Price, F.G.S., F.R.G.S
Assist. Surveyor Gen.—vacant
Inspector of Buildings—S. R. Neate
Clerks of Works—W. Danby, W. Prestage
First clerk—Geo. L. Tomlin
Second do.—F. X. das Chagas
Third do.—M. Gutierrez
Fourth do.—Chang Afook
Overseers of Works—E. McLeod, J. G. White, T. Stoves, J. Stainfield
Watchman at Pokfoolum—E. Lewis
Interpreter—Ng A Tsun

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

書信館

Shu-sun-koon.

Postmaster General—F. W. Mitchell
Assistant Ditto.—S. Barff
Accountant—J. G. da Rocha
Sorters—J. M. E. Machado, A. Leiria, D. A. da Costa, John Simpson, A. I. Rodrigues, A. M. Place and Z. M. Barradas
Marine Sorters—A. L. S. del Aguila and J. M. Barradas

POSTMASTERS.

Shanghai—J. P. Martin
Do.—G. S. S. da Silva, clerk
Yokohama—F. G. Machado

POST-OFFICE AGENTS.

Canton—Walter C. Hillier
Macao—R. de Souza
Swatow—Colin M. Ford
Amoy—Henry B. Bristow
Foochow—P. L. Warren
Ningpo—H. A. Giles

Hankow—T. Stephens (acting)
Hiogo—H. A. Miles
Nagasaki—J. J. Quin

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF
 STAMP REVENUE.

Collector—F. W. Mitchell
 " John Simpson (acting)
First Clerk—J. S. Rodrigues
Second Clerk—E. H. d'Aquino

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Auditor General—Hon. J. Gardiner Austin
Audit Clerk—J. M. A. da Silva
Second Clerk—F. V. Ribeiro

HARBOUR DEPARTMENTS.

(SHIPPING OFFICE AT SAILORS' HOME.)

海防司

Shün ching Sz.

Harbour Master, Marine Magistrate, Emigration and Customs Officer—H. G. Thomsett, R.N.

Acting Assistant do.—Alfred Lister

First clerk—W. S. Lording

Second do.—F. Machado

Third do.—J. L. de S. Alves

Fourth do.—A. P. Guterres

Fifth do.—A. C. Botelho

1st Boarding Officer—A. F. Sampson

2nd do.—J. Specchly

Inspector of Cargo Boats & Junks—W. McClellan

Assistant do.—J. J. Collaco

Do. do.—J. Curtin

Indian Interpreters—Idroos Moosdeen and Soonderam

In charge of Powder Depot—R. P. Webster

Gunner do.—C. Brown

HARBOUR MASTER'S OUT-STATIONS.

Officer in charge Shau-ki Wan—Inspector J. Burns

Officer in charge Stanley—Inspector C. Duggan

Officer in charge Aberdeen—Acting Inspector McBeth

VICTORIA PEAK.

Signalman—H. Mather

Assistants—Ko Kam-fuk and Tsoi Fat

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

華民政務司

Wa-man ching-mo-sze.

Registrar General—Hon. Cecil C. Smith

Acting Registrar General—Malcolm Struan Tonnochy

First clerk—John Gerrard

Second clerk—C. F. A. Sangster

Registration clerk—C. Osmund

Chinese clerks—Cheung Leung, Im A Mong

Shroff—Yung Tso

Chinese Registration clerks—U-lai-ün, Ch'an-tsau, Wong-yau, Yung-hung

Judicial Establishment.

大葛衙門

Tai cot 'gå-moon.

Chief Justice—Hon. John Smale

Puisne Judge—

Attorney-General—Hon. J. Bramston

Sheriff—A. Lister

Registrar—Hon. W. H. Alexander

Crown Solicitor—Edmund Sharp

Deputy Registrar—F. S. Huffam

Clerk of Court—H. J. Holmes

Judge's Clerk—L. J. V. Amos

Interpreter—Rafael A. do Rozario

Usker—T. W. Barrington

Bailiff—T. R. McBean

Chinese Clerk—Ng-mun-yu

Appraisers—F. S. Huffam & E. J. R. Willcocks

Registrar of Companies—F. S. Huffam

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

Judge and Commissary—Hon. John Smale

Queen's Advocate—Hon. J. Bramston

Registrar—Hon. W. H. Alexander

Surrogates—F. S. Huffam and H. J. Holmes

Queen's Proctor—E. Sharp

Marshal—M. S. Tonnochy

Justices of the Peace.

官 局

Koon Yuen.

C. May

Hon. W. H. Alexander

Hon. P. Ryrie

H. G. Thomsett, R.N.

R. McMurdo

H. B. Lemann

F. W. Mitchell

Hon. C. C. Smith

W. Wilson

T. G. Linstead

Hon. R. Rowett

H. St. L. Magniac

W. M. Deane

M. S. Tonnochy

F. Stewart

C. V. Creagh

W. Keswick

J. Russell

A. Lister

E. Arthur

E. R. Belilios

S. J. Gower

R. A. O'Brien, M.D.

T. Pyke

S. D. Sassoon

Hon. J. Whitall

F. Douglas

H. Lowcock

J. Greig

Sheriff—A. Lister
Deputy Sheriff—E. J. R. Willcocks

Police Department.

MAGISTRATES' COURT.

巡理廳

Chun-lee ting.

First Police Magistrate—C. May
Second Police Magistrate—James Russell
Acting do —F. W. Mitchell
Coroner—Alfred Lister
First Clerk—James Collins
Second do —A. Seth
Third do.—Chew Akwan
Fourth do.—'Ng Kwai Sang
First Chinese Interpreter—'Ng Achoy
Second do. do.—Bedell Lee Yun
Third do. do.—Ho Atim
Chinese Clerk and Shroff—Ng Heung Lun
Chinese Interpreter and Clerk to Coroner—
 Chun Tai Kwong
European Usher and process server—Geo.
 Saunders
Assist Usher & process server—J. de Cruz
Chinese Usher & process server—Le Ayum
Hindustanee Interpreter—A. Kader (actg.)

**MARRIAGE REGISTRATION
 OFFICE.**

婚姻事務司署

Pan-yan-sz-mo-sec.chu.

Registrar—James Collins, Magistracy

POLICE.

大館

Tai-koon.

Capt. Superintendent—W. M. Deane
Deputy do —C. V. Creagh
Assistant do —H. E. Wodehouse
 (absent)
First Clerk—M. A. Callaço
Second Clerk—Hugh Blackwood
Chinese Clerks—Choo-a-hem, Sung-a-sing,
 Chang-a-wan
Indian Interpreter—Samuel Baboo
Chinese Interpreters—Fifteen
Acting Chief Inspector—G. Horspool
Inspectors—Central Station—T. Gray, J.
 Grimes, J. Halloran, and W. Gair
Inspector, Water—H. Stroud
do. Eastern—J. Cradock
do. Western—G. Orley
do. Showkewan—J. Burns
do. Stanley—C. Duggan
do. Kowloon—W. Batten
do. Markets—J. Livingston
Sergeant—Aberdeen—A. McBeth

European Force—

11 Sergeants
 88 Constables

Indian Force—

1 Jemadhar
 5 Sergeants
 5 Acting Sergeants
 4 West Indians
 160 Constables

Chinese Force—

2 Sergeants
 187 Constables

Water Police, Chinese—

3 Sergeants
 8 Acting Sergeants
 140 Constables

Gaol Establishment.

VICTORIA GAOL.

監房

Kam fong.

Superintendent—Francis Douglas
Warden—A. Grey
Clerk and Interpreter—Yip Ling Moi
Head Turnkey—J. W. Watts
 12 European turnkeys
 1 Debtors' Gaol turnkey
 1 Matron
 16 Chain gang 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.
Health Officer of the Port—W. S. Adams,
 M.D.
Inspectors of Nuisances—A. Hazlett and T.
 O'Brien

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

WEST POINT.

西營盤醫生館

Sy-ing-poon E-sang-koon.

Superintendent—C. J. Wharry, M.D.;
 L.M.; M.R.C.S.E.; L.S.A.L.
Apothecary—A. A. Botelho
Ward-masters—Thos. Ryan, Francisco
 Xavier, and Chun Alok

LOCK HOSPITAL.

Surgeon—P. B. C. Ayres, M.R.C.S.E.;
 L.M.; L.R.C.P.E.
Apothecary—A. de Souza
Matrons—G. Assis and V. Vidigal
Inspector of Brothels—W. King
Inspector in charge at Wan-chi—John Lee
Asst. do. do. W. Horton

HONGKONG FIRE BRIGADE.*Superintendent*—Chas. May*Assistant do.* —C. V. Creagh and M. S.

Tonnochy

Clerk—A. Seth*Engineer*—H. C. Bailie*Overseer of Water Works*—G. Stainfield*Foremen*—J. Livingston, T. O'Brien, and

W. McClellan

4 Chinese Interpreters

4 Assistant Foremen

First Class Engine Drivers—E. Power, G.

Kerr

Second Class do.—C. Tonkin, G. Pickford

14 European Firemen

4 Chinese Stokers

8 Chinese Watchmen

56 Chinese Firemen

**HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY'S STEAM FIRE ENGINE.***Engine House, Praya Central.**In charge*—G. Taufer*Engineer*—**Consulates.****日耳曼領事官***Yat-ye-man-ling-se-koon.*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(Consulate, 8, Peddar's Hill.)

Consul General—G. von Overbeck (absent)**BELGIUM.***Consul*—Hippolyte Nicaise (Borneo Com-
pany) Queen's Road & Caine Road**顯肇領事官***Tin-mak-ling-se-koon.*

DENMARK.

Consul—Rudo, Jensen, (J. Burd & Co.),
Praya**法蘭西領事官***Fat-lan-sai-ling-se-koon.*

FRANCE.

(4, Alexandra Terrace)

Consul—Adam Sienkiewicz*Acting Consul and Chancellor*—Ch. C. L.
de la Forest**花旗領事官***Fa-kee-ling-se-koon.*

UNITED STATES

(Hollywood Road.)

Consul—D. H. Bailey*Deputy Consul*—H. S. Loring*Vice-Consul*—Morris Harlan*Chinese Clerk and Interpreter*—Chun Ah
Chee*Shipping Master*—**HAWAII, SANDWICH ISLANDS.***Consul General*—Hon. J. Whittall**以大利領事官***Yee-tai-le-ling-se-koon.*

ITALY.

Acting Consul—S. J. Gower**立化蘭領事官***Nep-fa-lan-ling-se-koon.*

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—Ludwig Beyer, (Ed. Schellhass
& Co.)**大普國領事官***Tai po kwok-ling-se-koon.*

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE.

(No. 23, Praya Central.)

Consul—J. F. Cordes*Secretary*—L. Hauschild*Physician*—C. Clouth, M.D.*Shipping Master*—W. Peterson**西洋領事官***Sui-yeong-ling-se-koon.*

PORTUGAL.

Consul General—J. J. dos Remedios,
Gough Street*Vice-consul*—A. G. Romano, Gough Street**俄羅斯領事官***Ngo-lo-see-ling-se-koon.*

RUSSIA.

Vice-consul—George F. Heard (Augustine
Heard & Co.)**暹羅領事官***Chim-lo-ling-se-koon.*

SIAM.

Consul—Hippolyte Nicaise (Borneo Com-
pany), Queen's Road and Caine Road**呂宋領事官***Lu-sung-ling-se-koon.*

SPAIN.

(12, Arbuthnot Road.)

Consul—Don José A. de Lavallo (absent)*Vice-consul*—Don José de Navarro (do.)*Acting Consul*—Don F. S. de Tejada

Chancellor and Acting Collector—E. F. de Souza

Clerk.—D. P. de Souza

大德國領事官

Ti-tuk-kuok-ling-sz kwoon.

PERU.

Consul—Adolfe Einbecke

士威頓領事官

Se-wei-tun-ling-see-koon.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Consul—Rudo. Jensen, (John Burd & Co.), Praya

日本領事官

Yat poon-ling-sz kwoon.

JAPAN.

Acting Vice Consul—J. Hino

Chief Clerk—H. Osaki

Corresponding Clerk—H. F. McDonald

Educational.

CENTRAL SCHOOL.

大書院

Tai Shu-ün.

Head Master and Inspector of Schools—Frederick Stewart, M.A.

Second Master—E. J. R. Willcocks

Third Master—Alexander Falconer

Assistants—Chiu Chi-yeung, Wong-yung-ching and Chiu-chi-ts'ung

Chinese Masters—Chan U-ch'ün, Ho Chuk-shan and Ip-Ut-lan

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

聖保羅書院

Shing-po-lo-shu-yun.

Visitor—The Archbishop of Canterbury

Warden—The Bishop of Victoria

DIOCESAN HOME & ORPHANAGE.

BONHAM ROAD.

女仔館

Nu-tsai-koon.

President—H. E. Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Vice-Presidents—H. E. Major-General

H. W. Whitfield, Vice-Admiral Shad-

well, K.C.B., The Hon. Chief-Justice

Smale, The Venerable Archdeacon of

Hongkong

Hon. Treasurer—The Hon. J. Whittall

Committee—Hon. C. C. Smith, Hon. W. H. Alexander, Lieut. A. B. McHardy, R.E., H. E. Braddon

Hon. Secretary—Rev. R. H. Kidd

English Master—Wm. Arthur

Matron—Mrs. Arthur

Teacher—One Chinese

Inmates—16 Boys, 7 Girls of European, mixed, and Chinese extraction

THE CONVENT.

CAINE ROAD.

羅瑪姑娘

Lo ma-ko-niung.

Lady Superior—Mother Maria Stella

Sisters.—Giuseppina Testera, Virginia

Zuanazzi, Maria Ferrari, Claudia Com-

pagnotti, Giuditta Manzato, Angelica

Barretto, Luigia Frigerio, Regina Fer-

rario, Teresa Luciano, Maria Allanson,

Leopoldina Nunes, Tomasia Richi,

Mathilda Barretto, Anna Pereira

SAINT SAVIOUR'S ENGLISH COLLEGE.

羅瑪堂

Lo-ma-tong.

POTTINGER STREET.

Rev. E. S. Palmer, O.S.B., rector

Rev. J. M. Macdonald, O.S.B., prefect

DAY SCHOOLS.

English School—J. W. Terry, teacher

Portuguese—J. M. de Silva e Souza, do.

Chinese—Chen-me-chu, do.

Drawing—M. A. Baptista do.

WEST POINT REFORMATORY.

西營盤養正院

Si ying-poon-yeung-ching-yuen.

Director—Very Rev. T. Raimondi

Vice Director—Rev. B. Vignano

Chinese Teachers—T. Chu and four others

Clubs, Societies, Institutions, &c.

HONGKONG CLUB.

● 新公司

San kung-sz.

Committee—H. Lowcock, Hon. Ja.,,

Whittall, G. B. Dixwell, A. Coxons

T. Pyke, Dr. Dods, Richard Deacon

J. Greig, J. B. Coughtrie, W. Kaye

Secretary—Edward Beart

CLUB GERMANIA, WYNDHAM STREET.

大普國公司

Ti-po-kwok-kung-sz.

COMMITTEE.

President—Ernst Behre
Vice-president & Secretary—C. Erdmann
Treasurer—H. Ruttmann
Librarian—C. Krebs
Stewards—H. Stollerfoht, Emil Noodt

VICTORIA CLUB, STAUNTON STREET.

Committee—A. L. Agabeg, Jr., C. P. Chater

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

香港打波公司

Hongkong ta-po-kung-sz.

President—Jas. Greig
Hon. Secretary—
Hon. Treasurer—H. Foss
Committee—C. C. Cole, 80th Regt., H. J. Fairlie, R.N., W. H. F. Darby

PORTUGUESE CLUB, GOUGH STREET.

西洋公司

Sai-yeong-kung sz.

President—J. H. dos Remedios
Secretary—L. F. Carvalho
Treasurer—J. A. Gutierrez
Director—D. A. dos Remedios

LUSITANO CLUB, SHELLEY STREET.

President—J. A. Barretto
Secretary—F. C. da Silveira
Treasurer—A. F. Alves
Directors—F. J. Machado, P. A. da Costa
Clerk—F. B. Rodrigues

PARSEE CLUB.

Committee—D. Ruttonjee, M. S. Horiwalla (secretary), D. C. Tatta

BIBLIOTHECA LUSITANA.

Committee—J. M. O. Lima, J. M. de Figueiredo, P. A. da Costa

HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

Commodore—G. F. Heard, schooner "Loiterer"
Vice-Commodore—Hon. R. Rowett, cutter "Aura"
Committee—W. H. Forbes, C. F. Nunn
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—Ed. Beart

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Patron—H. E. The Governor
Secretary and Treasurer—E. L. Woodin

VICTORIA REGATTA CLUB.

香港關三板公司

Hongkong-tau-sam-pan kung sz.

Committee—Hon. P. Ryrie, chairman, J. Greig; M. S. Tonnochy, O. Benecke, E. L. Woodin, G. F. Heard, Capt. Bradshaw (80th Regiment), J. S. Knowles
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer—R. D. Starkey

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

President—H. E. the Governor
Chairman—J. Greig
Boat House—E. L. Woodin and H. M. Schultz
Gymnastics—A. Strack and A. P. McEwen
Swimming Bath—T. G. Linstead and O. Benecke
Treasurer and Secretary—J. S. Knowles

西洋書樓

Sai-yeong-shu-low.

BIBLIOTHECA PORTUGUEZA, GOUGH STREET.

Secretary—L. F. de Carvalho
Treasurer—J. A. da Luz

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

香港唱詩會

Hongkong Cheong-shee-wuy.

Meets in the Drawing Room, City Hall, every Thursday evening at 9 o'clock.
President—H. B. Lemann
Conductor—C. F. A. Sangster
Accompanyist—H. B. Lemann
Hon. Secretary—R. D. Starkey
Hon. Treasurer—R. Lyall

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ROOMS AND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CITY HALL.

Chairman—Hon. P. Ryrie
Vice-Chairman—J. Greig
Committee—S. D. Sassoon, Wm. Kaye, A. Andre, G. F. Heard, J. F. Cordes, P. Karberg, H. B. Lemann
Secretary—A. Noel Blakeman

SAILORS' HOME.

西餐盤水手館

Sai-ying poon-shui show-kun.

WEST POINT.

Trustees—Hon. J. Whittall, J. Dent, W. H. Forbes, H. G. Thomsett, R.N.
Directors—H. Lowcock, A. F. Heard, A. McIver, R. Jensen, H. B. Lemann, S. D. Sassoon, T. Pyke, A. McG. Heaton

Chaplain—Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A.
Secretary—H. G. Thomsett, R.N.
Treasurers—Oriental Bank
Steward—J. T. Schuster
Assistants—J. Keller, A. Bleecker

CITY HALL.

Committee—Hon. James Whittall, chairman; Hon. P. Ryrie, vice-chairman; R. Rowett, G. Overbeck, H. B. Lemann, H. Lowcock, R. Jensen, J. F. Cordes, E. D. Sassoon, W. H. Forbes, D. Rutonjee
Secretary, Librarian & Curator—N. B. Dennys, M.R.A.S.

Masonic Lodges.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF FREE-
MASONS IN CHINA.

維仁會館

Yung-yan-wui kwoon.

Right Worshipful District Grand Master—Henry Murray (absent)
Deputy D. G. M.—T. G. Linstead
D. G. Senior Warden—
do. Junior Warden—W. S. Adams
do. Chaplain—
do. Treasurer—C. P. Chater
do. Registrar—A. N. Blakeman
do. President of the D. G. Committee of G. Purposes—D. R. Caldwell
do. Secretary—A. F. dos Remedios
do. Senior Deacon—Alexander Levy
do. Junior Deacon—John Vincent
do. Superintendent of Works—W. Salway
do. Director of Ceremonies—E. Besant
do. First Assistant Director of Ceremonies—A. C. Dulcken
do. Second Assistant Director of Ceremonies—F. H. Balfour
do. Sword Bearer—H. G. James
do. Organist—C. F. A. Sangster
do. Pursuivant—J. Fairbairn
do. Assistant do.—W. M. B. Arthur
do. Steward—J. E. Manger
do. do.—J. R. Hodgkins
do. do.—J. G. T. Hassell
do. do.—R. Blackwell
do. do.—William Petty
do. Tyler—John Hogan

VICTORIA PRECEPTORY.

Preceptor—Sir Knight Hans Kiær
Prelute—Sir Knight A. N. Blakeman
1st. Capt.—Sir Knight C. F. A. Sangster
2nd. do.—Sir Knight L. Mallory

Treasurer—Sir Knight C. P. Chater
Registrar—Sir Knight A. F. dos Remedios
Expert—Sir Knight J. E. Manger
Almoner—Sir Knight J. J. C. Gavey
1st Herald—Sir Knight J. Fairbairn
2nd do.—Sir Knight W. M. B. Arthur
Capt. of Lines—Sir Knight J. F. Rose
Equerry—Sir Knight J. Hogan

VICTORIA CHAPTER, No. 525.

M. E. Z.—Comp. H. Kiær
H.—Comp. A. N. Blakeman
J.—Comp. J. N. Jameson
Scribe E.—Comp. J. R. Hodgkins
do. N.—Comp. W. M. B. Arthur
P. S.—Comp. C. P. Chater
1st. Asst. S.—Comp. L. Mallory
2nd Asst. S.—Comp. J. A. Sandilands
Treasurer—
Janitor—Comp. J. Hogan

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525, late 768.
Worshipful Master—J. E. Manger
Senior Warden—L. Mallory
Junior Warden—C. F. A. Sangster
Treasurer—J. S. Maclehorse
Secretary—W. M. B. Arthur
Senior Deacon—W. G. Humphreys
Junior Deacon—W. T. Newitt
Inner Guard—J. S. Cox
Director of Ceremonies—W. Brooks
Steward—W. Ball
Tyler—J. Hogan

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 1026.

Worshipful Master—A. C. Dulcken
Senior Warden—R. Blackwell
Junior Warden—W. M. B. Arthur
Treasurer—A. dos Remedios
Secretary—J. R. Hodgkins
Senior Deacon—W. Mathieson
Junior Deacon—A. Falconer
Director of Ceremonies—J. S. Cape
Inner Guard—W. C. Edwards
Tyler—J. Hogan

PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 1165.

Worshipful Master—D. R. Caldwell
Senior Warden—J. R. Hodgkins
Junior Warden—N. B. Dennys
Treasurer—J. W. Symonds
Secretary—P. A. da Costa
Organist—W. M. B. Arthur
Senior Deacon—T. Pearson
Junior Deacon—J. T. Chater
Inner Guard—H. L. Dennys
Director of Ceremonies—G. Orley
Steward—T. N. Driscoll
Tyler—J. Hogan

UNITED SERVICE LODGE, No. 1341.

Worshipful Master—S. Cannon
 Senior Warden—J. Belt
 Junior Warden—W. T. Adnams
 Treasurer—C. O'Brien
 Secretary—C. Merritt
 Senior Deacon—J. W. Watts
 Junior Deacon—W. W. Frayling
 Director of Ceremonies—W. Gilt-ee
 Steward—S. Smallwood
 Inner Guard—J. Carline
 Tyler—John Hogan

Churches, Missions, &c.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

大禮拜堂

Tay lue-pai-tong.

Bishop (elect) of Victoria—Rev. J. S. Burdon
 Archdeacon of Hongkong—Venerable J. H. Gray, M.A.
 Canons—Rev. T. McClatchie, M.A., Rev. C. H. Butcher, M.A., Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A.
 Colonial Chaplain—Rev. R. H. Kidd, M.A.
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M. W. Boyd, manager (absent)

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 (absent)

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Draws on the Bank of England, Bank of Scotland, Union Bank of London, and Head Office, Threadneedle Street, London; and on Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, Mauritius, Singapore, Melbourne, Pondicherry, Sydney, Foochow, Shanghai, Yokohama, Hiogo, and Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope. The Corporation also issues circular notes and letters of credit, negotiable in all places of importance throughout the world.

manager

C. Morland Kerr, accountant (absent)

Geo. O. Scott, acting accountant

J. Prior, assist. acct. & cashier

R. Innes do.

F. J. Barros, clerk

E. M. da Silva do.

J. A. Ferraz do.

L. F. Barretto do.

F. Temple, acting agent (Foochow)

J. M. Walters, sub-acct. (absent) do.

W. McMicken, asst. acct. & cash. do.

Alex. Paterson, act. manager (S'hai)
 G. Lethbridge, act.-acct. (absent) do.
 T. J. Gardiner, asst. acct. & cashier do.
 Sir Wm. Johnston, asst. acct. do.
 P. M. de Carvalho, clerk do.
 J. L. Pereira, do. do.
 J. Robertson, agent (Yokohama)
 J. Russell, accountant (absent) do.
 H. B. Walker, asst. acct. do. do.
 G. W. Thompson, asst. accountant
 and cashier (Yokohama)
 S. J. Elder, assist. accountant do.
 E. L. Reid do. do.
 B. H. Burns do. do.
 B. A. Peres, clerk do.
 E. Marques, do. do.
 D. A. J. Crombie, act. agent (Higo)
 C. S. Stewart, asst. accountant do.
 H. Mackenzie do. do.
 G. M. Carvalho, clerk do.

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

衣巴刺謙

E-pa-la-him.

Abdoolally Ebrahim, & Co., merchants
 Abdool Tyeb Ebrahim
 M. Abdolkader
 E. Bhoymeea
 S. Gulamally
 A. Habibolla
 A. Ebrahim (Canton)

Abdoolkhaluk Hajee John Mahomed, mer-
 chant, Wellington Street
 H. J. M. Abdoolkhaluck (Bombay)
 Moosa Ahmed, manager

亞担士

A-tam-se.

Adams, W. S., M.D., medical practitioner,
 health officer of the Port, and Medical
 inspector of Emigrants; "Craigelachie,"
 Caine Road

埃架北

Ai-ka-pak.

Agabeg, A. L., Jr., commission agent and
 broker, No. 12, Hollywood Road

埃架北

Ai-ka-pak.

Agabeg, G. L., broker, Lyndhurst Terrace

拈卅亞刺顛行

Nim-pi-a-la-din-hong.

Alladinbhoy, Rahimbhoy, merchant, 12,
 Lyndhurst Terrace
 Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy (Bombay)
 Cassumbhoy Bogabhoy, manager
 Fazelbhoy Meherally Rahimbhoy
 Ebrahimbhoy Nuthoo

Anton and Middleton, brokers, Club
 Chambers

James Ross Anton
 W. N. Middleton

Armstrong, J. M., auctioneer and com-
 mission merchant, Government auc-
 tioneer, No. 43, Queen's Road Central
 J. M. Armstrong
 D. Marques
 V. dos Remedios

瑞記洋行

Sui-kee-yeong-hong.

Arnhold, Karberg & Co., merchants,
 Praya
 Jacob Arnhold, (London)
 Peter Karberg
 Alexander C. Levysohn (Canton)
 L. Mendel
 H. Ruttmann
 J. Kramer (Canton)
 L. Poesnecker
 H. Z. Just
 P. Arnhold, (Canton)
 H. Schmidt
 E. da Cruz

Baker, Edward M., public accountant,
 office, 7, Peddar's Hill

碧架行

Pik-ka-hong.

Baker & Co., general drapers, milliners,
 dress makers, &c., &c. 24, Queen's Road
 J. H. Baker
 Mrs. Baker
 A. G. Marques, Junr.

巴毛近

Ba-moo-kan.

Balmoocan Davecurn, merchant
 Sadmuljee Davecurn, manager
 D. Rustonjee Kotwal, clerk

Barrington and Algar, House and Land
agents, 9, Hollywood Road
Thos. W. Barrington
Thos. Algar

Battles & Co., commission merchants
Bank Buildings
W. Ward Battles

Beckh, F., manufacturing chemist, and
superintendent of B. W. Huestis' Cam-
phor refinery, corner of Russell and
Matheson streets, East Point

卑喇喇呵士

Be-li-li-os.

Belilios, E. R., merchant, Lyndhurst
Terrace

E. R. Belilios
N. J. Gomes
E. P. Sequeira

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

巴厘

Pa-lee.

Bifley & Co., merchants, 29, Queen's Road
Arthur Smith (England)

Thomas Pyke
A. B. da Roza
J. G. T. Hassell
F. T. P. Foster
J. F. da Roza
M. da Roza
K. D. Adams (Macao)
Geo. Hardy (Canton)
H. F. Dent do
H. L. Dalrymple (Foochow)
Geo. Hales do.

北力乞

Pek-lik-let.

Blackhead & Co., F., shipchandlers, Queen's
Road

F. B. T. Blackhead (absent)
F. Rapp
T. Reichert,
F. M. de Sa e Silva

搬鳥公司

Poon-nu-kung-se.

Borneo Company, Limited, merchants,
Queen's Road

Also of London, Manchester, Calcutta,
Singapore, Batavia, Sarawak, and
Bangkok

H. Nicaise, manager

Henry Foss
T. J. Rose
A. F. Ribeiro

Bottomley, C. D., share & general broker;
office, Gough Street
C. D. Bottomley

波素

Po-soo.

Bourjau & Co., merchants, 7, Praya
Adolph Bourjau (absent)

Ernst Behre
G. A. Wieler (absent)
H. Münster Schultz
C. D. H. Cordes
H. Hage
J. H. Rautenberg
E. Taumeyer (Shanghai)
Oscar Wieler do.
J. A. Bryner do.
A. Iversen do.
E. Brunckhorst do.

Braddon, H. E., exchange and bullion
broker; residence, Hongkong Hotel

不蘭爹呵

Ba-lan-da-aa.

Brandao & Co., 29, Wellington Street

F. A. Gomes
J. B. Gomez
Aug. Gomez
D. Alemão

巴律卑

Pa lot-pi.

Broadbear, Anthony & Co., shipchandlers,
Praya

T. T. Anthony
C. H. E. Seimund

布浪大狀師

Po-lor-g-ti-chong-sz.

Brown, J. L., barrister at law, D'Aguilar
Street

Brown, Jones & Co., undertakers, 9,
Hollywood Road

Thos. Algar
D. Considine

畢

But.

Burd & Co., John, merchants, Praya
Frederik H. Block (England)

Rudo. Jensen
A. Helland
J. Grant
Emil Melbye

巴魯士

Pa-lo-se.

Burrows & Sons, S. E., merchants, 1, St.
John's Place
S. E. Burrows, Junr. (absent)
O. Hoffman Burrows
L. Mallory

太古

Tai-koo.

Butterfield and Swire, merchants, Queen's
Road
W. Lang (Shanghai)
J. H. Scott (absent)
W. D. Harrison
J. Keith Angus
Thomas Hall
J. J. Turner
J. A. Blogg
P. F. da Silva
J. A. dos Remedios
Herbert Watson (Shanghai)
E. Mackintosh do.
F. B. Aubert do.
W. K. Kent do.
J. C. Bois do.
A. Warrick (Hankow)
H. B. Endicott (Shanghai)
J. Andrew do.
James Hall do.
O. M. Wyatt do.
A. Burrows do.
T. Gibson do.
J. B. Fonseca do.
A. F. dos Remedios do.
S. A. Remedios do.
H. R. Smith (Foochow)
G. S. Yuill do.
W. J. Robinson do.
James Dodds (Yokohama)
H. O. Jeyes do.

Buxoo, Meah John, storekeeper, 22, Peel
Street

Cairns, R. H., surveyor for government
and for Local Insurance offices, Ham-
burg and Bremen underwriters, Ger-
manic Lloyds', and agent and Surveyor

for Bordeaux Lloyds'; office, Club
Chambers, d'Aguilar Street
R. H. Cairns
J. A. Xaxier

三貴

Sam-kwai.

Caldwell, D. R., Chinese interpreter,
Aberdeen Street

高露雲狀師

Ko-lo-wan-chong-se.

Caldwell & Brereton, attorneys, solicitors,
proctors, and notaries public, 29, Queen's
Road

Henry C. Caldwell (absent)

W. H. Brereton

Wm. Wotton, solicitor

D. E. Caldwell

F. Bowden

M. d'Azevedo

E. G. Lopes

Chun Ayow

加路威士

Ka-lo-wit-se.

Carlowitz & Co., merchants, 15, Praya
Central

R. von Carlowitz (absent)

G. Hitzeroth (Canton)

O. Benecke

W. Rost (Canton)

J. Ruff do. silk inspector

O. Hertz do.

R. Reiff

D. Buse

F. Hirtzel

H. Wolbe

R. Barowsky

Cassumbhoy, Ebrahim, merchant, 2, Lyn-
dhurst Terrace

巴倫治

Po-lun-jee.

Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co., merchants

Rustomjee Cooverjee

Hormusjee Cooverjee (absent)

R. Cursetjee Vania

Maneckjee Cooverjee

中國大藥房

Chung-kuok tai-yeuk-fong.

"China Dispensary," 63, Praya Central,
facing Canton Wharf

V. Engholm, chemist and dentist

W. Ball

V. da Silva
D. J. da Cruz

姪打
Chat-ta.

Chater, C. P., bill and bullion broker;
Chater, J. T., share broker; offices, Bank
Buildings; residence 17, Caine Road

德臣印字館
Tuk-sun-Yan-tzee koon.

"China Mail" Office, 2, Wyndham Street,
behind the Club House. *Overland China
Mail*, fortnightly for the home mail;
China Mail, every evening except Sun-
day; *Chinese Mail*, every alternate day,
with extra every morning, except Sun-
day; *China Review*, once in two months.
Bain & Dennys, props. & publishers

G. M. Bain (absent)

N. B. Dennys, editor

Chun Ayin, reporter,

A. S. Souza, book-keeper

J. J. do Rozario, overseer

N. Sequeira, foreman

J. S. d'Assumpção, compositor

H. Rozario, do.

Chinese department—Chun Ayin, man.

Clouth, C., M.D., medical practitioner, 33,
Wyndham Street

Cohen, & Co., C. C., merchants, Club
Chambers, D'Aguilar Street
C. C. Cohen

牛醫牙脫時倫
Ko-lun-shi-t'it-nga-i-sang.

Collins, V. D., dentist, 7, Arbuthnot Road

今存些印字館
Kum-ma-she-yun-tsz-koon.

"Commercial Printing Office," Graham
Street

J. A. da Luz

各臣
Kok-son.

Coxon, A., bill and bullion broker; re-
sidence, Robinson Road

紙新聞刺存
Ma-la-san-mun-chi-koon.

"Daily Press" Office, Wyndham Street,
opposite St. Paul's College; *Daily Press*,
English edition, published every morn-

ing; *Chinese edition*, every alternate
morning, with an extra every morning;
Overland Trade Report, published fort-
nightly, on the mornings of the depar-
ture of the English Mail; *Daily Press*
edition of the *Straits Times Extra*, on the
arrival of the inward mails.

Y. J. Murrow, (England)

Wm. H. Bell, lessee & publisher

Albert C. Dulcken, editor

S. Hember, general manager

John Cumming, reporter

Thomas Hart, do.

A. J. Hadley, do.

Adelino A. V. Ribeiro, foreman

Amancio F. dos Santos, compositor

Francisco S. Almario, do.

Leong Akit, clerk

Chinese Edition—Ng A'chan, gene-
ral manager

杯咪担
Dam-ma-boy.

Damabhoy, Merallybhoy, merchant, No 5,
Gage Street

E. M. Damabhoy, manager

Dantra, H. B., G.G.M.C., general prac-
titioner, Parsee villa, Robinson road.

Dantra, R. B., broker, 24, Peel street

士別爹悲
Be-da-be so.

Davies, B., broker, 2, Peddar's wharf

Deacon, R., bill and bullion broker, Col-
lege Gardens; office, 1, Club Chambers

行泰亨
Hang-tye-hong.

Deetjen & Co., merchants, &c.

E. Deetjen (Hamburg)

Ad. Strack

C. Koch

F. Boyes

Defries, J., commission agent, and im-
porter of French and Japanese goods,
27, Wyndham Street

Degaria & Co., R. N., merchants, Peel
Street

Rustomjee Nowrojee Degaria

Eduljee Dadabhoy Lungana (absent)

地真呢亞

*De-gen-na-ar.***Degenauer**, F., merchant, 3, d'Aguilar St.

F. Degenauer

W. Mathisen

R. Gonsalves

D. von Cappelen

疏沙印字館

*So-sha-yan-tze-koon.***De Souza & Co.**, printers, stationers, and bookbinders, Hollywood Road

J. de Souza

J. de Souza, Junr.

F. M. Lima, book-keeper

A. J. da Silva e Souza, manager

Manoel M. C. Rodrigues

F. Gomes da Costa

G. Gomes da Costa

Dhunjeebhoy & Co., R., merchants and commission agents, No. 7, Hollywood Road

D. B. Mehta (Calcutta)

Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Mehta

E. M. Sagor

多士

*To-se.***Dods**, George, M.D., physician and surgeon, College Gardens, Upper Albert Road

公發洋行

*Kung-fat-yeung-hong.***Dreyer & Co.**, merchants, Corner of Stanley and Pottinger Streets

F. Dreyer

C. Budde (absent)

B. Schaar

Driscoll, T. N., tailor, hosier, hatter and outfitter, 45 and 47, Queen's Road

T. N. Driscoll

J. Keating

Drummond, W. V., Barrister at Law, Bank Buildings; residence, "Belmont," Castle Road

度波素

*To-por-so.***Dubost & Co.**, G., merchants, and Paris soda water manufacturers, 44, Queen's Road

G. Dubost

E. Chastel

J. C. D. Senna

F. D. Guedes

Easton & Co., S., engineers, boilermakers, brass and iron foundries, &c., East Point Foundry

Sam. Easton

F. A. Hitchcock, foreman

T. Williamson

Eduljee Pestonjee, merchant, 5, Gage Street

謙信洋行

*Him-suun-yeong-hong.***Ehlers & Co.**, Paul, merchants, 20, Praya

Paul Ehlers (absent)

Justus Lembke

Fr. Coch

Esmail & Co., Hajee Adum, merchants Peermohomed Cadherdina, manager Hajee Fazul**Estate of Dent & Co.**, in liquidation

G. Overbeck, agent

科近拿

*Fok-kun-na.***Falconer & Co.**, G. B., watch and chronometer makers, jewellers, &c., Queen's Road Central

G. B. Falconer

John Noble

A. Smith

John McGregor

W. Ross

W. Rathbone

J. V. Baird

A. A. da Cruz

Favre, V., wine merchant, Hotel de l'Univers, Wyndham Street**Fiajally**, A., general broker, 26, Cochrane Street**Floyd**, W. P., photographer, Corner of Wellington and D'Aguilar Streets

W. P. Floyd

J. J. A. da Silveira

Framjee Hormusjee & Co., merchants, No. 7, Hollywood Road

Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw (Bombay)

Framjee Hormusjee (Shanghai)

Dadabhoy Muncherjee

M. M. Mehta

夫力士*Fe-lik-se.*

Freerks, Rodatz & Co., shipchandlers
and general storekeepers, 29, 30, and
31, Praya

R. Freerks

G. C. F. Rodatz

佛蘭西藥房*Fat-lan-sai-yeuk-fong.*

French Dispensary, 131 a, Queen's Road

J. L. Britto

J. M. Sanches, manager

F. P. Liger

J. M. dos Passos

Frisby & Co., compradores, butchers, &c.,
Wellington Street and Central Market

S. R. Rozario

A. R. Assis

E. Burrows

L. J. Xavier

Futtabhoy Ameejee, merchant, Cochrane
Street

L. Nuthoobhoy, (Bombay)

Abdoolaly Aabiboolia, manager

Soolamanjee Budroodin

Futtakia, D. B., merchant, Gage Street

加列*Ka-lut.*

Garrett, Miss, milliner, &c., Queen's Road

Miss Garrett

Mrs. Hams

Miss Butler

E. Marques

播威鏢店*Bo-vei-piu-teem.*

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

Chas. Gaupp (absent)

L. Gaupp do.

H. Gaupp do.

J. Keiser

C. O. Heermann

E. Voigt

M. Reek

蝦勒醫生*Ga-lack-i-san.*

Gerlach, C., M.D., medical practitioner,
39, Wyndham Street

間地*Kan-dee.*

Ghandy & Co., M. D., merchants, Holly-
wood Road

Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy (Bom-
bay)

Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ghandy do.

D. M. Mehta

M. M. Metta

劫公司*Gip-kung-see.*

Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants

H. B. Gibb (London)

H. Lowcock

J. M. Vickers (Shanghai)

A. G. Wood, do.

A. McLeod (absent)

J. McLeod

C. F. Nunn

W. H. F. Darby

C. D. Weeks

B. Layton

A. M. Gepp (Canton)

R. T. Stretten do.

H. P. Tennant (Foochow)

W. O. Morrison do.

F. G. White (Shanghai)

A. M. Case do.

I. Simmonds do.

H. W. Daniel do.

C. Sharp do.

C. V. Housman do.

E. G. Hamilton (absent)

H. S. Hancock (Hankow)

太平行*Tai-ping-Hong.*

Gilman & Co., merchants, 8, Praya

R. J. Gilman (England)

C. A. Wild do.

H. B. Lemann

W. Lemann

E. H. Lavers (Shanghai)

H. F. Ramsay (Hankow)

F. Gilman (Shanghai)

W. S. Young (Foochow)

J. H. Roberts

R. Bernhard

C. S. Haden

G. Slade

J. da Costa

W. G. Price (Foochow)

C. F. Harton do.

C. D. Smith do.

E. Tobin (Shanghai)
 F. J. Green do.
 W. Miller do.
 W. de St. Croix do.
 J. Clifford do.
 L. Gouillond do.
 R. W. Howell do.
 W. H. Harton do.
 L. Fraser (Hankow)
 C. J. Melhuish (Yokohama)
 A. W. Glennie do.
 E. Abbott do.
 C. Barthe do.

Gomes, A. S., M.D., M.R.C.S., medical practitioner, 19, Hollywood Road

Goolamhoosain & Co., D., merchants, Lyndhurst terrace

N. Javair

E. Manjeebhoy

Guedes, J. M., Junr., auctioneer, 2, Lyndhurst terrace

葛參厘印字館

Got te-le-yin tsze-koon.

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

啞蝦卑杯

A-ja be-boy.

Habibbhooy, Ahmedbhooy, merchant 67, Wellington Street

Ahmedbhooy, Habibbhooy (Bombay)

Jamalbhooy Jairez

Cassumbhooy Khakeebhooy (S'hai)

哈卑杯

Hap-bi-boy.

Habibbhooy, Rehemebhooy, merchant, 67, Wellington Street

R. Habibbhooy (Bombay)

Jamalbhooy Jairez, manager

Kassumally Allyruza

Kassumbhooy Khakeebhooy (S'hai)

亞士加以士麼

A-sze-Ka-E-sze-mo.

Hadji Ali Asgar & H. Esmail, merchants, 17, Gage Street

Mahomed Ebrahim H. Asgar, manager

Mahomed Sadeck H. Esmail, do.

H. A. Namazee, assistant

亞之美拉馬也亞厘

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

Hajee Meerza Mohmed Ally & Co., merchants, 4, Aberdeen Street

Hajee Meerzu Mohmed Ally

Syed Ally

閒哩

Han-ley.

Handley, E. R., plumber, brass founder, coppersmith and gasfitter, 39 and 40, Praya West

E. R. Handley

E. Rose

M. J. Chagas

Hayllar, T. C., barrister at law; office, Bank Buildings; residence, "Duart," Caine Road

Hawkins, T. E., "Horse Repository," Garden Road, rear of Murray Barracks

T. E. Hawkins

F. F. Fernandes

曷公司

Hot koong-se.

Heard & Co., Augustine, merchants, Queen's Road

John Heard, (absent)

Augustine Heard (absent)

Albert F. Heard

George F. Heard

Robert Fearon, (Shanghai)

Geo. B. Dixwell (absent)

C. E. Parker

H. Cleland Heywood

W. H. Ray

T. Arnold

F. S. Head

F. A. Scabra

J. R. Hodgkins

P. A. da Costa

R. Sedgwick

H. C. V. Figueiredo

J. P. Pereira

O. A. da Cruz

J. R. Cunningham (Shanghai)

L. M. Baptista

P. S. da Roza

E. L. H. Crace (Canton)

F. D. Cheshire do.

A. G. Bennett do.

N. Murton (Amoy)

A. M. Daly (Foochow)

G. Oliver do.

E. Gamman (Foochow)
 R. P. Hunter do.
 E. G. Low (Shanghai)
 H. G. Bridges do.
 J. E. Reding do.
 C. E. Endicott do.
 T. O. S. Jenkins do.
 J. S. Fearon do.
 G. G. Hopkins do.
 R. R. Fonseca do.
 J. C. d'Aquino do.
 A. Kleczkowski do.
 W. H. Pethick (Pekin)
 J. A. Fraser (Yokohama)
 Gustavus Farley do.
 F. S. James do.
 J. Pinel, Junr. do.
 F. Low (Hiogo)
 H. W. Livingston do.
 A. Gillingham do.

Heinemann & Co., ship brokers; office, 16,
 Bank Buildings, Queen's Road
 S. L. Heinemann
 H. Kiær
 R. Steil

希士公司

He se-kung-see.

Hesse & Co., merchants, 11, Queen's Road
 Leonhard Staël
 H. Stolterfoht
 A. Krauss (Canton)
 J. C. N. Laackmann

Hinrichs & Co., C. H., tobaccoists and
 cigar dealers, 133, Queen's Road Cen-
 tral

壳公司

Hogg-kung-see.

Hogg & Co., A. G., merchants, Aberdeen
 Street
 A. G. Hogg (Saigon)
 T. G. Linstead
 H. Johnston (Saigon)
 F. Freire

蝦喇爹威士

Ho-la-da-wei-se.

Holliday, Wise & Co., merchants, Praya
 John Holliday (Manchester)
 C. W. Farbridge do.
 J. F. Holliday do.
 Richard Rowett
 J. P. Barnes (Shanghai)
 Richd. L. Collier (Manila)

D. L. Hunter (Manila)
 E. George
 A. P. MacEwen
 C. W. Baird
 A. C. Reddie
 J. M. O. Lima
 A. J. Vieira
 C. G. Tatham (Foochow)
 H. J. E. Barlow (Shanghai)
 J. G. Beattie do.
 J. B. Hogarth do.
 P. do Rozario do.
 J. B. McCulloch (Manila)
 A. Grundy do.
 J. Drummond do.

堪士

Hom-see.

Holmes, Geo., ship & general broker, &c.
 No. 2, Peddar's Hill

Holmes, E. R., broker, Queen's Road

香港蘇打水館

Heong-kong-so-ta-skui-koon.

"Hongkong Soda Water Manufacturing
 Company," No. 15, Graham Street
 J. P. da Costa
 D. A. d'Eça

吉地士印字館

Cut-ti tsze-yan tsze-koon.

"Hongkong Times," 5, Duddell Street
 William Curtis, prop. and publisher
 H. J. Curtis, reporter
 B. W. Nazer, do.
 B. E. Emanuel, book-keeper
 H. A. Dinnis, foreman
 R. H. Knight, do.
 G. W. Taylor, engineer
 F. Carion, foreman
 J. S. Botelho, compositor
 M. Machado, do.
 C. Flores, do.
 P. A. Baltran, do.
 C. Robert, do.
 S. Morone, do.
 A. Santos, do.

香港雪廠

Heung-kong-suet-chong.

Hongkong Ice Company, East Point
 Kyle and Bain, proprietors

福*Hook.*

Hook, J. S., Son & Co., shipping and commission agents, and proprietors of Hongkong Lightering and Storage Company, 13, Queen's Road

J. S. Hook (absent)

T. R. S. Hook

J. S. V. Ribeiro

A. A. Nunes

F. C. Collaço

未士拷核*How-wai-kung-se.*

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

Thos. Howard

D. Petrie

H. W. Davis

J. J. Petrie

Hughes, W. Kerfoot, general broker; office, Gough Street

Inglis & Co., ship builders, engineers, boiler-makers, iron and brassfounders, &c., Victoria Foundry, Spring Gardens

J. Inglis

A. Chart

W. Scott

J. S. Nazer

渣花杯*Cha-fa-bhoy.*

Jafferbhoy & Co., A., merchants, No. 10, Stanley Street

Ameeroodeen Abdool Latiff (Bombay)

Abdoolrahim Gyasoodin, manager

A. H. Ebrahim

Jamasjee J., broker, 15, Gage Street

占未臣*Chim-me-son.*

Jameson & Barton, general brokers, inspectors of opium, & commission agents, 12, Hollywood Road

A. L. Agabeg, Junr.

Jamsetjee, Pestonjee, broker, 10, Peel Street

Jamsetjee, Matsekjee, shop-keeper, 10 Peel Street

M. Jamsetjee

R. Ruttonjee

卑亞杯*Pe-a-poy.*

Jairazbhoy, P., merchant, Wellington St.

Bhulloobhoy Jan Mahomed, manager

Jafferbhoy Mavjeebhoy

Abdoolhoosen Abdoolally

Ebrambhoy Mahomedbhoy

Gangjeebhoy Mavjeebhoy (S'hai)

A. Allarukhia do.

渣頓*Cha-teen.*

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants, East Point

Robert Jardine (England)

James Whittall

William Keswick (absent)

H. St. L. Magniac

Edward Whittall (Yokohama)

F. B. Johnson (Shanghai)

S. J. Gower (absent)

J. A. Barretto do.

H. C. Maclean

W. Kirby

A. F. Chambers

H. G. James

C. S. Taylor

A. Cheyne

Herbert Smith

J. Bell Irving

T. G. Glover (absent)

W. Beckett

J. P. da Costa

F. H. Azevedo

G. dos Remedios

A. de Britto

C. A. Ozario, Jr.

A. V. Ribeiro

J. A. Barreto, Jr.

G. Mackrill Smith (Canton)

B. A. Clarke (Shanghai)

W. Jaffray do.

Peter Orme do.

E. F. Alford do.

J. H. Cheverton do.

J. Macgregor do.

A. McIvor do.

D. Glass do.

A. Yvanovich do.

E. J. de Couto do.

E. Ward do.

W. H. Gubbins do.

A. F. da Sa do.

R. H. R. Wood do.

J. J. Keswick do.

Philip Orme do.

G. B. Hill (*Berwick Walls*) S'hai)
 P. G. Laurie, (Foochow)
 W. Paterson do. (absent)
 C. W. Nicholson do.
 A. Forbes Angus do.
 C. Noack do.
 H. Beveridge (Tientsin)
 W. B. Walter (Yokohama)
 C. F. Reimers do.
 G. L. Montgomery do.

Khamisa, N. M. & A. M., merchants, 10,
 Graham Street

Noor Mahomed Khamisa
 Ally Mahomed Khamisa

鍊詩記修治公司

Lat-si-ki-sow-jee-kung-sze.

Kessowjee & Co., Nursey, merchants,
 Lyndhurst Terrace

Nursey Kessowjee (Bombay)
 Casumbhoy Khetsey do.
 Mahamedbhoy Khetsey
 Jaffarbhoy Khetsey (Bombay)
 Nowrojee Pestonjee Banajee
 Merally Kurrumsey

Kingsmill, H., M.A., barrister-at-law, 2,
 Club Chambers

順利洋行

Sun-lee.

Kirchner, Böger & Co, merchants, No.
 10, Queen's Road

A. Kirchner (absent)
 H. Böger (Shanghai)
 C. F. Grossmann
 Oscar Noodt
 M. Heilmann
 F. Stein (Shanghai)
 E. Burchard do.

牛標

Nee-boon.

Kneebone, G. A., bill, stock, and bullion
 broker, 9, Seymour Terrace

辣打治

Lat-ta-chi.

Koss & Co., tailors, clothiers, and general
 outfitters, Queen's Road.

F. Koss
 H. Ladage

告老紗

Ko-lo-sa.

Kruse, & Co., jewellers, watchmakers,
 tobaccoists, and commission agents,

Sole agents of La Ferme cigarettes and
 Wilson's Sewing Machines, 10 Queen's
 Road Central
 J. C. Kruse
 H. Kuhlmann
 A. Krug

Krummenacher & Co., merchants and
 commission agents, Stanley Street
 R. Radecker

Kyle & Bain, civil and mechanical con-
 sulting engineers, East Point

John Kyle
 William Bain

覽勿亞件臣夜冷館

Lam-mat A-kin-shun Ye-ling-kwan.

Lammert, Atkinson & Co., naval and ge-
 neral storekeepers, auctioneers and
 commission agents, Peddar's Wharf

G. R. Lammert
 W. H. Moore
 Otto Friedrich
 E. F. Fonseca
 F. Rogers

蘭士田

Lan-se-teen.

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

Wm. R. Landstein (absent)

C. Erdmann
 Alex. Levy
 C. F. Caldwell
 A. F. Pereira
 Thos. Pearson, (Wanchai Timber
 Yard)

連架刺佛

Lane-ka-la-fat.

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

David R. Crawford (absent)

John S. Cox
 John Fairbairn
 John Wilson (Shanghai)

J. A. Harvie do.
 Henry Relph do.
 Frederick Townley (Yokohama)

Thomas Wallace do.

F. de Sa
 Henry Crawford
 Harry Wicking
 W. J. Rogerson
 W. E. H. Dunn
 Wm. Boffey

John McCallum
 George A. Stanford
 James Robertson
 A. Fonseca, Junr.
 Andrew Morton (Shanghai)
 W. R. J. Harris do.
 J. W. Allen do.
 F. Annand do.
 W. Hewett do.
 T. P. Fairbairn do.
 —. Crotty do.
 J. Purvis do.
 A. S. Triggs do.
 J. Braga do.
 R. B. Cuthbertson do.
 James Wilson (Yokohama)
 John Y. Henderson do.
 Allan Owston do.
 T. G. Richmond do.
 H. de Nully do.
 Charles Wood do.
 George Booth do.
 H. Schonhardt do.
 W. Waggett do.

得忌利士

Tuk-ke-le-se.

Lapraik & Co., Douglas, merchants,
 d'Aguilar Street

John S. Lapraik

A. McG. Heaton

Joseph E. Manger

A. T. Manger

J. Y. V. Shaw

A. F. dos Remedios

A. G. dos Remedios

F. J. dos Remedios

COAST STEAMERS.

"DOUGLAS."

Captain—E. Burnie

Chief Officer—J. G. Powcock

2nd do. —B. J. Haugh

2nd do. —F. D. Goddard

Chief Engineer—J. Cornforth

2nd. do. —J. Wilkie

3rd. do. —J. Argo

4th. do. —W. W. Prophet

"NAMO."A."

Captain—T. Westoby

Chief Officer—J. C. Brett

2nd. do. —E. W. Place

3rd. do. —W. G. Craig

Chief Engineer—W. Clarke, Jun.

2nd. do. —W. Younger

3rd. do. —W. V. Harvey

"KWANGTUNG."

Captain—G. D. Pitman

Chief Officer—F. Ashton

2nd do. —J. P. C. Goode

3rd do. —F. W. Mackenzie

Chief Engineer—W. Clarke, Sen.

2nd do. —W. Pauton

3rd do. —E. Jack

"YESSO,"

Captain—Samuel Ashton

Chief Officer—J. C. Abbott

2nd do. —W. Hunter

3rd do. —R. H. Nazer

Chief Engineer—T. Bernard

2nd do. —W. Scott

3rd do. —S. Tarrow

"HAI-LOONG."

Captain—J. E. Punchard

Chief Officer—F. P. Flemming

2nd do. —C. J. Holland

3rd do. —C. Dalgas

Chief Engineer—W. Balfour

2nd do. —B. Esson

3rd do. —J. J. Scotland

"THALES,"

Captain—M. Young

Chief Officer—J. Coles

2nd do. —A. Groundwater

3rd do. —A. Doudney

Chief Engineer—W. Parlane

2nd do. —A. McIntyre

3rd do. —W. G. Wrench

Lassen, H. C. P., broker, corner of
 Wyndham and Wellington streets

舊日卑覺

Kow-yut-pe-kok.

Lilley, E., dry goods emporium, 20,
 Lyndhurst Terrace

洛乞醫生

Lock-het-e-shang.

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

Lowndes, R. W., merchant, 109, Queen's
 Road East; office, No 37, Queen's Road
 Central

麥當拿

Mak-ton-na.

MacDonald & Co., A., shipwrights, and
 patent slip, West Point, next the Gas
 works

J. MacDonald, manager

J. O'Ryan

R. Calwell

馬忌連*Ma-ke-le-ga.*

Maclean, G. F., merchant, Queen's Road Central

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

MacEwen, Frickel & Co., shipchandlers, sailmakers, storekeepers and commission merchants, 43, Queen's Road and 22, Praya; agents *London & China Express, &c., &c.*

John G. Smith

Alex. F. Smith

William Dolan

A. McConachie

E. Herbst

A. W. Heurmann

J. Sewell

W. Cruickshank

L. A. Xavier

X. Meira

G. Chape

麥記厘架*Ma-ke-le-ga.*

McGregor & Co., R., merchants, Praya

J. C. Baldwin (England)

David Welsh

Hugh A. Watson

墨馬道*Mac-mah-to.*

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

R. McMurdo

Mamá, H. P., broker, Peel Street

Marty, A. R., Japanese & Chinese Curio storekeeper, and commission agent, 24 & 92, Queen's Road

A. R. Marty

F. Leger

P. Marty

藥仁藥房*Lai-yan-yuek-fong.*

Medical Hall, 37, Queen's Road

Th. Koffer

E. Nréhardt, chemist

也者士*Mat-che-see.*

Melchers & Co., merchants, Peddar's Wharf

Hermann Melchers (Bremen)

Adolf André

W. Reiners (Europe)

C. Krebs

Joh. Fr. Mardfeldt

J. Goosmann

M. Grote

C. M. do Rozario

Mellish, Edward, exchange and bullion broker (absent)

咪咁*Me-ye.*

Meyer, Alabor & Co., merchants, 4, Stanley Street

A. E. Meyer

J. Alabor

H. F. Meyerink

R. Hauschild

G. Fischer

Millar & Co., A., plumbers, coppersmiths, and brassfounders, 1, Queen's Road East

Andrew Millar

R. S. Pinto

麼地公司*Mo-tee kung-se.*

Mody & Co., N., 40, Queen's Road

Nusserwanjee B. Mody (Bombay)

Ardeshir N. Mody do.

Jehangerjee N. Mody do.

Maneckjee S. Horiwalla, manager

Hormusjee Rustumjee Hakimna

B. M. Mehta

F. H. Arjeenee

麼地*Mo-tee.*

Mody, H. N., bill, bullion, share, & general broker and auctioneer, Lyndhurst Terrace

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

W. P. Moore

S. Gussman

A. Gonsalves

N. F. Bull

M. Reyes

Morgan, C. H., broker, Staunton Street

Morgan W. M., broker, &c., Peddar's Hill

摩利士

Mor-lee-see.

Morris, A. G., ship and general broker, 5, Pechili Terrace

Motiwalla, E. P., general broker, 16, Lyndhurst Terrace

Nathoo, C., general broker, 26, Cochrane Street

羅郎也印字館

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

Noronha & Sons, government and general printers and stationers, and stationers and printers to H.B.M.'s Legation and Consulates in China, Oswald's Terrace, Wellington Street ("Government Gazette," and Chinese edition of the same, published every Saturday, "Chinese Gazette" published every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.)

D. Noronha

L. Noronha

B. P. Campos, foreman

F. F. Pinna, compositor

S. Noronha do.

F. Xavier do.

A. S. Pereira do.

P. Vieira do.

Norton & Co., Edward, merchants and commission agents

Edward Norton

Robert Lyall

R. Bottado

Novelty Iron Works, West Point

William Dunphy, manager

V. F. Xaxier, boilermaker

J. W. Croker, engineer

C. J. Xaxier

E. M. Barros

James Allison

John Mitchell

Romao Gomes

Arthur Wagner

T. Collaço

F. Demé

W. Beaudel

打笠治麵飽公司

Ta-lab-chee min-pow-kong-se.

Nowrojee & Co., D., merchants and bakers, Queen's Road

Dorabjee Nowrojee

D. Dorabjee

F. Cawasjee

F. Rustomjee

H. Cowasjee

P. Pereira

E. Muncherjee

Nowrojee & Co., merchants, Hollywood Road

B. N. Guzder

C. B. Guzder (Calcutta)

A. R. Guzder

A. F. Ally Mahomed

何生治

Ho-sang-chee.

Nowrojee Hosungjee, merchant, Hollywood Road

O'Brien, R. A., M.D., medical practitioner, "Duart," corner of Caine and Arbuthnot Roads

阿厘仁他藥房

O-le-yan-ta-yeuk-fong.

"Oriental Dispensary and Soda Water Manufactory"

F. P. Soares & Co., druggists, 62, Wellington Street

F. P. Soares, manager

I. I. Vieira

S. X. Rebello

阿利芬

O-le-fun.

Olyphant & Co., merchants, Praya

W. W. Parkin (New York)

George W. Talbot do.

A. A. Hayes, Jr. (Shanghai)

H. Seymour Geary

Tobias Pim (Foochow)

Talbot Olyphant (Shanghai)

J. F. Scaman

J. Bradlee Smith

J. N. Jameson

Edward Moore

William Wheeler

Thomas Nelson

J. A. da Luz

A. A. Botelho

F. M. Franco

J. G. Gutierrez
 J. H. Wisner (Shanghai)
 W. Chrystall do.
 E. U. Smith do.
 J. C. Allen, Jr. do.
 J. O. Fuller do.
 H. G. Hollingworth do.
 A. Campbell do.
 Frank Reid do.
 G. W. Abbott do.
 C. A. Xavier do.
 E. B. Gutierrez do.
 L. Barretto do.
 J. Carvalho do.
 John Bathgate (Foochow)
 A. W. Rothwell do.
 E. Davis do.
 R. F. Loring do.
 F. R. Talbot (Canton)
 F. B. Smith do.
 St. John Hutchinson do.
 A. O. D. Gourdin do.

爐北

C-ló-bak.

Overbeck, G., merchant, 8, Peddar's Hill
 G. von Overbeck (absent)
 C. J. Ozorio

治奄叭紗

H. M. Pad-sha.

Padsha, H. M., merchant, corner of Gage
 and Peel Streets
 H. M. Padsha
 S. F. Tumboly

伯架公司

Pak-ka-koong-se.

Parker & Co., shipping and commission
 merchants
 J. W. Torrey

派利

Pee-lee.

Peil, F., merchant, Peddar's Wharf
 F. Peil
 F. E. Heyden (Shanghai)
 J. Buse
 W. Bosch
 Th. Schnell
 W. Goetz (Shanghai)

Pereira, J. A., Victoria soda water manu-
 factory, 30, Hollywood Road

Pereira, F. P., broker, Ladder street ter-
 race

父士里

Lee-fu-se-le.

Perkin & Sons, chemical manufacturers
 and patentees of Aniline Dyes, No 7,
 West Terrace
 R. Duncan

Polishwalla, M. B., broker, Peel street

沙律大狀師

Po-lat-tai-chong-se.

Pollard, Edward H., Q.C., barrister,
 Club Chambers, D'Aguilar Street;
 E. H. Pollard (absent)
 Florentino dos Remedios

標班呢

Pu-pan-ne.

Pubaney, Ebrahimbhoy, merchant, 11,
 Gage Street
 Allarakhiabhoy Davejee, manager
 Jairazbhoy Luccumsey
 Currimbhoy Pudhomsey
 Mahomedbhoy Cassum
 Mahomedbhoy Fakeer, manager, S.hai

伯頓

Pak-tun.

Purdon & Co., merchants, West Point
 J. G. Purdon (Shanghai)
 H. W. Davis
 J. Odell (Foochow)
 W. C. Tilghman (Shanghai)

布士塊

Po-se-tow.

Pustau & Co., Wm., merchants, Pottinger
 Street
 William Pustau (Altona-Hamburg)
 O. C. Behn (Shanghai)
 J. F. Cordes
 C. W. Siegfried
 F. Lancken (absent)
 Hugo Simonis
 F. Beyer
 L. S. Lütken
 A. M. da Silva
 W. Von Bobers
 Chr. Behn
 C. Dencke, Junr.
 A. Witte
 J. M. Bastos
 J. Schlepper
 C. M. Donner (Canton)
 H. Detmering (Shanghai)
 Fr. Burchardi do.
 C. Beyfuss do.

E. Spitz (Shanghai)
 G. Pandorf do.
 Geo. Malteau do.
 E. Rehders do.
 A. Günner do.

Quinn, J., tailor and outfitter, corner of
 Wellington and D'Aguiar streets
 J. Quinn
 A. E. Allemão

羅凌也連
Lo-ling-med-lin.

Rawling, Medlen & Co., architects, civil
 engineers and surveyors; offices, over
 Hongkong Dispensary
 S. B. Rawling, (England)
 G. A. Medlen do.
 John Studd

連拿公司 如意洋行
Lin na-kung-sz. Yu-ee yeung-hong.

Raynal & Co., merchants, 14 & 16, Stanley
 Street
 G. Raynal
 C. Milisch (Macao)
 Emil Noodt
 M. E. Meyn

泰和行
Tye-wo-hong.

Reiss & Co., merchants, Praya
 Leopold Kahn
 Moritz Kalb (Shanghai)
 J. P. Sichel (Yokohama)
 Charles Kahn
 J. R. Bromley (Shanghai)
 R. H. Percival do.
 S. J. Crutch
 R. M. Gray
 G. H. Woollatt
 H. Hurliman (Yokohama)
 C. Danenberg
 F. S. Marçal (Shanghai)
 C. V. Marques, (Yokohama)

利美打士
Lee-mee-ta-sz.

Remedios & Co., J. J. dos, merchants, 16,
 Gough Street
 J. J. dos Remedios
 J. H. dos Remedios
 Alex. A. dos Remedios (absent)
 H. A. Leiria
 B. F. Gonsalves
 J. M. dos Remedios
 Rumão do Rozario

Remedios & Co., merchants, 13, Gough
 Street

José A. dos Remedios
 J. C. dos Remedios
 D. A. dos Remedios
 C. C. dos Remedios

Robinson, J., bill & share broker, 4, Mor-
 rison Hill

Rogers, G.O., D.D.S., dentist, 7, Arbuth-
 not Road

Rose & Co., general drapers, men's mer-
 cers, milliners and dressmakers, Wellin-
 gton Street

Miss J. Rose, (absent)
 J. F. Rose
 J. S. Robinson
 Miss S. Dunn
 Miss M. A. Merredew

沙剪髮店
Nor-sa-tsin-fat tim.

Roza & Co., J. da, barbers and hair dres-
 sers, Wellington Street
 Joas da Roza

羅沙里漢
Lo-sa-li-o.

Rozario & Co., merchants, 8, Stanley Street
 Marcos C. do Rozario
 Francisco M. Gonsalves
 F. X. Leong

其昌

Kee-cheong.

Russell & Co., merchants, Praya
 Paul S. Forbes (absent)
 E. Cunningham do.
 William H. Forbes
 F. B. Forbes (Shanghai)
 W. Scott Fitz (Hankow)
 John M. Forbes, Jr.
 S. W. Pomeroy, Jr. (Foochow)
 F. D. Hitch (Shanghai)
 H. de C. Forbes do.
 E. D. Anthony
 R. Blackwell
 L. L. Bush
 T. B. Cunningham (Canton)
 A. Cordeiro do.
 J. Dubost do.
 J. D'Almeida
 Q. A. Gutierrez
 J. A. Gutierrez
 Q. J. Gutierrez

F. Henderson
 S. M. Hurlbut
 T. Jones (Foochow)
 F. Jorge
 A. MacClymont
 B. Pereira (Foochow)
 E. C. Ray
 E. Sheppard (Foochow)
 C. V. Smith
 E. F. Almeida (Shanghai)
 Chas. G. Beebe (Ningpo)
 J. W. Broadbent (Shanghai)
 F. D. Bush do.
 H. Cordier do.
 H. M. Cunningham (Hankow)
 N. B. Hinckley (Shanghai)
 F. Du Jardin do.
 P. K. Dumaresq do.
 T. W. Eckfeldt do.
 F. Huchting (Ningpo)
 S. S. Gilbert (Shanghai)
 J. F. Goodfellow do.
 J. J. Howard (Hankow)
 F. Johanssen (Shanghai)
 W. W. Lovett do.
 E. Losch (Tientsin)
 M. G. Moore do.
 R. H. Maclay do.
 H. Nash (Shanghai)
 M. C. Nickels do.
 E. Rohl do.
 S. C. Rose (Kiukiang)
 J. D. Weld, Junr. do.
 C. H. Buffum do.
 C. M. Senna (Shanghai)
 J. D. Thorburn do.
 A. Voisin do.
 E. Webb do.
 D. Weld do.
 G. H. Wheeler do.

Rustonjee, S., broker, Lyndhurst Terrace

律頓治

Lut-ton-chee.

Ruttunjee & Co., D., merchants, Lyndhurst Terrace

D. Ruttunjee

山打

San-ta.

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

F. Sander (absent)

F. Grobien

E. A. Raven

W. Bröschén

F. C. Dittmer

Sandilands, J. A., broker, Club Chambers

新沙遜

Shun-sa-soon.

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

S. E. Shellim

S. J. David

Jacob E. Sassoon (Shanghai)

Isaac E. Obadaya

E. E. Sassoon

M. D. Ezekiel

E. J. Elias

J. S. Moses

J. S. Joseph (Shanghai)

J. B. Elias do.

D. Joseph do.

S. E. Moses do.

J. J. Nathan do.

H. O'Hara do.

Isaac Ezra (Chefoo)

S. J. Nathan do.

B. D. Benjamin (Tientsin)

S. Y. Yaish do.

E. E. Nathan do.

Isaac Joseph (Newchwang)

J. S. Perry do.

沙宣

Sa-soon.

Sassoon, Sons & Co., David, merchants,

Praya Central

S. D. Sassoon

F. D. Sassoon

M. S. Gubbay (Shanghai)

S. M. Moses do.

M. M. Saul

N. S. Ezra

A. E. Abraham

R. J. Solomon

S. A. Haardoon

Percival Rhodes

V. F. da Rocha

A. J. Brandão

A. J. Rozario, in charge of opium godowns

A. P. da Costa

E. F. do Rozario

A. Fonseca, in charge of cotton godowns

R. P. Williams (Foochow)

W. Wood do.

J. S. Saul (Shanghai)

M. Solomon do.

J. A. Nathan do.

D. E. Moses do.

J. E. Meyer (Shanghai)
 M. Wolff do.
 W. E. Hunt do.
 Geo. Clarke do.
 A. H. Dawbarn (Hankow)
 S. A. Solomon do.
 S. A. Nathan (Newchwang)
 A. Ezra do.
 Ezekiel A. Solomon (Tientsin)
 D. Benjamin do.
 J. Abraham (Chefoo)
 E. A. Hardoon do.
 E. S. Gubbay (Ningpo)
 A. Barnard (Yokohama)
CALCUTTA STEAMERS.

“HINDOSTAN.”

Captain—J. A. Miller
Chief Officer—E. J. Edwards
 2nd do. —H. L. Roy
 3rd do. —W. J. Morris
Purser—J. Gregory
Chief Engineer—W. Dunbar
 2nd do. — — Fox
 3rd do. —D. Dunbar

“CHINA.”

Captain—T. S. Gardner
Chief Officer—W. Barker
 2nd do. —A. J. Brame
 3rd do. —J. Barr
Purser—G. Demetrius
Chief Engineer—J. Leslie
 2nd do. —J. Outhwarth
 3rd do. —J. J. Hyrapiet
 4th do. —M. Owen

此 厘

Say-le.

Sayle & Co, linen drapers, silk mercers, milliners, merchant tailors, &c., “Victoria Exchange,” Queen's Road, and Stanley Street

R. Sayle (England)

J. Black
 D. Sayle
 H. G. Slater
 Mrs. Slater
 Miss Downey
 W. G. Humphreys
 R. N. Boustead
 J. Bains
 N. Munday
 H. Loxley
 J. Blake
 J. Byrne
 E. H. Spring, manager (Shanghai)
 J. H. Sayle do.
 Mrs. Richards do.

F. O. Eustace (Shanghai)
 R. Johnston do.
 A. Chalker do.
 W. R. Burton do.
 H. Waples do.
 A. J. da Cruz do.

Scheffer, J. F., ship-chandler, 54, Praya
 L. F. A. Collaço

些 刺 時

She-la-se.

Schellhass & Co., Eduard, merchants, corner of Graham and Wellington Streets

Eduard Schellhass (Hamburg)
 Ludwig Beyer
 C. Emil Bade (Shanghai)
 G. Richter
 R. Buschmann
 J. J. Dorrnick
 E. Pereira
 F. E. Claussen (Shanghai)
 A. Schomberg do.
 E. Burmeister do.
 P. Bohlschan do.

士 蔑 公 司

See-mit-kung-se.

Schmidt & Co., W., gun and rifle makers, and commission agents in arms, corner of Peel and Wellington streets
 Wm. Schmidt

思 歸 刺

Se-quai-la.

Sequeira, P. A., piano-forte tuner and repairer, Hollywood Road, corner Aberdeen Street

Seth, S. A., broker, 34, Hollywood road

雲 多 刺 公 司 狀 師

Shap-tor-la-kung-shü-chong-se.

Sharp, Edmund, and Toller, attornies, solicitors, proctors, and notaries public; office, Supreme Court House

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

Wm. Wilkinson Toller
 Alfred B. Johnson, solicitor, managing clerk
 Lindoro Rozario
 M. A. Baptista, Jnr.

經紀兩銀單匯*Shap-uy-tan-ngan-leung-king-ke.*

Sharp & Co., bill, bullion, and share
brokers, Bank Buildings; residence,
Bonham Road
Granville Sharp

Sherwood, C. S., bill and bullion broker,
residence, "Boulder Lodge," Castle
Road

紀經化利思*Si-li-fa-keng-ki.*

Silva, J. P. N. da, cotton and general
broker, corner of Gage and Aberdeen
Streets

臣禪*Seem-shun.*

Siemssen & Co., merchants, Queen's Road
G. T. Siemssen (Hamburg)
Woldemar Nissen do.
A. Joost
Ferd. Nissen
H. Hoppius
P. G. Hübbe
N. A. Siebs
F. Hockmeyer
H. B. Meyer
O. Reimers
E. Georg
A. Wasserfall
W. Schriever
G. Peters (Shanghai)
W. Koch do.
H. Tornoe do.
J. H. Pinkvoss do.
M. Tiefenbacher do.
C. W. Paasch do.
H. Oelrichs do.
A. Gültzow (Foochow)
H. Lübbes do.

COAST STEAMERS.*"CHINA," GERMAN STEAMER.*

Captain—P. H. Hennings
Chief Officer—G. Schultz
2nd do. —B. Ackermann
3rd do.—C. Godt
Chief Engineer—G. Lohr
2nd do. —A. Teuchert

"CHINKIANG," BRITISH STEAMER.

Captain—James Hogg
Chief Officer—John Peat
"YANGTSE," BRITISH STEAMER.
Captain—A. Corner

Chief Officer—A. Hooper
2nd do.—W. H. Harris
Chief Engineer—J. Eglin
2nd do. —T. Bryan
3rd do. —E. Lyons

"NINGPO," BRITISH STEAMER.

Captain—J. M. Rayner

行盛隆*Loong-shing-hong.*

Smith, Archer & Co., merchants, Praya
Central

W. J. Blydenburgh, (Shanghai)
Geo. Hurlbut (Yokohama)
S. E. Huntington
J. C. Heitmann (Canton)
W. J. Cruickshank (Yokohama)
C. Palmer Low
A. F. Thompson (Shanghai)
P. Robertson (do)
S. Endicott (Yokohama)
I. O. Carelton (Shanghai)

Soab & Co., Ahmed, merchants, Welling-
ton street

Ahmed Soab
H. E. Hajee Hubeb (Bombay)
Soomar Jaffer (Calcutta)
Ahmed Soab
Abha Oosman
Aleemahomed Aboobucker

Solomon, J. A., merchant, 17, Cochrane
Street

J. A. Solomon
Ezekiel E. J. Elias

門羅所*So-lo-moon.*

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

沙梳鹿非*Fe-le-pe-sho-sha.*

Souza, F. A., de, commission agent, 24,
Gage street

F. A. de Souza
F. S. de Souza

杯之心*Som-che-bhoy.*

Somjeebhoy, Mahomed, merchant, 3, Gage
Street

Spratt & Co., W. B., ship carpenters, &c.,
Praya East, and Whampoa
W. B. Spratt

J. M. Emanuel
W. C. Edwards

士的芬狀師

Sz-tek fun chong sz.

Stephens, M. J. D., attorney, solicitor and
notary public, 2, Club Chambers

M. J. D. Stephens
J. M. W. Smithers
S. J. Gutierrez
Chu-a-Lok

Stanford, B. R., shipwright, Spring Gar-
dens

Stout, M., D.D.S., 1, Alexandra Terrace

Tamooljee, A., general broker, Peel St.

他他

Ta-ta.

Tata, D. C., merchant, Hollywood Road

D. C. Tata
C. Burjorjee
H. R. Cotwale
D. Burjorjee (Shanghai)

担臣慳

Tam-son-han.

Thompson & Hind, milliners, silk mercers,
&c., 33, Queen's Road

W. Thompson
J. Hind (England)
J. B. Pearse
Mrs. Pearse

Tolatee, Framjee Merwanjee, merchant,

15, Gage Street
B. F. Tolatee
D. E. Tolatee

丹拿公司

Tan-na-Kung-se.

Turner & Co., merchants, Queen's Road

William Walkinshaw (absent)

Phineas Ryrie

E. C. Smith (Shanghai)

A. W. Walkinshaw (Foochow)

J. Hart (Shanghai)

D. McCulloch

J. H. Cox

J. A. de Jesus

M. de Carvalho

H. Reynell (Shanghai)

H. S. B. Usill do.

R. E. Southwell do.

A. Hickling do.

W. F. Sharp (Hankow)
H. Dunne (Foochow)

Ullmann, Maurice, jewellery establish-
ment, 15, Hollywood Road

烏厘文

Oo-lee-man.

Ullmann & Co., storekeepers, 96 & 98,

Queen's Road Central

Jacques Ullmann

Emanuel Ullmann

富碩

Eoo-she.

Vaucher, A. E., general broker, silk in-
spector and commission agent, Bay View,

14, Arbuthnot Road

A. E. Vaucher

Victoria Bakery, 28, Wellington Street

L. Pereira

加利士藥房

Ga-la-see-yen-h-fong.

"Victoria Dispensary," Peddar's Wharf

Geo. Glasse, chemist and druggist

W. R. Brett (Yokohama)

C. S. Stokes

W. H. Poate

Vincenot, F., Boulangerie d'Europe, 2,

Peel Street

科咕

Fo-go.

Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. merchants, Praya

Emile Vogel

F. W. Hagedorn (London)

Heinrich Kirchhoff (Shanghai)

Theodor Schneider

Richard Held

A. A. dos Remedios

J. dos Remedios

Charles Vogel (Canton)

J. J. Shawcross (do.) silk inspector

Edward Vogel (Shanghai)

Arno Höhne do.

Gustav Hohn do.

糖局

Tong-kok.

Wahee, Smith & Co., China Sugar Refin-
ery, East Point

Wm. McGregor Smith

V. Kresser (Saigon)
 W. F. B. Sams
 H. Dickie
 H. Hyndman
 A. Morrison
 E. E. Silva
 J. P. Meyer
 W. Lapsley
 D. Kyle
 E. Purchase
 W. Spencer
 J. Lawrence

或架

Wak-ka.

Walker & Co., R. S., merchants, Gough Street

Robert S. Walker

W. H. Notley

James Maclehose

L. C da Silva

域假

Wa-ka.

Walker, R., merchant, 12, Gough Street

香港大藥房

Hong-kong-ti-yeok fong.

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

J. D. Humphreys

V. Engholm

W. D. Sutton

C. J. Noble

B. Strachan

J. Anthony

Achoong

威林

Wei-lum.

Willaume, J., bill broker, Almack Place, Aberdeen Street

威利臣沙路威

Wil-le-son-sal-way.

Wilson & Salway, architects, surveyors, and civil engineers, 7, Queen's Road
 Wilberforce Wilson, C.E. (absent)
 William Salway

央醫生

Young-e-sang.

Young, Richd., L.R.C.P., Edin., F.R.C.S., Edin., 20, Stanley Street

Hotels, Taverns, &c.

"Army and Navy Tavern," 248, Queen's Road

Christian Kock

H. Wichmann

英國酒店

Ying kwo-tsow tim.

"British Hotel," Circular Buildings, Queen's Road

John McNulty

"British Tavern," Queen's Road Central

H. J. H. Carr

"British Crown Tavern," 278, Queen's Road West

Luiz M. Lobo

"City of Hamburg Tavern," 264, Queen's Road West

A. Wohlters

"Crown & Anchor Tavern," 302, Queen's Road Central

Wm. Bristow

厭派亞酒店

Em-pi-ar-chow-tim.

"Empire Tavern," No. 262, Queen's Road Central

J. Humby

日耳曼客店

Yut i-man hak-tim.

"German Tavern," 224, Queen's Road West

C. F. W. Peterson

H. J. Gehlsen

威埔酒店

Ham-po-tsow-tim.

"Hamburg Tavern," 272, Queen's Road West

John Juster

香港客店

Hong-kong-hak tim.

"Hongkong Hotel," Queen's Road
 Dorabjee & Hing-Kee, lessees

Ismael P. Madar clerk

S. Cowasjee do.

E. Fisher

J. J. Brown

阿爹厘地天立*Ho-te-le-de-u-lup.*

- "Hotel d'Europe," 2, Hollywood Road
E. Estarico, proprietor
F. F. da Silva

泰隆*Tae-loong.*

- "Hotel de l'Univers," Wyndham street
V. Favre, proprietor
C. F. Ozario, clerk
L. Dubois, cook

- "Land We Live In Tavern," 294, Queen's Road West
Louis Kirchman

倫敦烟*Lon-tun-in.*

- "London Inn," No. 126, Queen's Road
L. Young
V. Greaves

拿臣拿酒店*Na-shun-na-tsow-tim.*

- "National Tavern," 292, Queen's Road West
John Olson

呵連多巴晏包令亞厘*O-ren-to-bar-an-bow-ling-ally.*

- "Oriental Hotel," Bar and Bowling Alley and Billiard Rooms, Wellington Street
F. Francis
B. W. Duncan

巴禮亞酒店*Pa-lay-a-tsow-tim.*

- "Globe Hotel," 29, Praya Central
T. H. O'Flaherty

- "Rising Sun Tavern," Queen's Road West
Henry Kirchman

- "Royal Oak Tavern," 208, Queen's Road Central
Peter Petersen

水手館*Sui-sow-koon.*

- "Sailors' Home," Praya West
J. T. Schuster, steward
Jno. Keller
A. Bleecker

士得豪爹厘*Se-tak-ho-te-li.*

- "Stag Hotel," No. 110, Queen's Road Central
J. R. White
D. Brown

- "Star Tavern," 198 and 200, Queen's Road West
Thomas Hallowell

- "Victoria Hotel," Gage Street
H. May

- "Welcome Tavern," 288, Queen's Road West
Joaquim Gomes

Licensed Boarding House Keepers.

- Sailors' Home, West Point
John. Steward, Queen's road west
Peter Smith, Queen's road west
Wm. Gardner, Queen's road west
A. Jenkins, Lower Lascar row
Khamise, Lower Lascar row
Ismail, Lower Lascar row
Allie, Lower Lascar row
Mahomed Fakeers, Lower Lascar row
Ignacio Beltrão, Jose's lane
Joaquim Ramas, Tank lane
Francisco d'Asis, Jose's lane

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN CHINA.

MILITARY.

Staff.

Commanding H. M. Forces in China and Straits Settlements—Major-General Henry Wase Whitfeild
Aide-de-camp—Lieut. D. B. Burn, 75th Regiment
Assist. Military Secretary—Brevet Major W. C. O'Shaughnessy, 12th Regiment
Brigade Major—Capt. A. L. Walker, 99th Regiment
Fort Adjutant—Lieut. J. S. O'B. Blake, 10th Regiment
Acting Military Chaplains—Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A.
 Rev. Father Longo, Roman Catholic Chaplain
 Rev. James Lamont, Presbyterian Chaplain

STAFF CLERKS.

Chief Clerk—Garrison Sergeant-Major Charles Merritt
Clerk, Military Secretary's office—Sergeant Thos. Doherty
Clerks, Brigade office—Sergeant William White, Sergeant John Goodwin

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Commanding Royal Artillery in China and Straits Settlements—Colonel P. W. Phillips
Major—
Captain—
Lieutenants—H. W. J. Hubback, A. W. Ferrier, Henry Vaughan
Fire Master and Inspector Warlike Stores—Lieut. H. Vaughan, R.A.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Commanding Royal Engineers—Colonel John Y. Moggridge
Captain—Dallas Gordon Jones
Lieutenants—F. Gossett, H. B. Rich
Actg. Surv., 2nd class—H. F. Macnamara
Military Staff Clerks, Royal Engineer Department—Staff Sergeants Thos. Marr, Fred. Firman
Military Foremen of Works—Quarter Master Sergeant George Styles, Staff Sergeant Robt. Daniel

INFANTRY.

80TH (STAFFORDSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.)
Colonel.
 Henry John French, Lieutenant-General (England)
Lieut.-Colonel.
 Hamilton Charles Smith
Majors.
 Geo. H. Twemlow (on leave)
 Charles F. Amiel
Captains.
 Robt. Jas. Maxwell, Bt. Major
 Henry Rowland, Bt. Major
 John Wilkinson, Bt. Major
 Charles Tucker, Bt. Major (Depot)
 Chas. J. Roper Tyler, Bt. Major (on leave)
 Fred. B. N. Craufurd
 Charles A. F. Creagh
 James L. Bradshaw
 Sam. Geo. Huskisson
 Robt. Warner Stone
Lieutenants.
 Walter Howard
 Henry James Brown
 Paul Swinburne (Depot)
 Allan Saunders (Adjutant)
 Wilfred T. Anderson
 J. G. K. Young (Instructor of Musketry)
 John Edward Hale Prior
 Chas. C. Cole
 Henry J. Johnson (Depot)
 James Ormsby Sherard
 Lipton Cunningham Potts
 Edward H. B. O'Geran
Sub-Lieutenants.
 Saumarez Wm. Cameron (Depot)
 Godfrey Fox Webster (Depot)
 Legh Hoskins Master
Paymaster—
Instructor of Musketry—J. G. K. Young, Lieut.
Adjutant—A Saunders, Lieut.
Quartermaster—John Belt
Medical Officer—D. C. McFall, Surgeon Major
 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
Principal Medical Officer—Alfred Crocker, Deputy Surgeon General
Surgeons—J. Murray, M.B., B. Cruickshank, M.B.
Apothecary to the Forces—John Davies

CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

AT HONGKONG.

Assistant Controller—C. K. Cleeve
Clerk, Controller's Office—W. Cruise
Reserve Store duties—Deputy Commissary
 Silveira, Assistant Commissaries Geo.
 Arber and E. G. Skinner
Clerks of Store Offices—W. R. Garrett, C.
 Wagner
Issuer of Stores—A. Dalgarno

Foreman of Stores—P. Grimble
Assistant Foreman—T. Coales
*Supply, Transport, Barracks and Hospital
 duties*—Deputy Commissary J. John-
 ston, Assistant Commissary W. Gammell
Barrack Clerk—F. Ferreira
Clerk Supply and Transport Office—M.
 E. Manook

PAY BRANCH.

Deputy Control Paymaster and Treasurer
 —T. W. Cooper

NAVAL.

Royal Naval Department.

Vice Admiral—Sir Chas. F. A. Shadwell,
 K.C.B., F.R.S., Commander-in-chief
Flag Lieutenant—Fred. R. Dicken
Secretary—William B. Hutchison
Assistant Paymaster, Clerk to Secretary
 —Charles E. Gifford

H. M. NAVAL YARD.

HONGKONG.

*Commodore in charge of Naval Establish-
 ment*—J. E. Parish
Secretary to Commodore—G. W. Muir,
 Paymaster, R.N.
Assist. Paym.—D. J. Thomson, R.N., sec-
 retary's clerk
Master Attendant and Staff Commander—
 William Hewlett, R.N.
Naval & Victualling Storekeeper, & Cashier
 —John Brenner, Paymaster, R.N.
Accountant—R. F. Hawke, (absent)
Chief Clerks—E. Besant, G. P. Rickard
Writers—J. da Cunha, V. Danenberg, V.
 C. Rocha, H. Danenberg, W. H.
 Poate, E. C. Barradas, L. F. Car-
 valho, F. M. D. Xavier, J. de Pinna,
 F. G. Pereira
Boatswain—Robert Melling
Storemen—J. Randell, W. Gilbie, H.
 Smith, L. W. Afah, F. Martin, W. F.
 Adnams
Superintending Carpenter—L. J. Ellis,
 R.N. (acting).

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

Inspector of Machinery—E. T. B. Bird
Engineers—G. A. C. Bencke, J. R. Harvey,
 J. B. E. Warrington, S. Sheldon,
 G. N. H. Michell, H. C. Goldsmith
Boiler Maker—A. Hadley

Smith—A. T. Grant
Moulder—J. Gingell

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

AVON, 4, *Double Screw Composites
 Gun Vessel.*
 584 (467) Tons. 528 (120) H.P.

China.

Com.—John C. Patterson..... 2 May '72
Lieut.—James Y. F. Sullivan..27 Jan. '73
Sub-Lieut.—C. S. Nicholson... 1 Feb. '73
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—George A.
 C. Webb.....18 July '71
Surg.—James Dunlop, M.D...18 July '71
Assist. Paym. in charge—Sam-
 uel E. Lark.....12 Nov. '72
Engineer—Peter Robertson...18 July '71
do. James Adamson...21 July '71
Gunner, 2 Cl.—James T. Lee..18 July '71
Assist. Engineer, 2 Cl.—J. H.
 Gilbert.....10 Mar. '73
 (Recommissioned 18 July, '71)

87 CADMUS, 17. S. *Corvette.*
 2187 (1466) Tons. 1531 (400) H.P.
 China.

Captain—William H. Whyte. 1 Dec. '70
Lieutenant—A. G. McKechnie
do. George L. Poe.... 1 Dec. '70
do. Charles V. Strange 1 July '71
do. R. O. B. C. Brenton 1 Spt. '73
Nav. Lieut.—Francis T. Helby 1 Dec. '70
Lieut. Mar.—Osborn Tracey... 1 Dec. '70
Chaplain—Rev. A. S. Malet, B.A. 3 Dec. '70
Surgeon—Jacob E. Dyas 1 Dec. '70
Paymaster—Charles H. Ceely. 1 Dec. '70
Chief Eng.—C. J. Martin..... 1 Dec. '70
Sub-Lieut—W. H. Callwell....14 Aug. '71
do. Hans H. H. Brooke 1 Dec. '70
do. E. P. Ashe (act.)...17 Dec. '72

Nav. Sub-Lieut.—H. C. Roche. 22 July '72
do. H. B. Newton..... 19 Spt. '73
Surgeon.—Charles Feltham... 9 Jan. '73
Assist. Paym.—H. J. Ollard... 12 Nov. '72
do. Richard H. Clarke. 6 Feb. '71
Engineer.—Robert H. Lavers... 31 Aug. '72
Gunner, 2 Cl.—Wm. J. Toull... 1 Dec. '70
Boatswain, 1 Cl.—John Kent... 24 July '71
Carpenter, 2 Cl.—John Barr... 15 Dec. '70
Midshipman.—W. F. Stewart... 1 Dec. '70
do. A. J. Horsely... 1 Dec. '70
do. Henry A. Knox. 1 Dec. '70
do. T. J. Oswell... 1 Dec. '70
do. William R. H. Edwardes..... 13 Aug. '71
do. H. B. Jackson... 10 Dec. '71
do. John J. Pocock... 10 Dec. '71
Nav. Mid.—J. R. T. Marshall... 26 Nov. '70
Assist. Engineer, 1 Cl.—George A. Haddy..... 29 Apr. '72
do. J. S. H. Denny... 31 Aug. '72
do. C. W. Thorne (act.)..... 3 Jan. '73

**CURLEW, 3, Double-screw Composite
 Gun-Vessel.
 774 (665) Tons. (985) 160 H.P.
 China.**

Comm.—Edmund J. Church. 6 Mar. '73
Lieut.—Nathaniel Cotton..... 8 Nov. '71
Sub-Lieut.—Henry A. Ogle... 30 Mar. '71
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—C. W. Stuart... 30 Mar. '71
Surgeon.—F. McClement, M.D. 28 Mar. '71
Assist. Pay.—E. R. Brown... 4 Apr. '71
Engineer.—Wm. Williamson... 28 June '69
do. James Bowman... 28 Mar. '71
Boatswain, 2 Cl.—Charles St. John (act.)..... 28 Mar. '71
Assist. Eng. 1 Cl.—E. R. Vise... 28 Mar. '71

**DWARF, 4, Double-screw Composite
 Gun-Vessel.
 465 Tons. 120 H.P.
 China.**

Comm.—Bonham W. Bax... 30 May '71
Lieut.—Robert W. Forster... 30 May '71
Sub-Lieut.—W. H. M. Daniell... 30 May '71
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—E. E. Graves... 12 May. '73
Assist. Surgeon.—J. B. Isaac... 3 Aug. '71
Assist. Paymaster in charge.—Bernard F. Meyer.....
Engineer.—Nicholas Rowe... 18 July '71
do. Ino. T. Coonels... 1 Feb. '73
Gunner, 2 Cl.—G. A. Worthington..... 18 July '71
Assist. Eng. 1 Cl.—W. Broad. 7 Aug. '72

**ELK, 4, Double Screw Composite
 Gun Vessel.
 465 Tons. 120 H.P.**
Commander.—John B. Barnett 8 Nov. '71
Sub-Lieut.—Geo. A. Primrose 4 May '72
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—W. Sugden. 22 July '72
Assist. Paymaster in charge.—Rishton Jones.....
Engineer.—David Grant..... 23 Feb. '72
Boatswain, 2 Cl.—Frederick Standish..... 8 Nov. '71
Assist. Eng., 2 Cl.—C. J. North. 1 Jan. '73

**FROLIC, 4, Double Screw Composite
 Gun Vessel.
 592 (462) Tons. 600 (100) H.P.
 China.**

Commander.—C. E. Buckle.... 8 Jan. '73
Lieutenant.—Ed. H. M. Davis
Sub-Lieut.—C. W. P. Bouverie 8 Jan. '73
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—F. A. Symes 8 Jan. '73
Surgeon.—Richard G. Brown... 20 Jan. '73
Assist. Paymaster in charge.—Archibald Court..... 8 Jan. '73
Engineer.—John Spinks..... 29 Jan. '72
do. Charles Allsop.... 8 Jan. '73
Boatswain, 2 Cl.—S. Bazill... 23 Mar. '72
Assist. Eng., 3 Cl.—William Walker (act.)..... 8 Jan. '73

**HORNET, 4, Double-Screw Composite
 Gun-Vessel.
 584 (464) Tons. 506 (120) H.P.
 China.**

Commander.—O. S. Cameron... 28 Feb. '73
Lieutenant.—Joseph Swan.... 21 Nov. '72
Sub-Lieut.—J. C. P. Walcott... 10 Dec. '72
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—J. L. Veitch... 28 Feb. '72
Surgeon.—William H. Colahan, M.D..... 8 Nov. '71
Assist. Paymaster in charge.—Alfred Woolward..... 8 Nov. '71
Engineer.—J. V. Thompson... 1 Feb. '73
Gunner, 2 Cl.— — Isaac...
Assist. Engineer, 2 Cl.—Arthur H. Renfry... 23 Feb. '72
do. Oscar G. Egan... 10 Dec. '72
 (Recommissioned 8th Nov., 1871.)

**IRON DUKE, 14, Double-screw Iron
 Ship, Armour Plated.
 3,787 Tons. 800 HP.
 Flag Ship.**
Vice-Admiral.—Sir Chas. F. A. Shadwell, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Flag Lieut.—Fred. R. Dicken

Secretary—William B. Hutchison
Clerk to Secretary—Charles E. Gifford,
 (assist. paymaster)

Captain—William Arthur

Commander—John L. Way

Lieutenants—H. A. Digby, C. C. Drury,
 A. Carpenter, C. J. Norcock, G. W.
 Russell

Nav. Lieut.—Stopford C. Tracey

Chap. & Naval Ins—Rev. W. W. Parry

Lieut. R.M.A.—Walter M. Lambert

Staff Surgeon—William T. Wilson

Paymaster—Alexander Thompson

Chief Engineer—James Lamont

Sub-Lieuts.—Francis E. Walker, Ernest
 Kinder, Henry H. Fauncey, Reginald
 W. S. Rogers, A. C. Woods

Surgeon—Gerard J. Irvine

Assist. Paymasters—H. A. Malaher, W.
 A. Harvey, Thos. F. Bate, Ambrose B.
 Wall

Engineers—James Ritchie.....21 July '71

William R. Davey.....23 Feb. '72

William B. Rock.....1 Apr. '71

Edward L. Carte.....21 July '71

James W. Scoble.....21 July '71

Gunner, 1 Cl.—Ralph Eales...28 Aug. '69

Gunner, 2 Cl.—T. Davidson...27 Sept. '72

(For disposal.)

Carpenter, 1 Cl.—J. T. Kestell...29 July '71

Midshipmen—Wm. G. White.31 Aug. '71

R. A. A. Lamart.....

Frank F. Bone.....31 Aug. '71

Thomas T. R. Miller.....30 Sept. '70

William H. Edyevean.....30 Sept. '70

William H. H. Montresor.18 Mar. '71

James G. Duberley.....30 Sept. '72

Herbert B. Dillon.....21 Sept. '72

Leicester F. G. Tippinge.21 Sept. '72

C. W. de la P. Beresford

Nav. Mid.—H. J. Dockrell...31 Aug. '71

William Humphreys.....26 Sept. '72

Assist. Eng., 1 Cl.—A. Palmer.21 July '71

Assist. Eng., 2 Cl.—H. J. Lock.14 Aug. '71

William Henry Matthews.1 Apr. '73

Clerks for disposal—E. V. Sharpe.28 Aug. '71

W. E. E. Reed.....

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

592 (462) Tons. 600 (100) H.P.

Commander—W. R. Boulton

Lieutenant—Chas. Gardner

Sub-Lieut.—J. S. Muggeridge

Nav. Sub-Lieut.—Henry Grey

Surgeon—Chas. Davidson, M.D.

Assist. Paymaster in charge—Chas. J. Bolt

Engineers—R. W. Jones, H. M. G. Pellew
Boatswain, 2 Cl.—Jas. Searle

Assist. Engineers, 2 Cl.—Horatio F. Wal-
 ton, H. Moon

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

584 (464) Tons. 472 (120) H.P.

China.

Commander—J. F. G. Grant..24 Sept. '72

Lieut.—Alexander Cochran...2 Oct. '72

Sub-Lieut.—A. H. Lindsay...21 Sept. '72

Nav. Sub-Lt.—G. F. Whitmore.26 Sept. '72

Surgeon—James Simms.....13 May '73

Assist. Paym. in charge—Ar-
 thur Le B. Corrie.....26 Sept. '72

Engineer—L. J. Croom.....24 Sept. '72

do. —W. C. Graham.....30 Sept. '72

Assist. Eng., 1 Cl.—George E.

Bascombe.....24 Sept. '72

Boatswain, 2 Cl.—J. Roberts.26 Sept. '72

(Recommissioned 1st Feb., 1873.)

**658 MOSQUITO, 4, Composite Gun-Boat,
 408 (295) Tons. 360 (60) H.P.**

China.

Lieut.-Com.—G. L. Atkinson..

Nav. Sub-Lieut.—William H.

P. Buckner.....30 Oct. '72

Surgeon—John A. Robertson.30 Oct. '72

Engineer—John Rice.....14 Feb. '72

do. —Henry G. Bourke.30 Oct. '72

do. —William H. C. Gale.30 Oct. '72

Boatswain, 2 Cl.—A. Milton..27 Aug. '72

OPOSSUM, 3, Gun-Boat.

60 H.P.

(Tender to "Princess Charlotte.")

Lieut. Commander—Henry J. Fairlie

Engineer—George Ball

Boatswain—John Clarke

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 12.

Receiving Ship.

2443 Tons.

Hongkong.

Commodore—John E. Parish.15 Aug. '73

Secretary—George W. Muir..

Clerk to Sec.—D. J. Thomson,

assist paymaster.....

Lieut—Chas. G. Gussell.....

Staff Comm.—W. Hewlett....

(For Service in Dockyard at Hongkong.)

Chaplain—Rev. T. F. Mor-

ton, M.A.....

(For special service in connection with

Lock Hospitals in China & Japan.)

Surgeon—Wm. R. Bennett, M.D.

Staff Pay., 2 Cl.—H. J. Harvey 24 Nov. '69
Assist. Paym.—John S. Ramsay
 D. Martin (for service at Shanghai)
 (For Steam Reserve.)
Boats., 1 Cl.—R. Melling..... 8 May '70
 do. Robert Spark...
 do. 2 Cl.—Wm. Taylor.....
Gunner—Jas. Hallahan.....
Carpenter, 2 Cl.—G. David...
 (Recommissioned 8 May, 1870.)

RINALDO, 7, S. Sloop.
 951 Tons. 200 H.P.

Commander—George Parsons
Lieutenants—Edward S. Narhall, John
 Dumford
Nav. Lieut.—Selby Lilburn
Paymaster—John Ashton (act.)
Chief Engineer—Thomas Sagar
Surgeon—James Crawford....
Staff Surgeon, 2 Cl.—John Buckley
Sub-Lieutenant—Fred. Alexander
Asst. Surgeon—George W. Low
Clerk—Andrew Hume
Engineer—John Anderson
Assist. Engineer, 2 Cl.—R. Harris
Gunner—Geo. Large
Boatswain—Philip Rickard
Carpenter—James T. Berry

RINGDOVE, 3.

Double-Screw Gun-Vessel
 774 (666) Tons. 957 (160) H.P.
 China.

Commander—Robert Pitman 20 Mar. '73
Lieut.—W. V. Bayley..... 30 Sept. '72
Sub-Lieut.—H. C. K. Slaney. 21 Sept. '72
N. Sub-Lieut.—V. D. Hughes. 26 Sept. '72
Surgeon—A. Gorham, M.D... 26 Sept. '72
Assist. Paymaster in charge—
 George Spain..... 1 Feb. '73
Engineer—Holland Harrison. 24 Sept. '72
 do. Maurice Whyham. 24 Sept. '72
Assist. Engineer, 2 Cl.—Tho-
 mas Morris (act)..... 24 Sept. '72
Boatswain, 2 Cl.—J. Combe.. 26 Sept. '72
 (Recommissioned 1st February, 1873.)

SALAMIS, 2, P. Despatch Vessel.
 835 Tons. 1440 (250) H.P.
 China.

Lieut. and Com.—Hon. Al-
 gernon C. Littleton..... 30 Nov. '72
Lieut.—W. L. H. Browne... 26 Sept. '71
Nav. Lieut.—W. W. Hutton. 1 Jan. '73
Surgeon—S. K. Powell..... 2 Jan. '73
Chief Eng.—John T. Harris.. 18 May '73

Assist. Paym. in charge.—W.
 Stewart Cannon..... 8 Sept. '70
Engineers—George J. Weeks. 18 Dec. '73
 Courtenay O. Weeks..... 21 Apr. '73
Gunner, 2 Cl.—Philip Cox... 1 Feb. '73
Boatswain, 2 Cl.—Alfred Miller 24 May '71
Assist. Eng., 1 Cl.—G. Rigler. 27 Aug. '72
Assist. Eng., 2 Cl.—Wm. H.
 Grieve..... 1 Jan. '73
 (Recommissioned 1st Jan., 1873.)

STORE AT YOKOHAMA.

Paymaster in charge—Frank Pitman
 (Borne in Iron Duke.)

484 TEAZER, 4, Double-screw Composite
 Gun-Vessel.
 584 (464) Tons. 489 (120) H.P.
 China.

Commander—Hon. James. T.
 Fitzmaurice..... 7 Sept. '72
Lieut.—P. K. Smythies..... 18 Feb. '73
Sub-Lieut.—Francis H. Logan 1 Feb. '73
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—A. B. Scott. 31 Aug. '72
Surg.—Wm. Y. Paton, M.B.. 9 May '71
Assist. Paymaster in charge—
 Walter H. Rae..... 18 July '72
Engineer—Thomas Cape..... 23 Nov. '69
Boats., 2 Cl.—F. G. Grant.. 30 May '71
Assist. Eng., 2 Cl.—G. Harding 7 Feb. '71

491 THALIA, 6, S. Corvette.
 2216 (1459) Tons. 1606 (400) H.P.
 China.

Captain—Hen. B. Woolcombe. 26 Mar. '72
Lieutenant—Wm. H. Lewin... 26 Mar. '72
 Frederick A. Moysey..... 26 Mar. '72
 Hon. F. C. Lascelles.... 26 Mar. '72
 Frederick A. Blackett.... 7 Feb. '73
Nav. Lieut.—Alfred Hackman 26 Mar. '72
Staff Surgeon, 2 Cl.—Richard
 L. B. Head..... 26 Mar. '72
Paymaster—Alfred Whiffin... 26 Mar. '72
Chief Eng.—W. F. Inness.... 26 Mar. '72
Nav. Instr.—Wm. L. Healey.. 28 Mar. '72
Sub-Lieutenant—Somerset A.
 Hungerford..... 26 Mar. '72
 William R. Cresswell.... 3 Oct. '73
 Philip E. Cresswell..... 25 Feb. '73
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—William T.
 Thompson..... 24 Sept. '72
Surg.—C. A. Rathborne, M.D. 26 Mar. '72
Assist. Paym.—T. W. Hall.... 30 Mar. '72
Engineer—Edward H. Willey. 26 Mar. '72
 William F. Cole..... 26 Mar. '72
Gunner, 2 Cl.—Alexander Ellis 26 Mar. '72
Boats., 1 Cl.—G. Turner..... 26 Mar. '72

Carpenter, 2 *Cl.*—C. Phillips..26 Mar. '72
Midshipman—Thos. B. Triggs..28 Mar. '72
 Percy C. Raitt.....30 Sept. '72
Nav. Mid.—A. S. Woodley... 3 Oct. '72
Assist. Eng., 2 *Cl.*—John
 M'Carthy.....26 Mar. '72
Assist. Clerk—Andrew Belcher 25 Mar. '72

THETIS, 13, *S. Corvette.*

1854 (1322) *Tons.* 2100 (350) *H.P.*
China.

Captain—Thomas Le H. Ward 1 Feb. '73
Lieutenant—Henry E. Walters 1 Feb. '73
 James de B. Lopez..... 1 Feb. '73
 Walter S. A. Ogle..... 1 Feb. '73
Nav. Lieut.—H. D. Walker...25 Jan. '73
Staff Surg., 2 *Cl.*—Martin
 Magill, M.D..... 1 Feb. '73
Paymaster—I. B. Moorman...27 Jan. '73
Chief Eng.—Owen A. Davies.31 Aug. '71
Sub-Lieut.—Arthur T. Target. 1 Feb. '73
 William A. L. Henriques. 1 Feb. '73
 Seager S. Bosanquet..... 1 Feb. '73
Surgeon—Herbert M. Nash... 1 Feb. '73
Assist. Paymaster—MacLeod
 G. C. Mallard..... 1 Feb. '73
Engineer—George Rigby..... 4 Dec. '71
 James W. Watson.....13 Feb. '73
Assist. Eng., 2 *Cl.*—Herbert S.
 Rocket..... 1 Feb. '73
Gunner, 2 *Cl.*—John Shea... 14 June '72

Boatsn., 2 *Cl.*—J. Thompson...14 June '72
Carp., 2 *Cl.*—J. H. Griffiths..11 Feb. '72
Mid.—Alfred R. A. Stock..... 1 Feb. '73
 James Willison 1 Feb. '73
 Griffith G. Phillips..... 6 Feb. '73
Nav. Mid.—F. C. A. Crooke... 1 Feb. '73
Mid.—R. H. Curteis..... 6 Feb. '73
 Paul Hewett..... 6 Feb. '73
 Frederick J. O. Plumer... 6 Feb. '73

THISTLE, 4, *Double-screw Composite* *Gun-Vessel.*

584 (465) *Tons.* 641 (120) *H.P.*

China.

Commander—Henry K. Leet..19 Oct. '70
Lieut.—A. H. Boldero.....11 Nov. '70
Sub-Lieut.—Stuart B. Roupell 4 Nov. '70
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—H. Donegan.22 July '72
Assist. Surgeon—Ed. Mulcahy.22 Oct. '70
Assist. Paym.—B. C. Scott...31 Oct. '71
Engineer—George Blackwell.24 Oct. '70
 Thomas Pringle.....26 Oct. '70
Boatswain, 2 *Cl.*—Jas. Stewart 7 Feb. '73

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL.

Mount Shadwell.

Deputy Inspector General—Wm. Loney
Surgeons—Alexander McDonald, M.D.,
 Peter Burgess, M.A., M.B.
Civil Service Clerk—George Coles
Dispenser in charge of Stores—John T. Cape

U. S. NAVAL SQUADRON IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

United States Asiatic Fleet.

FLEET OFFICERS.

Rear Admiral—E. G. Parrott
Fleet Captain—E. R. Colhoun
do. Surgeon—D. Bloodgood
do. Paymaster—E. Stewart
do. Engineer—J. W. Moore
do. Marine Officer—H. A. Bartlett

U. S. NAVAL DEPOT, HONGKONG,

4, PRAYA EAST.

Paymaster in charge—C. F. Guild
Clerk—Jacob Harder

U.S. FLAG SHIP "HARTFORD."

Captain—E. R. Colhoun
Lieut. Commanders—E. M. Sheppard,
 G. W. Pigman
Lieuts.—A. H. Vail, R. M. Lisle, C. B.
 Gill, H. L. Tremain
Master—John A. Rodgers
Midshipmen—J. L. Hunsicker, Ino
 Downes, Wm. A. Marshall, Chas. E.
 Fox, H. S. Waring F. E. Sawyer, D.
 F. Baker
Mate—Chas. Levin
Paymaster—Edwin Stewart

Surgeon—Delavan Bloodgood
P. Assist. Surgeon—H. J. Babin
Chief Engineer—John W. Moore
1st Assist. Engineers—J. B. Upham, J. D. Ford
Chaplain—J. K. Lewis
Captain of Marines—H. A. Bartlett
Second Lieut. of Marines—F. P. Ela
Boatswain—P. J. Miller
Gunner—R. H. Cross
Carpenter—John A. Dixon
Sailmaker—John A. Birdsall

U.S.S. "LACKAWANNA."

Captain—E. Y. McCauley
Lieut. Commanders—A. S. Crowninshield, H. C. Nields
Lieutenant—Wm. H. Webb
Masters—Geo. W. Colvocoresses, Wm. Potter
Ensign—Jas. H. Bull
Midshipmen—W. P. Elliott, H. P. McIntosh, Chas. A. Foster
Surgeon—W. K. Schofield
Assist. Surgeon—C. E. Black
Paymaster—John H. Stevenson
Chief engineer—H. W. Fitch
1st Assistant Engineer—J. G. Brosnahan
2nd do. do.—J. P. Mickley
Second Lieut. of Marines—W. S. Schenk
Boatswain—C. E. Hawkins
Gunner—James Hays
Carpenter—N. H. Junkin
Sailmaker—W. Cuddy

U.S.S. "IROQUOIS."

Commander—H. A. Adams
Lieut. Commander—Henry Glass
Lieutenant—H. R. Baker
Masters—C. W. Ruschenberger, N. F. Houston, J. C. Wilson, M. E. Hall
Midshipman—S. Seabury
Surgeon—Wm. K. Van Reypen
Assist. Surgeon—A. F. Magruder
Paymaster—Chas. A. McDaniel
Chief Engineer—J. P. Sprague
1st Assistant Engineer—B. F. Wood
Boatswain—Francis Butland
Gunner—J. J. Walsh

U.S.S. "YANTIC."

Commander—O. F. Stanton
Lieutenants—B. L. Edes, W. W. Gillpatrick
Masters—I. G. Spalding, C. G. Bowman, R. A. Breck

Midshipmen—N. T. James, B. F. Rhinehart, A. Mertz, O. E. Lasher
P. Asst. Surgeon—J. B. Parker
Assist. Paymaster—L. A. Yorke
1st do. Engineer—Geo. W. Hall
2nd do.—R. W. Galt

U.S.S. "SACO."

Commander—Chas. S. McDougal
Lieut. Comdrs.—D. W. Mullan, James G. Green
Masters—J. Franklin, R. G. Davenport, T. T. Wood
Ensign—Chas. A. Clark
P. Assist. Surgeon—J. G. Ayers
Assist. Paymaster—John Breese
1st. Assist. Engineer—Geo. H. White

U.S.S. "ASHUELOT."

Commander—
Lieut. Comdr.—Douglas Cassel
Lieutenant—Robert E. Carmody
Masters—W. H. Turner, T. D. Bolles
Ensign—John A. H. Nickels
Surgeon—D. McMurtrie
Assist. Paymaster—J. T. Addicks
1st. Assist. Engineer—Geo. J. Burnap
2nd. do. do.—D. M. Fulmer

U.S.S. "MONOCACY."

Lieutenant Commander Comdg.—Jno W. Phillip
Lieut. Commander—F. W. Dickins
Lieutenants—Thos. G. Grove, F. W. Greenleaf
Masters—G. B. Harber, E. S. Prime
Assist. Surgeon—T. D. Meyers
Assist. Paymaster—J. B. Redfield
1st Assist. Engineer—A. Adamson
2nd Assist. Engineers—Chas. F. Nagle

U.S.S. "PALOS."

Lieut. Commander—W. R. Bridgman
Master—J. B. House
Midshipmen—F. W. Nabor, G. C. Hanus, Jas. M. Wight
Asst. Paymaster—C. H. Thomson
Asst. Surgeon—H. P. Harvey
2nd Asst. Engineer—Wm. Rowbotham

U.S.S. "IDAHO."

Lieut. Commander—Thos. Nelson
Lieutenants—H. E. Nichols, Jd. Marthon
Mates—Chas. Wilson, A. F. Callander
Gunner—George Sirian
Surgeon—C. H. White
Paymaster—Robt. W. Alleff

PRINCIPAL CHINESE HONGS,

DEALING WITH FOREIGNERS.

General Chinese Merchants.

志興隆 Chi Hing Loong, 70,
Bonham strand West

晉昌 Chun Cheong, 56, Bonham
strand

俊昌榮 Chun Cheong Wing, 77,
Bonham strand West

晉豐 Chun Foong, 62, Bonham
strand West

振源行 Chun Yuen Hong, 12,
Bonham strand West

蚨生行 Foo Sang Hong, 38,
Bonham strand West

福聚源 Fook Choy Yuen, 68,
Bonham strand

福興和 Fook Hing Wo, 85,
Bonham strand

福隆行 Fook Loong Hong, 21,
Bonham strand West

福茂隆 Fook Mow Loong, 65,
Bonham strand West

福盛隆 Fook Shing Loong, 65,
Praya

興泰棧 Hing Tai Chan, 44,
Bonham strand

合興行 Hop Hing Hong, 124,
Bonham strand

合泰和 Hop Tai Wo, 68, Wing
Lok Fong

厚昌煜記 Hau Chong Yok Ke,
53, Bonham strand West

恒謙泰 Hung Him Tai, 10,
Wing Lok Fong

恒記 Hung Ki, 68, Bonham
strand West

乾利 Keen Le, 87, Wing lok
kai

建昌行 Kin Cheong Hong, 60,
Bonham strand West

乾豐行 Kin Fong Hong, 32,
Bonham strand West

建南 Kin Nam, 24, Wing Lok
Fong

乾泰隆 Kin Tai Loong, 63,
Bonham strand West

乾元興記 Kin Yuen Hing Kee,
75, Bonham strand West

廣昌隆 Kwong Cheong Loong,
46, Bonham strand

廣福和 Kwong Fook Wo, 56,
Praya West

- 廣興昌 Kwong Hing Cheong, 58, Bonham strand West
 廣錦源 Kwong Kum Yuen, 90, Wing Lok Fong
 廣利源 Kwong Lee Yuen, 48, Bonham strand
 廣萬祥 Kwong Man Cheung, 18, Bonham strand West
 廣茂泰 Kwong Mow Tai, 98, Wing Lok Fong
 廣順隆 Kwong Shun Loong, 63, Bonham strand
 廣榮盛 Kwong Wing Shing, 46, Bonham strand West
 廣永信 Kwong Wing Shun, 101, Wing Lok Fong
 萬福成 Man Fook Shing, 62, Bonham strand
 萬成隆 Man Sing Loong, 58, Bonham strand
 萬永成 Man Wing Shing, 86, Wing Lok Fong
 寶泰行 Po Tai Hong, 38, Wing Lok Fong
 順昌 Shun Cheong, 85, Bonham strand
 泗合春 Sze Hop Chun, 66, Praya West
 泰豐順 Tai Fung Shun, 71, Bonham strand
 泰利 Tai Li, 19, Bonham strand West
 得美行 Tuk Mi Hong, 57, Praya West
 德美合記 Tuk Mi Hop Kee, 11, Bonham strand West
 東生隆 Tung Shang Loong, 62, Bonham strand
 同大盛 Tung Tai Shing, 14, Bonham strand West
 同德行 Tung Tuk Hong, 68, Wing Lok Fong
 永祥吉 Wing Cheung Kut, 40, Bonham strand
 永安行 Wing On Hong, 106, Wing Lok Fong
 永誠信 Wing Shing Shun, 57, Bonham strand West
 和泰 Wo Tai, 64, Bonham strand West
 和德興 Wo Tuk Hing, 53, Praya
 祐隆行 Yau Loong Hong, 50, Bonham strand
 義昌 Yee Cheong, 16, Bonham strand
 怡昌正 Yee Chong Ching, 74, Bonham strand
 怡豐 Yee Foong, 22, Bonham strand West
 怡記 Yee Ki, 50, Bonham strand West
 儀安行 Yee On Hong, 53, Praya West
 怡順行 Yee Shun Hong, 42, Bonham strand
 義順泰 Yee Shun Tai, 66, Bonham strand West
 怡泰 Yee Tai, 28, Bonham strand West
 仍昌 Ying Cheong, Praya
 元發行 Yuen Fat Hong, 10, Bonham strand West
 源安泰 Yuen On Tai, 30, Bonham strand West
 源泰 Yuen Tai, 39, Praya West
 粵興隆 Yuet Hing Loong, 54, Bonham strand
 日隆 Yut Loong, 26, Wing Lok Fong

General Commission Agents.

- 聚昌隆 Choy Cheong Loong, 11, Wing Lok Fong
 俊德榮 Chūn Tuk Wing, 35, Praya West
 福牛和 Fook Sang Wo, 66, Wing Lok Fong
 福悅和 Fook Yuet Wo, 86, Wing lok kai
 經和 King Wo, 100, Wing Lok Fong
 均隆盛 Kwan Long Shing, 94, Wing Lok Fong
 廣萬豐 Kwong Man Fung, 91, Wing Lok Fong
 廣泰昌 Kwong Tai Cheong, Wing Lok Fong
 廣義昌 Kwong Yee Cheong, 42, Wing lok kai
 廣源泰 Kwong Yuen Tai, 49, Praya
 廣和盛 Kwong Wo Shing, 59, Praya West
 聯和棧 Leün Wo Chan, 77, Wing Lok Fong
 凌雲 Ling Wan, 16, Queen's road
 泗盛和記 Se Shing Wo Kee, 48, Wing Lok Fong
 新昌 Shun Cheong, 18, Queen's road
 東順和 Tung Shun Wo, 38, Praya West
 永茂祥 Wing Mow Cheung, 43, Wing Lok Fong
 永義源 Wing Yee Yuen 95, Wing Lok Fong
 永源來 Wing Yuen Loi, 34, Praya West

- 和棧 Wo Chan, 20, Queen's road
 和發祥 Wo Fat Cheung, 59, Wing Lok Fong

Bakers.

- 意隆 E'Loong, 45, Endicott's lane
 吉盛 Kut Shing, 15, Wing On lane
 廣和 Kwong Wo, 21, Endicott's lane
 安和 On Wo, 12, Wing On lane
 永益 Wing Yik, 13, Queen's road East

Barbers.

- 福泰 Fook Tai, 35, Stanley street
 興發 Hing Fat, 27, Stanley street
 廣勝 Kwong Shing, 23, Stanley street
 順興 Shun Hing, 22, Stanley street
 新廣勝 Sun Kwong Shing, 29, Stanley street
 泰順 Tai Shun, 23, Lyndhurst terrace
 日昇 Yat Sing, 11, D'Aguilar street
 悅發 Yuet Shing, 6A, Wellington street

Bird's-nest Merchants.

- 義合隆 Yee Hop Loong, 111, Jervois street
 裕源 Yue Yuen, 97, Jervois street

Block Makers.

輝記 Fá Kee, 19, Endicott lane
大德 Tá Tuk, 38, Gilman street

Bookbinders.

祈盛 Cheung Shing, 62, Queen's road Central
致盛 Chi Shing, 32, Queen's road
福盛 Fook Shing, 59, Queen's road Central
祺盛 Ká Shing, 46, Wellington street
泰昇 Tai Sing, 75, Queen's road Central
天成 Tien Shing, 56, Queen's road
同盛 Tung Shing, 31, Stanley street
宏昇 Wung Sing, 66, Queen's road Central
源盛 Yuen Shing, 4A, Wellington street

Carpenters.

逢勝 Fung Shing, 9, Lyndhurst street
協勝 Hip Shing Aho, 19, D'Aguilar street
廣興 Kwong King, 61, Wellington street
廣成 Kwong Shing, 9, Wellington street
廣悅隆 Kwong Yuet Loong, 6, D'Aguilar street
茂發 Mow Fat, 11, Lyndhurst street

茂生 Mow Shang, 43, Wellington street
成利 Shing Le, 7, Lyndhurst terrace
新美南 Sun Mi Nam, 39, Wellington street
勝和 Shing Wo, 14, D'Aguilar street
泰益 Tai Yik, 34, Stanley street
德和 Tuk Wo, 16, Wellington street
德昌 Tuk Cheong, 11, Webster Row
德茂 Tuk Mow, 55, Wellington street
同興 Tung Hing, 20, D'Aguilar street
同茂 Tung Mow, 83, Wellington street
同源 Tung Yuen, 90, Wellington street
永利 Wing Lee, 42, D'Aguilar street
永成 Wing Shing, 4A, Wellington street
和隆 Wo Loong, 57, Wellington street
匯隆 Yee Look, Wue Loong, 12, D'Aguilar street
怡源 E Yuen, 65, Wellington street

Chair Makers.

義祥 Yee Cheong, 14, Wellington street
義德 Yee Tak, 12, Wellington street
義和 Yee Wo, 18, Wellington street

Charterers.

- 恒安泰 Hung On Tai, 70,
Wing Lok Fong
金祥泰 Kum Cheung Tai, 41,
Bonham strand
廣興 Kwong Hing, Ah-yon, 57,
Praya
廣利源 Kwong Lee Yuen, 52,
Bonham strand
廣仁安 Kwong Yan On, 76,
Wing lok lane
輪船招商局 Lun Shun Chu
Sheung Kook, 46, Bonham
strand (Chinese Steam Na-
vigation Company, agents)
萬安隆 Man On Loong, 95,
Bonham strand
普源公棧 Po Yuen Kung
Chan, 76, Wing Lok Fong
泰來棧 Tai Loy Chan, 20,
Wing Lok Fong
維盛 Wye Shing, 129, Queen's
road Central
和興 Wo Hing, 89, Queen's
road Central

Chinaware Dealers.

- 貞昌 Ching Cheong, 16, Clever-
ly street
福興 Fook Hing, 104, Bonham
street
公興 Kung Hing, 98, Bonham
strand
廣福昌 Kwong Fook Cheong,
175, Queen's road West
隆源 Loong Yuen, 132, Bon-
ham strand West
義茂 Yee Mow, 113, Bonham
strand

Cigar Dealers.

- 廣馨和 Kwong Hing Wo, 133,
Queen's road
蕭源記 Sew Yuen Kee, 26,
Queen's road Central

Clothiers and Drapers.

- 怡德 Atick, 1, Wyndham street
同昌 Tung Cheong, 95, Queen's
road Central
三興 Sam Hing, 88, Queen's
road Central

Coal Merchants.

- 廣記 Kwong Kee, 39, Endicott
lane
成利 Shing Le, 37, Tung-ham
lane
忠信和 Tsong Shun Wo, 49,
Bonham strand
榮記 Wing Kee, 15, Endicott
lane

Contractors.

- 廣德 Kwong Tuk, 66, First street
廣源 Kwong Yuen, 33, Bon-
ham strand
廣來 Kwong Loi, 33, Second
street, West Point
信隆 Shun Loong, 8, Gage
street
順義 Shun Yee, 258, Queen's
road West
德源 Tuk Yuen, 79, Queen's
road East
同華 Tung Wah, 20, Queen's road
永泰 Wing Tai, 11, Second
street, West Point
怡德 Yee Tuk, 50, Queen's
road West

Cotton and Yarn Merchants.

- 全盛 Chuen Shing, 154, Queen's road East
 俊昌泰 Chün Cheong Tai, 16, Wing Lok Fong
 阜隆 Fow Loong, 25, Wing Lok Fong
 合發 Hop Fat, 7, Wing Lok Fong
 合記 Hop Kee, 143, Queen's road
 恒隆 Hung Loong Chan, 28, Wing Lok Fong
 恒泰隆 Hung Tai Loong, 48, Wing Lok Fong
 建興祥 Kin Hing Cheong, 80, Wellington street
 均昌隆 Kwan Cheong Loong, 93, Wing Lok Fong
 觀記 Kwoon Ki, 86, Wing Lok Fong
 萬興 Man Hing, 12, Wing Lok Fong
 阜昌 Fou Cheong, 46, Bonham strand
 新興隆 Sun Hing Loong, 32, Wing Lok Fong
 新合隆 Sun Hop Loong, 101, Wing Lok Fong
 泰興 Tai Hing, 133, Queen's road
 天裕 Tien Yü, 8, Bonham strand
 瑤記 Yew Kee, 30, Wing Lok Fong
 悅隆 Yuet Loong, 23, Wing Lok Fong
 悅和隆 Yuet Wo Loong, 88, Wellington street

Dyers.

- 中和 Chung Wo, 136, Hollywood road West
 時昌泰 Se Cheong Tai, 330, Hollywood road
 義興 Yee Hing, 3, Hillier street

Eating House Keepers.

- 福興居 Fook Hing Kū, 74, Bonham strand
 杏花樓 Hing Fa Lou, 281, Queen's road Central
 燕南居 Yin Nam Kū, 11, Cochrane street
 聯陞 Leün Sing, 210, Queen's road Central
 萬芳樓 Man Fong Lou, 42, Wing Lok Fong
 新天和 Sun Tien Wo, 15, Bonham strand
 義維居 Yee Wai Kū, 32, Bonham strand

Fancy Goods Stores.

- 祥和 Cheung Wo, 23, Queen's road
 松茂泰 Chung Mow Tai, 68, Wellington street
 興昌 Hing Chong, 58, Queen's road
 恒安泰 Hung On Tye, 69, Queen's road
 洪昇 Hung Sing, 106, Queen's road
 公昌 Kung Cheong, 83, Queen's road
 公泰和 Kung Tai Wo, 65, Queen's road
 均興 Quan Hing, 72, Queen's road Central

均泰 Kwan Tai, 104, Queen's road

廣興 Kwong Hing, 176, Queen's road

廣南生 Kwong Nan Sang, 85, Queen's road

廣泰亨 Kwong Tai Hung, 79, Queen's road

廣和 Kwong Wo, 100, Queen's road

南興隆 Nam Hing Loong, 81, Queen's road Central

南昇隆 Nam Sing Loong, 77, Queen's road

瑞生 Shuey Sang, 168, Queen's road

新盛 Sun Shing, 64, Queen's road

泰盛 Tai Shing, 78, Queen's road

德彰 Tuk Cheong, 115, Queen's road

華隆 Wah Loong, 60, Queen's road

和利 Wo Li, 68, Queen's road

裕盛 Yue Shing, 82, Queen's road

Flour Merchants.

前隆 Cheung Loong, 64, Wing Lok Fong

均喻義 Kwan Yü Yee, 56, Wing Lok Fong

廣英昌 Kwong Ying Chong, 54, Wing lok kai

廣華源 Kwong Wah Yuen, 57, Wing lok kai

兩怡 Leong Yee, 119, Bonham strand

聯和棧 Leün Wo Chan, 77, Wing Lok Fong

信益 Shun Yek, 90, Bonham strand

和記棧 Wo Kee Chan, 59, Praya

應記 Ying Kee, 79, Bonham strand West

Gold Dealers.

志和 Chee Wo, 67, Bonham strand

昌源 Cheong Yuen, 64, Wing Lok Fong

昌盛 Cheong Sing, 54, Wing Lok Fong

全盛 Chüen Shing, 31, Bonham strand

祥盛 Cheung Shing, 83, Bonham strand

麗興 Lai Hing, 71, Bonham strand

麗隆 Lai Loong, 39, Bonham strand

麗生 Lai Sang, 35, Bonham strand

南生 Nan Sang, 53, Bonham strand

生昌 Sang Cheong, 25, Bonham strand

永盛隆 Wing Shing Loong, 24, Bonham strand

匯源 Wui Yuen, 17, Wing Lok Fong

怡隆 Yee Loong, 109, Queen's road Central

源隆 Yuen Loong, 57, Bonham strand

源源 Yuen Yuen, 55, Bonham strand

Gold and Silver Smiths.

濟南 Chai Nam, 70, Welling-
ton street

利昌 Lee Cheong, 145, Queen's
road

利貞 Lee Ching, 118, Queen's
road

利昇 Lee Sing, 30, Queen's road

天盛 Tien Shing, 46, Stanley
street

榮珍 Wing Chun, 25, Stanley
street

Gun Makers.

聚隆 Choy Loong, 46, Stanley
street

全勝 Chün Sing, 126, Queen's
road West

駿隆 Chun Loong, 8, Tung-
mun lane

晉榮 Chun Wing, 164, Queen's
road

瑞典祥 Shoy Hing Cheung, 13,
Wing Lok Fong

信隆 Shun Lung, 51, Queen's
road Central

耀隆 Yew Loong, 76, Queen's
road

Iron Dealers.

昌隆 Cheong Loong, 37, Endi-
cott lane

兆隆 Chue Loong, 8, Hillier
street

福利 Fook Lee, 4, Hillier street

恒安 Hung On, 12, Hillier
street

梁萬榮 Leong Man Wing, 1,
Jervois street

安記 On Kee, 16, Hillier street

怡興 Yee King, 16, Kwong-
yuen Tung-kai

育安 Yee On, 19, Hillier street

永利 Wing Lee, 152, Queen's
road Central

Iron and Copper Smiths.

祥茂 Cheong mow, 33, Tung-
mun street

福盛 Fook Shing, 19, Gilman
street

廣盛 Kwong Shing, 9, Tung-
mun street

利隆 Lee Loong, 19, Gilman
street

利南 Lee Nam, 8, Endicott lane

泰昌 Tai Cheong, 71, Welling-
ton street

同昌 Tung Cheong, 23, Queen's
road

同裕 Tung Yü, 15, Gilman
street

怡昌 Yee Cheon, 33, Queen's
road

裕元 Yü Yuen, 81, Queen's
road

源隆 Yuen Loong, 8, Gilman
street

Mat and Bag Sellers.

昌隆 Cheong Loong, 30, Bon-
ham strand

昌和 Cheong Wo, 137, Queen's
road

福昌 Fook Cheong, 108, Wing
Lok Fong

福和 Fook Wo, 116, Queen's
road Central

恒發 Hung Fat, 99, Bonham
strand

建興祥棧 Kin Hing Cheong
Chan, 64, Bonham strand
廣昌 Kwong Cheong, 62, Bon-
ham strand
廣和 Kwong Wo, 74, Bonham
strand West
昌隆 Cheong Loong, 107, Bon-
ham strand
美合 Mi Hop, 24, Bonham strand
茂和祥 Mow Wo Cheong, 1,
Wing Lok Fong
寶生 Po Sang, 15, Bonham
strand West
成昌 Sing Cheong, 47, Bonham
strand West
成發 Sing Fat, 51, Bonham
strand
成益 Sing Yik, 5, Bonham
strand
大隆 Ta Loong, 69, Bonham
strand
泰昌 Tai Cheong, 127, Queen's
road Central
泰德 Tai Tak, 131, Queen's
road
德記 Tuk Kee, 4, Endicott lane
德利 Tuk Lee, 68, Queen's road
Central
德和 Tuk Wo, 131, Queen's road
Central
同發 Tung Fat, 101, Bonham
strand
會昌 Wai Cheong 81, Bonham
strand

Medicine Shops.

致祥堂棧 Chi Cheong Tong
Chan, 105, Bonham strand
晉源堂 Chun Yuen Tong, 36,
Wing Lok Fong

福源 Fook Yuen, 23, Bonham
Strand
岐安堂 Ki On Tong, 107,
Wing Lok Fong.
金利源 Kum Lee Yuen, 76,
Bonham strand
廣永隆 Kwong Wing Loong,
90, Bonham strand
安順 On Shun, 133, Bonham
strand
怡來堂 Yi Loy Tong, 73, Wing
Lok Fong
同順和 Tung Shun Wo, 77,
Bonham strand
永和昌 Wing Wo Cheong,
120, Bonham strand
裕和隆 Yue Wo Loong, 66,
Bonham strand

Milkmen.

祥合 Cheong Hop, 38, Welling-
ton street
租利 Cho Lee, 19, Gage street
恒益 Hang Yek, 36, Aberdeen
street
柏記 Pak Ki, 22, Shelley street
勝合 Sing Hop, Mosque street
東成 Tung Shing, 48, Stanley
street
偉利 Wai Lee, 90, Hollywood
road
和記 Wo Kee, 36, Mosque street
有益 Yow Yek, 56, Hollywood
road

Oil Dealers.

致昌 Chi Cheong, 76, Welling-
ton street
俊昌榮 Chün Cheong Wing,
77, Bonham strand

廣悅來 Kwong Yuet Loi, 61,
Praya West

天益 Tin Yik, 44, Bonham
strand West

榮聚 Wing Choy, 93, Queen's
road

英隆泰 Ying Loong Tai, 113,
Queen's road

Opium Dealers.

人和公司 Yan Wo Kung
Se, Opium Farmers, 3, Cleverly
street

集成公司 Chap Shing Kung
Se, 6, Bonham strand

正隆 Ching Loong, 47, Jervois
street

全貞 Chuen Ching, 101, Jervois
street

全興 Chuen Hing, 125, Jervois
street

阜生 Fau Sang, 36c, Bonham
strand

建興祥 Kin Hing Cheong, 80,
Wellington street

經和 King Wo, 85, Jervois
street

鉅源 Kü Yuen, 87, Jervois
street

廣盛利 Kwong Shing Lee, 34,
Wing Lok Fong

萬全 Man Chuen, 109, Jervois
street

萬源 Man Yuen, 126, Wing
Lok Fong

南田 Nan Tin, 115, Jervois
street

生泰隆 Sang Tai Loong, 82,
Bonham strand

生源 Sang Yuen, 74, Jervois
street

時和 Shee Wo, 71, Jervois
street

盛興 Shing Hing, 91, Jervois
street

信義隆 Shun Yi Loong, 65,
Wing Lok Fong

定安昌 Ting On Cheong, 20,
Queen's road West

同發昌 Tung Fat Cheong, 49,
Bonham strand

同安 Tung On, 75, Jervois
street

會興 Wui Hing, 6, Queen's
road

怡和 Yee Wo, 72, Jervois
street

怡源 Yee Yuen, 117, Jervois
street

裕順 Yü Shun, 81, Praya
West

悅和 Yuet Wo, 113, Jervois
street

Opium (prepared) Dealers.

合隆 Hop Loong, 64, Battery
road

陸作圖 Look Chok To, 88,
Bonham strand

華興 Wah Hing, 6, Bonham
strand

Painters.

廣就 Kwong Chow, 37, Second
street, West Point

安記 On Kee, 21, Scott lane

安順 On Shun, 4, Gilman street

安和 On Wo, 18, Gilman street

普源 Po Yuen, 11, Gilman street

盛利 Shing Lee, 91, Wellington street

順成 Shun Shing, 21, Gilman street

同盛 Tung Shing, 36, Gilman street

永興 Wing Hing, 21, Tungmun lane

永順 Wing Shun, 32, D'Aguilar street

Pawnbrokers.

祥泰 Cheong Tai, 78, Queen's road West

俊盛 Chun Shing, 135, Bonham street

致祥 Chi Cheong, 19, Queen's road West

謙源 Heen Yuen, 192, Queen's road West

合昌 Hop Cheong, 87, Queen's road Central

公安 Kung On 202, Queen's road West

利安 Lee On, 67, Queen's road

兩益 Leong Yek, 84, Wellington street

萬興 Man Hing, 97, Queen's road Central

信亨 Shun Hang, 63, Jervois street

泰隆 Tai Loong, 37, Queen's road

永豐 Wing Foong, 119, Queen's road Central

永吉 Wing Kut, 142, Jervois street

裕隆 Yü Loong, 1, Graham street

Photographers.

華芳 Afong, 3, Wellington street

麗生 Lai Sang, 70, Queen's road Central

文興 Mun Hing, 32, Queen's road West

南楨 Nam Ching, 84, Queen's road Central

環綸 Pun Lun, 56, Queen's road Central

時泰 Si Tai, 26, Queen's road West

桃盛 To Shing, 6, Wellington street

永祥 Wing Cheong, 66, Queen's road Central

雅真 Ya Chan, 60, Queen's road Central

祐昇 Yau Shing, 58, Queen's road Central

悅昌 Yuet Cheong, 62, Queen's road Central

Piece Goods Merchants.

長隆 Cheong Loong, 51, Jervois street

貞綸 Ching Lun, 135, Queen's road Central

聚昌 Choy Cheong, 27, Bonham strand

紹和 Chue Wo, 13, Jervois street

晉昌隆 Chun Cheong Loong, 49, Jervois street

福泰 Fook Tai, 139, Queen's road Central

福和祥 Fook Wo Cheong, 78, Jervois street

逢源隆 Fung Yuen Loong, 53,
 Jervois street
 逢源源 Fung Yuen Yuen, 70,
 Jervois street
 謙吉 Him Kut, 13, Bonham
 street
 合昌隆 Hop Cheong Loong, 85,
 Jervois street
 經昌 King Cheong, 61, Jervois
 street
 經綸 King Lun, 21, Jervois
 street
 經泰 King Tai, 69, Jervois
 street
 高隆泰 Ko Loong Tai, 33,
 Jervois street
 廣紹隆 Kwong Chew Loong,
 39, Jervois street
 廣福隆 Kwong Fook Loong,
 41, Jervois street
 廣隆源 Kwong Loong Yuen,
 19, Jervois street
 廣和泰 Kwong Wo Tai, 65,
 Jervois street
 廣裕綸 Kwong Yü Lün, 5,
 Jervois street
 美璋隆 Mi Cheong Loong, 84,
 Jervois street
 美南 Mi Nam, 45, Jervois
 street
 瑞祥 Soey Cheong, 15, Jervois
 street
 瑞隆 Soey Loong, 3, Jervois
 street
 瑞源 Soey Yuen, 17, Jervois
 street
 新安隆 Sun On Loong, 76,
 Jervois street
 新泰隆 Sun Tai Loong, 48,
 Jervois street

大綸 Ta Lun, 96, Jervois
 street
 泰彰 Tai Cheong, 7, Jervois
 street
 德隆 Tak Loong, 141, Queen's
 road
 達昌 Tat Cheong, 7, Bonham
 strand
 德泰 Tak Tai, 37, Jervois
 street
 永逢泰 Wing Fung Tye, 43,
 Jervois street
 永興祥 Wing Hing Cheung,
 156, Queen's road Central
 永泰祥 Wing Tai Cheong, 29,
 Jervois street
 和綸 Wo Lun, 35, Jervois
 street
 會隆 Wui Loong, 27, Jervois
 street
 仁隆 Yan Loong, 23, Jervois
 street
 裕隆 Yü Loong, 17, Bonham
 strand

Portrait Painters.

協昌 Hip Cheong, 55, Queen's
 road Central
 建生 Kin Sang, 62, Queen's
 road Central
 利興 Lee Hing, 27, Wellington
 street
 文興 Mun Hing, 32, Queen's
 road Central
 忠和 Tsong Wo, 11, Wellington
 street
 華陞 Wah Shing, 5, Wellington
 street
 仁昌 Yan Cheong, 118, Queen's
 road Central

怡興 Yee Hing, 93, Queen's
road Central

怡生 Yee Sang, 58, Queen's
road Central

Rattan Dealers.

福興昌 Fook Hing Cheong,
16, Sai Woo lane

謙和益 Him Wo Yek, 84,
West Point

興利 Hing Lee, 6, Sze Mi lane,
West Point

合和隆 Hop Wo Loong, 26,
Sai Woo lane

茂興昌 Mow Hing Cheong, 98,
Queen's road

遂和 Shuey Wo, 88, West
Point

遂和泰 Suey Wo Tai, 43,
West Point

信裕 Shun Yü, 129, Praya
West

泰記 Tai Ki, 20, Sze Mi lane

同興 Tung Hing, 225, Queen's
road East

和記 Wo Kee, 48, Battery road

Rattan Chair Makers.

興泰 Hing Tai, 72, Queen's
road East

三和 Sam Wo, 18, Gilman
street

順昌 Shun Cheong, 7, Queen's
road East

德利 Tuk Lee, 130, Queen's
road Central

同泰 Tung Tai, 1, Wing On land

全利 Tsun Lee, 14, Queen's
road West

Rice Merchants.

聚棧 Choy Chan, 26, Bonham
strand West

聚興 Choy Hing, 80, Bonham
strand

聚盛 Choy Shing, 36, Wing
Lok Fong

福聚源 Fook Choy Yuen, 14,
Praya West

福裕祥 Fook Yü Cheong, 95,
Praya

合棧 Hop Chan, Wing Lok
Fong

行利 Hung Lee, 89, Bonham
strand

建南 Kin Nam, 153, Queen's
road East

公祥 Kung Cheong, 74, Wing
Lok Fong

公泰 Kung Tai, 109, Wing Lok
Fong

公和 Kung Wo, 165, Wing Lok
Fong

公益 Kung Yik, 4, Kam U
street

公源 Kung Yuen, 102, Wing
Lok Fong

均和隆 Kwan Wo Loong, 81,
Praya

廣聚 Kwong Choy, 159, Praya
West

廣阜隆 Kwong Fou Loong,
81, Praya West

廣茂 Kwong Mow, 104, Praya
West

廣安隆 Kwong On Loong, 81,
Wing Lok Fong

廣來 Kwong Loy, Wing Lok
Fong

廣生 Kwong Sang, 6, Bonham strand West
 廣盛 Kwong Shing, 126, Bonham strand
 茂生 Mow Sang, 27, Bonham strand West
 茂源 Mow Yuen, 30, Praya West
 南興 Nam Hing, Wing Lok Fong
 三和 Sam Wo, 79, Praya
 寶隆 Po Loong, 74, Praya West
 時豐 See Foong, 110, Wing Long
 成信 Shing Shun, 18, West street, West Point
 勝和 Shing Wo, 118, Wing Lok Fong
 信益 Shun Yik, 88, Bonham strand
 新同和 Sun Tung Wo, 4, Bonham strand West
 新永興 Sun Wing Hing, 118, Bonham strand
 泰益 Tai Yek, 84, Wing Lok Fong
 達興 Tat Hing, 1, Bonham strand West
 德茂 Tuk Mow, 77, Wing Lok Fong
 同豐 Tung Foong, 99, Wing Lok Fong
 同利 Tung Lee, 116, Praya West
 同茂 Tung Mow, 70, Bonham strand
 同勝棧 Tung Shing Chan, 34, Bonham strand West
 永逢源 Wing Fung Yuen, 61, Bonham strand

永興棧 Wing Hing Chan, 49, Bonham strand West
 永隆 Wing Loong, 21, Bonham strand
 永安昌 Wing On Cheong, 94, Praya West
 永泰來 Wing Tai Loi, 41, Praya West
 永和 Wing Wo, 83, Jervois street
 永源 Wing Yuen, 123, Bonham strand
 和茂 Wo Mow, 78, Bonham strand
 和盛 Wo Shing, 145, Wing Lok Fong
 宏源 Wung Yuen, 73, Bonham strand West
 義棧 Yee Chan, 163, Wing Lok Fong
 義興 Yee Hing, 116, Bonham strand
 義和 Yee Wo, Wing Lok Fong
 有益 Yow Yek, 8, East street, West Point
 源豐 Yuen Fung, 88, Praya West
 元利 Yuen Lee, 67, Praya West
 源來 Yuen Loy, 14, East street, West Point

Sail Makers.

七成 Chut Sing, 46, Queen's road Central
 池記 Chee Kee, 56, Praya West
 沾順 Chim Shun, 47, Praya West
 亮記 Leong Kee, 79, Wing lok kai
 南昇 Nam Sing, 54, Praya West

Saltpetre & Sulphur Dealers.**昌記** Cheong Kee, 14, Hillier street**阜隆** Faw Loong, 25, Wing Lok Fong**寶阜生** Kwong Faw Sang, 12, Kwong Yuen lane**廣盛利** Kwong Shing Lee, 34, Wing Lok Fong**新合隆** Sun Hop Loong, 61, Wing Lok Fong**宏昌泰** Wung Cheong Sai, 21, Wing Lok Fong**Ship Compradores.****祥合** Cheung Hop, 18, Endicott lane**昌記** Cheong Kee, 42, Endicott lane**祥記** Cheung Kee, 36, Tungmun lane**忠和** Chung Wo, 28, Endicott lane**發興** Fat Hing, 4, Queen's road West**寬記** Foon Kee, 11, Webster street**興隆** Hing Loong, 23, Scott street**廣記** Kwong Kee, 39, Endicott lane**廣順** Kwong Shun, 11, Endicott lane**連昌** Lin Cheong, 9, Wing Lok Foong**萬興泰** Mah Hing Tai, 33, Gilman street**萬隆** Man Loong, 30, Gilman street**茂生** Mow Sang, 27, Endicott lane**南和** Nam Wo, 34, Endicott lane**盛記** Shing Ki, 4, Scott lane**成記** Shing Ki, 12, Webster street**成利** Sing Lee, 27, Wing Lok Fong**順合** Shun Hop, 40, Endicott lane**成泰** Sing Tai, 14, Endicott lane**遂利** Soey Lee, 29, Endicott lane**帶記** Tai Kee, 23, Endicott lane**泰生** Tai Sang, 25, Endicott's street**同記** Tong Ki, 33, Praya Central**德興** Tuk King, 35, Praya**德利** Tuk Li, 58, Praya**永彰** Wing Cheong, 7, Endicott lane**永裕泰** Wing Yue Tai, 25, Endicott lane**仁興** Yan Hing, 6, Endicott lane**溢記** Yat Kee, 69, Praya**裕記** Yue Kee, 21, Endicott lane**容記** Yung Kee, 51, Praya**Ship Wrights.****合利** Hop Lee, 100, West Point**協盛** Hip Shing, 88, Praya**廣利** Kwong Lee, 82, West Point

逢興 Fung Hing, 229, West Point

同合 Tung Hop, 125, West Point

永隆 Wing Loong, 189, West Point

義合 Yee Hop, 236, Queen's road West
怡盛 Yee Shing, 234, Queen's road West

怡勝 Yee Sing, 240, Queen's road West

Shoe Makers.

祥盛 Cheong Shing, 39, Queen's road East

松盛 Chung Shing, 8, Gage street

興陞 Hing Sing, 24, Wellington street

開盛 Hoi Shing, 13, Wellington street

合興 Hop Hing, 102, Queen's road

洪記 Hung Kee, 38, Wellington street

堅昇 Kin Sing, 31, Queen's road East

廣利 Kwong Li, 22, Cochrane street

廣盛 Kwong Shing, 23, Scott street

南生 Nam Sang, 222, Queen's road East

順盛 Shun Shing, 17, Endicott lane

榮記 Wing Kee, 251, Queen's road East

仁興 Yan Hing, 11, Queen's road East

義昌 Yee Cheong, 7, Scott street

Sweetmeat Sellers.

廣濟隆 Kwong Chai Loong, 9, Wing On lane

翠芳 Choy Fong, 16, Bonham strand

廣昌泰 Kwong Cheong Tai, 320, Queen's road

萬和祥 Man Wo Cheng, 252, Queen's road

新盛隆 Shun Shing Loong, 180, Queen's road West.

永和生 Wing Wo Sang, 314, Queen's road West

Tailors.

晉昌 Chun Cheong, 8, Webster Bazaar

開利 Hoi Lee, 112, Queen's road Central

洪昌 Hoong Cheong, 9, Scott street

洪陞 Hung Sing, 31, Queen's road Central

京 King Cheong, 4B, Wellington street

利貞 Le Ching, 30, Wellington street

均安 Kwan On, 86, Queen's road Central

南昌 Nam Cheong, 23, Scott street

南盛 Nam Shing, 74, Queen's road Central

成昌 Sing Cheong, 8, Webster street

德記 Tuk Ki, 11, Webster street

同盛 Tung Shing, 33, Stanley street

華興 Wa Hing, 70, Queen's road Central

榮昌 Wing Cheong, 22, Coch-rane street

和昌 Wo Cheong, 10, Webster street

Tea Merchants.

隆記 Loong Kee, 72, First street, West Point

瑞昌隆 Soey Cheong Loong, 69, Queen's road West

新興記 Sun Hing Kee, 79, Jervois street.

達盛 Tat Shing, 3, Bonham strand

定泰興 Ting Tai Hing, 312, Queen's road West

德記 Tuk Kee, 4A, Praya West

裕章 Yue Cheong, 129, Queen's road Central

遠芳泰 Yuen Fong Tai, 318, Queen's road Central

Timber Yards.

祥隆 Cheung Loong, 66, Queen's road West

正祥 Ching Cheung, 55, Queen's road West

廣材 Kwong Choy, 205, Queen's road West

廣安 Kwong On, 8, West Point

三和 Sam Wo, 99, Queen's road

生隆 Sang Loong, 97, Queen's road Central

生源 Sang Yuen, 14, West Point

泰亨 Tai Hang, 91, Queen's road East

泰順 Tai Shun, 133, Queen's road East

怡泰 Yee Tai, 80, Queen's road

Tobacconists.

長盛 Cheong Shing, 299, Queen's road

荷隆 Ho Loong, 37, Jervois street

萬盛 Man Shing, 67, Jervois street

萬順 Man Shun, 291, Queen's road

悅南 Yuet Nam, 200, Queen's road West

Vermillion Merchants.

順興 Shun Hing, 68, Wellington street

太和 Tai Wo, 142, Queen's road West

永吉 Wing Kat, 121, Bonham strand

人和 Yan Wo, 76, Wellington street

Washermen.

昌利 Cheong Lee, 118, Hollywood road

祥興 Cheong Hing, 25, D'Agui-lar street

昌昇 Cheong Sing, 10, Webster Bazaar

聚記 Choy Kee, 36, Wing On lane

振昌 Chun Cheong, 27, D'Agui-lar street

合源 Hop Yuen, 44, Peel street

佳記 Kai Kee, 44, Stanley street

其昌 Ki Cheong, 11, Scott lane

建記 Kin Kee, 29, Graham street

綸益 Lun Yek, 68, Hollywood road

寶源 Po Yuen, 9, Stanley street

成記 Shing Ki, 8, D'Aguilar street

順合 Shun Hop, 16, Scott street

勝昌 Shing Cheong, 44, Stanley street

泰興 Tai Hing, 26, Scott street

天合 Tien Hop, 16, Webster street

德泰 Tuk Tai, 13, Webster Bazaar

東利 Tung Lee, 25, D'Aguilar street

同順 Tung Shun, 27, Gilman street

和生 Wo Sang, 9, Peel street

有記 Yow Kee, 32, Wellington street

義昌 Ye Cheong, 32, Stanley street

益記 Yek Ki, 23, Graham street

閏成 Yun Sing, 24, Scott street

Watch Makers.

何凌記 Ho Ling Kee, 123, Queen's road West

何廷記 Ho Ting Kee, 125, Queen's road Central

廣順利 Kwong Shun Lee, 231, Queen's road

利昌 Lee Cheong, 145, Queen's road Central

利貞 Lee Ching, 120, Queen's road Central

勝記 Shing Kee, 75, Queen's road

德記 Tuk Kee, 122, Queen's road Central

榮珍 Wing Chun, 25, Stanley street

THE CANTON DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

GREAT BRITAIN.

大英國領事官

Tai-Ying-Kwok-Ling-sze-koon.

Consul—Sir Brooke Robertson, C.B.

Vice-Consul—A. Davenport (absent)

Acting Vice-Consul—C. Gardner

Interpreter—C. Gardner

Assistant and Post Office Agent—Walter C.

Hillier

Acting Assistant—R. W. Mansfield

Linguist—Ng Men Ching

Constable—P. Le Marquand

UNITED STATES.

Consul—R. G. W. Jewell

Vice-Consul—vacant

Interpreter—Wai Ng Wun

Clerks and Chinese Interpreters—Che Ah

Shing, T. S. Tat-hin

Marshal—Wm. A. Spencer

FRANCE.

Consul—P. Dabry de Thiersant

Chancellier and Interpreter—V. A. Sales

SPAIN.

Vice-Consul—Maximino Villanueva

大德國領事府

Tai-tuk-kyok-ling-se-foo.

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE.

Consul—C. Lueder (absent)

Acting Consul and Interpreter—C. Freus-
berg

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—Wm. Hülse (absent)

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-Consul—T. B. Cunningham

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

大奧國領事官

Ao-sze-Ma-ka-Kwok-Ling sze-koon,

Acting Consul—Sir Brooke Robertson, C.B.

Municipal Council of Shameen.

Chairman and Treasurer—Thomas Thomas

Councillors—E. Deacon, G. M. Smith,

E. G. Hamilton

Imperial Maritime Customs.

粵海關

Ut Hoi Kwan.

Commissioner of Customs—F. Kleinwächter

Deputy Commissioner—James Smith

Assistants—F. A. Morgan, W. N. More-
house, J. W. Carrall, F. Hirth, E. D.
de Segonzac

Medical Attendant—Wong Fun, M.D.

Tide-surveyors—S. Parkhill, H. Eldridge

Examiners—F. H. Ewer, G. Jones, T. D.
Burrows

Tide-waiters—W. Wheeler, (absent) J.

Mahon, C. J. Bryant, T. E. Halgood,

J. Ruthven, J. Wilkie, T. Chapman, F.

Moore, J. H. Logan, G. D. Sharnhorst:

Chinese—Lum Soo, Wong Shik Hing

Linguists—Lim Chinguan, Lew Soey Seng,

Chun-a-Tsung, Ho Chee Chuen, Sung

Ying Chuen, Au Kai Ting, Chun Mun,

Lee Wing Shang, Wong Kam Ming,

Chun A-Kü, Lee Shü Wing, Ip-a-Hon,

Chun-a-Fu

ARMED CHINESE STEAMERS BELONGING TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF TWO QUANGS.

“ANLAN.”

Captain—John Godsil

First Lieut.—John B. Murray

Second Lieut.—J. G. Harney

Chief Engineer—W. Cuthill

Second Engineer—George Bruce

First Gunner—James Squires

Second do. — Henry Smith

“CHEN-TO”

Captain—George Robertson

First Lieut.—John F. B. Langelier

Second Lieut.—E. Stevens

Chief Engineer—A. J. Hudson

Second Engineer—G. A. Corder

Gunner—P. Cuniffy

Boatswain—F. Lord

“PENG-CHAO-HAI.”

Captain—C. H. Palmer

First Lieut.—H. Lane

Second Lieut.—A. Walker

Third Lieut.—P. McGrundle

Chief Engineer—J. Crawford

Second Engineer—H. J. Dinnen

Carpenter—W. Rye

Gunner—Turner

PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON.



"SHEN-CHEE."

Captain—E. Sharp
First Lieut.—Fergus Scott
Chief Engineer—J. Sinclair
Second do.—D. Steele
Gunner's mate—G. Waite
Quartermasters—H. Edwards, W. Foster

"FEI LOONG."

Captain—William Tregevant Wright
Lieutenant—D. Brown
Engineer—Ebenezer Brisbane
Gunner—George Onslow

"SUI-TSING."

Captain—John Stewart
Lieutenant—J. Calder
Chief Engineer—J. Pender
Second do.—M. Ralston

"CHEN-JUI."

Captain—J. Poynter
Gunner—W. Heather

"NGAN TIEN."

Captain—A. Stuart

同文館

Tung-men-kwon.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

All expenses defrayed by Chinese Government.

Acting Head Master—Theos. Sampson
Asst. Master—Sit Him Kuk
Chinese Teachers—Four

CANTON CLUB.
Committee.

Dr. Ph. Hirth
 T. B. Cunningham
 Ven. J. H. Gray, hon. librarian (absent)
 R. Howie, hon. curator of billiard-room
 T. Sampson, hon. secretary and treasurer

BRITISH WEST INDIAN EMIGRATION
 AGENCY.

英國招工公所

Ying-kuok-chiu-kung-kung-sho.

Agent—Theos. Sampson
Overseer—H. D. Marshall

Insurances.

Arnhold, Karberg & Co., Agents
 Lancashire Insurance Company
 Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
 National Marine Insurance Company of
 South Australia

Deacon & Co., Agents
 Union Insurance Society

Heard & Co., Augustine, Agents
 China Traders' Insurance Company,
 Limited

Mestern & Hulse, Agents
 Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance
 Company of Samarang
 Globe Marine Insurance Company,
 Limited
 North German Fire Insurance Com-
 pany of Hamburg
 K. K. Priv. Oesterreich Versicherungs-
 Gesellschaft "Donau," Vienna,
 Limited

Olyphant & Co., Agents
 Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Russell & Co., Agents
 Yangtze Insurance Association

Thomas & Mercer, Agents
 North China Insurance Company

Professions, Trades, &c.
 Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co., merchants
 Abdoolrahim Ebrahim

Arnhold, Karberg & Co., merchants
 A. C. Levysohn
 J. Kramer, silk-inspector
 Ph. Arnhold

Birley & Co., merchants
 G. Hardy, tea inspector
 H. F. Dent, silk do.

Canton Dispensary
 Joseph Muffit

Canton Printing and Bookbinding estab-
 lishment
 James Parker

Carlowitz & Co., merchants
 R. von Carlowitz (absent)
 G. Hitzeroth
 O. Benecke
 W. Rost
 A. Hertz
 J. Ruff, silk inspector

Coare, Lind & Co., public silk and tea
 inspectors & commission agents
 F. W. Coare
 A. A. Lind
 E. Rennell
 A. Roberts

Deacon & Co., public tea inspectors and
commission agents

Alfred Hutchison
Ernest Deacon
Sidney Deacon
Robert Howie
F. d'Azevedo

謙信洋行

Him-suun-yeong-hong.

Ehlers & Co., Paul, merchants, Honam
Paul Ehlers (absent)
O. Meuser

Futtabhay Ameejee, merchant
Golamhoosain Abdooally

Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants
A. M. Gepp
R. T. Stretten

Heard & Co., Augustine, merchants
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A. G. Bennett

Hesse & Co., merchants
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A. A. Raheem, manager (Hongkong)
A. R. Ibrahim

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G. Mackrill Smith, tea inspector

Johannes, S. P., commission merchant
S. P. Johannes

Mestern & Hülse, general commission
agents
C. J. Mestern
W. Hülse (absent)
J. Cozon, silk inspector
A. Ottomeier
F. Silva

彌

Na.

Nye & Co., merchants,
Gideon Nye, Jr.

Olyphant & Co., merchants
F. R. Talbot
F. B. Smith
St. John Hutchinson
A. O. D. Gourdin

Padsha, H. M., merchant

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T. B. Cunningham
J. Dubost
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J. C. Heitmann

Thomas & Mercer, public tea and silk
inspectors and commission agents
Thomas Thomas (absent)
Thomas Mercer
Alfred Rowe
Jas. A. Mann
J. P. Pascoal

Vassonjee & Co., D., merchants
A. Fyazally

Vogel, Hagedorn & Co., merchants
Shameen
Charles Vogel
C. A. Gihon
J. J. Shawcross, silk inspector

Wong, F., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edin.

Hotels.

"Canton Hotel"

A. F. do Rozario, manager and auc-
tioneer

"International Hotel," billiards and
bowling alley
Edward Brown, proprietor

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Auditor—Acting Commissioner of Customs

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Chaplain—Ven. Archdeacon Gray, M.A.,
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Rev. J. Chalmers, M.A.
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BRITISH CONSULATE.

Vice-consul—H. F. Hance
Constable—J. H. Jones

Imperial Maritime Customs.

Tide Surveyor—J. Dawson
Tide-waiters—A. Duncan, W. Johnstone,
L. Liedcke, E. Mollory
Medical Attendant—Dr. Gye

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Chas. Camran, "Union Hotel," billiard
saloon and bowling alley, Bamboo
Town

S. W. Sharp, "Whampoa Hotel," billiard
and ten pin alleys, New Town

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HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

G. S. Mackay, superintendent
J. V. de Jesus, clerk

THE MACAO DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

Governor and Plenipotentiary in China, Japan, and Siam—His Excellency Viscount de San Januario, Grand Cordon of the order of Christ, &c., &c.

Secretary—Dr. Henrique de Castro

Chief Clerk—Tercio da Silva

1st do. —José Francisco Franco

2nd do. —José Corrêa de Lemos

3rd do. —Antonio Pedroso Corrêa de Lacerda

Aide-de-camp—Lieut. A. C. Moraes de Carvalho

Officer at Order—J. P. Sampaio, nav. lieut.

Private Secretary—P. G. Mesnier

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President—The Governor

Secretary—Henrique de Castro

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MUNICIPAL CHAMBER.

(Elected for 1873-74).

President—Lourenço Marques

Vice-President—Baron do Cercal

Members—D. C. Pacheco, L. J. Baptista, Jose H. de Carvalho, V. P. Portaria

Secretary—Pedro Marques

Assistant—S. A. Tavares (acting)

Messenger—Luiz Maria do Rozario

Constables—A. E. do Rozario, A. Xavier, L. J. de Sequiera, G. M. de Souza, J. A. da Silva, D. G. de Senna, S. F. Rodrigues, T. A. Cordova, J. F. Grill, A. de Souza Place

ADMINISTRACAO DO CONSELHO.

(*Anneza á Camara Municipal.*)

Administrador Interino—F. de M. Baracho

Escrivao—F. de Paula

Amanuense—E. Vianna

Official de Deligencia—M. A. de Souza

MEMBROS DO CONSELHO DA PROVINCIA.

Presidente.—O Governador Viscount de S. Januario

MEMBROS.

Secretario do Governo—Dr. Henrique de Castro

Delegado do Procurador da Corôa e Fazenda—F. A. Marques Caldeira, Jr.

Effectivo—A. J. Bastos, Jr.

do. —Viscount do Cercal

Substituto—A. A. Pacheco

do. —Dr. V. S. Pitter

JUNTA DE JUSTIÇA.

SECÇÃO MILITAR.

President—The Governor

Members—The Judge, The Senior Officer Naval Station, The Commandant of the Police, The Commandant of the Line Regiment, and the Harbour Master

SECÇÃO CIVIL.

President—The Governor

Members—The Judge, Viscount do Cercal, A. J. Bastos, Jr., L. Marques, Dr. J. F. Pinto Basto

MEMBROS DA JUNTA DA FAZENDA.

Presidente—O Governador Viscount de S. Januario

MEMBROS.

Secretario da Junta da Fazenda—J. C. P. d'Assumpção, acting

Thezoureiro—Carlos Vicente da Rocha

Delegado do Procurador da Corôa e Fazenda—F. A. Marques Caldeira, Jr.

MEMBROS DO CONSELHO TECNICO DAS OBRAS PUBLICAS.

Presidente—O Governador Viscount de S. Januario

MEMBROS.

Director geral das Obras Publicas—Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, F. J. Luna

Secretario da Junta da Fazenda—J. C. P. d'Assumpção, acting

Delegado do Procurador da Corôa e Fazenda—F. A. Marques Caldeira, Jr.

Cidadao escolhido pela Camara—Barão do Cercal

Secretario—Alferes A. A. Ferreira

MEMBROS DO CONSELHO, DE INSTRUCAO PUBLICA.

Members—The Governor, The Governor of the Bishopric, J. A. R. Cabral, Dr. Julio Ferreira Pinto Basto

Delegado do Conselho Inspector da Instrução Publica—J. A. R. Cabral

JUNTA DE SAUDE.

Presidente—Dr. L. A da Silva

Membros—Dr. F. da Silva Magalhães (absent), Dr. A. Nunes de Oliveira

OBRAS PUBLICAS.

Director—Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, F. J. Luna

Conductor de trabalhos—Capitão M. A. Coutinho, Alferes A. A. e Cunha, Jr., Alferes A. F. Lobo, Alferes C. F. da Silva

Encaregado de Estatistica—

Desenhador—José Maria Britto

Amanuense—Alferes A. A. Ferreira

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Escrivão Inspector—J. C. d'Assumpção, acting

Contador—M. Vidal de Castilho

1o. *Escrepturario*—J. J. d'Azevedo, acting

2o. do.—F. de Paula Marçal, do.

1o. *Amanuense*—A. N. Rangel, do.

2o. do.—L. Nunes, do.

Porteiro—Vedasto de Oliveira

Continuo—L. Corrêa

TREASURY.

Treasurer—Carlos Vicente da Rocha

Chief clerk—Francisco D. G. de Nogueira

Clerk—Edmundo M. Marçal

RECEBEDORIA DAS DECIMAS.

Chief clerk—F. V. Ribeiro

1st do.—F. de P. M. da Rocha

2nd do.—Joaquim Rodrigues

JUNTA DO LANÇAMENTO DE

DECIMAS, &c.

President—João Correa Paes d'Assumpção

Fiscal—F. A. M. Caldeira, Jr.

Voters—J. A. de Souza, J. Peres da Silva, D. F. da Luz

Chinese Voters—F. Xavier, Ecchiang and Changnau

Secretary—A. J. Brandão

Writers—Domingo R. da Silva, Antonio V. Ribeiro

Informers—João da Cruz, João J. de Sequeira, Luiz J. M. Mendonça, Regino J. Marçal

Judicial Department.

Judge—Luiz Augusto M. Ferraz

1st *Substitute*—A. C. Brandão

2nd do.—J. Hyndman

Attorney General—F. A. Marques Caldeira, Jr.

Lawyers—A. Pacheco, F. Lobo, V. S. Pereira, A. Bastos, Jr., L. Ferreira, C. J. Lourenço, E. da Silva, P. de Sequeira

Clerk and Notaries Public—José Maria da Costa, Luiz Pereira Leite. (Escrivães do Juizo de Direito, do Tribunal Commercial, da Policia Correccional, da Junta de Justiça e Tabelliães de Notas.)

Clerk to the Judge and Orphans' Fund—José de Lemos

Accountant & Distributor—Antonio Rangel

Interpreter—José Eulalio Perpetuo

Bailiffs—Antonio Felix Placé, J. Antonio Soares, A. T. Cotter

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

F. A. da Silva, judge, J. P. Bellem, substitute, Sé District; A. M. Pereira, judge, F. M. da Cunha, substitute, San Lourenco District; S. V. Ribeiro, judge, I. V. Ribeiro, substitute, Santo Antonio District; Z. A. Vieira, clerk

Tribunal of Commerce.

President—The Judge

Secretary—The Attorney General, F. A. Marques Caldeira, Jr.

Jurors—Evaristo Lopes, Francisco Manuel da Cunha, Francisco Antonio da Silva, Clementino Lopes

Supplent—Cornelio Jose Gracias

Register Department.

Chief—F. A. Marques Caldeira, Jr.

Private clerk—F. J. F. Gordo

Clerk—José Eulalio Perpetuo

Procurature dos Negocios Sinicos.

Procurador—Dr. Julio Ferreira Pinto Basto

Primeiro Interprete—P. N. da Silva, Jr.

Segundo Interprete—Eduardo Marques

Alumno Interprete—C. J. Jorge, João L. F. Marçal, E. F. da Roza, I. M. Marques, A. O. Marques

Escrivães—Pío Maria de Carvalho, J. B. Goularte

Amanuenses—Cornelio de Souza Placé, Antonio J. de Arriaga, Brum da Silveira

Primeiro Lingua—Mauricio B. Xavier

Segundo Lingua—J. A. T. Robarts (serve-se em comissão na superintendencia da emigração Chinesa)

Officiaes de Diligencias—B. A. Simões, V. E. da Luz, J. L. de Carvalho, F. F. da

Luz, J. G. de Carvalho, A. de Carvalho,
J. F. de Souza, F. N. de Penha
Escrivães Chinas—Gabriel Li, Ho-a-man
Amanuenses Chinas—Chung-k'in, Chin-
hang

CADEIA PUBLICA.

F. de Paula Barros, carcereiro
João P. da Silva, assistente

Post Office.

R. de Souza, postmaster, 81, Praya Grande

Superintendency of Chinese Emi- gration.

Superintendent—J. E. Scarnichia (acting)
Assistant—S. V. Roza
Doctor—V. de P. S. Pitter
Clerks—M. N. do Rozario, J. C. C. Pe-
reira, J. A. Hyndman, J. M. E. da Silva
Interpreters—T. Robarts and three Chinese
Watchmen—14 European and 7 Chinese

Board of Education.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

Teacher of Navigation and Mathematics—
Lieutenant honorary of the Navy, Fran-
cisco Joaquim Marques
Professor of First Lessons—Sto. Antonio
District, José J. Esteves; San Lourenço
District, D. Adelaide Clotilde Rangel
Gonzaga; Sé district, D. Asteria Fran-
cisca Coelho dos Santos
Professor of Portuguese School for Chinese
—Rev. C. J. Paz

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Vice-President—D. Maria Bernardina dos
Remedios
Secretary—D. Fermina Serva Leite
Treasurer—Bernardino de Senna Fernan-
des
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M. Gregoire, Ange, Candide, Macaire;
Rev. V. J. de Souza Almeida, professor
da lingua Portuguesa; D. M. Xavier
and D. T. Marques, mestras interina
dalingua Portuguesa
Professor of Music—Mdme. de Taradeau

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Vice-Rector—Rev. Maximo A. dos Santos

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Language*—Dr. F. da Silva Magalhaes
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gues

Professor of Portuguese and Latin—J. A.
Ribeiro Cabral

Professor, first class English—Mariano
Alvares

Professor, second class English—F. Hynd-
mann

Professor of Philosophy and Rhetoric—Rev.
A. J. Medeiros

*Professor, first class of Primary Instruc-
tion*—Carlos J. Caldeira, Jr.

*Professor, second class of Primary In-
struction*—M. G. da Silva

Professor of Moral Theology—vacant

*Professor and Director of the Chinese Stu-
dents*—Rev. P. B. Siam

*Professor of Chinese language (Mandarin
dialect)*—Pedro Nolasco da Silva, Jr.

*Professor of Chinese language (Canton dia-
lect)*—Rev. Lucas Lyra

Professor of Music—vacant

Professor of Engraving—R. de Sta. Coloma

Prefect—J. V. da Costa

Bedel—Luiz Filippe Dias de Villa-O'z

Clerk—João Miguel da Roza

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Secretario—V. de P. Portaria

Thesoureiro—Rev. M. A. dos Santos

Vogaes—vacant

Theatre.

D. PEDRO V. THEATRE.

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Secretary—J. M. T. Guimarães

Treasurer—J. E. Scarnichia

Members—C. V. da Rocha, J. Neves e
Souza

Clerk—P. J. Marçal

Inner Guard—Benjamin Fernandes

"GREMIO MILITAR DE MACAO."

(Instituido no anno de 1870.)

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tinho

Secretario—Alferes Antonio A. Ferreira

Thesoureiro—Tenente Jozé Fernandes de
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(Under the immediate charge of the above institution.)

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(Also under the charge of the above institution.)

F. da Silva, in charge

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(Fundado pelas Freiras Hespanholas, tendo-se addido hoje o recolhimento de Santa Roza de Lima para as meminas orfaas.)

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(Orfaas educandas do recolhimento de Santa Roza de Lima em numero limitado de 24.)

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(Under the charge of the Municipal Chamber.)

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Porter—L. J. Cordeiro

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Acting Vice-consul—Baron do Cercal

ITALY.

Consul—Baron do Cercal

UNITED STATES.

Vice-consul—vacant

BRAZIL.

Consul—Viscount do Cercal
Vice-consul—Baron do Cercal

BELGIUM.

Consul—Baron do Cercal
Chancellor—B. A. Pereira

GERMANY.

Vice-consul—H. Ebell

NETHERLANDS.

Acting-consul—H. Ebell

AUSTRIA.

Vice-consul —C. Milisch

PERU.

Consul-general—Ulises Delboy
Secretary—Pedro Beltran

SIAM.

Consul—B. de Senna Fernandes
Vice-consul—D. C. Pacheco

SPAIN.

Consul—J. G. Miranda
Vice-consul—Juan Ortiz
Chancellor—J. J. Lopez

HAWAII.

Vice-consul—C. L. Souza

Insurance Offices.

Deacon & Co., agents
Union Insurance Society

Margesson & Co., agents
North China Insurance Company

Raynal & Co., agents
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Samarang
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company

Professions, Trades, &c.

Abreu, Dr. Theodoro de, medical surgeon
No 34, Rua de S. Lourenço

Almeida, J. E. de, merchant, Rua de San Paulo

Armero, N. Tanco, commission agent
R. Argaer
F. A. da Silva

João da Silva
J. Tavares

Astorquia, A., commission agent
I. V. Ribeiro

Ayres & Co., commission agents
M. Ayres da Silva
Ricardo de Souza

Banajee, F. K., merchant, Travessa de
Sto. Agostinho

Birley & Co., merchants, Praya Grande,
No 29
K. D. Adams

Caldeira & Co., Carlos Jose, No 28, Rua
Central
Carlos Jose Caldeira, Jr.
Profirio do Rozario

Carroll, R., commander of steamer *Poyang*,
Rua dos Prazeres

Colah, J. B., merchant, Travessa da Sé

Deacon & Co., Praya Grande
Alfred Hutchison
Ernest Deacon
Sidney Deacon
Robert Howie, silk inspector
F. d'Azevedo

Ebell & Co.
H. Ebell
V. P. de Senna

Fernandes, B. de Senna, 33, Praya Grande
B. de S. Fernandes
D. C. Pacheco
N. Simões
Jose F. E. Barros
Luiz da Silva

Fernandes, F. d'A., 109, Praya Grande
J. V. de Jesus

Fonseca, A. J. da, commission agent,
Ponta da Rede

Fonseca, Jose Maria da, shiphandler,
wine & spirit merchant, Ponta da Rede
D. V. Soares

Garcia y Garcia, N., commission agent
Wm. Allansoa

Gomes, J. Baptista, merchant, Largo da
Sé

Graça, L. A. de, wine and spirit merchant,
auctioneer, sailmaker, supplier of water
to ships
L. A. de Graça
E. A. Jorge
J. G. de Jesus

Graça, V. A. de, 14, Rua de Prata

Leveroy, J. R. J., merchant and commis-
sion agent, 16, Largo do Senado

Lopez, C., Trevesa de Bispo

Lopez, E., Rua dos Prazeres

Macao Dispensary, 107, Praya Grande
T. J. Freitas
T. Monteiro
J. V. Freitas

Margesson & Co., merchants
F. S. Schütze (absent)
Mortimer E. Murray
F. W. Coles
F. P. Senna
A. N. Mendes, Jr.

白鴿巢

Pak-kop-chau.

Marques, Lourenço, No. 4, Praça de
Luiz de Camoens
Eduardo Pio Marques

咩路

Mel-lo.

Mello & Co., A. A. de, merchants, and
agents for Hongkong, Canton and Ma-
cao Steam-boat Co., Praya Grande
Viscount do Cercal, Brazilian Consul
Barão do Cercal, Italian and Belgian
Consul
F. A da Cruz
J. de Campos
S. da Cruz
R. Pereira

Menacho, A., commission agent
E. da Silva

"National Dispensary," 81, Praya Grande
Jozé Severo Telles
F. M. Telles

Olando, Aureliano, general commission agent

L. M. Guterres

Pearce, E. W., commission agent

Pereira, B. A., Rua da Sc, No. 18

L. A. J. Pereira

Pharmacia Lisbonense (Lisbon Dispensary), Praya Grande

J. Neves e Souza

T. da Cruz

A. P. de Senna

E. de Souza

Portaria & Co., V. de P.,

V. de P. Portaria

Raynal & Co., merchants, Rua da Sc, No. 12

C. Milisch

Remedios, M. A. dos, merchant, Rua do Barão, No. 4

M. M. Maher

A. H. dos Remedios

M. A. dos Remedios, Jr.

Florencio J. do Rozario

Severim, A. F., 17, Praya Grande

F. d'Aquino

Sevilla, J. Pastor, commission agent

J. P. Sevilla

L. Profumo

若京司厘化公司

Yuek-king-si li-fa Kung-si.

Silva & Co., Joaquim Peres da, No. 15, Praya Grande

Joaquim Peres da Silva

Genuino Augusto da Silva

João Hyndman

Silva, J. da, commission agent, printer, auctioneer, and editor of the *Independente*, 1, Rua Central

J. da Silva

J. da Silva, Jr.

Jose do Rozario

Felesbino da Silva

Jorcelim F. de Senna

Sabino da Silva

Silva, Pedro N. da, merchant

Silva, M. F. da, merchant and commission agent

M. F. da Silva

Silva, F. A. da, commission agent, Praya Grande, 95 and 97

Smith & Co., J. H., shipchandlers, sailmakers, auctioneers and general storekeepers, 105, Praya Grande

J. H. Smith

A. Müller

L. M. Cordeiro

Souza, Camillo L., No. 59, Praya Grande

Thomas & Mercer, public tea and silk inspectors

T. Thomas

T. Mercer

A. Rowe

J. A. Mann

J. L. Chalmers

Tigno, A. R., Baixo Monte

C. Gracias

Tuton, J. A., commission agent

J. A. Tuton

F. Tuton

T. Tuton

F. M. de Graça

R. Gutterres

Newspaper Offices.

"Boletim da Provincia de Macao e Timor,"

Typhographia Mercantil, Praça de Ponte e Horta, No 14

N. T. Fernandes } proprietors

V. de P. Portaria } proprietors

Dr. Henrique de Castro, editor

Lourenço da Costa, foreman

Leonardo M. Mendonça, compositor

Sabino R. Marcal do.

A. V. Perpetuo do.

A. F. Rozario do.

Loreno M. G. Cordeiro do.

Alfredo Pereira do.

Adolpho Diniz do.

"Gazetta de Macao e Timor,"

Francisco de Souza, responsavel

Macao Ship Yard.

J. M. Emanuel

Royal Hotel.

L. A. de Graça } proprietors

E. A. Jorge }

Billiard Room, 30, Rua Formosa
Hingkee, proprietor

MACAO BATTALION.

Lieut.-Col. Commanding.—D. J. d'Almeida Barbosa

Major—A. P. Trolho

Adjutant—A. A. Ferreira

First Surgeon—J. C. da Silva Telles

Second Surgeon—J. J. F. Alvares

Lieut. Quarter Master—José Fernandes de Oliveira

Captains—M. d'A. Coutinho, F. A. F. da Silva, F. P. da Luz, Antonio J. Garcia, M. C. Sampaio, Elias J. da Silva

Graduate Captain—A. B. Tassara

Lieutenants—C. J. Pereira da Silva, V. P. Barros, J. P. S. C. Pinto de Souza, J. dos Santos Vaguinhas, João Baptista

Ensigns—C. D. M. Azedo, João Antunes, J. M. de Souza Malaquias, A. A. de Rego, J. J. Maher, J. M. Esteves, J. C. de Lemos, J. M. de Souza e Brito, J. Victorino, A. B. C. Ferreri

INSPECCAO DO MATERIAL DE GUERRA.

Inspector—Major M. C. G. d'O. Miranda

Addido a inspeccao—Capitão M. d'A Coutinho

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-Cols.—Bernardo M. de Araujo Roza, J. A. d'Almeida

Majors—F. X. Collaço, J. M. Gonsalves, J. A. da Souza

MONTE FORT.

Lieut.-Col. commanding—V. N. de Mesquita

BARRA FORT.

Captain, acting commandant—F. A. F. da Silva

BOMPARTO FORT.

Ensign, acting commandant—A. A. Ferreira

TAIPA FORT.

Gradute Captain Commanding—Antonio Baptista Tassara

CAZERNEIRO.

Ensign—vacant

Harbour Master's Department.

Harbour Master and Commandant of Harbour Police—J. E. Scarnichia

Assistant—A. L. Vichi

Clerk—Francisco Nicazio Xavier Gomes

Master of Governor's Yacht—Antonio Cerrillo do Rozario

Water Police Station—Lorcha Amazona

MACAO NATIONAL BATTALION.

Lieut.-Col. Commanding—Baron do Cercal

Major—Elias J. da Silva

Adjutant—Josino Maher

Captains—F. A. da Silva, Luiz J. da Silva, José J. d'Azevedo

Lieutenants—C. J. da Silva, J. M. Peres

Ensigns—L. M. Marques, L. Barretto, C. Lopes, M. d'A. Rosa, J. Neves e Souza, A. Bastos, Junr.

Surgeon—V. de P. S. Pitter

WAR SCHOONER "PRINCIPE CARLOS."

Commander—V. S. Maciel

2nd do.—J. d'Almeida Avila

Officers—C. R. Caminha, L. A. Taveira

GUNBOAT "CAMOENS."

Captain—J. M. T. Guimarães

2nd do.—Manoel Mendes Leite

Officer—A. A. Ghira

Engineer—vacant

GUNBOAT "TEJO,"

Commander—1st Lieut. F. da C. Cabral

2nd do.—2nd Lieut. H. C. B. Capello

Officers—E. A. do Rio, A. Pereira, D. Cyinati, F. A. Franco, A. T. da C. e Silva

Surgeon—M. C. da Silva Lima

Purser—M. C. Pereira

Engineer—C. A. d'Auraujo

GOVERNMENT STEAM LAUNCHES.

Andorinha and Sergio

POLICE.

Lieut.-Col. Commanding—J. P. Leite

Captains—F. G. Corte Real, F. de Mello Baracho

Lieutenants—A. M. B. Arrobas, J. Guimarães, F. P. Sardinha, P. Z. de Souza

Ensigns—J. M. de C. e Souza, A. A. Ferreira, J. Ramero Madeira

Surgeon—B. M. N. Rosa

Adjutant—J. S. Reis

Inspector of Fire—Capt. F. G. Corte Rea

Assistant do.—Ensign A. d'A. e Cunha, Jr.

THE SWATOW DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

GREAT BRITAIN.

大英領事官

Ta-Ying-ling-sz-koon.

Acting Consul—R. J. Forrest

Assistant and Acting Interpreter—Colin M. Ford

Post-office Agent—Colin M. Ford

Constable—Henry Sage

UNITED STATES.

大美國領事官

Tae-me-kwoh-ling-sz-koon.

Consul—J. C. A. Wingate

Vice-consul and Interpreter—Wm. Ashmore

Constable—Henry Devlin

AUSTRIA.

Acting Consul—R. J. Forrest

FRANCE.

Acting Vice-consul—R. J. Forrest

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—Thomas William Richardson

DENMARK.

Consul—H. A. Dircks

GERMANY.

Vice-consul—Cæsar Kruger

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-consul—H. A. Dircks

Imperial Maritime Customs.

潮海關

Chao Hae-kwan.

Commissioner—J. L. Hammond

Assistants—H. Rubery (absent), R. B. Moorhead, A. Imbert, C. C. Stuhlmann, F. S. Unwin

Harbour Master and Tide Surveyor—J. H. C. Günther

Examiners—G. Hurman, W. N. Folsom, G. Allcot

Tide-waiters—H. Schaumlöffel, A. Olsen, J. H. Carr, G. Bond, J. D. McGiffie, G. A. Farsaith, J. H. Allcot, J. W. Paterson, G. W. Luce

DOUBLE ISLAND STATION.

Tide Surveyor—W. Watson

Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co.

Agents—Bradley & Co.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Medical Officer—C. M. Scott, M.D., L.R.C.S.I.

Trustees—T. W. Richardson, C. Kruger, R. J. Forrest

Hon. Sec.—E. Vincent

Insurance Offices.

Bradley & Co., agents—

Lloyds'

London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Company

Amicable Insurance Office of Calcutta

North China Insurance Company

China Traders' Insurance Company

Union Insurance Society of Canton

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of Liverpool (Fire)

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool (Fire and Life)

Imperial Insurance Company, London (Fire)

China Fire Insurance Company

Dircks & Kruger, agents—

Germanic Lloyds'

Hamburg and Bremen Underwriters

Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Com-
pany of BataviaDe Oosterling Sea and Fire Insurance
Company of BataviaBatavia Sea and Fire Insurance Com-
pany of BataviaSamarang Sea and Fire Insurance Com-
pany of Samarang

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Victoria Fire Insurance Company,
Limited**Frewin & Co., agents—**

Hongkong Insurance Company

China & Japan Marine Insurance Co.

Austrian Insurance Company "Donau"

Bank.Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration

Bradley & Co., agents

Missionaries.**ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**

Rev. George Smith (absent)

Rev. H. L. Mackenzie

Wm. Gauld, M.D.

Rev. Wm. Duffus

FRENCH FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. A. Bernom

Rev. T. M. P. Verchere

Rev. T. Gèrardin

Rev. C. A. Guillaume

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION.

Rev. Wm. Ashmore

Rev. S. B. Partridge

Mrs. J. W. Johnson

Miss A. M. Fielde

Professions and Trades.Asverus, Otto, marine surveyor for Ger-
manic Lloyds' and local offices**德記行***Tej-kee-hong.*

Bradley & Co., merchants

Thomas Wm. Richardson

Cardross Grant

Robt. H. Hill

Monro, J. D.

W. S. Fergusson

T. W. Horne, godown-keeper

魯麟行*Loo-ling-hong.*

Dircks & Kruger, commission merchants

H. A. Dircks

C. Kruger

A. Branth

M. Tenhaeff

R. Fejerabend

永泰行*Wing-tai-hong.*

Frewin & Co., commission merchants

Henry Frewin

Chung Shun

Harris & Co., shipwrights and black-
smiths

W. Harris

柴工師夫*Cha-kung-sai-foo.*Meyer & Fehrs, shipwrights and black-
smiths

J. D. Meyer

H. Fehrs

Quelch & Campbell, shipchandlers, auc-
tioneers, and general storekeepers

Charles B. Quelch

Patrick Campbell

士吉醫生*Sze-cut-e-sang.*

Scott & Scott, medical practitioners

C. M. Scott, M.D., L.R.C.S.I.

E. I. Scott, M.D., L.R.C.S.I., L.M.

M.R.P.S.I., &c.

福源行*Fook-yuen-hong.*

Vincent & Co., E., commission agents

E. Vincent, surveyor for Lloyds'
agents

T. P. Drown

Louis Grunauer

Pilots.

Henry Johnson

A. I. Piesdorff

F. W. Focken

J. Williams

A. Nissen

G. H. Quedens

THE AMOY DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

大英海關

Tai-Ying-kei-kwan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

W. H. Pedder, consul

H. B. Bristow, acting interpreter and Post
office agent

C. P. Simoens, clerk

M. Balzano, constable

花旗海關

Fa-kee-hoi-kwan.

UNITED STATES.

(For Amoy and Formosan Ports.)

J. J. Hendersen, consul

St. J. H. Edwards, clerk

Lin Kien Chin, interpreter

C. Francis, constable

法蘭西海關

Wo-lan-sai-hoi-kwan.

FRANCE.

Edmund Pye, vice-consul

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

W. H. Pedder, consul

媽交海關

Ma-kow-hoi-kwan.

PORTUGAL.

J. C. Wardlaw, consul (absent)

呂宋海關

Lui-soong-hoi-kwan.

SPAIN.

Don Carlos Ortega Morejou, consul

Don F. S. de Tejada (absent)

DENMARK.

H. A. Petersen, consul

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Robt. Craig, vice-consul

烈市海關

Lit-se-hoi-kwan.

NETHERLANDS.

John Paterson, consul

GERMAN EMPIRE.

W. H. Pedder, acting consul

電線行

Tin-sin-hong

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

(Office, Kulangsu.)

C. P. Nielsen, superintendent; J. Henning-
sen; C. C. Sonne, electrician; C. H. Kragh,
F. C. Christiansen, S. A. A. Green, W.
H. Rönneknamp

和明

Ho-ming.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED.

J. Henningsen, agent

Imperial Maritime Customs.

稅關

Sui-kwan.

Commissioner—Geo. Hughes

Assistants—Chas. A. Lord, M. Archer Shee,
E. Specht

Tide-surveyor and Harbour Master—G. V.
d'Arnoux

Assistant Tide-surveyor—H. Vierow

Examiners—R. Moran (absent), T. Toll-
iday, D. Lark (absent), C. J. Price

Tide-waiters—J. H. Penrose, J. Poffin,
J. D. Smith, Thos. Lant, G. R. David-
son, W. B. Loam, E. V. Calver

Linguists—Wang Wai, Kim Cheak, Le
Boon An

Chapel Island Lighthouse keepers—G. R.
Daniels, V. Naudin, D. Botelho

Insurance Offices, &c.

Boyd & Co., agents—

Lloyds'

China Traders' Insurance Company,
Limited

China and Japan Marine Insurance
Society

Netherlands India Marine and Fire
Insurance Co. of Batavia

Amicable Insurance Co. of Calcutta

Bombay Native Insurance Company

Royal Fire and Life Insurance Co.

Sun Fire Insurance Company

Bremen Marine Insurance Companies

Underwriters' Union at Amsterdam

Jersey Mutual Insurance Society for
Shipping

Brown & Co., agents—

Yangtze Assurance Association

Victoria Fire Insurance Company, Li-
mited

Dodd & Co., agents—
British and Foreign Marine Insurance
Company

Elles & Co., agents—
Alliance Fire Insurance Company
Canton Insurance Office
Triton Insurance Company
Bombay Insurance Society
Bengal Insurance Society
Union of Hamburg Underwriters
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company
Imperial Fire Insurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company
Ocean Marine Insurance Company

Pasedag & Co., agents—
Germanic Lloyds
Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
Oosterling Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance
Company
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

Petersen & Co., H. A., agents—
Chinese Insurance Company
H. K. Priv. Oest. Versicherungs-Ge-
sellschaft "Donau"

Tait & Co., agents—
Chartered Bank of India, Australia
and China
Bank of Rotterdam
London and Oriental Steam Transit
Insurance Company
North British and Mercantile Fire
Insurance Company
North China Insurance Company
Northern Assurance Company
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Java Sea & Fire Insurance Company

Docks.

大船塢

Tai-suen o.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY.

J. Farrow, manager and secretary
William Gardon, accountant
Charles Fielding, machinist
John Steffens, foreman shipwright

Professions, Trades, &c.

Andersen, L. A., surveyor to Germanic
Lloyds' and local offices

裕隆行

Yu-sun-hong.

Anderson, J. L., public tea inspector and
commission merchant

和記

Wo-kee.

Boyd & Co., merchants
T. D. Boyd (absent)
Robert Craig
Edward N. Rose
R. B. Fenton
G. M. Thompson, (Takao)
W. Laidlaw (Tamsui)
W. S. Orr
U. A. Budd
Thos. Covil, tea inspector
D. M. Wright

水陸行

Sui Liock-hong.

Brown & Co., merchants
H. D. Brown, (England)
F. Chomley
D. A. Darling (Tamsui)
J. Mannich (Takao)
Grant Scott, tea inspector
R. MacIver
E. C. de Burgh
H. V. Boyol
F. dos Remedios (Taiwan)
A. Francis (Tamsui)

裕記行

Yu-kee-Hong.

Dauver & Co., merchants
H. R. Dauver
P. M. Sauger
F. Gwanhe
T. S. Carlos
S. B. Victor

寶順行

Paou-shun-hong.

Dodd & Co., merchants
John Dodd
Crawford D. Kerr
S. G. Bird

怡記

Ye-kee.

Elles & Co., merchants, and agents for P.
M. S. S. Co., C. T. P. S. S. Co., and
China Coast S. N. Co.
Jamieson Elles (absent)
Edmund Pye
R. H. Pye
Robert Wilson
A. W. Bain
H. T. Allan
J. W. Graham

J. Gratton Cass, (Tamsui)
 W. Christy
 W. R. Darling
 W. H. Taylor, (Takao)
 H. H. McMinnies
 F. Cass
 J. C. Elles

錦興行

Kim-hin-hong.

Eng Watt Bros. & Co., merchants and
 commission agents

S. Eng Watt
 S. Ewe Lay
 C. K. Choon
 N. K. Sake

天裕

Teen-ü.

Forster & Co., John, merchants
 H. J. J. Chambers, tea inspector

利記

Lee kee.

Gerard & Co., C., shipchandlers and sail-
 makers

P. Jacobsen
 C. O. Kopp

機利士

Kee-lee-sz.

Giles & Co., shipchandlers, auctioneers,
 sailmakers, and general dealers

John Giles
 C. A. S. Ayres

隆順

Loong-sun.

Heard & Co., A., merchants
 N. Murton

匯豐

Hwuy-foong.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
 poration

H. E. C. Abendroth, agent

震記洋行

Chin-kee.

Hosungjee & Co., D., merchants

D. Hosungjee (absent)
 N. Hosungjee (Hongkong)
 P. Dorabjee
 C. Nowrojee

Ice and Soda Water Manufactory
 Jok Lin, manager

醫生

E-sang.

Jones, Müller & Manson, physicians
 Charles M. Jones, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 London (absent)
 Augustus Muller, M.D., &c. (absent)
 Patrick Manson, M.D., &c.
 David Manson, M.D., &c.

李馬達

Lee-ma-ter.

Lemattre, E., watch maker and importer
 of foreign goods

安記

An-kee.

Ollia, N. D., merchant & commission agent
 Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy Ollia
 Cursetjee Framjee (absent)

慶

Khen kee.

Ollia & Co., D. D., merchants and com-
 mission agents

D. D. Ollia
 B. S. Mehta
 P. Bomonjee

寶記

Poa-kee.

Pasedag & Co., merchants

Charles J. Pasedag
 Ernst Stiller
 O. Drishaus

成記

Sin-kee.

Petersen & Co., H. A., merchants and com-
 mission agents

H. A. Petersen
 J. W. Danielsen
 L. Michelsen

德記

Tuk-kee.

Tait & Co., merchants, agents for P. & O.

S. N. Company
 J. C. Wardlaw (absent)
 John Paterson
 W. C. Johnston
 J. Bruce
 J. T. A. Alexander
 B. R. Wickham
 T. E. Ludlam
 D. A. Trotter
 R. H. Bruce, agent, (Tamsui)
 J. D. Hardie, agent (Takao)
 Jas. Masson (Tamsui)

E. P. Starkey
C. J. Lopez
A. H. Thornton (Takao)

福建印字館

Foo-keen-yun-tse-koon.

"The Amoy Shipping Report," daily
A. A. Marçal, proprietor & publisher
D. F. R. Marçal, foreman
F. J. Paul, compositor
W. Thomas do.

廣順

Kwong-sun.

Wilson, Nicholls & Co., commission agents,
shipchandlers, sailmakers, and com-
pradores

W. Wilson
B. Nicholls
F. C. Brown

Hospitals.

水手醫館

Sui-sou-e-koon.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Drs. Jones, Müller and Manson, managers

濟世醫館

Chai-sai-e-koon.

NATIVE HOSPITAL.

Patrick Manson, M.D.

Hotels.

"Amoy Hotel and Boarding House."
Niemann, proprietor

"Bowling Alley," Falk, manager

Pilots.

G. Hauenstein, J. Buschmann, D. Pater-
son, harbour pilots
18 Chinese Licensed sea pilots

Missionaries.

REFORMED CHURCH OF AMERICA.

Rev. J. V. N. Talmage, D.D. (absent)
Rev. D. Rapalje
Rev. L. W. Kip

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. John Stronach
Rev. John Macgowan
Rev. James Sadler

ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

Rev. Carstairs Douglas, L.L.D.
Rev. W. S. Swanson
Rev. H. Cowie (absent)
Rev. W. McGregor (absent)
Rev. R. Gordon

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Church of "Holy Rosary."

Rev. Nicolas Guixá, vicar, and one Chi-
nese Priest

CHURCH OF THE "CONCEPTION," KANGBÔE.

Rev. Francis Zea, vicar, and one Chinese
Priest

CHURCH OF "SANTO DOMINGO," ANPOA.

Rev. Jose Dutras

MISSION AT TAKAO.

Rev. Andres Chinchon, vicar
Rev. R. Colomer, at Taiwanfoo
Rev. Federico Gimenez

THE FORMOSA DIRECTORY.

TAMSUI.

Consulates.

BRITISH, GERMAN, AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.
Acting Interpreter in Charge—E. Colborne
Baber

Writer—Chin choo chin
Linguist—Ung Pock Chuan
Constable—P. W. Petersen

NETHERLANDS

Vice-consul—John Dodd

Imperial Maritime Customs.

Commissioner—H. E. Hobson
Assistant—G. Leslie
Tide Surveyor—M. G. Smith
Examiner—J. Wortell
Tide-waiter—G. Baudain
Linguist—Loh Kwong Sung

Insurances.

Dodd & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
North China Insurance Company

Elles & Co., agents
Union Insurance Society of Canton

Merchants.

Boyd & Co., merchants
Walter Laidlaw, tea inspector

Brown & Co., merchants
D. A. Darling, tea inspector
A. Francis

Elles & Co., merchants
J. Gratton Cass, agent

寶順行*Paou-shun-hong.*

Dodd & Co., merchants

John Dodd

M. Larken, tea inspector

J. Greig

J. Moss

W. Hammersley

Tait & Co., merchants

R. H. Bruce, agent

James Masson

RECEIVING SHIP "CÆSAR."

Elles & Co., agents

W. Gotz, in charge

KEELUNG.

NETHERLANDS CONSULATE.

Vice-consul—John Dodd

Imperial Maritime Customs.

海關*Hai Kwan.*

Commissioner—H. E. Hobson

Assistant—N. Titoushkin

Examiner—F. M. Land

Tide-waiter—J. Hall

Linguist—Cheong Kwong Sung

Dodd & Co., agents—

Lloyds'

North China Insurance Company

Merchants.

Boyd & Co., merchants

W. Laidlaw, agent

寶順行*Paou-shun-hong.*

Dodd & Co., merchants

John Dodd

J. Maher, coal agent

Elles & Co., merchants, and agents for the
Union Insurance Society of Canton

J. Gratton Cass, agent

H. Bentley

SOUTH FORMOSA.**TAIWANFOO, TAKAO.****Consulates.**BRITISH, ALSO DANISH, GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Consul—Robt. Swinhoe (absent)

Acting Consul—William Gregory

Assistant—T. L. Bullock

Constable.—Antonio Alberado

UNITED STATES.

Consular Agent—Vacant

NETHERLANDS.

Vice-consul—

Imperial Maritime Customs.

臺灣關*Tai-man-kwan.*

Commissioner—James H. Hart

Assistants—R. I. Lent, H. Edgar

Tide Surveyor and Acting Harbour Master

—G. Gue

Examiner—R. Trannack

Tide-waiters—R. Hastings, L. Le Breton,

G. I. Bayly

Insurance.

Boyd & Co., agents—

China & Japan Marine Insurance Co.,
Limited

Lloyds

Tait & Co., agents

North China Insurance Company

Professions, Trades, &c.

Boyd & Co., merchants

G. M. Thompson, agent, (Takao and
Taiwan)

D. M. Wright

Brown & Co., merchants

J. Mannich, agent

F. dos Santos, (Taiwan)

Elles & Co., merchants

W. H. Taylor, agent

Rennie, T., M.B. and C.M.

Tait & Co., merchants

James D. Hardie, agent, (Takao and
Taiwanfoo)

A. H. Thornton

Missionaries.

ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

J. L. Maxwell, M.D. (Taiwan)

M. Dickson, M.D., (do.)

Rev. Wm. Campbell, (do.)

Rev. Hugh Ritchie

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Dominicans—Rev. A. Chinchon, vicar:

Rev. R. Colomer (Taiwan), Rev. Fede-

rico Gimenez (Ban-kin-cheng), Rev. V.

Gomor (Lau-pi), Rev. M. Tarazona

(Kao-á-ki)

Pilots.

H. Wulbrand, H. Vosteen

THE FOOCHOW DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

GREAT BRITAIN.

各位領事

Koh-wei-ling-sz.

Consul—Chas. A. Sinclair

Acting Vice-consul—Geo. Phillips

Vice-consul at Anchorage—Chas. Carroll
(absent)

Assistant Acting Interpreter—Pelham L. Warren

Packet Agent—Pelham L. Warren

Constable at Anchorage—F. Kennedy

大美領事衙門

Ti-me-ling-sz-ya mun.

UNITED STATES.

Consul—M. M. De Lano

Interpreter—K. B. Lee

Native Writer—So Stze Ho

Constable—R. S. Rodrigues

GERMANY.

Consul—Dr. Rich Krauel

Interpreter—F. Franzenbach

Assistant—T. Schloetke

FRANCE.

Consul—Gabriel Lemaire

Chancelier—M. Ertienne

RUSSIA.

Vice-consul—M. Daly

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-consul—S. W. Pomeroy, Jr.

DENMARK.

Acting Vice-consul—W. G. Price

NETHERLANDS.

Acting Consul—T. Pim

Imperial Maritime Customs.

海關

Hai-kwan.

Commissioner—F. E. Wright

Deputy Commissioner—

Assistants—W. T. Lay, M. E. Towell,
H. J. Fisher (absent), W. Krey

Tide Surveyor—R. Lowe

Examiners—W. Jenkins, W. H. Luther,
M. Cordeiro

Tide-waiters—E. D. Burrell, R. B. Johnson

Linguists—Lum Kok Cheng, Ong Keat Seng, Loke Chew Leong

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

Divisional Inspector and Harbour Master—

A. M. Bisbee

Tide Surveyor—J. P. Saunderson

Examiner—R. Goodridge

Tide-waiters—C. Busch (absent), E. Delestre, P. R. Dubarry, D. Campbell, R. Stiebee, A. Bartoline, M. Jensen, F. Blacklook, J. H. Green

CHINESE POLICE AT PAGODA ISLAND.

H. Mullins, sergeant

R. A. Carr, constable

TURNABOUT LIGHTHOUSE.

1st Light-keeper—T. S. Southey

2nd do. —G. Mummery

3rd do. —G. J. Freeth

OCKSEU LIGHTHOUSE.

(*In course of Construction.*)

Engineer in charge—T. Fawcett

WHITE DOG LIGHTHOUSE.

First Light-keeper—J. Roos

Second do. —Ch. Petersen

Third do. —L. Loft

REVENUE STEAMER "FEI HO," TENDER TO OCKSEU LIGHTHOUSE.

Captain—W. H. Clayson

Chief Officer—C. V. Brennan

2nd do. —T. Goulding

Chief Engineer—C. Gardiner

2nd do. —J. Kirkwood

Gunner—W. Chamberlain

Quartermasters—Two

Pilots.

RIVER MIN.

Licensed Pilots—C. E. Porter, R. B. Smith,
W. J. Mitchell, G. Oeltze, A. Head, T. Randall, H. Johnson, P. L. Peterson,
E. F. Simonsen

Public Companies.

INSURANCES.

Adamson, Bell & Co., agents—

Commercial Union Insurance Co.

South Australian Insurance Co.

Butterfield & Swire, agents—
 British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company
 Royal Exchange Insurance Company

Forster & Co., John, agents—
 North British and Mercantile Insurance Company
 China and Japan Marine Insurance Company

Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents—
 Union Insurance Society of Canton
 Commercial Union Assurance Company, Life Department

Gilman & Co., agents—
 Lloyds'
 Association of Underwriters of Glasgow
 Underwriters' Association of Liverpool
 Merchant Shipping and Underwriters' Association of Melbourne
 North China Insurance Company
 Ocean Marine Insurance Company
 Universal Marine Insurance Co., Limited
 London Assurance Corporation, Fire
 Imperial Fire Insurance Company
 Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, Limited
 London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Heard & Co., Augustine, agents—
 China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
 Victoria Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Holliday, Wise & Co., agents—
 Manchester Fire Insurance Company

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
 Canton Insurance Office
 Triton Insurance Company
 Bombay Insurance Society
 Bengal Insurance Society
 Alliance Marine Insurance Company
 Ocean Marine Insurance Company
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company
 Alliance Fire Insurance Company

Odell John, agent—
 Royal Insurance Company

Olyphant & Co., agents—
 New York Board of Underwriters

Guardian Fire Assurance Company
 China Fire Insurance Company, Limited
 Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Phipps, Hickling & Co., agents—
 Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Fire

Russell & Co., agents—
 Yangtze Insurance Association

Siemssen & Co., agents—
 Oosterling Sea Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
 Globe Marine Insurance Company, Limited, of London
 North German Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg

Silverlock & Co., agents—
 Queen Insurance Company (Fire)

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

Westall, Galton & Co., agents—
 Phoenix Fire Insurance

FOOCHOW DOCKYARD.
 ———, superintendent
 N. E. Bryant, clerk

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
 Russell & Co., agents

CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
 Russell & Co., agents

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
 Butterfield & Swire, agents

FOOCHOW PILOT COMPANY.
 Dobie & Co., agents

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.
 W. Lemann, agent

Imperial Arsenal at Foochow.

福州船政

Foo-chow-chuan-ching.

Chief Director—P. Giquel

Sub-Director—L. D. de Segonzac

Chaplain—R. P. Alier

Civil Engineer—E. Jouvet

Physician—A. Poujade

Secretary Interpreter—J. Giquel

Accountant—A. Borel

Clerks—C. Piry, M. Estienne

Storekeeper—J. Rey

Head Master Naval School—J. Carroll

Teacher—Russell Skey

Professor of Practical Navigation—Richard E. Tracey, R.N.

Professor of Chemistry—L. Rousset

Professor of Mathematics—L. Médard

Teacher—Roberdeau

Professor of Practical Engineering—W. Allan, junr.

Chronometer Shop—Puthon

Optician—Le Marchand

Carpenters—Robin, Marzin, Peter, Raffeneau, Latouche, Guiraud, Quenaon, Boulineau

Founders—W. Robeson, Rivasseau, De-cauchuis

Finishers—Dessaut, Scheidecker, Vidlou, Piron, Cabouret

Forgers—Brossement, Cerle, Pailler, Rabillie, A. Serreau, C. Serreau, Besançon

Pattern-makers—Guérin, Müller, Pons

Boilermakers and Coppersmiths—Gosselin, Vastel

Draughtsmen—Louis, Kerdraon

Instructor Gunner—J. Harwood

Instructor Boatswain—H. Johnson

Overlooker—Beloin

Sailmaking and Rigging department—Capt. J. C. Saunders

Banks.

Agra Bank, Limited

Gilman & Co., agents

Chartered Mercantile Bank

H. H. Nelson, agent

匯豐

Hwy-foong.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

A. L. Turner, agent

麗如

Lai-yu.

Oriental Bank Corporation

Francis Temple, acting agent

W. McMicken, assistant-accountant and cashier

Professions, Trades, &c.

天祥

Tien-cheang.

Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants

W. L. Hunter

T. M. Dermer

G. B. Dodwell

秀巖醫生

Sou-ngam i-sang.

Beaumont, J. M., M.D.

福興

Fook-king.

Birley & Co., merchants

H. L. Dalrymple

Geo. Hales

太古

Tai koo.

Butterfield & Swire, merchants

H. R. Smith, tea inspector

G. S. Yuill

W. J. Robinson

則文行

Chak-man-hong.

Chapman, T. H., public tea inspector and commission merchant

多比

Do-bee.

Dobie & Co., shipchandlers, Pagoda Island

C. G. Bunker, Jr.

S. A. Kraal

“FOOCHOW HERALD”

J. P. Macmahon, editor & proprietor

天裕

Teen-eu.

Forster & Co., John, merchants

John Forster

M. W. Greig

F. W. Kitching

B. A. Mitford

B. M. Devenny

C. S. Powell

乾記*Kien-kee.*

Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants
H. P. Tennant, agent, and tea inspector
W. O. Morison
W. P. Tennant

太平*Tai-ping.*

Gilman & Co., merchants, agents for Lloyds'
W. S. Young
W. G. Price
C. F. Harton
C. D. Smith

隆順*Loong-shun.*

Heard & Co., Augustine, merchants
M. Daly
Geo. Oliver
E. Gamman
R. P. Hunter

義利*E-lee.*

Hedge & Co., merchants, and agents for
Shanghai Local Post
Thomas Dunn
T. B. Hedge
A. A. da Silva

義記*Gnee-kee.*

Holliday, Wise & Co., merchants
C. G. Tatham, agent

阜通*Fow-tung.*

Ivanoff & Co., N. A., merchants
M. F. Piatkoff
W. R. Lebedeff

義和*Yee-wo.*

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants
Peter G. Laurie, agent
A. Forbes Angus, tea inspector
C. Noack
C. W. Nicholson

怡興洋行*Yee-hein.*

Kaw Hong Take & Co., merchants, commission agents, and shipbrokers
Kaw Hong Take

平行*Ping-hong.*

Kyle & Co., ice machine and aerated water manufactory
T. D. Kyle

隆泰*Loong-ta.*

Lalor, J. P., commission agent and public tea inspector

和記*Wo-kee.*

Latham, Oliver, exchange broker

協昌*Hip cheong.*

Morris & Co., B. J., commission merchants
B. J. Morris

隆文行*Loong-man-hong.*

Newman & Co., public tea inspectors and commission merchants
Walter Newman
John Gittins

同孚*Tung-fo.*

Olyphant & Co., merchants
T. Pim

J. Bathgate
A. W. Rothwell, tea inspector
E. Davis
R. F. Loring

公裕*Kung-eu.*

Phipps, Hickling & Co., merchants
A. L. Phipps (absent)
H. Hickling
H. G. Phipps
J. N. Sayce

同珍*Tung-chun.*

Purdon & Co., merchants
John Odell
H. Deacon

阿化威*Ho-hwa-way.*

Rodewald, Schönfeld & Co., merchants
F. Schönfeld
W. Krohn

隆祥洋行

Loong-cheung-yong-hong.

Rozario & Co., D., commission agents
D. do Rozario

Robertson & Co., commission agents,
shipchandlers, auctioneers, sailmakers
and storekeepers, Pagoda Anchorage,
and Customs Road, Foochow

H. G. Robertson

T. Brockett

A. Dewar

方

Ching-fang.

Rusden, A. W. G., public tea inspector
and commission agent

A. W. G. Rusden

旗昌

Kee-cheang.

Russell & Co., merchants

S. W. Pomeroy, Jr.

E. Sheppard

B. Pereira

T. Jones

泰來

Tai loy.

Ruttonjee & Co., R.

Remtoola Devjee

Ruttonjee Muncherjee

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants

Robert Pennington Williams

Wm. Wood

Saunders, J. C., marine surveyor for Lloyds'
agents, and local offices

Schoenke, F., watchmaker & photographer

Shaw, Capt. S. L., marine surveyor for
Germanic Lloyds' and local insurance
offices, Mamoi Point, Pagoda Anchorage

禪臣

Seem-sun

Siemssen & Co., merchants

A. Gültzow

H. Lübkes

中和

Chung-wo.

Silverlock & Co., merchants

John Silverlock (England)

J. Gurney Fry, (do.)

Thomas Smith (do.)

R. H. Haslam

F. W. Fry

所美富醫生

So-man-foo-e-sung.

Somerville, J. R., physician, Pagoda
Anchorage

J. R. Somerville, M.D, F.R.C.S. Ed.

司徒醫生

Sze-to-i-sang.

Stewart, J. A., M.D., physician

天黎

Teen-lee

Taylor & Co., storekeepers, &c., Pagoda
Anchorage, and Foochow

John R. Taylor

John H. Shearer

Thompson & Co., shipchandlers, store-
keepers, &c., Pagoda Anchorage

F. E. Reilly, manager

華記

Wha-kee.

Turner & Co., merchants, and agents for
P. & O. S. N. Company

A. W. Walkinshaw

H. Dunne

公易

Koon-yeek.

Westall, Galton & Co., public tea inspec-
tors and commission agents

R. R. Westall

W. P. Galton

W. M. Reeves, tea inspector

J. A. H. Drought (do.)

H. R. Kinnear

Foochow General Chamber of
Commerce.

Committee—P. G. Lauric, chairman; A.
W. Walkinshaw; T. Pim; H. J.

Dalrymple; T. Odell

Secretary—B. A. Mitford

Foochow Seamen's Hospital.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

Committee of Management—Rev. W. W.
Hawkins, Charles A. Sinclair, A. W. G.
Rusden, Monsieur P. Giquel, Captain

S. L. Shaw, Captain Tracy, R.N., J. R.
Somerville, M.D., F. W. Fry.

Honorary Surgeon—J. R. Somerville, M.D.,
F.R.C.S.

Honorary Secretary—J. Russell Skey

FOOCHOW CLUB.

Hon. Treasurer and Chairman—C. G.
Tatham

Committee—F. W. Fry, W. G. Price,
R. P. Williams, H. H. Nelson, T.
Jones, T. Pim

Secretary—W. J. Robinson

Missionaries.

美以美教會

Mi-e-mi-kow-wid.

AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH MISSION.

保靈

Po-ling.

Rev. Stephen L. Baldwin

薛承恩

Sit sing-yan.

Rev. Nathan Sites (absent)

武林吉

Mo-lum-kut.

Rev. Franklin Ohlinger

李承恩

Lee-sing-yan.

Rev. Nathan J. Plumb

媽姑娘

Kwa-ku-nung.

Miss Beulah Woolston

Miss S. H. Woolston

ENGLISH CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. John Wolfe

Rev. J. E. Mahood

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
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Rev. Charles Hartwell (in city)

Rev. Simeon F. Woodin

D. W. Osgood, M.D.

Rev. J. E. Walker (in city)

Miss A. M. Payson

南台番船浦尾天主堂

Nan-tay-huan-sun-puo-muy-tsen-chio-tin.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Gentili

STEAM TUG "WOOSUNG," AT PAGODA.

Captain—Geo Allen

Chief Officer—T. Dees

THE NINGPO DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

大英國領事衙門

Ta-ying-kwok-ling-se-ya-mun.

Consul—vacant

Acting Consul—Chaloner Alabaster

Interpreter & Post Office Agent—H. A. Giles

Constable—Jose Torres

UNITED STATES.

大美領事衙門

Ta-mei-ling-se-ya-mun.

Consul—Edwd. C. Lord

GERMANY.

Acting Consul—Chaloner Alabaster

DENMARK.

Consul—Chaloner Alabaster

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Consul—Chaloner Alabaster

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-consul—C. G. Beebe

NETHERLANDS.

Acting Consul—F. Huchting

Imperial Maritime Customs.

浙海關

Ché-hai-kwan.

Commissioner—Francis W. White

Assistants—Jas. Mackey, H. Budler, Vte.

de Sombreuil, P. Martin

Tide Surveyor and Harbour Master—A. Kliene

Examiners—A. Sharpe, George Reeves
E(North Barrier)

Tide-waiters—F. Wegener (absent), N. Tattersell, T. Demetts, J. M. Elshont, J. P. Henry

CHINHAI STATION.

Assistant Tide-surveyor—W. Brennan

LIGHTHOUSE KEEPERS.

Tiger Island—L. Antonio

Square Island—Felix Jose

ANGLO-CHINESE FORCE.

General—J. E. Cooke

Major—J. C. Watson

Police Station.

Controller and Magistrate General—J. E. Cooke

Superintendent—Thomas B. Golding

Sergeants—George Barr, Henry Rubart, Charles Bailey

Interpreter—John Yiang

Constables—12 Chinese

Insurances.

Coit & Co., agents,—

China and Japan Marine Insurance Company

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Davidson & Co., agents—

North China Insurance Company

Canton Insurance Company

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company

China Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Commercial Union Assurance Company of London—Life Department

Groth & Co., J., agents—

German Fire Insurance Company

Hart, W., agent—

Liverpool Underwriters' Association

Rees & Co., Wm., agents—
China Traders' Insurance Company,
Limited
Victoria Fire Insurance Company,
Limited

Russell & Co., agents—
Yangtze Insurance Association of
Shanghai

Wadman & Co., E., agents—
Union Insurance Office
Imperial Fire Insurance

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.

Russell & Co., agents

UNION STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Coit & Co., agents

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH
COMPANY.

Hudson & Co., agents

Banks.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration (Limited)
Davidson & Co., agents

Merchants, Professions, and Trades.
Ning shing.

Coit & Co., merchants
F. Coit

廣源

Kwong-yuen.

Davidson & Co., merchants
William Davidson
William R. Davidson,
Robt. M. Davidson
Patrick Davidson

裕順洋行

Yu-shun-yeong-hong.

Groth & Co., J., merchants
Johs. Groth
Carl Timm

悅來

Yuet-lae.

Hart, W., & Co., merchants
William Hart

麥見治醫生

Mak-ken-chi-e-sang.

McKenzie, J. H., M.D., physician

巴醫生

Pa-e-sang.

Parker, John, M.D., surgeon

利源

Lee-yuen.

Rees & Co., William, merchants
Wm. Rees (absent)
Samuel Bowers
Jno. H. Hunt

Russell & Co., merchants
C G. Beebe
F. Huchting

利生

Lee-sang.

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants
E. S. Gubbay, agent

復勝

Fok-sing.

Tyree, A. F., merchant and commission
agent
A. F. Tyree

Wadman & Co., merchants
E. Wadman

SWANBERG'S HOTEL.

Wm. Swanberg, proprietor and manager

HAMBURG COFFEE HOUSE.

M. F. G. Knäpel, proprietor and manager

Toll Collector, Bridge of Boats, A. Rossich

Pilots.

Alarm, cutter—J. H. Hoar
Dido, cutter—J. Brun
Teazer, lugger—P. M. Petersen
Noami, cutter—J. O. Smith, A. Meldrum

Missionaries.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

Rev. Joseph A. Leyenberger
Rev. John Butler
Mrs. M. E. Morrison
Rev. Samuel Dodd (at Hangchow)
Rev. David N. Lyon (do.)

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION.

Rev. M. J. Knowlton, D.D.
Rev. Horace Jenkins (absent)
Rev. J. R. Goddard

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Right Rev. Dr. Russell, bishop of North China

Rev. F. F. Gough

Rev. A. E. Moule

Rev. J. Bates

Miss Laurence

Rev. Geo. E. Moule (Hangchow)

Rev. A. Elwin do.

Jas. Galt, M.D., do.

Rev. J. D. Valentine (Shaouhing)

Rev. R. N. Palmer do. (absent)

Rev. H. Gretton

ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSION.

Rev. Thos. H. Hudson

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL BAPTIST MISSION.

Conrad Bäschlin

INDEPENDENT BAPTIST MISSION.

E. C. Lord, D.D.

S. P. Barchet

CHINA INLAND MISSION.

Rev. George Crombie

Rev. J. McCarthy, (Hangchow)

D. Rudland (Taichow)

G. Stott, (Wunchow)

J. A. Jackson do.

J. W. Stevenson (Shaohying)

Rev. J. Williamson do. (absent)

ENGLISH UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH MISSION.

Rev. F. Galpin

CATHOLIC MISSION OF CHE-KIANG PROVINCE.

Mgr. E. F. Guerry, Evêque de Douaba,
Vicar Apostolic of Chekiang

MISSIONARIES.

At Ningpo—P. Montagneux

At Chusan—J. B. Brett, J. Vaissiere

At Hangchow—J. B. Barbier

At Kia-shing—A. Guillot

At Taichow—J. M. Rizzi

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

At Ningpo, "*Maison de Jésus Enfant*"—

Catherine Pasquier, supérieure, Marie

Louise Salomiac, Louise Louy, Sté-

phanie Mervé, Felicité Frontil, José-

phine Houles, Elizabeth Geffroy, Fran-

çaise Carrère, Eugénie Parada, Germaine

Dauverchain, Vincent Audren

At Tanghai (Chusan), "*Maison de la Prés-*
entation"—Marie Leclercq, supérieure,

Gabrielle Perboyre, Catherine Cacque-

ray, Vincent Lacôte, Joséphine Duparc

At Hangchow, "*Maison de St. Vincent*"—

Madelaine Dutrouilh, supérieure, Vin-

cent Faure, Louise Roddier, Marie Le-

thimownier

At Ningpo, "*Hospital St. Joseph*"—Supé-
rieure (absent), Madelaine Célard, An-

gélique Luscan, Jeanne Ridez

PLAN OF THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS
AT
SHANGHAI.

THE CITY OF SHANGHAI



NOTE

Foreign Houses Red
Foreign Warehouses Black
Blank spaces of British Settlement chiefly filled by Chinese Houses &c.

RUE DE LA PAIX
PETITE PORTE DE L'EST
CANAL DE LA PETITE PORTE DE L'EST
RUE DE LA PETITE PORTE DE L'EST
RUE DE LA PETITE PORTE DE L'OUEST
RUE DE LA PETITE PORTE DE L'EST
RUE DE LA PETITE PORTE DE L'OUEST
RUE DE LA PETITE PORTE DE L'EST
RUE DE LA PETITE PORTE DE L'OUEST

上 SHANGHAI. 海

The Names of the Streets in the English Settlement.

NORTH AND SOUTH ROADS.

ORIGINAL NAME.	SECOND NAME.	PRESENT NAME.	CHINESE NAME.
Bund.....	Yang-tsz.....	Yang-tsze	楊子路
None.....	Yuen Ming Yuen...	Yuen Ming Yuen Upper	圓明園上路
None.....	Gnaomen.....	Yuen Ming Yuen Lower	圓明園下路
Bridge Street.....	Keangsoo.....	Sze-chuen.....	四川路
Church Street.....	Keangse.....	Keangse.....	江西路
Barrier Street.....	Honan.....	Honan.....	河南路
Temple Street.....	Shantung.....	Shantung.....	山東路
Lozaw.....	Shanse.....	Shanse.....	山西路
None.....	Chili.....	Chili.....	直隸路
Shackloo.....	Fukien.....	Fukien.....	福建路
Soochow.....	Soochow.....	N. of N'king R. Chekiang	浙江路
		S. of N'king R. Hoopeh	湖北路
Sikh.....	Quangse.....	Quangse.....	廣西路
None.....	Yunan.....	Yunan.....	雲南路
None.....	None.....	Thibet.....	西藏路

EAST AND WEST ROADS.

Bund on the Soochow } Creek.....	Soochow.....	Soochow.....	蘇州路
None.....	Hongkong.....	Hongkong.....	香港路
Consulate.....	Pekin.....	Pekin.....	北京路
None.....	None.....	Amoy.....	廈門路
None.....	None.....	Woosich.....	無錫路
Kirk's Avenue.....	Ningpo.....	Ningpo.....	甯波路
None.....	Taewan.....	Taewan.....	臺灣路
Fives' Court Lane.....	Tientsin.....	Tientsin.....	天津路
Park Lane and Maloo...	Nankin.....	Nankin.....	南京路
Rope Walk Road.....	Hangchow.....	Kiukiang.....	九江路
Custom House Road..	Hankow.....	Hankow.....	漢口路
Mission Road.....	Foochow.....	Foochow.....	福州路
North Gate Street.....	Canton.....	Canton.....	廣東路
None.....	None.....	King-loong-ka.....	金隆街
Bund on Yang-king-pang	Sung-keang.....	Sung-keang.....	松江路

THE SHANGHAI DIRECTORY.

Consulates, Public Offices, and Institutions.

H.B.M.'s SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Sir Ed. Hornby, chief judge
C. W. Goodwin, assistant judge (absent)
R. A. Mowat, law secretary and registrar
T. G. Smith, chief clerk and private secretary
R. Bishop, clerk, civil department
_____, clerk, criminal department
Thos. Hare, chief usher

NETHERLANDS CONSULAR COURT FOR CHINA.

E. H. Slaghek, acting president
F. E. Heyden, assessor
J. Hass do.
W. Stok, acting chancellor
H. H. G. Rhein, usher

BRITISH CONSULATE.

大英領事署

Tu-ying-ling-shi-shu.

W. H. Medhurst, consul
Rev. Canon Butcher, chaplain
Byron Brenan, acting-interpreter
W. H. Tapp, shipping clerk (absent)
W. D. Spence, assistant
Yang-he-ding, linguist

CONSULATE GAOL.

J. Johnson, M.D., medical officer
W. Cox, constable
C. F. Clifton, (do.)
H. Hodges (do.)

BRITISH POST OFFICE.

15, Naunkin Road.

大英書信館

Tah-ying-shoc-sun-kwan.

J. P. Martin, post-master
G. S. S. da Silva, clerk

CONSULAT GENERAL DE FRANCE.

法蘭西國總領事衙門

Fa-lan-seh-kwoh-Tsung-ling-sze-Ya-mun.

E. Godeaux, Consul Général

H. Rouhaud, chancellor
E. Blancheton, interprète
J. Arène, élève interprète
J. Collin, commis.

FRENCH POST OFFICE.

大法國書信館

Tah-fah kwo-shoo-sun-kwan.

H. Maignan Champromain, commissaire du Gouvernement près la Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, Directeur des Postes
C. Laborde

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL.

大美國總領事衙門

Tah-mei-kwoh-tsung-ling-sze-Ya-mun.

George F. Seward, consul-general
Matthew T. Yates, vice-consul general and interpreter
Oliver B. Bradford, deputy consul-general
John R. Coryell, consular clerk
Richard Phoenix, marshal
Dr. D. J. Macgowan, attending physician
H. H. Hendricks, jailer

美國衙門書信局

Hwo-ge-su sing-jook.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE, CONSULATE-GENERAL, HONGKEW.

George F. Seward, postal agent

RUSSIAN CONSULATE.

俄羅斯國公館

Ngo-lo-sze kwoh-kung-kwan.

Albert F. Heard, consul (absent)
J. E. Reding, acting vice-consul
Chen Tsz Fong, Chinese secretary

PORTUGUESE CONSULATE-GENERAL FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

西洋國總領事公館

Se yang kwoh-tzung-ling-sze-kung-kwan.

H. P. Hanssen, acting-consul-general
L. A. Tavares, chancellor

GERMAN CONSULATE.

德意志國領事衙門

Tö-i-chieh-kuo-ling-shih-ya-men.

- W. Annecke, consul (absent)
 C. Lueder, acting consul
 K. Himly, interpreter
 W. Ruprecht, acting secretary
 Dr. Zachariae, physician
 Ischön, linguist
 M. Kock, constable

布林晏國公館

Poo lin-yen-kuoh-kung-kwan.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE.

- Rudolf Schlick, consul
 J. Haas, interpreter
 Hsia J. Ni, linguist

SWEDISH GENERAL CONSULATE.

瑞威國公館

Suy-wei kwoh kung kwan.

AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE.

瑞威國公館

Naou-wei-kuoh-kung kwan.

- F. B. Forbes, consul-general
 A. Heiberg, vice-consul (absent)

DANISH CONSULATE.

丹國公館

Tan-kuoh kung kwan.

- F. B. Johnson, acting consul

ITALIAN CONSULATE-GENERAL FOR CHINA.

意大利國公館

E-ta lee-kuoh kung-kwan.

- Lorenzo Vignale (cavaliere), consul-general

SPANISH CONSULATE.

日斯巴呢亞國公館

Jih-zee-pah-nee-ah-kuoh-kung kwan.

- J. J. de Emparanza, consul
 Yü-chia-tung, Chinese secretary

NETHERLANDS CONSULATE.

荷蘭國公館

Ho lan-kuoh-kung-kwan.

- E. H. Slaghek, consul for Shanghai and the ports of the river Yangtze
 W. Stok, acting chancelier

BELGIAN CONSULATE.

大比利時國領事公館

Ta-pi-li-shih-kow-lin-shi-kong-kwan.

- E. Morel, consul

大日本總領事衙門

Ta-yat-poon-choong-ling-sz-ya-mun.

JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL.

No. 21, Wangpoo Road.

- J. Ida, consul-general (absent)
 E. Shinagawa, consul
 T. Kumashiro, Chinese interpreter
 Y. Wada, S. Ban, student interpreters

Municipal Council.

No. 15, Honan Road, between Foochow and Hankow Roads.

- R. I. Fearon, chairman
 W. S. Wetmore, vice-chairman
 S. M. Moses
 E. Seligmann
 J. G. Purdon
 F. D. Barnes
 J. Wilson
 R. W. Little
 M. Kalb
 E. B. Souper, assistant secretary

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OFFICES,

No. 12, Honan Road.

工部

Kung-poo.

- E. B. Souper, assist. secretary; J. A. Pond, accountant; A. E. Jones, G. M. Hart, J. M. Fabris, Geo. Barton, S. Reynell, assistants
 Geo. Rogers, S. Gale, T. Laidler, tax collectors
 Chang Sang, linguist

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

No. 14, Honan Road.

- E. H. Oliver, engineer
 C. B. Clark, clerk of works
 James Beckhoff, overseer of roads
 John Pigeon, overseer of drains
 Z. Keeshaw, linguist

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

- E. Henderson, M.D., officer of health
 O. R. Keele, inspector of markets and livery stables (absent)
 J. Howes, inspector of nuisances
 Sergt. Kennedy, act. inspector markets, &c.

MUNICIPAL GENERAL STORES,

No. 16, Honan Road.

工部棧房

Kung-poo-chan-fong.

- W. Shaw, storekeeper

LOCAL POST OFFICE,
No. 14, Nankin Road.

工部信館

Kung-poo-sin-kwan.
J. McMillan, local postmaster

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Central Station, No. 14, Honan Road.

巡捕聽房

Chun-poo-ling-fung.

C. E. Penfold, superintendent
A. Stripling, inspector, Hongkew Station
W. Fowler, inspector, Central Station
A. Wilson, (do.) Lowza Station
11 sergeants and 20 constables (European)
89 do. do. (Chinese)

SHANGHAI FIRE DEPARTMENT.

上海水龍公所

Shang-hai-shhui loong-kung-so.

No. 1 Company Engine House, 15, Honan Road
No. 2 Company Engine House, 17, Whang-poo Road, Broadway, Hongkew
No. 3 Company Engine House, Kiu-le-yuen Godowns, French Concession
No. 4 Company (Steam Engine "Deluge") Engine House, Central Police Station, Honan Road
No. 5 Company Engine House, French Municipal Hall
No. 6 Engine House, French Gas Works
No. 7 Steam Fire Engine, Gibb, Livingstone & Co.'s Compound, Bund
No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company, Truck House, Central Police Station, Honan Road
No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company Truck House, Hongkew
C. P. Blethen, chief engineer, Fire Depot (absent)
C. J. Ashley, engineer for district 1, Hongkew settlement
R. McKenzie, engineer for district 2, English settlement, and acting chief engineer
A. Charrier, engineer for district 3, French settlement
E. Henderson, M.D., surgeon

French Municipal Council.

A. Voisin, chairman
A. Aymeri, vice-chairman

P. Galle,
E. Leroy,
E. Mackintosh,
H. Maignan,
T. R. Wheelock
H. Sayn, secretary

} members

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

H. Sayn, secretary
J. Renucoli, comptable
J. Binos, percepteur
T. Giudecelli, do. (absent)
L. Legrand, do.
B. Sauné do. (par interim)

TRAVAUX PUBLICS.

C. Percebois, surveillant

FRENCH MUNICIPAL POLICE STATION.

J. Barbe, superintendant
C. Berthelot, officier de paix
2 sergeants, 4 brigadiers, 26 agents

Imperial Maritime Customs.

INSPECTORATE GENERAL, PEKING.

Robert Hart, inspector-general
J. D. Campbell, chief secretary (absent)
J. H. Gibb, accountant
James Twinem, third class clerk

CUSTOM HOUSE.

江南海關

Chiang-nan-hai-kuan.

Commissioner—G. B. Glover
Deputy Commissioner and Chief Clerk—C. L. Simpson (absent)
Clerks, 1st class—P. Piry, J. Jones, W. S. Schenck, R. Markwick, J. McL. Brown, C. Jamieson, T. F. Hughes (absent), J. Jaques
Clerks, 2nd class—G. G. Lowder (absent), H. H. Hollins (absent), J. M. Daae, M. J. O'Brien, J. L. Blackmore, A. E. Hip-pisley
Clerks, 3rd class—E. T. Holwill, D. G. Murray, A. Mouillesaux, H. M. Hillier
Clerks, 4th class—G. F. Müller, S. Campbell
Clerks, Supernumerary—G. C. Stent, S. Paul

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Customs and Statistical Secretary—E. C. Taintor
PRINTING OFFICE.
Manager—B. Palamountain

Consulting Physician, &c.—R. A. Jamieson

Medical Attendant—L. Pichon
Chief Tide Surveyor in charge of Local Lights—H. J. Meade
Tide Surveyors—J. S. Halsey, H. Bake
Chief Examiner—E. J. Smith
Examiner—W. Fenning
Assist. do.—W. Saunders, L. P. Möller, J. Edwards, J. Ritchie
Tidewaiters, 1st class—G. H. Dredge, J. Ross, W. Pollock, J. Morgan, A. A. Godwin, W. Foster, J. Newbury, J. Boyol
Tidewaiters, 2nd class—T. Chartin, J. Nielsen, F. J. Hoskings, C. E. Cobb, C. V. Bono, F. Jacobsen, H. F. Lovett
Tidewaiters, 3rd class—F. W. Templemore, O. Holstins, J. Mackay, J. Pearson, H. E. Kenrick, W. E. Clodd, F. Courtenay, G. Rylander, W. C. Castle, J. Cavendish, L. Osterholm, E. W. Lee, G. J. Elliott

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
Divisional Inspector and Harbour Master—S. A. Viguier
Assistant Harbour Masters—A. Croad, C. Deighton Braysher
Clerk—J. B. Dudfield

RIVER POLICE.
Sergeant—U. W. Harris
Corporals—J. Howell, J. Fergusson
Constables—T. Wellings, T. Macphail

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
Engineer-in-Chief—D. M. Henderson
Assistant Engineer—R. Bryson (Foochow)
do.—H. T. Hare

POOTUNG YARD.
Mechanics—T. Fawcett, J. Malcolm
Divers—A. Green, J. Wukfer
Godown Keeper—H. Krager
Signalmen—T. Sangster, C. Villanova

S. S. "KUA HSING."
Officer Commanding—N. P. Anderson
Chief Officer—J. H. Passmore
2nd do.—J. Grandon
Engineer—W. Houstoun

WOOSUNG INNER BAR STATION.
W. Carlson, lightkeeper in charge

LANGSHAN LIGHT VESSEL.
R. T. Crighton, master
M. Eckhold, mate

KINTOAN LIGHTHOUSE.
N. Smerdley, lightkeeper
A. Mazziolo, asst. do.

TUNGSHA LIGHT VESSEL.
W. Kraul, master
J. G. Devine, 1st mate
J. Müller, 2nd do.

SHA-WEI-SHAN LIGHTHOUSE.
J. McIntosh, lightkeeper
C. Amy, asst. do.
J. Anderson, 3rd class do.

NORTH SADDLE LIGHTHOUSE.
J. Miller, lightkeeper in charge
J. M. Coffin, assistant lightkeeper
H. Paynton, do.
A. W. Becker, do.

GUTZLAFF LIGHTHOUSE.
G. W. Hayden, lightkeeper
J. Wilson, asst. do.

WEST VOLCANO LIGHTHOUSE.
A. W. Boehncke, acting lightkeeper

WOOSING LIGHTHOUSE.
T. Wildey, lightkeeper

SPARE LIGHT VESSEL.
J. G. Rebbeck

H.B.M. Naval and Victualling Yard and Coal Depot.

大英新棧房

Tah-ying-sun-chan-fang.

In Charge of Naval and Victualling Stores and Coal depot, and Naval Accountant, Shanghai,—D. Martin, Paymaster R.N.
Wm. E. Robert, carpenter, R.N.
Store Issuer—J. W. Oliver
do., —Thos. Cottle

Shanghai Club.
Joseph E. Waller, secretary
F. R. Williams, assistant
T. R. Williams, steward

Shanghai Temperance Society.
(Established A.D. 1872.)

麥家圈會堂

Ma-ka-ch'ung Way-dong.
NEW HALL, 21A, Szechuen Road.
Inaugurated, 22nd May, 1873.

OFFICERS.
President—C. P. Blethen
Vice do.—Rev. J. Thomas

Hon. Secretary—A. Gordon
do. Treasurer—J. L. Matter
do. Librarian—W. R. Kahler
Manager—J. Grimmer

COMMITTEE.

President, or Vice President, Manager, ex officio, H. Lang, Rev. R. Nelson, A. G. Merrilees

Public Companies.

INSURANCES.

Adamson, Bell & Co., agents—
 Lancashire Insurance Co. of Manchester

Barnes, F. D., agent—
 London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Company
 Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society

Barnet & Co., Geo., agents—
 Scottish Imperial Insurance Company, Fire and Life

Birley, Worthington & Co., agents—
 Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company

Blain & Co., agents—
 Commercial Union Fire Assurance Co., London

Bower, Hanbury & Co., agents—
 Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool

Butterfield & Swire, agents—
 Royal Exchange Insurance Company
 British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company

Chapman, King & Co., agents—
 Sun Fire Office, London

寶裕

Pau pu

CHINA & JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Waldemar Schmidt, secretary
 R. H. S. Woodward
 A. L. Robertson

Frazar & Co., agents—
 New York and Boston Board of Underwriters
 American Shipmasters' Association
 Queen Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool and London

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
 National Marine Insurance Company of South Australia

Gamwell, F. R., agent—
 Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society

Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents—
 Lloyds
 Imperial Fire Insurance Co., Shanghai and Hankow
 Bombay Insurance Company
 Forbes & Co.'s Constituents' Insurance Company
 China Fire Insurance Company, Limited
 Merchant Shipping and Underwriters' Association of Melbourne

Gilman & Co., agents—
 North British & Mercantile Insurance Company
 Ocean Marine Insurance Company
 Royal Exchange Assurance Co. of London
 Universal Marine Insurance Company, Limited
 Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, Limited
 London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company

Heard & Co., Augustine, agents—
 China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
 London and Provincial Insurance Company
 Victoria Insurance Company
 Victoria Fire Insurance Company of Hongkong, Limited
 Australian Insurance Company

Holdsworth, E., agent for China and Japan, and secretary to the Local Board of the Standard Life Assurance Company

Holliday, Wise & Co., agents—
 Manchester Fire Insurance Company
 London Assurance Corporation, Fire and Marine
 Liverpool and Bombay Traders' Insurance Company
 Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, Limited

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
 Canton Insurance Office

Triton Insurance Company
Bombay Insurance Society
Ocean Marine Insurance Co. of Bombay
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited
Alliance Fire Insurance Company

Maclean & Co., P., agents—
Amsterdam Joint Underwriters' Association

保家行

Pau-ka-hong.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
Secretary—H. S. Morris (absent)
Acting Secretary.—J. Kennard Davis
Clerks—R. D. Starkey (Hongkong), W. G. Bayne (Yokohama), W. Pardon, R. M. Leitch, W. H. Percival, Thos. Church (Hongkong), W. M. Warrick, A. S. T. Clifton
Marine Surveyor—J. J. Tucker

Olyphant & Co., agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
San Francisco Board of Underwriters
Guardian Assurance Company

Pustau & Co., Wm., agents—
Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Helvetia, St. Gallen
Hamburg & Bremen Marine Insurance Companies
Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Company
Rheinisch Westfälischer Lloyd
Dusseldorfer Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft für See Fluss und Land Transport
Baseler Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Basel
"Schweiz" Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Zürich
Dresdener Feuer Versicherungs Gesellschaft
Niederländische Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Tiel
Deutsche Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Berlin

Russell & Co., agents—
Universal Life Assurance Society
Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurance Maritimes

Scheibler & Co., Robert, agents—
Swiss Lloyds' Marine Insurance Company of Winterthur, Limited

Schellbass & Co., Ed., agents—
Deutsche Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft, Berlin
Transatlantische Güter Versicherungs Gesellschaft Berlin

Siemssen & Co., agents—
De Oosterling Sea and Fire Insurance Co. of Batavia
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Shaw Bros. & Co., agents—
Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited, of Liverpool & London

Steinmetz, A., agent—
Home and Colonial Insurance Company, Limited
Deutscher Lloyd Transport Actien Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Berlin

Telge, Nolting & Co., agents—
H.K. Priv. Oesterreich Versicherungs Gesellschaft "Donau"

Thorne Brothers & Co., agents—
The Alliance Marine Assurance Company

Turner & Co., agents—
Northern Assurance Company

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
Samuel Brown, agent
A. da Silveira, clerk

Westall, Brand & Co., agents—
Phoenix Fire Office

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
Russell & Co., secretaries

火輪船公司行

Ho-lun-shuen-Kung-se-hong.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

F. D. Barnes, agent
G. Withers, chief assistant
H. H. Joseph
J. Vincent
H. Cooper, gunner (Pootung)
H. Fryer do. do.

大法國火輪船公司

Tai-fat-kuoh-fo-lun-shuen-kung-sz.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Agent—A. Hennequin
Premier Commis.—J. Bonabeau

Clerk—H. A. Beer

Commissaire Marchandises—F. N. de Campos

萬昌火船公司

Yun-ts'ang koon-sz.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

G. F. Bowman, agent

M. B. Langhorne, book-keeper

A. C. Luce, freight clerk

W. Clark, assist (do.)

COMPAGNIE Russe DE NAVIGATION A
VAPEUR.

Olyphant & Co., agents

DAMPFSCHIFFFAHRT GESELLSCHAFT
OESTERREICHISCHER LLOYD
IN TRIESTE.

Wm. Pustau & Co., agents

CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAM-SHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Russell & Co., agents

CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

招商公司局

Cheu-sheung kung-sze kuk.

CHINA MERCHANTS STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.

Tong-king Sing, manager

太古輪船公司

Ta-koo-tin-shen-kung sze.

French Bund.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Butterfield & Swire, agents

NORTH CHINA STEAMER COMPANY.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Butterfield & Swire, agents

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Russell & Co., agents

Myres Coryell, marine superintendent

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

金利源

Kin-lee-yuen.

G. A. Butler, godown superintendent

G. C. Kendall, wharf clerk

C. F. Dorner, assistant wharf clerk

J. Fritz, storekeeper

J. B. Bowell, godown keeper

金方東

Kin-foong-toong.

(Northern Steamers Wharf.)

E. W. Ellis, wharf clerk

金能新

Kin-ming-sing.

(Lower Godowns and Machine Shops.)

F. H. Cook, godown keeper

UNION STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Olyphant & Co., general agents

H. B. M. OFFICE OF WORKS FOR THE
TREATY PORTS OF CHINA & JAPAN,

大英工部總署

Ta-ying-kung Pu-tsung-shu.

Yuen-ning-yuen Road.

Robt. H. Boyce, C.E., surveyor in chief

Wm. Assiter, superintendent of works

C. P. M. Donaldson, clerk

C. R. Bennett, overseer of works

電線行

Tien-sin-hong.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
Office, 5, Nanking Road.

Lieut. G. H. N. Dreyer, D.R.N., General
Agent in China and Japan

J. Nielsen, chief engineer

H. F. G. Lepper, accountant

V. Hoffmeyer, electrician

C. A. J. Terp

S. Lauritzen

A. Schultz

O. V. Steglich

A. S. Orsted

H. G. C. Bohr

F. Colvig

N. C. Schmidt

F. C. G. Frminger

O. Paulsen

電線行

Deen-seen-hong

THE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA
AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LIMITED.

Office, 5, Nanking Road.

G. Oxlade, agent—

R. M. do Rozario

和明*Ho-ming.*

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED.
18, Szechuen Road.
G. R. Corner, acting agent

源順洋行*Yuen-shun.*

23, Szechuen Road.

ORIENTAL TELEGRAM AGENCY, London.
Charles Rivington, agent in Shanghai

大英自來火房*Da-ying-za-lay-hoo-vong.*

SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY.

J. G. Pindar, chairman
G. J. Yeo, engineer and secretary
W. Seabrook, chief clerk
E. Bellbin

INDEPENDENCE PILOT COMPANY.

晉隆*Chun-lung.*

C. C. Bennett, agent, Office, 4, Canton Road
Cutters, S. C. Farnham & G. F. Seward.
R. Smith
John Symons
Henry Wilson
C. E. Hendrick
W. B. Bain
W. A. Dobbyn
W. van Corbach
J. W. Cunningham
R. Andersen
L. O. Dalrymple

UPPER YANGTSE PILOT.

—. Blanchard

SHANGHAI AND HONGKEW WHARF
COMPANY.

公和洋*Kung-wo chang.*

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J. J. Cann, manager
G. Henderson, clerk
H. Batten, first assistant
C. E. Waller, second assistant
H. C. Müller, Customs officer
J. Liagre do.

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S. C. Farnham & Co., lessees

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Yang-kin-pang Creek.

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Cosmopolitan Lodge, 428

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AMERICAN.

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"Zion," No. 570, E.C.

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"Celestial Encampment," E.C.

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T. D. Skelly, acting accountant

W. L. Wuff, assistant

麥加利*Ma-ka-le.*Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and
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A. T. Carmichael, manager

W. Y. Pode, accountant

M. Banyard, sub accountant

有利*Few-lee.*Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, Lon-
don, and China, Kiukiang Road

Robert Fergusson, manager

John Thurburn, accountant

C. F. Rowband, assistant do.

J. E. Rozario, assistant

F. V. Sanches do.

佛蘭西銀行*Fu-lan-se-yin-hong.*

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, The Bund

E. J. Hardcastle, manager

L. Ewald, sub. do.

Th. Payne, chief accountant

D. Fitz Henry, cashier

C. Feibel, accountant

Ch. de Crety

J. P. Xavier

H. Jorge

德意志銀行*Toi-tche-ning-ong.*

Deutsche Bank, 22, Kiangse Road

E. Seligmann, manager

E. Krug, accountant

G. W. Hartmann

R. Vogel

匯*Hwuy foong.*Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
The Bund

Ewen Cameron, manager

W. G. Greig, accountant

Andrew Veitch

J. M. Grigor

C. J. Barnes

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G. R. Johnston

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A. J. Diniz

M. L. Pereira

D. M. Gutierrez

C. Barton

S. J. Rangel

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

麗如
Le-joo.

Oriental Bank Corporation, The Bund
Alex. Paterson, acting manager
G. Lethbridge, acting-accountant
T. J. Gardiner, asst. acct. & cashier
Sir Wm. Johnston, assistant accountant
P. M. de Carvalho
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A. N. Gutterres

Russian Bank for Foreign Trade, St. Pe-
tersburg, Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

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Tien-chang.

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Chas. Lyall Grant
F. M. Youd
H. A. Mylne
H. G. Vachell
J. Welch
A. Anderson
T. G. Williamson
J. F. Quckett
F. E. Lewis
G. F. Dodwell
W. L. Hunter (Foochow)
T. M. Dermer (do.)
F. D'Iffanger (Yokohama)
H. Pryer (do.)

新永發

Sing yong-fah

Ashley & Co., sailmakers, 6, Wing-hong Road
C. J. Ashley
J. S. Ludlam (absent)

利查
Le-tso.

Astor House, Hotel, Billiard room and
Livery Stable
D. C. Jansen, manager
C. Garraway

得利
Tih-le.

Baron, J. S., ship and general agent, French
Concession

惇信
Tun-sin.

Barnet & Co., Geo., merchants, 17, Keangse
Road

E. W. Batt
Ellis Elias, (absent)
W. C. Newbigging
W. Glover

圓明園巴敦醫生
Po-tung-E-Sang.

5, Yuen-ming-yuen
Barton, G. Kingston, M.D., F.R.C.S. Eng

卓厘天
Be-le-u.

"Belle Vue" Race Course
G. Rogers

別之倍
Bee-sz-bee.

Bigsby, W. E. D., bill and bullion broker,
the Club

梅博閣
May-poh-koh.

Bird and Myburgh, barristers-at-law, 1,
Yuen-ming-yuen Buildings
R. W. M. Bird (absent)
A. Myburgh
Thos. Hore, clerk

祥泰
Tseang-tai.

Birley, Worthington & Co., merchants,
18, Kiangse Road
W. A. Turnbull
W. Howie
J. W. Harding
C. Y. Macvicar
J. L. Scott
R. G. Ogle

平和
Ping-woh.

Birt & Co., W., silk, insurance and com-
mission merchants, Honan Road
W. Birt

電氣機造者
Pih-hsiau-pook.

Bishop, J. D., Telegraph Engineer and
Contractor, 4, Nanzing Road, Hongkew

長利*Chang-Lee.*

Bissett & Co., J. P., land agents, share
brokers, &c., 16, Szechuen Road
J. P. Bissett (absent)
William Mitchell
Jas. Buchanan
L. C. Hock
E. F. Pereira

公道*Kung-taou.*

Blain & Co., merchants, 21, Nankin Road
John Blain
Clement Lucas (absent)
S. Walker
R. Church
W. H. Walker

Blair, John H., piece goods and general
broker, the Club

怡順*Yee-shun.*

Yang-king-pang, French Concession
Bonney & Co., N. B., ship and freight
brokers
N. B. Bonney

惇華*Tung wha.*

Borntraeger & Co., merchants, 26, Foochow
Road
J. M. Borntraeger (absent)
F. Borntraeger

廣豐*Kuang-fung.*

Bourjau, & Co., merchants, 2, Hongkong
Road
Adolph Bourjau (absent)
E. Behre (Hongkong)
G. A. Wieler (absent)
E. Taumeyer
O. Wieler
J. A. Bryner
A. Iversen
E. Brunnckhorst

播威*Poo-wai.*

Bovet Brothers & Co., merchants, 9, Peking
Road
A. Bovet
G. Bovet
W. Stok

公平*Kung-ping.*

Bower, Hanbury & Co., merchants, 8, Nan-
kin Road
Thomas Hanbury (London)
Egbert Iveson
A. A. Ranken (absent)
H. Stunzi, silk inspector
Adam Sykes
Robert H. Artindale

祥生*Cheang-sang.*

Boyd & Co., engineers and shiptbuilders,
Pootung
P. V. Grant
Wm. Robertson (Nagasaki)
John Riach
Chas. C. Fail
James Johnston
C. E. Ridings
G. Paterson
W. Berwick
A. McCallum
M. F. Xavier

衣灣*E-yuen.*

Brand Brothers & Co., silk and tea inspec-
tors, 6, Yang-tsze Road
J. T. Brand
R. Brand
D. Brand
Alex. Sim
J. P. Cullen
John Brand
W. G. Herdman

字來泰*Ba-lah-tah.*

Brandt, O., bill, bullion, share, and general
broker, 6, Bubbling Well Road, & the Club

哈南*Ha-nan.*

Broom, Augustus, broker

Browne & Holmes, engineers & blacksmiths,
Broadway, Hongkew, opposite Sailors'
Home
J. B. Browne
— Holmes

寶隆*Pao-loong.*

Brown, Richd. C., commission agent, 22,
Szechuen Road

載生*Tsay-sung.*

Buchheister, J. J., merchant, 4, Rue Calbert
 J. J. Buchheister
 H. S. Bidwell
 F. W. Fabris

禮記*Lee-keih.*

The Chaplaincy.

Butcher, Rev. Chas. H., M.A., Canon of St.
 John's Cathedral, Hongkong, and British
 Consular Chaplain, residence, 19, Kiang-
 se Road

太古行*Tai-koo-hong.*

Butterfield & Swire, Szechuen Road.

William Lang
 Herbert Watson
 E. Mackintosh
 F. B. Aubert
 W. K. Kent
 J. C. Bois
 H. B. Endicott
 J. Andrew
 Jas. Hall
 O. M. Wyatt
 A. Burrows
 T. Gibson
 A. F. dos Remedios
 J. B. Fonseca
 S. A. Remedios

廣南*Kwang-nan.*

Camajee & Co., D. N., merchants, 23, Ke-
 angse Road
 D. N. Camajee

金市*Kum-boo.*

Campbell & Co., Archibald, merchants, 30,
 Szechuen Road
 Archibald Campbell

亨利洋行*Hang Lee Yung-hong.*

Canny & Co., J. M., merchants, 14, Pekin
 Road
 J. M. Canny
 Farquhar Carnie (Chinkiang)
 Edgeworth Starkey (do.)
 J. Mackillop

中和*Chung-ho.*

Carter & Co., silk brokers, 10, Honan Rd.
 W. H. Carter
 C. A. Rees
 W. H. Dalgliesh
 F. Cummins
 W. Crawford

望益紙館*Wang-yih-che-kwan.*

Carvalho, A. H. de, printer and stationer,
 37, Kiangse Road
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 H. A. Pereira
 P. da Silva
 J. F. d'Aquino
 T. S. Pereira

廣昌*Kwang-chang.*

Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co., merchants, 4,
 Keangse Road
 Pestonjee Rustomjee (absent)
 Cooverjee Rustomjee
 Sorabjee Maneckjee Metta
 Framjee Bomanjee
 S. Sorabjee Cursctjee

豐興*Foong-shing.*

Chalmers & Co., painters, glaziers, uphol-
 sterers and paper-hangers, 17, Nankin
 Road
 J. C. Chalmers
 T. Binglane

申隆*Sun-loong.*

Chalmers, William Bryce, public tea buyer
 and commission agent, 6, Kewkeang Road
 (absent)

廣祥合*Kwong-cheung-hop.*

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 keepers, and A-sing, stevedore, corner
 of Hong-kew and Minhong Roads
 K. L. Cheap Jack

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Churton & Co., C. S., The British Dispen-
 sary, corner of Nankin and Szechuen
 Roads
 C. S. Churton

復昇*Fu-shing.*

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F. Chapman (absent)

C. J. King do.

A. Michie

R. B. Williams

A. J. Pollock

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F. E. Haskell, local agent

J. G. Brandao

Ed. Rogers

George Dickman

H. L. Gordon

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P. Loureiro, manager

P. J. Tavaréz, compositor

C. M. da Silva, do.

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Gust. Baffy.

康頓馬車行

Compton & Co., Hongkew Livery Stables, 353, Woosung Road, Hongkew

密四可克*Koo-ka.*

Cook, M. H., sail-maker, Old Masonic Hall, Canton Road

Cooper, W., general commission agent, The Club

和成*Woo-zing.*

Cooper, D., solicitor, 12, Pekin Road

恒高*Kau-hung.*

Corne, C., shoeing smith, Old Grand Stand

豐茂*Foong-mow.*

Coutts & Co., merchants, 15, Foochow Road

J. C. Coutts (absent)

G. W. Coutts

F. M. Hague

高易*Kaou-yih.*

Cowie, G. J. W., solicitor, 21, Foochow Road

George J. W. Cowie

L. Q. Tong

L. Chubing

Cromie, Charles, public silk inspector, 4, Nanking Road

錦名*Keng-ming.*

Cumine & Co., merchants, 8, Kiangse Road

Chas. Cumine (absent)

A. G. T. Cumine

John Cooper

正豐*Chin Loong.*

Da Costa & Co., public accountants and general commission agents, 25, Szechuen Road

N. T. da Costa

P. Loureiro

復泰洋行*Vooh-tá.*

Dadabhoy Burjorjee, merchant, 3, Shangtung Road

Dallas, Barnes, bill and bullion broker, Bubbling Well Road

日昇*Yut Sing*

Daly, S., broker, Thorne's buildings, Kiangso Road

寶順*Pau-shun.*

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 John Dent
 Edward Wheeley
 L. A. Tavares

新寶順*Sin-paou-shun.*

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 J. Lawson
 R. P. Russell
 A. Johnsford

廣興*Kwang-hing.*

Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, merchants, 2,
 Szechuen Road
 Allybhoy Khatow, manager

信和*Sin-ho.*

Dickinson & Co., 3, Pekin Road
 M. O. Fitz Gerald
 F. Stokes

聚成*Chu Shêng.*

Donaldson & Co., 19, Wangpoo Road,
 Hongkew
 C. M. Donaldson

和記*Wo-ke.*

Dow, James, bill and bullion broker, 17
 Pekin Road

德興行*Tuh-hsing.*

Drysdale, Ringer & Co., 9, Kiangse Road
 J. M. Ringer
 M. Hawtry, tea inspector
 J. Danenberg

敦和洋行*Tun-wo.*

28, Szechuen Road
 Dunn and Gore-Booth, brokers
 C. A. L. Dunn
 E. H. Gore-Booth

愛密*Æ-mih.*

Eames, I. B., counsellor-at-law, 16, Yuen-
 Ming-Yuen Road
 I. B. Eames
 A. d'Encarnacio

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 M. Fukir, manager

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 F. Mawhood (absent)

合記冰廠*Heh-ke-ping ts'ang.*

E-kee Ice Houses, Soochow Creek, Hong-
 kew
 Woo-zing-fong
 Mustard & Co., agents

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 Edward Charles Essex

Eurasian School, 18, Nanzing Road, Hong-
 kew

有立客*U-le-ka.*

Eureka Hotel, Hongkew Bund

埃凡餛飩店*Yae-fan-mwan-t'ao-teen.*

Evans & Co., shipchandlers and bakers, 7,
 Minghong Road, Hongkew
 Henry Evans
 J. Knott

新埃凡饅頭店

Sing-yae-fan-man-t'su-tien.

Evans & Co., Town Branch, Szechuen Road
J. Knott

福盛

Fook-shing.

Fabris, E. A., corner of Pekin and Keangse Roads

順昌洋行

Zung-ts'ang.

Fajard & Co., Eugene, public silk inspectors and commission agents, Soochow road

E. Fajard

溢生

Yah-sung.

Farnham & Co., S. C., shipwrights, engineers, &c., 31, Hongkew Road and Old Dock and Pootung Dock

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C. P. Blethen

Ed. Rohl

F. W. Galles

A. Bruse

J. Simpson

C. Blethen

J. Armstrong

A. Carmichael

H. Ivey

T. Allan

T. Giles

G. Adams

末士法

Mih-ss-fah.

Farr, F., aerated water manufacturer, 11, Foochow Road

德利

Tuh le.

Fentam, G. B., professor of music, and piano tuner and repairer, 3, Soochow Road

永和

Yung-ho.

Findlay, Wade & Co., merchants and commission agents, 6, Hankow road

James Findlay, Senr. (absent)

H. T. Wade

W. E. Allum

John Findlay

會地理

Way-de-le.

Fisler, L. F., photographer, Old Masonic Hall, Canton Road

豐裕

Fung-yu.

Fogg & Co., H., merchants, The Bund

J. F. Twombly

S. D. Webb

A. J. Lines

順章

Sin-Chong.

Framjee Hormusjee & Co., merchants, No. 7, Keangse Road

Framjee Hormusjee

D. Pestonjee

F. Cawasjee

英茂

Ying-mow.

Francis, R., & Co., 8, Peking Road

Robert Francis

W. H. Shaw (Kiukiang)

興泰

Foong-tai.

Frazar & Co., merchants, Szechuen Road, corner Foochow Road

Everett Frazar (absent)

W. S. Wetmore

John Lindsley

R. F. Eastlack

Wm. White

M. G. de Souza

J. M. Marques

A. G. Botelho

法醫生

Fah-mo e-sung.

French Livery Stables, French Concession

A. Charrier, proprietor

E. Hall, veterinary surgeon

傅蘭雅

Foo-lan-ya.

Fryer, John, translation department, Kiangnan Arsenal, (care of Mackenzie & Co.)

法病房

Fah-pin-fang.

Galle & Pichon, medical practitioners, 3, Canton Road

P. E. Galle (absent)

L. Pichon, D.M.P.

太豐*Tai-foong.*

Gamwell, F. R., silk broker, 8, Hankow Road

F. R. Gamwell
H. R. Hearn
A. W. Wilson

慎生*Sun-Sing.*

Ghandy & Co., M. D.
Framjee Hormusjee & Co., agents

仁記*Jin-kee.*

Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants, The Bund

J. M. Vickers
A. G. Wood
A. McLeod (absent)
F. G. White
A. M. Case
L. A. Simmonds
H. W. Daniel
C. S. Sharp
E. J. Caldbeck
C. V. Housman
R. J. Kerr
E. G. Hamilton (absent)

葛先牛*Guh-sien-sang.*

Gill, H. Scott, Eurasian School, 11, Nan-zing Road, Hongkew

太平*Tai-ping.*

Gilman & Co., merchants, 44, Kiukiang Road

E. H. Lavers
H. F. Ramsay (Hankow)
F. Gilman
E. Tobin
F. J. Green
W. Miller
W. de St. Croix
J. Clifford
L. Gouillond
R. W. Howell
W. H. Harton

興隆洋行*Hing-loong-yeung-hong.*

Gipperich, E., merchant, corner Honan and Canton Roads

萬利麵包舖*Van-le-mien-pau-poo.*

Godenrath & Co., H., Bread and Biscuit Bakers and Confectioners, 2, Ming-ong Road, Hongkew
H. Godenrath

福茂*Fook-mow.*

Gombert, C., watchmaker, 3, Foochow Road
C. Gombert
R. Rietschler
F. Gundorph

總會*Tsoong-way.*

Gore-Booth, R. H., 2, Yangtze Road

郭部醫生*Go-bu-e-sang.*

Gottburg, W., M.D., 1, Foochow Road

克勒儺洋行*Hak-le-no Yang-hong.*

Grenot, A., storekeeper, 50, Rue du Consulat, French Concession

和記*Oo-che.*

Groom, Francis A., 17, Pekin Road

老恒豐*Lau-hung foong.*

Habibbhooy, Ahmedbhooy, merchant, Keangse Road

Ahmedbhooy Habbibhooy, (Bombay)
C. Khakeebhooy

恒豐洋行*Huen-foong.*

Habibhooy, Rehemoobhooy, merchant, Keangse Road

Cassumbhooy Khakeebhooy, manager

泰*Tek-ta.*

Hague, W. A., public tea inspector, 4, Foochow Road

福利*Fuh-le.*

Hall & Holtz, shipchandlers, general storekeepers, tailors, milliners, and bakers

H. Everall
W. H. Short

H. Dyer

H. Symons

A. B. Seel

A. Sheargold

B. E. G. Grisdale

W. R. Kbaler

W. Kilner, outfitting department

J. West, tailoring department

H. Händel do.

A. Smith, millinery department

Mrs. A. Smith do.

F. Pugh do.

Miss Dover do.

哈華托*Hah-woa-tah.*

Harwood and Wainewright, solicitors, 2,

Balfour Buildings

Wm. Harwood

R. E. Wainewright

M. Martin

琺 託*King-kee.*

Heard & Co., Augustine, merchants, Bund

Robert I. Fearon

E. G. Low

H. G. Bridges

J. E. Reding

C. E. Endicott

J. R. Cuningham

T. O. S. Jenkins

J. S. Fearon

G. G. Hopkins

A. Kleczkowski

R. R. Fonseca

J. C. d'Aquino

天 茂*Tien-mow.*

Helbling & Co., J. C., Nankin Road

Walter Hyslop

栢 醫生*Peh-e-sang.*Henderson, Edward, M.D., L.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., Ed., municipal surgeon and
health officer, 22, Foochow RoadHill, Charles E., care of J. H. Vail, Hunt's
wharf**永 昌***Yuen-chang.*Hirsbrunner & Co., Watchmakers, Jewellers
and General Importers, 14, Foochow Rd.

J. Hirsbrunner

J. Manz

兆 豐*Chaou-fong.*Hogg Brothers, merchants, 18, Nanking
Road

James Hogg

E. Jenner Hogg

Andrew Burman

老 和 記*Laou-ho-kee.*Holdsworth, Edward, public silk inspector,
Hankow road**義 記***Nee-kee.*Holliday, Wise & Co., merchants, Keangse
and Foochow Roads

J. P. Barnes

H. J. E. Barlow

Joseph Beattie

J. R. Reddie

J. B. Hogarth

P. do Rozario

德 順 牛 羊 肉 庄*Tuh-zung-niew-yang nioh-tsong.*

Hopkins, W., butcher, 2, Tientsin Road

Hotel des Messageries Maritimes

R. Chagneau & Cie., 12, Rue du Consulat

密 采 里*Me-cha-le.*

Hotel et Restaurant des Colonies

J. Brossard & Co., Rue Montauban,

French Concession

J. Brossard

A. Seisson

華 厘 洋 行*Wo-le.*

How, A. J., 2, Yuen-Ming-Yuen

順 泰 碼 頭*Zung-t'a-mo-dow.*Hunt's Wharf, Heard's Wharf, and Jar-
dine, Matheson & Co.'s Pootoong Wharf,
10, Hongkew Road

John H. Vail, manager

Gustav Rohl

R. Allen

J. P. Croal, Pootung

G. H. Dredge, Customs' officer

和興*Ho-ching.*

Hutchings, C. H., general broker, shipping
and commission agent

牛源洋行*Sang-yuen-yeong-hong.*

Hyde, Hertz & Co., general merchants &
commission agents, 14, Peking Road
Wm. W. Hyde
Henry Hertz

公茂*Kung-mow.*

Ilbert & Co., merchants, 22, Nanking Road
A. Ilbert

利記*Lee-kee.*

Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, merchant, 30, French
Bund
Ebrambhoy Mavjeebhoy, manager
A. Allarukhia

廣利*Kwang li.*

Jamieson & Co., merchants and commission
agents, 6 Foochow Road
W. B. Jamieson

哲醫生*Tseh-e-sung.*

Jamieson, R. Alex., M.D., etc., consulting
surgeon to Imperial Customs, Shanghai,
34, Kiangse Road

怡和*E-wo.*

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants, Bund
F. B. Johnson
B. A. Clarke
W. Jaffray
Peter Orme
E. F. Alford
J. H. Cheverton
J. MacGregor
A. McIvor
D. Glass
A. Yvanovich
E. J. de Couto
E. Ward
W. H. Gubbins
A. F. da Sa
R. H. R. Wood
J. J. Keswick
Philip Orme

盈記*Yen-kee.*

Jenke, C., & Co., milliners, drapers and
general outfitters, 15, Szechuen Road
C. Jenke

彙源*Wai-Yuen.*

Jenkins, F. H. B., merchant, 3, Honan Road
F. H. B. Jenkins

張醫生*Sih-sang-e-tsing.*

Johnston, James, M.D., 3, Shantung Road,
Medical Officer, Judicial Department,
H.B.M. Consulate

保德*Fao-tah.*

Jürgens & Borchardt, general brokers, com-
mission agents & auctioneers, 12, Canton
Road

H. J. Jurgens
Ferdinand Borchardt

有威*Yu-wai.*

Juvet, Leo, manufactory of soda water sy-
phons, agent for the watches Juvet, and
general importer, 47, Rue Montauban,
French Concession

高昌廟*Kow chung-mow.***江南製造總局**

KIANGNAN ARSENAL.

馮大人*Feng-ta-jen.***鄭大老爺***Cheng-ta-louye.*

Mechanical and Engineering Department.

J. M. Allan
Alfred Bayley
Thomas Brimley
George G. Reid
Ch. Rey
John Stockes
John Ure

別發*Bih-fah.*

Kelly & Co., booksellers, stationers, news
and commission agents, 1A, Canton Road,

next door to Shanghai Dispensary; agents
for the *Straits Times Extra*

J. M. Kelly
J. F. Kelly

仁昌

Jin-chang.

Keong-soon & Co., French Bund
K. Keong-soon

同和

Tong-ho.

Kidner, Wm., architect, 14, Peking Road

有恒

Yeu-hung.

Kingsmill, Thos. W., civil engineer and
architect, 21, Kiangse Road
T. W. Kingsmill
W. Martin

順利洋行

Sun-lee.

Kirchner, Boger & Co., merchants, 7, Han-
kow Road

H. Boger

C. F. Grossmann (absent)

E. Burchard

F. Stein

廣源洋貨店

Kwong-kium-yang-ha-tien.

Kiun Hang, storekeeper, shop No. 242,
corner of Nanking Road, Maloo

生源

Shan-yuen.

Knights, A. E., 3, Yang-king-pang, French
Concession

隆泰

Loong-tae.

Knoop & Co., shipchandlers and general
storekeepers, Szechuen Road, corner of
Yang-king-pang

H. A. Knoop

H. Peters (absent)

J. Claus

H. Hubler

W. Kolling

S. B. Remedios

元昌

Yuen-chang.

Kosminsky & Co., J.

J. Kosminsky

J. Hoeflich

金先生

King-sien-sang.

Kreyer, Carl T., translating department,
Kiangnan Arsenal

法昌

Fah-ts'ang.

Lacroix, Cousins & Co., 6, Yang-king-pang,
French Concession

M. Louvier

C. David

義丰

Ye-fung.

Ladage & Oelke, clothiers and general out-
fitters, 4, Canton Road

D. Oelke (absent)

E. Wennmohs

E. Wusterhausen

J. F. Ullrichs

O. Wilck

利記

Le-ke.

Lalcaca, E. P., general broker, 30, French
Bund

陸家嘴角

Luh-hoe-tsuy-koh.

Lambert, A. G., shipbuilder, 44, Broadway,
Hongkew, and S. S. N. Co.'s Dock

A. G. Lambert

D. Black, foreman

羅林士

Lau-len-si.

Laurence, H. A., public accountant, Thorne's
Buildings, Kiangse Road

泰興

Tae-shing.

Lane, Crawford & Co., storekeepers, ship-
chandlers and auctioneers, Nankin Road

John Wilson

J. A. Harvie

Henry Relph

D. R. Crawford (absent)

Andrew Morton

W. R. J. Harris

J. W. Allen

F. Annand

W. Hewett

T. P. Fairbairn

— Crotty

J. Purvis

A. S. Triggs,
J. Braga, auction department
R. B. Cutlibertson, piano tuner

源源

Yuen yuen.

Lent, Wm., merchant, 19, Foochow Road

德和

Tuh-oo.

Lester, H., builder and contractor, 4,
Balfour Buildings

倍亨

Bay hun.

Limby & Co., H. J., brokers, accountants,
and wine and spirit merchants, 24, Nan-
kin Road

H. J. Limby

W. Papps

景昌

King chong.

Lindsay & Head, merchants and com-
mission agents, 3, Peking Road

G. A. Lindsay

R. G. Head

立德

Lap tek.

Little & Co., merchants, 23, Szechuen Road;
residence, 1, Ningpo Road

Archd. J. Little

R. W. Little

W. Cance

C. J. Harvey

J. G. B. Dillon

小福查

Siau-lee-chu.

"Little Astor," 9, Wang-poo Road, Hong-
que

A. Silverthorne, agent for the Shang-
hai Pilot Company

拜加醫生

Po ka E-sing.

Little, L. S., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., 10, Keangse
road (absent)

保家行

Pau-ka-hong.

Lloyds' Register of British and Foreign
Shipping, 21, Keangse road

Joseph J. Tucker, surveyor

美記

Me-kee.

Lowe & Sharp, brokers, French Bund

W. Lowe

John Sharp

牛昌

Sung-chang.

MacBean, John, 24, Nanking road

瑪高溫

Ma-ko-wan.

Macgowan, D. J., M.D., 35, Hongkew Road

A. C. Carrigan

大豐

Da-foong.

Mackay & Co., G., cabinet makers and up-
holsterers, 11, Nankin Road

隆茂

Loong-mow.

MacKenzie & Co., commission merchants
and agents, 10, Szechuen Road

James MacKenzie, (London)

Robert MacKenzie

James Powrie

C. W. Richards

崇雲

Zoong-yun.

Mackintosh, L., bill and bullion broker,
Bubbling Well Road

Macomber, W. H., care of Adamson, Bell
& Co.

Mackie, J. H., shipping agent, French Bund

裕盛

Yu-shin.

Maclean, & Co., P., merchants, Canton Rd.

P. Maclean

E. H. Slaghek

順信

Sing-zung.

Maclean, Wm. S., public tea inspector, &c.,
5, Kiukiang road

信誠

Sin-tsen.

McLoughlin & Co., share brokers, No 1A,
Balfour Buildings

Eugene McLoughlin

C. Gabriel

麥登

Mak-tung-see.

Maertens, Aug. H., public silk inspector,
9, Keangse Road

A. H. Maertens (absent)

G. W. Lessmann

Magnussen, J., teacher of music, 1, Foochow
road

美查洋棧

Mei-cha.

Major, Ernest, office of the *Shun Pao* Chi-
nese newspaper, 197, Shantung Road

英商公生洋行

Malcolmson, W. L., coal merchant, 10,
Pekin road

麥利南等洋行

Marinelli & Co., storekeepers, 26 and 28,
Rue du Consulat, French Concession

E. Marinelli

A. Parlati

"Mariner's Home," 5, Hongkew Road

M. W. Murphy

J. H. Reardon

第福來

Dee-fuh-la.

Méilhan & Co., A., bakers, &c., 36, Rue
du Consulat

同治印書館

T'ung-che Yin-shoo-kwan.

Mercantile Printing Office, 8, Honam road

C. do Rozario

Arnaldo A. do Rozario

Meyerink, W., merchant and commission
agent, Old French Consulate

微納

Me-na.

Meynard, Cousin & Co., merchants, 6,
Keangse Road

Henri Meynard (absent)

H. Pelegrin (Yokohama)

義泰

Ne-t'a.

Meller & Co., auctioneers of real estate,
shares, and damaged goods, and agents

for Chefoo Family Hotel, 15, Szechuen
Road

H. Meller

B. de Souza, Jr.

禮非

Lee-fee.

Miller and Litchfield, barristers at law

H. Brougham Miller

Henry C. Litchfield

中庸

Chung-yung.

Miller, McKenzie & White, bill and bul-
lion brokers, Nankin Road

Rowley Miller

R. McKenzie (absent)

Aug. White

J. S. Miller

彌羅

Mi-lo.

Millot & Co., Yang-king-Pang—next door
to the French Post Office—agents for
Remi de Montigny and Vaucher Freres

E. Millot

A. Teillot

寶昌

Paou-cheong.

Moffat, Wieters & Co., merchants, 9,
Kiangse Road

Robt. C. D. Moffat

E. B. Wieters

Alfred Bean

恒豐

Hung-foong.

Mody, P. C., general broker, 11, Sunkiang
Road

源彙

Wai-nuen.

Möller, Maitland & Co., temporary address,
3, Honan Road

J. C. Julius Möller

John Maitland

安成

Oan-shing.

Monro & Co., G. A., public tea inspectors
and commission agents, 12, Canton road

G. A. Monro

D. McAllister

A. J. Vickers

賚賜*La-se.*

Möller, Nils, auctioneer, broker, and general agent, Canton Road
Nils Möller
P. Möller

魯意師摩*Loo-i-tsze-mo.*

Moore, L., broker and commission agent
13, Kiangse Road

莫汝*Mo tze.*

Morel, E., bill, bullion and stock broker,
32, Kiangse Road

浦東*Poo-toong.*

Morrice, Behncke & Co., shipwrights
Thomas Morrice
Henry Behncke
C. Duncan

馬立師*Ma-li-sz.*

Morris, Lewis & Co., general commission and ship agents, Yang King Pang, French Concession
John Morris (absent)
George Lewis
A. N. Brown
F. B. Marques

摩厘士軒厘*Mo-le-se-hen lee.*

Morriss, Henry, bill and bullion broker,
Race Course; office, 18, Szechuen road

亞地士*Di-a-sze.*

Müller & Co., J. W., merchants, 12, Szechuen Road
J. W. Müller
O. Müller
J. E. Jansen
Th. Ricke

美記*Mae-kee.*

Müller, & Co., H., watchmakers, 10, Canton Road
I. Pfaff
L. Pfaff
R. Pfaff
E. Wilhelm

天和*Tien-ho.*

Müller & Fisher, contractors, house and sign painters, 19, Foochow Road
A. A. Fisher

晉隆*Chin-loong.*

Mustard & Co., California Store and general commission agents, 4, Canton Road
R. W. Mustard
C. C. Bennett

泰昌*Tai-cheong.*

Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co., merchants, 6, Keangse Road
A. Nachtrieb
E. Leroy
G. Schönhard
A. Baconnier
A. Xitco

南登洋行*Na-Dzong.*

Nathan, Maurice J., 7, Foochow Road

字林*Zy-ling.*

"North China Herald and S. C. & C. Gazette," and "North-China Daily News"
J. Broadhurst Tootal (absent)
R. S. Gundry, editor
Pat. R. Smith, sub-editor
F. Wright, reporter
D. Wares Smith, accountant
John Brown, clerk
A. G. Merrilees, superintendent
F. S. Oliveira
J. A. Ribeiro
W. Milley
L. J. Jesus
A. Alderdice
A. U. Vieira
J. da Costa
C. Miranda
P. A. Cordeiro
J. F. Fernandez
— Martin

"Nucleus" billiard saloon, 2, Canton Road
J. H. Coker

萬福*Wan-foo.*

Nysten & Co., auctioneers, Szechuen Road
G. Nysten

通源*Tong-Whan.*

Oliveira & Co., general brokers, merchants,
and commission agents, 17, Rue du
Consulat

A. M. Oliveira

阿力弗*Ah-lih-feh.*

Oliver, E. H., civil engineer and surveyor,
Lower Yuen-ming-yuen Road

同孚*Tong-foo.*

Olyphant & Co., merchants, Nankin Road

A. A. Hayes, Jr.

Talbot Olyphant

J. H. Wisner

W. Chrystall

H. G. Hollingworth

E. U. Smith

J. C. Allen, Junr.

J. O. Fuller

A. Campbell

F. Reid

G. W. Abbott

C. A. Xavier

E. B. Gutierrez

L. Barretto

J. Carvalho

順發*Shun-fat.*

Overbeck & Co., merchants, Macao Build-
ings, Yuen Ming Yuen

Hermann Overbeck

G. Scheeffer

鋪邊*Pu-baney*

Pabaney, Ebrahimbhoy, merchant, 11, Sun-
kiang Road

Mohamedbhoy Fuckirbhoy, manager

永泰*Yung-tah.*

Papp, Wm., wine and spirit merchant and
importer, French Bund

裕記*Yuk-ke.*

Paul, R., shipchandler & compradore, French
Concession

派利*Pee-lee.*

Peil, F., merchant, Szechuen Road

F. Peil (absent)

F. E. Heyden

W. Goetz

科發藥房*Ko-fa-yo-fong.*

Pharmacie de L'Union, corner of Canton
and Keangse Roads

Th. Koffer (Hongkong)

S. Vodket, manager

B. Grimm

筆刺*Pe-la.*

Pila & Co., Ulysse, 6, Pekin Road

Ulysse Pila (absent)

R. Geller

波利*Poo-le.*

Polite, George, Nankin Road, opposite the
British Post Office

George Polite

Edouard Vernet

— Pearce

浦東旌旗木行*P'ootoong-gee-ts'ang-mooh-ong.*

POOTUNG LUMBER YARD.

W. C. Law, manager

C. W. Schmidt

昇寶*Sing-paou.*

Primrose & Co., commission agents, Ho-
nam Road, corner of Canton Road

J. A. Primrose

惠麟*Whoy-ling.*

Primrose, W. M., 21, Canton Road

萬隆*Van-loong.*

Provand & Co., A., merchants, 3, Pekin
Road

A. Provand

A. R. Dundas Mowat (absent)

A. A. E. Farrar

S. J. Dinez

同珍*Tung-ching.*

Purdon & Co., merchants, 9, Foochow Road
 John G. Purdon
 W. C. Tilghman

魯陵*Loo-ling.*

Pustau & Co., Wm., merchants, The Bund
 O. C. Behn
 H. Detmering
 Fr. Burchardi
 Ch. Beyfuss
 E. Spitz
 G. Pandorf
 G. Malteau, tea inspector
 E. Rehders
 A. von Gönner

拋球場*P'au gew-zang.*

Racquet Court, Maloo
 John Cooper, hon. secy

利華*Lee-wah.*

Rainbow, B., share broker and commission agent

立發*Lee-fah.*

Raphael, R. S., merchant, 3, Kiangse Road
 R. S. Raphael
 A. Soojau

履泰*Lee-tae.*

Reid, Evans & Co., merchants, 2, Pekin Road
 D. Reid
 M. P. Evans
 J. B. Manson
 Thos. Robertson
 J. de Cardova
 E. O. Arbuthnot
 T. J. Macdonald
 B. de Souza

泰和*Tae-ho.*

Reiss & Co., merchants, 4, Hankow Road
 Moritz Kalb
 J. R. Bromley, tea inspector
 R. H. Percival, silk inspector
 F. S. Marçal

利名*Le-ming.*

Remi de Montigny, merchant, Yang-king-pang, French Concession
 Remi de Montigny (absent)
 Millot & Co., agents

晉隆洋行*Chin-loong.*

Remusat, M., professor of music, 30, Kiangse Road

連厘狀師*Lee-nee.*

Rennie, R. T., barrister-at-law, and counsel to H.B.M. Government, 2, Yuen-ming-yuen Buildings
 R. T. Rennie
 J. J. Aroozoo

連那士*Li-na-sze.*

Reynolds, E. A., merchant, Pootung Point

源順*Yuen-zung.*

Rivington, Charles, stock and share broker, commission agent, and general agent of the China Telegram Co., 23A, Szechuen Road, and Bubbling Well Road

Roberts, John P., Surveyor for American Shipmasters' Association, Registre Maritime, Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, New York, Boston, and San Francisco Underwriters; Chinese Insurance Co., China Traders' Insurance Co., Java Insurance, and other offices; office with Messrs. Thorne, Rice & Co.

樂皮生*Le-be-son.*

Robinson, A., solicitor, 4, Balfour Buildings
 A. Robinson
 John Bailey

阿化威*Ho-hwa way.*

Rodewald, Schönfeld & Co., merchants, 3, Hongkong Road
 J. F. Rodewald
 F. Schönfeld (Foochow)
 J. M. Young
 W. Götze
 W. Krohn (Foochow)

福隆*Fu-loong.*

Robison, J. S., public silk inspector, 16, Yangtze Road

J. S. Robison

B. Gillett —

Rosenbaum & Co., auctioneers, 6, Szechuen Road

J. Rosenbaum

昇*Sing-tue.*

Rothwell, Love & Co., merchants, 17, Canton Road

Thomas Rothwell

J. Love, Jr.

S. C. Love

羅生藥房*Loo-sung yah-vong.*

Rozario & Co., F., chemists, No 27, Broadway, Hongkew

F. Rozario

旗昌*Ke-chong.*

Russell & Co., merchants, The Bund

Frank B. Forbes

W. Scott Fitz (Hankow)

F. D. Hitch

H. de C. Forbes

E. F. Almeida

J. W. Broadbent

F. D. Bush

H. Cordier

N. B. Hinckley

F. Du Jardin

P. K. Dumeresq

T. W. Eckfeldt

S. S. Gilbert

J. F. Goodfellow

F. Johanssen

W. W. Lowett

H. Nash

M. C. Nickels

E. Rohl

C. M. Senna

J. D. Thorburn

A. Voisin

E. Webb

D. Weld

G. H. Wheeler

永順泰*Woong-shun-tay.*

Russell, Roa & Co., commission agents, 6, Sungkiang Road

桑桑士*Sun-too-sz.*

Santos, J. G., pharmacist, Honam Road

新沙孫*Sing-sa-sun.*

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants, 17, Foochow Road

J. E. Sassoon

S. E. Shellim (Hongkong)

S. J. David do.

J. S. Joseph

J. B. Elias

D. Joseph

S. E. Moses

J. J. Nathan

H. O'Hara

沙孫*Sa-sun*

Sassoon, Sons & Co., David, merchants, The Bund

M. S. Gubbay

S. M. Moses

J. S. Saul

M. Solomon

J. A. Nathan

D. E. Moses

J. E. Meyer

Marcus Wolff

Geo. Clark

W. E. Hunt

森泰象館*Sung-tae-tseang-kwam.*

Saunders' Photographic Studio, 3, Wang-poo Road

W. Saunders

F. Caroni

H. C. Saunders

些厘公司*Say-le-kung-tsz.*

Sayle & Co., linen drapers, silk mercers, tailors, &c., corner of Nankin and Szechuen Roads, and at "Victoria Exchange," Hongkong

Robt. Sayle (England)

E. H. Spring

T. H. Sayle

F. O. Eustace

R. Johnston

A. Chalker

W. R. Burton

H. Waples

A. J. da Cruz

Mrs. Richards

元亨*Yuen-hang.*

Schellhass & Co., Eduard, merchants,
French Bund

Eduard Schellhass (Hamburg)

Ludwig Beyer (Hongkong)

C. Emil Bade

Franz E. Claussen

A. Schomburg

E. Burmeister

P. Bohlschan

Schmidt & Farr, Bank Exchange bowling
alley, Yang King Pang

匯泰洋行*Hoi-tah-yang-hong.*

Schmidt, J. Meinhard, public accountant
and bill collector, 16, Rue du Consulat,
opposite French Consulate General

裕豐洋行*Hyeu-fung.*

Schofield, R., Rue Colbert, French Con-
cession

大來*Le-ta.*

Schrader, H. L., chronometer and watch-
maker, 13, Keangse Road, between Can-
ton and Foochow Roads

公記西棧*See-bah.*

Scott, Thomas, 11, Rue Colbert, French
Consulate

Seamen's Library and Museum, adjoining
the Seamen's Church, Pootoong
Rev. Canon Butcher, acting chaplain
and librarian

通聞館*Toong-vung-kwan.*

"Shanghai Evening Courier," office, 8,
Honan Road

H. Lang, editor and proprietor

T. Marshall, accountant

J. G. Symons, reporter

上海牛乳房龍飛對門*Shan hai new lu vong-loong-fe-tay-mang.*

Shanghai Dairy, opposite the Shanghai
Horse Bazaar, New Race Course
Sewjee, proprietor

Shanghai Steamboat Dock

A. G. Lambert, manager

老上海*Laou Shang-hai.*

Shanghai Hotel, 10 and 11, Foochow Road

J. Searle

J. S. Kermath

補醫生*Poo-e-sang.*

Shanghai Dispensary, 3, Canton Road

Wm. Wallis, dispenser

龍飛*Lung-fei.*

Shanghai Horse Bazaar, New Race Course
Crofts and Sewjee, proprietors

老德記*Loa-ti-kee.*

Shanghai Medical Hall, 1, Nanking Road

J. Llewellyn & Co.

J. Bradfield

T. Brewer

T. A. Coate

F. M. Stickler

浦東鐵廠*Poo-toong-tih-tsang.*

SHANGHAI AND POOTUNG FOUNDRY AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY.

D. Muirhead, manager

J. Mackenzie, secretary

J. Prentice

J. Dick

W. Middleton

D. Cranston

M. Mackenzie

Wm. Mitchell

J. Hill

李百里*Li-pih-li.*

Shaw Brothers & Co., merchants, The
Bund

A. A. Krauss

C. Nicholson

H. P. Buckley

申報館

"Shun-pau" Daily News, 197, Shantung
road

Ernest Major, general manager

Tsing Tsz-siang, editor
Ou Tsz-kiang, do.
Liu Hoh-pei, do.
Pau Yen-yun, do.

禪臣

Siem-sen.

Siemssen & Co., merchants, The Bund
F. Nissen

G. Peters
W. Koch
H. Tornoe
J. H. Pinckvoss
M. Tiefenbacher
C. W. Paasch
H. Ohlrichs

義昌洋行

Ye-chang-yang-hong.

Skeggs & Co., C. J., public silk inspectors
and commission agents, 1, Kiukiang Road

C. J. Skeggs
D. Gilmour (absent)
F. M. Smith
T. C. Skeggs

成昌

Zung-ts'ang.

Smart, Geo. F., 20, Keangse Road

隆盛

Loong-shing.

Smith, Archer & Co., 7, Hankow Road

W. J. Blydenburgh
A. F. Thompson
P. Robertson
I. O. Carleton

麗泉

Le-tsuen.

Smith, E. M., 1, Honan Road

廣和

Kwang-ho.

Smith & Co., Geo., wine, spirit and beer
merchants, 2, Foochow Road

George Smith
Thomas Smith (absent)
E. Pallister
J. S. Morphew

Steinmetz, A., merchant, 4, Peking road

A. Steinmetz (absent)
W. H. Aretz
C. Bolmen

裕生

Yue-sung.

Stephenson & Co., general auctioneers, Canton road

W. E. Stephenson
C. M. Senna

Stewart, W. J. E., bill broker, 'Laon Yuen
Fong, Kiangse road

庚興

Kang-hing.

Tata, D. C., merchant, 9, Rue Montauban
Cursetjee Burjorjee

公立

Kung-lip.

Tate & Hawes, merchants, The Bund

J. Priestley Tate
J. A. Hawes
A. T. Duval

安泰

On-ta.

Taylor & Bennett, brokers and commis-
sion agents, 24, Szechuen road

Joseph M. Taylor
William Keir
J. W. Shepherd

泰來

Tae-le.

Telge, Nölting & Co., merchants, French
Bund

B. Telge (absent)
J. Nölting
O. Dietrich
O. Fock

德倫

Tuh-lung.

Tellenne, P., ship and commission agent,
opposite French Consulate

英茂

Ying-mow.

Thorburn, R. F., 7, Peking road

廣達

Qoong deh

Thorndike & Co., J. K., Soochow Creek
Godowns and Lumber Yard, 1, Hwang-
poo Road

J. K. Thorndike

元芳*Yuen-fong.*

Thorne Brothers & Co., 9, Yangtze Road

J. Thorne (absent)

J. A. Maitland

W. B. Pryer

E. P. Hague

W. McKenzie Bradley

J. W. Rasch

同茂*Tong-mow.*Thorne, Rice & Co., general brokers and
commission agents, The Bund

John Thorne

E. W. Rice

Emil Hagelstange

義茂洋行*E-mow-yang-hong.*Thurburn, A., share broker, 22, Nankin
Road**華記***Wha-kee.*Turner & Co., merchants, The Bund (tem-
porary offices, 24, Kiangse road)

E. C. Smith

J. Hart

H. Reynell

R. E. Southwell

H. S. B. Usill

A. Hickling

松茂*Soong-mow.*Twigg, Mrs. P. O'B., undertaker, Rue Mon-
taubanVaucher Freres, watchmakers and jewellers,
agents Millot & Co., Rue Montauban**天源洋行***Tien-yuen-yeong-hong.*Vogel, Hagedorn & Co., merchants, 9,
Honan Road

Heinrich Kirchhoff

Edward Vogel

Arno Hohn

G. Hohn

亨達利*Han-ta-le.*Vrard & Co., L., watchmakers, 2, Kiangse
Road

L. Vrard

F. Laidrich (Tientsin)

H. Sillem

L. Borel (Tientsin)

F. Ribert

P. Loup (Tientsin)

華立師Wallace, James F., 6, Yuen-Ming-Yuen
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F. G. Walsh

A. Walsh

J. Symons

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T. H. Bateman

W. L. Clark

公盛*Kung-zing.*Watson, Will., Rue Colbert, French Con-
cession**挖臣***Wat-sun.*Watson & Co., Wm., drapers, 22, Nanking
Road

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J. A. Stewart

J. Dunnill

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J. H. Osborne

Mrs. Allen

Miss M. D. Garrette

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Westall, Brand & Co., public silk inspectors, &c., 23, Nanxin road

A. C. Westall

Wm. Brand

C. M. Dyce

S. T. L. Phillips

會德豐*Hwuy-tih-foong.*

Wheelock & Co., North end of French Bund

T. R. Wheelock

D. A. Silva

D. M. Souza

Jos. Cutts

大英牛棚*Da-ying New-na-bang.*

Williams, J., The British Dairy, Maloo and Defence Creek

牙醫生*Nga E-sung.*

Winn, H. H., D.D.S., dental surgeon, 33, Szechuen road

啟昌洋行*Khee-chang.*

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祥茂*Dziang-meu.*

Wright, Burkill & Co., commission agents and public silk inspectors, 11, Szechuen Road

James H. Wright (absent)

A. R. Burkill

天陞*T'ien-sung.*

Wright, J. W., 8, Honan Road

W. Birt, agent

榮泰駁船行*Yoong-t'a-poh-zayn-ong.*

Yang-Tye Cargo Boat Company, Szechuen Road, four doors from Messrs. Little & Co.

Yangwell, manager

悅生棧*Yueh-zung zan.*

Yuet Sung & Co., general store-keepers, &c., Honan Road, near the English Church

驛記冰廠*Yuh-ke ping-tsang.*

Yuk-Kee & Co.'s Ice Stores, at Soochow Creek, Chue-hoong-pang

Yuk-kee & Co., agents

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Rev. James Thomas, minister; London mission, Shantung road

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美華書館*Me-wa-shu-kwan.*

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A. Gordon, foreman

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"Fuh-le."

J. S. Baron, agent
Captain Kirby

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Morris, Lewis & Co., agents
Captain Murray

"Samson."

Frazar & Co., agents
Captain John Pike
James Kirk, engineer

"Rockett."

S. C. Farnham & Co., agents
Captain Hadler

"Orphan."

S. C. Farnham & Co., agents
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順記*Shun-kee.*

"Ariel," British ship, Framjee Hormusjee
& Co. and Cowasjee Pallanjee & Co.

R. W. Croal, commander
T. M. Stafford, chief officer
P. A. d'Azevedo, purser

和利*Wo-lee.*

"Emily Jane," British ship, E. D. Sassoon
& Co.

E. J. des Landes, commander
G. Lindsay, acting chief officer
Jas. Sloane, second officer
E. Shellibeer, third officer
S. P. de Castillo, assistant purser

源發*Yuen-fa.*

"Bervick Walls," Jardine, Matheson & Co.

G. B. Hill, commander
J. Knox, clerk

復興*Fuh-hing.*

"Water Witch,"

Lewes & Barton
Zeph. Barton, commander
W. B. Newbegin, chief officer
—, Roman, gunner

開源*Hoe-yuen.*

"Wellington," D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

G. W. Bennett, commander
J. H. P. Parker, chief officer
A. Thomas, second do.
F. V. Fonseca

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Ta-ying-ling-sze-ya-mun.

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Constable—Charles Nunn

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Consul—Rudolf Schlick, residing at S'hai

DANISH.

大丹領事衙門

Ta-tan-ling-sze-ya-mun.

Acting Consul—W. G. Stronach

FRENCH.

法蘭西領事衙門

Fat-lan-se-ling-sz-nga-mun.

Vice-consul—

NETHERLANDS.

Vice-consul—Albert E. Salter

Imperial Maritime Customs.

鎮江關

Chin-keang-kwan.

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Acting Commissioner—A. Novion

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Examiners—J. Lowe, A. B. Menzies, J. Armour (absent), J. Dubois

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Hongkong Insurance Company

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Yangtze & Pacific Insurance Companies

S. S. Navigation Company

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Hang-l-yeong-hong.

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Farquhar Carnie

Edgeworth Starkey

德隆

Dah-loong.

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Sin-teh-wo.

Gearing, J. G. W., commission agent

中法洋行

Chung-ho-yeung-hong.

Jerdein, M. S., merchant & commission agent

萬利

Wang-le.

Middleton & Co., O., general storekeepers and auctioneers

O. Middleton

旗昌

K'e-chang.

Salter, Albert E., agent, S. S. N. Company

Albert E. Salter

A. C. Watts

R. T. Williams

怡和

E-wo.

Spencer, A. W., merchant & commission agent

S. B. Spencer

裕順

Yü shun.

裕昌

Yü chang.

Walker, W. F., merchant & commission agent

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Rev. B. Bagnall

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Express, (Am.),—A. E. Salter, agent for S. S. N. Co.

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Kewkeang.

Shen Pao-ching.

Intendant of Circuit—(道臺)—沈保靖

Ta-chun-pu.

Prefect—(知府)—達春布

Té hing.

Sub-prefect—(德興)

Chen Tse.

Magistrate—(知縣)—陳稟

Wang yung-sheng.

Military Commdt.—(鎮臺)—王永勝

Consulates.

大英領事衙門

Ta-ying-ling-shih-ya-mun.

BRITISH CONSULATE.

Vice-consul—W. E. King (absent)

Acting Interpreter in charge—E. H. Parker

Constable—M. J. Adams

法國領事官

Fut-kwok-ling-see-koon.

FRENCH CONSULATE.

Acting Consul—Vacant

大美國領事官

Ta-mai-kwok-ling-shih-kwan.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

Vice-consul—S. C. Rose

大荷蘭國領事官

Ta-ho-lan-kwoh-ling-shih kwan.

NETHERLANDS CONSULATE.

Vice-consul—S. C. Rose

大澳斯馬加領事官

Ta Ao-sz Makia Ling-shih kwan.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE.

Acting Consul—W. E. King (absent)

E. H. Parker officiating

大丹國領事官

Tui-tan-kwo-ling-shih kwan.

DANISH CONSULATE.

Acting Consul—W. E. King (absent)

Acting Interpreter in charge—E. H. Parker

Imperial Maritime Customs.

九江新關

Kiu-kiang-hsin-kwan.

Commissioner—H. Kopsch

Assistants—F. N. May, R. B. Moorhead,

P. G. von Mollendorff

Tide Surveyor—W. N. Lovatt

Examiners—J. C. Porter; C. F. Moore;

G. Ballantine

Tide-waiters—W. G. Harrison, A. Wil-

gaard, R. Brown, A. Castro, G. Swainson,

A. J. Reeks

Municipal Council.

大英工部

Ta-ying-kung poo.

W. E. King, chairman

J. H. Anderson, treasurer.

W. H. Shaw, secretary

M. J. Adams, chief of police

Three native policemen.

Insurances.

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North China Insurance Company
China Traders' Insurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company
China and Japan Mar. Ins. Company
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Imperial Fire Insurance Company of
London

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—

Canton Insurance Office
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company

Russell & Co., agents—

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company
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Insurance Company
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Hongkong, Limited

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Francis & Co., R., agents—

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

怡和

E-wo.

Anderson, R., agent for Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Co.,

Robert Anderson, (absent)

J. H. Anderson

E. T. Blair

英茂

Ying-mow.

Francis & Co., R., merchants

W. H. Shaw

J. Beaugie, wharfinger, C.N. Co.

旗昌

Ki-cheong.

Russell & Co., merchants

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C. H. Buffum

Shearer, Geo., M.D., Edinr., M.R.C. S. Ed.

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CHINA NAVIGATION Co.

Sultan.

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Rev. H. H. Hall (absent)

Rev. Jno. Ing

Rev. S. Stritmatter

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Miss Gertrude Howe

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— Goodridge

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loney and Lefebvre

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Consulates.

大英領事府

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Acting Consul—J. P. Monro Fraser

Third Assistant—H. P. McClatchie

Constable—T. Stevens

大法領事官

Tu-fat-ling-sze-kwoon.

FRANCE.

Acting Consul—E. Blancheton

大美領事官

Tu-mi-ling-sze-kwoon.

UNITED STATES.

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Vice-consul and Interpreter—M. A. Jenkins

Acting Marshal—P. Carter

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Acting Consul—vacant

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Tu-go-kwock-ling-sze-kwoon.

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PORTUGAL.

Consul—J. H. Evans

DENMARK.

Acting Consul—P. J. Hughes

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Vice-consul—W. S. Fitz

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江漢關

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2nd „ —A. Lay

3rd „ —E. L. Lepissier

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J. Sayle, P. W. Sinnott, T. Mesney

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Noel Smith, F. G. Townend; M. R. Mac-

kellar, secretary

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Sergeant—H. Roberts

Ten Chinese constables

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Queen Insurance Company

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Canton Insurance Office (Marine)

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company,

Limited

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 Company of San Francisco
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 Union Insurance Society of Canton
 China Fire Insurance Company,
 Limited

Gilman & Co., agents—

North British and Mercantile Insur-
 ance Company, Fire
 London and Lancashire Fire Insurance
 Company
 Universal Marine Insurance Company
 of London, Limited
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Yangtze Insurance Company
 Victoria Fire Insurance Company of
 Hongkong, Limited
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F. W. Mitchell, Junr.

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天祥

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長太

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德興

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J. M. Ringer (Shanghai)

Thos. Wood

J. D. King

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普義

Poo-ye.

Dupuis, J., merchant

寶順

Po-shun.

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W. Walter

和昌

Wo-cheong.

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仁記

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太平

Tai-ping.

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C. W. Gordon

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U. Grosclaude (Hiogo)

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A. L. Rodionoff

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M. A. Jenkins

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J. Lebedeff

N. Lebedeff

J. Molchanoff

M. Nemchinoff

W. Nemchinoff

W. von Glehn

W. Koseegin

F. Nemchinoff

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信和

Sin-ho.

Major & Smith, merchants

F. Major

Noel Smith

德興

Tak-cheong.

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A. E. Mathews

順豐

Shun-foong.

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M. G. Sheveloff

I. P. Sherkoonooff

F. G. Cherepanoff

T. Watson

G. Gribooshin

W. Kolegin

Price, Alexander, bill and bullion broker

Reid, A. G., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., medical practitioner

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Rodewald, Schönfeld & Co., merchants

旗昌*Kee-cheong.*Russell & Co., merchants, and agents for
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H. M. Cunningham

J. J. Howard

沙遜*Sa-soon.*

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A. H. Dawbarn

S. A. Solomon

李百里*Lee-peh-lee.*

Shaw, Ripley & Co., merchants

W. W. King

永福*Win-Fook.*

Townend & Co., Edward, merchants

Edward Townend

J. F. Townend

R. Bourke

E. Fisher

華記*Wa-Ke.*

Turner & Co., merchants

W. F. Sharp

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Brown, in charge)*Chusan and Sea Horse*—Russell & Co., (C.
Smith, in charge)*Kinsan and Tchapou*—Drysdale, Ringer &
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Rev. A. Foster, B.A. (Hanyang)

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Rev. John Brewer do.

Rev. David Hill (Wusuch)

Rev. Joseph Race (do.)

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Yen-tai.

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Constable—Wm. Webster

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Vice-consul—A. Merlande

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Vice-consul—W. A. Cornabé

GERMANY.

Vice-consul—C. Hagen

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Acting-consul—W. M. Cooper

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Vice-consul—W. A. Cornabé

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Vice-consul—W. S. Wadman

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Consul—W. A. Cornabé

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Harbour Master and Tide Surveyor—W. C. Howard

Examiners—W. Rac, S. Young

Tide-waiters—R. Halse, A. Iffland, E. T.

Ottaway, E. Hamilton, A. Sweet

Linguist—Chun An

Light House—T. M. Campbell

Insurance Offices.

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

China and Japan Marine Insurance Company

Fergusson & Co., agents—

Lloyds'

North China Insurance Company

North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Company

China Fire Insurance Company

Merchants Shipping and Underwriters' Association of Melbourne

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Holmes, Wadman & Co., agents—

China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited

Wilson, Cornabé & Co., agents—

Royal Insurance Company (Fire and Life)

Germanic and International Lloyds'

Canton Insurance office

Union Insurance Society

Yangtze Insurance Association

Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company

Victoria Fire Insurance Company

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. Co.
Fergusson & Co., agents—

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
Wilson, Cornabé & Co., agents—

CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.

Holmes, Wadman & Co., agents

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
W. S. Wadman, agent

Merchants, Professions, and Trades.

Carmichael & Myers, medical practitioners
J. R. Carmichael, M.D., M.R.C.S.
W. Wykeham Myers, M.B., C.M.

Chefoo Medical Hall
B. Forsblad, M.P.C., proprietor and
manager

Chefoo Blacksmith Company, N. W. Point
Thos. J. Scott, manager

Consterdine and Killeen, storekeepers, com-
pradores, and navy contractors
H. Consterdine
C. Killeen

Coutris, A., baker and provisioner

寶典

Po-hing.

Crasemann & Hagen, merchants
E. Crasemann
C. Hagen
H. Bauermeister

滋大

Tseu-ta.

Fergusson & Co., merchants
T. T. Fergusson (absent)
W. J. Clarke
R. L. Head
E. Cousins
W. Brown

Fuller, & Co., W. R., storekeepers and
compradores
W. R. Fuller

Gardner & Co., bakers and provisioners

Hayrup, Mrs., boarding-house keeper

華泰洋行

Wa-tai-yeung-hong.

Holmes, Wadman & Co., merchants, agents
for Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s steamers
M. G. Holmes (absent)
W. S. Wadman
P. A. Van Es
F. H. Slaghek

Husden, Jas., general constable

Lyell, Thomas, marine surveyor

Morris, Webster J., professor of music

Neilson, W.

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants
I. Abraham
E. A. Hardoon

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants
I. Ezra
S. J. Nathan

Sietas & Co., H., storekeepers and compra-
dores
J. C. Kirschstein
E. Schroder

Smith & Co., J., storekeepers and com-
pradores
J. Smith

和記

Wo-kee.

Wilson, Cornabé & Co., merchants
Jas. Wilson (absent)
W. A. Cornabé
A. M. Eckford
Jas. M. Farmer
A. P. Seth
L. Allin

Yentai Butchery, Broadway
W. Knight, proprietor

Hotels.

"Chefoo Family Hotel"
E. Newman, manager

"Pignatel's Hotel"
J. Pignatel

"Beach Hotel"
N. P. Schütt

"Mariner's Hotel"
G. Brown

"Glenvue House"
O. P. Darmstrom

"City of Hamburg Hotel"
H. Behrens

Missionaries.

ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSION.
Rev. T. Richard
Wm. Brown, M.B., etc., medical mis-
sionary

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF
SCOTLAND MISSION.
Rev. Alex. Williamson, B.A., L.L.D.
Rev. John MacIntyre
W. A. Henderson, L.R.C.S.E. & P.E.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
Rev. Hunter Corbett
Rev. John L. Nevius, D.D.

Rev. L. W. Eckard
Miss C. B. Downing

AT TUNG-CHOW-FOO.
Dr. S. F. Bliss
Rev. E. P. Capp
Rev. J. F. Crossette
Rev. C. R. Mills
Rev. C. W. Mateer
Miss E. P. Dickie

AT CHE-NAN-FOO.
Rev. J. McIlvaine

NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.
Rev. Alex. Williamson, B.A., LL.D.
Robert Lilley
W. Murray

AMERICAN SOUTHERN BAPTIST MISSION.
Rev. J. B. Hartwell
AT TUNG-CHOW-FOO.
Rev. T. P. Crawford
Mrs. J. L. Holmes
Miss E. Moon
Miss L. Moon

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.
Rev. P. P. de Marchi

THE TAKU DIRECTORY.

Vice Consulate.

BRITISH.

Acting Vice-consul—J. T. Middleton
Constable—G. McKay

Imperial Maritime Customs.

Tide Surveyor and Harbour Master—
Examiner in charge—T. Moorehead
Tide-waiter—J. Moulls.
Signalman—W. French

Pilots.

TAKU PILOT COMPANY.

A. Ulderup, super- intendent	J. Young
A. G. Baxter	J. Følser
W. Boad	G. Mitchell (absent)
G. W. Collins	J. C. Hill
G. W. Hicks	J. Luhders
G. Livingston	Jas. Watts

THE TIENTSIN DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

(For Tientsin and Peking.)

Consul—J. Mongan

Interpreter—T. Watters

Acting Third Assistant—J. D. Crawford

Constable—T. Featherstone

FRANCE.

Consul—C. Dillon

大俄國總領事衙門

Ta-ngo kwo tsung-ling-sz-ya-mun.

RUSSIA.

Acting Consul General for China—C. Waerber

Secretary—V. M. Ouspensky

UNITED STATES.

Consul—Eli T. Sheppard

Vice-consul and Interpreter—W. N. Pethick

大德國領事衙門

Tai-tak-kwok-ling-sz-ya-mun.

GERMANY.

Acting Consul—C. Waerber

DENMARK.

Consul—J. A. T. Meadows

PORTUGAL.

Consul—John Hanna

NETHERLANDS.

Vice-consul—J. A. T. Meadows

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-consul—M. G. Moore

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

Consul—J. Mongan

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Chairman—E. A. Solomon

Hon. Secretary—H. Beveridge

Hon. Treasurer—J. Livingston

Members—M. G. Moore

J. J. Hatch

Superintendent of Roads and Police—R. B. Mostyn

Imperial Maritime Customs.

津海關

Chun-hoi-kwan.

Commissioner—A. Huber (absent)

Assistants—J. Twinem, A. Dillon, J. F.

Schoenicke, J. L. Chalmers

Tide Surveyor and Harbour Master—H. Callagher

Examiner—T. Moorehead

Assistant Examiners—J. Brackenridge, F. Diercks

Tide Waiters—J. McDonald, C. C. de

Castro, T. N. Manners, J. Moulls, H. D.

Woolfe, J. Collins

Signal Man, Taku—W. French

Insurances.

Cordes & Co., A., agents—

North China Insurance Company

Germanic Lloyds'

China & Japan Marine Insurance

Hanna, John, agent—

Union Insurance Company

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company

China Fire Insurance Company, Li mited

Chinese Insurance Company

Henderson, James, agent—

Sun Fire Office, London

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—

Canton Insurance Office

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Livingston & Co., J., agents—

Imperial Fire Office

Lloyds'

China Traders' Insurance Company

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company

Meyer & Co., E., agents—

Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Russell & Co., agents—

Yangtze Assurance Office

Victoria Fire Insurance Company of Hongkong, Limited

Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurance Maritimes

AMOOR STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Startseff, A. D., agent—

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—

CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—

Professions, Trades, &c.

高林

Kao-lin.

Collins & Co., G. W., storekeepers, ship-
chandlers, &c.,

G. W. Collins

W. C. C. Anderson

信遠

Sin-yuen.

Cordes & Co., A., merchants
Aug. C. Cordes (absent)

Ad. S. Cordes

H. von Dreusche

Coutris & Co., A., bakers

A. Coutris

T. Hartmans

Frazer, John, L.R.C.P., L.M., M.R.C.S.I.,
medical practitioner

保順

Po-shun.

Hanna, John, commission agent

John Hanna

John Hatch

廣隆

Kwong-loong.

Henderson, James, merchant

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants

H. Beveridge

Kierulff, P., merchant and commission agent

飛龍

Fi-loong.

Laen & Co., P. L., storekeepers and
auctioneers

P. L. Laen

H. McC. Blow

仁記

Yan-ke.

Livingston & Co., J., merchants

J. Livingston

Wm. Forbes

Archd. Ainslie

世昌

Shih Chang.

Meyer & Co., E., merchants

E. Meyer

O. Grabe

H. G. Clasen

旗昌

Kee-chang.

Russell & Co., merchants

M. G. Moore, agent

E. Losch

R. H. Maclay

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D.

E. A. Solomon

D. Benjamin

新沙宣

Sing-sa-sun.

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants

B. D. Benjamin

S. Y. Yaish

E. E. Nathan

實寶薩

Sa-pao-shi.

Startseff, A. D., merchant

A. D. Startseff

A. P. Maligen

S. N. Bartasheff

N. N. Sedneff

Vvard & Co., L., storekeepers

F. Laidrich

P. Loup

L. Borel

Missionaries.

ENGLISH.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. J. Lees (absent)

Rev. E. Bryant

Rev. J. S. Barnadale

METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY,,

TIENTSIN AND LAOLING.

Rev. J. Innocent

Rev. W. B. Hodge

Rev. W. N. Hall (absent)

AMERICAN.

American Board of Commissioners for For-
eign Missions

Rev. G. R. Davis

Imperial Arsenal.

Superintendent—R. McIlwraith

Engineers—A. Keeton, J. Stewart

Pattern Maker, foreman—G. Braccgirdle

Powder maker—T. Wheeler

THE NEWCHWANG DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

BRITISH.

Consul—Thomas Adkins (absent)

Acting Consul—A. S. Harvey

Constable—William Lister

FRANCE, SWEDEN, AND NORWAY.

Vice-consul—Francis P. Knight

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—F. P. Knight

UNITED STATES.

Consul—Francis P. Knight

Vice-Consul—A. M. Knight (absent)

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

Vice-Consul—Thos. Adkins (absent)

Acting Vice-Consul—A. S. Harvey

DENMARK.

Vice-Consul—Thos. Adkins (absent)

Acting Vice-Consul—A. S. Harvey

GERMANY.

Vice-consul—Francis P. Knight

Imperial Maritime Customs.

Commissioner—J. Alexander Man

Assistants—C. W. de Ste. Croix, F. Schjoth

Medical Officer—J. Watson, M.D.

Harbour Master and Tide Surveyor—T. B. Rennell

Examiner—G. Clarke

Assistant Examiner—W. Stebbins

Tide-waiters—J. Hamlyn, R. P. Carr, H.

F. Lovett, W. M. Turner, J. Wells

LIGHTSHIP "NEWCHWANG."

Master—W. Trebing

Mate—O. Millon

LORCHA "RELIEF."

Master—W. Stone

Insurance Offices.

Bush Brothers, agents—

North China Insurance Company

China and Japan Marine Insurance

Canton Insurance Office

Lloyds', London

Germanischer Lloyd

Hongkong Fire Insurance Office

Knight & Co., agents—

Yangtze Insurance Company

China Traders' Insurance Company

Union Insurance Society of Canton

Imperial Fire Insurance

Chinese Insurance Co., Limited

CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Bush Brothers, agents—

NORTH CHINA STEAMER COMPANY.

Bush Brothers, agents—

Professions, Trades, &c.

遠來

Yün-lae.

Bush Brothers, merchants and commission agents

Henry E. Bush

A. Bielfield

Clyatt & Co., storekeepers

T. Clyatt

Haliday & Co., shipchandlers & storekeepers

D. J. Haliday

L. J. Tandberg

T. Davies

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants

Bush Brothers, agents

Knight & Co., merchants

F. P. Knight

A. M. Knight (absent)

J. Milisch

Lister, William, marine surveyor for Lloyds agents and local offices.

沙遜

Sha-sun.

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants

S. A. Nathan, agent

A. Ezra

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants

J. Joseph

J. Perry

Watson, James, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., physician

NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

W. H. Murray, agent

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF

SCOTLAND MISSION.

Rev. John Ross

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

M. Simon

Pilots.

B. F. Blachford, H. Macthorne, G. C. Richards, J. Plunkett, W. Sinclair, A. Frederickson, C. H. Pulsipher, A. L. R. Smith, A. B. O'Malley, B. Carlos

THE PEKING DIRECTORY.

Legations.

BRITISH.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China.—Thos. Francis Wade, C.B.

Secretary of Legation—E. B. Malet, C.B.
2nd Secretaries—W. Graham Sandford,
Honble. T. G. Grosvenor

Chinese Secretary—W. F. Mayers

Assistant Chinese Secretary—A. R. Hewlett

Accountant—A. E. Pirkis

Surgeon—S. W. Bushell, M.D.

Chaplain—W. H. Collins

Assistant and Private Secretary—W. R. Carles

Students—G. Brown, G. M. H. Playfair,
W. Holland, M. F. A. Fraser R. W.
Hurst, O. Johnson, E. Allen, H. A. J.
Taylar, James Scott

Legation Escort—Sergt. John Crack

Chief Constable—R. D. Herring

Constables—J. Croft, W. Quarry and A. W.
von Ess

UNITED STATES.

大美國公署

Ta Mei-kwoh Kung-shu.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Hon. Frederick F. Low (absent)

Chargé d'Affairs ad interim, Secretary of Legation, and Chinese Interpreter—S. Wells Williams, LL.D.

FRENCH.

大法國欽差公署

Ta-fat-kwoh-kin-chai hong-shee.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—L. de Geofroy

First Secretary—Comte de Rochechouart

Second do. —Guillaume de Roquette

Third do. —De Balboy

Attaché—Cte de Kergariou

First Interpreter—Deveria

Chancellerie—Ristelhueber

Physician—Dr. Dugat-Estublier

IMPERIAL GERMAN LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Baron G. von Rehfues

Interpreter and Secretary—C. Bismark

NETHERLANDS.

Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General for China—J. H. Ferguson

Secretary Interpreter—W. P. Groeneveldt

Student Interpreter—J. F. Roelofs

Assistant—J. Rhein

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Minister Resident and Consul-General for China—Baron Henry de Calice (residing in Yedo)

Interpreter—Joseph Haas

SPANISH.

Minister Plenipotentiary—

Charge d'Affaires—Don Francisco Otin

Secretary—Don J. de Soto

2nd Ditto—Don E. Moreno

Acting Interpreter & Translator—Don J. P. Coorler

RUSSIAN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—H. E. M. E. Butzoff

Secretary of Legation—A. Koyander

Attaché—G. Bakhméteff

Interpreter—A. Lenzy

Second do. —P. Popoff

Physician—E. Bretschneider

Post Master—N. Gamboyeff

Imperial Maritime Customs.

INSPECTORATE GENERAL.

Inspector General—Robert Hart

Chief Secretary and Auditor—J. D. Campbell (absent)

First Class Clerk, Acting Secretary—Aug. Wieters

Gas Engineer—Thos. Child

COLLEGE OF PEKING.

同文館

*T'ung-wên-kwán.**President*—W. A. P. Martin, L.L.D.*Professor of English*—E. McKean*Do. French*—C. Vapercau*Professor of German and Russian*—W. Hagan*Professor of Chemistry*—Anatole Billequin*Acting Professor of Natural Philosophy*—

W. A. P. Martin, L.L.D.

Professor of Mathematics—Lischeulan*Professor of Anatomy and Physiology*—J.

Dudgeon, M.D.

Professor of Astronomy—vacant

Missionaries.

ENGLISH.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. J. Edkins, B.A. (absent)

J. Dudgeon, M.D.

Rev. J. Gilmour, M.A.

Rev. S. E. Meech

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. W. H. Collins

AMERICAN.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR
FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. Henry Blodget

Rev. Chester Holcombe

P. R. Hunt, superintendent of Press

Rev. M. W. Hunt

AT T'UNG-CHEU.

Rev. L. D. Chapin

Rev. C. Goodrich

Rev. D. Z. Sheffield

AT KALGAN.

Rev. J. T. Gulick

Rev. Mark Williams

Rev. T. W. Thompson

Rev. W. P. Sprague

AT PAU TING FOO.

Rev. I. Pierson

A. O. Treat, M.D.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

Rev. John Wherry

Rev. Jasper S. McIlvaine

Rev. D. C. McCoy

Rev. J. L. Whiting

AMERICAN EPISCOPAL MISSION.

Rev. S. I. J. Schereschewsky

AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH MISSION.

Rev. Hiram H. Lowry

Rev. L. W. Pilcher

Rev. S. D. Harris

FRENCH CATHOLIC MISSION.

Monseigneur L. G. Delaplace, vicar apos-
tolic

Rev. Alph. Favier, Sarthou, P. d'Addosiot

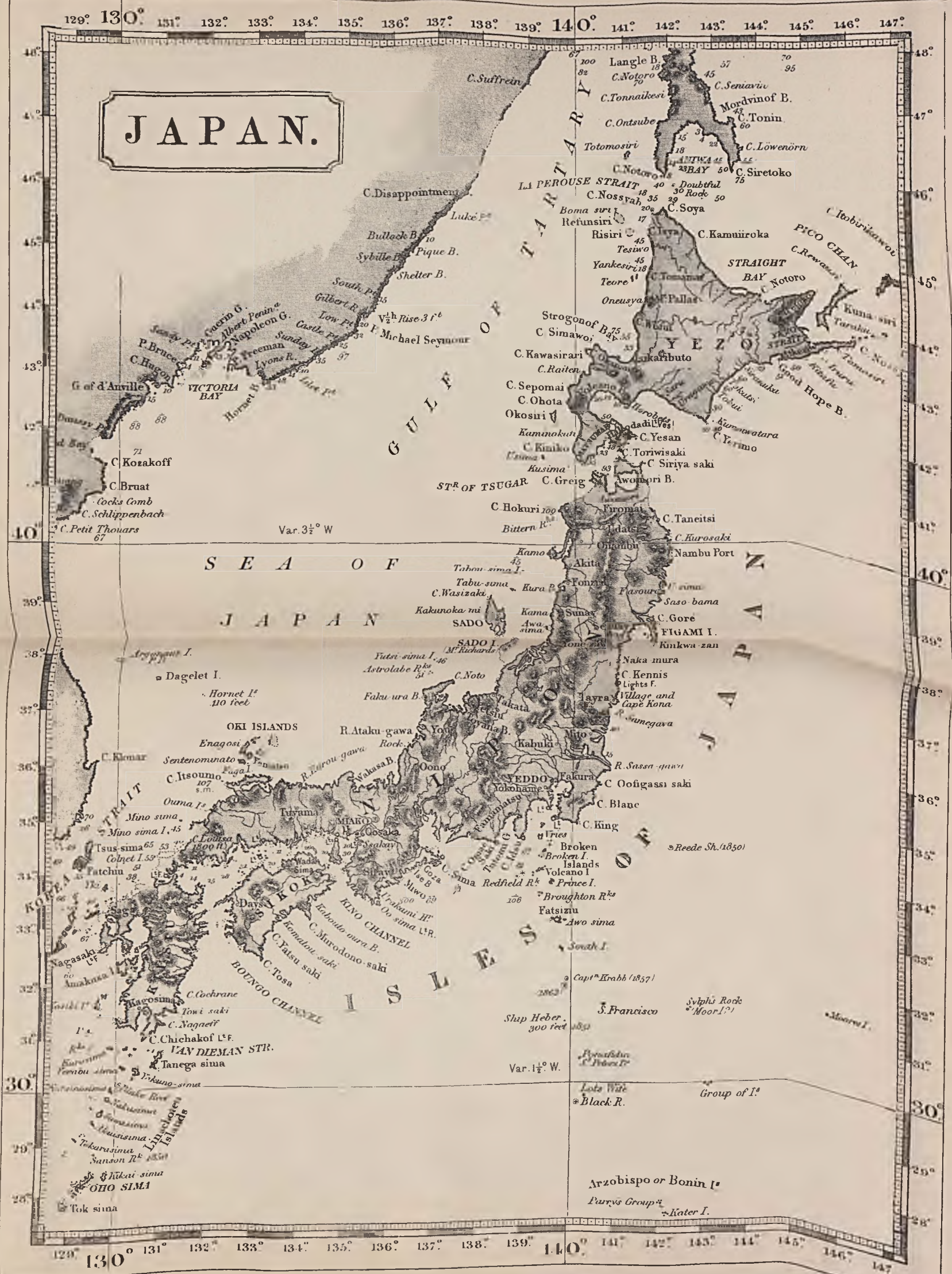
Chévrier, A. Humblot, G. Grasse,

J. B. Thierry, J. B. Delemasure, J.

Garrigues, J. B. Fioritti, Provost, Sau-

purin, A. David, Wynthoven

J A P A N.



THE JAPAN DIRECTORY.

YEDO.

Legations.

BRITISH.

Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General

Hon. F. R. Plunkett, secretary

Christian W. Lawrence, second secretary

Ernest Satow, Japanese secretary

W. G. Aston, Japanese interpreter and translator

W. A. Woolley, student interpreter

J. H. Gubbins, do.

E. B. Paul, do.

CONSULATE.

M. Dohmen, consul

J. Bye, constable

LEGATION MOUNTED ESCORT.

C. Peacock, inspector

A. Aberdein, sergeant

Thomas Davies, constable

William Wood, do.

Henry Reeve, do.

Edward Dillon, do.

FRENCH.

J. Berthemy, Ministre Plenipotentiaire

A. de St. Quentin, secretaire,

Francis Klotz, secrétaire interprète

Oscar Colleau, consul

Emile Kraetzer, chancellor

ITALY.

Conte A. Fe d'Ostiani, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

Conte Litta, secretary

N. Barrilis, consul

F. Bruni, vice-consul

UNITED STATES.

Hon. John A. Bingham, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

D. W. Stevens, secretary

Nathan E. Rice, interpreter

NETHERLANDS.

W. F. H. von Weckherlin, Minister Resident

T. W. van den Brock, secretary

GERMAN

M. von Brandt, Minister Resident

P. F. Kempermann, secretary and interpreter

A. von Knobloch, interpreter

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Baron Henry de Calice, Minister Resident and consul-general for China, Siam, and Japan (absent)

Henry von Siebold, interpreter

BELGIAN.

Ch. de Groot, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for China and Japan (nomme)

L. Strauss, consul for Yedo and Yokohama

E. Moulron, chancellor

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

W. F. H. von Weckherlin, Minister Resident

A. J. Bauduin, acting consul

DANISH.

W. F. H. von Weckherlin, diplomatic Representative for Denmark

E. de Bavier, consul-general

P. M. Simoni, secretary

HAWAIIAN.

— Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary
Robert M. Brown, consul-general

PORTUGAL.

H.E. Viscount St. Januario, Minister
Plenipotentiary (absent)
P. G. Mesnier, secretary (absent)
E. Loureiro, consul-general

SPANISH.

F. Rodriguez y Muñoz, charge d'affaires
(absent)
Emilo de Ojada, secretary and charge
d'affaires *ad interim*
Enrique, third secretary

SWISS CONSULATE-GENERAL.

C. Brennwald, consul-general
A. Wolff, chancellor

PERUVIAN.

Capt. A. Garcia y Garcia, Envoy Extra-
ordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
(absent)
Dr. J. F. Elmore, secretary
Oscar Heeran, consul-general

GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Gunnery Instructors—Lieut. F. Brinkley,
R.A., Lieut. Hawes, R.M.A.
Band Master—J. W. Fenton

**ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, IMPERIAL
TREASURY.**

*Surveyor General to the Japanese Imperial
Government*—T. Waters
A. N. Shillingford
A. F. Waters

**GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL DEPART-
MENT.**

G. M. Shelton
T. M. Taylor
L. Bohmer

Supt. of Government Tailors—P. Brandt

O-gee Tannery—Henninger

Kobu-sho.**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

Chief Commissioner of Surveys—Yoyo
Yamao Daijo

Assistant of Surveys—Matsuo
Surveyor-General—Colin A. McVean, C.E.,
H. B. Joyner, C.E.
Assistant Teachers—Geo. Eaton, J. Y.
Hardy, C.E., A. McArthur, R. Wilson
P. O. Jones, A. C. de Bonville, J. Bouville,
J. Marks, J. Andersen

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.

Dr. Willis (Kagosima)
Dr. Hoffman
Dr. Muller
— Shebully
C. Simons
J. Wagner

Professions, Trades, &c.

Allen, M., No 17

Abrens, H., & Co., merchants, No 42,
Foreign Concession
H. Ahrens
M. M. Blair
H. Winkler
J. K. Scott
Th. Hake

Batchelder, Capt. J. M., 12, Foreign Con-
cession

Clautaud, M., storekeeper—No 12

Evans, Hornby

Favre Brandt, C. & J., watchmakers and
importers—No 6
C. Favre Brandt
J. Favre Brandt

Galy, A., No 4

Greeven, Seger & Co., merchants—No 14
G. A. Greeven
P. Seger

Grimmen, L., architect, No 47, Foreign
Concession

Hall, C. F., No 15

Hare & Co., merchants, No 46, Foreign
Concession
D. J. Hare
A. J. Hare
H. Zeising

Hartley & Co., No 20
H. Hartley

Heersen, O., No 30, Foreign Concession

"Hotel des Colonies," No 18
F. Ruel

Perregeaux, F., No 9

Perry, M., carpenter, No 13

Schnell, E., general commission agent,
No 3

Siber & Brennwald, merchants, No 40,
Foreign Concession
C. Muller

Smith & Co., merchants, No 19
F. H. Smith
A. Campbell
J. Smith
J. Thompson

Walsh, Hall, & Co., merchants, No 13

"Yedo Hotel," No 12
W. H. Thompson

TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS, Shiwo dome.
T. Dunk
J. Morris
W. Teale

L. Schafer
J. Smith

OTAGO CHO.

J. W. Malcolm
F. Prowse

Missionaries.

AMERICAN EPISCOPAL MISSION.
Rev. J. Newman

AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION.
Rev. J. Soper

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
Rev. D. Thompson
Rev. C. Carrothers
Miss M. Parke

ENGLISH CHURCH SOCIETY.
Rev. —. Wright
Rev. —. Shaw

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.
Rev. G. F. Verbeck

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.
L'Abbé J. M. Marin
H. Armbruster
F. P. Vigroux
L. Sutter
L. G. Testevuide
L. de Lezey Dronard
C. A. Brotelande

THE YOKOHAMA DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

AMERICA, U. S.

Legation.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Hon. John A. Bingham
Secretary of Legation—D. W. Stevens
Interpreter—N. E. Rice

Consulate.

Consul and Postal Agent—C. O. Shepard (absent)
Vice-Consul—George N. Mitchell
Deputy Consul—H. W. Denison
Deputy Marshal—W. Elmer
Post-office Clerk—John A. Lamb
Messenger—Yaski

BELGIUM.

Legation.

Ministre Résident—Ch. de Groote (nommé)

Consulate.

Consul for Yedo—L. Strauss
Vice-consul for Yokohama—E. Moulron

DENMARK.

Diplomatic Representative for Denmark—W. F. H. von Weckherlin
Consul General—E. de Bavier
Secretary—P. M. Simoni

FRANCE.

Legation.

Ministre Plenipotentiaire—J. Berthemy
Secrétaire de première classe—A. de St. Quentin
Attache—Cte. de Sinety
Secrétaire Interprète—Francis Klotz
Interprète Auxiliaire—Kouroda

Consulate.

Consul—Oscar Collean
Elève Consul—Hdefouse Plichon
Chancellier—Emile Kractzer
Premier Commis—F. Silvin
Second Commis—F. Groupiere
Interprète Auxiliaire—C. Oueda
Interprète pour les langues Anglais et Espagnole—A. Dousdebcs

'GREAT BRITAIN.

Legation.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General—Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B.

Secretary—Hon. F. R. Plunkett
Second Secretary—C. W. Lawrence
Japanese Secretary—Ernest M. Satow
Interpreter and Translator—W. G. Aston
Student Interpreters—W. A. Woolley, J. H. Gubbins, Edward B. Paul
Medical Officer—Edwin Wheeler

Consulate.

Consul—Russell Robertson
1st Assistant—Hiram Shaw Wilkinson
2nd do.—J. H. Longford
Gaoler—H. Vincent
Constable—F. E. White

H. M.'s Provincial Court.

Acting Assistant Judge—N. J. Hannen
Acting Registrar & Interpreter—J. C. Hall
Court Usher—F. E. White

Mounted Escort, Yedo.

Inspector—P. Peacock
Sergeant—A. Aberdeen
Constables—E. Dillon, T. Davies, W. Wood, H. Reeve
Clerks of Works—J. Hooper, C. Bennett

HAWAIIAN LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—

Consulate.

Consul General—Robert M. Brown

ITALY.

Legation.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Conte Alessandro Fé d'Os-tiani
Secretary—Conte Litta
Consul—Prince de Camporeale
Vice-Consul—Carlos Brembati
1st Interpreter—Senkichi Quahara
2nd do.—S'dsumé Yoshida
3rd do.—A'sai-giro

Consulate.

Consul—Nobile N. Barrilis
Vice-Consul—F. Bruni

GERMAN EMPIRE.

Legation.

Minister Resident and Consul General—M. von Brandt
Secretary and Interpreter—F. P. Kempermann
Interpreter—A. von Knobloch

Student Interpreters—S. von Knobloch, A. Krien

Consulate.

Consul—Ed. Zappe
Assistant—C. Kritsch
Interpreter—Inada

NETHERLANDS.

Legation.

Minister Resident—W. F. von Weckherlin
Secretary—T. W. van den Brock

Consulate.

Acting Consul—A. Bauduin

PERUVIAN.

Legation.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Capt. A. Garcia y Garcia (absent)
Secretary of Legation—Dr. J. F. Elmore
Attaches—Lieut. O. Freyre, G. Garland

PORTUGAL.

Minister—H. E. Viscount St. Januario (absent)
Secretary—P. G. Mesnier (absent)
Attaché—A. Moran Carvalho

Consulate.

Consul—E. Loureiro

SPAIN.

Legation.

Chargé d'Affaires—Fibureio Rodriguez y Munoz (absent)
Secrétaire—Emilio de Ojeda, *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*
Troisième Secrétaire—Enrique
Chargé du Consulat à Yokohama—Dupuy de Lorne

SWITZERLAND.

Consulate.

Consul General—C. Brennwald
Chancellor—A. Wolff

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Legation.

Minister Resident—W. F. H. von Weckherlin

Consulate.

Acting Consul—A. J. Bauduin

Imperial Government.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Director—W. W. Cargill, F.R.G.S.
Consulting Engineer—Wm. Pole, F.R.S.
London Agents—Malcolm, Brunner & Co.

Principal Japanese Officials.

Acting Chief Commissioner—S. Ohota
Do. Assist. do.—Sabata Kanski
Assistant do.—K. Yegawa

Principal Foreign Officials.

(Construction and Maintenance.)

Engineer in Chief—R. Vicars Boyle, C.S.I. and M.I.C.E.

Assistant Engineers—A. W. Blundell, Jas. E. Day, J. A. Dewing, J. Diack, J. England, M.I.C.E., (chief assistant engineer), T. Gray, C. Hardy, E. G. Holtham, T. R. M. Jones, C. W. Kinder, N. N. Noordenstadt, W. Rogers, T. Shann, C. Sheppard, T. D. Sherwinter, J. B. Young, G. H. Pole, (secretary to the engineer-in-chief)

Foremen Mechanics—G. Balaam, J. Colomb, T. Cornwall, J. E. Cooper, J. Donny, W. Edwards, W. Halsey, G. Impay, G. King, E. Livick, N. Matthews, G. Mightom, C. Newton, C. Phillips, N. C. Rasmussen, W. Shaw, G. Smith, A. Taylor, C. Thompson, T. Walker, W. Watt, A. Wilson

(Traffic.)

Traffic Manager—W. Galwey
Police Inspectors—A. Blockley, T. Cole, W. Dillon, P. Doel, H. Harding, P. J. Hendlendall, yard man

(Locomotive Department.)

Locomotive Supt.—F. C. Christy
Clerk—G. Charlesworth
Head Foreman—J. Annand
Foreman—Henry Houghton
Engine Drivers, Filters, &c., &c.—A. Allen, H. Bristow, A. Carroll, S. Caswell, L. Cook, G. Cripps, T. Cross, J. Davidson, F. Doherty, R. Eagen, G. Ellis, H. J. Fennell, D. Gray, J. Gray, J. Hall, H. A. Hartman, P. Henderson, T. Hurt, R. King, J. S. Lilley, J. Mackenzie, C. Martin, E. Martin, J. Pritchard, R. Ramsay, E. Roberts, N. Roberts, J. Robertson, J. A. Robertson, T. Senior, J. Strandberg, J. L. Trotter, E. Ward, W. Watt, H. B. Webber

(General.)

Chief Accountant—A. S. Aldrich

Assistant do. —J. R. Smith
Clerks—W. P. Andrew, W. K. Board, J. M. Brookes, F. A. Child, G. Elliott, F. C. C. Ribeiro, T. C. Swift, R. W. Thorpe (Medical.)
Principal Medical Officer—T. A. Purcell
Assistant Surgeons—J. Harris, M.D., E. Wheeler, M.D.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.
Staff.

Director—W. W. Cargill, F.R.G.S.
Engineer in Chief—R. V. Boyle, C.E., C.S.I.

Japanese Officials.

Chief Commissioner—T. Ishimal
Vice-Commissioner—Tadsukai Ishie
Assistant Commissioner—T. Ikuda
Vice-Assist. Commissioner—M. Okumura

Principal Officers.

Chief Superintendent—E. George, Yedo (absent)
Electrician and Mechanician—L. Schaefer
Correspondent—W. H. Stone
Assistant Superintendents—J. T. Foster, J. O. Fry, T. E. Hallifax, T. J. Larkin, J. Morris, W. Teale
Inspcctors—T. Dunk, F. Fisk, J. S. Waite, J. Smith, F. Prowse, storekeeper; J. W. Malcolm, English teacher
Clerks—A. J. Driver, W. Kennedy, J. Mayhew, W. F. O'Brien, F. C. Pyne, F. Ward, W. Webb

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—LIGHT-
HOUSE SECTION, BENTEN.

1st Commissioner—Satow Yozo
2nd do. —Hara Tskayoshi
Assist. do. —Nishimuda Toyoiyasu, Hasingawayu Yoshimishi
Chief Eng.—R. Henry Brunton, M.I.C.E., R.F.G.S., F.G.S.
Assistant Engineers—Stirling Fisher, J. McRitchie
Secretary & Accountant—G. Wauchope
Clerk—A. Urquhart
Teacher of Engineering—C. Farman
do. English—F. Sandeman
Superintendents of Works—J. Pearce, J. Oastler, W. Simpkins, J. Hardnan
Light Keepers—G. Charleson, J. Dick, W. Bowers, C. Harris, H. Egart, T. Forrest, W. Hurdle, H. Legg, A. F. Figgins, W. A. Smyth, G. Riddock, C. Seitz, J. Budge

LIGHTHOUSE TENDER, S.S. "THABOR."
Captain—A. R. Brown
Chief-Officer—J. Pendred
Chief Engineer—A. F. McNab
2nd do. —F. Jones
Chief Steward—J. Gray

THE YOKOHAMA GAS COMPANY.

(Works at Nonge.)

Japanese Director—Takashimia Kayemon
Chief Engineer—J. G. Ulbrich
Asst. Engineers—L. Berlingard, G. Sarda
Interpreter—J. A. Fleury

THE SAIBANSHO—JUDICIAL COURT OF
KANAGAWA.

President—Ozaki Tadaharu
Vice-Presidents—Kitamura Yas'kadz, Kawaguchi Sadakichi
Attorney-General—Kita Chikai
Chief Officer Civil Department—Taki Yataro
do. Criminal do.—Ohyagi Takayoshi
do. General do.—Yoshino Twaô
Interpreters and Translators—Kudô, Todoki, Moriyama, Ori Miyai
(Foreign Secretaries.)

Interpreters—Robert Motz, George Wills
Legal Adviser—G. W. Hill

THE KENCHO.

Governor—Oye Tak
Vice-Governor—Santo Naotô
Acting Vice-Governors—Iwamura, Kojima
Head Police Superintendent—Hirate
Chief Land Officer—Maida
Finance Officer—Nomura
Interpreters—Gab, Sakakibarra
Foreign Secretary—Percival Osborn

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

Municipal Director—E. S. Benson
Chinese Interpreter—Leong Cheew Shing

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

English.

Sergeant—F. Chester
Constables—R. H. Clow, J. Braund, J. Connor, J. Plunkett, W. Carter

French.

Corporal—Benjamin Laflette
Constables—G. Nontant, G. L. Eravegnica

JAPANESE IMPERIAL CUSTOMS.

Commissioner—Nakashima
Assistant—Hoshi
Cashier—Saki
Head Inspector—Yanagiya
Supt. of Bonded Warehouses—Ashiware
do. Stores—Ishiwara

Acting Supt. of Boarding Office—Watanabe
Legal Adviser—F. Lowder
Appraisers—H. M. Miller, L. Wertheimber

YOKOSKA ARSENAL.

Employés Français.

Ingénieur de la Marine, Directeur—Verny
Ingénieur de la Marine, Sous-Directeur—Thibaudier
Médecin de la Marine—Savatier
Chef des Travaux Hydrauliques—St. Florent
Chef de la Comptabilité—de Montgolfier
Sous-Ingr. des Constructions Navales—François
Secrétaire—Maurice Verny
Charpentiers—David, Provost
Charpentier calfat—Quillien
Modeliste—Michel
Forgeron-serrurier—Le Troter
Mécaniciens—Dubois, Mange, Capitaine, Bretonnière
Fondeur—Girard
Chaudronniers—Berger, Join
Maitre de Manœuvres—Liccioni
Chef-dessinateur—Fautrat
Maitre Maçon—Caill
Cordier—Le Herisson
Capitaine d'Armes—Bouville
Professeurs—Sarda, Laurent

Officials Japonais.

Hida Hamangoro, Kaigun, Sussen-no-kami; Chiodan, Sussen-no-cké; Yassoui, Chef Comptable; Fossoya, Chef des Magasins; Watanabé, Nissicawa, Wakasguy, 1st Interprète; Minami, 2nd Interprète

**ATELIERS DE CONSTRUCTIONS MECANIQUES
 DU GOUVERNEMENT A YOKOHAMA.**

Employés Français.

Ingénieur—Darbier
Mécaniciens—Le Barbanchon, Barelle
Fondeur—Evvy
Chaudronnier—Deniaud

Officiers Japonais.

Yamagata, Yamagoutchi, Foukoumori, Comptable et Interprète

**BATTALION OF ROYAL MARINE LIGHT
 INFANTRY.**

Lt.-Colonel Commanding—Fleetwood J. Richards, Colonel
Captains—Edmund B. Snow, (Bt. major) Arthur H. H. Walsh, Arthur Hill, E. O. B. Gray

Lieutenants—St. Andrew St. John, Gerald A. Heseltine, Christr. S. F. Fagan, F. B. Drury, Barry St. L. Denny, Stewart Polkinghorne, Arthur C. Smyth, H. O. Perceval Wright, O. Nepean

Paymaster—Capt. J. D. Broughton
Lieut. and Adj.—John H. Sandwith
Control Officer and Superintending Civil Engineer—Captain Sidney T. Bridgford, (R.M.A.)

Acting Quartermaster—Lient. T. E. Hungerford

Staff Surgeon—William H. Putsey
Surgeon—John Caldwell

4TH REGIMENT D'INFANTERIE DE MARINE.

Captaine 6th Comp—Desconnet

Lieutenant do.—Vitrac

Sous-Lieut. do.—Meunier

Capitaine 24th Comp—Corion

Lieutenant do.—Adam

Sous-Lieut. do.—Coiffier

H. B. M.'s NAVY.

Staff.

Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of H. B. M.'s Squadron in the China Sea
 --Sir Chas. F. A. Shadwell, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Flag Captain—W. Arthur

Flag Lieutenant—Fred. R. Dicken

**THE ROYAL NAVAL VICTUALLING
 DEPOT.**

Naval Accountant and Storekeeper—Frank Pittman, R.N.

Chief Quartermaster—H. Galloway

Ship's Steward—Charles Bremner

U. S. NAVY.

Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-chief of the U. S. Squadron in the China Sea—E. G. Parrott

Captain of Fleet—E. R. Collhoun

Lt. Com. do.—E. M. Sheppard

Master do.—J. A. Rodgers

Surgeon do.—D. Bloodgood

Paymaster do.—E. Stewart

Engineer do.—J. W. Moore

Fleet Marine Officer—H. A. Bartlett

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL.

Medical Officers—Duncan Hilston, M.D. Henry MacDonnell

Steward, &c.—W. J. Lawless

U. S. NAVAL HOSPITAL.

99, Bluff.

Surgeon in charge—Wm. M. King

Assist. Surgeon—Dwight Dickinson
Employes—H. R. Pirie, Ephraim Eagling,
 Silvester Kauppe, William Weys

L'HOPITAL JAURES.

Medecin de 1st classe Chargé du Service de Sante—Forné
Aide-Commissaire, Chef du Service Administratif—Martin

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Committee—Russell Robertson, C. O. Shepard, E. Zappe, A. J. Wilkin, Geo. E. Lane, J. A. Fraser, H. Allen, Jr., T. Jackson
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—E. C. Kirby
Physician—J. J. R. Dalliston, M.D.
Steward in charge—N. O. Nicolayson
Assist. Stewards—J. Miller, V. Sami

CEMETERY.

Committee—Capt. A. Hill, R.M., F. Geisenheimer, E. Piquet, J. C. Pearson, H. Allen, Junr., Geo. E. Wake, superintendent of Cemetery

Missionaries.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.
 Rev. N. Brown, D.D., No 75B, Bluff; Rev. J. Goble, No 75A, Bluff; Rev. J. H. Arthur, Rev. J. T. Doyen

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.

(Kobe)

Rev. D. C. Greene, Rev. J. D. Davis, Rev. —. Atkinson, Rev. —. Dexter, Rev. J. C. Berry, M.D., Miss Talcott, Miss Dudley, Mrs. Doane

(Osaka.)

Rev. O. Gulick, Rev. M. L. Gordon, M D.

AMERICAN EPISCOPAL MISSION.

(Yedo.)

Rev. J. Newman

(Osaka.)

Rt. Rev. —. Williams, Rev. A. R. Morris, Rev. —. Qaimty, Rev. —. Miller

AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSION.

Rev. R. S. Maclay, No 60, Bluff; Rev. I. H. Cornell, No 57, Bluff

(Yedo.)

Rev. J. Soper, Tskidji, No 17

(Nagasaki)

Rev. J. Davidson

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

J. C. Hepburn, M.M.D., L.L.D., No 39;
 Rev. H. Loomis, No 39; Rev. E. R. Miller, No 39; Miss Kate M. Youngman, No 39

(Yedo.)

Rev. David Thompson, No 6, Ts'kiji; Rev. C. Carrothers, No 6, Ts'kiji; Miss M. Parke, No 6, Ts'kiji

CANADIAN WESLEYAN MISSION.

Rev. George Cochrane, No 143, Bluff; Rev. M. McDonald, M.D., No 143, Bluff

CHRIST CHURCH.

Acting Consular Chaplain—Rev. E. W. Syle
Trustees—E. D. Murray, F. S. James
Treasurer—T. Jackson

ENGLISH CHURCH MISSION.

(Nagasaki.)

Rev. Burnside

ENGLISH CHURCH SOCIETY—PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

(Yedo.)

Rev. —. Wright; Rev. —. Shaw

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA MISSION.

Rev. S. R. Brown, D.D., No 211, Bluff;
 Rev. J. H. Ballagh, Mission House, No. 167; Rev. C. H. H. Wolff; Mrs. E. R. Miller; Miss S. K. M. Huguembourg, No. 211, Bluff

(Yedo.)

Rev. Guido F. Verbeck

(Nagasaki.)

Rev. Henry Stout

WOMAN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF AMERICA, No. 212, Bluff.

Mrs. Mary Pruyn, Mrs. L. H. Pierson, Miss Julia Crosby, Miss L. M. Guthrie, Miss L. E. Benton

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

H. G. Mgr. Petitjean, B.T., bishop of Myroiffi, and Apostolic vicar of Japan; l'Abbés Jean Baptiste Chamison, Felix Evrard, Alfred Eugene Pettier, Felix Midon, Albert Julien Langlais, Missionnaires Apostolic

(Yedo.)

L'Abbés Jean Marie Marin, Henri Armbruster, François Paulin Vigrour, Louis Sutter, Léger Germain Testevuide, Lucien Drouard de Lezey, Charles Alex. Brotelande, Missionnaires Apostolic

(Nagasaki.)

L'Abbés Joseph Laucigne, Provicar Apostolic; Jean François Poirier, Marc de Rotz, Marie Amedée Salmon, Jean Marie Lemaréchal, Denis Jamault, Jules Chatron, Theodore Pierre Fraineau, Missionnaires Apostolic

(Kobe.)

L'Abbés Albert Pélu, Jean Baptiste Arrivet, Missionnaires Apostolic

(Osaka.)

L'Abbés Jules Cousin, André Lèonarde Noel, Missionnaires Apostolic

(Hakodadi.)

L'Abbés Marin Justinien Plessis, Reanè Leblanc, Missionnaires Apostolic

(Niigata.)

D'Abbés Aimé Villion, Urbain Faurie, Missionnaires Apostolic

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

(Pensionnat du St. Infant Jesus.)

Soeurs St. Norbert, supérieure; St. Grégoire, St. Wilfrid, St. Gélase, St. Marthe, St. Ephrem

BRITISH POST-OFFICE.

Postmaster—F. G. Machado

U. S. POST-OFFICE.

Postal Agent—Charles O. Shepard (absent)
Clerk—John A. Lamb

FRENCH POST-OFFICE.

Directeur—H. Degron
Clerk—Seur-Olive

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Chairman—A. J. Wilkin
Vice-Chairman—A. Winstanley
Committee—Robert Johnstone, Thos. Thomas, J. A. Fraser, P. E. Pistorius, A. Brent, J. Dodds, A. Evers
Secretary—J. Julius Dare
Auditors—R. B. Baker, Thos. Jackson

RACE CLUB.

Stewards—R. B. Baker, J. H. Sandwith (Royal Marines), J. Davison, Capt. Geo. E. Lane, J. A. Fraser

YOKOHAMA UNITED CLUB.

Manager—W. H. Smith
Steward—W. Lipsett
Cook—J. Pauline

CLUB GERMANIA.

President—H. Ohl
Vice-President—C. Ziegler
Secretary—J. Kempermann
Steward—A. Vollhardt

FOOTE'S CLUB.

Manager—C. Foote

CRICKET CLUB.

Secretary—E. Abbott

RACQUET CLUB.

Secretary—H. J. H. Tripp

YOKOHAMA CRICKET CLUB.

Secretary—G. Hamilton

YOKOHAMA ROWING CLUB.

Secretary—G. Hamilton

SWISS RIFLE CLUB.

President—A. Mottu
Secretary—S. Hormann
Assessor—J. Favre Brandt

PUBLIC HALL COMMITTEE.

W. H. Smith, Capt., Bridgford, R.M.A.,
F. Townley, A. Mitchell, hon. sec.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

President—J. C. Hepburn, M.D.
Vice-Presidents.—Rev. S. R. Brown, D.D.,
Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B.
Treasurer—R. B. Baker
Recording Secretary—A. Bollamy
Corresponding Secretary—Rev. E. W. Syle
Curator and Librarian—H. Pryer
Council—E. Satow, A. J. Wilkin, W. G. Howell, R. H. Brunton

YOKOHAMA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Secretary—A. Barnard

AMERICAN FIRE BRIGADE.

Foreman—Geo. Hurlbut
Asst. do.—H. B. Haskell
Foreman Hose-carriage—J. Endicott
Hon. Secretary—H. Allen, Junr.

STEAM FIRE BRIGADE CO.

Engineer—E. E. Johnson
Members—H. Sewell, John White, W. Bernard, C. Smith, E. Greensward, G. Dutton, C. Montgomery, J. Donald, C. Mason, L. W. Cotterall

**PRIVATE FIRE HOOK AND LADDER
BRIGADE.**

Foreman—H. W. Hohnholz
Asst. do. —H. Mills
Leading Hose—J. Watson
Asst. do. —Y. Kubick
Suction Hose—P. Claussen
Asst. do. —H. Rogers
Officers of Hook and Ladder—N. Stibolt,
 J. Laufenberg, D. McKenzie
Secretary and Treasurer—J. Liebermann

YOKOHAMA LODGE—No 1,092, E.C.
Worshipful Master—Wm. Bourne (acting)
Senior Warden—R. M. Brown
Junior Warden—T. K. Shaw
Secretary—E. J. Geoghegan
Treasurer—C. A. Fletcher
Senior Deacon—A. A. Pistorius
Junior Deacon—A. Urquhart
Inner Guard—Sandeman
Tyler—W. A. Miller

OTENTOSAMA LODGE—No 1263, E.C.
Worshipful Master—J. R. Black
Senior Warden—W. A. Crane
Junior Warden—A. Langfeldt
Secretary—W. A. Crane (acting)
Treasurer—J. L. Liebermann
Senior Deacon—H. Moss
Junior Deacon—J. Laufenberg
Inner Guard—H. Butt
Tyler—W. A. Miller

NIPPON LODGE, YEDO—No 1344, E.C.
Worshipful Master—W. H. Freame
Senior Warden—Dr. E. Wheeler
Junior Warden—A. Weiller
Secretary—J. H. Boulet
Treasurer—G. N. Mitchell
Senior Deacon—
Junior Deacon—
Inner Guard—McDonald

Public Companies, &c.

INSURANCES.

Bayne, W. G., agent—
 North China Insurance Company

Butterfield & Swire, agents—
 Royal Exchange Corporation Assurance
 British and Foreign Marine Assurance
 Company, Limited
 Ocean Steam Ship Company

Cornes & Co., agents—
 Lloyds', London

Clark, W. L., agent—
 New England Mutual Life Insurance
 Company of Boston

Findlay, Richardson & Co., agents—
 Borneo Company Limited
 North British and Mercantile Insurance
 Company
 Scottish Commercial Fire Insurance
 Company

Fletcher, C. A., agent—
 New York Board of Underwriters

Fraser & Co., J. C., agents—
 Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance
 Company

Gilman & Co., agents—
 Commercial Union Fire and Marine As-
 surance Company
 Queen Insurance Company, Liverpool
 Union Insurance Society of Canton
 Universal Marine Insurance Company,
 Limited
 Merchants Marine Insurance Company,
 Limited
 London and Lancashire Fire Insurance
 Company

Gutschow & Co., agents—
 London Assurance Corporation
 Home and Colonial Marine Insurance
 Company, Limited

Heard & Co., Augustine, agents—
 China Traders' Insurance Company,
 Limited
 Victoria Fire Insurance Company,
 Limited
 London and Provincial Marine Insur-
 ance Company

Hecht, Lilienthal & Co., agents—
 Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurance Mari-
 times

Hemet, J. Ph. von, agent—
 The Oosterling Sea and Fire Insurance
 Company of Batavia
 Second Colonial Insurance Company of
 Batavia
 Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
 of Batavia
 The Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Hudson, Malcolm & Co., agents—
Lancashire Fire Insurance Company
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
Canton Marine Insurance Company
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company,
Limited

Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.,
Phoenix Fire Insurance, London
Manchester Fire Assurance Company

Kniffler & Co., L., agents—
Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs
Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg

Macpherson & Marshall, agents—
Imperial Insurance Company
Ocean Marine Insurance Company

Reis, Von der Heyde & Co., agents—
Hamburg—Bremen Fire Insurance Co.
Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Com-
pany of Batavia
North-German Fire Insurance Company
in Hamburg
Daterlandesche Transport—Dersicher-
ings-Actien-Gesellschaft, Elberfeld

Rickett, J., agent—
London and Oriental Steam Transit
Insurance Company

Siber & Brennwald, agents—
Helvetia Marine Insurance Company

Smith, Baker & Co., agents—
Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Com-
pany, London

Société Anonyme Franco-Japonais, agents—
La Neuchateloise Société Suisse d'Assur-
ance des Risques des Transport à
Neuchatel

Strachan & Thomas, agents—
Northern Insurance Company, Fire and
Life
China and Japan Marine Insurance Co.

Van Oordt & Co., agents—
Netherlands India Sea and Fire In-
surance Company
Samarang India Sea and Fire In-
surance Company

Walsh, Hall & Co., agents—
Yangtze Insurance Association, Marine

Wilkin & Robison, agents—
Sun Fire Office

Ziegler & Co., agents—
Swiss Lloyd's Marine Insurance Com-
pany, Winterthur
German Fire Insurance in Berlin

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,
LONDON & CHINA.—Nos 78 and 79

R. B. Baker, manager
W. D. Henderson, acting accountant
W. S. Robilliard, assistant do.
H. J. Abell, do. do.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—No 57

E. G. Vouillemont, manager
V. Cautelli, accountant
W. S. Swaby, assistant accountant
L. Glénat, do.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING Cor-
poration.—No 62

T. Jackson, manager (absent)
H. Cope, acting manager
J. G. Hodgson, acting accountant
R. H. Cook
J. MacNab
C. B. Rickett
A. J. Smith

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION—No 11

John Robertson, agent
J. Russell, accountant
H. B. Walker, assistant accountant and
cashier (absent)
G. W. Thompson, acting accountant
E. J. Reid, assistant do.
S. J. Elder, do.
E. L. Reid, do.
B. H. Burns
B. A. Peres, clerk
E. J. Marques, do.
William Smeaton, messenger
D. A. J. Crombie, acting agent (Hiogo)
H. Mackenzie, asst. accountant (do.)
G. M. Carvalho, clerk (do.)
C. S. Stewart, asst. accountant (Osaka)

DEUTSCHE BANK—No 79

J. Mammelsdorff, manager
M. Hübner, cashier
P. A. da Fonseca, clerk
H. Mühlendorf, do.

Steam Transit Companies, &c.**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY—No 15**

J. Rickett, agent

J. B. Henley

F. G. Davidson

J. H. Wong

COAL HULK "TIP TREE."

T. Stollery, in charge

W. E. White

COAL DEPOT—No 162

W. Hood, in charge

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—
No 4A.**

George E. Lane, agent

Chas. R. Simpson

H. P. Lillibridge

H. M. Blanchard

R. B. Hayne

Louis McLane

F. H. Olmsted

E. W. Hance

John Bellows

G. L. Harris, supt. engineer

J. W. Brown, supt. of coalyard

J. R. Conners, supt. carpenter

J. Wilson, engineer, tug

P. Jansyn, foreman

C. Rapke, N. Miller, H. Cook, stewards

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES—No 10 B.

A. Conil, agent

J. Chapsal,

C. Revest,

Jeury

Jourdan

**CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAM-SHIP
COMPANY.**

Hudson, Malcolm & Co., agents

OCEAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Butterfield & Swire, agents

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Peter M. Simoni, agent

COMPTOIR BELGE.

E. Moulron, agent

**WHEATLEY & Co.'s GLOBE PARCELS
EXPRESS.**

Benjamin & Co., receivers

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.**Abegg, Borel & Co.—No 10**

F. Abegg

L. Borel

H. Becker

J. Jaquemot, Jr.

Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants—No 72

F. D'Iffanger

H. Pryer

Ahrens & Co., H.—No 51

H. Ahrens (absent)

M. M. Bair do.

E. Schmidt do.

T. H. Hake

Alexander, Dr., dentist—No 93**Allen, H., Jr., commission agent—No 33****Allen, W. R., Paymaster U. S. N.—No 44****Aymonin & Co., V., merchants—No 64**

V. Aymonin

A. Deveze

Carl Giusani

J. P. A. Zembsch

**Barnand, Emile, jeweller, watchmaker and
storekeeper—No 10****Bavier & Co., merchants—No 76**

E. Bavier

A. Bavier (absent)

E. Bavier, Jr.

G. Noyer

H. Andersen

H. Ludwig

P. M. Simoni

Luigi Colombo

Otto Senn

**Bayne, W. G., agent, North China In-
surance Co.—No 75****Beato & Co., F., photographers—No 17**

Felix Beato

H. Woollett

Benjamin & Co.—No 59

E. M. Isaacs

A. Benjamin

**Bennett & Brent, bill and bullion brokers
—No 28**

W. R. Bennett

W. Brent

Berger, E., watchmaker and jeweller—
No 60

Berrick Brothers, stationers, &c.—No 60
G. L. Berrick
J. Berrick

Bertrand, Ch., importer and commission
agent—No 31

Black, Batavus & Co., shiphandlers—
No 26
E. Batavus

Bland and Tripp, bill brokers—No 67
C. S. Bland (absent)
H. J. H. Tripp

Blundell, B., commission agent—No 173

Bolmida, G., merchant—No 154
G. Bolmida
G. Crinlzi

Boulangerie Française—No 134
Casimer Centurioni

Bourne & Co., public tea inspectors, commis-
sion agents, and auctioneers—No 70
Wm. Bourne
James Winstanley
Geo. Marsh

Bridgens, R. P., architect and civil engineer
—No 124

"British Queen" Tavern—No 80
R. F. Livingstone (absent)
E. Greensward

"Brooklyn Hotel"—No 40
F. Crittenden
M. Scott

Brower, J. L.—No 88

Buckle, W. T., M.B., L.R.C.P.L., medical
practitioner—No 67

Burgess & Co., bakers, butchers, and com-
pradores.—No 42B
G. van Hovenberger
W. E. Clark
H. Reuter

Busch, Schraub & Co., shiphandlers and
general storekeepers—No 55
H. Busch

E. Schraub
—, Shunck

Bush & Blass, shiphandlers and general
storekeepers—No 72
Isaac Bush
M. Blass (San Francisco)
M. Blass
S. Bush

Butterfield & Swire, merchants—No 4
James Dodds
H. O. Jeyes

"Café National"—No 88
B. Pochge

Calliens, J., saddler, &c.—No 52

Carroll & Co., J. D., commission agents—
No 16, Bund
J. D. Carroll
F. C. Spooner
Charles Wiggins, (Hiogo)
G. P. Spooner
H. M. Roberts
H. Titjen, (Hiogo)

Casembrost, Leonard G. de—No 10

Cheshire & Co., average staters, accountants,
&c.—No 32
W. Cheshire
J. W. Hall
T. J. Smith
W. Merriman

Chipman, Stone & Co.—No 28
H. S. Chipman
N. J. Stone
F. R. Wetmore

China & Japan Trading Company, import-
ers of, and dealers in general merchandise,
commission agents, and auctioneers—
No 75
J. Brunier, agent
T. W. Beauchamp

Church & Co., H.—No 176
Howard Church
D. Sharp, Junr.
S. Brush, Junr.

Clark, W. L., ice depot—No 43

Clarke, Robert, bread and biscuit baker—
No 125

Cobb & Co.—No 61

J. Farmer

J. W. Sutherland

W. H. Francis

C. West

H. Hassock

T. Hinge

Cocking & Singleton, merchants—No 171

Samuel Cocking, Jr.

Theo. A. Singleton

Colomb & Co., Jules, merchants—No 10

J. Colomb

P. Colomb

Comi, Vincent, No 10

V. Comi

R. Valny

F. De Ponti

Cook, Mrs. D., milliner, and dealer in fancy goods, No 52

Cornes & Co., merchants—No 35

Frederick Cornes (absent)

W. H. Taylor

A. Winstanley

Joshua Le Mare

R. A. Wylie

W. Jamieson

Crane, W. A., piano forte tuner, No 119

Crane, H. A., auctioneer, &c., Commercial Sale Rooms—No 55 A

Culty, P., hairdresser—No 51

Curnow & Co., storekeepers—No 83

A. Mitchell

M. Russell

Dalliston, J. J. R., medical practitioner, No 85

Davidson & Co.—No 30A

J. Davidson

—, Engelhardt

Davis, D., importer and commission agent—No 51

Davis, Louis, importer and commission merchant, No 87

Davis, T., general contractor, No 16

Davis, Mrs. E., millinery rooms—No 16

Davison & Co., public silk inspectors and commission merchants—No 28A

James Davison

—, Engelhardt

Dickins, Frederick Victor, barrister at law.

—No 57 B

F. V. Dickins

Dell'Oro & Co., merchants—No 156

Isidore Dell'Oro

Jos. Dell'Oro (absent)

Arnold Vock

C. Bartsaghi

Domoney & Co., G., butchers, ship compradores and storekeepers—No 17

G. Domoney

A. Plummer

A. K. Noble

W. O. Hardwick

M. Morris

P. Stroern

Douglas & Co., F., ship compradores—No 42

F. Douglas

J. E. Collyn

J. Gelowitz

Driscoll & Co., tailors, &c.—No 60

W. F. Driscoll (Kobe)

C. J. Frischling

E. Powys

T. J. Groves (Kobe)

Edwards, James, storekeeper—No 59

J. Edwards

A. Hearne

"Echo du Japon"—No 183

C. Levy, editor

Elliott, W. S. George, M.D., D.D.S., dentist—No 75

Esdale, James, No 31

Esdale, J. T., No 87

E'Sprit, Andreis, No 84, Bluff

Fabre & Co., A., merchants—No 81

A. Fabre (absent)

J. Hornann

W. Baader

G. Estienne

Farfara & Grenet, No 90

G. Farfara (absent)

J. Grenet

Favre Brandt, C. & J., watch and clock im-
porters—No 175

C. Favre Brandt (Osaka)

J. Favre Brandt

F. Vannes

C. H. Huot

Findlay, Richardson & Co., merchants—
No 7

Francis Richardson (London)

Charles B. Findlay (Glasgow)

Thomas Caw (Manila)

Matthew Brown (Glasgow)

Robert Johnstone

C. G. Dunlop

Matthew Brown, Jr.

Fletcher, C. A., commission agent and
public auctioneer—No 70

C. A. Fletcher

C. McGerrow

Fourcade, J. J., storekeeper—No 10

Fraser & Co., J. C., merchants—No 48

J. C. Fraser (absent)

J. P. Mollison (do.)

E. J. Fraser

E. D. Murray

Geo. Hamilton

Fulton Market—No 41

T. Pearce

Gargan, Miss, millinery warehouse—No 80

Geffeney, C. H., hair dresser—No 59

Geogahan, E. J., tea inspector—No 23

Gilman & Co., merchants—No 74

C. J. Melhuish

A. W. Glennie (absent)

E. Abbott

C. Barthe

Ginsburgh & Co., merchants and com-
mission agents—No 45

S. L. Ginsburgh

L. Speiller

M. Greemberg

"Golden Gate" Livery Stable—No 123

A. Jaffray

G. Shieras

R. Jaffray

Godo, A. F.—No 123

Grand Hotel—No 20

W. H. Smith, managing director

J. Lyons, manager

J. Davieson

S. Furumaty

A. Cayeaux

A. Taylor

F. Young

Mrs. Ford

L. Béguex

Grauert, H., merchant.—No 179

Grosser & Co., merchants—No 180

E. Grosser

E. Hagens

F. Grosser

Guirrim, N.—No 30

Gutschow & Co., merchants—No 92

P. Gutschow

O. Gutschow

T. H. Kempermann

A. Machenhauer

Eug. H. Gill

H. Hudaffsky

Haber, L.—No 25

H. Finke

A. Rochkugel

Hartley & Co., J.—No 24b

John Hartley

John Henson (Osaka)

Havana Cigar Company—No 60

F. Jonas

B. Heymansson

Heard & Co., Augustine, merchants—No 6

John A. Fraser

Gustavus Farley, Jr.,

F. S. James

J. Pinel, Junr.

F. Low (Hiogo)

Hepburn, J. C., M.D. (absent)—No 39

Hecht, Lilienthal & Co., merchants—No 8

F. Geisenheimer

J. Wolfs

H. Broeschen

H. M. Fleischer (Hiogo)

P. Dourille

F. von Fischer (Hiogo)

F. Schaal

P. Brunat (Tomyoka)
E. Schaeffer

Hegt & Co., M. J. B. Noordhoek, brewers
—No 68

M. J. B. Noordhoek Hegt (absent)
J. L. O. Eyton
F. Harryman
C. Priebee
C. Thomsen
P. Routkes

Heinemann & Co., Paul, merchants—No 198

Paul Heinemann
H. O. de la Camp
Hugh McGregor
H. J. Hawkins

Hohnholz, H. W., shiphandler—No 82
H. W. Hohnholz
T. Wulf

Hooper Bros., merchants—No 22

H. J. Hooper
C. F. Hooper
G. H. Allcock

Hudson, Malcolm & Co., merchants & commission agents—No 73

John Hudson
W. A. Malcolm (absent)
Arthur Brent
E. Lewis Hyde
C. R. Hardman
H. MacArthur
A. Bellamy
E. B. Jones
E. F. Kilby
C. H. Thorp

"International Hotel"—Winser & Curtis, proprietors—No 18

Miss E. Winser
A. W. Curtis, Jun.
J. Jelowitz
B. Hearn
B. Antoine

Isaacs Brothers, gen. merchants—No 42

Israel Isaacs
R. Isaacs
Marcus Isaacs

Jacobs, F. S.—No 57A

James & Wilson, Dray and Truck Co.—
No 98

R. C. Brodhurst
W. T. Brown
T. Herring
G. Reid

Japan Dispensary—No 70A

W. R. Brett

"Japan Hotel"—No. 44

Henry Moss, proprietor

Japan Gazette Office—No 85

J. R. Black, editor
C. D. Moss, manager
J. R. Anglin, superintendent
W. A. Miller, foreman
J. H. Austin, machineman
J. D. Welsh, collector
B. A. Klyne, compositor
Matz Moto, interpreter

Japan Herald Office—No 60, Main street

J. H. Brooke, proprietor and editor
J. F. Pinn, manager
T. Hardinge, reporter
J. Viney, foreman
B. Long, compositor
Pat. Toole, do.

Japan Mail Office—32, Water Street, opposite Oriental Bank

W. G. Howell, editor
G. H. Howell, sub-editor
H. Collins, foreman
J. M. Santos, compositor
J. P. Rozario, do.
A. Kimbie, collector

Jaquemot, J. M., merchant and public silk inspector—No 82

J. M. Jaquemot
C. R. Jaquemot

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants—No 1

Edward Whittall
W. B. Walter
G. L. Montgomery
C. F. Reimers
P. G. Whittall

Jong, C. G. de, medical practitioner—No 179

Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.—No 89A

N. P. Kingdon, 16 & 17, Bluff
R. S. Schwabe, 144, Bluff

Kirby & Co., E. C., merchants—No 100
 E. C. Kirby
 E. H. Hunter

Klotz, Dr., medical practitioner—No 81

Kniffler & Co., L., merchants—No 54

L. Kniffler (absent)
 G. Reddelien
 C. Illics (Hiogo)
 Wm. Pardun
 A. Oestermann
 Alex. Kniffler
 E. Bottenhagen
 H. Elfen
 O. Francke (Hiogo)
 N. Nandin (do.)
 J. Berga, godown man (do.)
 M. Raspe (Osaka)
 E. von Leesen (Nagasaki)
 H. Kniffler (do.)
 V. Röhr (do.)
 C. Falck, godown man (do.)

Kubik & Brown, shoemakers—No 97

J. Kubik
 J. Brown

Kuhn, M. M., China and Japan importer
 and exporter—No 45

Ladage & Oelke, merchant tailors, clothiers,
 and general outfitters—No 53

J. D. W. Oelke, (absent)
 R. Haeger
 A. T. Bauer
 J. Wolter
 E. Mielenhausen

Landeshut, S. S., accountant and commis-
 sion agent—No 61

Lanc, Crawford & Co., store-keepers and
 commission merchants, auctioneers and
 compradores, tailors and outfitters—No
 59, Main Street

David R. Crawford (H'kong) (absent)
 John S. Cox (do.)
 John Fairbairn (do.)
 Frederick Townley
 Thomas Wallace
 James Wilson
 J. Y. Henderson
 A. Owston
 T. G. Richmond
 R. de Nully
 C. Wood
 G. Booth

H. Schonhardt
 W. Waggott

Langfieldt & Mayers, storekeepers—No 52

A. Langfieldt
 S. Mayers
 J. L. Mayers
 Jos. Deidenbach

Laiyon, Jacob, general storekeeper—No
 51B

Leiberman, J. L., furniture depôt—No 83

J. L. Lieberman
 M. H. Francis

Lescasse, J., civil engineer and architect—
 No 183

Lichtenstein, L.—No 57

Lockyer & Ellis, milliners and drapers—
 No 60

E. Lockyer
 A. Ellis

Lohmann & Kuchmeister, tailors, &c.—
 No 70

T. Peltzer
 H. Lohmann
 A. Kuchmeister
 O. Molin
 W. Goltze

McDonald & Dare, bill, bullion, and ship
 brokers—No 5, Main street
 W. McDonald, Lloyds' surveyor
 G. M. Dare

Machefer, F., Pharmacies Apothecary U.S.A.
 —No 137

Macpherson & Marshall, merchants—No 58

Angus J. Macpherson
 F. W. A. White
 T. Smith
 G. K. Dinsdale

Macrae, Kenneth—No 5B

Marcus & Co., S., general importers—No
 56

S. Marcus (absent)
 A. Marcus
 E. Marcus

- "Marine Hotel,"—No 41
 J. Giaretto.
 — Christian
- Marks & Chapman's Musical Repository—
 No 79
 D. Marks
 — Chapman
- Maron & Co., merchants—No 89
 J. H. Maron
 J. Reynaud
- Martin & Co., coal, merchants—No 16
 J. Martin
 J. Martin, jun.
 T. Burrell
- Meier & Co., merchants—No 70
 A. Meier
 L. Meier
- Mendelson, Bros., commission merchants—
 No 93
 S. Mendelson
 J. Mendelson
- Merriman & Stevenson, auctioneers and
 commission agents
 J. Merriman
 W. F. Stevenson
- Michel, Louis, merchant—No 71
- Morf & Co., H. C., merchants.—No 176
 H. C. Morf
 F. Grunwald
- Moritz & Co., G., general storekeepers,
 No 31
 G. Moritz
 A. Marmelstein
- Navy Water Works office—No 169
 A. Gérard
 G. Hoffman
- Ness, G., barrister and law—No 30A
- Netherlands Trading Society—No 5A
 A. J. Bauduin, chief agent
 P. E. Pistorius, agent
 R. A. Mees
 M. Dames
 I. de Wringer, godown keeper
- "New York House"—No 170
 J. Bank
- Noronha & Co., D. L., printers and agents
 for Manila Lottery—No 70
 D. L. Noronha
 F. Kingselle
- Norowjee & Co, D., bakers and store-
 keepers—No 87B
 D. Nowrojee (absent)
 J. Pestonjee, manager
 E. Sapoorjee
- "Oriental Hotel"—No 84
 L. Bownat
 P. Zicavo
 P. Voyron
 E. Boulle
 J. Voyron
- Orny, V., French store—No 80
- Pearson & Laurance, merchants—No 99
 G. C. Pearson
 S. A. Laurance
 M. Bazing
- Perrin, E., hair cutter—No 31A
- "Pharmacie Française."—70
 P. Culty
 — Kleiner
- Pinto, A., hairdresser—No 154
- Pitman & Co., No 32A, Water street
 John Pitman
 Wm. Cargill
- Pohl Freres & Co.—No 67
 John Pohl
 H. Pohl
 S. Pohl
- Rangan, W., merchant—No 122
- Rand & Co., J., merchants—No 186
 Joseph Rand
 A. F. Nègre
 T. Fraissinet
 A. Rand
- Rapoport, J. M.—No 82
- Regenber, J., importer—No 60
- Reiss & Co., merchants—No 30
 J. P. Sichel
 H. Hurliman
 C. V. Marques

Reis, von der Heyde & Co., merchants—
No 23
Adolph Reis (absent)
E. von der Heyde
E. Behncke (Hiogo)
C. Rohde
A. Garcia
A. Schaeffer
H. Snelharge

Roe, Pratt & Co., general storekeepers—
No 16
B. H. Pratt
E. A. Bird

Rosenthal, J. W.—No 166

"Sacramento Restaurant and Tavern"—
No 136
J. Williams

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants—No
75
Arthur Barnard

Schmidt, C. H., stevedore and ballast
master—No 159

Schultze, Reis & Co., merchants, (in liqui-
dation—No 24
H. Geslien
H. Orth

Schultze, Adolph, merchant—No 24
A. Schultze
C. Hildebrand

Schwartz & Co., E., watchmakers and jewel-
ler, &c.—No 80
F. Schwartz
F. Retz

Scott, Capt. D., broker, Customs agent, &c.
No 119

Searle, Mrs., draper, &c.—No 82
Mrs. Searle
J. P. Cottam
B. S. Barnett

Shaw & Co., merchants—No 94
Henry Barlow
T. K. Shaw, Jr. (absent)
F. Walker

Siber & Brennwald, merchants—No 90
H. Siber (absent)

C. Brennwald
A. Wolf
J. Walter
D. Haenni
J. Lary

Siddall, J. B., M.D., medical practitioner—
No 67

Sigrist & Pradier, storekeepers.—No 56A
A. Sigrist
E. Aussenac

Simmons, D. B., M.D., medical practitioner
—No 109

Simon, Evers & Co. merchants—No 25
J. Simon (absent)
A. Evers
M. Burchard
C. E. Lienhardt

Sitwell, Schoyer & Co., merchants—No 70
Isla A. Sitwell
E. A. Schoyer
S. J. Stransome

Smedley, J., architect—No 60

Smith, Archer & Co., merchants—No 31
Geo. Hurlbut
W. J. Cruickshank
S. Endicott

Smith, Baker & Co., merchants—No 178
Colgate Baker
W. H. Morse (Hiogo)
H. Atkinson
E. R. Smith
P. A. Ramée
J. J. Staples (Hiogo)
C. Drake

"Snug Saloon."—No 41A
J. B. Gibbs, proprietor

Société Anonyme Franco-Japonaise—No
91
Emile Jubin (absent)
G. Blakeway
C. Jubin
F. Biagioni
C. Dorel

Stentz, Harvey & Co., butchers and com-
pradores.—No 179
J. Harvey
Alex. Clarke

Stephen & Stewart, shipwrights, &c.—No 113

James Stephen
John Stewart
W. Oastler
T. Watson
W. Barry
W. Anderson

Stillfreid, —, photographer, and Yokohama Library—No 59

Stitbolt, N.—No 124

Strachan & Thomas, merchants—No 63

W. M. Strachan (absent)
Thomas Thomas
J. Bisset
Fred. L. Pollard
J. P. Reid
C. S. S. Lynill
A. H. Darc

Talbot, W. H., average adjuster, and Reuter's agent—No 89

"The Far East" and Sailors' Home—No 136

Evan Lewis

Theimers, J., cigar depot—No 60

Thomas, G., storekeeper—No 31a

Thompson & Co., chemists—No 60

J. Broadfield
J. Thompson
J. Kimber

Valmalle, Schoene & Milsom, merchants—No 177

C. Valmalle (absent)
F. Schoene
Ad. Milsom
Von Torp

Van Oordt & Co., merchants.—No 12

W. C. Van Oordt
J. M. Reynvaan
A. A. Pistorius
A. Bernheim

Van Lissa Brothers, instrument makers and armourers—No 10

J. van Lissa
A. M. van Lissa

Vincent, Mrs., milliner and draper.—No 85B

E. A. Vincent
Mrs. T. Smith

Walsh, Hall & Co., merchants—No

John G. Walsh
Thomas Walsh (absent)
A. O. Gay (Kobe)
J. Mackrill Smith
S. K. Lothrop
R. W. Irwin
E. Piquet
F. S. Goodison
F. Cramer
L. J. de Sa
J. E. Winn
A. Milue
J. Mouat
C. P. Hall
G. M. dos Remedios
H. B. Haskell
R. M. Varnum
J. W. Henderson (Kobe)
J. Brynar do
A. T. Pritchard do
H. A. Howe, Jr., (Nagasaki)
R. G. Walsh do

Weigert, P., truck and drayman—No 125

Whitfield & Dowson, Engineers, &c., Yokohama Iron Works—No 69

George Whitfield
P. S. Dowson
J. Higginbotham
G. Rose
J. Taylor
John Morrison
J. Huggan
J. Reith

Wientraub, J. H., importer—No 145

Wilkin & Robison, merchants—No 3

Alfred John Wilkin
Richard Durant Robison (absent)
E. Stanley Polley (do.)
John Leckie
W. J. S. Shand
J. T. Esdale
F. T. dos Remedios

Woodruff & Co., F. G., ship compradores—No 26

F. G. Woodruff
W. Hyde

F. G. Wilson
J. H. Boulet

Wylie, A., consulting engineer, iron merchant, and surveyor to Lloyds' agents—No 159

Yokohama Dispensary, 12, Bank Buildings—No 61
John North
A. T. Watson

Yokohama Aerated Water Manufactory—No 16
H. Nethersole
H. Nethersole, Jr.

Yokohama News Agency, No 52, Main street
H. L. Cook

Ziegler & Co., merchants—No 47
Chas. Ziegler
A. Dumelin
F. R. da Silva

THE NIIGATA DIRECTORY.

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE.
Consul—C. E. Adolph Leysner

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
HOSPITAL.
Dr. Vidal

IMPERIAL JAPANESE CUSTOMS STEAMER.
"Niigata Maru."
Capt. J. van Boven Fagg

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
SCHOOL.

E. J. Moss

Missionaries.

Aime Villion
Urbain Faurie

Merchants.

Weber, Leysner & Co., merchants
A. R. Weber
C. E. A. Leysner

THE NAGASAKI DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—Marcus Flowers
1st Assistant—John J. Quin
Constable—John Brown

FRANCE.

Acting Consul—Marcus Flowers

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Acting Consul—Marcus Flowers

UNITED STATES.

Consul—Willie P. Mangum
Vice-consul—Chas. L. Fisher
Marshal—Rodney H. Powers

RUSSIA.

Consul—Alex. E. Philippeus (absent)
Acting Consul—H. Iwersen

PORTUGAL.

Acting Consul—Willie P. Mangum

DENMARK.

Consul—M. E. van Delden

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—J. J. van der Pot

GERMANY.

Acting Consul—H. Iwersen

BELGIUM

Acting Consul—A. Vischer van Gaasbeck

HAWAII.

Consul—Chas. L. Fisher

Japanese Government Employment.

HOSPITAL.

Dr. W. K. M. van Leeuwen van Duivenbode

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Chemical and Physical School for the education of natives—Dr. A. J. C. Geerts

Insurance Companies.

Alt & Co., agents—

Lloyds'
North China Insurance Company, Marine
Ocean, Railway and General Travellers'
Insurance Company
Commercial Union Fire Assurance Com-
pany
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Boeddinghaus, Dittmer & Co., agents—
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company
of Hamburg

Delden & Co., van, agents—
German Lloyds'
China Traders' Insurance Company, Li-
mited
Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company
of Batavia
Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance
Company of Batavia
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Com-
pany
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance
Company
Victoria Fire Insurance Company of Hong-
kong, Limited
Correspondents de la Compagnie de
Messageries Maritimes

Gribble & Co., Henry, agents—
P. & O. S. N. Company
Canton Insurance Office
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Li-
mited
Northern Assurance Company

Hartmans & Besier, agents—
North British and Mercantile Insurance
Company
Union of Underwriters of Amsterdam

Holme, Ringer & Co., agents—
The Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
The China and Japan Marine Insurance
Company

Kniffler & Co., L., agents—

De Oosterling Sea and Fire Insurance
Company of Batavia
London Assurance Corporation
Imperial Fire Insurance Company
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company
of Hamburg

Reddelien & Co., agents—

Oosterling Sea and Fire Insurance Com-
pany's Fire Branch

Schmidt, Westphal & Co., agents—

Hamburg Board of Underwriters
Bremen Board of Underwriters
Deutsche Feuer Versicherungs Actien
Gesellschaft in Berlin
Norddeutsche Feuer Versicherungs Ge-
sellschaft in Hamburg

Walsh, Hall & Co., agents—

Yangtze Insurance Association of Shang-
hai
Pacific Insurance Company of San Fran-
cisco

Banks.**Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpora-
tion**

Delden & Co., Van, correspondents

**Merchants, Professions and
Trades, &c.****Adams & Co., M. C., butchers and compra-
dores**

M. C. Adams
G. Sutton
—, Banks

Alt & Co., merchants

H. J. Hunt
F. Hellyer
A. Wright
J. A. Figueiredo
J. R. Elliott

Anderson, John, storekeeper**Bezier, Thos., proprietor "London Tavern"
George Bezier****Boeddinghaus, Dittmer & Co., merchants**

C. E. Boeddinghaus
F. Dittmer
Hermann Busch

Boyd & Co., engineers

Wm. Robertson

Chas. W. Hay

J. F. Calder
A. Robertson
H. Hunter

**China and Japan Trading Company, import-
ers of, and dealers in, general merchandise,
commission agents and auctioneers**

H. Fogg & Co., Shanghai, general
agents
D. D. Inglis, local agent
J. Fonteyne

**"Commercial Hotel," J. U. Smith, pro-
prietor****Delden & Co., van, merchants**

M. E. van Delden
A. Visscher van Gaasbeck

"Falcon Hotel," Carl Nickel, proprietor**"Germania Hotel and Bowling Saloon"**

J. W. Umland)
H. Shaunnigan) proprietors

Glover & Co., Estate of, in liquidation

J. J. van der Pot, trustee
T. B. Glover
E. Burmeister
A. B. Glover
W. Brown, godown keeper

Takasima Colliery

F. A. Potter, mining engineer
A. Hall, engineer
A. J. Glover
H. Wake
J. S. Berresford

Great Northern Telegraph Company

Tho. Russell, superintendent
J. Petersen
A. Siensön
J. Holmblad
F. C. Nielsen
C. Czarnewsky

**Gribble & Co., Henry, merchants and
commission agents, and agents for Holt's
line of steamers**

Henry Gribble
Yeend Duer

Hartmans & Besier, merchants

W. L. Hartmans
J. N. Besier (Kobe)

Holme, Ringer & Co., merchants

E. Z. Holme (England)

F. Ringer

J. C. Smith

Jas. Webster

A. M. Almeida

C. Brown

Hyver, J. P., general store-keeper and
commission agent

J. P. Hyver

Kassburg & Co., A., storekeepers and com-
pradores

A. Kassburg

R. H. Powers

W. Short

E. Pierce

Kniffler & Co., L., merchants, No 4, Desima

L. Kniffler (absent)

G. Reddelien (do.)

C. Illies (do.)

W. Pardun (do.)

E. von Leesen

Victor Röhr

H. Kniffler

C. Falck

Lake & Co., Geo. W., merchants

Edward Lake

J. Dervis

Maltby & Co., merchants

John Maltby

Samuel Maltby

George J. Colthrup

Joachim A. Repenn

Mitchell & Co., J. F., shipbuilders, carpen-
ters and blacksmiths

J. F. Mitchell

A. Hansen, foreman shipwright

"Nagasaki Medical Hall"

W. Jalland, proprietor

"Nagasaki Express," printing office

F. Braga, proprietor

R. Ford, reporter

F. J. A. Senna

W. W. Bruce

"Nagasaki Gazette," printing office

S. R. de Souza & Co., printers and
stationers

S. R. de Souza

A. L. Cardozo

B. V. Rodrigues

R. A. Ford, reporter

Netherlands Trading Society

J. J. van der Pot, acting agent

C. Keg

Occidental Family Hotel

T. Underwood, proprietor

Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company

Walter P. Tillman, agent

C. J. Ferreira, accountant

E. G. Furber, barge master

Joseph Moore, shipping clerk

Pignatel & Co., storekeepers

Victor Pignatel

Charles Pignatel

J. C. Conder

Reddelien & Co., A., merchants

A. Reddelien

Russell, Thos. C., auctioneer and commis-
sion agent

Schmidt, Westphal, & Co., merchants

Georg Westphal (Hiogo)

Carl Krümmel (Hamburg)

H. Iwersen

F. Mettler

Smith, Capt. J. U., surveyor to the Local
Insurances offices

Stone, F. G., keeper "Nagasaki Club"

Stube & Co., R., tailors, clothiers and shirt
makers

Sutton, C., contractor

Van de Pol, L., storekeeper

Walsh, Hall & Co., merchants

H. A. Howe, Junr.

R. G. Walsh

Missionaries.

SAINT PIERE BAPTISTE.

Rev. J. Laucaigne, apostolic provicar

Rev. J. F. Poirier

Rev. A. Salmon

Rev. J. M. L. Lemaréchal

Pilots.

J. Breen, G. Anderson, C. Johnson, O.
Smith

THE HIOGO (KOBE) DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

BRITISH CONSULATE.—No 122.

Consul—Abel A. J. Gower

Acting Vice-consul— —. Annesley

Assistant—J. J. Enslie

2nd do. —T. R. H. McLatchie

Constable & Post Office Agent—H. A. Miles

Constable—W. S. Lancaster

BELGIUM.—No 7.

Acting Consul— —. Low

DENMARK.—No 118.

Consul—L. Polano

NETHERLANDS.—No 5.

Acting Consul—W. C. Korthals

FRANCE, SPAIN & ITALY.—Ikuta no Mia.

Acting Consul—Abel A. J. Gower

SWITZERLAND.

Consular Agent—P. H. Fricke

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Acting Consul—Abel A. J. Gower

GERMAN EMPIRE.

Acting Consul—J. H. Focke

Constable and Clerk—H. Gutbrod

UNITED STATES.—35, Native Town.

Consul—Daniel Turner

Marshal—L. W. Cothral

RUSSIA.—29, Native Town.

Consul—G. Westphal

Insurances.

Browne & Co., agents—

Union Insurance Society of Canton
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited

British & Foreign Marine Insurance
Company, Limited

London and Oriental Steam Transit
Insurance Office

Phoenix Fire Assurance Company

Cornes & Co., agents—

Northern Assurance Company Fire
and Life

Fischer & Co., Ed., agents—

Canton Insurance Office (Marine)

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company

Scottish Imperial Association In-
surance Company

Gutschow & Co., agents—

London Assurance Corporation

Hartman & Besier, agents--

North British and Mercantile In-
surance Company

Heard & Co., Augustine, agents—

China Traders' Insurance Company,
Limited

Victoria Fire Insurance Company,
Limited

Holme, Ringer & Co., agents—

China and Japan Marine Insurance
Company

Hughes & Co., agents—

Commercial Union Assurance Com-
pany

Commercial Union Marine Insurance
Company

Queen Insurance Company (Liver-
pool and London)

Joseph & Co., L., agents—

Ocean, Railway, and General Tra-
vellers' Assurance Company,
Limited

Kniffier & Co., agents—

De Oosterling Sea & Fire Insurance
Company of Batavia

Transatlantic Fire Insurance Com-
pany of Hamburg

Lenz, T., agent—

Swiss Lloyds' Insurance Company

Lunau & Polano, agents—

Netherlands-India Sea and Fire In-
surance Company of Batavia

Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance
Company of Samarang

Second Netherlands-India Sea & Fire
Insurance Company of Batavia

German Lloyds'

Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., agents—
North China Insurance Company
Imperial Fire Insurance Company

Reis, von der Heyde & Co., agents—
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance
Company
Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance
Company of Batavia

Schmidt, Westphal & Co., agents—
Deutsche Feuer Versicherungs Ac-
tion Gesellschaft zu Berlin
Norddeutsche Feuer Versicherungs
Gesellschaft

Schut, Scheuten & Co., agents—
Union of Underwriters of Amsterdam

Smith, Baker & Co., agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Guardian Fire & Life Assurance Co.

Walsh, Hall & Co., agents—
Yangtze Insurance Association of
Shanghai

Wilkin & Robison, agents—
Lloyds'
Sun Fire Office

Professions and Trades.

Abell, Jno. C., broker—No 35

"Astor House"—No 15
Frank Fisher
A Morris

Avril, P., No 35

Badge, Geo., draper—No 18B

Bergen, Mrs. G.—No 46
Mrs. Bergen
Miss E. Harrison

Board & Co., W. K., ship builders and
contractors—Ikuta Saki
W. K. Board

Bogel, F. W. Nering, merchant—No 46

Bonger Brothers, architects and surveyors
—No. 2, Ikuta Baba
M. C. Bonger
W. C. Bonger

Brissonett, F., 201, Ikuta Baba

Browne & Co., merchants—No 26
H. St. John Browne
L. R. Goldsmith
M. T. B. Macpherson
B. T. Kimpton
Wm. Warburton

Buchanan, J. R.—No 69

Byrne, Ed., broker, 101, Ilana Kuma

Cabeldu, P. S., merchant tailor and
general outfitter—No 16

Carroll & Co., J. D., shiphandlers—No 38,
Carroll's Block
Charles Wiggins
H. Titjen

China and Japan Trading Company, im-
porters of, and dealers in, general
merchandise, commission agents and
auctioneers

H. Fogg & Co., Shanghai, general
agents

A. S. Fobes, local agent, No 4, Na-
tive Town

J. W. Beauchamp
W. Posch

"City of Hamburg,"—No 37
J. Muller

Cohn, B., 133, Native Town

Collins, J., auctioneer, 122, Native Town

Cornes & Co., merchants, No 1

Cunha, F. de,—No 35

De Ath, A.—No 18A, Hiogo Auction Mart

De Ath, W. H., Belle Vue Buildings,
No 4

Domoney & Co., compradores—No 81
Native Town

Geo. Domoney
G. Whymark
M. Voysey
C. Henderson

Driscoll & Co., tailors, &c., 22, Native
Town

W. F. Driscoll
T. J. Groves

"Eureka Saloon," 22, Native Town
J. H. M. Sloos

"European Laundry," Belle Vue Build-
ings
Madame L. Guitard

Euziere & Co., Jules, hairdressers—No 35
Jules Euziere
J. De Cunah

Faber & Voigt, merchants—No 25
H. Faber
O. Voigt (absent)
A. M. Kuhhardt

Fischer & Co., E., merchants—No 9
Ed. Fischer
Thos. Leppar
C. H. Cobden
Geo. Abel

Goldman, S., 82, Native Town

Gordes & Co., 93, Native Town
A. Gordes
H. Gordes

Gottlinger, L., 133, Native Town

Grosclaude, E. & U., chronometer, clock
and watchmakers—No 35
U. Grosclaude
E. Grosclaude (Hankow)

Gunberg, Mrs., milliner, &c., 133, Native
Town
Mrs. Gunberg
J. W. Corbett

Gutschow & Co., merchants—No 10
Paul Gutschow (absent)
Otto Gutschow
H. Hudaffsky
E. H. Gill

Hagart & Co., brokers—No 80
H. W. Hagart

Harbour Master's Office, Western Custom-
house—No 80
Jno. Marshall, harbour master

Harris, J., M.D., medical attendant, Im-
perial Railway—No 59

Hart, J. W., architect and civil engineer
—No 79

Hartman & Besier, merchants—No 168,
Native Town
J. N. Besier

Heard & Co., Augustine, merchants—No
7

F. Low
H. W. Livingston
A. Gillingham

Hecht, Lilienthal & Co., merchants—No
22

F. von Fisher
H. M. Fleischer

"Hiogo News" Office, F. Walsh & Co.
—No 83, Native Town

F. Walsh
W. G. Johnson
C. F. Walsh, editor
C. Oxley
J. Ribeiro

"Hiogo & Osaka Herald," Evening paper
and Mail edition—No 56

F. Cruchley, editor
R. S. Collaço, manager
W. W. Holtum, reporter

"Hiogo Hotel," Western Bund
Mrs. Green
F. Ravallo

Hiogo Iron Works—No 123, Native Town
J. H. Wignall
W. Rose

Hiogo Gas Company
Browne & Co., general agents
W. C. Korthals
C. Bovenschen
E. Byrne
W. H. Morse
C. Illies
L. R. Goldsmith

} Directors

Hiogo Livery Stables—No 123, Native
Town
W. A. Thompson

Holme, Ringer & Co.—No 85
Ryle Holme
J. R. Evans

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration—No 81
W. H. Harries, agent
E. J. Pereira, assistant

Hooper Brothers, merchants—No 35

Hughes & Co., merchants—No 53
Robt. Hughes (Osaka)
Wm. G. Sands
M. C. Hutton

Ikuta Iron Works
R. Huggan, manager
J. Taylor
J. Owens
G. Taylor
J. Z. Keetch

Imperial Railway Works—No 53
F. W. Pulman S. Politt
J. Ronald W. Dayman
D. Rae C. Jones
B. Thompson J. Westmorland

Imperial Copper Works, Minato Saki
P. A. Roeser

Imperial Telegraphs
T. Humble
J. Mayo

International Hospital of Hiogo
W. H. Morse, chairman }
C. Lunau } Trustees
E. Fisher
J. Gillingham
J. Berry, medical director

Johnson & Co., auctioneers—No 1, Na-
tive Town
W. G. Johnson

Joseph & Co., L., brokers—No 41, Native
Town
M. Joseph
J. Braga

Kaga Foundry—No 41
Wm. Heise, manager

Kennedy, A.—No 51, Native Town

Kennelly, T. F., broker.—No 38, Native
Town

Kirby & Co., E. C., merchants, and agents
for the steamer *Kusha Mara*—No 17
E. C. Kirby (Yokohama)
W. J. Stevens
B. A. Valentine

J. Andrews
C. Benney
R. Kirby
C. Easdale

Kobe Club—No 79
Jno. Marshall, honorary secretary
G. van der Vlies & Co., stewards

K. R. & A. Club
A. H. Groom, captain
A. McKenzie, hon. sec. and treasurer

Kniffler & Co., L., merchants—No 12
L. Kniffler (Dusseldorf)
G. Reddelien (absent)
C. Illies
W. Pardun (absent)
O. Francke
N. Nandin
J. Bergau

Lehmann, Hartman & Co., merchants—
No 6
C. Lehmann (Osaka)
F. W. Hubener
F. Hermann (absent)

Lenz, T., merchant—No 28
T. Lenz
E. Stucken

Lentz, A., 49, Native Town

Llewellyn & Co., J., druggists, Medical
Hall—No 18
A. C. Sim
W. Rae

Lucas & Waters, merchants—No 50
Henry Lucas
John Waters (absent)
R. J. K. Benjamin

Lunau & Polano, merchants—No 118
C. Lunau
L. Polano

Marmelstein & Co., storekeepers—No 5
E. Marmelstein
W. Hart

Mascarenbas, J., 19, Native Town

Mimmer, H., watchmaker—No 31

Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., merchants, and
agents for P. & O. S. N. Co.—No 1

Walter Mourilyan (Osaka)

Chas. A. Heimann (Hiogo)

Arthur H. Groom

Arthur W. Gillingham

T. Eton

J. W. Silvester

Nachtigal & Co., Geo., compradores—No
97, Native Town

Geo. Nachtigal

J. Olsen

H. J. Gorman

H. Brown

Netherlands Trading Society—No 5

W. C. Korthals, agent (absent)

J. Martens, acting agent

H. W. C. van Cattenburch

H. Bosma

D. J. van Ewyck

Oriental Bank Corporation—No 11

D. A. J. Crombie, acting agent

C. S. Stewart, assist. accountant

H. MacKenzie, assistant accountant
and cashier

G. M. Carvalho

Pacific Mail Steamship Company—No 34

A. Center, agent

H. N. Tileston

W. J. Graham

F. Howard

Piotrowski, K. de, auctioneer and general
commission agent—No 36, Division
Street

Ravetta, F., baker—No 62

F. Ravetta

C. Guien

Real & Co., A., No 91

A. Real

L. Dubreg

G. Duplaquet

Reimers, Bechr & Co.

O. Reimers

H. Bechr

Reis, von der Heyde & Co., merchants

A. Reis (absent)

E. von der Heyde (absent)

E. Behncke

H. Gurlitt

H. Schöning

Renard & Co., Ed., merchants—No. 101

Ed. Renard (absent)

P. H. Fricke

Ad. S. Geuth

F. Plate

Richter, R., storekeeper—No. 47

R. Richter

E. M. Kuhhardt

G. Richter

Schmidt, Westphal & Co., merchants—
No 82

George Westphal

Carl Krümmel (Hamburg)

A. Stein

F. E. Unbchagen

H. Luther

Schokker Hunnink, Dr. J. A. C.—No. 20

Schultze, Reis & Co., merchants (in liqui-
dation)—No 8

M. Angart

Schut, Scheuten & Co, merchants—No 87

J. Schut

J. A. A. Groenewont (absent)

H. A. Scheuten

Scott & Co., land and commission agents
and auctioneers, 100, Division St.

John Marshall Scott

F. F. Guterres

Scott & Frost

John Scott

A. Frost

Skipworth, Hammond & Co.

W. G. Skipworth

W. H. Hammond

Smith, Baker & Co., merchants, No 3

W. H. Morse

H. Wyenar

Smith, J., "Ocean House," 35, Native
Town

Steam Aerated Water Works, 200, Na-
tive Town

J. Kleinmann

F. Collomb, manager

Strome & Co., C. J., carpenters—Benten
no hama
C. J. Strome

Tabor & Co., H. W., compradores, ship-
chandlers and coal merchants, No 122
H. W. Tabor
M. Foot
B. Janes

The Snug—No 36
B. Jennings

Thomsen & Worck, stevedores, No 83,
Native Town
S. Thomsen
T. Worck

Thornicraft, Thos. C., M.R.C.S. Eng.,
No 73

Tillson & Co., D. H., compradores, &c.,
18, Native Town
D. H. Tillson
P. Bennett
W. Henriques
L. Hansen

Union Club—No 29
O. A. Kleinwort, hon. sec. & treasurer

Vincienne, E., 7, Old Belle Vue Buildings

Vlies & Co., G. van der, Oriental Hotel,
No 79
G. van der Vlies
E. Bonger

Wachtels & Co., merchants, and agents
for Suez Canal and Austrian Lloyds'
Steam Navigation Company, No 90
H. P. M. Wachtels
H. Alph. Ortmans (absent)

Walsh, Hall & Co., merchants—No 2
Arthur O. Gay
J. W. Henderson
J. Brynar
A. T. Pritchard

What Cheer House
James Wood

Wickers, J.—No 43

Wilkin & Robison, merchants, No. 26
A. J. Wilkin (absent)
R. D. Robison (absent)

HIOGO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
The Governor of Hiogo
The Consular Body
W. H. Morse
E. D. Byrne
—, Trotzig, superintendent

POLICE FORCE.
G. Petersen, sergeant
G. de Beer
J. Green
C. Muller
H. de Vos
Jno. Swinson

HIOGO AND OSAKA GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.

A. O. Gay, chairman	} Committee
L. R. Goldsmith,	
W. C. Korthals,	
G. Westphal,	
W. Mourilyan,	
J. C. Abell, secretary	

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED,
K. de Piotrowski, agent

UNION PROTESTANT CHURCH.
A. A. J. Gower }
A. S. Fobes } Trustees
J. Waters }

Missionaries.

CATHOLIC MISSION.
Notre Dame des sept douleurs, No 37.
Abbé A. Pelu
Abbé J. B. Arrivet

AMERICAN BOARDS MISSION.
Rev. D. C. Greene
Rev. J. D. Davis
Rev. J. L. Atkinson
Rev. — Dextor
J. Berry, M.D.
Miss Talcott
Miss Dudley
Mrs. Doane

THE OSAKA DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

BRITISH CONSULATE, No 16.
Acting Vice-Consul—J. J. Ensle

Professions & Trades.

Bavier & Co.

Blackwell & Co., 8, Memoto Cho
A. H. Blackwell
W. J. Mansfield

Bon, H., Doshin Bashi

China & Japan Trading Company, importers
of, and dealers in, general merchandise,
commission agents and auctioneers
H. Fogg & Co., Shanghai, general
agents

Drummond Hay, local agent, No 23
M. Fitzgerald

Favre-Brandt. C. & J., watch and clock
importers, No 10
C. Favre-Brandt
J. Favre-Brandt

Government School
J. Eaton
C. H. Thabor
R. E. Price

Hartley & Co., druggists, No 16a
J. Hartley (Yokohama)
John Henson

Hayes, R. T., M.D., Tosa Yaski

Hecht, Lilienthal & Co., merchants,
No 16

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration, No 4
E. Fisher & Co., agents

Hughes & Co., merchants, No 2
Robert Hughes

JAPANESE IMPERIAL RAILWAY.
Doojima.

W. Rogers
C. Kinder
C. Riddle
G. Impey
W. Watt

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT MINT.
Kawasaki.

DIRECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.
Major T. W. Kinder, director
B. E. Dillon, assayer

G. W. Hunter, assayer of silver bul-
lion
Wm. Gowland, metallurgist and supt.
of copper melting department
E. Atkin, supt. of gold and silver
melting department
H. W. Wheeler, director's secretary
H. Sheard, die engraver
W. Smith, C.E., supt. of balances
and weighing
E. Wyon, foreman of coining depart-
ment
R. Finch, F.C.S., foreman sulph. acid
works
T. Howlett, assistant foreman
T. Hackett, assistant engineer
R. MacLagan, foreman of artificers
M. Mancini, assistant, rolling room

COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.

V. E. Braga, accountant
Louis Swaby } book-keepers
C. Braga }

Kirby & Co., E. C., merchants, No 17

Klein, J. C., 4 & 5, Hakodadi Yashiki

Kniffler & Co., L., merchants, No 24
M. Raspe

Lehmann, Hartmann & Co., merchants,
1, Yoriki Machi

Major F., commission agent, 2, Yoriki
Machi

Matthew, Gorman & Co., compradores,
Racket Court Lane
John Matthew
Henry J. Gorman

Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., merchants, No 15
Walter Mourilyan
J. C. May

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The Governor
The Consular Body
F. Hermann
T. Lepper
D. Samson, inspector

Netherlands Trading Society, Mmemo-
tocho

C. H. A. Rappard

Oriental Bank Corporation

C. S. Stewart, assistant accountant
and cashier

Oriental Club, No 16

D. Hay, hon. secretary

Osaka Hotel, No 5, Yokiri Machi

Baptiste Raymond

Oaska Billiard Room and Bowling Alley,
7, Yokiri Machi

Guieu, manager

Osaka Government School

Kawisho Machi

F. Major

Osaka Government Engineer, Saiwa Ma-
chi

E. Wetton

Real, A. & Co., No 50, Mmemotocho

A. Real

L. Dubief (absent)

Schultze, Reis & Co., merchants, Yokiri
Machi

Spahn, J. H., merchant, 4, Yoriki Machi

Walsh, Hall & Co., merchants, Mmemo-
tocho

Missionaries.

AMERICAN EPISCOPAL MISSION.

Rt. Rev. C. M. Williams, D.D.

Rev. A. B. Morris

Rev. G. H. Quinty

Rev. —. Miller

H. Lanning, M.D.

FRENCH CATHOLIC MISSION.

L'Abbé J. Cousin

do. A. L. Noel

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.

Rev. O. H. Gulick

Rev. M. L. Gordon, M.D., 3, Yaroki Ma-
chi

Rev. G. M. Dexter

THE HAKODADI DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—R. Eusden

Constable—S. F. Laurence

FRANCE.

Acting Consul—R. Eusden

UNITED STATES.

Consul— —, Hawes

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

Acting Consul—R. Eusden

DENMARK.

Consul—John H. Dūū

Insurance.

Howell & Co., agents

North China Insurance Company

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Professions and Trades.

Blakiston, Marr & Co., merchants

T. Blakiston

Dūū, John H., merchant

Howell & Co., merchants

Alfred Howell

J. Albinson

J. A. Wilson

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

H. N. Bellows, agent

Porter, A. P., commission merchant, general agent, and marine surveyor

"Russian Hotel"

Mrs. P. P. Alexieff

G. P. Parauchin

Sarloff, V., in Japanese employ

Schlüter & Strandt, compradores, &c.

P. G. H. Schlüter

H. Strandt

Scott, J., engineer, resident at Island of Sado

Thompson & Berwick, ship chandlers, naval contractors, and commission merchants

J. H. Thompson

Geo. Berwick

Mission Apostolique.

Rev. M. J. Plessis

Rev. R. Leblanc

THE MANILA DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

CAPITANIA GENERAL.

Capitan General de las Islas Filipinas—Juan Alaminos y de Vivar
 Secretario Particular—Capitan M. Scheidnager
 Ayudantes de Campo—Teniente Coronel T. Fernandez, Comandante F. Alaminos.
 Capitan J. de los Rios, Teniente F. Prater

SUBINSPECCION DEL EJERCITO.

Segundo Cabo Gobernador de la Plaza—Manuel Blanco
 Ayudantes—Comandante A. Miñano y Alférez J. Blanco
 Gefe de Estado Mayor del Ejercito—El Brigadier T. Sanchez
 Segundo Gefe de Estado Mayor—Coronel L. Roig
 Secretario de la Subinspeccion General del Ejercito—El Coronel V. de la Hoz
 Secretario del Gobierno Militar—El Comandante A. Izquierdo
 Mayor de la Plaza—El Teniente Coronel F. de Forrontegui
 Comandante General de Artilleria—El Brigadier C. Pavia
 Director de la Maestranza de Artilleria—El Coronel F. Verdugo
 Castellano de la Fortaleza de Santiago—El Coronel T. Paulin
 Director Subinspector de Ingenieros—El Brigadier A. Brull
 Comandante de Ingenieros de la Plaza—El Coronel F. de Valle
 Intendente Militar—T. Martinez
 Coronel 1er., Tercio de Guardia Civil—M. Gurlert
 Coronel 2o., Tercio de Guardia Civil—F. Moscoso
 Brigadier—F. Benicio Navarro, á las ordenes del Capitan General
 Gobernador General de Visayas—El Brigadier F. Izquierdo
 Clero Castresisc—V. C. Infante, B. Folledo, T. L. Reyes, V. de P. Villasis, S. Rodriguez, R. Ahuja, G. Bautista, T. Granados, G. Ballesteros, M. Royo, V. Molina, R. Espinosa

CUERPO DE MEDICOS MILITARES.

Inspector, Gefe—Narciso Oliveras
 Sub-inspector de 2a. Director del Hospital Militar—Rufino Pascual y Forrejon
 Medicos Mayores del Hospital Militar de Manila—T. Carvonell, R. Niuvo, C. Nalda, V. M. Romo, Valentin Sanchez
 Medico Mayor del Hospital Militar de Comtabatto—E. de Cañizares
 Medico Mayor del Hospital Militar de Zamboanga—J. F. Forreras
 Primeros Medicos—T. Armendariz, de Marianas; T. Berenguer y José Sacristan, del Cuerpo de Artilleria; R. Noguera, de Caballeria; J. Lacalle, de la Enfermeria Militar de Cebu; F. Marinas, de Cavite; P. Franco, J. Martin y R. Alonzo, de Infanterias
 Medico de Naves—Batrazar Simó

GOBIERNO SUPERIOR CIVIL.

Gobernador Superior Civil—Juan Alaminos y de Vivar
 Secretario—A. G. del Canto (ausente)
 Do. Interino—L. de Oglon

INTENDENCIA GENERAL DE HACIENDA PUBLICA.

Gefe Superior de Administracion—Fernando Garrido
 Gefe de Administracion de 1a. clase, 2o. Gefe—P. Ortega
 Gefe de Administracion de 4a. clase, Letrado—vacante
 Gefe de Negociado de 1a., Inspector 1o. de Hacienda—C. J. y Vidal
 Gefe de Negociado de 2a., Inspector 2o. de Hacienda—R. Saenz de Frjada
 Gefe de Negociado de 3a., Inspector 3o. de Hacienda—P. D. Argüelles

ORDENACION GENERAL DE PAGOS.

Gefe de Administracion de 3a. clase, Ordenador General de Pagos.—R. R. Rivera
 Gefe de Negociado de 2a. clase, Inspector—T. Esquirol y Cervero
 Gefe de Negociado de 3a. clase, Inspector—R. L. Perez

CONTADURIA GENERAL.

Gefe de Administracion de 1a. clase, Contador General de Hacienda Publica—J. Bech y Serra

Gefe de Negociado de 1a. clase—R. F. Mena
Do. 2a. clase—M. Villalva
Do. 3a. clase—J. Garrido
Do. 4a. clase—J. Campo

TRIBUNAL DE CUENTAS.

Gefe de Administracion de 1a. clase, Presidente—C. de Rojas

Gefe de Administracion de 2a. clase, Fiscal—R. Revest

Gefe de Administracion de 3a. clase, Ministro—J. Pellon

Gefe de Administracion de 4a. clase, Ministro—N. P. O. Sello

Gefe de Negociado de 2a. clase, Secretario—F. P. Casanova

Administrador de Colecciones—F. Mosquera
Do. de la Estancadas—N. Lopez
Do. de la Aduana—F. Zappino
Do. de Impuesto—R. del Val
Do. de Hacienda Publica—

Tesorero General—F. Noguero

Comandante General del Resguardo—P. del Castillo

CASA DE MONEDA.

Director—F. Javier Esguerra

Contador—P. Iglesias

Tesorero—L.

JUNTA GENERAL DE ESTADISTICA.

Presidente—Gobernador Superior Civil

Vice-Presidente—Intendente General

Vocales Natos—Arzobispo de Manila, Presidente de la Audiencia, Comandante General de Marina, General 2o. cabo Gobernador Civil R. P. Rector de la Universidad, Inspector General de Obras Publicas, Inspector de Minas, Inspector Montes, Sub-inspector de Telegrafos

Secretario—L. Cotarelo

JUNTA SUPERIOR DE INSTRUCCION PUBLICA.

Presidente—Gobernador Superior Civil

Vice-Presidente—Intendente General de Hacienda

Vocales—Ramon Gonzalez Calderon, Juan Perez Angulo, Simon Barroso, Joaquin Fonseca, Domingo Trecerra, Geronimo Martinez, Jelino Gil, Venancio Abella, Liborio Ramery, Zoilo Ospejo, Bonifacio Saenz de Vizmanos, Manuel Asensi, Ma-

nuel Ramirez, José Felipe del Pan, Ramon Jordana

Vocal Secretario—Francisco de P. Vigil.

JUNTA DE AGRICULTURA INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO.

Presidente—Gobernador Superior Civil

Vice-presidente—Conde de Avilés

Secretario—José Felipe del Pan

SECCION DE AGRICULTURA.

Vocales Ordinarios—Antonio Carcer, Jelino Gil, Ignacio de Icaza

Vocales Natos—Director de Administracion Local, Inspector de Montes, Director del Jardin Botanico, M.C. R.R. Pro Provincial de Sto. Domingo, Pro Provincial de S. Agustin, Pro Provincial de S. Francisco, Pro Provincial de Recoletos

SECCION DE INDUSTRIA.

Vocales Ordinarios—Manuel Garrido, Jacobo Zobel, Baltazar Giraudier

Vocales Natos—Inspector de Minas, Director de la Sociedad Economica, M.C., R. Superior de Pro Provincial Jesuitas

SECCION DE COMERCIO.

Vocales Ordinarios—Ramon G. Calderon, Fernando Muñoz, Antonio Ayala, Antonio Pascual Casal

Vocales Natos—Administrador de la Aduana, Capitan de Puerto

CONSEJO DO GOBIERNO.

Concejeros Natos—H. E. Arzobispo, H. E. Comandante General de Marina, Obispo Sufraganeos, Presidente de la Audiencia, Intendente de Hacienda, Fiscal de la Audiencia

Concejeros—F. Muñoz, L. Calvo, B. A. Barretto, A. P. Casal, T. F. del Pan, V. Conti, F. Gil, J. J. Inchausti (ausente), I. Icaza

Secretario—M. Izquierdo

DEPARTAMENTO CIVIL.

Gobernador Civil—H. E. B. R. del Valle de Lanzarote, interino

Secretario—J. Ortega

MUNICIPIO DE MANILA (1873.)

Magistrados—A. Carcer, F. Reyes

Regidores—R. de la Vara, J. Rocha, Z. I. de Aldecoa, M. Rosado, J. M. Lago, A. I. F. de Castro, J. Paulin, A. Perramon, L. Abella, J. Cucullu, J. Cardel

Secretario—B. Marzano

Director del Administracion Local—F. Rodriguez Herrera
 Contador—F. Gascon
 Inspector del Servicio Publico—M. Ramirez
 Ingeniero de la Montanas—R. Jordana
 Do. Minas—J. Centeno
 Director de la Bl. Jardin—Z. Espejo
 Administrador de Correos—E. Guerrero, interino

MEDICOS CIVILES.

Manila.

R. Ginard, M. Marti, Q. Maynet, M. Pina,
 M. Pereira, J. Baden, P. Orozco

Provincias.

M. Lopez Recaman, de Albay; P. Robledo, de Batangas; J. Perez Andres, de Bulacan; Federico Tayme, de Cavite; J. Gomez y Arce, de Iloilo; M. Cañon y Navacenes, de Ilocos S.; T. M. Espinosa, de Pampanga; J. Salimas, de Pangasinan

MEDICOS EXTRANJEROS.

John Burke, M.D., M.R.C.S.I., surgeon de departamento extranjero de la Hospital de San Juan de Dias, del corporacion de San Francisco, del Compañia de Seguro Real, del Consulados de Stados Unidos y Britanico

Richard Burke, M.D., L.C.P.E., surgeon de departamento extranjero de la Hospital de San Juan de Dias

Nissen, doctor Germano
 Parmentur, doctor Frances

SUBDELEGACION PRINCIPAL DE FARMACIA.

Subdelegado—Jacobo Zobel

Licenciados en Farmacia—R. Botet, y N. Peligrin

Boticarios del Pais—M. P. de Leon, L. Villarini, A. Salamanca, C. Urbina, Guillerme Borries, T. Nohr, M. Kühnelt, G. Salamanca, M. G. Mendieta, R. Fernandez, P. Sartorius (ausente), G. Moërike, G. Ludewig, R. Boie, G. Grupe, A. Westerhagen, C. Plitt

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Secretario—B. Saenz de Vizmanos

SOCIEDAD DE SEGUROS MARITIMOS MUTUOS.

Directores—J. Inchausti (ausente), F. Reyes
 Secretario—L. Moreno Conde

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Scientifico Director—M. Balbas y Ageo

Director Interino—J. Balbas y Ageo

SOCIEDAD DE FIANZAS.

Directores—Froilan Blanco, C. Latorre y S. Miguel de Forre

Secretario—E. del Sar Oroasco

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Director—Alberto Garcia y de Arias

Profesor de Frigometria Esperica, Cosmografia y Navegation—Alberto Garcia y de Arias

Profesor de Algebra, Geometria y Frigometria

Plana Rectilinea—Antonio Leon Rocha

Profesor de Aritmetica—Juan Manzano y Mendez (ausente)

Profesor de Aritmetica—Joaquin Santamarina

Profesor de Hidrografia, Dibujo Lineal y Geometria Practica—José Gainero

Profesor de Partida-doble—José V. de Velasco

Profesor de Ingles—Ramon Blanco

Profesor de Frances—Alfredo Camps

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Vice-Rector—B. Corominas

Secretario—A. Estrada

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Profesores de Derecho—M. Marzano, J. Cardell, J. Arrieta, B. Coromina, y J. Cueto

Profesores de Medicina—R. Ginard, M. Marti y M. Pina

Profesores de Farmacia—R. Botet, y J. Zobel

Profesores de Filosofia—M. Puebla y T. Vila

Profesores de 2a. Ensenanza—T. Soriano, T. Vila, y F. Roxas

COLLEGIO DE SAN JOSE.

Rector—Dr. D. M. Clemente

Vice-Rector—A. Diaz

Secretario—F. de los Angeles

Profesores—A. Diaz, S. Ruiz, L. Rocha, B. Toledo, J. Forres

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Vice-Presidente—M. Puebla

Profesores de 2a. Ensenanza—S. Paya, W. Fernandez, M. Laynes, E. Escribano y M. Saralegui
 Profesor de Dibujo—F. Roxas

COLLEGIO DE JESUITAS.

Superior—J. L. Lul

AUDIENCIA DE MANILA.

Regente—Prudencio Hechevarria
 Presidentes de Sala—José Maria Valdenebro, Julian de Urquiola
 Fiscal—José Escalera
 Magistrados—Salvador Elio, Francisco Rovira, Antonio Davila, Antonio Cañete, Luis Cortey, Simon Carmona, Rafael Maldonado, Juan Vila
 Suplentes—Bonifacio Saenz de Vizmanos, Juan Muñiz
 Secretario—Mateo Barroso
 Relatores—José del Castillo, Fernando de las Cagigas, Juan Gomez, Nicolas Domingo

ARZOBISPADO.

Arzobispo Metropolitano—The Right Rev. Dr. Gregorio Meliton Martinez
 Secretario—Candid Ureta y Manzanares (ausente)
 Vice-Secretario—Luis Remedios
 Proveedor—G. Martinez y Lopez
 Promotor Fiscal—Simon Ramirez
 Notarios—Mariano Perez, V. Cuyugan

CABIDDO ECLESIASTICO.

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 Arcediano—J. Carriedo y Ruiz
 Chantre—T. Trinidad
 Maestre Escuela—J. Moreno
 Tesorero—S. Arnedo (ausente)

Canonigos.

Penitenciario—V. Miniana
 Canonigo de Gracia 1o.—J. Sabino Padilla
 Magistral—C. Vreta (ausente)
 Canonigo de Gracia 2o.—P. Mago
 Doctoral—S. Ramirez

Prebendados.

Racioneros—L. G. Calderon, Mateo M. Martinez Arema (ausente)
 Media-Racionero—T. Rodriguez Carasusan, T. de Dios, Adriano y Gallardo (ausente), F. Valdavia y Ruiz, C. Valdivia Lopez
 Maestro de Ceremonia—Luis de los Remedios
 Capellanes de Coro—Pedro Medel, Tomas Agustin Molo, Teodoro Revilla, Cecilio Sochanco

Sochantre—Leon Sison
 Primero Cura de Sagrario—J. F. Guridi, interino
 Padre Sacristan—J. de la Cruz
 Obispo Interino de Nueva Segovia—Fr. R. Alarcon
 Obispo de Nueva Caceres—Right Rev. Dr. F. Francisco Gainza
 Obispo de Cebu—(Sede vacante)
 Obispo de Jaro—Right Rev. Dr. Fr. Mariano Cuartero

COMANDANCIA GENERAL DE APOSTADERO.

Comandante General—El Contra Almirante Juan Antequera y Bobadilla
 Ayudantes y Secretario—El Teniente de Navio Antonio Peneyro
 Ayudantes Personal—El Alferes de Navio Francisco de Asis y Galvez
 Oficial de Ordenes—El Teniente de Navio de la clase—Carlos Guzman

CAPITANIA DEL PUERTO.

Capitan del Puerto—El Capitan de Fragata Vicente Montojo y Trillo
 Ayudantes—Los Tenientes de Navio Juan Fonte y Bonifacio Rosello
 Comandante del Arsenal—El Capitan de Fragata Pedro Martinez
 Comandante de Ingeniero—El Gefe de 2a. clase Manuel Finat
 Ordenador del Apostadero—El Gefe de 2a. clase Joaquin Maria Aranda

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—G. Thorne Rickets
 Vice-consul—O. Coates
 Surgeon—John Burke, M.D.
 Constable—V. Peredo

UNITED STATES.

Vice-consul—Jonathan Russell
 Secretary—John G. Austen
 Surgeon—J. Burke, M.D.

FRANCE.

Consul—S. Hebrard
 Vice-Consul—J. Blaireval

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Acting Consul—Jonathan Russell
 Secretary—John G. Austen
 Surgeon—J. Burke, M.D.

DENMARK.*Consul*—O. E. Edwards (absent)*In Charge*—G. H. Pierce**GERMANY.***Consul*—M. A. Herrmann (absent)*Acting Consul*—Richard B. Parr*Secretary*—E. Sackermann**AUSTRO HUNGARY.***Consul*—Julius Spanier**ITALY.***Consul*—J. G. del Valle**NETHERLANDS.***Consul*—G. van Polanen Petel (absent)**BELGIUM.***Consul*—John Ross (absent)*Acting Consul*—J. Ph. Hens**PORTUGAL.***Consul*—A. Hidalgo**SWITZERLAND.***Consul*—Charles Germann*Vice-consul*—J. U. Meily**BRAZIL.***Consul*—E. A. Bellamy**Insurances.**

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Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Barretto & Co., B. A., agents—

Canton Insurance Office

Findlay, Richardson & Co., agents—

The Northern Assurance Company

Scottish Commercial Insurance Com-
pany

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Germann, Chs., agent—

Board of Hamburg Underwriters

Bremen Sea Insurance Companies

Helvetia General Insurance Company

Swiss Lloyds Transport Insurance Com-
pany

Baloise Transport Insurance Company

Dresden General Transport Insurance
CompanyLa Neuchateloise Transport Insurance
CompanyFrankfort Transport and Glass Insur-
ance CompanyDusseldorf Transport Insurance Com-
pany

Vienne Transport Insurance Company

Netherlands Transport Insurance Com-
panyAustrian Lloyds S. N. Insurance Com-
pany

Deutscher Lloyd in Berlin

Deutsche Transport Versicherungs Ge-
sellschaft in BerlinVaterländische Transport Versiche-
rungs Gessellschaft in ElberfeldMerkur Transport Insurance Com-
pany in Vienne

Guichard et Fils, agents—

Société Française de Prêts à la grosser
de Paris

Holliday, Wise & Co., agents—

Liverpool and London and Globe Fire
Insurance Company

North China Insurance Company

Ker & Co., agents—

Lloyds'

Liverpool Underwriters' Association

British and Foreign Marine Insurance
Company, LimitedUnion Marine Insurance Company,
Limited

Sun Fire Office

Merchant Shipping and Underwriters'
Association of Melbourne

Lloyd Andaluz

Labhart & Co., agents—

Germanic Lloyds'

The Transatlantic Fire Insurance
Company of Hamburg, Limited

Lutz & Co., C., agents—

Rheinisch Westphal Lloyds'

Nord Deutsche Feuerversichungs
Gesellschaft, HamburgSchweiz Transport Versicherungs Ge-
sellschaft, ZurichRhemanian Transport Versicherungs
Gesellschaft, Coln

Martin, Dyce & Co., agents—

Merchants' Marine Insurance Com-
pany, Limited

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Queen Insurance Company (Fire) of
Liverpool and London

Union Insurance Society of Canton
(Marine)

Yangtze Insurance Association of
Shanghai (Marine)

Petel & Co., G. van Pelanen, agents—
Oosterling Sea and Fire Insurance

Russell & Sturgis, agents—
American Lloyds'
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance
Company
Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
China Traders, Insurance Company,
Limited
London Assurance Corporation
North British and Mercantile Insur-
ance Company
Victoria Fire Insurance Company of
Hongkong, Limited

Smith, Bell & Co., agents—
Netherlands India Sea and Fire In-
surance Company
Commercial Union Assurance Com-
pany, Fire and Marine
Imperial Fire Office
China and Japan Marine Insurance
Company
British and Foreign Marine Insurance
Company (Cebu)

Tillson, Herrmann & Co., agents—
Guardian Fire and Life Insurance Office
Royal Insurance Company
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance
Company
Phoenix Assurance Company

Steam-ship Agencies.

"Panay," Spanish str., F. Reves, agent
"Mariveles," Spanish str., F. Reyes, agent
"Paragua," Spanish str., F. Reyes, agent

MANILA, HONGKONG AND AMOY.

"Emuy," Spanish str., Inchausti & Co.,
agents
"Ocean Queen," French str., Chino Ong-
Machy, agents
"Leonor," Spanish str., Russell & Sturgis,
agents
"Formosa," Spanish str., Smith, Bell &
Co., agents
"Lap Tek," British str., Peele, Hubbell
& Co., agents

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"Albay," Spanish str., Russell & Sturgis,
agents
"Corregidor," Spanish str., Russell &
Sturgis, agents
"Feliza," Spanish str., Russell & Sturgis,
agents
"Lingayen," Spanish str., Russell &
Sturgis, agents
"Cebu," Spanish str., Macleod, Pickford
& Co., agents
"Visayas," Spanish str., Macleod, Pick-
ford & Co., agents
"Dagupan," Spanish str., Macleod, Pick-
ford & Co., agents
"Butuan," str., Macleod, Pickford & Co.,
agents
"Sudoeste," Spanish str., I. Rocha & Co.,
agents
"Pasig," Spanish str., F. Reyes, agent
"Tortuga," Spanish str., J. French & Co.,
agents
"Mendez Nunez," Spanish str., R. Do-
minguez & Co., agents
"Cagayan," Spanish str., Cucullu & Co.,
agents
"Canlayon," Spanish str., Loney & Co.,
agents

INTERIOR DE BAHIA.

"Isabel 1a." Spanish str., R. Dominguez
& Co., agents
"Isabel 2a." Spanish str., R. Dominguez
& Co., agents
"Filipino," Spanish str., Inchausti & Co.,
agents
"Manila," Spanish str., Inchausti & Co.,
agents

MANILA AND LAGUNA.

"Antipolo," Spanish str., R. Pozas, agent
"Bulacan," Spanish str., R. Pozas, agent

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

Aguirre & Co., agents

COMPAGNIE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Russell & Sturgis, agents

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
Russell & Sturgis, agents

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
F. Herman & Co., agents

Bank.

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA
AND CHINA.**

Calle de Augusta, 10, Sta. Cruz.

T. Somerville, agent

J. U. Meily, cashier

**TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES FOR THE
PHILIPPINES ISLANDS.**

Chief Sub-inspector—Jozc Batille

Clerks—Pedro Franco, Emilio Buil, Joa-
quim L. Curiel, Sebastian Real Lora,
Ricardo Regidor

Inferior Officers—5 superior telegraphers,
10 first do., 20 second do., 30 repairers
of the line, 1 warden, 25 first corporals,
25 second do.

**Merchants, Professions, and
Trades.**

Aguirre & Co., merchants

F. de Aguirre (absent)

Valentin Teus

Antonio Hidalgo

J. M. Irisarry

Amigos del Pais, printing office, Palacio, 8
B. Patron, regent

Andrews & Co., H. J., merchants, Rosario,
24

H. J. Andrews

C. A. Rotschke (Manchester)

J. M. Ede

J. Ogden

J. A. Carlos

Ayala, Antonio & Co., merchants, S. Mi-
guel

Andrez Ortiz de Zárate

Ramon Abarca

Baer & Co., S., merchants, Escolta, 14,
Saly Baer (absent)

J. Heymann

O. von Willemoes Suhm

G. A. Baer

L. Prieto

O. Fischer (Isabela)

G. Hartmann do.

Balbas y Ageo, Juan, merchant, Real
Manila, 6

Balbas y Ageo, engineer, Mines de Man-
cayan, Distrito de Lepanto

Balut Rope Factory
Inchausti & Co., agents

Barretto & Co., Bartolome A., foundry, S.
Miguel

B. A. Barretto

N. Garcia, engineer & machinist

A. Bernabé

F. de Leon

Barretto & Co., B. A., merchants, San Miguel

B. A. Barretto

E. M. Barretto

"Bazar Filipino," Escolta, 37

G. A. Baer, merchant

L. Varlomont

E. Lopez

Bi-choff & Co., J. J., watchmakers, Escolta, 29

J. J. Bischoff

J. S. Bischoff (Iloilo)

Luis Stadle (do)

Blanco, Domingo & Co., merchants, Real
Manila, 33

Joaquin Blanco

Francisco Domingo

José Gruet

Lucas de Leon

José Alvarez

Blanco, Ramon, marine surveyor

Botica de la Escolta, 26

G. Borries, chemist

Botica de Quiapo

Gustavo Grupe, chemist

Henry Grupe

Botica de la Calle de Cabildo, 14

Mariano Kühnel, chemist

F. Kühnel

Botica de la Escolta, 37

R. Fernandez, chemist

Botica de San Gabriel

M. P. de Leon, chemist

Botica de la Escolta, 25

Pablo Sartorius,

Gustavo Moerike, chemist

R. Friedrick

Botica de Binondo, 2

George Ludewig, chemist

Botico de Santo Cristo, 24
Rainaldo Boie, chemist

Botica de Manila, Calle Real, 13
Jacobo Zobel, chemist
Julius Nohr
Adolph Eydner
Eugene Lesage

Bruno Gonzalez Moras, printer, and after-
noon paper, Anloague, 6
Manuel Perez y Marqueti, proprietor
Bruno Gonsalez Moras, regent
E. Jimenez
F. Ramiver

Carls, William, carriage maker, Barraca, 39
William Carls
Juan Reyes
W. Burton

Carranceja, la Vara & Co., merchants, Plaza
S. Gabriel, 3
L. de la Vara (absent)
Raphael de la Vara
S. de la Vara
J. G. Varquezso
R. Sanchez
V. G. Rivas
E. Malleda (Ilocos Sur)
C. de Leon do.
M. de Celis do.
A. San Pedro (Samar)

Castro, Y. F. de, merchant, Plasa de Sta.
Cruz

Cucullu & Co., merchants, Plaza S. Ga-
briel, 5
José de Cucullu
Juan Alegre
B. Blanco

Dayot & Co., J., proprietors, "Libreria
Religiosa," Solana, 3
J. Dayot
M. Aenlle
S. del Castillo

Dudley, D. E., M.D., surgeon oculist

Eliana, J. G., merchant, Lingayen, Pan-
gasinan

Elzinger Brothers, watchmakers, Escolta, 27

Ercoreca & Labedan, merchants, S. Ga-
briel, 5
Juan Labedan
J. Larrazabal

J. Pereda
J. R. Paragorria

Eugster & Co., L., merchants, Anloague, 15
J. Eugster
E. Eugster
J. Munz
R. Eugster
F. Eugster
S. Claro
G. Ortega

Findlay, Richardson & Co., merchants
Thomas Caw
Walter H. Beech (absent)
James Sloan do.
John Brown
Robert Wright
J. D. McGavin
E. Carballo
L. A. Barretto

Franco & Co., A., merchants, S. Gabriel, 6
P. E. Martinez
R. Franco

"French Hotel," Binondo, 37
Lala Ari, proprietor
Edward Verril, manager

Garchitorena & Smith, carriage makers, Es-
colta, 30
Angel Garchitorena
J. L. Smith
V. M. Garchitorena
J. Leyva
P. Aquino

Genato & Co., auctioneers, Escolta, 30
M. Genato
J. Tuason
M. Queri
V. San Juan
G. Santiago

Germann, Chas., merchant
Chas. Germann
A. Germann
C. Rappolt

Guichard et Fils, merchants, S. Jacinto, 42
J. A. Guichard (Paris)
Auguste Guichard (do.)
Eugene Guichard (do.)
Fr. Guignard (do.)
Victor Cherest
B. Guevara
C. S. de Alcuaz
José de Alcuaz

Heinszen & Co., C., merchant, Anloague, 4
Conrad Heinszen (absent)

N. Heinszen

A. Krause

E. Klöpfer

A. Groth

F. Moya

Hens, John Ph., commission agent and
merchant, S. Jacinto, 30

Holliday, Wise & Co., merchants

R. L. Coller

D. L. Hunter

J. B. McCulloch

A. Grundy

J. Drummond

Inchausti & Co., merchants, S. Fernando

J. J. de Inchausti

J. M. Elizalde

A. Carroll

F. Guevera

V. Gloria

Imprenta Militar, Solana

Jackson, French & Co., merchants and
commission agents

H. S. French

Ed. Jackson

R. M. de Viademonte

Ker & Co., merchants, Collejon de S. Ga-
briel, 11

John Ross (absent)

Albert Coates

D. M. Forbes

R. C. Smith

J. Cembrano

Thos. Worthington

R. Robertson

H. L. Porteus

J. T. Cassels

F. Bolton

D. Crecini

J. Ogilvie

J. Arce

D. Munn (Iloilo)

G. M. Saul do.

J. Carballo do.

J. Holding (Leyte)

Labhart & Co., merchants, Escolta, 6

J. C. Labhart

Julius Spanier

Theodore Ruttman

J. Ruppasner

T. Ott

Laine, Silva, watchmaker, Escolta, 10

"La Puerta del Sol"

J. F. Ramirez

A. Miranda

M. Ortega

Llagostera Hermanos, Puig y, merchants,
Anloague, 23

Miguel Puig y Llagostera

Juan Puig y Llagostera

F. Puig y Llagostera (Barcelona)

Loyzaga & Co., J. de, printers; proprietors
of "Mercantile Review," "El Comercio,"
afternoon paper, S. Gabriel, 3

J. de Loyzaga

F. Diaz y Puertas

P. B. Ibañez

A. San Buenaventura

R. Villanueva

F. B. Ibañez

Lutz & Co., C., merchants

C. Lutz

J. J. Zust

E. Keller

C. Sprecher

C. Sprüngli

J. Ziegler

Macleod, Pickford & Co., merchants, Carenero

N. Macleod (Cebu)

C. R. B. Pickford (absent)

Alex. S. Macleod

P. L. Blyth (absent)

E. F. Birchall

D. Laracho

F. H. Hepper (Cebu)

O. O. Pike do.

E. Tuason do.

J. Carrion do.

W. Colquhoun do.

V. Martinez do.

Matti, F., watchmaker, Escolta, 16

F. Matti

Q. F. Matti

Martin, Dyce & Co., merchants, Isla del
Romero, 6

J. B. Mackie

W. Johnston

C. E. Hay

J. Rogers

- T. Ogilvie
 F. Fabie
 M. de la Fuente
 J. Hernandez
-
- Marqueti, Manuel Perez, merchant, Anloague, 6
 Manuel Perez Marqueti
 Manuel Perez, hijo
 J. Velasco
 D. Serrano
 L. Ortiz
 T. Salvador
 V. de Ocampo
 B. Guerrero
-
- Marcaida, J. J. de, pawnbroking agency
 S. Jacinto, 47
 F. M. Conde
 S. Fernandez, appraiser
-
- Mestres Brothers, auctioneers, Escolta, 18
 B. Mestres
 J. Mestres
-
- Millat & Marti, general storekeepers
 Manuel Millat
 Baltasar Marti
-
- Miralles, Celestino, proprietor "La Catalana," Escolta, 17
 C. Miralles
 E. Bota
-
- Morris, Barlow & Co., engineers and machinists, Jolo, 20
 J. Samuel Morris
 J. S. Barlow (F.S.E.)
 J. E. Roldan
 S. Aguirre
 F. Wilson
 C. Taylor
-
- Muñoz, Juan, merchant and proprietor
 "Bazar Oriental," S. Juan de Lebran, 3
-
- Olaguivel, Guivelondo & Co., merchants,
 S. Miguel, 4
 J. Guivelondo
 J. Olaguivel
 J. G. Guivelondo
 T. Sertucha
 Y. Fano (Bulacan)
 L. Garcés
 J. Mariano
 C. Coc-Pen
 D. Tison (Pampanga-San Fernando)
-
- J. Gana (Biñan)
 G. Aguilera (Batangas)
-
- Oppel & Co., lithographers, David, 1
 G. Oppel
 G. Oppel
-
- Owens & Co., L., merchants, Anloague, 8
 L. Owens (London)
 J. M. Fleming
 F. Fagg, marine surveyor
-
- Paco Rope Factory
 Ignacio de Icaza, agent
-
- Pan & Co., J. F. del, merchants, Malecon del Norte No. 7, y Lara 17
 J. F. del Pan
 G. Preysler
 E. del Pan
 J. Preysler
 J. Lafont
 C. Manotoc
-
- Plana & Co., printers, and proprietors
 "La Ciudad Condal," Escolta, 13
 E. Plana
 J. J. Marcaida
 E. Canals
-
- Peele, Hubbell & Co., merchants, Carenero, 1
 H. N. Palmer (absent)
 Ogden E. Edwards (do.)
 R. D. Tucker (do.)
 G. H. Pierce
 F. E. Foster (absent)
 J. B. Endicott (Albay)
 V. B. Downs
 R. A. Lane
 J. E. Deblois
 A. T. Marvin (Albay)
 F. C. Eaton (Leyte)
 F. C. Parker
 F. de O. Otadui
 J. H. Henschell
 H. K. Bibby
 H. Greenough, Jr.
 P. Jorge
 F. W. R. de Souza
 V. Versoza
 J. Versoza
 F. Genton
-
- Petel & Co., G. Van Polanen, merchants,
 S. Jacinto, 30
 G. Van Polanen Petel (absent)

- George Petel, Jr.
J. Carballo
V. Lopez
- Piaget, Emilio, watchmaker, Rosario
Emilio Piaget
- "Porvenir Filipino, El," Escolta, 33
E. Botella y Gamarra, editor
- Prehn & Co., O., merchants, Calle Nueva,
57
Luis Otto Prehn
R. Liebich
- Ramirez & Giraudier, printers, lithographers,
news agents, and proprietors "El Diario de
Manila," Magallanes, 3
M. Ramirez
B. Giraudier
- Reyes & Co., shipchandlers, Collejon de S.
Gabriel, 8
F. Reyes
M. Uceda
T. Reyes
A. Goyencchea
- Reyes, J. N. C., carriage manufacturer,
Teatro, 7
- Rocha, Antonio, marine surveyor
- Rocha & Co., Y., merchants, Anloague, 8
Ygnacio Rocha
Pedro Soler
A. Reyes
F. Modesto
- Roensch, A., hat manufacturer, Escolta, 21
A. Roensch (absent)
F. Roensch
H. Hülsz
E. Meyer
E. Möller
A. Richter
- Roxas, J. B., merchant, Solano, 40, S. Mi-
guel
José B. Roxas
Ysidoro Fernandez
Joaquin V. Fernandez
Pedro P. Roxas
Gregorio Granados
Pedro Francisco
Agucdo Fibayan
- Russell & Sturgis, merchants
J. Russell
H. U. Jeffries (absent)
F. G. Heron
J. E. Ernst
C. H. Warren (Iloilo)
J. Methvin
F. Oakey
M. Henry
M. F. Somes
J. J. Ray
J. G. Austen
J. Haffenden
A. W. Bunker (Albay)
J. T. Sivart
W. S. Ryan
J. M. Gaskell
A. De Lapuente
M. L. Lerma
D. Bordenave, marine surveyor
- Sainz, Galo, pawnbroking agency, Jolo, 11
G. Sainz
V. Sainz
B. Sainz
P. Salamanca
- Santa Mesa Rope Factory
Russell & Sturgis, agents
C. Klinck, engineer
A. Aylett
- Secker & Co., M., hat manufacturers, Es-
colta, 35
Engelbert Secker
Carl Moritz
Julius Boché
- Smith, Bell & Co., merchants
R. P. Wood (Liverpool)
G. R. Young (London)
G. B. Cadell (Liverpool)
G. Mackenzie
G. A. K. Honey
G. Armstrong
Robt. Marshall
H. P. Gray
G. E. Cadell
A. de Marcaida
G. Roensch
G. Reyes
R. Eguaras
J. Reyes
J. F. Stuben (Cebu)
Chas. H. Cundall do.
J. Carbajal do.

J. Vaño (Leyte)
J. J. Rocha (Camiguin)

Spring & Co., drapers, mercers and general outfitters, 1, St. Gabriel
C. A. Spring
Miss Spring

Tillson, Herrmann & Co., merchants, Anloague, 21

Edward Parr (England)
Moritz A. Herrmann (absent)
Edward Boustead, Junr.
Richard B. Parr
E. Sackermann
Chas. Blakeley
Manuel Ortega
J. Javier
A. Olona
* J. Lanuza

Tondo Matches Manufactory
Antonio Gou Lopez, agent

Tuason & Co., J. M., merchants and bankers, Plaza S. Gabriel, 2

J. S. Tuason
G. Tuason
A. Morelos
F. Paez
L. Aguirre
B. Garcia
N. Morelos

Tutuban Rope Factory
Eugster & Co., L., agents
Matias Feliciano, manager
B. Feliciano

Ullmann, Felix, Importador de Alhajas, Anloague, 9

F. Ullmann
E. Ullmann (absent)

Valdes & Co., proprietors of Saw Mills (Misie)

M. Perez, acting manager
M. Fleury, engineer
J. Olafleta
G. Ramos

Valdezco, Catalino, watchmaker, Calle Real Manila, 18

Valle & Co., merchants, Palacio, 13
J. G. del Valle
E. A. Bellamy
J. de la Rosa

J. Luengo
B. Atayde
A. Salvador
M. Leyson
T. Pascual

White & Co., Julius, ice manufacturers, Baraca, 21

Julius White
Charles Cooper, supt. engineer
Ysidoro Falcon
Fernando Gomara

Wilks & Earnshaw, engineers and machinists

Henry Wilks
Daniel Eams Earnshaw
E. Edwards, moulder
H. Alonzo
A. Jose

Zalazar, Pedro, proprietor "Las tres B. B.B," Real Manila

Zoilo Ibañez de Aldecoa, merchant, Escolta, 34

Z. I. de Aldecoa
T. O'Ryan
L. Llorente
J. Garey

Principal Chinese Merchants.

Lim Sem, Rosario
A. Bingtong, 2a. Sto. Cristo
F. Ong Machi, Anloague
M. Conling, Anloague
Dijon Hermanos, Plaza de Binondo
Francisco Conca, S. Fernando
T. Barrera Lim-Tap, Anloague
Fan-Tanco, Rozario
T. Fan-Tanco, Sto. Cristo
M. Velasco, Calle Nueva.
M. Guia, Anloague

ILOILO.

Consulates.
GREAT BRITAIN.

Vice-consul—John Higgins

GERMANY.

Vice-consul—F. Luchsinger

UNITED STATES.

Consular Agent—C. H. Warren

Insurances.

Fyfe, J. S., agent—
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company

John Higgin, agent—
Imperial
Commercial Union

Loney & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
Royal Fire and Life Insurance Company
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company

Merchants.

Fyfe, James S., merchant

Higgin, John, merchant
John Higgin
Jos. L. B. Higgin
Jas. W. Higgin (Negros)
F. S. Blanco

Ker & Co., merchants
D. Munn
G. M. Saul
Juan Carballo

Loney & Co., merchants
Robert Loney
James Smith (Cebu)
Thomas McGibbon
H. C. Hoskyn
R. F. Hoskyn
Juan Llorente
J. D. Herrera (Surigao)
S. Larna do.
W. A. Gardiner (Cebu)
G. Laqueras do.
V. Galligos do.

Luchsinger, F., merchant
Federico Luchsinger
U. Binder
R. Hefti
R. Steger

Russell & Sturgis, merchants
C. H. Warren
E. D. Bush
J. C. Tyler

CASAS DE COMERCIO.
Cleto Aristegui

Feodoro Benedicto, Taro

Simeon Ledesma, Taro

Cerilo Forteza, Molo

Isidro de la Rama, Molo

MEDICOS.

Jozé Gomez
Robert Maclaren

CEBU.**Consulates.****GREAT BRITAIN.**

Vice-Consul—James Smith

UNITED STATES.

Acting Consular Agent—G. Austen

PORTUGAL.

Vice-Consul—G.VELOZO

UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA.

Consul—G.VELOZO

Insurances.

Loney & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Royal Fire & Life Insurance Company

Smith, Bell & Co., agents—
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance
British & Foreign Marine Insurance
Imperial Fire Office
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company

Merchants, &c.

"Ciudad de Cebu"
Estanislao del Pan, proprietor
J. F. del Pan

Claverat, Isidro, wine merchant and proprietor "La Esmeralda"

COAL MINES, THE "HOPE" AND "CHARITY."

(Compostela Village.)

Isaac Conui, proprietor
F. C. Aleighington, director of works

Escondrilla & Co., importers of office materials

Gonzalez, Victor, librarian and general
storekeeper

Jahrling, Valerio, naval storekeeper

Loney & Co., merchants

James Smith

W. A. Gardiner

G. Laqueras

V. Gallings

J. D. Herrera (Surigao)

S. Lama do.

Osmeña & Co., R., hosiers, &c.

Zumas Osmeña

Victoriano Osmeña

Pedro Osmeña

Pickford & Co., merchants

N. MacLeod

C. R. B. Pickford (absent)

P. L. Blyth (absent)

F. H. Hepper

O. O. Pike

W. Colquhoun

E. Tuason

V. Martinez

J. Carrion

Reyes & Vaño, merchants

Bernabe Reyes

N. de Leon

Roa & Son, A., merchants and naval store-
keepers

Antonio Roa

Filomeno Roa

M. F. Escalante

J. M. Escalante

Russell & Sturgis, merchants

G. Austen

F. Skinner

J. Elio (Camiguin)

C. Carlotta (Surigao)

Smith, Bell & Co., merchants

J. F. Stüben

C. H. Cundall

J. Carbajal

J. Vano (Leyte)

Veloze, G., merchant

G. Veloze

R. Veloze

S. W. Monalits

THE SAIGON DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief and General—His Excellency Jules Marie Dupré
Colonial Secretary—Chomeran Lamothe
Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor—Saboureau
Aides-de-Camp—De Lacalle, De Montequiou
Ordinance Officer—

DIRECTION OF THE INTERIOR.

Director—De Montjon
Secretary—Guirand
First Office—Morin
 „ *Assistant*—
Second Office—Béliard
 „ *Assistant*—Bonhomme
Third Office—D'Olugidier
 „ *Assistants*—De Perny
Fourth Office—Laneau de Marey
 „ *Assistant*—
Commissioner of Archives and Library—A. Gabriac

Justice.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Attorney General, Chief of the Judicial Service—Desgrois
Deputy Attorney General—Ternisien, p.i.
President of the Court—Bazot
Counsellors—Bulan, Roumain de la Touche, Jouslain
Registrar—Camouilly

COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE.

Judge—Fontaneille Olugier
Acting Attorney—Jouslain
Acting Deputy Attorney—Ternisien
Registrar—Camouilly
Clerks—Le Garnisson, Hubert, Delisle
Ushers—Abadie, Allaire, Olbadie, Santelli

Government Officers.

Colonel—De Trentinian
Director of the Marine Arsenal—Cazelle
Colonial Physician—D'Ormay
Commandant of Cavalry—
Military Engineer—Addenet
Chief of Telegraphic Service—Demars
Director of Public Works—Chariot
Architect of Public Buildings—Callinaud
Director of Finance—Richaud
Director of Post Office—Léo
Curate—De Kerlan
 20 Brothers and 46 Sisters of Charity
Harbour Master—Bertrand
Clerks in Harbour Master's Office—Dubois, &c.
Director of Botanical Gardens—J.B. Pierre
Inspector of Native Affairs—Mourin D'Arfeuille
Manager of Opium Farm—Tan Keng Hoon
Manager of Spirit Farm—Tan Keng Hoon

Naval Department.

“FLEURUS,” *Admiral's Flag Ship*
Commander—Captain Sauze

Commissary of Navy and Chief of Administrative Service—Laconture

Deputy Commissaries—

Sub-commissaries—Agarat (absent), Ber-teau, Douillard, Lucas, Gibert, Bouis (absent), Estourneau de Tersannes, Feraud, Massy, Barlet, Larony (absent), Lamendon (absent)

Assistant Commissaries—de St. Pern, Henry, Prioux, Siou (absent), Petit d'Hes-nicourt (absent), Baudry, Daillaux, Guegnard

Naval Clerks—Bulles, Viriot, Dauriac (absent), Pauliny, Albert (absent), Auger, Renaux (absent), Dicres-Mont-plaisir (absent), D'Espinassous (ab-sent), Fabre (absent), Le Petit, de Sanques, Bourlet, Daumas, Ribeiro

EXTRA OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE COMMISSARIAT.

Assistant Commissaries—Du Mesnil d'En-gente, Gouin, Richaud, Desmazes, Sa-boureaux, Le Peltier

Naval Clerks—Chanvet, Villard, Dumas, Faure

Writer—

POSTS HELD BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Cholen, Cangioc, Gocong, Tanan, Tay-ninh, Trambang, Mytho, Canlo, Bien-hoa, Baria, Thudaumot, Longthanh, Vinh Long, Travinh, Bentré, Mocai, Bactrang, Chaudoc, Sadec, Soctrang, Longxuyen, Cantho, Hatien, Rachgia

Municipal Departments.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Mayor—Lourdeault

Members—Catoire, Hamonic, Sandner
Chaignon, Schroeder

Secretary—Henri Semanne

Chief Clerk—Serre

Clerks—H. Vaud, Finet, Legoupil

Superintendent of Roads and Buildings—Picot

Superintendent of Gardens—Moreau

POLICE FORCE.

Chief Commissioner, Saigon—Girard

Second Commissioners, Saigon—Lannes, Lannay, Larrien

Chief Commissioner, Cholen—Laval

Sergeants—Six

European Constables—Twenty-three

Native Do. —Forty-six

Interpreters—Three

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Director—Robert

Teachers—Two Natives.

Consulates.

BELGIUM.

Acting Consul—E. Sandner

GREAT BRITAIN.

Acting Consul—Caswell

DENMARK.

Consul—Schroeder

GERMANY.

Consul—Saltzkorn

ITALY.

Consul—Schroeder

NETHERLANDS.

Acting Consul—Spiedel

PORTUGAL.

Consul—M. Ribeiro

SPAIN.

Consul—Don Juan Ruiz

AUSTRIAN.

Consul—Sørensen

Public Institutions.

TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE.

President—Denis

Members—Edouard Dierx, Eugene Sand-ner, Roquerbe

Sworn Clerk—Elie

Bailiff—Abadie

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Honorary President—The Director of the Interior

President—Ed. Dierx

Members—Macaire, Samuel, Lourdeault, Hubert, Catoire, Sandner, Denis

Secretary—

Clerk—Bolliet

MASONIC LODGE.

"Loge Reveil de l'Orient"

GAOL.

Gaoler—Campana

Public Companies.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Agent—Macaire

Chief Clerk—Henriot

Clerk—Rieutart
Storekeeper—

SAIGON RICE MILL.

Agents—Lehman
Bary

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED
Agents—A. G. Hogg & Co.

CHINA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Office : Cape Saint James
T. Renouf, superintendent
T. H. Blanchard, chief clerk
A. C. Mazley
T. Hambling
W. E. Blanchard

Insurance Agencies.

Behre & Co., agents—
North China Insurance Company
Canton Insurance Office
North German Lloyds'
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance
Company
Verein Hamburg Underwriters

Denis Frères, agents—
Insurance Companies of Bordeaux,
Paris, Marseilles and Havre

Hale & Co., W. G., agents—
Lloyds'
Western Clubs, Topsham
China Traders' Insurance Company,
Limited
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Com-
pany
Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Com-
pany of Batavia
China Fire Insurance Company, Li-
imited
Victoria Fire Insurance Company,
Limited
North British and Mercantile Insu-
rance Company

Hogg & Co., A. G., agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Home and Colonial Marine Insurance
Company, Limited

Renard & Co., agents—
Zutphen Nederlanden Insurance
Company
Oesterling (Marine Insurance Co.)

Banks.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris—
Roquerbe, agent
L. Michelot, clerk

**Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration**—
D. Hardie, agent
Perrin, clerk

**Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, Lon-
don and China**—
W. G. Hale & Co., agents

**Chartered Bank of India, Australia and
China**—
Behre & Co., agents

Professions, Trades, &c.
Albert, W., tailor

Andrieux, lampist

Bacharach, Oppenheimer & Co., merchants
N. Bacharach (absent)
C. Oppenheimer (Europe)
A. Worch
Russell

Barbette, watchmaker

Behre & Co., merchants
G. Niederberger
E. Saltzkorn
Nisle
Gaymeher

Berthelie, auctioneer

Bertrand, hair cutter

Blancsubé, Jules, lawyer

"Bon Marché" Store
Rieux, manager

Burté, contractor

Café de la Régence
Louisa Larché, proprietor

Café de France
Mme. Charreyron, proprietor

Café de Paris
V. Martin, proprietor

Cardi, J., apothecary and druggist

Catoire, A., shipwright and timber merchant

Chaignon, public notary

Codry, E., architect and contractor

Cosmopolitan Hotel
Austin, proprietor

Denis Frères, merchants
Emile Denis (Europe)
Gustave Denis
Alphonse Denis
Edouard Bézian

Dierx, Edouard, merchant
Edouard Dierx
Loricourt Dierx

Dussutour, A., auctioneer

Grandpré, Madame de, storekeeper

Gsell, E., photographer

Hale & Co., W. G., merchants
W. G. Hale
J. G. Caswell
F. Sörnsen
W. Detmering
C. F. Tremlett

Hamonic Frères, engineers, machinists,
and coach builders
J. Hamonic
H. Hamonic
Carbonneau

Hogg & Co., A. G., merchants
A. G. Hogg
T. G. Linstead (Hongkong)
H. Johnston

Hotel and Café de l'Union
James Robert, proprietor

Hotel-Café de l'Univers
Lacaze, proprietor

Hubert, storekeeper

"Imprimerie Commerciale," office of "Indépendant de Saigon," fortnightly newspaper
H. Semanne, editor

"Imprimerie Nationale," office of "Courrier de Saigon," Government Gazette, fortnightly newspaper
Ponton, director

Jouvet, A., merchant and commission agent

Kaltenbach, Engler & Co., merchants
Gustave Kaltenbach (absent)
Frederick Engler (do.)
E. Grün
Opsteltein
A. Wünsch
Cauchefer
Engler
Haug

Lacant, restaurateur

Lacaze, A., storekeeper

Lautier & Guerin, hair cutters

Lehman, merchant, and agent for A. Caluzac, Cholen Steam Rice Mill
Bonnefond
Taylor
De Grandpre

Leroy, storekeeper

Lourdeault, apothecary and druggist

Marnay, L., & Ve. Rollett, storekeepers
L. Marnay
Veuve Rollett

Mauras, Veuve A., importer of stores and wines
Madame Vve. A. Mauras (Europe)
Mauras (Camille)
Alidor
Cremazy

May, lampist

Mayer, Alb., contractor and timber merchant

Morice Freres & Bailly, storekeepers

Mulaton, contractor
Mulaton (absent)
Loiseleur

Pelissier, V., timber merchant

Private Boarding House
A. Perrin, proprietor

Renard & Co., Edouard, merchants

Edouard Renard (Paris)

Arthur Pilliet (do.)

Edouard Cornu (do.)

Albert Cornu

Ricou

Ribeiro & Co., M., merchants and commission agents

M. Ribeiro

Bloom

"Saigon Advertiser and Shipping Gazette," weekly newspaper

J. H. Bloom, manager

G. S. Nunes, compositor

H. H. Silva, do.

C. S. Luz, do.

A. Alcantara, do.

Procopio de Senna do.

Schroeder, Karl, storekeeper**Semanne, P., lawyer****Storror, Dr., physician****Tan Keng Sing & Brothers, chief contractors to Government**

Tan Keng Sing

Tan Keng Ho

Tan Keng Hoon

Tan Keng Sing & Co., storekeepers, Quai de Commerce**Terrault, baker****Van Lier, Dr.****Vergornjeanne, blacksmith****Vuillermoz, A., watchmaker****Waterson, Captain, surveyor to Insurance Companies****River Pilots**

Alzan, Arduzer, Brunet, Orioux, Duzac,
Granger, Guineau, L'Escrandon, Marin,
Marquaud, Michel, Pallas, Pioch, Prock-
ter, Roux, Tricot, Gavini, Liguic

Steam Tugs.

"Powerful," Denis Frères, agents

"Little Orphan," A. G. Hogg & Co., agents

THE BANGKOK DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

PORTUGUESE CONSULATE.

(Established 1820.)

Acting Consul—J. V. d'Almeida
Clerk and Interpreter—A. J. F. da Luz
Messenger—Deng
Jailor—Phot

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA.

(Established May 29th, 1856.)

Consul—Brig.-Gen. F. W. Partridge
Marshal—F. P. Partridge
Medical attendant—W. L. Hutchinson, M.D.

BRITISH CONSULATE.

(Established June 14th, 1856.)

Consul General—Thomas George Knox
Interpreter—W. H. Newman
1st asst.—D. J. Edwards
2nd assistant—E. B. Gould
Constables—H. A. Gardener and natives
Medical attendant—Wm. Campbell, M.D.

FRENCH CONSULATE.

(Established July, 1856.)

Consul—B. Garnier
Chancellor—E. Knecht
1st Interpreter—Vacant
2nd Interpreter—P. Kronminh
Clerk—A-Chins
Constables—Pedro and Eau

DANISH CONSULATE.

(Established 1858.)

Consul—F. C. C. Kobke

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LEGATION AND CONSULATE.

(Established March, 1866.)

*Minister resident and Consul General for
Siam*—Baron Henry de Calice (residing
at Yedo)
Consul—Wm. Masius

SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE.

Consul—V. Pickenpack (absent)
Acting Consul—W. Müller

NETHERLANDS CONSULATE.

Consul—V. Pickenpack (absent)
Acting Consul—W. Müller

CONSULATE FOR THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Consul—Baron Werner von Bergen
Secretary—T. Hausmaun
Interpreter—R. Hendriks
Second do.—Bua

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPART- MENT.

Harbour Master & Master Attendant—Capt.
John Bush
Clerk—N. F. Hendricks
Interpreter—Yam Yam
Ghaut Sirang—Sulayman

CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Commissioner—S. Bateman
Inspector—J. M. F. da Costa
Tide Waiters—H. D. Williams (Sow Chong)
do.—J. Chivers (Paknam)

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

(Established April, 1862.)

Commissioner of Police Forces—
 S. J. B. Ames
Malayan Officers—Nine
Do. Peons—One hundred
Interpreter—Nai Pea

doing du-
 ty in the
 foreign
 quarters

(Within City Walls.)

Inspector—F. Solomon
Siamese Officers—Fifteen
Do. Privates—Two hundred

Insurance Companies.

Borneo Company, agents—
 Lloyds'
 North China Insurance Co.
 Northern Assurance Company
 Malherbe, Jullien & Co., agents—
 North British and Mercantile In-
 surance Company

Markwald & Co., agents—
 Hamburg, Dresden and Bremen Un-
 derwriters
 Canton Insurance Office
 Germanic Lloyds'—with power for
 classing ships
 German Lloyd Transport Insurance
 Company
 German Tranport Insurance Company
 of Berlin
 Swiss Lloyd of Winterthur
 China and Japan Marine Insurance

Pickenpack, Thies & Co., agents—
 Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
 Oosterling Insurance Co.
 China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited
 Victoria Fire Insurance Company of
 Hongkong, Limited
 Transatlantic Fire Insurance Com-
 pany of Hamburg

Windsor, Redlich & Co., agents—
 Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
 Union Insurance Society of Canton
 Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Com-
 pany
 Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance
 Company

Public Companies.**BANGKOK DOCK COMPANY.**

(Established 1865.)

Manager—John Bush
Assistant—M. T. Apcar

Foreman—Appow
Engineer—Pha

CLYDE DOCK AND SHIP BUILDING YARD.
 D. Maclean & Co., proprietors

CLYDE STEAM SAW MILLS AND TIMBER
 YARD.

D. Maclean & Co., proprietors

AMERICAN STEAM RICE MILL.
 Pickenpack, Thies & Co., proprietors
Millers and Millwrights—Alonzo Moore,
 Henry Lewis

BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, STEAM
 RICE MILL.

Superintending Engineer—J. M. Lyon
Engineer—Win. Jaffrey
Assistant—J. Croley

MODEL RICE MILL.

Nakoda Ismail Solomanjee, proprietor

A. MARKWALD & Co.'s STEAM RICE MILL.
Engineer—O. Hauschild
Assistants—A. Carl, B. Simoens

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
 Borneo Company, Limited, agents

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
 CORPORATION.
 Pickenpack, Thies & Co., agents

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF
 INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
 Pickenpack, Thies & Co., agents

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA
 AND CHINA.
 Markwald & Co., agents

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY,
 LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
 Borneo Co., Limited, agents
 Factory and Estate at Naconchaisee
 W. Sinclair, administrator
 J. A. Homan, manager
 J. J. Mountain, engineer
 R. Stevens, C. Schleming, overseers

Merchants and Traders.

Alloin & Co., merchants
 J. M. Alloin

E. Lamashe
 J. Möller
 F. Herl
 G. A. de Barros
 Baskes, Pedro H., general storekeeper
 "Berns' Hotel"
 H. L. Berns, proprietor
 Bonneville, E., timber merchant
 Borneo Company," Limited, merchants
 John Blyth, manager (absent)
 R. M. Hay, acting manager
 F. S. Clark
 Bouret, H., butcher and compradore
 "Carter's Hotel"
 P. Carter, proprietor
 Chit, F., photographer
 Costa, J. M. F. da, merchant
 J. M. F. da Costa
 G. M. Braga
 De Bay, Gotte & Co., merchants
 E. De Bay
 R. Gotte
 H. Klopp
 M. Beck
 "Falck Hotel," and billiard and bowling
 alley
 Ch. Falck
 A. Richten
 "Falck Hotel," Paknam
 Ch. Falck
 A. Richten
 Hutchinson, W. L., M.D., medical prac-
 tioner, opposite the English Consulate,
 New Road
 Kobke, F. C. C., surveyor to the local
 offices
 F. C. C. Kobke
 H. H. Hanssen
 Maclean & Co., D., merchants
 Daniel Maclean
 John Maclean
 H. H. Hansen
 Malherbe, Jullien & Co., merchants and
 shipchandlers
 L. Malherbe (absent)

St. Cyr Jullien (absent)
 A. Jucker, manager
 H. Sigg
 A. Demianoff
 Branch Store, on the East side of the river
 A. Bjurling, manager
 Manyoo, butcher and compradore
 Markwald & Co., A., merchants
 A. Markwald (absent)
 Paul Lessler (absent)
 Wilhelm Masius
 J. J. Riechmann (absent)
 A. Kurtzhalss
 Moller & Meisner, general storekeepers
 H. A. Moller
 C. F. Meisner
 Orr, P., timber merchant
 Pickenpack, Thies & Co., merchants
 V. Pickenpack (absent)
 W. Müller
 W. Schaab
 F. Müller
 Ramsey, Wakefield & Co., army outfitters
 to H.S.M.
 S. Laury, manager
 "Reina's Hotel"
 F. S. Reina, proprietor
 Ross, H., dealer in engineers' stores
 Siam "Weekly Advertiser," and Siam
 Repository," (a quarterly)
 Rev. S. J. Smith, proprietor and editor
 Smith, S. J., printer and publisher, Bang-
 k'olém Point, East side of the river
 Windsor, Redlich & Co., merchants, and
 owners of Steam Rice Mill
 D. T. Windsor
 Alexis Redlich
 Th. Wagner
 E. M. de Jesus
 J. Hottinger, engineer
 L. S. Scherrinniger
 Europeans in Government Employ.
 J. H. Chandler, interp. & translator
 G. Dupont
 J. Clunis, civil architect
 C. Hewetson, band master to the Ka-
 lahome

A. Westerfelt, band master to the 1st King
 E. C. Walrond, com. Siamese Navy
 A. Loftus, do.
 C. Thomsen, do.

Mariners at Bangkok.

J. Wewezer, H. F. F. Voigt, C. G. Bjugren, S. Belbin, H. Bloom, E. C. Tams, C. Worgitzky, D. Heimsöht, E. Møller, Geo. Orton, J. Jørgensen, W. Kramer, P. W. Vorrath, P. Rademaker, C. Soderstrom, L. P. Buckholdt, A. Leyser, A. Hochreuter, P. J. S. Dethleffsen, L. Bruhus, C. Stolze, C. C. C. Salje, H. A. T. Voss, D. Schröder, C. Hansen, H. Klindt, A. Jørgensen, W. P. Hansen, C. Ulrich, H. Freudenberg, G. Dethleffsen, K. L. Christiansen, P. J. Kofod, C. Harten, J. C. Thomsen, C. Lange, J. L. Hellstøm, M. T. Colberg, C. U. Zetterlund, G. Pøttersen, J. Lauretzen, H. A. D. Hansen, C. Manthab, O. Demsky, G. Lechhoff, G. P. F. Kruse, F. Hunte, L. Garnier, Alex. Young, J. Otten, N. H. Klahn, J. Andréason, P. Swendsen, M. P. Olsen, F. F. Witt, H. A. Sprickelsen, T. Benedictson, J. Thomsen, A. H. Møller, C. F. Burrows, F. Sass, V. Saxtorph, A. C. W. Hansen, T. Nistead, H. Hansen, S. Sorensen, S. P. Andersen, F. G. Hicks

Officers on Siamese Ships,

J. G. R. C. Hansen, C. L. Jørgensen, E. W. Bentzen, L. A. Henningsen, A. H. Buur, P. G. Wachtelbrenner

Printing Offices.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

Manager—D. F. Bradley

BANGKOK ADVERTISER.

G. G. Graham, editor and proprietor

NOVELTY PRESS.

G. G. Graham, proprietor

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

Manager—Rev. N. A. MacDonald

PROTESTANT HOUSES OF WORSHIP.

Chapel of the American Missionary Association

Chapel of the American Presbyterian Mission

Chapel of the American Baptist Mission
 The British Church

Missionaries.

AMERICAN BAPTIST BOARD.

THE CHINESE MISSION AT BANGKOK, COMMENCED BY W. DEAN, 1835.

Rev. William Dean, D.D.

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, 1833.)

STATIONED AT BANGKOK.

Rev. Samuel R. House, M.D.

Rev. N. A. MacDonald

Rev. J. N. Culbertson

STATIONED AT AYUTHIA.

Rev. J. Carrington

STATIONED AT PETCHABURI.

Rev. Samuel G. McFarland (absent)

Rev. Jas. W. Van Dyke

STATIONED AT XIENG MAI, (LAOS.)

Rev. D. McGilvary (absent)

Rev. Jonathan Wilson

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

(A continuance of the A. B. C. F. M., commenced July, 1835, by Dr. Bradley.)

Rev. C. B. Bradley

MISSION DE SIAM.

M. Martin, Jean Pierre, pro vicar-apostolic, Church of the Conception at Bangkok

M. Lemaudie, Francois Louis (absent)

M. Marin, Jean, Secretary to the Mission

M. Ranfaing, Jean Baptist, Church of the Conception, at Chanthaboon

M. Daniel, Severin Jacques Marie, Church of Rosaire, at Bangkok

M. Rabardelle, Alfred Prudhomme, Church of the Nativity, at Ban-nox kuak

M. Perreaux, Rene Nicolas, Church of St. Joseph, at Juthia

M. Schmit, Francois Joseph, Church of St. Paul, at Petrioo

M. Fauque, Joseph Amable, College of S. H. of Jesus

M. Guego, Mathurin, Church of the Compassion at Ban-pla-soi

M. d'Hont, Alois, Church of St. Francois Xavier, at Bangkok
 M. Chevillard, Similien Louis, Church of St. Croix, at Bangkok
 M. Barbier, Pierre Narcisse, Church of Thakien
 M. Saladin, Emile, College of S.H. of Jesus
 M. Rousseau, Pierre Louis Emile, Church of the Assumption, at Bangkok
 M. Quentric, Yves Marie, Church of St. Paul at Petrioo
 Chaumet, Benjamin Marie, Church of St. Agues, at Hatsaké
 Colombet, Emile Auguste
 Yung Sébastien, Ygnace
 Lombard Francois, Louis Joseph Emile

NATIVE PRIESTS.

Rev. P. Andre Yeng, native; Church of St. Peter at Nak-hou-xai-si
 Rev. P. Joseph Tching, native; Church of St. Michael at Donkabuang
 Rev. P. Joachine Ye, native; Church of the Nativity at Ban-nok kuak
 Rev. P. Philippe Sunc, native
 Rev. P. Simon Tan, native; Church of the Conception, at Chanthabun
 Rev. Michael Thai, native, Church of St. Francis Xavier, at Bangkok

MAIL AND REPORT BOAT.

Falck & Richten, proprietors
 The German steam-boat *Post*, leaves Falck & Co.'s Bowling Alley daily, for Paknam

and Menam roads, and returns from outside the bar the same day with mails and passengers.

STEAM TUGS.

"*Sans Pareil*," Borneo Company, agents
 Captain—J. Jessen
 Engineer—A. Black

"Chow-sye."

Captain—H. Warnken

"Phya Buroot"

Captain—G. Berkeley

BANGKOK LICENSED PILOTS.

Office at the Harbour Master's.

C. Aastrom, G. A. Berkeley, A. Dyer, G. Ecclestone, J. H. Christians, L. Lampi, F. Peterson, W. H. Reynolds, J. Smith, J. C. Van Es, J. D. Wefer

CHIEF BAZAARS IN BANGKOK.

Talat Samp'eng—On the east side of the river, a mile and a half in length, containing almost all varieties of merchandise and eatables.

Talat Sow Ch'ing Ohá—A little S. E. of the King's palace, half a mile in length, comprising chiefly dry goods and hardware.

Talat Somdet Ong Noi—On the western side of the river, a little above Mussulman Square, for the sale chiefly of eatables; quite a large market.

APPENDIX.



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 ^{Preamble.} sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign (chapter eighty) "for ^{6 & 7 Vict. c. 80.} the better government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China":

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 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 ^{6 & 7 Vict. c. 94.} 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) :

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 or 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 being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within certain ships or vessels at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, have been from time to time made by the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China (such Superintendent being also the Governor of Hongkong), with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, which ordinances are known as Consular Ordinances :

And whereas, such of those Consular Ordinances as are described in the Schedule to this Order are now in force, wholly or in part, but they are liable to repeal by order of Her Majesty in Council, and it is expedient that they be repealed, such of their provisions as are not intended to be abrogated being consolidated with this Order :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the first-recited Act and The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, or either of them, or otherwise in Her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited 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 vessel" includes every vessel being a British ship within the meaning of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or any other Act of Parliament for the time being in force for the regulation of merchant shipping,—and any vessel owned wholly or in part by any person entitled to be the owner of a British ship in the sense aforesaid,—and any vessel provided with sailing-letters from the Governor or Officer administering the Government of Hongkong, or from the Chief Superintendent of Trade:

The term "Treaty" includes Convention, and any Agreement, Regulations, Rules, Articles, Tariff, or other instrument annexed to a Treaty, or agreed on in pursuance of any stipulation thereof:

The term "month" means calendar month:

Words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing or more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to females (as the case may require.)

3. The provisions of this Order relating to British subjects apply to all subjects of Her Majesty, whether by birth or by naturalization.

British subjects.

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).

Foreigners.

II.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RESPECTING HER MAJESTY'S JURISDICTION.

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.

Her Majesty's jurisdiction to be exercised according to this Order.

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.

Law of England to be administered.

6. Except as to offences made or declared such by this Order, or by any Regulation or Rule made under it—

What to be deemed criminal acts.

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.*

7. There shall be a Court styled Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan.

Style and seal of Supreme Court.

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 sitting 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 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 a summary way such criminal charges originally brought before the Supreme Court as may be lawfully so heard and determined, and as are from time to time referred to him by the Judge.

Acting Assistant Judge.

16. In case of the absence or illness of the Assistant Judge, or during a vacancy in the office of Assistant Judge, or during the temporary employment of the Assistant Judge in any other capacity, or on emergency, the Judge may, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, appoint the Law Secretary, or any fit person approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or by Her Majesty's Minister in China, to act as Assistant

Judge for the time therein mentioned; but every such appointment shall be revocable, at pleasure, by the Judge, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court.

The Law Secretary, or other person so appointed, shall, during the continuance of his appointment, have all the power and authorities of the Assistant Judge.

17. The Law Secretary shall be appointed by Her Majesty by warrant under Her Royal sign manual. Appointment of Law Secretary.

18. The Law Secretary shall be the Registrar of the Court. Law Secretary to be Registrar.

19. The Law Secretary shall hear and determine such matters and questions arising in suits and proceedings of a civil nature originally instituted in the Supreme Court as the Judge from time to time for the despatch of urgent business thinks fit to refer especially to him, but in every such case any party to the suit or proceeding shall be entitled, as of course, to a re-hearing before the Judge. Duties of Law Secretary in civil cases.

20. The Law Secretary shall discharge such duties in connexion with the conduct of criminal prosecutions as the Judge from time to time directs. In criminal prosecutions.

21. The Law Secretary shall hear and determine in a summary way such criminal charges originally brought before the Supreme Court as may be lawfully so heard and determined and as the Judge from time to time for the despatch of urgent business thinks fit to refer specially to him. In hearing criminal cases.

22. In case of the absence or illness of the Law Secretary, or during a vacancy in the office of Law Secretary, or during the temporary employment of the Law Secretary in any other capacity, or on emergency, the Judge may, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, appoint any fit person approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or by Her Majesty's Minister in China, to act as Law Secretary for the time therein mentioned; but every such appointment shall be revocable, at pleasure, by the Judge, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court. Acting Law Secretary.

The person so appointed shall, during the continuance of his appointment, have all the power and authority of the Law Secretary.

23. The Judge, Assistant Judge, and Law Secretary shall hold office during the pleasure of Her Majesty, but any warrant of appointment to the office of Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary shall not be vacated by reason only of a demise of the Crown. Tenure of office of Judge, Assistant Judge, and Law Secretary.

In case at any time Her Majesty thinks fit by warrant under Her Royal sign manual to revoke the warrant appointing any person to be Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary,—or while there is a Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary in office, thinks fit by warrant under Her Royal sign manual to appoint another person to be Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary (as the case may be),—then and in every such case, until the warrant of revocation or of new appointment is notified by Her Majesty's Minister in China to the person holding office, all powers and authorities vested in that person shall continue and be deemed to have continued in as full force,—and he shall continue and be deemed to have continued entitled to all the privileges and emoluments of the office as fully,—and all things done by him shall be and be deemed to have been as valid in law,—as if such warrant of revocation or new appointment had not been made.

24. One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may, and Her Majesty's Ministers in China and Japan respectively, with the approval of the Judge of the Supreme Court in each instance first ob- Consular officers temporarily attached,

tained, may from time to time temporarily attach to the Supreme Court any persons holding appointments as Consuls or Vice-Consuls.

Every person so attached shall discharge such duties in connexion with the Court as the Judge from time to time, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, directs, and shall have the like power and authority as the Assistant Judge or Law Secretary has, according as in each case the nature of the duties directed to be discharged by the person so attached may require.

II.—*The Provincial Courts.*

Provincial Courts to be held by Consuls or Vice-Consuls (commissioned); or by Acting Consuls or Vice-Consuls.

25. Each of Her Majesty's Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls (holding a commission as such from Her Majesty) resident in China or in Japan (with the exception of Her Majesty's Consuls at Shanghai, and with such other exceptions as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State at any time thinks fit to make),—or any person acting temporarily, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State or of Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan, as and for a Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, so commissioned as aforesaid,—shall for and in his own Consular district, hold and form a Court styled Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton, or as the case may be*],—hereafter in this Order called a Provincial Court.

Seal.

Each Provincial Court shall have a seal bearing its style and such device as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time directs.

IV.—JURIES. ASSESSORS.

Qualifications of jurors.

26. Every male British subject resident in China or in Japan,—being of the age of 21 years or upwards,—being able to speak and read English, having or earning a gross income at the rate of not less than 250 dollars a year,—not having been attainted of treason or felony, or convicted of any crime that is infamous (unless he has obtained a free pardon),—and not being under outlawry,—shall be qualified to serve on a jury.

Exemptions.

27.—All persons so qualified shall be liable so to serve, except the following:—

Persons in Her Majesty's Diplomatic, Consular, or other Civil service in actual employment;

Officers, clerks, keepers of prisons, messengers, and other persons attached to or in the service of any of Her Majesty's Courts;

Officers and others on full pay in Her Majesty's Navy or Army, or in actual employment in the service of any Department connected therewith;

Persons holding appointments in the Civil service, and Commissioned Officers in the Naval or Military service of the Emperor of China or of the Tycoon of Japan;

Clergymen and ministers in the actual discharge of professional duties;

Advocates and attorneys in actual practice;

Physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries in actual practice;

And except persons disabled by mental or bodily infirmity.

Making of jury list.

28. On or before the 14th day of September, in the year 1865, and on or before the 14th day of January in every subsequent year, each Court shall make out a list of the persons so qualified and liable, resident within its district.

The list shall, on or before the 21st day of the same respective month, be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court, and shall be there exhibited until the end of that month, with a notice annexed

that on a day specified, not being sooner than the 7th or later than the 14th day of the then next month, the Court will hold a special sitting for the revision of the list.

The Court shall hold such special sitting accordingly, and at such sitting, or at some adjournment thereof (of which public notice shall be given), shall revise the list by striking out the name of any person appearing to be not qualified or not liable to serve, and by inserting the name of any person omitted and appearing to be so qualified and liable, either on the application of the person omitted, or on such notice to him as the Court think fit.

The list shall be finally revised and settled not later than the 21st day of October in the year 1865, and not later than the 21st day of February in every subsequent year, and when settled shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court, and be there exhibited during not less than two months.

Such list, as settled, shall be brought into use in the year 1865, on the 1st day of November, and in every subsequent year on the 1st day of March, and in every case shall be used as the Jury List of the Court until the 1st day of March next after the time of its being brought into use.

29. Where, in pursuance of this Order, a jury is ordered, the Court shall summon so many of the persons comprised in the jury list, not fewer than fifteen, as seem requisite. Summoning and attendance of jurors

Any person failing to attend according to such summons shall be liable to such fine, not exceeding 50 dollars, as the Court thinks fit to impose. Penalty.

Any such fine shall not be levied until after the expiration of 14 days. The proper officer of the Court shall forthwith give to the person fined notice in writing of the imposition of the fine, and require him within six days after receipt of the notice to file an affidavit excusing his non-attendance (if he desires to do so). The Court shall consider the affidavit, and may, if it seems proper, remit the fine.

30. A jury shall consist of five jurors. Number of jury

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. Challenges.

32. A jury shall be required to give an unanimous verdict. Unanimity.

33. Where a Provincial Court proceeds, in pursuance of this Order, to hear and determine any case, civil or criminal, with Assessors, the Court shall nominate and summon as Assessors not less than two and not more than four indifferent British subjects of good repute, resident in the district of the Court. Provincial Chamber Court,—Assessors: their number; qualifications;

Where, however, by reason of local circumstances, the Court is able to obtain the presence of one fit person only as Assessor, the Court may sit with him alone as Assessor; and where for like reasons the Court is not able to obtain the presence of any fit person as Assessor, the Court may (notwithstanding anything in this Order) sit without an Assessor; but in every such case the Court shall record in the minutes of proceedings its reasons for sitting with one Assessor only, or without an Assessor.

34. An Assessor shall not have voice or vote in the decision of the Court in any case, civil or criminal; but an Assessor dissenting in a civil case from any decision of the Court, or in a criminal case from any decision of the Court, or the conviction or the amount of punishment awarded, may record in the minutes of proceedings his and functions.

dissent and the grounds thereof; and an Assessor dissenting shall be entitled to receive gratis a certified copy of the minutes.

V.—JURISDICTION AND AUTHORITIES OF HER MAJESTY'S COURTS.

I.—*In General.*

Ordinary original jurisdiction of Supreme Court.

35.—All Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, exerciseable in China, shall, for and within the district of the Consulate of Shanghai, be vested exclusively in the Supreme Court as its ordinary original jurisdictions.

Jurisdiction of Provincial Court.

36. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, exerciseable 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, exerciseable 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 Courts, 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.

Court 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 practice 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 may cause such person to be taken in custody or other-

wise, to the Supreme Court, or elsewhere in China or Japan, according to the writ, order, or warrant.

44. Any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or in Japan may execute any writ, order, or warrant issuing from the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and accompanied by a request for such execution in writing under the seal of that Court;—and may take security from any person named in any such writ, order, or warrant for his appearance personally or by attorney at Hongkong;—or may cause any such person to be taken in custody or otherwise to Hongkong, according to the writ, order, or warrant. Execution of writs, &c., from Hongkong.

45. Any of Her Majesty's Judicial or Consular Officers shall not be liable to action for the escape of any person taken under any writ, order, or warrant of the Supreme Court of Hongkong. Protection of Consular Officer.

46. Her Majesty's several Courts in China and Japan shall be auxiliary to one another in all particulars relative to the administration of justice, civil or criminal. Courts to be auxiliary.

47. Each Provincial Court shall every six months furnish to the Supreme Court for China and Japan a report respecting every case, civil and criminal, brought before it, in such form as the Judge of the Supreme Court from time to time directs. Report by Provincial to Supreme Court.

II.—*In Civil Matters.*

RECONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

48. Every Court may promote reconciliation, and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way of any suit or proceeding pending before it. Settlement of litigation.

49. A Court may, with the consent of the parties, refer to arbitration the final determination of any suit or proceeding pending before it, or of all matters in difference between the parties on such terms and with such directions as to appointment of an arbitrator and other things as may seem fit, and may, if it thinks fit, take from the parties, or any of them, security to abide by the result of the reference. Reference to arbitration by Court.

In any such case the award shall be final and conclusive.

On the application of any party a decree of the Court may be entered in conformity with the award, and such decree shall not be open to any appeal or re-hearing whatever.

50. Every agreement for reference to arbitration, or submission to arbitration, by consent may, on the application of any party be made a rule of a Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the reference or submission, which Court shall thereupon have power and authority to enforce the agreement or submission and the award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award in such manner and on such terms as may be just. Reference to arbitration made rule of Court.

General Authorities of Courts.

51. The Supreme and every other Court shall be a Court of Law and Equity. Law and of Equity.

Special Authorities of Court.

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. Bankruptcy.

and the County Courts in England, or to any other judicial authority having for the time being jurisdiction in Bankruptcy in England.

Coroner.

53. The Supreme and every other Court shall (as to a Provincial Court, for and within its own district) have and discharge all the powers, rights, and duties appertaining to the office of Coroner in England,—summoning when necessary a jury of not less than three persons comprised in the Jury List of the Court.

Any person failing to attend according to such summons shall be liable to the like fine, to be levied in the like manner, as in this Order provided with reference to juries in civil and criminal proceedings.

Admiralty.

54. The Supreme Court shall be a Vice-Admiralty Court, and as such shall, for 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.

Lunacy.

55. The Supreme Court shall, as far as circumstances admit, have in itself exclusively, for and within China and Japan, with respect to British subjects, all such jurisdiction relative to the custody and management of the persons and estates of persons of unsound mind, as for the time being belongs to the Lord Chancellor or other person or persons in England intrusted by virtue of Her Majesty's sign manual with the care and commitment of the custody of the persons and estates of persons found by inquisition in England, idiot, lunatic, or of unsound mind.

Matrimonial Causes.

56. The Supreme Court shall be a Court for Matrimonial Causes, and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have in itself exclusively, for and within China and Japan, with respect to British subjects, all such jurisdiction, except the jurisdiction relative to dissolution or nullity or jactitation of marriage, as for the time being belongs to the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England.

Probate and Administration.

57. The Supreme Court shall be a Court of Probate, and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have for and within China and Japan, with respect to the property of British subjects having at the time of death their fixed places of abode in China or Japan, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England.

A Provincial Court shall, however, also have power to grant probate or administration, where there is no contention respecting the right to the grant, and it is proved on oath that the deceased had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Court.

Probate or administration granted by a Provincial Court shall have effect over all the property of the deceased within China and Japan, and shall effectually discharge persons dealing with an executor or administrator thereunder, and that notwithstanding any defect afterwards appears in the grant.

Such a grant shall not be impeachable by reason only that the deceased had not at the time of his death his fixed place of abode within the particular jurisdiction.

Testamentary papers to be deposited in Court.

58. Any person having in his possession or under his control any paper or writing of a deceased British subject, being or purporting to be testamentary, shall forthwith bring the original to the Court within the district whereof such person is at the time of his first knowledge of the death of the deceased, and deposit it there.

Penalty.

Any person neglecting to do so for fourteen days after having knowledge of the death of the deceased, shall be liable to such penalty, not exceeding 250 dollars, as the Court thinks fit to impose.

59. From the death of a British subject, having at the time of death his fixed place of abode in China or Japan, intestate, until administration is granted, his personal property within China and Japan shall be vested in the Judge of the Supreme Court, as the personal property of an intestate in England is vested in the Judge of her Majesty's Court of Probate there.

Property of intestate until administration.

60. If any person, other than one of Her Majesty's Consular Officers, takes possession of and in any manner administers any part of the personal property of any person deceased, without obtaining probate or administration within three months after the death of the deceased, or within one month after the termination of any suit or dispute respecting probate or administration (if there is any such which is not ended within two months after the death of the deceased,) he shall be liable to such penalty not exceeding 500 dollars as the Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the property of the deceased thinks fit to impose; and in every such case the same fees shall be payable by the person so administering as would have been payable by him if he had obtained probate or administration.

Penalty on administering without probate.

61. Where a British subject, not having at the time of death his fixed place of abode in China or Japan, dies there, the Court within whose district he dies shall, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, forthwith on the death of the deceased, or as soon after as may be, take possession of his personal property within the particular jurisdiction, or put it under the seal of the Court (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstance so require, making an inventory), and so keep the property until it can be dealt with according to law.

Taking possession of property of deceased.

Trial with a Jury.

62. Where a suit originally instituted in the Supreme Court relates to money, goods, or other property, or any matter at issue of the amount or value of 1,500 dollars or upwards,—or is brought for recovery of damages of the amount of 1,500 dollars or upwards,—the suit shall, on the demand of either party, be, under order of the Court, tried with a Jury.

Cases for trial with jury.

In any case (except where according to the Rules of the Court, the suit is to be heard and determined in summary way) a suit so instituted may be tried with a jury, if the Court, of its own motion or on the application of either party, thinks fit so to order.

One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may, by order under his hand, extend the present provision to any Provincial Court, where it appears to him there is a sufficient Jury list.

Trial with Assessors.

63. Where a suit instituted in a Provincial Court relates to money, goods, or other property of a less amount or value than 1,500 dollars,—or does not relate to or involve, directly or indirectly, a question respecting any matter at issue of the amount or value of 1,500 dollars or upwards,—or is brought for recovery of damages of a less amount than 1,500 dollars,—the Court may hear and determine the case without Assessors.

Provincial Consular Court—cases for Assessors.

In all other cases the Court (subject to the provisions of this Order respecting inability to obtain an Assessor) shall hear and determine the case with Assessors.

III.—In Criminal Matters.

64. Every Court may cause to be apprehended and brought before it any British subject being within the district of the Court and charged with having committed a crime or offence in China or in

Power of apprehension over British subjects.

Japan, and may deal with the accused according to the jurisdiction of the Court and in conformity with the provisions of this Order;—or where the crime or offence is triable, and is to be tried, in Her Majesty's dominions, may take the preliminary examination, and commit the accused for trial, and cause or allow him to be taken to the place of intended trial.

Accused escaping to another district.

65. Where a person charged with having committed a crime or offence in the district of one Court escapes or removes from that district, and is found within the district of another Court, the Court within the district of which he is found may proceed in the case to examination, indictment, trial, and punishment, or in a summary way (as the case may require) in the same manner as if the crime or offence had been committed in its own district;—or may, on the requisition or with the consent of the Court of the district in which the crime or offence is charged to have been committed send him in custody to that Court, or require him to give security for his surrender to that Court, there to answer the charge, and be dealt with according to law.

Where any person is to be so sent in custody, a warrant shall be issued by the Court within the district of which he is found, and such warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and carry him to and deliver him up to the Court of the district within which the crime or offence was committed according to the warrant.

Backing of warrant issued in British dominions.

66. Where a warrant or order of arrest is issued by a competent authority in Her Majesty's dominions for the apprehension of a British subject, who is charged with having committed a crime or offence within the jurisdiction of the authority issuing the warrant or order, and who is, or is supposed to be, in China or Japan, and the warrant or order is produced to any Court, the Court may back the warrant or order; and the same when so backed, shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom the warrant or order was originally directed, and also to any constable or other officer of the Court by which it is backed, to apprehend the accused at any place where the Court by which the warrant or order is backed has jurisdiction, and to carry him to and deliver him up in Her Majesty's dominions according to the warrant or order.

Sending of prisoner to Hongkong for trial.

67. Where any person is charged with the commission of a crime or offence, the cognizance whereof appertains to any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan, and it is expedient that the crime or offence be enquired of, tried, determined, and punished within Her Majesty's dominions, the accused may (under The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, section 4,) be sent for trial to Hongkong.

The Judge of the Supreme Court may, where it appears expedient by warrant under his hand and seal 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 depositions 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 misdemeanor, tried before the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of the Supreme Court, and not heard and determined in a summary way, shall be tried with a jury.

Any crime or offence tried before the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of the Supreme Court, may be tried with a jury, where the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary so directs.

Subject to the foregoing provisions, such classes of criminal cases tried before the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of Supreme Court, as the Judge, having regard to the law and practice existing in England, from time to time directs, shall be heard and determined in a summary way. Summary jurisdiction.

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 notice of evidence in the case, and with any observations the Judge thinks fit, to Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan, according as the crime is committed in China or in Japan. Sentence of death.

The sentence shall not be carried into execution without the direction of Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan (as the case may be) in writing under his hand.

In any such case, if Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan (as the case may be) does not direct that the sentence of death be carried into execution, he shall direct what punishment in lieu of the punishment of death is to be inflicted on the person convicted, and the person convicted shall be liable to be so punished accordingly.

70. Where the crime or offence with which any person is charged 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. Provincial Consular Court,—Procedure,

In other cases the Court shall hear and determine the case on indictment and with Assessors (subject to the provisions of this Order respecting inability to obtain an Assessor.)

71. A Provincial Court may impose the punishment of imprisonment 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. and extent of Punishment.

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. Reservation of case by Provincial for Supreme Court.

The Provincial Court shall take the depositions, and forthwith send them, with a minute of other evidence, if any, and a report on the case, to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court shall direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the same shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

73. Every Court and authority in imposing and inflicting punishments, and Her Majesty's Ministers in China and Japan in directing what punishment is to be inflicted in lieu of the punishment of death, shall have regard as far as circumstances admit, and subject to the other provisions of this Order, to the punishments imposed by the law of England in like cases, and to the mode in which the same are inflicted in England. Punishment in England to be regarded.

Payment of expenses by offender;

74. Any Court (but, in the case of a Provincial Court, subject to the approval of the Supreme Court,) may order any person convicted before it of any crime or offence to pay all or any part of the expenses of, or preliminary to, his trial, and of his imprisonment or other punishment.

or by accuser.

75. Where it appears to any Court that any charge made before it is malicious, or is frivolous and vexatious, the Court may order all or any part of the expenses of the prosecution to be paid by the person making the charge.

Recovery of expenses.

76. In either of the two last-mentioned cases, the amount ordered to be paid shall be deemed a debt due to the Crown, and may, by virtue of the order, without further proceedings, be levied on the property of the person convicted or making the charge, as the same 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 and 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 seal and the seal of the Supreme Court, cause the offender to be taken to Hongkong, in order that the sentence passed on him may be there carried into effect accordingly.

In criminal cases, reports to Secretary of State.

80. The Judge of the Supreme Court shall, when required by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, send to the Secretary of State a report of the sentence passed by the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of the Court in every case not heard and determined in a summary way, with a copy of the minutes of proceedings and notes of evidence, and the Judge may send with such report any observations he thinks fit.

Every Provincial Court shall forthwith send to the Judge of the Supreme Court a report of the sentence passed by it in every case not heard and determined in a summary way, with a copy of the minutes of proceedings and notes of evidence, and with any observations the

Court thinks fit. The Judge of the Supreme Court shall when required by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, transmit the same to the Secretary of State, and may send therewith any observations he thinks fit.

VI.—WAR, INSURRECTION, OR REBELLION.

81. If any British subject commits any of the following offences, Punishment for levying war, &c. that is to say,—

- (1) In China, while Her Majesty is at peace with the Emperor of China, levies war or takes part in any operation of war against the Emperor of China, or aids or abets any person in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against the Emperor of China.
- (2.) In Japan, while Her Majesty is at peace with the Tycoon of Japan, levies war or takes part in any operation of war against the Tycoon of Japan, or aids or abets any person in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion, against the Tycoon of Japan; every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to be punished by imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars, or by a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars, without imprisonment.

In addition to such punishment, every such conviction shall of itself, and without further proceedings, make the person convicted liable to deportation; and the Court before which he is convicted may order that he be deported from China or Japan to such place as the Court directs.

82. If any British subject, without the licence of Her Majesty Punishment for serving with Forces of Emperor of China without licence. (proof whereof shall lie on the party accused), takes part in any operation of war in the service of the Emperor of China against any persons engaged in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against the Emperor of China, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to be punished by imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars, or by a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars without imprisonment.

83. If the Court before which any person charged with having committed such a misdemeanor 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. 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.

VII.—TREATIES AND REGULATIONS.

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. Penalties for violation of Treaty.

85. Her Majesty's Minister in China may from time to time make Regulations for China. such Regulations as seem fit for the peace, order, and good Govern-

ment of British subjects resident in or resorting to China, and for the observance of the stipulations of Treaties between Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, and the Emperor of China, and for the maintenance of friendly relations between British subjects and Chinese subjects and authorities, and may make any such regulations apply either throughout China or to some one or more of the Consular districts in China, and may by any such Regulations repeal or alter any Regulations made for any such purpose as aforesaid before the commencement of this Order.

Any such Regulations shall not have effect unless and until they are approved by Her Majesty, such approval being signified through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State,—save that in case of urgency, declared in any such Regulation, the same shall have effect unless and until they are disapproved by Her Majesty, such disapproval being signified through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and notification of such disapproval is received and published by Her Majesty's Minister in China.

Penalties.

86. Such Regulations may impose penalties for offences against the same, as follows, namely,—for each offence imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or a fine not exceeding 500 dollars without imprisonment,—and with or without further 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,—but so that all such Regulations be so framed as to allow in every case of part only of the maximum penalty being inflicted.

Publication.

87. All such Regulations shall be printed, and a printed copy thereof shall be affixed and at all times kept exhibited conspicuously in the public office of each Consular Officer in China, to whose district the Regulations apply.

Printed copies of the Regulations applicable to each district shall be provided and sold therein at such reasonable prices as Her Majesty's Minister in China from time to time directs.

*When penalties enforce-
able.*

88. No penalty shall be enforced in any Consular district for any offence against any such Regulation until the Regulation has been so affixed and kept exhibited in the public office of the Consular Officer for that district during one month.

Proof of Regulations.

89. For the purpose of convicting any person committing an offence against any such Regulation and for all other purposes, a printed copy of the Regulation, purporting to be certified under the hand of Her Majesty's Minister in China, or under the hand and Consular seal of one of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China, shall be conclusive evidence of the Regulation; and no proof of the handwriting or seal purporting to certify the same shall be required.

Regulations for Japan.

90. The foregoing provisions relative to the making, printing, publication, enforcement, and proof of Regulations in and for China shall extend and apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the making, printing, publication, enforcement, and proof of Regulations in and for Japan, with the substitution only of Japan for China, and of the Tycoon of Japan for the Emperor of China, and of Her Majesty's Minister in Japan for Her Majesty's Minister in China, and of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in Japan for Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China.

Trial of offences.

91. Any charge under this order of an offence against any Treaty or against any such Regulation as aforesaid, shall be enquired of, heard, and determined in like manner in all respects as any ordinary

criminal charge may be inquired of, heard, and determined under this Order, subject only to this qualification,—that (notwithstanding anything in this Order) every charge of an offence against any Treaty or against any Regulation for the observance of the stipulations of any Treaty shall be heard and determined in a summary way, and (where the proceeding is before a Provincial Court) without Assessors.

VIII.—*Unlawful Trade with Japan.*

92. All trade of British subjects in, to, or from any part of Japan, except such ports and towns as are for the time being opened to British subjects by Treaty between Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, and the Tycoon of Japan, is hereby declared unlawful. Trade except to open ports unlawful

If any person engages in such trade as a principal, agent, ship-owner, ship-master, or supercargo, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to be punished (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) by imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 10,000 dollars, or by a fine not exceeding 10,000 dollars without imprisonment.

93. If the Court before which any person charged with having committed such a misdemeanour is brought is a Provincial Court, the Court shall report to the Judge of the Supreme Court the pendency of the case. Report of Provincial Court.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

94. The officer commanding any of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or any of Her Majesty's Naval Officers authorized 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 misdemeanor alleged to have been committed. Seizure of vessel, &c.

Any such vessel, master, officers, supercargo, crew, and persons may lawfully be detained at the place of seizure, or at the port or place to which the vessel is so taken under the authority of any such Officer, or of any of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China or Japan, until the conclusion of any proceedings taken in respect of such misdemeanor.

IX.—JAPANESE WATERS.

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 strait or other water in Japan may lead to acts of disturbance or violence, or may otherwise endanger the maintenance of peaceful relations and intercourse between Her Majesty's subjects and the subjects of the Tycoon of Japan, Her Majesty's Minister may make any regulation for prohibiting or for restricting, in such manner as seems expedient, the entrance or passage of any British vessel (other than a vessel Regulations as to entering waters, &c.

or war of Her Majesty) into or through any such strait or other water as aforesaid, as defined in the Regulation.

Her Majesty's Minister may from time to time revoke or alter any such Regulation.

Penalties and
proceedings.

96. The foregoing provisions of this Order relative to the making, printing, publication, enforcement, and proof of Regulations, to be made by Her Majesty's Minister in Japan, and to the mode of proceeding in respect of any charge for an offence against any such Regulations, shall extend and apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to any Regulation made by Her Majesty's Minister in Japan, as last aforesaid.

Seizure of vessel.

97. If any person navigating a British vessel wilfully violates, or wilfully attempts to violate, any such Regulation, the officer commanding any vessel of war of Her Majesty, or in charge of any boat belonging to such vessel of war, may use force for the purpose of compelling him to desist from the violation or attempted violation of the Regulation, and if it appears necessary or expedient may seize the vessel, and such Commanding Officer may either detain her at the place of seizure, or take her, or cause her to be taken to any port or place in Japan or elsewhere, where the offender may be more conveniently prosecuted for such offence.

Any such vessel may lawfully be detained at the place of seizure, or at the port or place to which she is so taken, under the authority of any such Commanding Officer, or of any of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in Japan, until the conclusion of any proceedings taken in respect of the offence.

X.—Piracy.

Jurisdiction as to
piracy.

98. Any British subject being in China or in Japan may be proceeded against, tried, and punished under this Order for the crime of piracy wherever committed.

Report by Provincial
Court.

99. If the Court before which a British subject charged with the crime of piracy is brought is a Provincial Court, the Court shall report to the Judge of the Supreme Court the pendency of the case.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

XI.—Offences Against Religion.

Punishment in summary
way for public insult
to religion or religious
institutions.

100. If any British subject is guilty of publicly deriding, mocking, or insulting any religion established or observed in China or in Japan—or of publicly offering any insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in any part of China or in Japan, or to any place of worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any such religion, or to the ministers or professors thereof,—or of wilfully committing any act tending to bring any such religion or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace,—he shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or to a fine not exceeding 500 dollars without imprisonment.

Notwithstanding anything in this Order, every charge against a British subject of having committed any such offence shall be heard and determined in a summary way, and any Provincial Court shall have power to impose the punishment aforesaid.

Her Majesty's Consular Officers shall take such precautionary

measures as seem to them proper and expedient for the prevention of such offences.

XII.—*Authority within 100 Miles of the Coast of China.*

101. Where a British subject, being after the commencement of this Order in China or in Japan, is charged with having committed, either before or after the commencement of this Order, any crime or offence within a British vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China,—or within a Chinese or Japanese vessel at such a distance as aforesaid,—or within a vessel not lawfully entitled to claim the protection of the flag of any State, at such a distance as aforesaid,—any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or in Japan within the Jurisdiction whereof he is found may cause him to be apprehended and brought before it, and may take the preliminary examination and commit him for trial.

Jurisdiction of Courts
China and Japan.

102. If the Court before which the accused is brought is a Provincial Court, the Court shall report to the Judge of 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.

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.

Application of other
provisions.

104. Where a British subject, being after the commencement of this Order in Hongkong, is charged with having committed, either before or after the commencement of this Order, any crime or offence within any British, Chinese, Japanese, or other such 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.

Jurisdiction at
Hongkong.

105. Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan, the Judge or Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, and any of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China or in Japan, or the Governor or person administering the Government of Hongkong, on receiving satisfactory information that any soldier, sailor, marine, or other person belonging to any of Her Majesty's Military or Naval forces, has deserted therefrom, and has concealed himself in any British, Chinese, Japanese, or other such vessel at such a distance as aforesaid, may, in pursuance of such information, issue his warrant for a search after and apprehension of such deserter, and on being satisfied on investigation that any person so apprehended is such a deserter, shall cause him to be with all convenient speed taken and delivered over to the nearest military station of Her Majesty's forces, or to the officer in command of a vessel of war of Her Majesty serving in China or in Japan, as the case may require.

Military and Naval
Deserters.

XIII.—*Deportation.*

106. (i.) Where 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 satisfac-

Deportation in what
cases.

tion 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 these cases, if the person required to give security fails to do so, the Court may order that he be deported from China or Japan to such place as the Court directs.

Place of Deportation.

107. In any case where an order of deportation is made under this Order, the Court shall not, without the consent of the person to be deported, direct the deportation of any person to any place other than Hongkong or England.

Report by Provincial Court.

108. A Provincial Court shall forthwith report to the Judge of the Supreme Court any order of deportation made by it, and the grounds thereof.

The Judge of the Supreme Court may reverse the order, or may confirm it with or without variation, and in case of confirmation, shall direct it to be carried into effect.

Time of deportation.

109. The person to be deported shall be detained in custody until a fit time and opportunity for his deportation arrive.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall then (and in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence or while it is in course of execution), by warrant cause him to be taken to the place of deportation.

Order for expenses.

110. The Judge of the Supreme Court may order that the person to be deported do pay all or any part of the expenses of, or preliminary to, his deportation.

Report of deportation.

111. The Judge of the Supreme Court shall forthwith report to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State any order of deportation made or confirmed by him, and the grounds thereof, and shall also inform Her Majesty's Ministers in China and Japan of the same.

Deportation to and from Hongkong.

112. Where any person is deported to Hongkong, he shall on his arrival there be delivered, with the warrant under which he is deported, into the custody of the Chief Magistrate of Police of Hongkong, or other officer of Her Majesty there lawfully acting as such, who, on receipt of the person deported, with the warrant, shall detain him and shall forthwith report the case to the Governor or person administering the Government of Hongkong, who shall either by warrant (if the circumstances of the case appear to him to make it expedient) cause the person so deported to be taken to England, and in the meantime to be detained in custody, (so that the period of such detention do not exceed three months,) or else shall discharge him from custody.

Punishment for returning.

113. If any person deported returns to China or Japan without the permission of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in writing under his hand (which permission the Secretary of State may give,) he shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall be liable on conviction thereof to punishment (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) by imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 200 dollars, or by a fine not exceeding 200 dollars, without imprisonment, and also to be forthwith again deported in manner hereinbefore provided.

XIV.—*Registration of British Subjects.*

114. Every British subject resident in China or Japan,—being of the age of 21 years or upwards,—or being married, or a widower or widow, though under that age,—shall, in the month of January in the year 1866, and every subsequent year, register himself or herself in a register to be kept at the Consulate of the Consular district within which he or she resides,—subject to this qualification, that the registration of a man shall be deemed to include the registration of his wife (unless she is living apart from him), and that the registration of the head of a family, whether male or female, shall be deemed to include the registration of all females, being relatives of the head of the family (in whatever degree of relationship), living under the same roof with the head of the family at the time of his or her registration.

Annual registration of residents.

Every British subject not so resident arriving at any place in China or Japan where a Consular Officer is maintained, unless borne on the muster roll of a British vessel there arriving, shall within one month after his or her arrival, register himself or herself in a register to be kept at the Consular Office,—but so that no such person shall be required to register himself or herself more than once in any year, reckoned from the 1st day of January.

Registration of non-residents.

Any person failing so to register himself or herself, and not excusing his or her failure to the satisfaction of the Consular Officer, shall not be entitled to be recognized or protected as a British subject in China or Japan, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars for each instance of such failure.

Penalty.

115. Every person shall on every registration of himself or herself pay a fee of such amount as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time by order under his hand appoints, such amount either to be uniform for all persons, or to vary according to the circumstances of different classes, as the Secretary of State from time to time by such order directs.

Fee.

116. The Consular Officer shall issue to every person so registered a certificate of registration under his hand and Consular seal; and the name of a wife (unless she is living apart from the husband) shall be indorsed on her husband's certificate; and the names and descriptions of females whose registration is included in that of the head of the family shall be indorsed on the certificate of the head of the family.

Certificate.

XV.—*Foreigners. Foreign Tribunals.*

117. Where a foreigner desires to institute or take any suit or proceeding of a civil nature against a British subject, the Supreme or other Court, according to its jurisdiction, may entertain the same, and where any such suit or proceeding is entertained shall hear and determine it according to the 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 be had under this Order) all parties desire, or the Court thinks fit to direct, a trial with a jury, then, but not otherwise, by the Judge, Assistant Judge, Law Secretary, or proper Consular officer, with a jury.

Suits by foreigners against British subjects.

118. Where it is shown to any of Her Majesty's Courts that the attendance of a British subject to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required in a Chinese or Japanese Court, or before a Chinese or Japanese judi-

Compulsory attendance of British subjects before foreign tribunals.

cial 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 case 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.

I.—*In Civil Cases.*

Leave to appeal to be obtained.

119. Where any decision of a Provincial Court, sitting with or without Assessors, is given in a civil case in respect of a sum or matter at issue of the amount or value of 250 dollars or upwards, or determines, directly or indirectly, any claim or question respecting property of the amount or value of 250 dollars or upwards,—any party aggrieved by the decision may apply to the Provincial Court for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court, and shall be entitled to leave on the terms prescribed by the Rules made under this Order, and subject to any restrictions and exceptions therein contained.

In any other case the Provincial Court may, if it seems just and expedient, give leave to appeal on like terms.

In any case the Supreme Court may give leave to appeal on such terms as seem just.

II.—*In Criminal Cases.*

On conviction on indictment, question of law may be reserved.

120. Where any person is convicted otherwise than in a summary way of a crime or offence the Court or officer trying the case may, if it seems fit, reserve for the consideration of the Supreme Court any question of law arising on the 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 to render himself in execution (as the case may require) at an appointed time and place.

Authority of Supreme Court.

123. The Supreme Court shall hear and determine the matter, and thereupon shall reverse, affirm, or amend, the judgment, conviction, or sentence in question,—or set aside the same, and order an entry to

be made in the minutes of proceedings to the effect that in the judgment of the Supreme Court the person convicted ought not to have been convicted,—or arrest the judgment or order judgment to be given at a subsequent sitting of the Court or Officer stating the case,—or make such other order as justice requires—and shall also give all necessary and proper consequential directions.

124. The judgment of the Supreme Court shall be delivered in open Court after the public hearing of any argument offered on behalf of the prosecution or of the person convicted. Proceedings to be public.

125. Before delivering judgment the Supreme Court may, if necessary, cause the special case to be amended by the Court or Officer stating it. Amendment of special case

126. If on an application for a special case, on a summary conviction, it seems to the Court or officer that the application is merely frivolous, but not otherwise, the Court or Officer may refuse to state a case. Refusal to state special case on summary conviction.

A Court or officer so refusing shall forthwith send to the Supreme Court a report of the sentence, with a copy of the minutes of proceeding and notes of evidence, and any observations the Court or Officer thinks fit, and with a copy of the application for a special case.

The Supreme Court shall examine the report and documents so sent, and, unless the Supreme Court is of opinion that the application was merely frivolous, shall on the application in that behalf of the appellant, if made within one month after the refusal of a special case, proceed to hear and determine the matter according to the foregoing provisions, as nearly as may be as if a special case had been stated.

XVII.—RULES OF PROCEDURE.

127. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, from time to time, frame Rules for any purpose for which it is before in this Order expressed or implied that Rules of procedure or practice are to be made, and also for the regulation of procedure and pleading, forms of writs, and other proceedings, expenses of witnesses and prosecutions, costs and fees, in civil and in criminal cases, in the Supreme Court and other Courts, including the regulation of cross-suits and the admission of counter-claims, and the regulation or 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 to be framed by Judge of Supreme Court.

Rules affecting the conduct of civil suits shall be so framed as to secure, as far as may be, that cases shall be decided on their merits according to substantial justice, without excessive regard to technicalities of pleading or procedure, and without unnecessary delay.

Rules framed by the Judge shall not have effect unless and until they are approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State,—save that in case of urgency declared in any Rules framed by the Judge, with the approval of Her Majesty's Minister in China, the same shall have effect, unless and until they are disapproved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and notification of such disapproval is received and published by the Judge.

128. A copy of the Rules for the time being in force shall be kept exhibited conspicuously in each Court and Consulate in China and Japan. Publication of Rules.

Printed copies shall be provided and sold at such reasonable price as the Judge of the Supreme Court from time to time directs.

No penalty shall be enforced in any Court for the breach of any Rule until the Rule has been so exhibited in the Court for one month.

Evidence of Rules.

129. A printed copy of any Rule, purporting to be certified under the hand of the Judge of the Supreme Court and the seal of that Court shall be for all purposes conclusive evidence of the due framing, approval, and publication of the contents thereof.

Revocation of existing Rules.

130. From and after the commencement of any Rules made by the Judge of the Supreme Court under this Order, all Rules and Regulations theretofore made by the Chief Superintendent of Trade in China, or by Her Majesty's Consul-General in Japan, in respect of any matter in respect whereof the Judge of the Supreme Court is by this Order authorised to make Rules shall cease to operate.

XVIII.—APPEAL TO HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Appeal on question of law from Supreme Court in Civil cases involving 2,500 dollars or upwards.

131. Where any final decree or order of the Supreme Court is made in a civil case in respect of a sum or matter at issue of the amount or value of 2,500 dollars or upwards,—or determines directly or indirectly any claim or question respecting property of the amount or value of 2,500 dollars or upwards,—any party aggrieved by the decree or order may within fifteen days after the same is made, apply by motion to the Supreme Court for leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Execution or suspension.

132. If leave to appeal is applied for by a party adjudged to pay money or perform a duty, the Supreme Court shall direct either that the decree or order appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended, pending the appeal, as the Court considers to be in accordance with substantial justice.

Security on execution.

133. If the Court directs the decree or order to be carried into execution, the party in whose favour it is made shall, before the execution of it, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the due performance of such order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

Security on Suspension.

134. If the Court directs the execution of the decree or order to be suspended pending the appeal, the party against whom the decree is made, shall, before any order for suspension of execution, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the due performance of such order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

Security on appeal.

135. In all cases security shall also be given by the appellant to the satisfaction of the Court to an amount not exceeding 2,500 dollars for the prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent by Her Majesty in Council, or by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

Leave to appeal.

136. If the last-mentioned security is given within one month from the filing of motion-paper for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the Supreme Court shall give leave to appeal.

Leave in other cases.

137. In any case other than the cases hereinbefore described, the Supreme Court may give leave to appeal on the terms and in the manner aforesaid, if it considers it just or expedient to do so.

Liberty to appeal accordingly.

138. In every case where leave to appeal is given as aforesaid, the appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and 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.

140. Where any judgment, order, or sentence of the Supreme Court is given, made, or passed in the exercise of either original or appellate criminal jurisdiction, the party charged with the crime or offence, if he considers the judgment, order, or sentence to be erroneous in point of law, may appeal therefrom to Her Majesty in Council, provided that the Supreme Court declares the case to be a fit one for such appeal, and that the appellant complies with such conditions as the Supreme Court establishes or requires, subject always to such rules as from time to time Her Majesty in Council thinks fit to make in that behalf.

Appeal on question of law from Supreme Court in criminal cases.

XIX.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

141. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect Her Majesty's prerogative of pardon.

Saving for prerogative of pardon.

142. Except as in this Order expressly provided, nothing in this Order shall preclude any of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China or in Japan from performing any act not of a judicial character, that Her Majesty's Consular Officers there might by law or by virtue of usage or sufferance, or otherwise, have performed if this Order had not been made.

Saving for general Consular powers.

143. Every of Her Majesty's Consular Officers shall, as far as there is proper opportunity, promote reconciliation, and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way, and without recourse to litigation, of matters in difference between British subjects in China or in Japan.

Reconciliation before litigation.

144. Every signature or seal affixed to any instrument purporting to be the signature of the Judge of the Supreme Court, or of any officer or person acting under this Order, or to be the seal of any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or in Japan, shall for all purposes under this Order, without any proof thereof, be presumed to be genuine, and shall be taken as genuine until the contrary is proved.

Presumption as to signatures and seals.

145. In every case, civil or criminal, heard in any Court, proper minutes of the proceedings shall be drawn up, and shall be signed by the Judge or Officer before whom the proceedings are taken, and sealed with the seal of the Court, and shall, where Assessors are present, be open for their inspection, and for their signature if concurred in by them.

Minutes of proceedings.

The minutes, with depositions of witnesses and notes of evidence taken at the trial by the Judge or Officer, shall be preserved in the public Office of the Court.

146. In a civil case any Court may order such cost or costs, charges, and expenses, as to the Court seem reasonable, to be paid by any party to the proceedings, or out of any fund to which the proceeding relates.

Costs in civil cases.

147. Any Court, either of its own motion, or, in civil cases, on the application of any party to any suit or proceeding or reference, may summon as a witness any British subject in China or Japan,—but so that a Provincial Court shall have power so to summon British subjects in its own district only.

Witnesses; British subjects.

Any British subject, duly served with such a summons, and with reasonable notice of the time and place at which his attendance is required, failing to attend accordingly and not excusing his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, shall, over and above any other liability to which he may be subject, be liable to a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, in the discretion of the Court.

Expenses of witnesses
in Civil cases.

148. In civil cases any Court may, where the circumstances appear to justify it, order that the expenses of a witness, on his appearing to give evidence, shall be defrayed by the parties or any of them.

Examination on oath.

149. Any person appearing before a Court to give evidence in any case, civil or criminal, may be examined or give evidence on oath in the form or with the ceremony that he declares to be binding on his conscience.

Perjury.

150. Any British subject wilfully giving false evidence in any suit or proceeding, civil or criminal, or on any reference, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Enforcing payment of
costs, penalties, and
other moneys.

151. All costs and all charges and expenses of witnesses, prosecutions, punishments, and deportations, and other charges and expenses, and all fees, fines, forfeitures, and pecuniary penalties payable under this Order, may be levied by distress and seizure and sale of ships, goods, and lands; and no bill of sale, or mortgage, or transfer of property, made with a view to security in regard to crimes or offences committed, or to be committed, shall be of any avail to defeat any provisions of this Order.

Application of fees, and
other moneys.

152. All fees, fines, forfeitures, confiscations, and pecuniary penalties levied under this Order, except confiscations and pecuniary penalties by treaty appropriated or payable to the Government of China, or to that of the Tycoon of Japan, shall be carried to the public accounts, and be applied in diminution of the public expenditure on account of Her Majesty's Courts in China and Japan; but if the Government of China or that of the Tycoon of Japan declines to receive any confiscation or pecuniary penalty by treaty appropriated or payable to it, the same shall be applied as other confiscations and pecuniary penalties are applicable.

Mode of removal of
prisoners, &c.

153. Whenever under this Order any person is to be taken in custody or otherwise, for trial or imprisonment, or by way of deportation or for any other purposes, to the Supreme Court or elsewhere in China or Japan, or to Hongkong, England, or elsewhere, the Court or other authority by this Order authorised to cause him to be so taken, may for that purpose (if necessary) cause him to be embarked on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or if there is no such vessel available, then on board any British or other fit vessel, at any port or place whether within or beyond the particular jurisdiction or district of that Court or authority, and in order to such embarkment may (if necessary) cause him to be taken, in custody or otherwise, by land or by water, from any place to the port or place of embarkment.

The writ, order, or warrant of the Supreme Court for China and Japan, or of a Provincial Court in China or Japan, or of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, or the warrant of the Governor or person administering the government of Hongkong (as the case may be), by virtue whereof any person is to be so taken, shall be sufficient authority to every constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and to the commander or master of any vessel of war, or other vessel (whether the constable, officer, or other person, or the vessel or the commander or master thereof, is named therein or not), to receive, detain, take, and deliver up such person, according to the writ, order, or warrant.

Where the writ, order, or warrant is executed under the immediate direction of the Court or authority issuing it, the writ, order, or warrant shall be delivered to the constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and a duplicate thereof shall be delivered to the commander or master of any vessel in which the person to whom the writ, order, or warrant relates is embarked.

Where the writ, order, or warrant issues from the Supreme Court for China and Japan, and is executed by a Provincial Court in China or Japan,—and where the writ, order, or warrant issues from the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and is executed by any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan,—a copy thereof certified under the seal of the Court executing the same shall be delivered to the constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and to the commander or master of any vessel in which the person taken is embarked; and any such copy shall be for all purposes conclusive evidence of the Order of which it purports to be a copy.

154. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, all expenses of removal of prisoners and 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.

Expenses of removal of prisoners, &c.

155. If any British subject wilfully obstructs, by act or threat, an officer of a Court in the performance of his duty,—

Punishment for obstructions or disturbance of Court.

Or within or close to the room or place where a Court is sitting wilfully behaves in a violent, threatening, or disrespectful manner, to the disturbance of the Court, or the terror of the suitors or others resorting thereto,—

Or wilfully insults the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of the Supreme Court, or any Consular Officer, or any juror or Assessor, or any clerk or officer of a Court, during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in going to or returning from Court,—

He shall be liable to be immediately apprehended by order of the Court, and to be detained until the rising of the Court, and further on due inquiry and consideration, to be punished with a fine not exceeding 25 dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding seven days, at the direction 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 Judge of the Supreme Court.

156. If any clerk or officer of a Court acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court is charged with extortion, or with not duly paying any money levied, or with other misconduct, the Court may (without prejudice to any other liability or punishment to which the clerk or officer would in the absence of the present provision be liable) inquire into the charge in a summary way, and for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons in like manner as the attendance of witnesses and others may be enforced in a suit, and may make such order thereupon for the payment of any money extorted or for the due payment of any money levied, and for the payment of such damages and costs, as the Court thinks just; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, impose such fine upon the clerk or officer not exceeding 50 dollars for each offence, as seems just.

Misconduct of officers of Court.

Order for re-payment.

Fine.

157. Any suit or proceeding shall not be commenced in any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan, or in any Court of Hongkong, against any person for anything done or omitted in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Order, or of any Regulation or Rule made under it, unless notice in writing is given by the

Suits for things done under Order.

intending plaintiff or prosecutor to the intended defendant one month at least before the commencement of the suit or proceeding, nor unless it is commenced within three months next after the act or omission complained of, or in a case of a continuation of damage within three months next after the doing of such damage has ceased.

The plaintiff in any such suit shall not succeed if tender of sufficient amends is made by the defendant before the commencement thereof; and if no tender is made, the defendant may, by leave of the Court, at any time pay into Court such sum of money as he thinks fit, whereupon such proceeding and order shall be had and made in and by the Court as may be had and made on the payment of money into Court in an ordinary suit.

XX.—HONGKONG.

Backing of warrant
or Order,

158. Where a warrant or order of arrest is 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 exerciseable 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 and 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.

Savings 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 seems fit, from time to time direct that the procedure and practice prescribed by this Order, or by any Rule made under it, be followed in any respect.

163. Nothing in this Order shall take away any right of appeal in 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 to or been heard and determined by the Chief Superintendent, or to or by Her Majesty's Consul-General in Japan, the same shall lie to and be heard and determined by the Supreme Court in a like course of procedure as nearly as may be in all respects as if this Order had not been made.

Appeals in pending suits.

XXIII.—COMMENCEMENT AND PUBLICATION OF ORDER.

164. This Order shall commence and have effect as follows:— Times of commencement,

- (1.) As to the making of any warrant or appointment under this Order,—immediately from and after the making of this Order:
- (2.) As to the framing of Rules by the Judge of the Supreme Court, and the approval thereof by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, immediately from and after the first appointment under this Order of a Judge of the Supreme Court:
- (3.) As to all other matters and provisions comprised and contained in this Order, immediately from and after the expiration of one month after this Order is first exhibited in the public office of Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai; for which purpose Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai is hereby required forthwith, on receipt by him of a copy of this Order, to affix and exhibit the same conspicuously in his public office, and he is also hereby required to keep the same so affixed and exhibited during one month from the first exhibition thereof; and of the time of such first exhibition notice shall, as soon thereafter as practicable, be published in every Consular District in China and Japan, in such manner as Her Majesty's Ministers there respectively direct;

and notwithstanding anything in this Order, the time of the expiration of the said month shall be deemed to be the time of the commencement of this Order.

Publication 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 Lord 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.

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 14th day of May, 1865.

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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.

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. In what cases this proceeding applicable.

2. Such question may be stated for trial in an issue (Form 1), and such issue may be set down for trial, and tried accordingly, as if the question stated were to be determined at the hearing of an ordinary suit. Issue.

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. Money payment.

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.

4. Where no agreement is entered into as to costs, the costs of the whole proceedings shall be in the discretion of the Court. Costs.

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. Effect of decrees.

Question of Law.

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, In what cases

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 restated or to be amended, or may refuse to determine the same if the facts are not sufficiently stated, or if the question thereon is not properly raised, or if the parties cannot agree on an amended case; and may draw inferences of fact from the facts stated in the case.

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 questions of law raised by the special case, a sum of money fixed in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Supreme Court, or in such manner as it may direct, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other, with or without any costs.

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 so 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 or value than 100 dollars,—or is for the recovery of damages of a less amount than 100 dollars,—proceedings shall be commenced by summons (Form 2), and the suit shall be heard and determined in a summary way.

Courts 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 so 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 summonses, 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.

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. Power of Court to direct a petition.

III.—SUMMARY PROCEDURE FOR ADMINISTRATION OF PROPERTY OF DECEASED PERSONS.

13. Any person claiming to be a creditor or a legatee, or the next of kin, or one of the next of kin, of a deceased person, may apply for and obtain as of course, without petition filed or other preliminary proceeding, a summons from the Court (Form 3.) requiring the executor or administrator (as the case may be) of the deceased to attend before the Court, and show cause why an order for the administration of the property of the deceased should not be made. In what cases.

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. Order.

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.

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. Custody of property.

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. Proceedings *ex-officio*.

17. The reasons of the Court for making any order under the present provisions shall be recorded in the minutes of proceedings. Minute of reasons.

IV.—SUMMARY PROCEDURE ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

18. Suits on bills of exchange or promissory notes, instituted within six months after the same become due and payable, may be In what cases.

commenced by summons (Form 4,) 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 rates 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.

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.

Appeal.

But the summons or its indorsement must set forth the claims against the parties respectively, according to their respective alleged liabilities, with sufficient precision and certainty to enable each defendant to set up any defence on which he individually may desire to rely.

25. An appeal from a Provincial Court to the Supreme Court in respect of any decision, decree, or order given or made in any such suit does not lie, except by special leave.

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 (Form 5.)

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 specially for the relief to which the plaintiff may conceive himself entitled, and also for general relief. Contents of petition.

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 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 debts 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.

Papers Annexed.

In what cases,

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.

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 purpose 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.

it 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.

35. All persons having a joint cause of suit against any defendant ought ordinarily to be parties to the suit. Joint cause of suit.

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. Joint and several demand.

37. If it appears before or at the hearing that any person not joined as plaintiff or as defendant ought to be so joined,—or that any person joining as plaintiff or as defendant ought not to be so joined,—the Court may order the petition to be amended, with liberty to amend the other pleadings (if any), and on such terms as to time for answering, postponement or adjournment of hearing, and costs, as justice requires. Non-joinder or mis-joinder.

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.

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. Defendant sued as agent.

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.

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. Distinct causes of suit in one petition.

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 further time required, and the reason why it is required.

The application when made, unless consented to, must be supported by affidavit or by oral evidence on oath, showing that there is reasonable ground for the application, and that it is not made for the purpose of delay.

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. Effect of defendant not answering.

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. Leave to answer after time allowed.

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.

47. The answer (Form 6,) shall show the nature of the defendant's defence to the claim set up by the petition, but may not set forth the evidence by which such defence is intended to be supported. Form and contents of answer.

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.

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 suit.

Payment into Court.

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. Answer.

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. Effect.

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. Acceptance by plaintiff.

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.
Costs.

Counter-claim.

55. Where a defendant in his answer raises any specific defence, and it appears to the Court that on such defence being established he may be entitled to relief against the plaintiff in respect of the subject-matter of the suit, the Court may, on the application of the defendant either before or at the hearing, if under the circumstances of any case it thinks fit, give liberty to him to file a counter-claim by a cross-petition in the same suit, asking for relief against the plaintiff, and may make such order for the hearing of the suit and counter-claim together or otherwise, and in such manner and on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just, and may, if in any case it seems fit, require the plaintiff to give security to the satisfaction of the Court (by deposit or otherwise) to abide by and perform the decision of the Court on the counter-claim. Cross petition in same suit.

Proceedings after Answer.

56. No replication or other pleading after answer is allowed, except by special leave of the Court. No pleading after answer.

Amendment of petition
after answer.

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.

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.

Before or at hearing.

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.

Amendment of pleadings.

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.

Application *vid voce*;

Where the application to the Court to settle issue is made at any stage of the proceedings, at which all parties are actually present before the Court, either in person or by counsel or attorney, or at the hearing, the application may be made *vid voce*, and may be disposed of at once, otherwise the application must be made and disposed of on summons.

on summons.

Reference of Account.

In what cases.

59. Where it appears to the Court at any time after suit instituted, that the question in dispute relates either wholly or in part to matters of mere account, the Court may, according to the amount of public business pending, either decide such question in a summary way, or order that it be referred either wholly or in part to some person agreed on by the parties, or in case of their non-agreement, appointed by the Court.

The referee shall enter into the account and hear evidence, and report on it to the Court, according to the order; and the Court after hearing the parties may adopt the conclusions of the report, either wholly or in part, or may direct a further report to be made by the referee, and may grant any necessary adjournment for that purpose.

Setting down of Cause for Hearing.

Order for setting down.

60. No cause can be set down for hearing without order of the Court first obtained.

When plaintiff may
apply.

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 and how far
plaintiff to enter into
evidence.

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.

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 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.

Order for setting down
on application of
defendant.

Dismissal for want of Prosecution.

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.

In what cases

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.

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.

In what cases.

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.

66. There shall be kept a General Hearing List for causes and a Hearing Paper.

To be kept.

67. Where a cause is set down for hearing it shall be placed in the general hearing list, and shall be transferred to the hearing paper strictly in its turn and order, according as the general hearing list becomes exhausted.

Order of causes.

The regular order shall in no case be departed from without special direction.

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 (Form 7); and unless the Court in any particular case directs otherwise, ten days shall be allowed between service of such notice and the day of hearing.

Notice to parties.

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

Causes taken out of turn.

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, judgments 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 does 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.

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. Rehearing for defendant.

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. Restoration of cause to list for plaintiff.

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. Non-appearance of plaintiff a second time.

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.

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. Time for demand of or application for jury.

82. An appeal does not lie against the refusal of an application for a jury. Appeal.

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. Adjournment for jury.

Proceeding at the Hearing.

84. The order of proceeding at the hearing of a cause shall be as follows:— Order of proceeding.

The plaintiff shall state the pleadings.

The party on whom the burden of proof is thrown by the nature of the material issues or questions between the parties has the right to begin: he shall address the Court and open his case.

He shall then call his evidence and examine his witnesses in chief.

When the party beginning has concluded his evidence, he shall ask the other party if he intends to call evidence (in which terms is included evidence taken by affidavit or deposition, or under commission, and documentary evidence not already read or taken as read); and if answered in the negative, he shall be entitled to sum up the evidence already given, and comment thereon; but if answered in the affirmative, he shall wait for his general reply.

When the party beginning has concluded his case, the other party shall be at liberty to address the Court, and to call evidence, and to sum up and comment thereon.

If no evidence is called or read by the latter party, the party beginning (saving the right of the Crown), shall have no right to reply, unless he has been prevented from summing up his case by the statement of the other party of his intention to call evidence.

The case on both sides shall then be considered closed.

If the party opposed to the party beginning calls or reads evidence, the party beginning shall be at liberty to reply generally on the whole case, or he may call fresh evidence in reply to the evidence given on the other side, on points material to the determination of the issues, or any of them, but not on collateral 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 examination by the party calling him, and after 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 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 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 affidavit although no cross-examination.

90. The Court may, in its discretion, if the interest 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.

92. Where the evidence adduced at the hearing varies substantially from the allegations of the respective parties in the pleading, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to allow the pleadings to be amended. Variance of evidence.

93. The Court may allow such amendment on such terms as to adjournment, costs, and other things as seem just, so as to avoid surprise and injury to any party; but all amendments necessary for the determination in the existing suit of the real question in controversy between the parties shall be made if duly applied for. Amendments.

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. Pleadings prejudicing fair trial.

Judgment.

95. Decisions and judgments shall be delivered or read in open Court, in presence of the parties and their legal advisers. Publicity.

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. Summons to hear 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. Notice to parties of judgment.

All parties duly served with notice to attend and hear judgment shall be deemed to have notice of the judgment when pronounced.

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. Minute of judgment

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. Decision, judgment, or verdict subject to special cases.

Rehearing. New Trial.

100. The Court may, in any case, on such terms as seem just, order a rehearing or new trial, with a stop of proceedings. General power of Court as to rehearing or 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. Time for application for new trial.

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.

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. Jury may be demanded on new trial.

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. Court may order jury.

104. Where the Supreme Court, or appeal from a Court where trial with a jury can be had, thinks fit to direct a rehearing in the Court below, it may direct that the second trial shall be with a jury. On appeal jury may be ordered for second trial.

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 endorsed 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 purpose 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 of order by or against persons not 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.

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.

Obedience without demand made.

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.

Execution against goods.

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.

Instalments.

Stay of Execution.

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.

Power to stay, pending other suit.

Seizure and Sale of 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.

Warrant of execution against goods.

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.

What may be seized.

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.

How bills, notes, and other securities to be dealt with.

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 steps shall be taken therein without the demand of the person prosecuting the decree or order, who shall be liable for any damage

Sale.

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 is 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 being made thereof and on his refusal to pay the same, payment thereof shall be enforced as any decree or order of the Court directing the payment of money.

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.

131. In any of the following cases,—

Commitment

- (i.) If it appears to the Court by the examination of the person summoned, or other evidence, that he then has or since the making of the decree or order has had sufficient means to pay the money directed to be paid by him, and he refuses or neglects to pay the same according to the decree or order; or
- (ii.) That, with intent to defraud his creditors, or any of them, he has made or suffered any gift, delivery, or transfer of any property, or changed, removed or 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 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.

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

Place of imprisonment.

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 instalments 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.

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 is issued 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 disobedience.

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 (Form 8). 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 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.

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 or 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.

Orders to show cause.

151. An order to show cause shall specify a day when cause is to be shown, to be called the return-day to the order, which shall ordinarily be not less than four days after service. 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 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*. Ex parte orders.

Any person aggrieved by such an order must apply to the Court by which it is made to vary or discharge it.

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.

Execution of decree or
order pending appeal.

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.

Security.

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.

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 allegation ; 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
or 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.

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.

162. An appeal from a decree or order made at the hearing of a suit shall be made by petition.

Other appeals shall be made by motion.

II.—From Decrees or Orders at Hearing.

163. The appellant must file his petition of appeal in the Court below within fourteen days after leave to appeal is given.

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.

165. The petition of appeal shall be served on such persons as the Court directs.

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.

167. Copies of the answer shall be furnished by the Court to such persons as it thinks fit.

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.

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.

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

Application of foregoing Rules.

Appeal petition, Motion.

Appeal petition; Time for filing.

Contents.

Respondent's answer.

Copies furnished.

Objections in answer.

Effect of not answering.

Record of appeal.

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 petitions of appeal, and (4) the answer or answers thereto.

The whole record shall be fastened together, the several pieces shall be numbered, and the whole shall be secured by the seal of the Court below.

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 question 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 attorney in the matter of the appeal, and cause the same to be notified to the Supreme Court, the Court shall allow the appeal to be set down in the general hearing list at once, and shall proceed to dispose of the appeal in its turn without further notice to the parties or any of them; and the respective representatives of the parties shall be bound to watch for and take notice of the day for the hearing of the appeal.

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.

178. The Court shall not cause notice to be given to the parties Notice to 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.

179. Where the extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances In what cases. of the case appear to the Court so to require, the Court may on evidence on oath, without a petition having been previously presented, make *ex parte* an order of injunction,—or an order to sequester money or goods,—or to stop a passport,—or the clearance of a ship,—or to hold to bail.

180. Before making such an order the Court shall require the Recognizance. 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.

181. Any such order shall not remain in force more than 24 Duration of order. 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.

182. An order to hold to bail shall state the amount (including Arrest and other proceedings under order to hold to bail. 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.

183. Any British subject may in his lifetime deposit for safe Testator may deposit will 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 paper.

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 (Form 24) to produce and bring into Court such paper.

Where it appears to the Supreme or other Court that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has knowledge of any paper purporting to be testamentary, (although it is not shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the paper is in his possession or under his control), the Court may, in a summary way,—whether a suit or proceeding for probate or administration is pending or not,—order him to attend for the purpose of being examined respecting the same in open Court, or on interrogatories, and after examination to produce the paper and bring it into Court.

Any person failing to attend or to be examined, or to produce and bring in the paper accordingly, shall be liable to the same consequences as he would be liable to if he were a party to a suit in the Court, and had made like default.

Notice to executor 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 (Form 13) or letters of administration with Will annexed (Form 14) shall not issue until after the lapse of seven days from the death of the deceased, except under the direction of the Judge of the Supreme Court, or in case of great urgency.

Letters of administration (not with Will annexed) shall not issue (Form 15) until after the lapse of fourteen days from the death of the deceased, except under the direction of the Judge of the Supreme Court, or in case of great urgency.

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.

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.

In disputed or doubtful cases, directions of Supreme to 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.

Evidence to found jurisdiction of Provincial Court.

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.

Identity

193. The Court shall take care to ascertain the value of the property of the deceased as correctly as circumstances admit.

Value of property.

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.

Satisfactory answer to Court's inquiries before grant.

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.

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:

Cases in which Judge of Supreme Court alone may make grant.

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.

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

Revocation or alteration of grant.

197. A notice to prohibit a grant of probate or administration (Form 28) may be filed in the Supreme Court, or in any Provincial Court.

Notice to prohibit grant.

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 (Form 29), being delivered at the place mentioned in the notice as the address of the person filing the notice.

After such a notice has been filed in a Provincial Court, or after a copy of such a notice has been received by a Provincial Court (as the case may be,) the Provincial Court shall not make a grant of probate or administration, but any grant shall be made only by the Supreme Court, under the immediate direction of the Judge.

Notice 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 (Form 30) of the grants of probate and administration made by it up to the last preceding first day of January and first day of July respectively, and not included in any previous list:

And, also, a copy, certified by the Provincial Court to be a correct copy, of every will to which any such probate or administration relates.

II.—Probate and Administration with Will Annexed.

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 wills 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.

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.

Examination of attestation clause.

205. If there is no attestation clause to the will,—or if the attestation clause thereto is insufficient,—the officer must require an affidavit (Form 9) from at least one of the subscribing witnesses, if either of them is living, to prove that the will was in fact executed in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts.

Proof of execution according to Acts of Parliament.

The affidavit must be engrossed and form part of the probate, so that the probate may be a complete document on the face of it.

If on perusal of the affidavit it appears that the will was not in fact executed in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, the officer must refuse probate.

If on perusal of the affidavit it appears doubtful whether or not the will was in fact executed in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, the officer must lay a statement of the matter before the Judge of the Supreme Court for his directions.

If both the subscribing witnesses are dead,—or if from other circumstances no affidavit can be obtained from either of them,—resort must be had to other persons (if any) who were present at the execution of the will; but if no affidavit of any such other person can be obtained, evidence on oath must be procured of that fact, and of the handwriting of the deceased and of the subscribing witnesses, and also of any circumstances that may raise a presumption in favor of the due execution of the will.

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

Will of testator, blind, obviously illiterate or ignorant.

* "And as 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."

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.

or annexed or attached.

If there are any vestiges of sealing wax or wafers or other marks on the testamentary paper, leading to the inference that some paper, memorandum, or other document has been annexed or attached thereto, they must be satisfactorily accounted for by evidence on oath, or the production of such paper, memorandum, or other document must be required; and if not produced, the non-production of it must be accounted for by evidence on oath.

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.

209. The foregoing rules respecting wills apply equally to codicils. Codicils.

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. Marking of will or copy sworn to.

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. Writing of copies.

III.—Administration.

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. Administration not with will annexed.

He shall ascertain the time and place of the deceased's death, and the value of the property to be covered by the administration.

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. Executor dying without proving, or not appearing.

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. Notice to next of kin.

215. Every person to whom administration is granted shall give bond (Forms 18, 19), with two or more responsible British subjects as sureties, to the Judge of the Supreme Court, to enure in favour of the Judge for the time being, conditioned for duly collecting, getting in, and administering the personal estate of the deceased. Administration bond.

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.

216. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, on application, in a summary way, and on being satisfied that the condition of any administration bond has been broken, assign the same to some person, who shall thereupon be entitled to sue on the bond in his own name, as if the same had been originally given to him instead of to the Judge of the Supreme Court, and shall be entitled to recover thereon, as trustee for all persons interested, the full amount recoverable in respect of any breach of the condition of the bond. Assignment of and suit on bond.

X.—ARBITRATION.

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. In what cases these rules apply.

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. Time for award.

- 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 award 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.

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. Irregularity.

XI.—AFFIDAVIT AND OTHER EVIDENCE.

Affidavits.

230. Every affidavit used in the Court must be either in English, Language 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.

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. Form.

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.

232. Every affidavit used in the Court must contain only a Contents. statement of facts and circumstances, to which the witness swears, either on his own personal knowledge, or from information which he believes to be true.

It must not contain any extraneous matter, by way of objection, prayer, or legal argument or conclusion; and every statement must be as brief and positive as may be consistent with proper fullness and with truth.

The matter of fact sworn to, whether in affirmation or denial, if within the knowledge of the witness, must be sworn to positively and certainly.

Where a witness swears to his belief in any matter of fact, such belief arising from any source other than his own personal knowledge, he must set forth explicitly the facts and circumstances forming the ground of his belief.

Where the belief in the truth of the matter of fact sworn to arises from information received from another person, the name of such person must be stated, and such particulars must be given as to the informant, and as to the time, place, and circumstances of the information, as may afford means to other parties to verify or contradict the same.

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. Erasures, interlineations, alterations, bad writing.

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.

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 Before whom affidavits may be sworn.

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. Any 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 take the date of the swearing of the affidavit, and the place where it was sworn.

It must state that the affidavit was sworn before the judicial or Consular officer.

Where the witness is blind or illiterate it must state that fact, and that the affidavit was read over to him in the presence of the officer, and that the witness appeared perfectly to understand it.

Where the witness cannot write his name, and therefore subscribe his mark, the jurat must state those facts, and that the mark was made in the presence of the officer.

Where two or more persons join in making an affidavit, their several names must be written in the jurat, and it must appear by the jurat that each of them has been sworn to the truth of the several matters stated by him in the affidavit.

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 scaled 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.

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.

Viva voce evidence on interlocutory or other application.

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.

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.

Viva voce evidence taken as preparatory to hearing.

The evidence shall be taken in like manner, as nearly as may be, as evidence at the hearing of a suit, and then the note of the evidence shall be read over to the witness and tendered to him for signature; and if he refuse to sign it the Court shall add a note of his refusal, and the evidence may be used as if he had signed it.

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.

Evidence before suit instituted.

Witness dead, insane, or not appearing.

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.

Proof of former evidence.

Oath.

247. On any occasion the Court may, if it thinks it just and expedient, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings, take without oath the evidence of any person objecting on ground of conscience to take an oath,—the fact of the evidence having been so taken without oath being also recorded in the minutes of proceedings.

Admission of Documents.

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 Partnerships.

In what names.

252. Proceedings by or on behalf of or against a partnership, solely or jointly, must be taken in the several names of the partners as individuals, and not in the name of the firm or otherwise.

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.

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. How to be made.

255. Unless in any case the Court thinks it just and expedient otherwise to direct, service shall be personal,—that is, the document to be served shall, together with the order of service (indorsed, subscribed, or annexed), be delivered into the hands of the person to be served. Personal service.

256. When it appears to the Court (either with or without any attempt at personal service) that for any reason personal service cannot be conveniently effected, the Court may order that service be effected either— Other service.

(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.

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. Service out of jurisdiction.

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.

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. Variation of order.

259. Service of a document not required to be served personally must be made before five o'clock in the evening. Hours for service.

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.

260. No service in a civil suit shall be made on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday. Sundays and Holydays.

Absconding Defendant.

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 and performing by 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 under the discretion of the Court; but the Court shall not order the successful party in a suit to pay to the unsuccessful party the 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 *prima facie* a case proper for some relief in the Court; and may admit any person to defend *in forma pauperis* on being satisfied of his poverty.

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.

Pauper dispaupered for
giving fee;

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*.

or for insufficient
poverty.

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.

Computations of Time.

Days.

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.

Sundays and Holydays,
when not reckoned.

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.

Time expiring on
Sunday or Holiday.

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 in case of security
for costs.

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.

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 proceeding) to refer 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 amendment of any petition, answer, notice, or other document whatever, at any time, on such terms (if any) as justice requires.

Power of Court.

Power of Court as to Time.

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.

Enlargement or abridgment,

277. Where the Court is by these Rules or otherwise authorized 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.

Further enlargement.

Guardian for Purposes of Suit.

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 a person of weak or unsound mind (not so found by inquisition), so that he is unable of himself to defend

In what cases.

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 purposes 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), 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 (Form 31) against another before the Supreme or other Court, must do so in person, or by attorney or counsel, or an agent lawfully thereunto authorized.

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 (Form 32) or by way of warrant for his apprehension in the first instance (Form 33), according as the nature and circumstances of the case require.

Summons.

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.

Proof of service

The person effecting service must attend at the time and place mentioned in the summons, to prove service if necessary.

Warrant.

In what cases.

283. If the person summoned does not obey the summons, the Court may (after proof on oath of due service of the summons) issue a warrant for his apprehension (Form 34).

Notwithstanding the issuing of a summons a warrant (Form 33) may be issued at any time before or after the time appointed in the summons for the appearance of the accused.

A warrant shall not be issued in the first instance unless the charge is in writing on the oath of the person laying the charge, or of some witness.

A warrant need not be made returnable at any particular time, but may remain in force until executed.

Execution;

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.

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 (Form 35) for his attendance. Summons.

286. If the 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 due service of the summons) the Court may issue its warrant (Form 36) 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 (Form 37) 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 taken an oath to answer any question put to him,—and does not excuse his refusal to the satisfaction of the Court, then the Court may, by warrant, (Form 38) commit him to prison, there to remain for not more than seven days, unless he in the meantime consents to answer duly on oath. Refusal to take oath or to answer.

Issuing, &c., of Warrant on Sunday or Holyday.

289. A warrant for apprehension or commitment or other purpose, or a search warrant, may be issued and may be executed on a Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day, as well as on any other days, where the urgency of the case so requires. In what cases.

II.—Proceedings by Preliminary Examination and Indictment.

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. Extent of following Rules.

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 (Form 39) 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 (Form 40) and shall be read over to him, and shall be kept with the depositions of the witnesses, and afterwards, on the trial of the accused the same may be given in evidence against him without further proof thereof.

Confession.

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.

Publicity.

Examination of this kind and public.

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 be, or remain in, the room or place without the special permission of the Court.

Recognizance to Prosecute or give Evidence.

299. The Court may, at the preliminary examination, bind by recognizance (Form 41) the prosecutor and every witness to appear at the Court at which the accused is to be tried, to prosecute, or to prosecute and give evidence, or to give evidence (as the case may be). Prosecutor or witnesses to enter into recognizance.

A notice of each recognizance (Form 42) shall at the same time be given to the person bound thereby.

If a witness refuses to enter into a recognizance, the Court may, by warrant (Form 43), commit him to prison, there to remain until after the trial of the accused, unless in the meantime he duly enters into a recognizance.

But if afterwards, from want of sufficient evidence or other cause, the accused is not either committed for trial or held to bail, the witness shall be discharged from custody by direction of the Court.

Remand.

300. If from the absence of witnesses or any other reasonable cause the Court considers it necessary or advisable to defer or adjourn the preliminary examination, the Court may, by warrant (Form 44), from time to time remand the accused for such time as seems reasonable, not exceeding fourteen days, to some prison or other place of security: 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 (Form 45), for his appearance.

A notice of each recognizance (Form 46) shall at the same time be given to each person bound thereby.

Commitment.

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 (Form 47) 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 misdemeanor other than those hereinbefore 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 (Form 45).

A notice of each recognizance (Form 46) 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.

Preparation for Trial.

Transmission of depositions and other documents to Court.

307. The written charge (if any), the deposition, 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 on 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 deposition 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 a 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.

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. Extent of following Rules.

Hearing.

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. Non-appearance of prosecutor.

312. In case of adjournment the Court may commit the accused in the meantime to prison, or to such other custody as it thinks fit, or may discharge him on his entering into a recognizance (Form 45) with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of the Court, for his appearance at the time and place of adjournment. Custody in case of adjournment.

A notice of each recognizance (Form 46) is at the same time to be given to each person bound thereby.

313. If both parties appear in person, or by counsel or attorney, the Court shall proceed to hear and finally determine the charge. Both parties appearing.

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. Conduct of charge.

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. Of defence

If he puts any question to a witness, the witness may be re-examined for the prosecution.

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. Publicity.

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. Admission of charge by accused

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.

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. Evidence for prosecution.

On the termination of the whole evidence in support of the charge, if it appears to the Court that a *prima facie* case is made out Defence

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 proceeding, 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 (Form 44) to such prison or other place of security, or to such other safe custody, as the Court thinks fit, or may discharge him on his entering into a recognizance (Form 45) with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of the Court, for his appearance at the time and place of adjournment.

A notice of each recognizance (Form 46) is at the same time to be given to each person bound thereby.

If at any time and place of adjournment of a hearing, which has once begun, the accused does not appear in person or by counsel or attorney, the Court may in its discretion proceed with the further hearing as if the accused were present.

Decision.

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 (Forms 48, 49) 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 (Form 55) and give the accused a certificate thereof (Form 56), which certificate shall on being produced, without further proof, be a bar to any subsequent charge for the same matter against the same person.

Costs.

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 conviction.

325. In case of dismissal the Court may, in and by the order of dismissal, award and order that the prosecutor to pay to the accused such costs as seem just and reasonable, to be specified in the order of dismissal. On dismissal.

Execution of Conviction or Order of Dismissal.

326. Where a conviction does not adjudge the payment of money, but adjudges that the offender be imprisoned, the Court shall issue a warrant of commitment (Form 50) accordingly. Imprisonment.

327. Where a conviction or order of dismissal adjudges any money to be paid by any person convicted or any prosecutor for penalty, compensation, costs, charges, or otherwise, the money to be paid may be levied on the goods of the person adjudged to pay the same by distress and sale under warrant. (Forms 52, 57.) Levying of penalty or other moneys.

328. If the officer having the execution of the warrant returns (Form 53) that he could find no goods or no sufficient goods whereon to levy the money mentioned in the warrant, together with costs, the Court may by warrant (Forms 54, 58) commit the person adjudged to make the payment to prison for not more than two months, unless the money adjudged to be paid, and all costs and charges of the distress, commitment, and conveyance to prison, to be specified in the warrant of commitment, are sooner paid. Commitment for want of distress.

329. Where it appears to the Court that such distress and sale of goods as aforesaid would be ruinous to the person ordered to pay the money and his family, or (by confession of that person or otherwise) that he has no goods whereon a distress may be levied, then the Court, if it thinks fit, may, instead of issuing a warrant of distress, commit him to prison, with or without hard labour, for not more than two months, unless the money adjudged to be paid, and all costs and charges of the commitment and conveyance to prison, to be specified in the warrant of commitment, are sooner paid (Form 51.) Commitment in lieu of 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 or tender before distress.

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. Payment after commitment.

XIV.—APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT IN CRIMINAL CASES.

332. The application for a special case, on a summary conviction, shall be made within 48 hours after the sentence. Time in summary cases,

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. Form of application,

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. Time for statement.

Copy of application.

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 further giving security to the satisfaction of the Court, by recognizance, deposit, or otherwise, to appear and receive judgment at an appointed time and place, unless the conviction is set aside by the Supreme Court.

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 Supreme Courts, &c., in England.

339. In all matters not in these Rules expressly provided for, the procedure of the Supreme Courts and of Justices of the Peace in England in like cases shall, as far as possible, be followed, save that with respect to matters arising under the Admiralty or other special jurisdiction, the procedure of the Courts having such jurisdiction in England shall, as far as possible, be followed.

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, where an affirmation or declaration is admissible in lieu of an oath or affidavit.

Terms used in these Rules have the same meanings as in the Order in Council under which these Rules are framed.

Form.

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,

Approved :

Judge.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

FORMS.

1.

Issue for Decision of Questions of Facts without formal Suit.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton]
[Saturday] the [] day of []
18

Between A.B.
and
C.D.

This Court has ordered that the above-named A.B. of [gentleman] and the above-named C.D. of [merchant] may proceed to the trial of the questions of fact to be determined between them without any petition presented or other pleading.

This Court therefore now further orders that the following questions be tried.

1. Whether, &c.

2. Whether, &c.

the said A.B. maintaining the affirmative, and the said C.D. the negative thereof respectively.

(Seal)

2.

Summons in Summary Procedure for Claim under 100 dollars.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton]
[Saturday] the [] day of []
18

Between A.B. - - Plaintiff,
and
C.D. - - Defendant,
[or

In the matter of E.F. an infant]

To C.D. of [gentleman] the above-named defendant.

You are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to attend this Court at [] on [] the [] day of [] at [] o'clock in the [] noon on the hearing of a claim [or an application] on the part of A.B. of [merchant] the above-named Plaintiff (state the precise nature and particulars of the claim, and the amount sought to be recovered, or the precise object of the application, as the case may be).

(Seal)

The following note is to be added to the original summons, and when the time is altered by indorsement, the indorsement is to be referred to as below.

NOTE.—If you do not attend either in person or by counsel or attorney at the time and place above-mentioned [or at the place above-mentioned at the time mentioned in the indorsement thereon], such order will be made and such proceedings taken as the Court may think just and expedient.

3.

Summons to Administrator or Executor for Summary Administration.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton]
 [Saturday] the [] day of [] 18
 In the matter of the property of A.B., late of
 deceased.

Between C.D. - - Plaintiff,

and

E.F. - - Defendant.

To E.F. of the above-named defendant,
 executor of the above-named A.B.

On the application of C.D. of , Esq., the above-named plaintiff, who claims to be a creditor of the said A.B.:

You are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name to attend this Court at on [] the [] day of [] at [] o'clock in the [] noon, and show cause, if you can, why an order for the administration of the property of the said A.B. under the direction of this Court should not be granted.

(Seal)

The following note is to be added to the original summons, and when the time is altered by indorsement, the indorsement is to be referred to as below.

NOTE.—If you do not attend either in person or by counsel or attorney at the time and place above-mentioned [or at the place above-mentioned at the time mentioned in the indorsement hereon], such order will be made and such proceedings taken as the Court may think just and expedient.

4.

Special Summons on Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton]
 [Thursday] the [] day of [] 18

Between A.B. - - Plaintiff,

and

C.D. - - Defendant.

To C.D. of , the above-named defendant.

You are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name to attend this Court within seven days after service of this summons on you, inclusive of the day of service, and obtain leave from this Court to defend this suit: otherwise A.B. of the above-named plaintiff, will be entitled, as of course, to an immediate absolute decree against you.

(Seal)

[Indorsement on Summons].

The plaintiff claims [] pounds sterling, principal and interest [or balance of principal and interest] due to him as the payee [or indorsee] of a bill of exchange or promissory note, of which the following is a copy:

[Here copy bill or note and all indorsements on it].

And if the amount thereof be paid to the Plaintiff within [] days from the service hereof, further proceedings will be stayed.

NOTICE.

If the Defendant does not within seven days after having been

served with this summons, inclusive of the day of service, obtain leave from the Court to defend this suit, the Plaintiff will be entitled, as of course, at any time after the expiration of those seven days, to an immediate absolute decree, from which there is no appeal, for any amount not exceeding the sum above claimed, and such sum as may be fixed by the Court for costs.

Leave to defend the suit may be obtained on application *ex parte* to the Court, supported by evidence on oath, showing that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that the defendant should be allowed to defend the suit; or on payment into Court for the sum hereon indorsed.

5.

Petition.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Between *A.B.* - - - - - Plaintiff,
and

C.D. and - - - - - } Defendants.
E.F. - - - - - }

To *X.Y.*, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at (*Canton*).

The petition of *A.B.* of (*merchant*), the above-named Plaintiff,

Shows as follows:—

1. (On the 1st day of June, 1859, the Defendant, &c.)
2. (On the next day the Plaintiff wrote and sent a letter to the Defendant, the material parts of which were as follows, &c.)
3.
4.

The Plaintiff therefore prays:—

1. [That an account may be taken of what is due for principal and interest on, &c.]
2. [That the Defendant may be decreed to pay to the Plaintiff the amount which shall be so found due within one calendar month, &c.]
3. [That the Plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.]

The Defendants to this Petition are,

C. D. of [*merchant*],
E. F. of [*widow*]

A.B.

[*or*

A.B., the Plaintiff,
by *L.M.*, his Attorney.]

6.

Answer.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Between *A.B.* - - - - - Plaintiff,
and

C.D. and - - - - - } Defendants.
E.F. - - - - - }

The answer of *C.D.*, one of the above-named Defendants, to the petition of the above-named Plaintiff.

In answer to the said petition I, *C.D.*, say as follows:—

1.
2.
3.

C.D.
[or, *C.D.*, the Defendant,
by *N.O.*, his Attorney.]

7.

Notice of Transfer of Cause to Hearing Paper.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton]
[Saturday] the [] day of [] 18
Between *A.B.* - - - - - Plaintiff,
and
C.D. and - - - - - } Defendants.
E.F. - - - - - }
To *A.B.*, the above-named Plaintiff,
[or,
To *C.D.*, one of the above-named Defendants].

This case will be transferred from the General Hearing List to the Hearing Paper for the day of , 18 , and will come on to be heard in its turn on that day, if the business of the Court permits, or otherwise on some adjournment day, of which you will receive no further notice.

You are desired to pay attention to the following directions:—

If the Plaintiff fails to attend in person or by counsel or attorney on the day appointed, the case if called on may be struck out, and the Plaintiff will be liable to pay to the Defendant such costs as may be fixed by the Court. Also, the case must be set down in the General Hearing List afresh, by which the Plaintiff will incur delay and expense.

If the Defendant fails to attend in person or by counsel or attorney on the day appointed, the case if called on may, if the Court so directs, be heard and determined in his absence on the evidence adduced on behalf of the Plaintiff, and the Court will issue execution on the judgment so obtained.

If either party has any application to make to the Court to postpone the hearing, it should be made as soon as possible, on application for a summons for that purpose, and if the application is based on any matter of fact, as the absence of a material witness or the like, the facts relied on must be set out and verified in one or more affidavit or affidavits filed in the Court before such application.

If either party considers that the questions between the parties are not fairly raised or put in issue by the pleadings, or thinks that the questions raised are obscure, and that he is prejudiced thereby, he may apply to the Court on summons to settle issues, and such application should be made at once.

The parties are warned that at the hearing they are required to adduce all the testimony, written and oral, which each of them desires to rely on in support of his own case and in contradiction of that of his opponent. The proof will be required at the hearing and not on a subsequent day, and parties failing to bring their testimony forward at the proper time may find themselves absolutely precluded from adducing it at all, or at best only allowed to do so on payment of substantial costs to the other side, and on such other terms as the Court thinks fit to impose.

Parties desirous to enforce the attendance of witnesses should apply at once to the Court to issue to or to procure from the national authority of the witness required a summons for his attendance.

It is indispensable that the application should be made so as to allow time for a reasonable notice to the witness required.

If the witness is required to bring books or papers, they must be particularized in the summons sufficiently to enable him clearly to understand what is meant.

Any party summoning a witness through the Court, thereby becomes liable to pay such witness a reasonable sum of money, to be summarily fixed by the Court for his expenses and loss of time.

The Court will not *enforce* the attendance of a witness unless such sum has been deposited in the Court.

If either party desires to use in evidence at the hearing any book, paper, or document in the possession or power of the other party, he must give the other party reasonable notice in writing to produce it at the hearing, failing which he will not be allowed to give any secondary evidence of its contents.

No person is excluded from giving evidence by reason of interest or relationship. The parties themselves, their wives, relations, partners, and servants respectively are competent witnesses.

(Seal)

8.

Motion Paper.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

Between A.B. - - - Plaintiff.

and

C.D. - - - Defendant.

The Plaintiff [*or as the case may be*] moves that [*here state the terms of the motion*].

9.

Affidavit of attesting Witness in proof of the due Execution of a Will or Codicil dated after 31st December, 1837.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

In the matter of A.B. deceased,

I, C.D. of , make oath and say that I am one of the subscribing witnesses to the last Will [*or Codicil, as the case may be,*] of A.B., late of , deceased, the said Will [*or Codicil*] being now hereto annexed, bearing date , and that the testator executed the said Will [*or*

Codicil] on the day of the date thereof, by signing his name at the foot or end thereof [*or in the testimonium clause thereof, or in the attestation clause thereto, or as the case may be*], as the same now appears thereon, (1) in the presence of me and of the other subscribed witness thereto, both of us being present at the same time, and we thereupon attested and subscribed the said Will [*or Codicil*] in the presence of the testator.

(1) If the signature is in the testimonium clause or attestation clause, insert, "intending the same for his final signature to his will."

C.D.

Sworn at , this }
day of }
18 , before me, }
X.Y. }

10.

Oath for Executor.

(1) Insert besides the name, &c., of the deponent, his relationship, if any, to the testator.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

In the matter of A.B. deceased.

(2) Each testamentary paper is to be marked by the persons sworn and the person administering the oath.

I, C.D. of (1) , make oath and say that I believe the paper writing [or the paper writings] hereto annexed and marked by me (2) to contain the true and original last Will [or last Will with Codicils] of A.B. late of , deceased, and that I am the sole executor [or one of the executors] therein named [or executor according to the tenour thereof, executor during life, executrix during widowhood, or as the case may be,] and that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the testator by paying his just debts and the legacies given by his Will [or Will and Codicils], so far as his personal property shall extend and the law bind me; that I will exhibit an inventory, and render an account of my executorship, whenever lawfully required; that the testator died at on the day of 18 ; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court; and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of , to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C.D.

Sworn at , this }
day of }
18 , before me, }
E.F. }

11.

Oath for Administrator with Will annexed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

In the matter of A.B. deceased.

(1) Each testamentary paper is to be marked by the persons sworn and the person administering the oath.

I, C.D. of , make oath and say that I believe the paper writing [or the paper writings] hereto annexed, and marked by me (1) to contain the true and original last Will [or last Will with Codicils] of A.B., late of , deceased; that the executor therein named is dead without having taken probate thereof [or as the fact may be]; that I am the residuary legatee in trust named therein [or as the fact may be, stating the relationship, if any, of the deponent to the testator]; that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the testator, by paying his just debts and the legacies given by his Will [or Will and Codicils], so far as his personal property shall extend and the law bind me, and distributing the residue of his personal property according to law; that I will exhibit an inventory and render an account of my administration, whenever lawfully required; that the testator died at on the 18 ; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court; and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of , to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C.D.

Sworn at , this }
day of }
18 , before me, }
E.F. }

12.

Oath for Administrator (not with Will annexed).

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton]

In the matter of A.B. deceased.

I, C.D. of _____, make oath and say that A.B., late of _____, deceased, died intestate, a bachelor, without parent, brother or sister, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece, and that I am his lawful cousin german and one of his next of kin [*this must be altered in accordance with the circumstances of the case*]; that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the deceased, by paying his just debts, and distributing the residue of his property according to law; that I will exhibit an inventory and render an account of my administration whenever lawfully required; that the deceased died at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 18____; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at _____ within the jurisdiction of this Court; and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of _____ to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C.D.

Sworn at _____, this _____ day of _____ 18____, before me, E.F.

13.

Probate.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton]

Be it known, that on the _____ day of _____ 18____ the last Will [*or the last Will with _____ Codicils*] (a copy whereof is hereto annexed) of A.B., late of _____ deceased, who died on _____ at _____

_____ and who at the time of his death and his fixed place of abode at _____ within the jurisdiction of this Court, was proved and registered in this Court; and that the administration of the personal property of the said deceased was granted by this Court to C.D., the sole executor [*or as the case may be*] named in the said Will, he having been first duly sworn.

X. Y.,

H. B. M. Consul at [Canton]
(Seal)

To be written in margin.
Sworn under and that the Testator died on or about the _____ day of _____ 18____

14.

Letters of Administration with Will annexed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton]

Be it known, that A.B., late of _____, deceased, who died on the _____ day of _____, at _____, and who had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at _____ within the jurisdiction of this Court, made and duly executed his last Will [*or his last Will with _____ Codicils thereto*], and did therein name [*according to the facts*]

And be it further known, that on the _____ day of _____ 18____, Letters of Administration with the said Will [*and Codicils*] annexed of the personal property of the deceased were granted by this

Sworn under and that the Testator died on or about the _____ day of _____ 18____

Court to *C.D.* [*insert the character in which the grant is taken*], he having been first duly sworn.

X.Y.,

H. B. M. Consul at [*Canton*]

(Seal)

15.

Letters of Administration (not with Will annexed).

In Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]

Be it known, that on the day of

18 , Letters of Administration of the personal property of
A.B., late of deceased, who died on

18 , at intestate, and who had
at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at
within the jurisdiction of this Court, were granted by this Court to
C.D., of , the widow [*or as the case may be*] of the said
intestate, she having been first duly sworn.

X.Y.,

H. B. M. Consul at [*Canton*]

(Seal)

16.

Double Probate.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]

Be it known, that on day of

18 , the last Will [with Codicils] of A.B., late
of , deceased, who died on

 , at
and who at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode at
within the jurisdiction of this Court, was proved and
registered in this Court, and that administration of his personal prop-
erty and any way concerning his Will, was granted by this Court
to *C.D.*, one of the executors named in the said Will [*or Codicil*], he
having been first duly sworn, power being reserved of making the
like grant to *E.F.*, the other executor named in the said Will. And
be it further known, that on the

day of , 18 , the said Will of the said de-

ceased was also proved in this Court, and that the like administra-
tion was granted by this Court to the said *E.F.*, he having been
first duly sworn.

X.Y.,

H. B. M. Consul at [*Canton*]

(Seal)

17.

Letters of Administration de Bonis non.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*]

Be it known, that A.B., late of , deceased, died on

18 , at , intestate, and had

at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at
within the jurisdiction of this Court, and that since his death, namely,
on the day of 18 , Letters of Adminis-
tration of his personal property were granted by this Court to *C.D.*
[*insert the relationship or character of administrator*] (which Let-
ters of Administration now remain on record in this Court) who,
after taking such Administration upon him, partly administered

Sworn under
and that the Intestate died
on or about the day
of 18

Sworn under
and that the Testator died
on the day of

Former grant, Jan. 18
under the same sum.

Sworn under
and that the Intestate died
on the day of

the personal property of the deceased, and afterwards, on
 , died, leaving part thereof unadministered,
 and that on the day of , 18 , Letters
 of Administration of the personal property so left unadministered
 were granted by this Court to , he having
 been first duly sworn.

X. Y.

H. B. M. Consul at [Canton]
 (Seal)

18.

Administration Bond.

Know all men by these presents, that we, *A.B.* of
 , *C.D.* of , and *E.F.* of
 are jointly and severally bound unto *G.H.*, the Judge of
 Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and
 Japan, in the sum of
 to be paid to the said *G.H.* or the Judge of the said Court
 for the time being; for which payment we bind ourselves,
 and each of us, for the whole, our and each of our heirs,
 executors, administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed
 with our seals. Dated the
 day of 18

A.B. (L.S.)

C.D. (L.S.)

E.F. (L.S.)

The condition of the above-written obligation is such, that if
 the above named *A.B.*, the intended Administrator of the personal
 property of *I.J.*, late of deceased, who died on the
 day of [left unadministered by] do make a true and
 perfect inventory of the personal property of the deceased [so left
 unadministered], which has or shall come into [his] possession, or
 into the possession of any person for [him], and the same so made
 do exhibit into Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court or Her
 Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton], whenever required by law so
 to do; and the same personal property, and all other the personal
 property of the deceased, which shall at any time after the making
 and exhibition of such inventory come into the possession of the
 said *A.B.* or of any person for [him], do well and truly administer
 according to law; (that is to say) do pay the debts which the
 deceased owed at [his], death and all the residue of the said personal
 property do deliver and pay to such person or persons as shall be
 entitled thereto under the Act of Parliament intituled "*An Act for
 the better settling of Intestates' Estates*;" and further do make a true
 and just account of [his] administration whenever lawfully required;
 and in case it shall hereafter appear that any Will was made by the
 deceased, and the executor or executors therein named do exhibit
 the same for probate, then if the said *A.B.*, being thereunto required,
 do duly render and deliver up the Letters of Administration granted
 to him, then this obligation shall be void, and otherwise shall remain
 in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered before this Court.

(Seal)

19.

Administration Bond for Administrators with Will annexed.

Know all men by these presents, that we, *A.B.*, of
C.D. of , and *E.F.* of
 are jointly and severally bound unto *G.H.*, the Judge
 of Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China
 and Japan, in the
 sum of , to be
 paid to the said *G.H.* or Judge of the said Court for
 the time being, for which payment we bind ourselves
 and each of us, for the whole, our and each of our
 heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these
 presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated the
 day of 18

A.B. (L.S.)*C.D.* (L.S.)*E.F.* (L.S.)

The condition of the above-written obligation is such that if the
 above-named *A.B.*, the intended Administrator with Will annexed
 of the personal property of *I.J.*, late of , deceased, who
 died on the day of , do make a true and perfect
 inventory of the personal property of the deceased, [left unadminis-
 tered by] which has or shall come into [his] possession,
 or into the possession of any person for [him], and the same so made
 do exhibit into Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court or Her
 Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton], whenever required by law so
 to do, and the same personal property [so left unadministered] and
 all other the personal property of the deceased which shall at any
 time after the making and exhibition of such inventory come into
 the possession of the said *A.B.*, or of any person for [him], do well
 and truly administer, (that is to say,) do pay the debts which the
 deceased owed at [his] death, and then the legacies given by the
 said Will annexed to the said Letters of Administration as far as
 such personal property will extend, and the law bind [him], and all
 the residue of the said personal property shall deliver and pay unto
 such person or persons as shall be by law entitled thereto, and
 further do make a true and just account of [his] said Administration
 whenever lawfully required, then this obligation shall be void, and
 otherwise shall remain in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered before this Court.

(Seal.)

20.

Declaration of the Personal Property of a Testator or an Intestate.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

A true declaration of all the personal property of *A.B.*, late of
 , deceased, who died on the
 day of , at , and had at the time
 of his death his fixed place of abode at
 within the jurisdiction of this Court, which have at any time since
 his death come to the possession, or knowledge of *C.D.*, the
 administrator with the Will annexed of the said *A.B.*, [or adminis-
 trator, as the case may be], made and exhibited upon and by virtue
 of the oath [or solemn affirmation] of the said *C.D.* as follows :

First, I declare that the deceased was at the time
of his death possessed of or entitled to - - -

[The details of the deceased's property must be here
inserted, and the value inserted opposite to each par-
ticular].

Lastly, I say that no personal property of the deceased has at
any time since his death come to my possession or knowledge, save
as is hereinbefore set forth.

On the day of 18 the said *C.D.*
was duly sworn to [or solemnly affirmed] the truth of the
above-written inventory.

Before me,
[person authorized to administer oaths.]

21.

Justification of Sureties.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

In the matter of *A.B.* deceased.

We, *C.D.* of , and *E.F.*
of , severally make oath and say, that we are
the proposed sureties in the penal sum of
on behalf of *G.H.*, the intended administrator of the personal pro-
perty of *A.B.*, late of , deceased, for his faithful
administration thereof; and I the said *C.D.*
for myself make oath and say, that I am, after payment of all my
just debts, well and truly worth in money and effects the sum of
; and I the said *E.F.*
for myself make oath and say, that I am, after payment of all my just
debts, well and truly worth in money and effects the sum of

Sworn by the deponents, *C.D.* and }
E.F. at } *C.D.*
this day of 18 , } *E.F.*
Before me,
X. Y.

22.

Renunciation of Probate and Administration with Will annexed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

In the matter of *A.B.*, deceased.

Whereas *A.B.*, late of , deceased, died
on the day of 18 , at ,
having had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at
within the jurisdiction of this Court; and whereas he made and duly
executed his last Will, dated the
day of 18 (1), and thereof appointed *C.D.*
executor and residuary legatee in trust [or as the case may be].

(1) If there are codicils
the ir dates should b
also inserted,

Now I, the said *C.D.*, do hereby declare, that I have not inter-
meddled in the personal property of the deceased, and will not here-
after intermeddle therein, with intent to defraud creditors, and
further do hereby expressly renounce all right to probate of the said
Will [and Codicils, if any], and to Administration with the said Will
[and Codicils, if any], annexed, of the personal property of the
deceased.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal, this
day of 18

C.D. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named C.D. in the
presence of

G.H.

23.

Renunciation of Administration.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

Whereas A.B., late of , deceased, died on the
day of 18 , at , intestate, a
widower, having had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode
at within the jurisdiction of this Court; and
whereas I, C.D., of , am his lawful child, and his
only next of kin [or as the case may be]:

Now I, the said C.D. , do hereby declare that
I have not intermeddled in the personal property of the deceased,
and further do hereby expressly renounce all right to Administra-
tion thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal, this
day of 18

C.D. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said C.D. in the presence
of

G.H.

24.

*Order to a Person to bring in a Paper purporting to be
testamentary.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

The day of 18

To C.D., of

Whereas it appears by a certain affidavit filed in this Court on
the day of 18 , and made by
of , that a certain original
paper, being or purporting to be testamentary, namely [here describe
the paper], bearing date the day of
18 , is now in your possession or under your control:

Now this is to command you, in Her Majesty's name, that within
eight days after service hereof on you, inclusive of the day of such
service, you do bring into and leave in this Court the said original
paper, or in case the said original paper be not in your possession or
under your control, that you, within eight days after the service
hereof on you, inclusive of the day of such service, do file in this
Court an affidavit to that effect, and therein set forth what know-
ledge you have of and respecting the said paper.

(Seal)

25.

Affidavit of Handwriting.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

In the matter of C.D., deceased.

I, A.B. of , make oath and say, I knew and was
well acquainted with C.D., late of

deceased, who died on the _____ day of _____, at _____, for many years before and down to his death, and that during that time I have frequently seen him write and sign his name, whereby I have become well acquainted with his handwriting and signature, and having now with care and attention inspected the paper writing hereunto annexed, purporting to be the last Will of the said *C.D.*, beginning thus _____, ending thus _____,

dated the _____ day of _____ and signed thus, "*C.D.*," I say that I believe [the whole body and contents of the said Will, together with] the signature "*C.D.*" thereto, to be of the handwriting of the said *C.D.* deceased.

A.B.

Sworn at _____,)
this _____, day of _____,)
18 _____, before me,)
E.F.

26.

Affidavit of Finding and Condition of Will.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *E.F.* deceased.

I, *A.B.*, of _____, make oath and say, that I am the sole executor named in the paper writing hereto annexed, purporting to be Will of *E.F.*, late of _____, deceased, (who died on the _____ day of _____, at _____, and had at his death his fixed place of abode at _____ within the jurisdiction of this Court) the said Will bearing date the _____ day of _____, beginning thus _____, ending thus _____, and being signed thus "*E.F.*," and that [*here describe the finding of the Will, and the various obliterations, interlineations, erasures, and alterations (if any) and the general condition of the Will, and state any other matters requiring to be accounted for, and clearly trace the Will from the possession of the deceased in his lifetime up to the time of the making of this affidavit*]; and I lastly say, that the same paper writing is now in all respects in the same condition as when found [*or as the case may be*].

A.B.

Sworn at _____, this _____)
day of _____)
18 _____, before me,)
I.J.

27.

Affidavit of Search.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *C.D.* deceased.

I, *A.B.*, of _____, make oath and say, that I am the sole executor named in the paper writing hereto annexed, purporting to be the last Will of *C.D.*, late of _____, deceased (who died on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____, at _____, and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at _____, within the jurisdiction of this Court), the said Will beginning thus, " _____," ending thus, "In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand

This form or affidavit is to be used when it is shown by affidavit that neither the subscribing witnesses nor any other person can depose to the precise time of the execution of the will.

*List of Probate and Administrations.*Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

The [1st] day of [August] 18[66].

LIST of PROBATE and ADMINISTRATIONS granted by this COURT up to the 1st day of July, 1866, and not included in any previous List.

Date of Grant.	Name in full of Deceased.	His or Her Business, Profession, or other Description.	Place of his or her Death.	Time of his or her Death.	Name and Description of each Executor or Administrator taking Probate or Administration.	Value of the Personal Property.

(Signed) X.Y.,

H. B. M. Consul at [*Canton*]

(Seal)

31.

Charge.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton]

[Thursday] the day of 18

C.D. of [labourer] [being first duly sworn] charges
that [&c., state the offence].

(Seal)

32.

Summons to Accused.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18

To A.B. of [labourer].

You have this day been charged [on oath] before this Court for
that you [&c., stating shortly the offence charged].Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name,
to appear before this Court on [Saturday next] the day of
at [10 o'clock in the forenoon] at []
to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according
to law.

(Seal)

33.

Warrant in first instance for Apprehension of Accused.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18

To X.Y. Police Officer, and other officers of this
Court.A.B. of [labourer] has this day been charged [on
oath] before this Court for that he [&c., stating shortly the offence
charged].Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name
forthwith to apprehend the said A.B., and to bring him before this
Court to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with
according to law.

(Seal)

34.

*Warrant of Apprehension of Accused where Summons is
disobeyed.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18

To X.Y. Police Officer, and other officers of this Court.

A.B. of [labourer] was on the day of
18, charged [on oath] before this Court for that
[&c., as in summons].And the said A.B. was by summons of this Court commanded to
appear before this Court on [] at []
at [] to answer to the said charge, and to be further
dealt with according to law.And (as it has now been proved to this Court) he was duly served
with the summons. But he has not appeared according to the said
summons.Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name
forthwith to apprehend the said A.B., and to bring him before this
Court to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with
according to law.

(Seal)

35.

Summons of a Witness.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18

To E.F. of [labourer]

A.B. of [labourer] has been charged before this

Court for that [&c., as in summons or warrant against the accused].

And it appears to this Court that you are likely to give material evidence concerning the said charge.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name to appear before this Court on [Saturday next] the [] day of [] 18 [] at [10 o'clock in the forenoon] at [] to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge.

(Seal)

36.

Warrant where Witness has not obeyed Summons.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18

To X. Y. Police Officer, and other officers of this Court.

A.B. of [labourer] has been charged before this Court for that [&c., as in summons].

And it appearing to the said Court that E.F. of [labourer] is likely to give material evidence concerning the said charge, the said E.F. was by summons of this Court commanded to appear before this Court on [] at [] to testify what he should know concerning the said charge.

And (as it has now been proved to this Court) he was duly served with the said summons.

But he has not appeared according to the said summons, and has not excused his failure to do so to the satisfaction of this Court.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to bring and have the said E.F. before this Court on [] at [ten o'clock in the forenoon] at [] to testify what he shall know concerning the said charge.

(Seal)

37.

Warrant for Witness in first Instance.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18

To X. Y. Police Officer, and other officers of this Court.

A.B. of [labourer] has been charged before this Court for that [as in summons].

And it appears to this Court that E.F. of [labourer] is likely give material evidence concerning the said charge, and that it is probable he will not attend to give evidence unless compelled to do so.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to bring and have the said E.F. before this Court on

[*Saturday next*] the day of 18 [] at
 [10 o'clock in the forenoon] at [] to testify what he
 knows concerning the said charge.
 (Seal)

38.

*Warrant of Commitment for Witness for refusing to be sworn
 or to give Evidence.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].
 [*Thursday*] the day of 18
 To X. Y. Police officer of this Court, and to the
 keeper of [*Her Britannic Majesty's*] Prison at [].
 A. B. of [*labourer*] has been charged before this
 Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].
 And E. F. of [*labourer*] now being before this Court
 to testify what he knows concerning the said charge in pursuance of
 a summons [*or warrant*] issued by this Court, and being required
 refuses to take an oath [*or having taken an oath, refuses to answer*
 a certain question now put to him concerning the said charge] and
 does not excuse his refusal to the satisfaction of this Court.
 Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name,
 you the above-named X. Y. to take the said E. F., and convey him
 safely to the above-named prison, and there deliver him to the keeper
 thereof, together with this warrant.
 And you, the keeper of the prison, to receive the said E. F. into
 your custody in the said prison, and to keep him there safely for
 [*seven*] days, unless he in the meantime consents to answer duly on
 oath.
 (Seal)

39.

*Deposition of Witnesses on Preliminary Examination before
 Indictment.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].
 [*Thursday*] the day of 18
 A. B. of [*labourer*] stands charged before this Court
 for that he [*&c., as in summons*].
 And in the presence and hearing of the said A. B. , C. D.
 of [*labourer*] and E. F. of [*labourer*]
 depose on oath as follows.
 First, the said C. D. says as follows :—[*state the deposition of the
 witness as nearly as possible in the very words he uses. When his
 deposition is complete let him sign it.*]
 Secondly, the said E. F. says as follows :—[*state his deposition in
 same manner.*]
 (Seal)

40.

Statement of the Accused on Preliminary Examination.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].
 [*Thursday*] the day of 18
 A. B. of [*labourer*] stands charged before this Court
 for that [*&c., as in summons*].
 And the said charge having been read to the said A. B., and C. D.
 and E. F., witnesses for the prosecution, having been severally ex-

amined in his presence and hearing, and their respective depositions having been read over to the said *A.B.*, these words are now said to the said *A.B.* by this Court, namely—

“Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so, but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you on your trial. And I give you clearly to understand that you have nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat, that may have been held out to you to induce you to make any admission or confession of your guilt; but whatever you now say may be given in evidence against you upon your trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat.”

Whereupon the said *A.B.* says as follows:—*[state whatever the accused says, and as nearly as possible in the very words he uses. Get him to sign the statement if he will.]*

[*A.B.*]
(Seal)

41.

Recognizance to prosecute or give Evidence.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18
C.D. of [*labourer*] comes personally before this Court and acknowledges himself to owe to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of , to be levied on his goods if he fails in the condition hereon indorsed.

(Signed) *C.D.*
(Seal)

Condition indorsed.

The condition of the within-written recognizance is as follows:—

A.B. of [*labourer*] has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

If, therefore, the within-named *C.D.* appears before this Court on [] at [] * and then and there prefers an indictment against the said *A.B.* for the said offence, and duly prosecutes the same [and gives evidence thereon] *, then the said recognizance shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

[*Where the recognizance is only to give evidence, substitute for the words between the asterisks * * the following:—*] and then and there gives evidence on an indictment, to be then and there preferred against the said *A.B.* for the said offence.

42.

Notice of Recognizance to be given to Prosecutor and each of his Witnesses.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18
To *C.D.* of [*labourer*].
You are bound in the sum of to appear before this Court on [] at [] and then and there to prosecute and give evidence against [*or to prosecute or to give evidence against*] *A.B.* of [*labourer*] and unless you do so, the recognizance entered into by you will be forthwith levied on your goods.

(Seal)

43.

Commitment of Witness for refusing to enter into Recognizance.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18

To X.Y. Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper
of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at []
A.B. of [labourer] has been charged before this
Court for that [&c., as in summons]

And E.F. of [labourer] having been now
examined before this Court concerning the said charge, and being
required, refuses to enter into a recognizance to give evidence against
the said A.B.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name,—
you the above-named X.Y. to take the said E.F., and convey him
safely to the above-named prison, and there deliver him to the keeper
thereof together with this warrant.

And you, the keeper of the said prison, to receive the said E.F.
into your custody in the said prison, and to keep him there safely until
after the trial of the said A.B. for the said offence, unless the said E.F.
in the meantime consents to enter into such recognizance as aforesaid.

(Seal)

44.

Warrant remanding the Accused, or (in summary cases) committing him for safe custody during an adjournment of the hearing, or where the hearing is not at once proceeded with.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18

To X.Y. Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper
of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at []
A.B. of [labourer] has been charged before
this Court for that [&c., as in summons].

* And it appears to this Court to be necessary to remand the said
A.B.*

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name, you
the above-named X.Y. forthwith to convey the said A.B. to the above
mentioned prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together
with this warrant. And you, the keeper of the said prison, to receive
the said A.B. into your custody in the said prison, and there safely keep
him until the day of instant, and then to
have him before this Court at [ten o'clock in the forenoon] of the same
day at [] to answer further to the said charge, and to be
further dealt with according to law.

(Seal)

*In summary cases substitute for the words between the asterisks
* * the following:—*

And the hearing of the said charge is adjourned [or cannot be at
once proceeded with,] and it is necessary that the said A.B. should
in the meantime be kept in safe custody.

45.

Recognizance of Bail instead of remand on an adjournment of preliminary examination, or for surrender for trial, or (in summary cases) on adjournment of hearing, or where hearing is not at once proceeded with.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18

We, *A.B.*, of [labourer,] *L.M.*, of [grocer,] and *N.O.*, of [butcher,] come personally before this Court, and severally acknowledge ourselves to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen the several sums following, namely, the said *A.B.* the sum of , and the said *L.M.* and *N.O.* the sum of each, to be levied on our several goods if the said *A.B.* fails in the condition hereon indorsed.

A.B.
L.M.
N.O. (Seal)

Condition indorsed.

The condition of the within-written recognizance is as follows:—

The within-bounden *A.B.* has been charged before this Court for that [*&c. as in summons*].

If therefore the said *A.B.* appears* before this Court on [], at [o'clock,] at [], to answer [further] to the said charge, and to be [further] dealt with according to law,* then the said recognizance shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

[Where the recognizance is for surrender for trial, substitute for the words between asterisks * *, the following:—] before [], on [], at [o'clock,] at [], and then and there surrenders himself into the custody of the keeper of the [] prison there, and plead to such indictment as may be preferred against him for the offence aforesaid, and take his trial thereon, and not depart from the Court without leave.

46.

Notice of Recognizance to be given to Accused and each of his Sureties.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday], the day of 18

To *A.B.*, of [labourer] *L.M.* of

[grocer,] and *N.O.*, of [butcher].

You *A.B.* are bound in the sum of and your sureties, *L.M.* and *N.O.*, in the sum of each, that you *A.B.* appear before* this Court on the day of , at [o'clock,] at [] to answer [further] to the charge made against you by *C.D.*, and to be [further] dealt with according to law*; and unless you *A.B.* do so, the recognizance entered into by you, *A.B.*, *L.M.*, and *N.O.* will be forthwith levied on your respective goods.

(Seal)

[Where the recognizance is for surrender for trial, substitute for the words between asterisks * *, words corresponding to the terms of the condition].

47.

Warrant of Commitment of Accused for trial.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18

To *X.Y.*, Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at [].

A.B. stands charged before this Court on the oath of *C.D.*, of [labourer] and others for that [*&c.*, as in summons].

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name'—you the above-mentioned X.Y. to convey the said A.B. to the above-mentioned prison, and there to deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you the said keeper of the said prison to receive the said A.B. into your custody in the said prison, and there safely keep him till he is thence delivered in due course of law.

(Seal)

48.

Summary Conviction where the Punishment is Imprisonment and no Penalty.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18

A.B. [labourer] is this day convicted before this Court for that [&c., state the offence and the time and place when and where committed].

And this Court adjudges the said A.B. for his said offence to be imprisoned in (Her Majesty's Consular) prison at [] there to be kept to hard labour for the space of [].

And the Court also adjudges the said A.B. to pay to the said C.D. the sum of for his costs in this behalf. And if the same be not paid forthwith (or on or before next) then* this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said A.B.

And in default of sufficient distress* this Court adjudges the said A.B. to be imprisoned in the said prison [to be there kept to hard labour] for the space of [] to commence at and from the termination of his imprisonment aforesaid, unless the sum for costs be sooner paid.

(Seal)

[Where the issuing of a distress warrant would be ruinous to the person convicted and his family, or it appears that he has no goods whereon a distress could be levied, then substitute for the words between the asterisks * * the following:—]

Inasmuch as it has now been made to appear to the Court that the issuing of a warrant of distress in this behalf would be ruinous to the said A.B. and his family [or that the said A.B. has no goods whereon the said sum could levied by distress].

49.

Summary Conviction for a Penalty to be levied by Distress, and in default of sufficient Distress, Imprisonment, or for a Penalty, and in default of Payment Imprisonment.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18

A.B. of [labourer] is this day convicted before this Court for that [&c., state the offence, and time and place when and where committed].

And this Court adjudges the said A.B. for his said offence to forfeit and pay the sum of [state the penalty and also the compensation if any] to be paid and applied according to , and also to pay to the said C.D. the sum of for his costs in this behalf.

And if the said sums be not paid forthwith [or on or before next] then* this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said A.B.

And in default of sufficient distress,* this Court adjudges the said A.B. to be imprisoned in [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at [] [there to be kept to hard labour] for the space of [] unless the said sums and all costs and charges† of the said distress [and † of the commitment and conveyance of the said A.B. to the said prison] be sooner paid.

(Seal)

[Where the issuing of a distress warrant would be ruinous to the person convicted and his family, or it appears that he has no goods whereon a distress could be levied, then substitute for the words between the asterisks * * the following :—]

Inasmuch as it has now been made to appear to this Court that the issuing of a warrant of distress would be ruinous to the said A.B. and his family [or that the said A.B. has no goods whereon the said sums can be levied by distress].

[Where the conviction is for a penalty, and in default of payment, imprisonment, omit the words between the asterisks * * and also the words between the marks † †].

50.

Warrant of Commitment on a Conviction where the Punishment is imprisonment and no penalty.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18

To X.Y., Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [] prison at []:

A.B. of [labourer] stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the day of for that [&c., as in conviction].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said A.B. for his said offence should be imprisoned in the [] prison at [], and there be kept to hard labour for the space of [].

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, you the above-named X.Y., to take the said A.B., and convey him to the said prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you, the said keeper of the said prison, to receive the said A.B. into your custody in the said prison, and there to imprison him [and keep him to hard labour] for the space of [].

(Seal)

51.

Warrant (on Conviction for a Penalty) for Commitment of the Person convicted in the first Instance without previous Warrant of Distress.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court of [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18

To X.Y., Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [] prison at []:

A.B. of [labourer] stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the day of for that, [&c., as in conviction].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said A.B. should for his said offence forfeit and pay [&c., as in conviction], and should also pay to the said C.D. the sum of for his costs in that behalf.

And that if the said sums should not be paid forthwith [or on or before the day of], the said *A.B.* should be imprisoned in the above-mentioned prison [and be there kept to hard labour] unless the same [and the costs and charges of the conveying of the said *A.B.* to the said prison] should be sooner paid.

And the said *A.B.* being required to pay the said sums according to the said conviction has not done so.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name, you the above-named *X.Y.*, to take the said *A.B.* and convey him to the said prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you the said keeper of the said prison to receive the said *A.B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there to imprison him [and keep him to hard labour] for the space of [] unless the said several sums [and the costs and charges of the conveying of him to the said prison, amounting to the further sum of] be sooner paid.

(Seal)

52.

Warrant of Distress upon Conviction for a Penalty, or where the Person convicted is to pay Costs but no Penalty.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.*

Police Officer of this Court.

A.B. of [labourer] stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the day of for that [&c., as in conviction].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said *A.B.* should,* for his said offence, forfeit and pay [&c., as in conviction], and should also* pay to the said *C.D.* the sum of for his costs in that behalf.

And that if the same should not be paid forthwith [or on or before the day of] the same should be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *A.B.*

And the said *A.B.*, although required to pay the same according to the said conviction, has not paid the same.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, that you forthwith make distress of the goods of the said *A.B.*, and if within the space of days next after the making of such distress, the said sums† together with the reasonable charges of the making and keeping of the said distress be not paid, then that you sell the said goods by you distrained, and pay the money arising thereby into this Court, in order that it may be applied according to law, and that the overplus, if any, may be rendered on demand to the said *A.B.*, and that if no such distress can be found, then you certify the same to this Court, in order that further proceedings may be had according to law.

(Seal)

[Where the person convicted is to pay costs but no penalty, omit the words between asterisks * *, and for the word "sums" marked †, substitute "sum."]

53.

Officer's Return, if no sufficient Distress, to be indorsed on Warrant.
In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18 .

I, X.Y., Police Officer of this Court, do hereby certify to this Court that by virtue of the within written warrant, I have made diligent search for the goods of the within named A.B., and that I can find no sufficient goods of the said A.B., whereon the sums within mentioned can be levied.

X.Y.

54.

Warrant of Commitment for Want of Distress.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton.]

[Thursday] the day of 18

To X Y., Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [] prison at []

[Proceed as in warrant of distress (Form 52), down to the commencement of the commanding part, and then thus :—]

And on the day of 18, this Court issued a warrant to you, the above-named X.Y., commanding you to levy the said sum of and, [or the said sum of for costs] by distress and sale of the goods of the said A.B., and it now appears to this Court, as well by the return of you the said X.Y. to the said warrant as otherwise, that you have made diligent search for the goods of the said A.B., but that no sufficient distress whereon the said sums could be levied could be found.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name, you the said X.Y., to take the said A.B. and convey him safely to the above-mentioned prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you the said keeper of the said prison to receive the said A.B. into your custody in the said prison, and there to imprison him [and keep him to hard labour] for the space of [] unless the said sums [or sum] and all the costs and charges of the said distress [and of the commitment and conveying to the said prison of the said A.B.] amounting to the further sum of be sooner paid.

(Seal)

55.

Order of Dismissal of Charge.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18

A.B. of [labourer] was on the day of 18 charged before this Court for that [i.e., as in summons or warrant].

And now both the said parties appear before this Court in order that it may hear and determine the said charge [or the said A.B. appears before this Court, but the said C.D., although duly called, does not appear].

Whereupon, the matter of the said charge being by this Court duly considered,* it manifestly appears to this Court that the said charge is not proved, and* this Court dismisses the same.

And adjudges that the said C.D. do pay to the said A.B. the sum of for his costs in this behalf, and if the same be not paid forthwith [or on or before] this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said C.D., and in default of sufficient distress, this Court adjudges the said C.D. to be imprisoned in [] prison at [] [and there kept to hard labour] unless the same sum and costs and charges of the said distress [and of the

commitment and conveying to the said prison of the said *C.D.*] be sooner paid.

(Seal)

*When the person making the charge does not appear at the hearing, the words between asterisks * * may be omitted.*

56.

Certificate of Dismissal of Charge to be given to Accused.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18

This is to certify that a charge made on the [] day of [] by *C.D.*, of [labourer], against *A.B.*, of [labourer], for that [&c., as in summons or warrant] is now considered by this Court, and is by this Court dismissed [with costs].

(Seal)

57.

Warrant of Distress for Costs to be paid by the Person making the Charge, on an Order for Dismissal of the Charge.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18

To *X.Y.*, Police Officer of this Court.

A.B., of [labourer], was on the day of 18, charged before this Court for that [&c., as in summons or warrant].

And afterwards, namely, on the day of 18, both parties appeared before this Court in order that it should hear and determine the said charge [or the said *A.B.* appeared before this Court, but the said *C.D.*, although duly called did not appear], and thereupon the matter of the said charge being duly considered by this Court *, and it manifestly appearing to this Court that the said charge was not proved, * this Court did dismiss the same, and adjudged that the said *C.D.* should pay to the said *A.B.* the sum of for his costs in that behalf, and that if the said sum should not be paid forthwith [or on or before] then the same should be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *C.D.*

And the said *C.D.*, although required to pay the same according to the said order has not paid the same.

Therefore you are hereby commanded—

Proceed as in the commanding part of Form 52, only substituting the name of C.D., the prosecutor, for the name of A.B., the accused, and, for the word "sums" at the mark † read "sum."

(Seal)

58.

Warrant of Commitment for Want of Distress in the last Case.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18

To *X.Y.*, Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [] prison at [].

Proceed as in last form down to the commencement of the commanding part, and then thus:—

And on the day of 18 this Court issued a warrant to you, the above-named *X.Y.*, [proceed as in Form 54, only substituting the name of *C.D.*, the prosecutor, for the name of *A.B.* the accused.].

(Seal)

F E E S .

For service of summons, petition, motion-paper, notice, warrant, decree, order, or other document (except an answer) on a party, witness, juror, assessor, or other person under any branch whatever of the civil jurisdiction—

Dollars.

Within one mile (English) of Court...	1
Beyond, for every further complete mile...	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Serving of an answer	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

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	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

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
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. One half per cent. on value of estate.
On trust deed for benefit of creditors or other instrument of arrangement registered	

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 of owners of cargo	

Probate and Administration.

	<i>Dollars.</i>
On application for probate or administration ...	5
On oath of every executor, administrator, and surety	3
On probate or letters of administration...	{ The like sum as is for the time being pay- able in England for Stamp duty in like cases, with one per cent. additional in case of appointment of official admin- istrator.
On filing account	
On passing account	10

Ordinary Suits.

In every suit of any kind whatever, other than such as are before specified :—

	<i>Dollars.</i> On Summons or Petition.	<i>Dollars.</i> On Hearing.
Where amount involved is—		
Under 100 dollars	1	1
100 dollars and under 250 dollars ..	2	2
250 dollars or upwards	{ One per cent. on amount.	One and a half per cent. on amount.
Where judicial relief or assistance is sought, but not the recovery of money	10	10
On every summons, motion, application, or demand, taken out, made, or filed, (not particularly charged)		1
On every decree or order (not particularly charged)		1
On motion for new trial after trial with a jury		5
On order for adjournment of hearing rendered necessary by default of either party (to be paid by that party)		3
On every warrant of execution against goods—		
		<i>Dollars.</i>
For less than 250...		2
For 250 dollars or upwards...		5
For keeping possession, per diem		3

Appeal to Supreme Court.

	<i>Dollars.</i> Where amount involved is 1,250 Dollars or upwards.	<i>Dollars.</i> Where amount involved is under 1,250 dollars.
On motion for leave to appeal	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
On every security	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
On order for leave to appeal	10	5
	On Petition or Motion.	On Hearing.
On appeal against adjudication of bankruptcy	20	20
On appeal against allowance, suspension, or refusal of order of discharge in bankruptcy	20	20
On appeal where judicial relief or assistance is sought, but not the recovery of money	10	10
On any appeal other than such as are before specified	{ Two per cent. on amount involved.	Two per cent. on amount involved.

Appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

On motion for leave to appeal	15
On every security	15
On order for leave to appeal	25
On record of appeal (including expense of transmission)...	{ Such sum as the Court directs.

<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>
On deposit of money	{	Two and a half per cent. on amount.
On deposit or registration of bill of sale, will, deed of partnership, or other document		5
On notice of bill of sale filed		5
For taking inventory, per diem		5
For protest of a bill of exchange, and copy		2
For noting same		1
For taking an affidavit		1
For drawing a will	{	Such sum as the Court directs.
For certifying signature or seal		1
For attendance at a sale:		
Where the purchase-money is under 500 dollars		1
Where 500 dollars or upwards	{	Two per cent. on amount.
On a reference to the archives		0 $\frac{1}{2}$
For certified copy of document in the archives—		
For first 100 words		1
For every further 100 words		0 $\frac{1}{3}$
For an official certified translation of any document in Chinese, Japanese, or Dutch	{	Such sum as the Court directs.
For an official certified translation of a document in any other language—		
For first 200 words		10
For every further 200 words		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
For communication between two Courts		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
For communication in writing to a foreign Consulate, or to local Chinese or Japanese authority		5
For attendance of any of Her Majesty's officers at Chinese or Japanese office 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	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
On hearing in summary case	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
On warrant of commitment	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
On recognizance or other security	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
For service of notice on each juror or assessor	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
On trial with a jury	5
On record of sentence on trial with a jury	5
For copies of documents	As in civil cases.

Appeal to Supreme Court.

On application for special case on summary conviction	5
On argument filed separately from application	5
On special case on summary conviction	5
On special case on point of law reserved	15
On recognizance or other security	5

Appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

On each step required	{ The like fee as on the corresponding step in civil appeals to Her Majesty in Council.
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TREATIES WITH CHINA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TREATY BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF
CHINA, SIGNED IN THE ENGLISH AND CHINESE
LANGUAGES, AT NANKING, AUGUST 29, 1842.

Ratifications Exchanged at Hongkong, June 26, 1843.

Article 1. 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.

2. His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees that British subjects with their families and establishments, shall be allowed to reside, for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits, without molestation or restraint, at the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai; and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., will appoint superintendents, or consular officers, to reside at each of the above-named cities or towns, to be the medium of communication between the Chinese authorities and the said merchants, and to see that the just duties and other dues of the Chinese government, as hereafter provided for, are duly discharged by Her Britannic Majesty's subjects.

3. 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.

4. The Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum of six millions of dollars, as the value of the opium, which was delivered up at Canton in the month of March, 1839, and as a ransom for the lives of Her Britannic Majesty's Superintendent and subjects who had been imprisoned and threatened with death by the Chinese high officers.

5. 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.

6. The government of Her Britannic Majesty having been obliged to send out an expedition to demand and obtain redress for the violent and unjust proceedings of the Chinese high authorities towards Her Britannic Majesty's officers and subjects, the Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum of twelve millions of dollars, on account of expenses incurred; and Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary voluntarily agrees on behalf of Her Majesty, to deduct from the said amount of twelve millions of dollars, any sums which may have been received by Her Majesty's combined forces, and towns in China, subsequent to the 1st day of August, 1841.

7. It is agreed that the total amount of twenty-one millions of dollars, described in the three preceding articles, shall be paid as follows:—

Six millions immediately.

Six millions in 1843; that is, three millions on or before the 30th of June, and three millions on or before the 31st of December.

Five millions in 1844; that is, two millions and-a-half on or before the 30th of June, and two millions and-a-half on or before the 31st of 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. The Emperor of China agrees to establish at all the ports which are, by the second article of this treaty, to be thrown open for the resort of British merchants, a fair and regular tariff of export and import customs and other dues, which tariff shall be publicly notified and promulgated for general information; and the Emperor further engages, that, when British merchandise shall have once paid at any of the said ports the regulated customs and dues, agreeable to the tariff to be hereafter fixed, such merchandise may be conveyed by 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.—(See, for Tariff Act, CANTON).

11. It is agreed that Her Britannic Majesty's chief high officer in China shall correspond with the Chinese 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.

12. 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 port 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.

13. 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 Nankin, and signed and sealed by the plenipotentiaries on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Cornwallis*, this 29th day of August, 1842; corresponding with Chinese date, twenty-fourth day, of seventh month, in the twenty-second year of Taoukwang.

HENRY POTTINGER,

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

And signed by the seals of four Chinese Commissioners.

(This Treaty is given, because by the subsequent Treaties, it is still in force).



CONVENTION AND TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., Her Britannic Majesty's Special Ambassador in China, &c., &c., has much satisfaction in informing Her Majesty's subjects in China that a Convention for re-establishment of Peace between Great Britain and China was concluded, and the Ratifications of the Treaty of Tientsin of the Year 1858, duly exchanged at Peking, on the 24th of October, 1860.

The Earl of Elgin now publishes for General information the text of the said Convention and Treaty, together with the text of the tariff, and rules which form part of the Treaty, and were agreed to by him and the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of China at Shanghai, on the 8th of November, 1858.

The Earl of Elgin trusts that by a considerate treatment of the natives with whom they may come into contact, and a faithful observance of their obligations towards the Chinese Government, Her Majesty's subjects in China will do what in them lies to reconcile the people, and authorities of China, to the changes in their relations with foreigners, which are about to be introduced under the international compacts herewith promulgated—changes which if they be carried into effect in such a manner as to afford greater scope to the commercial activity of the Chinese people, without doing unnecessary violence to their habits and traditions, will, it may be hoped, prove beneficial to them, and to all who have dealings with them.

Due notice will be given whenever the arrangements for carrying into execution the provisions of this Convention and Treaty, at the Ports thereby opened to British Trade, shall be completed.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated at Tientsin, this twentieth day of November, A.D., 1860.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

CONVENTION OF PEACE BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

SIGNED AT PEKING, 25TH OCTOBER, 1860.

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, being alike desirous to bring to an end the misunderstanding at present existing between their respective Governments, and to secure their relations against further interruption, have for this purpose appointed Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung; who, having met and communicated to each other their full powers, and finding these to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following Convention, in Nine Articles:—

Art. I.—A breach of friendly relations having been occasioned by the act of the Garrison of Taku, which obstructed Her Britannic Majesty's Representative when on his way to Peking, for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Tientsin in the month of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China expresses his deep regret at the misunderstanding so occasioned.

Art. II.—It is further expressly declared that the arrangement entered into at Shanghai, in the month of October one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, between Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and His Imperial Majesty's Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana, regarding the residence of Her Britannic Majesty's Representative in China, is hereby cancelled, and that, in accordance with Article III. of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, Her Britannic Majesty's Representative will henceforward reside, permanently or occasionally, at Peking, as Her Britannic Majesty shall be pleased to decide.

Art. III.—It is agreed that the separate Article of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight is hereby annulled, and that in lieu of the amount of indemnity therein specified, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall pay the sum of eight millions of taels, in the following proportions or instalments, namely, —at Tientsin, on or before the 30th day of November, the sum of five hundred thousand taels; at Canton on or before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, three hundred and thirty-three thousand and thirty-three taels, less the sum which shall have been advanced by the Canton authorities towards the completion of the British Factory site of Shameen; and the remainder at the ports open to foreign trade, in quarterly payments, which shall consist of one-fiftieth 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 monies shall be paid into the hands of an officer whom Her Britannic Majesty's Representative shall specially appoint to receive them, and that the accuracy of the amounts shall, before payment, be duly ascertained by British and Chinese officers appointed to discharge the 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, to Her Heirs and successors, to

have and to hold as a dependancy of Her Britannic Majesty's Colony of Hongkong that portion of the township of Cowloon, 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 Lan 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 Cowloon 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 Shuntung, and city of Canton, at each or all of which places, it shall be at the option of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, to retain a force, until the indemnity of eight millions of taels, guaranteed in Article III., shall have been paid.

Done at Peking, in the Court of the Board of Ceremonies, on the twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

(L.S)

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Seal of

Signature of

Chinese

Chinese

Plenipotentiary

Plenipotentiary.

TREATY
OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION,
BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR
OF CHINA.

SIGNED AT TIENTSIN, 26TH JUNE, 1858.

Ratifications exchanged at Peking, 24th October, 1860.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being desirous to put an end to the existing misunderstanding between the two countries, and to place their relations on a more satisfactory footing in future, have resolved to proceed to a revision and improvement of the Treaties existing between them; and, for that purpose, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, a Peer of the United Kingdom, and Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle;

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, the High Commissioners Kweiliang, a Senior Chief Secretary of State, styled of East Cabinet, Captain-General of the Plain White Banner of the Manchu Banner Force, Superintendent-General of the Administration of Criminal Law: and Hwashana, one of His Imperial Majesty's Expositors of the Classics, Manchu President of the office for the regulation of the Civil Establishment, Captain-General of the Bordered Blue Banner of the Chinese Banner Force, and visitor of the office of Interpretation;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

Art. I.—The Treaty of Peace and Amity between the two nations, signed at Nankin 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 perservation of harmony in future, Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and His Majesty the Emperor of China mutually agree that, in accordance with the universal practice of great and friendly nations, Her Majesty the Queen may, if she see fit, appoint Ambassadors, Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents to the Court of Peking; and His Majesty the Emperor of China may, in like manner, if he see fit, appoint Ambassadors, Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents to the Court of St. James'.

Art. III.—His Majesty the Emperor of China hereby agrees that the Ambassador, Minister, or other Diplomatic Agent, so appointed by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, may reside, with his family and establishment, permanently at the capital, or may visit it occasionally, at the option of the British Government. He shall not be called upon to perform any ceremony derogatory to him as representing the Sovereign of an independent nation on a footing of equality with that of China. On the other hand, he shall use the same forms of ceremony and respect to His Majesty the Emperor as are employed by the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Diplomatic Agents of Her Majesty towards the Sovereigns of independent and equal European nations.

It is further agreed, that Her Majesty's Government may acquire at Peking a site for building, or may hire houses for the accommodation of Her Majesty's Mission, and that the Chinese Government will assist it in so doing.

Her Majesty's Representative shall be at liberty to choose his own servants and attendants, who shall not be subjected to any kind of molestation whatever.

Any person guilty of disrespect or violence to Her Majesty's Representative, or to any member of his family or establishment, in deed or word, shall be severely punished.

Art. IV.—It is further agreed that no obstacle or difficulty shall be made to the free movement of Her Majesty's Representative, and that he, and the persons of his suite, may come and go, and travel at their pleasure. He shall moreover, have full liberty to send and receive his correspondence to and from any point on the sea-coast that he may select; and his letters and effects shall be held sacred and inviolable. He may employ, for their transmission, special couriers, who shall meet with the same protection and facilities for travelling as the persons employed in carrying despatches for the Imperial Government; and, generally, he shall enjoy the same privileges as are accorded to officers of the same rank by the usage and consent of Western nations.

All expenses attending the Diplomatic mission of Great Britain shall be borne by the British Government.

Art. V.—His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to nominate one of the Secretaries of State, or a President of one of the Boards, as the high officer with whom the Ambassador, Minister, or other Diplomatic Agent of Her Majesty the Queen shall transact business, either personally or in writing, on a footing of perfect equality.

Art. VI.—Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain agrees that the privileges hereby secured shall be enjoyed in her dominions by the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Diplomatic Agents of the Emperor of China, accredited to the Court of Her Majesty.

Art. VII.—Her Majesty the Queen may appoint one or more Consuls in the dominions of the Emperor of China; and such Consul or Consuls shall be at liberty to reside in any of the open ports or cities of China, as Her Majesty the Queen may consider most expedient for the interests of British commerce. They shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese authorities, and enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consular Officers of the most favoured nation.

Consuls, and Vice-Consuls in charge, shall rank with Intendants of Circuits; Vice-Consuls, Acting Vice-Consuls, and Interpreters, with Prefects. They shall have access to the official residences of these officers, communicate with them, either personally or in writing on a footing of equality, as the interests of the public service may require.

Art. VIII.—The Christian religion, as professed by Protestants or Roman Catholics, inculcates the practice of virtue, and teaches man to do so 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 authorized 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 merchandize. If he be without a passport, or if he commit any offence against the

law, he shall be handed over to the nearest Consul for punishment, but he must not be subjected to any ill-usage in excess of necessary restraint. No passports need be applied for by persons going on examinations 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 New-Chwang, Tang-Chow, Tai Wan (Formosa), Chan-Chow (Swatow), and Kiung-Chow (Hainan).

They are permitted to carry on trade with whomsoever they please, and to proceed to and fro at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise.

They shall enjoy the same privileges, advantages, and immunities at the said towns and ports as they enjoy at the ports already opened to trade, including the right of residence, of buying or renting houses, of leasing land therein, and of building churches, hospitals, and cemeteries.

Art. XII.—British subjects, whether at the ports or at other places, desiring to build or open houses, warehouses, churches, hospitals, or burial-grounds, shall make their agreement for the land or buildings they require, at the rates prevailing among the people, equitably, and without exaction on either side.

Art. XIII.—The Chinese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon the employment by British subjects of Chinese subjects, in any lawful capacity.

Art. XIV.—British subjects may hire whatever boats they please for the transport of goods or passengers, and the sum to be paid for such boats shall be settled between the parties themselves, without the interference of the Chinese Government. The number of these boats shall not be limited, nor shall a monopoly in respect either of the boats or of the porters or coolies engaged in carrying the goods, be granted to any parties. If any smuggling takes place in them, the offenders will, of course, be punished according to law.

Art. XV.—All questions in regard to rights whether of property or person, arising between British subjects, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

Art. XVI.—Chinese subjects who may be guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects shall be arrested and punished by Chinese authorities according to the laws of China.

British subjects who may commit any crime in China, shall be tried and punished by the Consul, or other public functionary authorised thereto according to the laws of Great Britain.

Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

Art. XVII.—A British subject having reason to complain of a Chinese, must proceed to the Consulate, and state his grievance. The Consul will inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject, the Consul shall 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 Chinese authorities, that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably.

Art. XVIII.—The Chinese authorities shall at all times afford the fullest protection to the persons and property of British subjects, whenever these shall have been subjected to insult or violence. In all cases of incendiarism or robbery, the local authorities shall at once take the necessary steps for the recovery of the stolen property, the suppression of disorder, and the arrest of the guilty parties, whom they will punish according to law.

Art. XIX.—If any British merchant-vessel, while within Chinese waters, be plundered by robbers, or pirates, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities to use every endeavour to capture and punish the said robbers or pirates, and recover the stolen property, that it may be handed over to the Consul for restoration to the owner.

Art. XX.—If any British vessel be at any time wrecked or stranded on the coast of China, or be compelled to take refuge in any port within the dominions of the Emperor of China, the Chinese authorities on being apprised of the fact, shall immediately adopt measures for its relief and security; the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and shall be furnished, if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station.

Art. XXI.—If criminals, subjects of China, shall take refuge in Hongkong or on board the British ships there, they shall, upon due requisition by the Chinese authorities, be searched for, and, on proof of their guilt, be delivered up.

In like manner, if Chinese offenders take refuge in the houses or on board the vessels of British subjects at 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 British Court of Justice on the spot; but should the Chinese debtors abscond, and be known to have property, real or personal, within the Chinese territory, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities, on application by, and in concert with, the British Consul, to do their utmost to see justice done between the parties.

Art. XXIV.—It is agreed that British subjects shall pay, on all merchandize 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 at about the rate of five per cent. *ad valorem*, has been found, by reason of the fall in value of various articles of merchandize, therein enumerated, to impose a duty upon these considerably in excess of the rate originally assumed, as above, to be a fair rate, it is agreed that the said tariff shall be revised, and that as soon as the Treaty shall have been signed, application shall be made to the Emperor of China to depute a high officer of the Board of Revenue to meet, at Shanghai, officers to be deputed on behalf of the British Government, to consider its revision together, so that the tariff, as revised, may come into operation immediately after the ratification of this Treaty.

Art. XXVII.—It is agreed that either of the high contracting parties to the Treaty may demand a further revision of tariff, and of the Commercial Article 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 per-centage 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 to the Consul, to declare the amount of duties leviable on produce between the places of production and the port of shipment, and upon imports between the Consular port in the question and the inland market named by the Consul; and that a notification thereof shall be published in English and Chinese for general information.

But it shall be at the option of any British subjects desiring to convey produce purchased inland to a port, or to convey imports from a port to an inland market, to clear his goods of all transit duties, by payment of a single charge. The amount of this charge shall be leviable on exports at the first barrier they may have to pass, or, on imports, at the port at which they are landed; and on payment thereof, a certificate shall be issued, which shall exempt the goods from all further inland charges whatsoever.

It is further agreed that the amount of this charge shall be calculated, as nearly as possible, at the rate of two and-a-half per cent. *ad valorem*, and that it shall be fixed for each article at the conference to be held at Shanghai for the revision of the tariff.

It is distinctly understood that the payment of transit dues, by commutation or otherwise, shall in no way affect the tariff duties on imports, or exports, which will continue to be levied separately and in full.

Art. XXIX.—British merchant-vessels, of more than one hundred and fifty tons burden, shall be charged tonnage dues at the rate of four mace per ton: if of one hundred and fifty tons and under, they shall be charged at the rate of one mace per ton.

Any vessel clearing from any of the open ports of China for any other of the open ports, or for Hongkong, shall be entitled, on application of the master, to a special certificate from the Customs, on exhibition of which she shall be exempted from all further payment of tonnage-dues in any open port of China, for a period of four months, to be reckoned from the date of her port clearance.

Art. XXX.—The master of any British merchant-vessel may, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of his vessel, but not later, decide to depart without breaking bulk, in which case he will not be subject to pay tonnage-dues. But tonnage-dues shall be held due after the expiration of the said forty-eight hours. No other fees or charge upon entry or departure shall be levied.

Art. XXXI.—No tonnage-dues shall be payable on boats employed by British subjects in the conveyance of passengers, baggage, letters, articles of provision, or other articles not subject to duty, between any of the open ports. All cargo-boats, however, conveying merchandize subject to duty shall pay tonnage-dues once in four months, at the rate of one mace per register ton.

Art. XXXII.—The Consul and Superintendent of Customs shall consult together regarding the erection of beacons or lighthouses, and the distribution of buoys and lightships, as occasion may demand.

Art. XXXIII.—Duties shall be paid to the bankers, authorized by the Chinese Government to receive the same in its behalf, either in sycee or in foreign money, according to the assay made at Canton on the thirteenth of July one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

Art. XXXIV.—Sets of standard weights and measures, prepared according to the standard issued to the Canton Custom-house by the Board of Revenue, shall be delivered by the Superintendent of Customs to the Consul at each port, to secure uniformity and prevent confusion.

Art. XXXV.—Any British merchant-vessel arriving at one of the open ports

shall be at liberty to engage the services of a pilot to take her into port. In like manner, after she has discharged all legal dues and duties, and is ready to take her departure, she shall be allowed to select a pilot to conduct her out of port.

Art. XXXVI.—Whenever a British merchant-vessel shall arrive off one of the open ports, the Superintendent of Customs shall depute one or more Customs' officers to guard the ship. They shall either live in a boat of their own or stay on board the ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their food and expenses shall be supplied them from the custom-house, and they shall not be entitled to any fees whatever from the master or consignee. Should they violate this regulation, they shall be punished proportionately to the amount exacted.

Art. XXXVII.—Within twenty-four hours after arrival, the ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., shall be lodged in the hands of the Consul, who will within a further period of twenty-four hours report to the Superintendent of Customs the name of the ship, her registered tonnage, and the nature of her cargo. If, owing to neglect on the part of the master, the above rule is not complied with within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival, he shall be liable to a fine of fifty taels for every day's delay: the total amount of penalty, however, shall not exceed two hundred taels.

The master will be responsible for the correctness of the manifest, which shall contain a full and true account of the particulars of the cargo on board. For presenting a false manifest, 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 officers in affixing a value, then each party shall call two or three merchants to look at the goods, and the highest price at which any of these merchants would be willing to purchase them shall be assumed as the value of the goods.

Art. XLIII.—Duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article, making a deduction for the tare weight of congee, &c. To fix the tare on any articles such as tea, if the British merchant cannot agree with the Custom-house officer, then each party shall choose so many chests out of every hundred, which being first weighed in gross, shall afterwards be tared, and the average tare upon these chests shall be assumed as the tare upon the whole; and upon this principle shall the tare be fixed upon all other goods and packages. If there should be any other points in dispute which cannot be settled, the British merchant may appeal to his Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the case to the Superintendent of Customs, that it may be equitably arranged. But the appeal must be made within twenty-four hours or it will not be attended to. While such points are still unsettled, the Superintendent of Customs shall postpone the insertion of the same in his books.

Art. XLIV.—Upon all damaged goods a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, proportionate to their deterioration. If any dispute 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 merchandize 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, so 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 accounts shall have been adjusted and paid.

Art. XLIX.—All penalties enforced, or confiscation made, under this Treaty, shall belong and be appropriated to the public service of the Government of China.

Art. L.—All official communications, addressed by the Diplomatic and Consular Agents of Her Majesty the Queen to the Chinese authorities, shall, henceforth, be written in English. They will for the present be accompanied by a Chinese version, but it is understood that, in the event of there being any difference of meaning between the English and Chinese text, the English Government will hold the sense as expressed in the English text to be the correct sense. This provision is to apply to the Treaty now negotiated, the Chinese text of which has been carefully corrected by the English original.

Art. LI.—It is agreed, henceforward the character 夷 "I" (barbarian) shall not be applied to the Government or subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, in any Chinese official document issued by the Chinese authorities, either in the capital or in the provinces.

Art. LII.—British ships of war coming for no hostile purpose, or being engaged in the pursuit of pirates, shall be at liberty to visit all ports within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and shall receive every facility for the purchase of provisions, procuring water, and, if occasion require, for the making of repairs. The commanders of such ships shall hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities, on terms of equality and courtesy.

Art. LIII.—In consideration of the injury sustained by native and foreign commerce from the prevalence of piracy in the seas of China, the high contracting parties agree to concert measures for its suppression.

Art. LIV.—The British Government and 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.—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 the 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.

Seal of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

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 on account of the Military expenses of the expedition which Her Majesty the Queen has been compelled to send out for the purpose of obtaining redress, and of enforcing the due observance of Treaty provisions; shall be paid to Her Majesty's Representative in China by the authorities of the Kwang Tung province.

The necessary arrangements with respect to the time and the mode of effecting this payment 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.

Seal of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

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 Honorable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty the Queen, on the one part; and to Kweiliang, Hwashana, Ho Kweitsing, Mingshen, and Twan Chingsih, 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 Government 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 sixth moon, of the eighth year of the reign of Hien Fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Seals of Chinese
Plenipotentiaries.

Signatures of the Five Chinese
Plenipotentiaries.

CUSTOMS' TARIFF, IN ENGLISH AND CHINESE.

The following arrangement of the Tariff, containing the Chinese names for each article of merchandize, supplies a means for ready reference to the Chinese version in use at all the open Ports:—

I.—TARIFF ON IMPORTS.

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
1	Agar-agar	60	海菜石花菜	<i>t. m. c. c.</i> per 100 catties 0 1 5 0
2	Asafoetida	13	柯魏	„ 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	黑角參	„ 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	蔴棉帆布	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. <i>ad valorem</i> .
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	牙蘭米	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 5 3 0
25	Cornelians	154	瑪瑙	per 100 stones 0 3 0 0
26	„ Beads.....	155	瑪瑙珠	per 100 catties 7 0 0 0

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
27	Cotton, Raw	96	棉花	<i>t. m. c. c.</i> per 100 catties 0 3 5 0
28	Cotton Piece Goods,— Grey, White, Plain, & Twilled, exceeding 34 in. wide, and not ex- ceeding, 40 yds. long.)	97	原色布	per piece 0 0 8 0
29	Cotton Piece Goods,— exceeding 34 in. wide, exceeding 40 yds. long.)	98	白色布	every 10 yds. 0 0 2 0
30	Cotton Piece Goods,— Drills and Jeans, and exceeding 30 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long.)	99	無花布	per piece 0 1 0 0
31	Cotton Piece Goods,— not exceeding 30 in. wide, and not exceed- ing 30 yds. long.)	100	斜紋布	" 0 0 7 5
32	Cotton Piece Goods,— T-Cloths, not exceed- ing 34 in. wide, and not exceeding 48 yds. long.)	101	扣布	" 0 0 8 0
33	Cotton Piece Goods,— not exceeding 34 in. wide, and not exceed- ing 24 yds. long.)	102	扣布	" 0 0 4 0
34	Cotton—Dyed, Figured and Plain, not exceed- ing 36 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long.)	103	色布	" 0 1 5 0
35	„ Fancy White Bro- cades and White Shirt- ings, spotted, not exceed- ing 36 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long.)	104	花布 白提布 白點布	" 0 1 0 0
36	„ Printed Chintzes and Furnitures, not exceed- ing 31 in. wide, and not exceeding 30 yds. long.)	105	印花布	" 0 0 7 0
37	„ Cambrics, not exceed- ing 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 24 yds. long.)	106	袈裟布	" 0 0 7 0
38	„ Cambrics, not exceed- ing 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 12 yds. long.)	107	袈裟布	" 0 0 3 5
39	„ Muslins, not exceed- ing 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 24 yds. long.)	108	袈裟布	" 0 0 7 0

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
				<i>t. m. c. c.</i>
40	Cotton, Muslins, not exceeding 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 12 yds. long.....	109	袈裟布	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 yds. long.	111	柳條布	„ 0 0 6 5
43	„ Gingham, not exceeding 28 in. wide, and not exceeding 30 yds. long,	112	毛布各色	„ 0 0 3 5
44	„ Handkerchiefs, not exceeding 1 yd. square, 35 yds. long.....	120	手帕	per dozen 0 0 2 5
45	„ Fustians, not exceeding 35 yds. long.....	118	回絨	per piece 0 2 0 0
46	„ Velveteens, not exceeding 34 yds. 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	籐黃	„ 1 0 0 0
59	Ginseng, American, } Crude..... }	22	美國參	„ 6 0 0 0
60	„ American, Clarified....	23	揀淨參鬚參	„ 8 0 0 0
61	Glass, Window.....	158	玻璃片	box of 100 sq. ft. 0 1 5 0
62	Glue.....	71	皮膠	per 100 catties 0 1 5 0
63	Gold Thread, Real.....	121	真金線	per catty 1 6 0 0
64	„ „ Imitation...	122	假金線	„ 0 0 3 0
65	Gum, Benjamin.....	6	安息香	per 100 catties 0 6 0 0
66	„ „ Oil of....	7	安息油	„ 0 6 0 0
67	„ Dragon's Blood....	38	血竭	„ 0 4 5 0

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
				<i>t. m. c. c.</i>
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 yds. 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 Bank.....	73	梔皮	„ 1 0 3 0
84	Metals,—Copper-manu- factured, as in Sheet, Rods, Nails.....	141	熟銅銅片銅條	„ 1 5 0 0
85	„ Copper, unmanufac- tured, as in Slabs.... }	140	生銅銅磚	„ 1 0 0 0
86	„ Copper, Yellow Me- tal Sheeting, 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	生鐵如鐵磚	„ 0 0 7 5
90	„ Iron, Kentledge.....	152	商船壓載鐵	„ 0 0 1 0
91	„ „ Wire.....	153	鐵線	„ 0 2 5 0
92	„ Lead in Pigs.... ..	144	鉛塊	„ 0 2 5 0
93	„ „ in Sheets... ..	149	鉛片	„ 0 5 5 0
94	„ Quicksilver.....	31	水銀	„ 2 0 0 0
95	„ Spelter (saleable only under Regulation ap- pended).....	150	白鉛	„ 0 2 5 0

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
				<i>t. m. c. c.</i>
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. <i>ad valorem</i>
101	Mussels, Dried.....	63	淡菜	per 100 catties 0 2 0 0
102	Nutmegs.....	27	肉荳蔻	„ 2 5 0 0
103	Olives, Unpickled, Salt- ed, or Pickled.....	138	橄欖	„ 0 1 8 0
104	Opium.....	34	鴉片	„ 30 0 0 0
105	Pepper, Black.....	10	黑胡椒	„ 0 3 6 0
106	„ White.....	9	白胡椒	„ 0 5 0 0
107	Prawns, Dried.....	62	蝦米	„ 0 3 6 0
108	Putchuck.....	29	木香	„ 0 6 0 0
109	Rattans.....	74	沙藤	„ 0 1 5 0
110	Rose Maloes.....	2	蘇合油	„ 1 0 0 0
111	Salt Fish.....	58	鹹魚	„ 0 1 8 0
112	Saltpetre, (saleable only) under Regulation ap- pended).....	3	硝	„ 0 5 0 0
113	Sandalwood.....	8	檀香	„ 0 4 0 0
114	Sapanwood.....	67	蘇木	„ 0 1 0 0
115	Seahorse Teeth.....	172	海馬牙	„ 2 0 0 0
116	Sharks' Fins, Black....	54	黑魚翅	„ 0 5 0 0
117	„ „ White.....	55	白魚翅	„ 0 5 0 0
118	„ Skins.....	64	鯊魚皮	per hundred 2 0 0 0
119	Silver Thread, Real....	123	真銀線	per catty 1 3 0 0
120	„ „ Imitation..	124	假銀線	„ 0 0 3 0
121	Sinews, Buffalo & Deer...	61	牛鹿筋	per 100 catties 0 5 5 0
122	Skins, Fox, large.....	164	大狐狸皮	each 0 1 5 0
123	„ „ small.....	165	小狐狸皮	„ 0 0 7 5
124	„ Marten.....	167	貂皮	„ 0 1 5 0
125	„ Sea Otter.....	163	海虎皮	„ 1 5 0 0
126	„ Tiger & Leopard	166	虎皮豹皮	„ 0 1 5 0
127	„ Beaver.....	170	海驢皮	per hundred 5 0 0 0
128	„ Doe, Hare, & } Rabbit..... }	175	兔皮麕皮	„ 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.
				<i>t. m. c. c.</i>
130	Skins, Land Otter.....	168	獺皮	per hundred 2 0 0 0
131	„ Raccoon.....	169	貉獾皮	„ 2 0 0 0
132	Smalts.....	66	大青	per 100 catties 1 5 0 0
133	Snuff, Foreign.....	139	鼻烟	„ 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	硫磺	„ 0 2 0 0
137	Telescopes, Spy & Opera) Glasses, Looking Glas-) ses and Mirrors.....)	93	千里鏡雙眼鏡	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
138	Tigers' Bones.....	36	虎骨	per 100 catties 1 5 5 0
139	Timber,—Masts and) Spars, Hard-wood, not) exceeding 40ft.....)	76		each 4 0 0 0
140	„ not exceeding 60ft.....	77		„ 6 0 0 0
141	„ exceeding 60ft.....	78	輕重木桅	„ 10 0 0 0
142	„ Soft-wood, not exceed-) ing 40ft.....)	79		„ 2 0 0 0
143	„ not exceeding 60ft.....	80		„ 4 5 0 0
144	„ exceeding 60ft.....	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		per hundred 3 5 0 0
147	„ Planks, Hard-wood,) not exceeding 16 feet) long, 12 in. wide, and) 3 in. thick.....)	84	木板	„ 2 0 0 0
148	„ Planks, Soft-wood.....	85		per 1,000 sq. ft. 0 7 0 0
149	„ Planks, Teak.....	86	薛栗樹板	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	傘各樣	each 0 0 3 5
154	Velvets, not exceeding) 34 yds. long.....)	137	花剪絨	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.
				<i>t. m. c. c.</i>
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	呀蘭治木	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	多羅呢	per chang 0 1 2 0
167	Woollen Long Ells, 31 in. wide.....	126	畢機	„ 0 0 4 5
168	Woollen Camlets, Eng- lish, 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, Imita- tion and Bomba- zettes.....	129	羽綢	„ 0 0 3 5
171	Woollen Cassimeres, Flannel and Narrow Cloth.....	130	小呢番絨等類	„ 0 0 4 0
172	Woollen Lastings, 31 in. wide.....	134	羽綾	„ 0 0 5 0
173	Woollen Lastings, Imita- tion and Orleans, 34 in. wide.....	135	小羽綾	„ 0 0 3 5
174	Woollen Bunting, not exceeding 24 in. wide 40 yds. long.....	119	羽布	per piece 0 2 0 0
175	Woollen and Cotton Mixtures, viz.: Lustres, Plain and Brocaded, not exceeding 31 yds. long.....	113	絨棉布各樣	„ 0 2 0 0
176	Woollen, Inferior Span- ish 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.
				<i>t. m. c. c.</i>
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 Al- monds.....	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 Arm- lets.....	43	料手鐲	„ 0 5 0 0
11	Beans and Peas.....	168	荳	„ 0 0 6 0
12	Bean Cake.....	169	荳餅	„ 0 0 3 5
13	Bone and Horn Ware..	88	牛骨角器	„ 1 5 0 0
14	Brass Buttons.....	104	銅鈕扣	„ 3 0 0 0
15	„ Foil.....	64	銅薄	„ 1 5 0 0
16	„ Ware.....	103	黃銅器	„ 1 0 0 0
17	„ Wire.....	105	銅線	„ 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	功貓	per 100 catties 2 0 0 0
21	Capoor Cutchery.....	16	三奈即三賴	„ 0 3 0 0
22	Carpets and Druggets..	104	氈	per hundred 3 5 0 0
23	Cassia Lignea.....	19	桂皮	per 100 catties 4 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	草蔴油	„ 0 2 0 0
28	Chestnuts.....	172	栗子	„ 0 1 0 0

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
				<i>t. m. c. c.</i>
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 4 5 0
36	Coir.....	77	檳榔	" 0 1 0 0
37	Copper Ore.....	106	生銅	" 0 5 0 0
38	" Sheating, Old....	107	舊銅片	" 0 5 0 0
39	" and Pewter Ware	91	紫黃銅器	" 1 1 5 0
40	Corals, False.....	45	假珊瑚	" 0 3 5 0
41	Cotton, Raw.....	123	棉花	" 0 3 5 0
42	" Rags.....	121	舊棉絮	" 0 0 4 5
43	Cow Bezoar.....	31	牛黃	per catty 0 3 6 0
44	Crackers, Fireworks..	46	各色爆竹	per 100 catties 0 5 0 0
45	Cubebs.....	22	澄茄	" 1 5 0 0
46	Curiosities, Antiques..	55	古玩	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
47	Dates, Black.....	173	黑棗	per 100 catties 0 1 5 0
48	" Red.....	174	紅棗	" 0 0 9 0
49	Dye, Green.	80	綠膠	per catty 0 8 0 0
50	Eggs, Preserved.....	154	皮蛋	per thousand 0 3 5 0
51	Fans, Feather.....	47	羽扇	per hundred 0 7 5 0
52	" Paper.....	53	紙扇	" 0 0 4 5
53	" Palm Leaf, trimmed	56	細葵扇	per thousand 0 3 6 0
54	" Palm Leaf, un- trimmed.....	57	粗葵扇	" 0 2 0 0
55	Felt, Cuttings.....	61	氈碎	per 100 catties 0 1 0 0
56	" Caps.....	116	氈帽	per hundred 1 2 5 0
57	Fungus, or Agaric....	159	木耳	per 100 catties 0 6 0 0
58	Galangal.....	164	良姜	" 0 1 0 0
59	Garlic.....	171	蒜頭	" 0 0 3 5
60	Ginseng, Native.....	37	關東人參	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
61	" Corean or Ja- pan, 1st quality }	27	高麗日本參上	per catty 0 5 0 0
62	" Corean or Ja- pan, 2nd quality }	28	高麗日本參下	" 0 3 5 0
63	Glass Beads.....	49	各色料珠	per 100 catties 0 5 0 0

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
				<i>t. m. c. c.</i>
64	Glass or Vitrified Ware.	48	料器	per 110 catties 0 5 0 0
65	Glasscloth, Fine.....	118	細夏布	" 2 5 0 0
66	" Coarse.....	119	夏布粗	" 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 5
74	Hemp.....	78	藤	" 0 3 5 0
75	Honey.....	42	蜂蜜	" 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 110 catties 1 3 5 0
78	India Ink.....	75	墨	" 4 0 0 0
79	Indigo, Dry.....	86	土靛	" 1 0 0 0
80	Ivory Ware.....	93	象牙器	per catty 0 1 5 0
81	Joss-sticks.....	15	時辰香	per 100 catties 0 2 0 0
82	Kittysols, or Paper } Umbrellas. }	50	雨遮即紙遮	per hundred 0 5 0 0
83	Lacquered Ware.....	94	漆器	per 100 catties 1 0 0 0
84	Lamp wicks.....	79	燈草	" 0 6 0 0
85	Lead, Red, (<i>Minium</i>)..	65	紅丹	" 0 3 5 0
86	" White (<i>Ceruse</i>)..	69	鉛粉白丹	" 0 3 5 0
87	" Yellow (<i>Massicot</i>)..	70	黃丹	" 0 3 5 0
88	Leather Articles, as } Pouches, Purses.... }	101	皮器	" 1 5 0 0
89	" Green.....	85	綠皮	" 1 8 0 0
90	Lichees.....	162	荔枝	" 0 2 0 0
91	Lily Flowers, Dried....	158	金針菜	" 0 7 2 0
92	" Seeds or Lotus Nuts	163	蓮子	" 0 5 0 0
93	Liquorice.....	39	甘草	" 0 1 3 5
94	Lung-ngan.....	160	桂圓	" 0 2 5 0
95	" without the } Stone..... }	161	桂圓肉	" 0 3 5 0
96	Manure Cakes, or } Poudrette..... }	87	坑砂	" 0 0 9 0
97	Marble Slabs.....	51	雲石	" 0 2 0 0

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
				<i>t. m. c. c.</i>
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	香信	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	土市各色	per 100 catties 1 5 0 0
105	Nutgalls.....	41	五貝子	" 0 5 0 0
106	Oil, as Bean, Tea, Wood, } Cotton and 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	綠漆	" 0 4 5 0
111	Palampore, or Cotton, } Bed Quilts..... }	122	棉胎被	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	蓮紙畫	per hundred 0 1 0 0
122	Pottery, Earthenware..	102	窰貨	per 100 catties 0 0 5 0
123	Preserves, Comfits, and } Sweetmeats..... }	141	蜜餞 糖菓	" 0 5 0 0
124	Rattans, Split.....	109	藤肉	" 0 2 5 0
125	Rattan Ware.....	96	各樣藤器	" 0 3 0 0
126	Rhubarb.....	25	大黃	" 1 2 5 0
127	Rice or Paddy, Wheat, } Willet, and other } Grains..... }	170	米麥雜糧	" 0 1 0 0
128	Rugs of Hairs or Skins..	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	海藻	per 100 catties 0 1 5 0

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
132	Bessamun Seed	164	芝蔴	<i>t. m. c. c.</i> per 100 catties 0 1 3 5
133	Shoes and Boots, Leather or Satin.....	118	各色靴鞋皮縐	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 各色絲線	„ 10 0 0 0
144	„ Piece Goods,— Pongees, Shawls, Scarfs, Crape, Satin, Gauzes, Velvet and Embroidered Goods	127	綢緞絹縐紗綾 羅剪絨繡貨 等類	„ 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 & Canton 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	„ 0 8 0 0
151	Soy	142	醬油	„ 0 4 0 0
152	Straw Braid.....	117	草帽縐	„ 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	柏油	„ 0 2 0 0
157	„ Vegetable.....	7	柏油	„ 0 3 0 0
158	Tea	11	茶葉	„ 2 5 0 0
159	Tin Foil	66	錫箔	„ 1 2 5 0
160	Tobacco, Prepared	146	烟絲各樣	„ 0 4 5 0

<i>No.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>No. in Chinese Tariff.</i>	<i>Chinese Characters.</i>	<i>Duty.</i>
				<i>t. m. c. c.</i>
161	Tobacco, Leaf.....	147	烟葉	per 100 catties 0 1 5 0
162	Tortoiseshell Ware....	95	玳瑁器	per catty 0 2 0 0
163	Trunks, Leather.....	100	皮箱皮櫥	per 100 catties 1 5 0 0
164	Turmeric.....	26	黃薑即羌黃	„ 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	大頭漆	„ 0 1 8 0
168	Varnish, or Crude Lac- quer.....	76	漆	„ 0 5 0 0
169	Vermicelli.....	150	粉絲	„ 0 1 8 0
170	Vermillion.....	67	硃砂	„ 2 5 0 0
171	Wax, White or Insect..	10	白蠟	„ 1 5 0 0
172	Wood—Piles, Poles, & Joists.....	110	木	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

RULES.

RULE 1.—*Unenumerated Goods*.—Articles not enumerated in the list of exports, but enumerated in the list of imports, when exported, will pay the amount of duty set against them in the list of imports: and similarly, articles not enumerated in the list of imports, but enumerated in the list of exports, when imported, will pay the amount of duty set against them in the list of exports.

Articles not enumerated in either list, nor in the list of duty-free goods, will pay an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent., calculated on their market value.

RULE 2.—*Duty-free Goods*.—Gold and silver bullion, foreign coins, flour, Indian meal, sago, biscuits, preserved meats and vegetables, cheese, butter, confectionery, foreign clothing, jewellery, plated-ware, perfumery, soap of all kinds, charcoal, firewood, candles (foreign), tobacco (foreign), cigars (foreign), wine, beer, spirits, household stores, ship's stores, personal baggage, stationery, carpeting, drugging, cutlery, foreign medicines, glass, and crystal ware.

The above pay no import or export duty, but, if transported into the interior will, with the exception of personal baggage, gold and silver bullion, and foreign coins, pay a transit duty at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*.

A freight, or part freight of duty-free commodities (personal baggage, gold and silver bullion, and foreign coins, excepted) will render the vessel carrying them, though no other cargo be on board, liable to tonnage dues.

RULE 3.—*Contraband Goods*.—Import and export trade is alike prohibited in the following articles:—gunpowder, shot, cannon, fowling-pieces, rifles, muskets, pistols, and all other munitions and implements of war, and salt.

RULE 4.—*Weights and Measures*.—In the calculations of the Tariff, the weight of a picul of one hundred catties is held to be equal to one hundred and thirty-three and one-third pounds avoirdupois; and the length of a chang of ten Chinese feet, to be equal to one hundred and forty-one English inches.

One Chinese chih is held to be equal to fourteen and one-tenth inches English; and four yards English, less three inches, to equal one chang.

RULE 5.—*Regarding certain Commodities heretofore Contraband*.—The restrictions affecting trade in opium, cash, grain, pulse, sulphur, brimstone, saltpetre, and spelter, are relaxed, under the following conditions:

I. Opium will henceforth pay thirty taels per picul import duty. The importer will sell it only at the port. It will be carried into the interior by Chinese only, and only as Chinese property; the foreign trader will not be allowed to accompany it. The provisions of Article IX. of the Treaty of Tientsin, by which British subjects are authorized to proceed into the interior with passports to trade, will not extend to it, nor will those of Article XXVIII. of the same treaty, by which the transit-dues are regulated. The transit-dues on it will be arranged as the Chinese Government see fit; nor in future revisions of the Tariff is the same rule of revision to be applied to opium as to other goods.

II. *Copper Cash*.—The export of cash to any foreign port is prohibited; but it shall be lawful for British subjects to ship it at one of the open ports of China to another, on compliance with the following Regulations: The shipper shall give notice of the amount of cash he desires to ship, and the port of its destination, and shall bind himself, either by a bond, with two sufficient sureties, or by depositing such other security as may be deemed

by the Customs satisfactory, to return, within six months from the date of clearance to the collector at the port of shipment, the certificate issued by him, with an acknowledgment thereon of the receipt of the cash at the port of destination by the collector at that port, who shall thereto affix his seal; or, failing the production of the certificate, to forfeit a sum equal in value to the cash shipped. Cash will pay no duty inwards or outwards; but a freight or part freight of cash, though no other cargo be on board, will render the vessel carrying it liable to pay tonnage dues.

III. The export of rice and all other grain whatsoever, native or foreign, no matter where grown or whence imported, to any foreign port, is prohibited; but these commodities may be carried by British merchants from one of the open ports of China to another, under the same conditions in respect of security as cash, on payment at the port of shipment of the duty specified in the Tariff.

No import duty will be leviable on rice or grain; but a freight or part freight of rice or grain, though no other cargo be on board, will render the vessel importing it liable to tonnage dues.

IV.—*Pulse*.—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 on the tariff duty, either to other ports of China, or to foreign countries.

V. Saltpetre, sulphur, brimstone, and spelter, being munitions of war, shall not be imported by British subjects, save at the requisition of the Chinese Government, or for sale to Chinese duly authorized to purchase them. No permit to land them will be issued until the Customs have proof that the necessary authority has been given to the purchaser. It shall not be lawful for British subjects to carry these commodities up the Yang-tsze-kiang, or into any port other than those open to the interior on behalf of Chinese. They must be sold at the ports only, and, except at the ports, they will be regarded as Chinese property.

Infractions of the conditions, as above set forth, under which trade in opium, cash, grain, pulse, saltpetre, brimstone, sulphur, and spelter may be henceforward carried on, will be punishable by confiscation of all the goods concerned.

RULE 6.—*Liability of Vessels entering Port*.—To the prevention of misunderstanding, it is agreed that the term of twenty-four hours, within which British vessels must be reported to the Consul under Article XXXVII. of the Treaty of Tientsin, shall be understood to commence from the time a British vessel comes within the limits of the port; as also the term of forty-eight hours allowed her by Article XXX. of the same Treaty to remain in port without payment of tonnage dues.

The limits of the ports shall be defined by the Customs, with all consideration for the convenience of trade, compatible with due protection of the revenue; also the limits of the anchorages within which landing and discharging is permitted by the Customs; and the same shall be notified to the Consul for public information.

RULE 7.—*Transit Dues*.—It is agreed that Article XXXVIII. of the Treaty of Tientsin shall be interpreted to declare the amounts of transit-dues legally leviable upon merchandise imported or exported by British subjects, to be one-half of the tariff duties, except in the case of the duty-free goods liable to a transit-duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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, 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, *viséd*. No further duty will be leviable upon imports so certificated, no matter how distant the place of their destination.

In the case of Exports.—Produce purchased by a British subject in the interior will be inspected, and taken account of, at the first barrier it passes on its way to the port of shipment. A memorandum showing the amount of the produce and the port at which it is to be shipped, will be deposited there by the person in charge of the produce; he will then receive a certificate, which must be exhibited and *viséd* at every barrier, on

his way to the port of shipment. On the arrival of the produce at the barrier nearest the port, notice must be given to the Customs at the port, and the transit-dues due thereon being paid, it will be passed. On exportation the produce will pay the tariff-duty.

Any attempt to pass goods inwards or outwards, otherwise than in compliance with the rule here laid down, will render them liable to confiscation.

Unauthorised sale, *in transitu*, of goods that have been entered as above for a port, will render them liable to confiscation. Any attempt to pass goods in excess of the quantity specified in the certificate will render all the goods of the same denomination, named in the certificate, liable to confiscation. Permission to export produce, which cannot be proved to have paid its transit-dues, will be refused by the Customs until the transit-dues shall have been paid. The above being the arrangement agreed to regarding the transit-dues, which will thus be levied once and for all, the notification required under Article XXVIII. of the Treaty of Tientsin, for the information of British and Chinese subjects, is hereby dispensed with.

RULE 8.—*Foreign Trade under Passport*.—It is agreed that Article IX. of the Treaty of Tientsin shall not be interpreted as authorising British subjects to enter the capital city of Peking, for the purposes of trade.

RULE 9.—*Abolition of the Meltage Fee*.—It is agreed that the percentage of one tael two mace, hitherto charged in excess of duty payments to defray the expenses of melting by the Chinese Government, shall be no longer levied on British subjects.

RULE 10.—*Collection of Duties under one System at all Ports*.—It being by Treaty at the option of the Chinese Government to adopt what means appear to it best suited to protect its revenue accruing on British trade, it is agreed that one uniform system shall be enforced at every port.

The high officer appointed by the Chinese Government to superintend foreign trade, will accordingly, from time to time, either himself visit, or will send a deputy to visit the different ports. The said high officer will be at liberty, of his own choice, and independently of the suggestion or nomination of any British authority, to select any British subject he may see fit to aid him in the administration of the Customs' revenue, in the prevention of smuggling, in the definition of port boundaries, or in discharging the duties of harbour master; also in the distribution of lights, buoys, beacons, and the like, the maintenance of which shall be provided for out of the tonnage-dues.

The Chinese Government will adopt what measures it shall find requisite to prevent smuggling upon the Yang-tsze-kiang, when that river shall be opened to trade.

Done at Shanghai, in the province of Kiang-su, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, being the third day of the tenth moon of the year of the reign of Hien Fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Seal of Chinese
Plenipotentiaries.

Signature of Five Chinese
Plenipotentiaries.

ARTICLES BETWEEN MR. WADE AND PRINCE KUNG, RELATIVE TO CASES OF CUSTOMS' SEIZURE.

NOTIFICATION No. 41, OF 1865.

British Consulate, 29th November, 1865.

The undersigned circulates for the information of the British Mercantile Community, the English Text of four rules agreed to between the Prince Kung and H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires, T. F. Wade, Esq., C.B., under which public enquiry is to be conducted at Shanghai in any case in which a British subject conceives his vessel or goods to be wrongfully withheld from him by the Customs' Department of the Port. The said rules do not affect the penalties recoverable under Articles 37 and 38 of the Treaty of Tientsin, the same belonging to the jurisdiction of H. M.'s officers in China.

It is understood that these rules are open to revision after a twelve months' trial.
(Signed) CHARLES A. WINCHESTER.

*Revised Draft of Articles inclosed in Mr. Wade's Despatch to the Prince Kung.
27th October, 1865.*

Art. I.—Wherever a ship or goods belonging to a British subject may be seized in a port of China by the Customs, the seizure is to be reported without delay to the Superintendent. If he consider the seizure justified, he will direct the Foreign Commissioner of Customs to give notice to the party to whom the ship or goods are declared to belong, that the ship or goods have been seized because such or such an irregularity has been committed, and that the said ship or goods will be confiscated unless before noon on a certain day, being the sixth day from the date of the delivery of the notice, the Superintendent receive from the British Consul an official application to have the case fully investigated.

The British subject 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 term of six days direct to the Commissioner. If satisfied with the explanations, the Superintendent will direct the release of the ship or goods; otherwise, if he elect not so 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 write to inform the Superintendent of the particulars of his appeal, and to request him, the Superintendent, to name a day for the public investigation of the evidence on which the action of the Customs is founded.

Art. II.—The Superintendent, on receipt of the Consul's communication, will name a day for meeting him at the Custom House, and the Consul will desire the merchant to appear with the witnesses at the Custom House 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.

The Commissioner of Customs will also be seated to assist the Superintendent. Proceedings will be opened by the Superintendent, who will call on the Customs employes who have seized the ship or goods, to state the circumstance which occasioned the seizure, and will question them according to their evidence. Whatever the merchant interested may have to state 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 fairness.

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.

Art. III.—Notes will be taken of the statements of all parties examined, and the paper containing these will be signed and sealed by the Consul and the Superintendent. The room will be then cleared, and the Superintendent will inform the Consul of the course he proposes to pursue. If he propose to confiscate the vessel or goods, and the Consul having given notice of the appeal to the Superintendent, they will forward copies of the above notes, the Consul to his Minister, and the Superintendent to the Yamen of Foreign Affairs at Peking. If the Consul agrees with the Superintendent that the ship or goods ought to be confiscated, the merchant will not be entitled to appeal. In no case will the release of ship or goods entitle the merchant to indemnification for the seizure, whether these be released after the investigation at the Custom House, or after appeal to the high authorities of both nations at Peking.

Art. IV.—The case being referred to superior authority, the merchant interested shall be at liberty to give a bond, binding himself to pay the full value of his ship or goods attached, should the ultimate decision be against him, which bond being sealed with the Consular Seal, and deposited with the Superintendent, the Superintendent will restore to the merchant the ship or goods attached, and when the superior authority shall have decided whether so much money is to be paid, or the whole of the property seized confiscated, the merchant will be called on to pay accordingly.

If the merchant decline to give the necessary security, the ship or merchandize attached will be detained. But whether the decision of the superior authority be favorable to the appellant or not, the appellant will not be entitled to claim indemnity.

CONVENTION OF PEACE BETWEEN THE EMPERORS OF FRANCE AND CHINA.

TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE TEXT.

Their Imperial Majesties, the Emperors of China and France, 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 France, 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 France, 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 France, 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 duties received by them, and the first quarterly payment shall be due on the 31st December, 1860. The payments may be in either Hae-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

proportions 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-le, shall be opened to trade on the same conditions as the other ports. The provisions of the present Convention shall take effect from the day on which it is signed, no separate Ratification of the same being necessary: they shall be observed and enforced just as if forming part of the text of the Treaty of Tientsin. And on the receipt of Five hundred thousand Taels at Tientsin, the French forces, Naval and Military, shall retire from Tientsin and occupy the two ports of Taku and Yen-tae (Chefoo,) where they are to remain until the payment in full of the Indemnity,—upon which the French forces, at whatever places stationed, shall one and all be withdrawn from Chinese territory; but the Naval and Military Commanders in Chief may encamp soldiers for the winter in Tientsin, and on the payment of the ready money indemnity [? the Taels 500,000 to be paid 30th November, at Tientsin] the force shall retire from Tientsin.

Art. VIII.—On the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of 1858, Chusan shall at once be evacuated by the French forces now stationed there; and on the payment in full of the sum of Five hundred thousand Taels for which this Convention provides—with the exception of (that portion of) the force which being about to winter at Tientsin, will remain there for a time, and which it is considered inconvenient to at once withdraw, as is stated in the seventh Article, the various forces occupying Tientsin shall be withdrawn from that city, and shall retire to the Taku forts, the North Coast of Tangchow, 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 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 High Authorities aforesaid shall, in concert with the Representative in China of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of France, 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.

[Hien Fung, 10th year, second month, 12th day.]

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND CHINA.

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, and Reuss the Younger Line, the Free City of Frankfort, the Grand Bailiwick Meisenheim of the Landgraviate Hesse, the Bailiwick Hamburg of the Landgraviate Hesse, and :—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, Cheongmeen, a member of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking, Director-general of Public Supplies, and Imperial Commissioner.

Chonghee, 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 Ma-

esty 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 residences, and their correspondence shall be held inviolable. They shall be at liberty to select and appoint their own officers, couriers, interpreters, servants, and attendants, without any kind of molestation.

All expenses occasioned by the diplomatic missions shall be borne by the respective governments.

The Chinese government agrees to assist His Prussian Majesty's diplomatic agent, upon his arrival at the capital, in selecting and renting a suitable house and other buildings.

Art. IV.—The contracting German States may appoint a Consul-General, and for each port or city opened to foreign commerce, a Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular Agent, as their interests may require.

These officers shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese authorities, and enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consular officers of the most favoured nations.

In the event of the absence of a German Consular Officer, the subjects of the contracting German States shall be at liberty to apply to the Consul of a friendly power, or, in case of need, to the Superintendent of Customs, who shall use all efforts to secure to them the privileges of this treaty.

Art. V.—All official communications addressed by the diplomatic agent of His Majesty the King of Prussia, or by the Consular Officers of the contracting German States, to the Chinese authorities, shall be written in German. At present and until otherwise agreed, they shall be accompanied by a Chinese translation; but it is hereby mutually agreed, that in the event of a difference of meaning appearing between the German and Chinese text, the German governments shall be guided by the sense expressed in the German text.

In like manner shall all official communications addressed by the Chinese authorities to the Ambassadors of Prussia, or to the Consuls of the contracting German States, be written in Chinese, and the Chinese authorities shall be guided by this text. It is further agreed, that the translations may not be adduced as a proof in deciding differences.

In order to avoid future differences, and in consideration that all diplomatists of Europe are acquainted with the French language, the present treaty has been executed in the German, the Chinese, and the French languages. All these versions have the same sense and signification; but the French text shall be considered the original text of the treaty, and shall decide wherever the German and Chinese versions differ.

Art. VI.—The subjects of the contracting German States may, with their families, reside, frequent, carry on trade or industry, in the ports, cities and towns of Canton, Swatow, or Chau-chau, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Tungehau, Tientsin, Newchwang, Chinkiang, Kinkiang, Hankow, Kingchau (Hainan), and at Taiwan and Tamsui on the Island of Formosa. They are permitted to proceed to and from these places with their vessels and merchandize, and within these localities 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 may 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 person 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.—Wherever a vessel belonging to any of the contracting German States has entered a harbor, the Superintendent of Customs may, if he see fit, depute one or more Customs' officers to guard the ship, and to see that no merchandise is smuggled. These officers shall live in a boat of their own, or stay on board the ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their salary, food, and expenses shall be defrayed by the Chinese Customs' authorities, and they shall not be entitled to any fees whatever from the master or consignee. Each 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 a 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 register tonnage, and the nature of the cargo.

If owing to neglect on the part of the master the above rule be not complied with within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival, he shall be liable to a fine of fifty (50) dollars for every day's delay; the total amount of penalty, however, shall not exceed two hundred (200) dollars.

Immediately after the receipt of the report, the Superintendent of Customs shall issue a permit to open hatches.

If the master shall open the hatches and begin to discharge the cargo without said permit, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and the goods so discharged without permit shall be liable to confiscation.

Art. XIV.—Whenever a merchant, subject of any of the contracting German States, has cargo to land or ship, he must apply to the Superintendent of Customs for a special permit. Merchandise landed or shipped without such permit shall be subject to forfeiture.

Art. XV.—The subjects of the contracting German States shall pay duties on all goods imported or exported by them at the ports open to foreign trade according to the tariff appended to this treaty; but in no case shall they be taxed with higher duties than, at present or in future, subjects of the most favored 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 for both the high contracting parties.

Art. XVI.—With respect to articles subject to an *ad valorem* duty, if the German merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officers as to their value, then each party shall call in two or three merchants to examine and appraise the goods, and the highest price at which any of these merchants might declare himself willing to purchase them, shall be assumed as the value of the goods.

Art. XVII.—Duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article, tare therefore to be deducted. If the German merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officers on the exact amount of tare, then each party shall choose from among the goods, respecting which there is a difference, a certain number of chests or bales, which being first weighed gross, shall afterwards be tared, and the tare fixed accordingly. The average tare upon these chests or bales shall constitute the tare upon the whole lot of packages.

Art. XVIII.—If in the course of verification there arise other points of dispute, which cannot be settled, the German merchant may appeal to his Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the differences of the case to the Superintendent of Customs, and both will endeavour to bring about an amicable arrangement. But the appeal to the Consul must be made within twenty-four hours, or it will not be attended to.

As long as no settlement be come to, the Superintendent of Customs shall not enter the matter at issue in his books, in order that by such entry a thorough investigation and the final settlement of the differences 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 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 the hatches, may quit the same within forty-eight hours after her arrival, and proceed to another port, without being subject to the payment of tonnage-dues, duties, or any other fees or charges; but tonnage-dues must be paid after the expiration of the said forty-eight hours.

Art. XXI.—Import duties shall be considered payable on the landing of the goods, and duties of export on the shipping of the same. When all tonnage-dues and duties shall have been paid, the Superintendent of Customs shall give a receipt in full (port-clearance), which being produced at the Consulate, the Consular Officer shall then return to the captain the ship's papers, and permit him to depart on his voyage.

Art. XXII.—The Superintendent of Customs will point out one or more bankers, authorized by the Chinese government to receive the duties on its behalf. The receipts of these bankers shall be looked upon as given by the Chinese government itself. Payment may be made in bars or in foreign coin, whose relative value to the Chinese Sycee silver shall be fixed by special agreement, according to circumstances, between the Consular Officers and the Superintendent of Customs.

Art. XXIII.—Merchant-vessels belonging to the contracting German States of more than one hundred and fifty tons burden, shall be charged four mace per ton; merchant-vessels of one hundred and fifty tons and under, shall be charged at the rate of one mace per ton.

The captain or consignee having paid the tonnage-dues, the Superintendent of Customs shall give them a special certificate, on exhibition of which the ship shall be exempted from all further payment of tonnage-dues in any open port of China, which the captain may visit for a period of four months, to be reckoned from the date of the port-clearance mentioned in Article 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 merchandise subject to duty, shall come under the category of vessels under one hundred and fifty tons, and pay tonnage-dues at the rate of one mace per register ton.

Art. XXIV.—Goods on which duties have been paid in any of the ports open to foreign trade, upon being sent into the interior of the country, shall not be subject to any but transit duty. The same shall be paid according to the tariff now existing, and may not be raised in future. This also applies to goods sent from the interior of the country to any of the open ports.

All transit duties on produce brought from the interior to any of the open ports,

or importations sent from any of the open ports into the interior of China, may be paid once for all.

If any of the Chinese officers violate the stipulations of this article by demanding illegal or higher duties than allowed by law, they shall be punished according to Chinese law.

Art. XXV.—If the master of a merchant-vessel belonging to any of the contracting German States, having entered any of the open ports, should wish to land only a portion of his cargo, he shall only pay duties for the portion so landed. He may take the rest of the cargo to another port, pay duties there, and dispose of the same.

Art. XXVI.—Merchants of any of the contracting German States, who may have imported merchandize into any of the open ports and paid duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same, shall be entitled to make application to the Superintendent of Customs, who shall cause examination to be made to satisfy himself of the identity of the goods, and of their having remained unchanged.

On such duty-paid goods the Superintendent of Customs shall, on application of the merchant wishing to re-export them to any other open port, issue a certificate, testifying the payment of all legal duties thereon.

The Superintendent of Customs of the port to which such goods are brought, shall, upon presentation of said certificate, issue a permit for the discharge and landing of them free of all duty, without any additional exactions whatever. But if, on comparing the goods with the certificate, any fraud on the revenue be detected, then the goods shall be subject to confiscation.

But if the goods are to be exported to a foreign port, the Superintendent of Customs of the port, from which they are exported, shall issue a certificate, stating that the merchant who exports the goods has a claim on the Customs equal to the amount of duty paid on the goods. This certificate shall be a valid tender to the Customs in payment of import or export duties.

Art. XXVII.—No transshipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission of the Superintendent of Customs, under pain of confiscation of the goods so transhipped, unless it be proved that there was danger in delaying the transshipment.

Art. XXVIII.—Sets of standard weights and measures, such as are in use at the Canton Custom House, shall be delivered by the Superintendent of Customs to the Consul at each port open to foreign trade. These measures, weights and balances shall represent the ruling standard on which all demands and payments 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, if 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 detection of the deserter, and hand him over to the Consular Officer or to the Captain.

In like manner, if Chinese deserters or criminals take refuge in the houses or on board ships belonging to subjects of the contracting German States, the local Chinese authorities shall apply to the German Consular Officer, who will take the necessary measures for apprehending the said deserter or criminal, and deliver him up to the Chinese authorities.

Art. XXXIII.—If any vessel belonging to any of the contracting German States, while within Chinese waters, be plundered by pirates, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities to use every means to capture and punish the said pirates, to recover the stolen property where and in whatever condition it may be, and to hand the same over to the Consul for restoration to the owner. If the robbers or pirates cannot be apprehended, or the property taken cannot entirely be recovered, the Chinese authorities shall then be punished in accordance with the Chinese law, without, however, in that case being compelled to restore the property taken.

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 have been demolished, shall have a claim upon the despoilers of their property for indemnification, proportioned to the injury sustained.

Art. XXXVII.—Whenever a subject of His Majesty of China fails to discharge the debts due to 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 governments of the contracting German States be held responsible for the debts incurred by their respective subjects.

Art. XXXVIII.—Any subject of His Majesty the Emperor of China, having committed a crime against a subject of one of the contracting German States, shall be apprehended by the Chinese authorities and punished according to the laws of China.

In like manner, if a subject of one of the contracting German States is guilty of a crime against a subject of His Majesty of China, the Consular Officer shall arrest him and punish him according to the laws of the State to which he belongs.

Art. XXXIX.—All questions arising between subjects of the contracting German States in reference to the right 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 favor of any nation in the tariff, in the customs' duties, in tonnage and harbor 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, ship-owners, 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 month of the eleventh year of Hien Fung.

(Signed)	[L.S.]	COUNT EULENBURG.
„	[L.S.]	CHONG MEEN.
„	[L.S.]	CHONG HEE.

The preceding treaty has been ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Shanghai January 14th, 1863.

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 on the one part, and China on the other part, which treaty shall take effect after exchange of the ratifications within twelve months from its signature, and which stipulates that His Majesty the King of Prussia may nominate a diplomatic agent at the Court of Peking with a permanent residence at that Capital, it has been convened between the respective Plenipotentiaries of these States, that, owing to and in consideration of disturbances now reigning in China, His Majesty the King of Prussia shall wait the expiration of five years after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, before he deposes a diplomatic agent to take his fixed residence at Peking.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their signature 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 in 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 and by 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 month of the eleventh year in the reign of Hien Fung.

(Signed,)	[L.S.]	COUNT EULENBURG.
„	[L.S.]	CHONG MEEN.
„	[L.S.]	CHONG HEE.

CONVENTION SIGNED BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA, AT PEKING, ON THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 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, and for this purpose have appointed Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, His Imperial Highness the Prince Kung; His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, His Excellency Privy Councillor *F-ko-na-te-yay-fuh* :*—who, and after communicating to each other their full powers, have conjointly agreed upon the following convention.

Art. 1.—In accordance with the first article of the Treaty concluded at Gashwan (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 (Songary 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, the boundary shall traverse Lake Hin-Ka in a right line from the Songatchan to the Pih-ling; and from the mouth of the Pih-ling, it shall follow the range of mountains to the Houp-tou'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 *le* 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 colored red shall indicate the frontiers, and on which shall be written the Russian words "*A-pa-wa-kih-ta-yay-jene-keae-e-yih-gih-la-ma-na-wo-pa-la-sa-too-woo*," in order to facilitate accurate reference: and the said charts shall be duly authenticated by the seals and signatures of the High Ministers of the two countries.

The tract of country above referred to is unoccupied waste land. Should Chinese squatters be found in any part of it, or should any portions be used by Chinese as fishing or hunting grounds, Russia shall not take possession of such, but the Chinese shall be allowed to fish and to hunt as they have been wont to do.

From the time of setting up the boundary marks there shall never be any changes made; and Russia engages not to encroach upon the Chinese territory in the vicinity of the frontiers, nor will ground be seized in any other part of China.

Art. 2.—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

* This is the Chinese expression for Ignatieff, the Russian Plenipotentiary's name.—Translator.

(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 Kho-Kand.

Art. 3.—Should there hereafter occur disputes or misunderstandings in respect of frontier boundaries, it is agreed that they shall be determined by the two articles that precede. 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-ha and Kho-Kand, 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 Russian and one 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. 4.—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. 5.—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-kow. 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. 6.—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 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 grounds to be granted for the purpose, and to make the other requisite arrangements.

Should people from the outside enter the Russian concessions at Kashgar, and plunder the property of Russian merchants trading there, China will not take any action in the matter.

Art. 7.—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. 8.—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 nonpayment 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. 9.—As compared with former years trade is now much increased, and moreover new boundaries have been laid down. Thus, the condition of affairs differs much from what it was at the times of making the Treaties of Nipchu* and Kiachta, and the supplementary stipulations of succeeding years; and circumstances that gave rise to disputes between the various frontier officers no longer remain the same. Such changes, in existing regulations, as are necessitated [by the altered state of affairs,] are hereby included in newly drawn up stipulations.

Heretofore official communications treating of frontier business have only passed between the High Official at Koo-lun and the Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh (? the Governor) of Kiachta, and between the Governor General of Western Siberia and the Tartar General stationed at Ili. For the future in addition to the officers just named, frontier business may be transacted by the Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh of the Amoor and Tung-hac-peen (Eastern Sea-shore) provinces in communication with the Tartar General, stationed in Hih-lung-keang and Kee-lin.

Matters in which Kiachta is concerned shall be attended to by Ko-me-sa-urh (Commissioner or Commissary) stationed on the Kiachta frontier, in communication with the

* In Latitude 51.49 N.

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 dispatches written refer to business that ought not 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. 10.—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 officers 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 ports, 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. 11.—Answers shall be returned to communications transmitted through intermediate officers by the High Officials on the frontiers. The despatches of the Governor General of Eastern Siberia and of the Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh (? Governor) of Kiachta shall be handed to the Ko-me-sa-urh (? Commissioner or Commissary General) of Kiachta for transmission to the officer of the board. The despatches of the High Officer stationed at Koo-lum shall be handed to the officer of the board for transmission to the Ko-me-sa-urh of Kiachta. The despatches of the Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh of the Amoor province shall be forwarded to the Tartar General at Hih-lung-keang through the Adjutant General, who shall likewise transmit the despatches of the Kee-lin General. Despatches passing between the Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh of the Tung-hae-peen province and the General stationed at Kee-lin, shall be transmitted through the officers at the frontier ports of Hongchun in the Usuri territory. Communications between the Governor General of Western Siberia and the General stationed at Ili, shall be transmitted through the Russian Consul at Ili. Whenever the business in question is of great importance, official messengers shall be employed. The Governor General of Eastern and Western Siberia and the various Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh (? Governors of Provincial Districts) together with the High Officer at Koo-lun, and the Tartar General stationed at Hih-lung-koang, Kee-lin, and Ili, in the transmission of official communications, may entrust them to trustworthy Russian officers.

Art. 12.—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 whatsoever despatches or parcels the Consul may hand to them.

Whenever parcels are despatched from Kiachta or Koo-lun, the High officer at Koo-lun must be supplied with a list of the same; in like manner, when despatching parcels from Peking, the Foreign-office shall be supplied with a list. Such lists shall specify the number and weights of the packages, as also the date of their being despatched; and on the outside of each package shall be written, in Russian and Manchurian or Chinese characters, its weight, &c.

Merchants forwarding letters and parcels for purposes of trade, if willing to hire porters themselves and to make other arrangements, shall be at liberty to do so, having obtained permission, after the report of the circumstances, from the local authorities, to obviate the [undue] incurring of expense on the government.

Art. 13.—Official communications passing between the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Chinese Privy Council, or between the Governor General of Eastern Siberia and the Privy Council or Foreign-office, shall be forwarded by the regular post, and shall be under no restrictions in respect of time; and should any delay or detention be apprehended, in cases of importance, trustworthy Russian Officers may be charged with the speedy conveyance of such despatches.

While resident at Peking, despatches on important business, for or from the Russian Minister, may be transmitted by officers appointed by the Russian government. Officers conveying such despatches shall not at any place be delayed or detained, and in every instance, such bearers of despatches shall be Russians.

As regards the movements of such despatch-bearers, if travelling from Kiachta to Peking, the Ko-me-sa-urh shall notify the officer of the Board on the day preceding their departure. In like manner, if starting from Peking, a day's notice shall be given to the Board of War.

Art. 14.—Should any of the arrangements in respect of land commerce hereinafter prove inconvenient to both parties, the Governor General of Eastern Siberia and the Chinese High officer 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. 15.—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 like 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 by His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung, Chinese Minister Plenipotentiary, and His Excellency the Privy Councillor, the Russian Minister Plenipotentiary, on the 2nd day of the 10th month of the 10th year of Hien Fung, *i.e.*, the 2nd day of the month No-ya-poo-urh, in the year 1860 [4th November, 1860.]

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CHINA.

SIGNED AT TIENTSIN, JUNE 18, 1858.

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 of general convention of peace, amity, and commerce, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries; for which most desirable object the President of the United States and the August Sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire, have named for their Plenipotentiaries, to wit; the President of the United States of America, William B. Reed, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China; and His Majesty the Emperor of China, Kweiliang, a member of the Privy Council and Superintendent of the Board of Punishment; and Hwashana, President of the Board of Civil Office, and Major General of the Bordered Blue Banner Division of the Chinese Bannermen, both of them being Imperial Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries; And the said Ministers, in virtue of the respective full powers they have received from their governments, have agreed upon the following articles.

Art. I.—There shall be, as there has always been, peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, and between their people, respectively. They shall not insult or oppress each other for any trifling cause, so as to produce an estrangement between them; and if any other nation should act unjustly, or oppressively, the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question, thus showing their friendly feelings.

Art. II.—In order to perpetuate friendship, on the exchange of ratifications by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by His Majesty the Emperor of China, this Treaty shall be kept and sacredly guarded in this way, viz.: The original Treaty, as ratified by the President of the United States, shall be deposited at Peking, the capital of his Majesty the Emperor of China, in charge of the Privy Council; and, as ratified by his Majesty the Emperor of China, shall be deposited at Washington, the capital of the United States, in charge of the Secretary of State.

Art. III.—In order that the people of the two countries may know and obey the provisions of this Treaty, the United States of America agree, immediately on the exchange of ratifications, to proclaim the same and publish it by proclamation in the Gazettes where the laws of the United States of America are published by authority; and his Majesty the Emperor of China, on the exchange of ratifications, agrees immediately to direct the publication of the same at the capital and by the governors of all the provinces.

Art. IV.—In order further to perpetuate friendship, the Minister or Commissioner, or highest diplomatic representative of the United States of America in China, shall at all times have the right to correspond on terms of perfect equality and confidence with the officers of the Privy Council at the capital, or with the Governor General of the Two Kwangs, of Fuhkien and Chekiang, or of the Two Kiangs; 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 Governor-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 Peiho, into which he shall not bring ships-of-war, and he shall inform the authorities at that place in order that boats may be provided for him to go on his journey. He is not to take advantage of this stipulation to request visits to the capital on trivial occasions. Whenever he means to proceed to the capital he shall communicate in writing his intention to the Board of Rites at the capital, and thereupon the said Board shall give the necessary directions to facilitate his journey, and give him necessary protection and respect on his way. On his arrival at the capital he shall be furnished with a suitable residence prepared for him, and he shall defray his own expenses; and his entire suite shall not exceed twenty persons, exclusive of his Chinese attendants, none of which shall be engaged in trade.

Art. VI.—If at any time His Majesty the Emperor of China shall, by treaty voluntarily made, or for any other reason, permit the representative of any friendly nation to reside at his capital for a long or short time, then, without any further consultation or express permission, the representative of the United States in China shall have the same privilege.

Art. VII.—The superior authorities of the United States and of China in correspondence together shall do so on terms of equality and in form of mutual communication (*chau-hwui*). The Consuls and the local officers, civil and military, in corresponding together shall likewise employ the style and form of mutual communication (*chau-hwui*). When inferior officers of the one government address the superior officers of the other they shall do so in the style and form of memorial (*shin-shin*). Private individuals, in addressing officers shall employ the style of petition (*pinching*). In no case shall any terms or styles be used or suffered which shall be offensive or disrespectful to either party. And it is agreed that no presents, under any pretext or form whatever, shall ever be demanded of the United States by China, or of China by the United States.

Art. VIII.—In all future personal intercourse between the representative of the United States of America and the Governors-General or Governors, the interviews shall be held at the official residence of the said officers, or at their temporary residence, or at the residence of the representative of the United States of America, whichever may be agreed upon between them; nor shall they make any pretext for declining these interviews. Current matters shall be discussed by correspondence, so as not to give the trouble of a personal meeting.

Art. IX.—Whenever national vessels of the United States of America, in cruising along the coast and among the ports opened for trade for the protection of the commerce of their country, or for the advancement of science, shall arrive at or near any of the ports of China, commanders of said ships and the superior local authorities of Government shall, if it be necessary, hold intercourse on terms of equality and courtesy, in token of the friendly relations of their respective nations; and the said vessels shall enjoy all suitable facilities on the part of the Chinese government in procuring provisions or other supplies, and making necessary repairs. And the United States of America agree that in case of the shipwreck of any American vessel, and its being pillaged by pirates, or in case any American vessel shall be pillaged or captured by pirates on the seas adjacent to the coast, without being shipwrecked, the national vessels of the United States shall pursue the said pirates, and if captured deliver them over for trial and punishment.

Art. X.—The United States of America shall have the right to appoint Consuls and other commercial agents for the protection of trade, to reside at such place in the dominions of China as shall be agreed to be opened; who shall hold official intercourse and correspondence with the local officers of the Chinese government (a Consul, or a vice-Consul in charge taking rank with an intendant of circuit or a prefect), either personally or in writing, as occasion may require, on terms of equality and reciprocal

respect. And the Consuls and local officers shall employ the style of mutual communication. If the officers of either nation are disrespectfully treated, or aggrieved in any way by the other authorities, they have the right to make representation of the same to the superior officer of the respective Governments, who shall see that full inquiry and strict justice shall be had in the premises. And the said 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 dispatch 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 injury 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 resides, 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 of 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 lighthouses, 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, compradors, 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, when he shall pay the duties on vessel and cargo, according to law. And the tonnage duties shall be held due after the expiration of the said forty-eight hours. In case of the absence of the Consul or person charged with his functions, the captain or supercargo of the vessel may have recourse to the consul of a friendly power; or, if he please, directly to the Superintendent of Customs, who shall do all that is required to conduct the ship's business.

Art. XX.—The Superintendent of Customs, in order to the collection of the proper duties shall, on application made to him through the consul, appoint suitable officers, who shall proceed, in the presence of the captain, supercargo, or consignee, to make a just and fair examination of all goods in the act of being discharged for importation, or laden for exportation on board any merchant vessel of the United States. And if disputes occur in regard to the value of goods subject to *ad valorem* duty, or in regard to the amount of tare, and the same cannot be satisfactorily arranged by the parties, the question may, within twenty-four hours, and not afterwards, be referred to the said Consul to adjust with the Superintendent of Customs.

Art. XXI.—Citizens of the United States who may have imported merchandise into any of the free ports of China, and paid the duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same in part or in whole to any other of the said ports, shall be entitled to make application, through their Consul, to the Superintendent of Customs, who, in order to prevent fraud on the revenue, shall cause examination to be made, by suitable officers, to see that the duties paid on such goods as are entered on the 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 fact to the officers of Customs at the other ports; all which being done, on the arrival in port of the vessel in which the goods are laden, and everything being found, on examination there, to correspond, she shall be permitted to break bulk, and land the said goods, without being subject to the payment of any additional duty thereon. But if, on such examination, the Superintendent of Customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue in the case, then the goods shall be subject to forfeiture. Foreign grain or rice brought into any port of China in a ship of the United States, and not landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

Art. XXII.—The tonnage duty on vessels of the United States shall be paid on their being admitted to entry. Duties of import shall be paid on the discharge of the goods, and duties of export on the 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 duties 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 transshipment. And if any goods be transhipped without written permits, they shall be subject to be forfeited to the Chinese government.

Art. XXIV.—Where there are debts due by subjects of China to citizens of the United States, the latter may seek redress in law; and on suitable representation being made to the local authorities, through the Consul, they will cause due examination in the premises, and take proper steps to compel satisfaction. And if citizens of the United States be indebted to subjects of China, the latter may seek redress by representation through the Consul, or by suit in the Consular Court; but neither government will hold itself responsible for such debts.

Art. XXV.—It shall be lawful for the officers or citizens of the United States to employ scholars and people of any part of China, without distinction of persons, to teach any of the languages of the Empire, and to assist in literary labours; and the persons so employed shall not for that cause be subject to any injury on the part either of the government or of individuals; and it shall in like manner be lawful for citizens of the United States to purchase all manner of books in China.

Art. XXVI.—Relations of peace and amity between the United States and China being established by this treaty, and the vessels of the United States being admitted to trade freely to and from the ports of China open to foreign commerce; it is further agreed that, in case at any time hereafter, China should be at war with any foreign nation whatever, and should for that cause exclude such nation from entering her ports, still the vessels of the United States shall not the less continue to pursue their commerce in freedom and security, and to transport goods to and from the ports of the belligerent powers, full respect being paid to the neutrality of the flag of the United States, provided that the said flag shall not protect vessels engaged in the transportation of officers or soldiers in the enemy's ships, with their cargoes, to enter any of the ports of China; but all such vessels so offending shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation to the Chinese government.

Art. XXVII.—All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China, shall be subject to the jurisdiction and regulated by the authorities of their own government; and all controversies occurring in China between citizens of the United States and the subjects of any other government shall be regulated by the treaties existing between the United States and such governments respectively, without interference on the part of China.

Art. XXVIII.—If citizens of the United States have especial occasion to address any communication to the Chinese local officers of Government, they shall submit the same to their Consul or other officer, to determine if the language be proper and respectful, and the matter just and right, in which event he shall transmit the same to the appropriate authorities for their consideration and action in the premises. If subjects of China have occasion to address the Consul of the United States they may address him directly, at the same time they inform their own officers representing the case for his consideration and action in the premises; and if controversies arise between citizens of the United States and subjects of China, which cannot be amicably settled otherwise, the same shall be examined and decided conformably to justice and equity by the public officers of the two nations, acting in conjunction. The extortion of illegal fees is expressly prohibited. Any peaceable persons are allowed to enter the Court in order to interpret, lest injustice be done.

Art. 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 do to them. Hereafter those who quietly profess and teach these Doctrines shall not be harrassed or persecuted on account of their faith. Any person, whether citizen of the United States or Chinese

convert, who, according to these tenets, peaceably teach and practice 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.]	KWELIANG.
[L.S.]	HWASHANA.

THE ADDITIONAL TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

Ratified 23rd November, 1869.

The additional articles to the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire of the 18th June, 1858, are :—

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 having 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 land and waters, hereby agrees that no such concession or grant shall be constructed to give to any power or party which may be at war with or hostile to the United States the right to attack the citizens of the United States or their property within the said lands or waters; and the United States, for themselves, hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any power or party or their property with which they may be at war on any such tract of land or waters of the said Empire; but nothing in this article shall be constructed 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 of 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 said property within said tract of land, except so far as that 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 by treaty shall be subject to the direction 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 of June, 1858, having stipulated for the exemption of Christian citizens of the United States and Chinese converts from persecution in China on account of their faith, it is further agreed that the 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 Empire of China cordially recognise 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, 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 to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country, or for a Chinese subject to take the 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.

Art. VII.—The United States and the Empire of China, recognising in the present progress of nations a favourable tendency towards unity of civilisation, and regarding a unity of money and unity of weights and of measures as favourable to that great object, do hereby agree that they will use their influence and efforts to obtain the establishment, by the general agreement of nations, of representative coins having a common value, and also a common standard of weights and measures for all countries.

Art. VIII.—The United States freely agree that Chinese subjects shall without hindrance on account of their nationality or religion be admitted to all schools, colleges, and other public educational institutions, without being subject to any religious or political test; and, on the other hand, His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees that citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools in that empire in those places where foreigners are permitted by treaty to reside.

Art. IX.—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 any intention or right to interfere 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 and authorise suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese Government, and will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with such application, the Chinese Government, in that case, protecting such engineers in their persons and property, and paying them a reasonable compensation for their service.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and hereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
ANSON BURLINGAME.
CHIH-KANG.
SUN CHIA-KU.

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; and June 17th, 1857; and July 29th, 1858.

A Treaty was negotiated with Persia, December 13th, 1856.

Treaties were negotiated with Siam, March 29th, 1833; and May 29th, 1856.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to carry into full effect the provisions of the treaties of the United States with the empires of China, Japan, and Siam, respectively, that 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 Misdemeanors* 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 process 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;—any such port above-named being always one of the ports at which the United States are represented by Consuls; which jurisdiction shall embrace all controversies between citizens of the United States, or others provided for by such treaties, respectively.

SEC. 4.—*And be it further enacted*, That such jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters shall, in all cases, be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, which are hereby, so far as is necessary to execute such treaties, respectively, extended over all citizens of the United States in the said countries, (and over all others to the extent that the terms of the said treaties, respectively, justify or require), so far as such laws are suitable to carry the said treaties into effect: but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies, the common law, including equity and admiralty, shall be extended in like manner over such citizens and others in the said countries; and if defects still remain to be supplied, and neither the common law, including equity and admiralty, nor the statutes of the United States, furnish appropriate and suitable remedies, the Minister in the said countries, respectively, shall, by decrees and regulations which shall have the force of law, supply such defects and deficiencies.

SEC. 5.—*And be it further enacted*, That in order to organize and carry into effect the system of jurisprudence demanded by such treaties, respectively, the said Ministers with the advice of the several Consuls in each of the said countries, respectively, or so many of them as can be conveniently assembled, shall prescribe the forms of all processes which shall be issued by any of the said Consuls; the mode of executing, and the time of returning the same; the manner in which trials shall be conducted, and how the records thereof shall be kept; the form of oaths for Christian witnesses, and the mode of examining all other witnesses; the costs which shall be allowed to the prevailing party, and the fees which shall be paid for judicial services to defray necessary expenses; the manner in which all officers and agents to execute process, and to carry this Act into effect, shall be appointed and compensated; the form of bail-bonds, and the security which shall be required of the party who appeals from the decision of a Consul; and generally, without further enumeration, to make all such decrees and regulations from time to time, under the provision 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 misdemeanors, shall finally decide all cases where the fine imposed does not exceed one hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment does not exceed sixty days; and there shall be no appeal therefrom, except as provided in section eleven of this Act. But no fine imposed by a Consul for a contempt committed in the presence of the Court, or for failing to obey a summons from the same, shall exceed fifty dollars, nor shall the imprisonment exceed twenty-four hours for the same contempt.

SEC. 9.—*And be it further enacted*, That when sitting alone, he may also decide all cases in which the fine imposed does not exceed five hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment does not exceed ninety days; but in all such cases, if the fine exceeds one hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment for misdemeanor 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 the 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 offenses, if the Consul and his associates concur in opinion, the decision shall be final, except as is provided in section nine of this Act.

SEC. 11.—*And be it further enacted*, That Consuls aforesaid, and each of them, at the port for which he is appointed, shall have jurisdiction as is herein provided, in all civil cases arising under such Treaties, respectively, wherein the damage demanded does not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars; and if he see fit to decide the same without aid his decision thereon shall be final; but if in his judgment any case involves legal perplexities, and assistance will be useful, or if the damage demanded exceed five hundred dollars, in either such case it shall be his duty to summon to his aid, from a list of individuals which shall have been nominated for the purposes of this Act to the Minister and received his approval, not less than two nor more than three citizens of the United States if such are residing at the port, of good repute and competent to the duty, who shall with him hear any such case; and if the Consul and his associates concur in opinion, the judgment shall be final; but if the associates, or any of them, differ from the Consul, the opinions of all shall be noted on the record, and each shall subscribe his name to his assent to, or dissent from, the Consul, with such reasons therefor as he thinks proper to assign, and either party may thereupon appeal, under such regulations as may exist, to the Minister; but if no appeal is lawfully claimed, the decision of the Consul shall be final and conclusive.

SEC. 12.—*And be it further enacted*, That in all cases, criminal and civil, the evidence shall be taken down in writing in open Court, under such regulations as may be made for that purpose; and all objections to the competency or character of testimony shall be noted down, with the ruling in all such cases, and the evidence shall be part of the case.

SEC. 13.—*And be it further enacted*, That the Minister of the United States in the country to which he is appointed shall, in addition to his power to make regulations and decrees as herein provided, be fully authorized to hear and decide all cases, criminal and civil, which may come before him, by appeal, under the provisions of this Act, and to issue all processes necessary to execute the power conferred upon him; and he is hereby fully empowered to decide finally any case upon the evidence which comes up with it, or to hear the parties further, if he thinks justice will be promoted thereby; and he may also prescribe the rules upon which new trials may be granted, either by the 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 accepts it, he shall endorse the fact, and judgment shall be rendered thereon, and execution issue in compliance with the terms thereof: *Provided, however*, That the parties may always settle the same before return thereof is made to the Consul.

SEC. 20.—*And be it further enacted*, That the Ministers aforesaid and Consuls shall be fully authorized to call upon the local authorities to sustain and support them in the execution of the powers confided to them by said treaty, and on their part to do and perform whatever is necessary to carry the provisions of said treaties into full effect, so far as they are to be executed in the said countries, respectively.

SEC. 21.—*And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this Act, so far as the same relate to crimes and offences committed by citizens of the United States, shall extend to Turkey, under the treaty with the Sublime Porte of May seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, and shall be executed in the Ottoman dominions, in conformity with the provisions of said treaty and of this Act, by the Minister of the United States, and the Consuls of the United States [appointed] to reside therein, who are hereby

ex officio invested with the powers herein conferred upon the Minister and Consuls in China, for the purposes above expressed, so far as regards the punishment of crime, and also for the exercise of jurisdiction in civil cases wherein the same is permitted by the laws of Turkey, or its usages in its intercourse with the Franks or 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 process 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 Consuls 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 Minister, 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 employe 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 intermediations of their respective Ministers or Consuls, in accordance with such regulations as shall be mutually agreed upon by the Minister of the United States for the time being, and the Ministers of such foreign powers, respectively, which regulations shall, from time to time, be submitted to the Secretary of State of the United States.

SEC. 29.—*And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this Act, so far as the same are in conformity with the stipulations in the existing treaties between the United States and Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco, and Muscat, respectively, shall extend to those countries, and shall be executed in conformity with the provisions of the said treaties, and of the provisions of this Act, by the Consuls appointed by the United States to reside therein, who are hereby *ex officio* invested with the powers herein delegated to the Ministers and Consuls of the United States appointed to reside in the countries named in the first section of this Act, so far as the same can be exercised under the provisions of treaties between the United States and the several countries mentioned in this section, and in accordance with the usages of the said countries in their intercourse with the Franks or other foreign Christian nations.

SEC. 30.—*And be it further enacted*, That the Consuls and Commercial Agents of the United States at islands or in countries not inhabited by any civilized people, or recognized by any treaty with the United States, be, and the same are hereby authorized to try, hear, and determine all cases in regard to civil rights, whether of person or property, where the real debt and damages do not exceed the sum

of one thousand dollars, exclusive of costs; and upon full hearing of the allegations 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 misdemeanors.

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, 1861.

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, AND COMMERCE, BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE TYCOON OF JAPAN.

SIGNED IN THE ENGLISH, JAPANESE, AND DUTCH LANGUAGES,
AT YEDO, AUGUST 26, 1858.

Ratifications Exchanged at Yedo, July 11, 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 Honorable 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, Midzuo Tsikfogono Kami; Nagai Gembano Kami; Inouwey Sinano no Kami; Kori Oribeno Kami; Iwase Higono Kami; and Isuda Hauzabro.

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 Hakodadi, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki, shall be opened to British subjects on the first 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:

Nee-e-gata, or, if Nee-e-gata be found to be unsuitable as a harbor, 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

dwelling 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 harbor 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 place 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 opened ports of Japan.

At Kanagawa to the River Tone (which empties into the Bay of Yedo, Kawasaki, and Sinogawa) and ten *ri* in any direction.

At Hakodadi 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 shall not cross the River Engawa, 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 *Nee-e-gata*, or the place that may be substituted for it, shall be settled by the British Diplomatic Agent and the Government of Japan.

From the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, British subjects shall be allowed to reside in the city of Yedo, and from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the city of Osaka, for the purposes of trade only. In each of these two cities a suitable place, within which they may hire 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 merit 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 force 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 Japanese Governments are to be held responsible for the payment of any debts contracted by British or Japanese subjects.

Art. VIII.—The Japanese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon employment, by British subjects, of Japanese, in any lawful capacity.

Art. IX.—British subjects in Japan shall be allowed free exercise of their religion, and for this purpose shall have the right to erect suitable places of worship.

Art. X.—All foreign coin shall be current in Japan, and shall pass for its corresponding weight in Japanese coin of the same description.

British and Japanese subjects may freely use foreign or Japanese coin, in making payments to each other.

As some time will elapse before the Japanese will become acquainted with the value of foreign coin, the Japanese Government will, for the period of one year after the opening of each port, furnish British subjects with Japanese coin in exchange for theirs, equal 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, Hakodadi, 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 purchasers shall pay the proper duty to the Japanese authorities.

Art. XII.—If any British vessel be at any time wrecked or stranded on the coast of Japan, or be compelled to take refuge in any port within the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan, the Japanese authorities, on being apprised of the fact, shall immediately render all the assistance in their power; the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and be furnished, if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station.

Art. XIII.—Any British merchant vessel arriving off one of the open ports of Japan shall be at liberty to hire a pilot to take her into port. In like manner, after she has discharged all legal dues and is ready to take her departure, she shall be allowed to hire a pilot to conduct her out of port.

Art. XIV.—At each of the ports open to trade British subjects shall be at full liberty to import from their own or any other ports, and sell there, and purchase therein, and export to their own or any other ports, all manner of merchandize not contraband, paying the duties thereon as laid down in the Tariff annexed to the present Treaty, and other charges whatsoever. With the exceptions of munitions of war, which shall only be sold to the Japanese Government and foreigners, they may freely buy from Japanese and sell to them any articles that either may have for sale, without the intervention of any Japanese officer in such purchase or sale, or in receiving payment for the same, and all classes of Japanese may purchase, sell, keep, or use any articles sold to them by British subjects.

Art. XV.—If the Japanese Custom House officers are dissatisfied with the value placed on any goods by the owner, they may place a value thereon, and offer to take the goods at that valuation. If the owners 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 merchandize into any open port in Japan, and paid duty thereon, shall be entitled, on obtaining from the Japanese Custom House authorities a certificate stating that such payment has been made, to re-export the same, and land it in any other of the open ports, without the payment of any additional duty whatever.

Art. XVIII.—The Japanese authorities at each port will adopt the means that they may judge most proper for the prevention of fraud or smuggling.

Art. XIX.—All penalties enforced, or confiscations made under this Treaty, shall belong to, and be appropriated by, the Government of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan.

Art. XX.—The Articles for the regulation of trade which are appended to this Treaty, shall be considered as forming part of the same, and shall be equally binding

on both the Contracting Parties to the Treaty, and on their subjects. The Diplomatic Agent of 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 ratification of this Treaty, under the hand of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the name and seal of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, respectively, shall be exchanged at Yedo, within a year from this day of signature. In token whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Treaty.

Done at Yedo, this twenty-sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, corresponding to the Japanese date the eighteenth day of the seventh month of the fifth year of Ansei Tsusinon yemma.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
MIDZUO TSIKFOGONO KAMI.
NAGAI GEMBANO KAMI.
INOUE SINANO NO KAMI.
KORI ORIBENO KAMI.
IWASE HIGONO KAMI.
ISUDA HAUZABRO.

REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH BRITISH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN JAPAN.

REGULATION I.—Within forty-eight hours (Sunday excepted) after the arrival of a British ship in a Japanese port, the captain or commander shall exhibit to the Japanese Custom-house authorities the receipt of the British Consul, showing that he has deposited all the ship's papers, the ship's bills of lading, &c., at the British Consulate, and he shall then make an entry of his ship, by giving a written paper, stating the name of the ship, and the name of the port from which she comes, her tonnage, the name of her captain or commander, the names of her passengers (if any), and the number of her crew, which paper shall be certified by the captain or commander to be a true statement, and shall be signed by him; he shall, at the same time, deposit a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages, and their contents, as they are described in his bills of lading, with the names of the persons or person to whom they are consigned. A list of the stores of the ship shall be added to the manifest. The captain or commander shall certify the manifest to be a true account of all the cargo and stores on board the ship, and shall sign his name to the same.

If any error is discovered in the manifest, it may be corrected within twenty-four hours (Sunday excepted) without the payment of any fees, but for any alteration or post entry to the manifest made after that time, a fee of fifteen dollars shall be paid.

All goods not entered on the manifest shall pay double duties on being landed.

Any captain or commander that shall neglect to enter his vessel at the Japanese Custom-house within the time prescribed by this regulation, shall pay a penalty of sixty dollars for each day that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

REGULATION II.—The Japanese Government shall have the right to place Custom-house officers on board of any ship in their ports (men-of-war excepted). All Custom-house officers shall be treated with civility, and such reasonable accommodation shall be allotted to them as the ship affords.

No goods shall be unladen from any ship between the hours of sunset and sunrise, except by special permission of the Custom-house authorities, and the hatchway, and all other places of entrance into that part of the ship where the cargo is stowed, may be secured by Japanese officers between the hours of sunset and sunrise, by fixing seals, locks, or other fastening; and if any person shall, without due permission open any entrance that has been affixed by the Japanese Custom-house officers, every person so offending shall pay a fine of sixty dollars for each offence.

Any goods that shall be discharged from any ship, without having been duly entered at the Japanese Custom-house as hereinafter provided, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Packages of goods made up with an intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, 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, at any of the non-opened harbours of Japan, all such goods shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government, and the ship shall pay a fine of one thousand dollars for each offence.

Vessels needing repairs may land their cargo for that purpose, without the payment of duty. All goods so landed shall remain in charge of the Japanese authorities, and all just charges for storage, labour, and supervision, shall be paid thereon. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the regular duties shall be paid on the portion so disposed of.

Cargo may be transhipped to another vessel in the same harbour without payment of duty, but all transhipment shall be made under the supervision of Japanese officers, and after satisfactory proof has been given to the Custom-house authorities of the *bond fide* nature of the transaction, and also under a permit to be granted for that purpose by such authorities.

The importation of opium being prohibited, any British vessels coming to Japan for the purposes of trade, and having more than three cattie's weight of opium on board, the surplus quantity may be seized and destroyed by the Japanese authorities; and any persons smuggling, or attempting to smuggle opium, shall be liable to pay a fine of fifteen dollars for each catty of opium so smuggled or attempted to be smuggled.

REGULATION III.—The owner or consignee of any goods who desires to land them, shall make an 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 the packages so entered, and for this purpose may take them to the Custom-house; but such be without expense to the importer or injury to the goods; and, after examination, the Japanese shall restore the goods to their original condition in the packages (so far as may be practicable), and such examination shall be made without any unreasonable delay.

If any owner or importer discovers that his goods have been damaged on the voyage of importation before such goods have been delivered to him, he may notify the Custom-house authorities of such damage, and he may have the damaged goods appraised by two or more competent and disinterested persons, who after the due examination, shall make a certification, setting forth the amount per cent. of damage on each separate package, describing it by its mark and number, which certificate shall be signed by the appraisers, in presence of the Custom-house authorities and the importer may attach the certificate to his entry, and make a corresponding deduction from it. But this shall not prevent the Custom-house authorities from appraising the goods in the manner provided in Article XV. of the Treaty, to which these Regulations are appended.

After the duties have been paid, the owner shall receive a permit, authorising the delivery to him of the goods, whether the same are at the Custom-house or on ship-board.

All goods intended to be exported shall be entered at the Japanese Custom-house before they are placed on ship-board. The entry shall be in writing, and shall state the name of the ship by which the goods are to be exported, with the mark and number of the packages, and the quantity, description, and value of their contents. The exporter shall certify, in writing, that the entry is a true account of all goods contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto.

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 the ships, their crews, and passengers, nor for the clothing, &c., of passengers.

REGULATION IV.—Ships wishing to clear shall give twenty-four hours' notice at the Custom-house, and at the end of that time they shall be entitled to their clearance, but if it be refused, the Custom-house authorities shall immediately inform the captain or consignee of the ship of the reason why the clearance is refused; and they shall also give the same notice to the British Consul.

British ships of war shall not be required to enter or clear at the Custom-house, nor shall they be visited by Japanese Custom-house or police officers.

Steamers conveying the mails from Great Britain may enter and clear on the same day, and they shall not be required to make a manifest, except for such passengers and goods as are to be landed in Japan. But such steamers shall, in all cases, enter and clear at the Custom-house.

Whale ships touching for supplies, or ships in distress, shall not be required to make a manifest of their cargo; but if they subsequently wish to trade, they shall then deposit a manifest, as required in Regulation I.

The word "ship" whenever it occurs in these Regulations, or in the Treaty to which they are attached, is to be held as meaning a ship, barque, brig, schooner, sloop, or steamer.

REGULATION V.—Any persons signing a false declaration or certificate, with the intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, shall pay a fine of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each offence.

REGULATION VI.—No tonnage duties shall be levied on British ships in ports of Japan, but the following fees shall be paid to the Japanese Custom-house authorities. For the entry of a ship, fifteen dollars; for the clearance of a ship, seven dollars; for each permit, one dollar and a half; for each bill of health, one dollar and a half; for any other document, one dollar and a half.

* REGULATION VII.—Duties shall be paid to the Japanese Government, on all goods landed in the country, according to the following Tariff.

Class 1.—All articles in this class shall be free of duty:—

Gold and Silver, coined or uncoined.

Wearing apparel, in actual use.

Household furniture and printed books, not intended for sale, but the property of persons who come to reside in Japan.

Class 2.—A duty of five per cent. shall be paid on the following articles:—

All articles used for the purpose of building, rigging, repairing, or fitting out of ships.

Whaling gear of all kinds.

Salted provisions of all kinds.

Bread and 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.

* This tariff is abrogated under the New Convention.

Rice and wheat, the produce of Japan, shall not be exported from Japan as cargo, but all British subjects resident in Japan, and British ships for their crews and passengers, shall be furnished with sufficient supplies of the same.

Foreign grain, brought into any open port of Japan in a British ship, if no part thereof has been landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

The Japanese Government will sell, from time to time, at public auction, any surplus quantity of copper that may be produced.

Five years after the opening of Kanagawa, the import and export duties shall be subject to revision, if either the British or Japanese Government desires to.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
MIDZUO TSIKFOGONO KAMI.
NAGAI GEMBANO KAMI.
INOUE SINANO NO KAMI.
HORI ORIBENO KAMI.
IWASE HIGONO KAMI.
ISUDA HAUZABRO.

CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND HOLLAND, WITH JAPAN.

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 VIIth of those Regulations:—

And the Japanese Government having given the said Representatives, during their visit to Osaka, in November, 1865, a written engagement to proceed immediately to the Revision of the Tariff in question, on the general basis of a duty of five per cent. on the value of all articles Imported or Exported;—

And the Government of Japan being desirous of affording a fresh proof of their wish to promote trade and to cement the friendly relations which exist between their country and foreign nations;—

His Excellency Midzuno Idzumi no Kami, a member of the Gorojiu 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 Honorable 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 Honor, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of the French in Japan;

Of the United States 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 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 Hakodadi 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 VIth 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 Hakodadi, 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, at 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 the places named for this purpose, all foreign coin, or bullion, in gold or silver, that may at any time be tendered to them by foreigners or Japanese. It being essential, however, to the execution of this measure, that the various Powers with whom Japan has concluded Treaties should first consent to modify the stipulations in those Treaties which relate to the currency, the Japanese Government will at once propose to those Powers the adoption of the necessary modification in the said stipulations, and on receiving their concurrence will be prepared from the first of January, 1868, to carry the above measure into effect.

The rates 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 these 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 merchandize 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 condition, 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 Yeddo, 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,

Ministre Plenipotentiaire de S. M. L'Empereur des Francais, au Japon.

[L.S.] A. L. C. PORTMAN,

Chargé d'Affaires a. i. of the United States, in Japan.

[L.S.] D. DE GRAEFF VAN POLSBROEK,

Politiek Agent en Consul General der Nederlanden, in Japan.

[L.S.] MIDZUNO IDZUMI NO KAMI.

IMPORT TARIFF.

CLASS I.—SPECIFIC DUTIES.

No.	ARTICLE.	PER.	Boos.	CENTS.
1	Alum	100 catties.	0	15
2	Betel Nut... ..	"	0	45
3	Brass Buttons	Gross.	0	22
4	Candles	100 catties.	2	25
5	Canvas and Cotton Duck	10 yards.	0	25
6	Cigars	catty.	0	25
7	Cloves and Mother Cloves	100 catties.	1	00
8	Cochineal	"	21	00
9	Cordage	"	1	25
10	Cotton, Raw	"	1	25
COTTON MANUFACTURES.				
11	Shirtings, Grey, White, and Twilled, White, Spotted or Figured, Drills and Jeans, White Brocades, T-Cloths, Cambrics, Muslins, Lawns, Dimities, Quilting, Cottonets; All the above Goods Dyed, Printed Cottons Chintzes and Furnitures;—			
A.	not exceeding 34 inches wide	10 yards.	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
B.	" 40 "	"	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
C.	" 45 "	"	0	10
D.	exceeding 46 "	"	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
12	Taffachelass, not exceeding 31 in	"	0	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" exceeding 31 in. and not exceeding 43 inches	"	0	25
13	Fustians, as Cotton Velvets, Velveteens, Satins, Sattinets and Cotton Damask, not exceeding 40 inches	"	0	20
14	Ginghams, not exceeding 31 inches	"	0	6
	" not exceeding 43 "	"	0	9
15	Handkerchiefs	dozen.	0	5
16	Singlets and Drawers	"	0	30
17	Table Cloths	each.	0	6
18	Cotton Thread, plain or dyed, in reel or ball.	100 catties.	7	50
19	Cotton Yarn, plain or dyed	100 "	5	00
20	Cutch	100 catties.	0	75
21	Feathers (Kingfisher, Peacock, &c.,)	100 in No.	1	50
22	Flints	100 catties.	0	12
23	Gambier	"	0	45
24	Gamboge	"	3	75
25	Glass, Window	box of 100 square feet.	0	35
26	Glue	100 catties.	0	60
27	Gum Benjamin and Oil of Do.,... ..	"	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

IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	ARTICLE.	PER.	Boos.	CENTS.
32	Horn, Rhinoceros	100 catties.	3	50
33	Hoofs	"	0	30
34	Inligo, liquid	"	0	75
35	" dry	"	3	75
36	Ivory—Elephants' Teeth, all qualities ...	"	15	00
37	Paint—as Red, White and Yellow Lead (Minium, Ceruse and Massicot)—and Paint Oils	"	1	50
38	Leather... ..	"	2	00
39	Linen, all qualities	10 yards.	0	20
40	Mangrove bark	100 catties.	0	15
41	Matting, floor	roll of 40 yds	0	75
METALS.				
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, Pigs	"	0	80
49	" Sheet	"	1	00
50	Spelter and Zinc	"	0	60
51	Steel	"	0	60
52	Tin	"	3	60
53	Tin Plates	box of not ex- cdng. 90 cat. }	0	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	00
57	Putchuk	"	2	25
58	Quicksilver	"	6	00
59	Quinine	catty.	1	50
60	Rattans... ..	100 catties.	0	45
61	Rhubarb	"	1	00
62	Salt Fish	"	0	75
63	Sandal Wood	"	1	25
64	Sapan Wood	"	0	40
65	Sea Horse Teeth	"	7	50
66	Narwhal or "Unicorn" Teeth	catty.	1	00
67	Sharks' Skins	100 catties.	7	50
68	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 Leaf	"	1	00
74	Tobacco	"	1	80
75	Vermillion	100 catties.	9	00

IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.	PER.	Boos.	CENTS.
76	Broad, Habit, Medium, and Narrow Cloth, not exceeding 34 inches	10 yards.	0	60
	not exceeding 55 inches	"	1	00
	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	00
88	Woollen and Cotton Singlets and Drawers,	"	0	60
89	Woollen Yarn, plain and dyed	100 catties.	10	00

CLASS II.—DUTY FREE GOODS.

All Animals used for food or draught.

Anchors 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 Japanese 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	do. Shells	"	0	08
3	Camphor	"	1	80
4	China Root (Bukrio)	"	0	75
5	Cassia	"	0	30
6	do. 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	do. Cuttle	"	1	05
12	Galnuts	"	0	90
13	Chinang or Ichio	"	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	do. Inferior	"	1	00
26	Peas, Beans, and Pulse of all kinds ...	"	0	30
27	Peony Bark (Botanpi)	"	3	75
28	Potatoes	"	0	15
29	Rags	"	0	12
30	Sake or Japanese Wines or Spirits ...	"	0	90
31	Seaweed, Uncut	"	0	30
32	do. Cut	"	0	60
33	Seeds, Rape	"	0	45
34	do. Sesamum	"	0	90
35	Sharks' Fins	"	1	80
36	Shrimps and Prawns, Dried Salt ...	"	1	80
SILK.				
37	Raw and Thrown	100 catties.	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	do. Unpierced	"	12	00
43	Waste Silk and Waste Cocoons	"	2	25
44	Silk Worms Eggs	Sheet.	0	07 $\frac{1}{2}$
45	Soy	100 catties.	0	45
46	Sulphur	"	0	30
47	Tea	"	3	50

EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	ARTICLE.	PER.	BOOS.	CENTS.
48	Tea, quality known as "Ban cha" (when exported from Nagasaki only)	100 catties.	0	75
49	Tobacco, Leaf	"	0	75
50	do. Cut or prepared	"	1	50
51	Vermicelli... ..	"	0	45
52	Wax, Vegetable	"	1	50
53	do. Bees	"	2	50

CLASS II.—DUTY FREE GOODS.

Gold and Silver, coined. Gold, Silver, and Copper, uncoined, of Japanese production, to be sold only by the Japanese Government at Public Auction.

CLASS III.—PROHIBITED GOODS.

Rice, Paddy, Wheat and Barley.

Flour made from the above.

Saltpetre.

CLASS IV.—GOODS SUBJECT TO AN *AD VALOREM* DUTY OF FIVE PER CENT. TO BE CALCULATED ON THEIR MARKET VALUE.

Bamboo Ware.

Copper Utensils of all kinds.

Charcoal.

Ginseng and Enumerated Drugs.

Horns, Deer, Young or soft.

Mats and Matting.

Silk dresses, Manufactures or Embroideries.

Timber.

AND ALL OTHER UNENUMERATED GOODS.

R U L E S .

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 Export 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.

EXPORT TARIFF.

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 Kane-shaku. The *Boo* is a Silver coin weighing not less than 134 grains Troy weight, and containing no less than nine parts of pure Silver, and not more than one of alloy. The cent is the one hundredth part of the *Boo*.

[L.S.] HARRY S. PARKES.
*Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary, in Japan.*

[L.S.] LEON ROCHES,
*Ministre Plenipotentiaire de S. M. L'Empereur
des Francais, au Japon.*

[L.S.] A. L. C. PORTMAN,
*Chargé d'Affaires a. i. of the United States,
in Japan.*

[L.S.] D. DE GRAFF VAN POLSBROEK,
*Politiek Agent en Consul General der Neder-
landen in Japan.*

[L.S.] MIDZUDO IDZUMI NO KAMI.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.

SIGNED AT YEDO, JULY 29TH, 1860.

Ratified by the President of the United States, April 12th, 1860.

Ratifications exchanged at Washington, May 22nd, 1860.

Proclaimed by the President, May 23rd, 1860.

The President of the United States of America, and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, desiring to establish on firm and lasting foundations the relations of peace and friendship now happily existing between the two countries, and to secure the best interest of their respective citizens and subjects, by encouraging, facilitating and regulating their industry and trade, have resolved to conclude a treaty of amity and commerce for this purpose, and have therefore named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say :—

The President of the United States, his Excellency, TOWNSEND HARRIS, Consul-General of the United States of America for the Empire of Japan,—and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, their Excellencies INO-OO-YE, Prince of Sinano, and IWASAW, Prince of Higo, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles :—

Art. I.—There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and his successors.

The President of the United States may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at the city of Yedo, and consuls or consular agents to reside at any or all of the ports in Japan which are opened for American commerce by this treaty. The diplomatic agent and Consul-General of the United States, shall have the right to travel freely in any part of the empire of Japan, from the time they enter on the discharge of their official duties.

The government of Japan may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at Washington, and consuls or consular agents for any or all of the Ports of the United States. The diplomatic agent and Consul-General of Japan may travel freely in any part of the United States from the time they arrive in the country.

Art. II.—The President of the United States, at the request of the Japanese government, will act as a friendly mediator in such matters of difference as may arise between the government of Japan and any European power. The ships of war of the United States shall render friendly aid and assistance to such Japanese vessels as they may meet on the high seas, so far as can be done without a breach of neutrality : and all American consuls, residing at ports visited by Japanese vessels, shall also give them such friendly aid as may be permitted by the laws of the respective countries in which they reside.

Art. III.—In addition to the ports of Simoda and Hakodadi, the following ports and towns shall be opened on the dates respectively appended to them, that is to say :—

Kanagawa on the (4th of July, 1859), fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. Nagasaki on the (4th of July, 1859), fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. Nee-e-gata on the (1st January, 1860), first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty. Hiogo on the (1st of January, 1863), first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

If Nee-e-gata is found to be unsuitable as a harbor, another port on the west coast of Nipon shall be selected by the two governments in lieu thereof. Six months after the opening of Kanagawa, the port of Simoda shall be closed as a place of residence and trade of American citizens. In all the foregoing ports and towns, American citizens may permanently reside; they shall have the right to lease ground and purchase the buildings thereon, and may erect dwellings and warehouses. But no fortification or place of military strength shall be erected under pretence of building dwellings or warehouses; and to see that this article is observed, the Japanese authorities shall have the right to inspect, from time to time, any buildings which are being erected, altered, or repaired. The place which the Americans shall occupy for their buildings, and the harbor regulations shall be arranged by the American Consul and the authorities of each place, and if they cannot agree, the matter shall be referred to and settled by the American diplomatic agent and the Japanese government. No wall, fence, or gate shall be erected by the Japanese around the place of residence of the Americans, or anything done which may prevent a free egress to the same and ingress. From the (1st of January, 1862), first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, Americans shall be allowed to reside in the city of Yedo; and from the (1st of January, 1863), first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the city of Osaka, for the purposes of trade only. In each of these cities, a suitable place within which they may hire houses, and the distance they may go, shall be arranged by the American diplomatic agent and the government of Japan. Americans may freely buy from Japanese and sell to them, any articles that either may have for sale, without the intervention of any Japanese officer in such purchase or sale, or in making or receiving payment for the same, and all classes of the Japanese may purchase, sell, keep or use, any articles sold to them by the Americans. The Japanese government will cause this clause to be made public in every part of the empire, as soon as the ratifications of this treaty shall be exchanged. Munitions of war shall only be sold to the Japanese government and foreigners.

No rice or wheat shall be exported from Japan as cargo, but all Americans resident in Japan, and ships, for their crews and passengers, shall be furnished with sufficient supplies of the same. The Japanese government will sell from time to time, at public auction, any surplus quantity of copper that may be produced. Americans, residing in Japan, shall have the right to employ Japanese as servants or in any other capacity.

Art. IV.—Duties shall be paid to the government of Japan on all goods landed in the country, and on all articles of Japanese production that are exported as cargo, according to the tariff hereunto appended. If the Japanese Custom-house officers are dissatisfied with the value placed on any goods by the owner, they may place a value thereon, and offer to take the goods at that valuation. If the owner refuses to accept the offer, he shall pay duty on such valuation. If the offer be accepted by the owner, the purchase money shall be paid to him without delay, and without any abatement or discount.

Supplies for the use of the United States navy may be landed at Kanagawa, Hakodadi, and Nagasaki, and stored and warehoused, in the custody of an officer of the American government, without the payment of any duty. But if any such supplies are sold in Japan, the purchaser shall pay the proper duty to the Japanese authorities.

The importation of opium is prohibited, and any American vessel coming to Japan, for the purpose of trade, having more than (3) three cetties (four pounds avoirdupois) weight of opium on board, such surplus quantity shall be seized and destroyed by the Japanese authorities. All goods imported into Japan, and which have paid the duty fixed by this treaty, may be transported by the Japanese into any part of the empire without the payment of any tax, excise, or transit duty, whatever.

No higher duties shall be paid by Americans on goods imported into Japan than

are fixed by this treaty, nor shall any higher duties be paid by Americans than are levied on the same description of goods if imported in Japanese vessels, of any other nation.

Art. V.—All foreign coin shall be current in Japan, and pass for its corresponding weight of Japanese coin of the same description. Americans and Japanese may freely use foreign or Japanese coin in making payment to each other. As some time will elapse before the Japanese will be acquainted with the value of foreign coin, the Japanese government, will, for the period of one year after the opening of each harbor, furnish the Americans with Japanese coin in exchange for theirs, equal weights being given and no discount taken for recoinage. Coins of all descriptions (with the exception of Japanese copper coin) may be exported from Japan, and foreign gold and silver uncoined.

Art. VI.—Americans committing offences against Japanese shall be tried in American consular courts, and when found guilty shall be punished according to American law. Japanese committing offences against Americans shall be tried by the Japanese authorities, and punished according to Japanese law. The consular courts shall be open to Japanese creditors, to enable them to recover their just claims against American citizens, and the Japanese court shall in like manner be open to American citizens for the recovery of their just claims against Japanese.

All claims for forfeiture or penalties for violations of this treaty, or of the articles regulating trade, which are appended hereunto, shall be sued for in the consular courts, and all recoveries shall be delivered to the Japanese authorities. Neither the American nor Japanese governments are to be held responsible for the payment of any debts contracted by their respective citizens or subjects.

Art. VII.—In the opened harbors of Japan, Americans shall be free to go where they please, within the following limits:—At Kanagawa, the river Logo (which empties into the bay of Yedo between Kawasaki and Sinagawa), and (10) ten ri in any other direction. At Hakodadi, (10) ten ri in any direction. At Hiogo, (10) ten ri in any direction, that of Kioto excepted, which city shall not be approached nearer than (10) ten ri. The crews of vessels resorting to Hiogo shall not cross the river Enagawa, which empties into the bay between Hiogo and Osaka. The distance shall be measured from the goyoso or town-hall of each of the foregoing harbors, the ri being equal to (4,275) four thousand two hundred and seventy-five yards American measure. At Nagasaki, Americans may go into any part of the imperial domain in its vicinity. The boundaries of Nee-e-gata, or the place that may be substituted for it, shall be settled by the American diplomatic agent and the government of Japan.

Americans who may have been convicted of felony, or twice convicted of misdemeanors, shall not go more than (1) one Japanese ri inland, from the places of their respective residences, and all persons so convicted shall lose their right of permanent residence in Japan, and the Japanese authorities may require them to leave the country. A reasonable time shall be allowed to all such persons to settle their affairs, and the American consular authority shall after an examination into the circumstances of each case, determine the time to be allowed, but such time shall not in any case exceed one year, to be calculated from the time the person shall be free to attend to his affairs.

Art. VIII.—Americans in Japan shall be allowed free exercise of their religion, and for this purpose shall have the right to erect suitable places of worship. No injury shall be done to such buildings, nor any insult be offered to the religious worship of the Americans. American citizens shall not injure any Japanese temple or mia, or offer any insult or injury to Japanese religious ceremonies, or to the objects of their worship. The Americans and Japanese shall not do anything that may be calculated to excite religious animosity. The government of Japan has already abolished the practice of trampling on religious emblems.

Art. IX.—When requested by the American Consul, the Japanese authorities will cause the arrest of all deserters and fugitives from justice, receive in jail all persons held as prisoners by the Consul, and give to the Consul such assistance as may be required to enable him to enforce the observance of the laws by the Americans, who are on land, and to maintain order among the shipping. For all such services, and for the support of prisoners kept in confinement, the Consul shall in all cases pay a just compensation.

Art. X.—The Japanese Government may purchase or construct in the United States, ships of war, steamers, merchant ships, whale-ships, cannon, munitions of war and arms of all kinds, and any other things it may require. It shall have the right to engage in the United States, scientific, naval, and military men, artisans of all kinds, and mariners, to enter into its service. All purchases made for the Government of Japan may be exported from the United States, and all persons engaged for its service may freely depart from the United States. *Provided*,—That no articles that are contraband of war shall be exported, nor any persons engaged to act in a naval or military capacity, while Japan shall be at war with any power in amity with the United States.

Art. XI.—The articles for the regulations of trade, which are appended to this treaty, shall be considered as forming a part of the same, and shall be equally binding on both the Contracting Parties to the Treaty, and on their citizens and subjects.

Art. XII.—Such of the provisions of the Treaty made by Commodore Perry, and signed at Kanagawa, on the 31st of March, 1854, as conflict with the provisions of this Treaty, are hereby revoked; and as all the provisions of a convention executed by the Consul-General of the United States and the Governor of Simoda, on the 17th of June, 1857, are incorporated in this Treaty, that convention is also revoked.

The person charged with the diplomatic relations of the United States in Japan, in conjunction with such person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the Japanese government, shall have power to make such rules and regulations as may be required to carry into full and complete effect the provisions of this Treaty, and the provisions of the articles regulating trade appended thereunto.

Art. XIII.—After the (4th of July, 1872,) fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, upon the desire of either the American or Japanese governments, and on one year's notice given by either party, this Treaty, and such portions of the Treaty of Kanagawa as remain unrevoked by this Treaty, together with the regulations of trade hereunto annexed, or those that may be hereafter introduced, shall be subject to revision, by commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on, and insert therein, such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

Art. XIV.—This Treaty shall go into effect on the (4th July, 1859,) fourth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, on or before which day the ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at the city of Washington; but if, from any unforeseen cause, the ratifications cannot be exchanged by that time, the Treaty shall still go into effect at the date above-mentioned.

The act of ratification on the part of the United States shall be verified by the signature of the President of the United States, countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the United States. The act of ratification on the part of Japan, shall be verified by the name and seal of His Majesty the Tycoon, and by the seals and signatures of such of his high officers as he may direct.

This Treaty is executed in quadruplicate, each copy being written in the English, Japanese, and Dutch languages, all the versions having the same meaning and intention, but the Dutch version shall be considered as being the original.

In witness whereof, the above-named Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the city of Yeddo, this twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-third, corresponding to the Japanese era the nineteenth day of the sixth month of the fifth year of Ansei Mma.

TOWNSEND HARRIS. [L.s.]

REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH AMERICAN TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN JAPAN.

REGULATION I.—Within (48) forty-eight hours (Sunday excepted) after the arrival of an American ship in a Japanese port, the captain or commander shall exhibit to the Japanese Custom House authorities the receipt of the American Consul, showing that he has deposited the ship's register and other papers, as required by the laws of the United States, at the American Consulate; and he shall then make an entry of his ship by giving a written paper, stating the name of the ship and the name of the port from which she comes, her tonnage, the name of her captain or commander, the names of her passengers (if any), and the number of her crew, which paper shall be verified by the captain or commander to be a true statement, and shall be signed by him; he shall at the same time deposit a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages and their contents as they are described in his bills of lading, with the names of the person or persons to whom they are consigned. The captain or commander shall certify the manifest to be a true account of all the cargo and stores on board the ship, and shall sign his name to the same.

If any error is discovered in the manifest, it may be corrected within (24) twenty-four hours (Sunday excepted,) without the payment of any fee, but for any alteration or post entry to the manifest made after that time, a fee of (\$15) fifteen dollars shall be paid. All goods not entered on the manifest, shall pay double duties on being landed. Any captain or commander that shall neglect to enter his vessel at the Japanese Custom House within the time prescribed by this regulation, shall pay a penalty of (\$60) sixty dollars for each day that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

REGULATION II.—The Japanese Government shall have the right to place Custom House officers on board of any ship in their ports (men-of-war excepted.) All Custom House officers shall be treated with civility, and such reasonable accommodations shall be allotted to them as the ship affords. No goods shall be unladen from any ship between the hours of sunset and sunrise, except by the special permission of the Custom House authorities, and the hatches, and all other places of entrance into that part of the ship where the cargo is stowed, may be secured by Japanese officers between the hours of sunset and sunrise, by affixing seals, locks, or other fastenings; and if any person shall, without due permission, open any entrance that has been so secured, or shall break or remove any seals, lock, or other fastening that has been affixed by the Japanese Custom House officers, every person so offending shall pay a fine of (\$60) sixty dollars for each offence.

Any goods that shall be discharged or attempted to be discharged from any ship, without having been duly entered at the Japanese Custom House, as hereinafter provided, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation. Packages of goods made up with an intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, by concealing therein articles of value which are not set forth in the invoice, shall be forfeited. American ships that shall smuggle, or attempt to smuggle goods in any of the non-opened harbors of Japan, all such goods shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government, and the ship shall pay a fine of (\$1,000) one thousand dollars for each offence.

Vessels needing repairs may land their cargo for that purpose without the payment of duty. All goods so landed shall remain in charge of the Japanese authorities, and all just charges for labor, storage, and supervision shall be paid thereon. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the regular duties shall be paid on the portion so disposed of.

Cargo may be transhipped to another vessel in the same harbour without the payment of duty; but all such transhipments shall be made under the supervision of Japanese officers, and after satisfactory proof has been given to the Custom House authorities of the *bonâ fide* nature of the transaction, and also under a permit to be granted for that purpose by such authorities.

The importation of opium being prohibited, if any person or persons shall smuggle, or attempt to smuggle any opium, he or they shall pay a fine of (\$15) fifteen dollars for each catty of opium so smuggled, or attempted to be smuggled; and if more than one person shall be engaged in the offence, they shall collectively be held responsible for the payment of the foregoing penalty.

REGULATION III.—The owner or consignee of any goods, who desires to land them, shall make an entry of the same in the Japanese Custom House. The entry shall be in writing and shall set forth the name of the person making the entry, and the name of the ship in which the goods were imported, and the marks, numbers, packages, and the contents thereof, with the value of each package extended separately in the one amount, and at the bottom of the entry shall be placed the aggregate value of all the goods contained in the entry. On each entry the owner or consignee shall certify in writing, that the entry then presented exhibits the actual cost of the goods, and that nothing has been concealed whereby the Customs of Japan would be defrauded; and the owner or consignee shall sign his name to such certificate.

The original invoice or invoices of the goods so entered shall be presented to the Custom House authorities, and shall remain in their possession until they have examined the goods contained in the entry. The Japanese officers may examine any or all of the packages so entered, and for this purpose may take them to the Custom House, but such examination shall be without expense to the importer or injury to the goods, and after examination the Japanese shall restore the goods to their original condition in the packages (so far as may be practicable), and such examination shall be made without any unreasonable delay.

If any owner or importer discovers that his goods have been damaged on the voyage of importation, before such goods have been delivered to him, he may notify the Custom House authorities of such damage, and he may have the damaged goods appraised by two or more competent and disinterested persons, who, after the examination, shall make a certificate setting forth the amount per cent. of damage on each separate package, describing it by its marks and number, which certificate shall be signed by the appraisers in presence of the Custom House authorities, and the importer may attach the certificate to his entry, and make a corresponding deduction from it. But this shall not prevent the Custom House authorities from appraising the goods in the manner provided in article four of the treaty, to which these regulations are appended.

After the duties have been paid, the owner shall receive a permit, authorizing the delivery to him of the goods whether the same are at the Custom House or on ship-board. All goods, intended to be exported shall be entered at the Japanese Custom house before they are placed on ship-board. The entry shall be in writing, and shall state the name of the ship by which the goods are to be exported, with the marks and numbers of the packages, and the quantity, description, and value of their contents. The exporter shall certify in writing that the entry is a true account of all the goods contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto. Any goods that are put on board of a ship for exportation before they have been entered at the Custom House, and all packages which contain prohibited articles, shall be forfeited to the Japanese government. No entry at the Custom House shall be required for supplies for use of ships, their crews and passengers, nor for the clothing, &c., of passengers.

REGULATION IV.—Ships wishing to clear shall give (24) twenty-four hours' notice (Sunday excepted) at the Custom House, and at the end of that time they shall be

entitled to their clearance; but if it be refused, the Custom House authorities shall immediately inform the captain or consignee of the ship of the reasons why the clearance is refused, and they shall also give the same notice to the American Consul.

Ships of war of the United States shall not be required to enter or clear at the Custom House, nor shall they be visited by Japanese Custom House or Police officers. Steamers carrying the mails of the United States may enter and clear on the same day, and they shall not be required to make a manifest, except for such passengers and goods as are to be landed in Japan. But such steamers shall, in all cases, enter and clear at the Custom House.

Whale-ships touching for supplies, or ships in distress, shall not be required to make a manifest of their cargo, but if they subsequently wish to trade, they shall then deposit a manifest as required in regulation first. They word *ship*, wherever it occurs in these regulations, or in the Treaty to which they are attached, is to be held as meaning ship, barque, brig, schooner, sloop, or steamer.

REGULATION V.—Any person signing a false declaration or certificate, with the intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, shall pay a fine of (\$125) one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each offence.

REGULATION VI.—No tonnage duties shall be levied on American ships in the ports of Japan, but the following fees shall be paid to the Japanese Custom House authorities:—

For the entry of a ship (\$15) fifteen dollars.

For the clearance of a ship (\$7) seven dollars.

For each permit (\$1½) one dollar and a half.

For any other document (\$1½) one dollar and a half.

REGULATION VII.—Duties shall be paid to the Japanese government on all goods landed in the country, according to the following tariff:—

Class 1.—All articles in this class shall be free of duty. Gold and Silver, coined or uncoined; wearing apparel in actual use; household furniture and printed books not intended for sale, but the property of persons who come to reside in Japan.

Class 2.—A duty of (5) five per cent. shall be paid on the following articles:—All articles used for the purpose of building, rigging, or fitting out of ships. Whaling gear of all kinds, coals, timber for building houses, rice, paddy, steam machinery, zinc, lead, tin, raw silk.

Class 3.—A duty of (35) thirty-five per cent. shall be paid on all intoxicating liquors, whether prepared by distillation, fermentation, or in any other manner.

Class 4.—All goods not included in the preceding classes, shall pay a duty of (20) twenty per cent. All articles of Japanese production, which are exported as cargo, shall pay a duty of (5) five per cent., with the exception of gold and silver and copper in bars.

Five years after the opening of Kanagawa, the import and exports duties shall be subject to revision, if the Japanese government desire it.

TOWNSEND HARRIS. [L.s.]

SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND JAPAN, SIGNED AT PARIS ON THE 20TH JUNE, 1864.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to consolidate by marks of mutual confidence the relations of friendship and of commerce which exist between the two countries, have resolved to settle by common accord and by special arrangement the difficulties which have arisen between their Governments since the year 1862.

In consequence, His Excellency M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Minister, Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the Emperor of the French; and their Excellencies Ikeda Tdekougo no Kami, Kawatson Idzouo no Kami, Kawada Sagami no Kami, Ambassadors of His Majesty the Tycoon, duly authorised to that effect, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I.—In reparation of the act of hostility committed in the month of July, 1863, against the ship *King Cheng* of the Imperial navy, upon which shots were fired in the province of Nagato, the Japanese government undertakes to pay into the hands of the Minister of the Emperor of the French at Yedo, three months after the return of their Excellencies the Ambassadors of the Tycoon to Japan, an indemnity of 140,000 Mexican piastres, of which 100,000 piastres will be paid by the government itself, and 40,000 piastres by the authorities of the province of Nagato.

Art. II.—The Japanese government also undertakes to put an end, within three months after the return to Japan of their Excellencies the Ambassadors of the Tycoon, to the hindrances which French ships that wish to pass the Straits of Simonosaki meet with at present, and to keep that passage free at all times by recurring, if necessary, to the employment of force, and by acting, if need be, in concert with the commandant of the French naval division.

Art. III.—It is agreed between the two Governments that in order to promote the regular development of commercial exchange between France and Japan, the tariff reduction recently accorded by the government of His Majesty the Tycoon to foreign commerce, shall be maintained in favor of the articles imported by French merchants, or under the French flag, during the entire duration of the treaty concluded at Yedo between the two countries on the 9th October, 1858. In consequence, while that treaty remains in force, the Japanese Customs shall admit free the following articles, intended for the preparation and package of tea—tin foil, solder, matting, rattans, oils for painting, indigo, gypsum, pans, and baskets. It will simply impose a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* upon wine and spirits, white sugar, iron and tin, machinery and detached pieces of machinery, linen tissues, cloths, watches, watch chains, glass, medicines; and a duty of six per cent. upon plate glass, mirrors, porcelain, jewellery, perfumery, soaps, arms, cutlery, books, papers, engravings, and drawings.

Art. IV.—This arrangement will be considered as forming an integral part of the treaty of the 9th October, 1858, between France and Japan, and it will be immediately put in execution, without it being necessary to submit it to the ratification of the respective sovereigns.

In witness whereof the undermentioned plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the present arrangement.

Done in Paris, in duplicate, the twentieth day of the month of June, of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

DROUYN DE LHUYS.
IKUDA TDIKOUGO NO KAMI.
KAWATSOU IDZOU NO KAMI.
KAWADA SAGAMI NO KAMI.

(The Tycoon has since refused to ratify the foregoing).

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE BETWEEN HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE KINGS OF SIAM.

Art. I.—There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty and her successors, and Their Majesties the Kings of Siam, and their successors. All British subjects coming to Siam shall receive from the Siamese Government full protection and assistance to enable them to reside in Siam in all security, and trade with every facility, free from oppression or injury on the part of the Siamese, and all Siamese subjects going to an English country shall receive from the British government the same complete protection and assistance that shall be granted to British subjects by the Government of Siam.

Art. II.—The interests of all British subjects coming to Siam shall be placed under the regulation and control of a Consul, who will be appointed to reside at Bangkok: he will himself conform to, and will enforce the observance by British subjects of all the provisions of this treaty, and such of the former treaty negotiated by Captain Burney, in 1826, as shall still remain in operation. He shall also give effect to all rules or regulations that are now or may hereafter be enacted for the government of British subjects in Siam, the 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 colors and with British papers, shall have entered the port of Bangkok for the purpose 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 this protection.

Art. IV.—British subjects are permitted to trade freely in all the seaports of Siam, but may reside permanently only at Bangkok, or within the limits assigned by this Treaty. British subjects coming to reside at Bangkok may rent land, and buy or build houses, but cannot purchase land within a circuit of 200 *sen* (not more than 4 miles English) from the city walls, until they shall have lived in Siam for ten years, or shall obtain special authority from the Siamese Government to enable them to do so. But

with the exception of this limitation, British residents in Siam may at any time buy or rent houses, lands, or plantations, situated anywhere within a distance of twenty-four hours' journey from the city of Bangkok, to be computed by the rate at which boats of the country can travel. In order to obtain possession of such land or houses, it will be necessary that the British subject shall, in the first place, make application through the Consul to the proper Siamese officers; and the Consul having satisfied himself of the honest intentions of the applicant, will assist him in settling, upon equitable terms, the amount of the purchase money, will mark out and fix the boundaries of the property, and will convey the same to the British purchasers under sealed deeds. Whereupon he and his property shall be placed under the protection of the Governor of the district and that of the particular local authorities; he shall conform, in ordinary matters, to any just directions given him by them, and will be subject to the same taxation that is levied on Siamese subjects. But if through negligence, and want of Capital, or other cause, a subject should fail to commence the cultivation or improvement of the lands so acquired within a term of three years from the date of receiving possession thereof, the Siamese Government shall have the power of resuming the property, upon returning to the British subject the purchase-money paid by him for the same.

Art. V.—All British subjects intending to reside in Siam shall be registered at the British Consulate. They shall not go out to sea, nor proceed beyond the limits assigned by this treaty for the residence of British subjects, without a passport from the Siamese authorities, to be applied for by the British Consul; nor shall they leave Siam, if the Siamese authorities show to the British Consul that legitimate objections exist to their quitting the country. But within the limits, appointed under the preceding article, British subjects are at liberty to travel to and fro under protection of a pass, to be furnished them by the British Consul, and counter-sealed by the proper Siamese officer, stating, in the Siamese character, their names, calling, and description. The Siamese officers at the Government station 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 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.

These ratifications were exchanged at Bangkok on the 5th April, 1856.

GENERAL REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN SIAM.

Art. I.—The master of every 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.

Tariff of Export and Inland Duties to be levied on Articles of Trade.

I.—The undermentioned Articles shall be entirely free from Inland or other taxes, on production of transit, and shall pay Export Duty as follows:—

	TICAL.	SALUNG.	FUANG.	HUN.	
1. Ivory	10	0	0	0	per picul.
2. Gamboge	6	0	0	0	"
3. Rhinoceros horns	50	0	0	0	"
4. Cardamons, best	14	0	0	0	"
5. Do. 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. Do. black	3	0	0	0	"
12. Lukkrabau seed	0	2	0	0	"
13. Peacocks' tails	10	0	0	0	per 100 tails.
14. Buffalo and cow bones	0	0	0	3	per picul.
15. Rhinoceros hides	0	2	0	0	"
16. Hide cuttings	0	1	0	0	"
17. Turtle shells	1	0	0	0	"
18. Soft ditto	1	0	0	0	"
19. Beche-de-mer	3	0	0	0	"
20. Fish maws	3	0	0	0	"
21. Bird's nests, uncleaned	20	per cent.			
22. Kingfisher's feathers	6	0	0	0	per 100.
23. Cutch	0	2	0	0	per picul.
24. Beyehe seed (Nux Vomica)	0	2	0	0	"
25. Pungtarai seed	0	2	0	0	"
26. Gum Benjamin	4	0	0	0	"
27. Angrai hark	0	2	0	0	"
28. Agilla wood	2	0	0	0	"
29. Ray skins	3	0	0	0	"
30. Old deers' horns	0	1	0	0	"
31. Soft, or young ditto	10	per cent.			per 100 hid.
32. Deer hides, fine	8	0	0	0	"
33. Do. 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 <i>Plaheng</i>	1	2	0	0	"
45. Do. <i>Plusalit</i>	1	0	0	0	"
46. Sapan wood	0	2	1	0	"
47. Salt meat	2	0	0	0	"
48. Mangrove bark	0	1	0	0	"
49. Rosewood	0	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. Do. red	0	1	0	0 „
54. Cotton, clean and uncleaned	10 per cent.			
55. Pepper	1	0	0	0 per picul.
56. Salt fish, <i>Platu</i>	1	0	0	0 per 10,000 fish.
57. Beans and Peas	one-twelfth			
58. Dried Prawns	one-twelfth			
59. Tilseed	one-twelfth			
60. Silk, raw	one-twelfth			
61. Bees' wax	one-fifteenth			
62. Tawoll	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.

This article has been compiled from information procured on the spot, and communicated to us by our friend John Crawford, Esq.; from the *Description du Royaume Siam ou Siam*, 2 tomes, 1854, de M. Pallegoix; Sir John Bowring's Account of the Kingdom and People of Siam; and Parliamentary Papers.

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION AND SIAM.

Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States of the German Customs and Commercial Union, and the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz on the one part, and the Kingdom of Siam on the other part.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, in his own name, and as representing the Sovereigns, States, and Territories United to the Prussian system of customs and imports, that is to say, Luxemburg, Anhalt Dessau Koethen, Anhalt Bernburg, Waldeck and Pyrmont, Lippe and Meisenheim, as well as on behalf of the other States belonging to the German Zollverein, namely:—Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Baden, Electoral Hesse, Grand-ducal Hesse (the bailiwick of Hamburg included), the States forming the Thuringian Customs and Commercial Union, to wit:—Saxe Weimer Eisenach, Saxe Meiningen, Saxe Altenburg, Saxe Coburg Gotha, Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, Schwartzburg Sondershausen, the Elder Branch of Reuss, and the Younger Branch of Reuss, Brunswick, Oldenburg, Nassau, and the Free Town of Frankfurt, as likewise in the name of the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz on the one part, and their Majesties Phra Bard Somdetch, Phra Paramenda Maha Mongkut, Phra Chan Klan Chau Yu Hua, the First King of Siam, and Phra Bard Somdetch, Phra Pawarendr Ramesr Mahiswaresr, Phra Pin Klan Chan Yu Hua, the Second King of Siam, on the other part,

Being sincerely desirous to establish friendly relations between the afore-named States and Siam, have resolved to secure the same by a Treaty of Peace and Commerce, mutually advantageous and profitable to the subjects of the High Contracting powers, and for this purpose have named as their plenipotentiaries:—

His Majesty the King of Prussia,

The Chamberlain Frederick Albert Count of Eulenburg, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle, and of the Order of St. John;

And their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam,

His Royal Highness Prince Kromonatuang Mugsä Feerat Senneet;

His Lordship Chowpraya Suriwongs Samnha Prakralahome, Commander-in-chief of the Forces, and Governor-General of the South Western provinces; His Lordship Chowpraya Rawiwong Maha Kosatihodee, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Governor-General of the Eastern Coast of the Gulf of Siam;

His Lordship Chow Pya Yamarat, Governor of the City of Bangkok, and its vicinities;

His Excellency Praya Montree Prakralahome Fighnear, Governor-General of the Northern provinces; who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles.

Art. 1.—Between the Contracting German States and their Majesties the First and the Second Kings of Siam, their heirs and successors, as well as between their respective subjects, there shall be constant peace and perpetual amity.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions of the other full security of person and property.

There shall be full and entire freedom of Commerce and Navigation for the

subjects and vessels of the High Contracting Powers, in every portion of their respective territories where trade and navigation are actually allowed or may hereafter be allowed to the subjects or vessels of the most favored nations.

Art. II.—The High Contracting Powers recognise reciprocally their right to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents in the Ports and Towns of their respective States, and these officers are to enjoy the same privileges, immunities, powers, and exemptions, as are or may be accorded to those of the most favored nation. The said Consular Officers shall, however, not begin to exercise their function until they shall have received the Exequatur of the local government. The Contracting German States will appoint one Consular Officer only for each port or town, but for those places where they appoint a Consul-General or a Consul, they shall have the right of nominating a Vice-Consul or Consular Agent besides, to act for the Consul-General or Consul in case of his being absent or unable to attend. Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents may also be appointed by the Consuls-General or Consuls, their chiefs.

The German Consular Officer shall have under his protection, superintendence, and control the interests of all subjects of the Contracting German States, who reside or who arrive in Siam. He shall conform to all provisions of this Treaty himself, and enforce the observance of the same by German subjects.

He shall also promulgate and carry out all rules and regulations which are now or may hereafter be enacted for the observance of German citizens with regard to the conducting of their business, and their due obedience to the laws of Siam.

Should the German Consular officers be absent, subjects of the Contracting German States visiting Siam or residing in it, may have recourse to the intervention of a Consul of a friendly nation, or they may address themselves directly to the local authorities, who then shall take means to secure to the said German subjects all the benefits of the present Treaty.

Art. III.—Subjects of the Contracting German States visiting Siam, or taking up their residence there, shall be allowed free exercise of their religion, and they shall be at liberty to build churches in such convenient localities as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities, and such consent shall not be withheld, without sufficient reason being assigned.

Art. IV.—Subjects of the Contracting German States wishing to reside in the Kingdom of Siam, must be registered at the German Consulate, and a copy of this registration must be furnished to the Siamese authorities. Whenever a subject of any of the Contracting German States has to recur to the Siamese authorities, his petition or claim must be first submitted to the German Consular Officer, who shall forward the same, if it appear to him reasonable, and conceived in proper terms, or else shall modify its contents.

Art. V.—Subjects of the Contracting German States who may wish to take up their residence in Siam, shall for the present do so only in the city of Bangkok, or within a district defined by the following boundaries, namely:—

On the North: The Bang-putsa canal from its junction with the Chowpya river up to the old walls of the town of Lobpury, and a straight line from thence to the Pragman landing place, near the town of Saraburi on the river Pasak.

On the East: A straight line drawn from the Pragman landing place to the junction of the Klongkut canal with the Bangpakong river; and this river from thence to its mouth. On the coast between the Bangpakong and the island of Simaharaja German subjects may settle at any place within a distance of twenty-four hours' journey from Bangkok.

On the South: The island of Simaharaja, the Seechang Islands, and the walls of Petchaburi.

On the western coast of the gulf German citizens may settle at Petchaburi, and anywhere between that city and the river Meklong, within a journey of twenty-four hours from Bangkok.—From the mouth of the Meklong that river shall form the boundary up to the town of Raypuri; from thence a straight line drawn to the town of Supannaburi, and thence to the mouth of the Bangputsa canal into the Chowpya

river. Nevertheless German subjects may reside beyond these boundaries on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

All subjects of the Contracting German States are at liberty to travel and trade throughout the entire Kingdom of Siam, and to buy and sell all merchandise not prohibited, from and to whomsoever they please.

They are not bound to purchase from, or to sell to officials or monopolists, nor is anybody permitted to interfere with them or hinder them in their business.

Art. VI.—The Siamese Government will place no restrictions upon the employment of Siamese subjects in any capacity whatever by German subjects. But when a Siamese subject belongs or owes service to some particular master, he may not engage himself to a German subject without the consent of the same. Should he, however, do so, the contract for services is to be looked upon as concluded for three months only, unless a still shorter period should have been agreed upon, or the German subject be willing to discharge the Siamese at once; and during this period the German subject is bound to pay two-thirds of the stipulated wages, not to the Siamese in his employment, but to the person to whom he belongs or owes services.

If Siamese in the employment of a German subject offend against the laws of Siam, or if any Siamese offenders or fugitives take refuge with a German subject in Siam, the German Consular Officer shall, upon proof of their guilt or desertion, take the necessary steps to ensure their being delivered up to the Siamese authorities.

Art. VII.—Subjects of the Contracting German States shall not be detained against their will in the Kingdom of Siam, unless the Siamese authorities can prove to the German Consular Officer that there are lawful reasons for such detention.

Within the boundaries fixed by article five of this treaty, subjects of the contracting German States shall be at liberty to travel without hindrance or delays of any kind whatever, provided they are in possession of a passport signed by their Consular Officer, containing in Siamese characters their names, profession, and a description of their person, and countersigned by the competent Siamese authority.

Should they wish to go beyond the said limits and travel in the interior of the Kingdom of Siam, they shall procure for themselves a passport, which shall be delivered to them at the request of the Consular Officer by the Siamese authorities, and such passport shall not be refused in any instance except with the concurrence of the Consular Officer of the Contracting German States.

Art. VIII.—Within the limits specified in the fifth article, subjects of the Contracting German States may buy and sell, take, or let on lease, land and plantations, and may build, buy, rent, sell, or let houses. The right, however, of owning land situated:—

1. On the left bank of the river within the city of Bangkok proper, and on the piece of ground between the city wall and the Klong-padung-kung-krasem canal, &c.

2. On the right bank of the river between the points opposite the upper and the lower mouth of the Klong-padung-kung-krasem canal, within a distance of two English miles from the river, shall only belong to such as have received a special permission from the Siamese Government, or have spent ten years in Siam.

In order to obtain possession of such property, German subjects may make an application through the Consular Officer to the Siamese Government, which thereupon will appoint a functionary, who, jointly with the Consular Officer, shall equitably adjust and settle the amount of the purchase-money, and make out and fix the boundaries of the property. The Siamese Government will then convey the property to the German purchaser. All landed property of German subjects shall be under the protection of the district Governor and the local authorities, but the proprietors shall conform in ordinary matters to an equitable direction proceeding from the said authorities, and shall be subject to the same taxation as the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

Subjects of the Contracting German States shall be at liberty to search for and open mines in any part of Siam, and the matter being distinctly set forth to the Consul, he shall in conjunction with the Siamese authorities arrange such suitable conditions and terms as shall admit of the mines being worked. German subjects shall likewise be

permitted to engage in and carry on in Siam any description of manufacture not contrary to law, upon like reasonable terms arranged between the German and the Siamese authorities.

Art. IX.—When a subject of one of the Contracting German States, residing permanently or temporarily in the Kingdom of Siam, has any cause of complaint or any claim against a Siamese, he shall first submit his grievance to the German Consular Officer, who, after having examined the affair, shall endeavour to settle it amicably. In the same manner when a Siamese shall have a complaint to make against any German subject, the Consular Officer shall listen to his complaint, but if in such case this proves impossible, the Consular Officer shall apply to the competent Siamese functionary, and having conjointly examined the affair they shall decide thereon according to equity.

Art. X.—If a crime or an offence be committed in Siam, and the offender be a subject of any of the Contracting German States, he shall be punished by the Consular Officer in conformity to the respective German laws; or be sent to Germany for punishment. If the offender be a Siamese, he shall be punished by the Siamese authorities according to the laws of the country.

Art. XI.—Should any act of piracy be committed on vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States on the coast or in the vicinity of the Kingdom of Siam, the authorities of the nearest place, on being informed of the same, shall use all means in their power towards the capture of the pirates, and the recovery of the stolen property, which shall be delivered to the Consular Officer, to be restored by him to the owners. The same course shall be followed by the Siamese authorities in all acts of pillage or robbery directed against the property of German subjects on shore. The Siamese Government shall not be held responsible for property stolen from German subjects, as soon as it is proved that it has employed all means in its power for the recovery of the same; and this principle shall equally hold good with regard to Siamese subjects living under the protection of any of the Contracting German States, and to their property.

Art. XII.—On the German Consular Officer sending a written application to the Siamese authorities, he shall receive from them every aid and support in detecting or arresting German sailors or other subjects, or any individual under the protection of a German flag. The German Consular Officer shall also, at his request, receive from the Siamese authorities every necessary assistance, and a sufficient force to give due effect to his authority over German subjects, and to keep up discipline among German shipping in Siam. In like manner, whenever a Siamese, guilty of desertion or any other crime, should take refuge in the house of a subject of any of the Contracting German States, or on board of German vessels, the local authorities shall address themselves to the German Consular Officer, who, on proof of the culpability of the accused, shall immediately authorise his arrest. All concealment and connivance shall be carefully avoided by both parties.

Art. XIII.—Should a subject of any of the Contracting German States, engaged in business in the Kingdom of Siam, become bankrupt, the German Consular Officer shall take possession of all his goods, in order to distribute them proportionately among the creditors, for which end he shall receive every aid from the Siamese authorities; he shall also neglect no means to seize, on behalf of the creditors, all the goods which the said bankrupt may possess in other countries. In like manner in Siam, the authorities of the Kingdom shall adjudicate and distribute the effects of Siamese subjects who may become insolvent in their commercial transactions with subjects of the Contracting German States.

Art. XIV.—Should a Siamese subject refuse or evade the payment of a debt to a German subject, the Siamese authorities shall afford the creditor every aid and facility for recovering what is due to him. In like manner the German Consular Officer shall give every assistance to Siamese subjects to recover debts which may be due to them by subjects of the Contracting German States.

Art. XV.—In case of the decease of any of their respective subjects in the dominions of one or the other of the High Contracting Parties, his property shall be delivered unto

the executor of his will, or, if more have been appointed, unto the family of the deceased, or unto his partners in business. If the defunct possesses neither family nor partners in business, his property shall, in the dominions of both of the High Contracting Parties, be placed, as far as the laws of the land permit it, under the charge and control of the respective Consular officers, in order that they may deal with it in the customary manner, according to the laws and usages of their country.

Art. XVI.—Men-of-war belonging to any of the Contracting German States may enter the river and anchor at Paknam, but in case they intend to proceed to Bangkok, they must first inform the Siamese authorities, and come to an understanding with the same respecting the anchorage.

Art. XVII.—Should a German vessel in distress enter into a Siamese port, the local authorities shall offer every facility for her being repaired and revictualled, so that she may be able to continue her voyage. Should a German vessel be wrecked on the coast of the Kingdom of Siam, the Siamese authorities of the nearest place, being informed thereof, shall immediately afford every possible assistance to the crew, and take all measures necessary for the relief and security of the vessel and cargo. They shall thereupon inform the German Consular Officer of what has taken place, in order that he may, in conjunction with the competent Siamese authority, take the proper steps for sending the crew home, and dealing with the wreck and cargo.

Art. XVIII.—By paying the import and export duties mentioned hereafter, vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States and their cargoes, shall be free in Siam of all dues of tonnage, pilotage, and anchorage, or other dues whatever, as well on their arrival as their departure. They shall enjoy all privileges and immunities which are or shall be granted to junks, Siamese vessels, or vessels of the most favored nation.

Art. XIX.—The duties to be levied on merchandize imported into the Kingdom of Siam by vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States shall not exceed three per cent. on their value. They shall be paid in kind or in money, at the choice of the importer. If the importer cannot agree with the Siamese Custom-house officers as to the value of the merchandize imported, the master shall be referred to the Consular officer and a competent Siamese functionary, who, if they consider it necessary, will each invite one or two merchants to act as advisers, and will settle the difference according to justice.

After payment of the said import duty of three per cent., the merchandize may be sold by wholesale or retail, free of any charge whatsoever. Should goods be landed and not sold, and be again shipped for exportation, the whole of the duties paid on them shall be reimbursed; and in general no duty shall be levied on any cargo not sold. Nor shall any further duties, taxes, or charges be imposed or levied on imported goods after they have passed into the hands of Siamese purchasers.

Art. XX.—The duties to be levied on Siamese produce, either before or at the time of shipment, shall be according to the tariff annexed to the present Treaty. Every article of produce subject to duties of exportation according to this tariff shall be free of all transit and other dues throughout the whole Kingdom of Siam, and it is likewise agreed that no Siamese produce, which shall have paid transit or other duties, shall be subject to any tariff-duty, or other charge whatsoever, either before or at the time of shipment.

Art. XXI.—On paying the duties above mentioned, which are not to be augmented in future, subjects of the Contracting German States shall be at liberty to import into the Kingdom of Siam from German and foreign ports, and likewise to export for all destinations, all goods, which on the day of the signing of the present Treaty are not the object of a formal prohibition or a special monopoly. The Siamese Government reserves to itself, however, the right of prohibiting the exportation of rice, whenever it shall find reason to apprehend a dearth in the country. But such prohibition, which must be published one month before being enforced, shall not interfere with the fulfilment of contracts made *bonâ fide* before its publication; German merchants shall, however, inform the Siamese authorities of any bargains they have concluded previously to the prohibition. It shall also be permitted that ships

which have arrived in Siam at the time of the publication of said prohibition, or are on their way to Siam from Chinese ports or from Singapore, if they have left those ports before the prohibition to export could be known there, may be laden with rice for exportation. Should the Siamese government hereafter reduce the duties on goods imported or exported in Siamese or other bottoms, vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States, which import or export similar produce, shall immediately participate in the benefits accruing from such a reduction.

Art. XXII.—The Consular Officer of the Contracting German States shall see that German merchants and seamen conform themselves to the regulations annexed to the present Treaty, and the Siamese authorities shall aid them herein. All fines levied for infractions of the present Treaty shall belong to the Siamese Government.

Art. XXIII.—The Contracting German States and their subjects shall be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, that may have been or may hereafter be granted by the Siamese Government to the Government, subjects, or citizens of any other nation.

Art. XXIV.—After the lapse of twelve years from the date of ratification of this Treaty the Contracting States may propose a revision of the present Treaty and of the regulations and tariff thereunto annexed, in order to introduce such alterations, additions, and amendments as experience may prove to be desirable. Notice of such an intention must, however, be given at least a year beforehand.

Art. XXV.—The present Treaty is executed in four-fold copies, in the German, the Siamese, and the English languages. All these versions have one and the same meaning and intention, but the English text shall be looked upon as the original text of the Treaty, so that, if any different interpretation of the German and Siamese versions shall ever occur, the English text shall determine the sense.

The Treaty shall take effect immediately, and its ratifications shall be exchanged at Bangkok within eighteen months of the present date.

In witness thereof the Plenipotentiaries named at the beginning have signed and sealed the present Treaty at Bangkok, on the seventh day of the month of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, corresponding to the Siamese date of the eighth day of the third moon, in the year of the Cock, the third of the Decade, eleventh of the present reign, and one thousand two hundred and twenty-third of the Siamese civil era.

Here follow the seals and signatures of the Commissioners.

TRADE REGULATIONS.

1. The master of every ship, belonging to any of the Contracting German States, which comes to Bangkok to trade, must either before or after entering the river, as he may choose, report the arrival of his vessel at the Paknam Custom-house, and the number of his crew and guns, and the name of the port from whence he comes. As soon as his vessel has anchored at Paknam, he shall deliver up all his guns and ammunition into the custody of the Custom-house Officer, and a Custom-house Officer will then be appointed to accompany the vessel to Bangkok.

2. Every merchant vessel passing Paknam, without discharging her guns and ammunition as directed in the foregoing regulation, will be sent back to Paknam to comply with its provisions, and will be liable to a fine not exceeding eight hundred Ticals. After having given up her guns and ammunition, she will be permitted to return to Bangkok.

3. Whenever a German merchant vessel shall have cast anchor at Bangkok, the master shall, unless a holiday intervenes, proceed within four and twenty hours to the German Consulate and there deposit the ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., together with a true manifest of his cargo, and upon the Consular Officer reporting these particulars to the Custom-house, permission to break bulk will at once be given by the latter. Should the Custom-house delay granting such permission for more than twenty-four hours, the Consular Officer may give a permit, which shall have the same validity as if it proceeded from the Custom-house.

For neglecting to report his arrival or for presenting a false manifest, the master

will be liable to a penalty not exceeding four hundred Ticals, but he will be allowed to correct within twenty-four hours after delivery of it, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring any penalty.

4. A German vessel breaking bulk and commencing to discharge before having obtained due permission, or smuggling on the river or outside the bar, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding eight hundred Ticals, and to confiscation of the goods so smuggled or discharged.

5. As soon as a German vessel shall have discharged her cargo and completed her outward lading, paid all her duties and delivered a true manifest of her outward cargo to the German Consular Officer, a Siamese port clearance shall be granted to her, and, in the absence of any legal impediment to her departure, the German Officer will then return the ship's papers to the master and allow the vessel to leave. A Custom House Officer will accompany the vessel to Paknam, and there she will be inspected by the Custom House Officers of that station, and will receive back from them the guns and ammunition previously delivered into their charge.

6. All Custom House Officers shall carry a badge, by which they can be distinguished when acting officially, and only two Custom House Officers shall be allowed on board a German vessel at one time, unless a greater number should be required to effect the seizure of smuggled goods.

Tariff of Import, Export and Inland Duties to be levied on Articles of Trade.

Art. I.—The duties on goods imported into the Kingdom of Siam in vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States, shall not exceed three per cent. on their value, and shall be paid either in kind or in money, at the choice of the importer.

No duty shall be levied on any cargo not sold.

Art. II.—The undermentioned articles shall be free from inland dues or other taxes on production of transit, and shall only pay the following export duty:—

	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. Do. bastard	6	0	0	0	"
6. Dried Mussells	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. Do. black	3	0	0	0	"
12. Lukkrabau seed	0	2	0	0	"
13. Peacocks' tails	10	0	0	0	per 100.
14. Buffalo and Cow bones	0	0	0	3	per picul.
15. Rhinoceros hides	0	2	0	0	"
16. Hide cuttings	0	1	0	0	"
17. Turtle shells	1	0	0	0	"
18. Soft ditto.	1	0	0	0	"
19. Beche-de-mer	3	0	0	0	"
20. Fish maws	3	0	0	0	"
21. Birds' nests, uncleaned	20	per cent.			
22. Kingfisher's feathers	6	0	0	0	per 100
23. Cutch	0	2	0	0	per picul.
24. Beche seed (Nux Vomica)	0	2	0	0	"
25. Pungtarai seed	0	2	0	0	"
26. Gum Benjamin	4	0	0	0	"

	TICAL.	SALUNG.	FUNG.	HUN.	
27. Hanglai bark... ..	0	2	0	0	per picul.
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.				
32. Deer hides, fine	8	0	0	0	per 100.
33. Do. common	3	0	0	0	"
34. Deers' sinews	4	0	0	0	per picul.
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	"
40. Tigers' skins	0	1	0	0	per skin.
41. Armadillo skins	4	0	0	0	per picul.
42. Sticklac	1	1	0	0	"
43. Hemp	1	2	0	0	"
44. Dried fish, <i>Plaheng</i>	1	2	0	0	"
45. Do. <i>Plusalit</i>	1	0	0	0	"
46. Sapan wood	0	2	1	0	"
47. Salt meat	2	0	0	0	"
48. Mangrove bark	0	1	0	0	"
49. Rosewood	0	2	0	0	"
50. Ebony	1	1	0	0	"
51. Rice	4	0	0	0	per koyan.
52. Paddy	2	0	0	0	"

Art. III.—All other articles are exempted from export duties, but are subject to inland or transit dues, the present rates of which are not to be increased in future.

For Sugar, white... .. 2 saburgs per picul.

" Do. red 1 " "

" Cotton, clean and uncleaned ... 10 per cent.

" Salt fish, *Plata* 1 tical per 10,000.

" Beans and Peas 1 twelfth.

" Dried Prawns "

" Teal seed "

" Silk, raw "

" Bees' wax 1 fifteenth.

" Tawoll 1 tical per picul.

" Salt 6 ticals per koyan.

" Tobacco 1 tical 2 saburgs per 1,000 bundles.

Art. IV.—Foreign coins, gold and silver in bars or ingots, gold leaf, provisions, and personal effects may be imported or exported duty free.

Such Consular Officers of the Contracting German States as shall be prohibited by their Governments from engaging in trade, are at liberty to import duty free all objects of furniture, outfit and consumption they may require for their own private use.

Art. V.—Opium may be imported duty free, but can be sold only to the opium farmer or his agents. In like manner guns and ammunition may only be sold to the Siamese Government or to Consul of the same.

TREATY BETWEEN THE VICEROY OF CAMBODIA AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

AUGUST 11, 1863.

This Treaty having been duly considered and concluded between the Admiral, on the part of the Emperor of the French, and the Prince of Cambodia, in order that Cambodia may be in peace and prosperity [with Lower 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 commanded the Commander-in-chief, Vice-Admiral de la Grandiere, Governor of Saigon, to consult with the Prince of Cambodia, to 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 Grandiere, Governor of Saigon, and the Sombetch 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 Prince of Cambodia, to enforce the observance of this treaty by both nations. This French officer will be under the orders of the Commander-in-chief at Saigon. The Prince of Cambodia will appoint a Cambodian officer to reside with the Commander-in-chief as Consul.

Art. III.—If a French officer reside in Cambodia in the above-mentioned capacity, he is to be considered as a noble of high rank, and to be respected and feared as such.

Art. IV.—If any other Foreign nation desire to appoint a Consul in Cambodia, the Prince of Cambodia and his chief nobles will consult with the French Commander-in-chief at Saigon, and if all agree, then that Foreign nation can appoint a Consul. If the Prince of Cambodia and his nobles will not consent to allow any foreign nation to appoint a Consul in Cambodia, the Admiral Commander-in-chief at Saigon will also refuse his consent.

Art. V.—If any French subjects desire to travel about for the purposes of trade, or to build houses in Cambodia, they must inform the Cambodian authorities, who will provide them with documents to do so.

Art. VI.—If any Cambodian subjects go to the French territories, they shall have like privileges and power.

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 officers will not interfere. If foreigners, natives of Europe, have disputes with the French, the French officers will settle the case. If a French subject, having committed an offence, fly to Cambodia, the Cambodian authorities will assist the French Consul to convey the defaulter to the Commander-in-chief at Saigon for judgment. If there be no French Consul or Officer in Cambodia, the French Commander-in-chief will have power to act for the Consul in arranging such matters.

Art. VIII.—If a French subject wish to reside in Cambodia he will register himself at the French Consulate, and the French Consul will inform the Cambodian authorities of the circumstance.

Art. IX.—If a Cambodian wish to reside in French territory, and there is no impediment to his doing so, he will be registered by the Cambodian authorities themselves, or by the Cambodian officer appointed by the Prince of Cambodia to reside at Saigon.

Art. X.—If traders bring merchandise of any description from foreign ports, with the exception of opium, for sale in Cambodia, and they have a pass from the Saigon authorities permitting them to come, the Cambodian Custom-house must not levy any duty, but if the traders bring opium, the Cambodian authorities can levy a duty on it.

Art. XI.—All articles of commerce which traders take from Cambodia to 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 for his safe conduct.

Art. XIII.—If French ships or junks be plundered by pirates anywhere within the Cambodian territory at any time, and the Cambodian authorities of that place are informed of the circumstance, they will examine the matter, seize and punish the robbers according to law, and the property recovered will be restored to the owners or to the French Consul, who will deliver it over to the owners. If the robbers are not found, and no property recovered, and if the Cambodian authorities have made every search without success, the said authorities will not be held responsible. The above is also applicable to the property of French subjects in Cambodia.

Art. XIV.—If Cambodian ships or junks be plundered by pirates in the French dominions, the French authorities of the nearest place on being informed will search for the robbers, seize and punish them according to law, and the property recovered will be restored to the owners; if the owners be absent, to the Cambodian officers for transmission to them. If after making search for the robbers and property the French officers do not find them, they are not to be held responsible. If Cambodian officers in French territory be plundered of any kind of property the above is also applicable to them, and if the French officers have done their utmost to find the robbers and property, but without success, they will not be made answerable.

Art. XV.—All French Bishops have authority to teach religion throughout the territories of Cambodia, and the Cambodians will place no impediment to their doing so. If they wish to build churches, schools, or hospitals, they will inform the Cambodian authorities, whose consent will be necessary.

Art. XVI.—The Emperor of the French recognises the Prince of Cambodia as a legitimate Prince, and agrees to assist him in preserving peace and friendship, and to protect Cambodia from her enemies and from the oppression of other countries. The Emperor of the French honestly will assist the Prince so as to enable him to collect duties from the traders and to enable them to proceed to sea.

Art. XVII.—In order that the foregoing article may be easily carried into effect, the French Commander-in-chief, Governor of Saigon, desires some land at "Charvey Chung," to build houses for coals and godowns for rice for the French vessels. The Prince of Cambodia to give the said land at "Charvey Chung," viz., from the north of the fort and stockades of 15 sen (1,800 feet). If any Cambodian temple ground intervene it must be avoided, and such ground to continue to remain and belong to the said temples. If the French Commander-in-chief desires any more land anywhere, the Prince and his nobles, if after consideration they find a piece suitable, they will grant it on the same conditions as at "Charvey Chung."

Art. XVIII.—In order to show their gratitude for the protection afforded by the Emperor of the French for the purpose of promoting the peace and prosperity of the country, the Cambodians agree that if the French wish to cut timber in the Cambodian forests for the purpose of building the ships of the Emperor of the French, they shall be permitted to do so, upon informing the Cambodian authorities, who will send instructions to the Governors of the Interior to that effect. On the part of the French they agree to pay all expenses incurred. If the French buy any merchandise in Cambodia they will be permitted to do so with facility, the price of such merchandise to be arranged between the purchaser and seller.

Art. XIX.—This treaty being concluded, requires only the Emperor of the French's consent by placing his seal on it; three copies have been made. The Prince of Cambodia, Somdetch Ong Phra Naradom, has signed and sealed them, together with the French Commander-in-chief.

Dated Udong, 11th August, 1863.

REGULATIONS
FOR THE CONSULAR COURTS OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA.

In pursuance of Sec. 5th of the Act of Congress, approved June 22nd, 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 Emperor 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. Any 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, April 22nd, 1864.

Assented to,

GEO. F. SEWARD,
Consul General.

PEKING, April 22nd, 1864.

Assented to,

OLIVER H. PERRY,
U. S. Consul.

Canton, July 12th, 1864.

Assented to,

J. C. A. WINGATE,
U. S. Consul.

Swatow, September 3rd, 1864.

Assented to,

OLIVER B. BRADFORD,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

Amoy, August 30th, 1864.

	Assented to,	A. L. CLARKE, <i>U. S. Vice-Consul.</i>
Foo-chow-foo, 1864.	_____	
	Assented to,	EDWARD C. LORD, <i>U. S. Vice-Consul.</i>
Ningpo, June 20th, 1864.	_____	
	Assented to,	WM. BRECK, <i>U. S. Consul.</i>
Hankow, June 11th, 1864.	_____	
	Assented to,	H. G. BRIDGES, <i>U. S. Vice-Consul.</i>
Kiukiang, June 13th, 1864.	_____	
	Assented to,	G. H. COLTON SALTER, <i>Acting U. S. Consul.</i>
Chinkiang, June 2nd, 1864.	_____	
	Assented to,	S. W. POMEROY, JR. <i>U. S. Vice-Consul.</i>
Tientsin, April 27th, 1864.	_____	

REGULATIONS

FOR THE CONSULAR COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA IN CHINA.

In pursuance of Sec. 5th of the Act of Congress, approved June 22nd, 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 for the guidance of the Consular Courts in China.

I—ORDINARY CIVIL PROCEEDINGS.

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 replevied 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 file 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 of 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 favor 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 composition 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 favor 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 cost.*—If adjudged trustee, the third party may retain his cost from the amount for which he is adjudged trustee, if sufficient; otherwise the balance of trustee's cost 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 commanded of him by the Officer within ten days after judgment, or all claim ceases. Process against property or person of the trustees may issue ten days after demand.

30.—*Debt must be at least ten dollars.*—If petitioner covers judgment for less than ten dollars, or if less than ten dollars of 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 provided, 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.—*Cost.*—If the depositor does not withdraw his deposit, and, upon trial, is not adjudged to have owed petitioner at the time of the tender more than its amount, he shall recover all his costs.

36.—*Offer to be defaulted.*—At any stage of a suit in contract or wrong, defendant may file an offer to be defaulted for a specific sum and the costs up to that time; and if petitioner chooses to proceed to trial, and does not recover more than the sum offered and interest, he shall pay all defendant's costs arising after the offer, execution issuing for the balance only.

III.—REFERENCE.

37.—When parties agree to reference they shall immediately file a rule, and the case

be marked "referred;" a commission shall then issue to the referees, with a copy of all papers filed in the case.

38.—*Award and acceptance.*—The referees shall report their award to the Consuls, who shall accept the same, and give judgment, and issue execution thereon, unless satisfied of fraud, perjury, corruption, or gross error in the proceedings.

39.—*When transmitted to Minister.*—In cases involving more than five hundred dollars, if his acceptance is withheld, the Consul shall at once transmit the whole case with a brief statement of his reasons, and the evidence thereon, to the Minister, who shall give judgment on the award, or grant a new trial before the Consul.

IV.—APPEAL.

40.—*Must be within one day.*—Appeals must be claimed before three o'clock in the afternoon of the day after judgment (excluding Sunday); but in civil cases, only upon sufficient security.

41.—*To be perfected within five days.*—Within five days after judgment, the appellant must set forth his reasons by petition filed with the Consul, which shall be transmitted as soon as may be to the Minister, with a copy of docket entries and of all papers in the case.

V.—NEW TRIAL.

42.—*Because of perjury.*—On proof of the perjury of any important witness of the prevailing party, upon a material point, affecting the decision of a suit, the Consul who tried it may, within a year after final judgment, grant a new trial on such terms as he may deem just.

43.—*Generally.*—Within one year after final judgment in any suit not involving more than five hundred dollars, the Consul who tried it, or his successor, may, upon sufficient security grant a new trial where justice manifestly requires it; if exceeding five hundred dollars, with the concurrence of the Minister.

VI.—HABEAS CORPUS.

44.—*Slaves not to be held.*—No Consul shall recognize the claim of any American citizens arising out of a violation of the provision of the Act of Congress approved February 19th, 1862, relating to the "coolie trade" so called, nor any claim which involves the holding of any person in slavery.

45.—*Habeas corpus.*—Upon application of any person in writing and under oath, representing that he or any other person is enslaved, unlawfully imprisoned, or deprived of his liberty by any American citizen within the jurisdiction of a Consul, such Consul may issue his writ of Habeas Corpus, directing such 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 libeller's property to such an amount and on such terms as he may think proper.

48.—*Husband to advance money.*—He may also, at his discretion, order the husband to advance his wife, or pay into Court, a reasonable sum to enable her to defend the libel, with a reasonable monthly allowance for her support pending the proceedings.

49.—*Alimony.*—Alimony may be awarded or denied the wife on her divorce at his discretion.

50.—*Custody of the minor children* may be decreed to such party as justice and the children's good may require.

51.—*Release of both.*—Divorce releases both parties, and they shall not be re-married to each other.

52.—*Costs.*—Costs are at the discretion of the Consul.

VIII.—MARRIAGE.

53.—*Record and return.*—Each Consul shall record all marriages solemnized by him or in his official presence.

IX.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

54.—The birth and death of every American citizen within the limits of his jurisdiction shall likewise be recorded.

X.—BANKRUPTCY, PARTNERSHIP, 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 favor of the seamen, when in his opinion, justice, humanity and public polity 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.—*Two 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.

XIII.—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 calender of all civil actions and proceedings, entering each case separately, numbering consecutively, to the end of his term of office, with the date of filing, the names of the parties in full, their nationality, the nature of the proceeding, the sum or thing claimed, with minute and dates of all orders, decrees, continuances, appeals and proceedings, until final judgment.

80.—*Criminal*.—He shall keep another regular docket for all criminal cases, with sufficient similar memoranda.

81.—*Filing papers*.—All original papers shall be filed at once and never removed: no person, but an officer of the Consulate or Minister, should be allowed access to them. All papers in each case must be kept together in one inclosure, and numbered as in the docket with the parties' names, the nature of the proceeding, the year of filing the petition, and of final judgment conspicuously marked on the inclosure, and each year's cases kept by themselves in their order.

XV.—LIMITATION OF ACTIONS AND PROSECUTIONS.

82.—*Criminal*.—Heinous offences not capital, must be prosecuted within six years, minor offences within two.

83.—*Civil*.—Civil actions based on written promises, contract, or instrument, must be commenced within six years after the cause of action accrues; others within two.

84.—*Absence; fraudulent concealment*.—In prosecutions for heinous offences not capital, and in civil cases involving more than \$500, any absence of respondent or defendant for more than three months at a time from China, shall be added to the limitations; and in civil cases involving more than \$100, the period during which the cause of action may be fraudulently concealed by defendant, shall likewise be added.

XVI.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

85.—*Trials public*.—All trials and proceedings in the United States' Consular Courts in China shall be open and public.

86.—*Interpreting and translating*.—Papers and testimony in a foreign language shall be translated into English by a sworn interpreter, appointed by the Consul; in civil cases to be paid by petitioner. Oaths and questions shall be translated by the interpreter from the English for any witness who does not understand English.

87.—*Testimony*.—Parties may be required to file their petitions, answers, complaints, informations, and all other papers addressed to the court, in English; or they may be translated by the interpreter at the Consul's discretion. All testimony must be taken in writing in open Court by the Consul or his order, and signed by the witness, after being read over to him for his approval and correction, and it shall form part of the papers in the case.

88.—*Adjournment*.—The Consul may adjourn his Court from time to time, and place to place, within his jurisdiction, always commencing proceedings and giving judgment at the Consulate.

89.—*Officer*.—All processes not served by the Consul personally must be executed by an officer of the Consulate, who shall sign his return, specifying the time and mode of service, and annexing an account of his fees.

90.—*Copies on appeal*.—On appeal, copies of all the papers must be paid for in advance by the appellant, except in criminal cases where respondent is unable to pay.

91.—*Copies*.—Any person interested is entitled to a copy of any paper on file, on prepayment of the fee.

92.—Reasonable clearness, precision, and certainty should be required in the papers; and substantial justice and all practicable dispatch is 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 papers issuing originally from the Court, shall be expressed in dollars and cents, and satisfied in United States' metallic currency, or its equivalent.

XVII.—FEES.

98.—*In Consular Court*.—

In all cases where the amount in question is not more than \$500.....	\$ 5.00
In all cases where it is over \$500.....	15.00
In all cases where no specific damages are sought, the fee shall be \$5 for minor, and \$15 for greater cases.	

99.—*Clerk's fees*.—

For issuing all writs, warrants, attachments, or other compulsory process.....	1.50
For docketing every suit commenced.....	1.00
For executions.....	1.00
For summonses and subpoenas.....	0.50
For all records at the rate of, for each hundred words.....	0.20
For drawing every notice, paper, order, or process, not otherwise provided for	2.00
And if it exceed 200 words, for every additional hundred words.....	1.00
For every seal to process issued.....	1.00
For filing each paper upon the return of the Marshal, and all papers filed in Court.....	0.10

100.—*Marshal's fees*.—

For apprehending a deserter, and delivering him on board the vessel deserted from, to be paid by the vessel before leaving port.....	5.00
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For searching for the same, and if not found, to be certified by the Consul, and on his order to be paid by the said ship.....	\$2.00
For serving any writ, warrant, attachment, or other compulsory process, each person.....	2.00
For serving summons.....	1.00
For returning all writs, attachments, warrants, and summons, each.....	0.50
For each bail-bond.....	1.00
For every commitment or discharge of prisoner.....	2.00
On subpoenas, for each witness summoned.....	0.50
For returning subpoena.....	0.20
For each day's attendance upon Court.....	3.00
For levying execution.....	1.50
For advertising property for sale.....	2.00
For releasing property under execution by order of plaintiff.....	3.00
For selling property under execution, when the amount collected does not exceed \$1,000.....	.5 per cent.
If over \$1,000, and not exceeding \$5,000.....	3 " "
If over \$5,000.....	2 " "
For making collections under \$200 in cases where no adjudication has taken place.....	.5 " "
If the amount exceed \$200.....	2½ " "
For travelling fees in serving all processes, each mile.....	\$0.15
For serving every notice not heretofore provided for in addition to the usual travelling fees.....	0.50
101.— <i>Interpreter's fees.</i>	
For each day's attendance upon Court.....	3.00
For making translations.....	2.00
If more than 200 words, for each additional hundred.....	1.00
102.— <i>Witnesses' Fees.</i>	
For every day's attendance at Court.....	1.50
For each mile travelled in going to and returning from Court.....	0.15
103.— <i>Crier's Fees.</i>	
On trial of every suit.....	1.00
104.— <i>Citizen Associates' Fees.</i>	
For each day's attendance.....	3.60
105.— <i>Costs for prevailing party.</i>	
All necessary Court fees paid out.	

XVIII.—PROVISO.

106.—All decrees heretofore issued by authority of the Commissioners and Minister of United States to China, which are inconsistent in whole or in part with the provisions of this Decree, are hereby annulled, and those portions are henceforth void and of no effect; and the promulgation of these rules abrogates no authority hitherto lawfully exercised by Consuls in China not inconsistent herewith.

ANSON BURLINGAME.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES TO CHINA,
PEKING, April 23rd, 1864.

Assented to,

GEO. F. SEWARD,
Consul General.

PEKING, April 23rd, 1864.

Assented to,

OLIVER H. PERRY,
U. S. Consul.

CANTON, July 12th, 1864.

	Assented to,	J. C. A. WINGATE, <i>U. S. Consul.</i>
SWATOW, September 3rd, 1864.	_____	
	Assented to,	OLIVER B. BRADFORD, <i>U. S. Vice-Consul.</i>
AMOI, August 30th, 1864.	_____	
	Assented to,	A. L. CLARKE, <i>U. S. Vice-Consul.</i>
FOO-CHOW-FOO, 1864.	_____	
	Assented to,	EDWARD C. LORD, <i>U. S. Vice-Consul.</i>
NINGPO, June 20th, 1864.	_____	
	Assented to,	WM. BRECK, <i>U. S. Consul.</i>
HANKOW, June 11th, 1864.	_____	
	Assented to,	H. G. BRIDGES, <i>U. S. Vice-Consul.</i>
KIUKIANG, June 13th, 1864.	_____	
	Assented to,	G. H. COLTON SALTER, <i>Acting U. S. Consul.</i>
CHINKIANG, June 2nd, 1864.	_____	
	Assented to,	S. W. POMEROY, JUNR. <i>U. S. Vice-Consul.</i>
TIENTSIN, April 27th, 1864.		

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

CHINESE PASSENGERS' ACT.

ANNO DECIMO OCTAVO ET DECIMO NONO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. CIV.

An Act for the Regulation of Chinese Passenger Ships.

14th August, 1855.

Whereas abuses have occurred in conveying Emigrants from ports in the *Chinese* Seas: And whereas it is expedient to prevent such abuses: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows.—

I.—In the Construction of this Act, the Term "*Chinese Passenger ships*" shall include every ship carrying from any port in *Hongkong*, and every *British* ship carrying from any port in *China* or within one hundred miles of the coast thereof, more than twenty passengers, being natives of *Asia*; the word "*Colony*" shall include all Her Majesty's Possessions abroad not being under the Government of the *East India Company*; the word "*Governor*" shall signify the person for the time being lawfully administering the Government of such colony; the term "*Legislature of Hongkong*" shall signify the Governor and Legislative Council or other legislative authority of the same for the time being; the word "*Ship*" shall include all seagoing vessels; the term "*Commander*" and "*Master*" of any ship shall include any person for the time being in "command or charge of the same;" the term "*Emigration Officer*" shall include every person lawfully acting as emigration officer, immigration agent or protector of emigrants, and every person authorized by the Governor of any *British* colony to carry out the Provisions of this Act; and the term "*British Consul*" shall include every person lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty in any foreign port.

II.—It shall be lawful for the Legislature of *Hongkong*, by any ordinance to be by them enacted for the purpose, to make regulations respecting Chinese passenger ships, and, in the case of *British* ships, respecting the treatment of the passengers therein while at sea; and until such enactment, *the Regulations contained in Schedule (A) to this Act annexed shall be in force*: Provided always, that no such ordinance shall come into operation until Her Majesty's confirmation of the same shall have been proclaimed in *Hongkong* by the Governor thereof.

III.—It shall be lawful for the Governor of *Hongkong* to declare, by proclamation, for the purposes of this Act and of the said regulations, what shall be deemed to be the duration of the voyage of any *Chinese* passenger ship, and by such proclamation to alter the scales of dietary, medicines, and medical comforts contained in the aforesaid schedule (*A*.)

IV.—No *Chinese* passenger ship shall clear out or proceed to sea on any voyage of more than seven days' duration until the master thereof shall have received from an emigration officer a copy of the aforesaid regulations, and a certificate in the form contained in schedule *B*. to this Act annexed, or in such other form as may be pre-

scribed 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 for 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 misdemeanor.

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 misdemeanor.

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 it thinks fit, and may award such portion of the proceeds of the sale on 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 person 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 misdemeanors and other criminal offences punishable under this Act shall be dealt with, tried, and judged of in the same manner as misdemeanors and other offences punishable under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and all the rules of law, practice, or evidence applicable to the last mentioned misdemeanors and offences shall be applicable to misdemeanors and other offences under this act.

XIV.—Any court, justice, or magistrate imposing any penalty under this Act for which no specific application is herein provided, may, if it or he thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any wrong or damage which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which such penalty is imposed, or in or towards payment of the expense of the proceedings; and subject to such directions or specific application as aforesaid, all penalties recovered in the United Kingdom shall be paid into the receipt of Her Majesty's Exchequer in such manner as the Treasury may direct, and shall be carried to and form part of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom; and all penalties recovered in any *British* possession shall be paid over into the public treasury of such possession, and form part of the public revenue thereof.

XV.—In any legal proceedings taken under this Act, or in respect of the bond herein-before 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 the 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 shall 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.*"

XVII.—This Act shall come into operation as soon as it shall have been proclaimed in Hongkong by the Governor thereof, or if not so proclaimed, on the first day of January next ensuing.

SCHEDULE (A.)

Regulations respecting Chinese Passenger Ships.

* *Note.*—The wilful and fraudulent breach of any of these regulations by the person in charge of any Chinese passenger ship is punishable by forfeiture of the ship, and every person concerned in such breach is liable to a fine of one hundred pounds for each offence.

I.—No Chinese passenger ship shall clear out or proceed to sea on any voyage of more than seven days' duration without a certificate from an emigration officer, and such certificate shall be in the form provided by the Chinese Passengers Act, 1855.

II.—No emigration officer shall be bound to give such certificate in respect of any Chinese passenger ship till seven days after receiving notice that the ship is to carry passengers, and of her destination, and of her proposed day of sailing, nor unless there are on board a surgeon and interpreter approved by such emigration officer.

III.—After receiving such notice, the emigration officer shall be at liberty at all times to enter and inspect the ship, and the fittings, provisions, and stores therein, and

* See Proclamation 18, 4th February, 1856.

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 shall be satisfied,—

1.—That the ship is sea-worthy, 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 ages 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, according to the following scale:

DIETARY SCALE.

Rice.....	1½ lb per diem.
<i>Salted Provisions,—</i>	
Wholly Pork; or $\frac{2}{3}$ Pork and $\frac{1}{3}$ Fish; or $\frac{1}{3}$ Pork } and $\frac{1}{3}$ Beef, and $\frac{1}{3}$ Fish.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Salted Vegetables or Pickles.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Water.....	Imperial Quarts 3 "
Firewood.....	2 lb "
Tea.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ oz. "

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.
Blue Pill.....	2 "
Rhubarb Powder.....	2 "
Compound Jalap Powder.....	12 "
Ipecacuanha Powder.....	12 "
Opium.....	2 "
Dover's Powder.....	2 "
Magnesia.....	2 "
Epsom Salts.....	6 lb.
Chloride of Lime.....	20 "
Tartar Emetic.....	4 drams.
Quinine.....	2 oz.
Antimonial Powder.....	0½ "
Extract of Colocynth, Compound.....	1 "
Carbonate of Ammonia.....	1½ "
Assafoetida.....	1 "
Camphor.....	1½ "
Camphorated Liniment.....	16 "
Catechu.....	2 "
Prepared Chalk.....	2 "
Tincture of Opium.....	8 "
Turpentine.....	16 "
Senna Leaves.....	8 "
Blistering Plaister.....	8 "
Sulphur Sublimed.....	16 "
Sulphur Ointment.....	12 "

Linseed Flour.....	4 lb.
Country Soap.....	24 oz.
Castor Oil.....	6 bottles.
Oil of Peppermint.....	2 oz.
Adhesive Plaster, spread.....	2 yards.
Simple Ointment.....	16 oz.
Ringworm Ointment.....	16 „
Jeremie's Opiate.....	2 „ Phial.
Aromatic Spirit of Hartshorn.....	4 „
Cholera Pills in Phial.....	12 drams.
Cubeb's Powder.....	4 lb.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre.....	16 oz.
Cupaiba.....	16 „
Sulphate of Copper.....	2 „
Do. Zine.....	1 „
Lunar Caustic.....	4 drams.
Lime Juice.....	36 quarts.
Rum or Brandy.....	36 „

INSTRUMENTS, &c.

- 1 Set of Amputating and other Surgical Instruments (if there be any person on board competent to use them.)
- 1 One Ounce Glass Measure.
- 1 Minim Glass Measure.
- 1 Pestle and Mortar (Wedgewood.)
- 1 Set of Weights and Scales (Grain in box.)
- 1 Set of common Splints.
- 1 Set of Bleeding Lancets.
- 1 Silver Catheter.
- 1 Spatula.
- 1 Dressing Scissors.
- 1 Infusion Box.
- 1 Quire of Country Paper.
- 1 Penknife.
- 2 Metal Bed Pans.
- 2 Trusses for Hernia, right and left.
- 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 necessities; 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 I 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 necessities; 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 this _____ day of _____ 18 _____

Whereas by the Chinese Passenger 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 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 Passenger 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.

* The scales must be those prescribed by the Regulations 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.

§ This clause to be inserted only in the case of a Foreign Chinese Passenger Ship.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-bounden _____ and _____, in the Presence of _____

No. 13.

PROCLAMATION.

JOHN BOWRING.

By His Excellency Sir JOHN BOWRING, Knight, LL.D., Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China.

Whereas by an Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland passed in this the eighteenth and nineteenth years of Her Majesty's reign, entitled *An Act for the Regulation of Chinese Passenger Ships*, under the third clause thereof it is enacted, that "it shall be lawful for the Governor of Hongkong to declare by proclamation" for the purposes of this act, what shall be deemed to be the duration of the "voyage of any Chinese passenger ship:"—

Now, therefore I, Sir John Bowring, Governor as aforesaid, by this my proclamation issued for that purpose, do declare that the following shall be the rule of computation by which the length of the voyage of any ship carrying Chinese passengers from Hongkong to the several places hereinafter mentioned shall be computed, for the purposes of the act above referred to; that is to say:—

PASSAGE FROM HONGKONG TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES FOR SHIPS PROPELLED BY SAILS, IN THE MONTHS OF,—

	October to March.	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	120 "
Sandwich Islands.....	75	56 "
New Caledonia and New Hebrides, Feejee Islands, } Tahiti, Society or Friendly Islands.....	100	100 "
Sydney, Melbourne, or South Australia.....	60	80 "
Western Australia.....	45	60 "
Van Dieman's Land.....	65	80 "
New Zealand.....	75	90 "
Manila.....	20	20 "
Singapore.....	20	45 "
Batavia.....	30	60 "
Ceylon.....	45	70 "
Madras or Calcutta.....	50	75 "
Bombay.....	60	80 "
Mauritius or Bourbon.....	60	80 "
Cape of Good Hope.....	65	85 "
West Indies, or East Coast of America.....	147	168 "
Great Britain or Europe.....	162	184 "
Siam.....	20	45 "

Given under my hand and Seal of the Colony, at the Government Offices, Victoria, Hongkong, this 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and in the nineteenth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) W. T. MERCER,

Colonial Secretary.

No. 18.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

In continuation of Government Notification No. 13, it is hereby further intimated that the "Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855," has now been officially communicated to

this Government, and His Excellency the Governor desires to point out for general information that in consequence of an alteration made in the House of Lords, the "note" to Schedule A has become inconsistent with the body of the Act, and that the penalty for breach of the Act of the regulations has been reduced from forfeiture of the ship and a fine, to a misdemeanor.

By Order,

W. T. MERCER,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Victoria,
Hongkong, 4th February, 1856.

PROCLAMATION.

JOHN BOWRING.

By His Excellency Sir JOHN BOWRING, Knight, LL.D., Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China.

Whereas, by an Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the eighteenth and nineteenth years of Her Majesty's reign, entitled *An Act for the Regulation of Chinese Passengers' Ships*, under the third clause thereof it is enacted, that "it shall be lawful for the Governor of Hongkong to declare by proclamation, for the purposes of this Act, what shall be deemed to be the duration of the voyage of any Chinese passengers:—

Now therefore, I, Sir JOHN BOWRING, Governor as aforesaid, by this my proclamation issued for that purpose, do declare that the following shall be the rule of computation by which the length of the voyage of any ship carrying Chinese passengers from Shanghai, Ningpo, Foochow, and Amoy, to the several places hereinafter mentioned, shall be computed for the purposes of the act above referred to; that is to say:—

COMPUTATION OF LENGTH OF VOYAGE IN ANY CHINESE PASSENGER SHIP FROM
THE NORTHERN PORTS OF CHINA TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES.

	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, Feejee Islands, Tahiti, Friendly Islands.....	105	125	103	113	102	107
„ Sydney, Melbourne, or South America.....	65	100	62	90	61	85
„ Western Australia.....	50	80	47	70	46	65
„ Van Dieman's Land.....	70	100	67	70	66	85
„ New Zealand.....	80	110	77	100	76	95
„ Manila.....	15	40	12	30	11	25
„ Singapore.....	25	65	22	55	21	50
„ Batavia.....	35	80	32	70	31	65
„ Ceylon.....	50	90	47	80	46	75
„ Madras or Calcutta.....	55	95	52	85	51	80
„ Bombay.....	65	100	63	90	62	85
„ Mauritius or Bourbon.....	65	100	63	90	62	85
„ Cape of Good Hope.....	70	105	67	95	66	90
„ West Indies or East Coast of America.....	152	188	150	178	148	173
„ Great Britain or Europe.....	167	204	163	194	163	190
„ Siam.....	25	65	23	55	22	50

“Salted vegetables or pickles— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per diem,”
in the Dietary Scale, under Schedule A. of the aforesaid Act, shall hereafter be altered to—

Pickles or pickled vegetables, *not-salted*, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.,

Given under my hand and Seal of the Colony, at the Government Offices, Victoria, Hongkong, this 12th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and in the twentieth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

[L.S.]

W. T. BRIDGES.

Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

No. 51.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for the information of masters of ships carrying Chinese passengers, and unprovided with the improved appliances usually found in vessels of modern construction, and generally for the information of all interested, that in addition to a windsail for every hatchway, it is required that a constant supply of fresh air be ensured to the between decks in bad weather, by fitting at each end of space set apart for passengers, two funnels of wood or metal, four in all, with moveable heads in manner following, that is to say:—the body of the air funnel to reach from underneath the lowermost deck over-head to a height of 3 or 4 feet above the uppermost deck, and to pass through holes cut for the purpose in either side of the deck, and made watertight by a canvas coat or other suitable means. The attention of the emigration officer has been called to the regulation.

By order,

W. T. MERCER,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Victoria, Hongkong, 22nd April, 1856.

An Ordinance to explain certain Enactments relating to Shipping.

(29th May, 1856.)

No. 9 of 1856.

Whereas by "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," and "The Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855," the power to amend the said Acts in their application to this colony is, under certain conditions, reserved to this Legislature, and it is desirable to exercise the aforesaid power in manner hereinafter appearing. Be it enacted and ordained by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

Firstly.—The British flag may be lawfully used by any Chinese resident within the meaning of Ordinance No. 4, of 1855, on board of any ship or vessel registered in this colony in the name of the said resident under the Ordinance aforesaid.

Secondly.—Every register, certificate, endorsement, declaration, or bond authorised or required by the said Ordinance, may be proved in any court of justice, or before any person having by law or by consent of parties authority to receive evidence, either by the production of the original, or an examined copy thereof, or by a copy thereof purporting to be certified under the hand of the Colonial Secretary or other person who for the time being shall happen to have charge of the original, which certified copy he is required to furnish to every person applying at a reasonable time for the same, and paying therefor the sum of one dollar for every such certified copy; and every document, when so proved as aforesaid, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of all the matters therein recited or appearing.

Thirdly.—Any Chinese passenger ship clearing out or proceeding to sea from any port in this colony or in China, or within a hundred miles of the coast thereof, on any voyages to any other port or ports, for the purpose of commencing at or from any such port or ports as last aforesaid a voyage of more than seven days' duration, shall be deemed to have cleared out or proceeded to sea upon the said last-mentioned voyage from the said first-mentioned port within the meaning of "the Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855."

This ordinance shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's confirmation thereof shall have been proclaimed in this colony by His Excellency the Governor.

An Ordinance for Licensing and Regulating Passage Brokers.

(3rd November, 1857.)

No. 11 of 1857.

Whereas it is expedient to amend existing legislation with reference to emigrants: Be it enacted and ordained by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, by and with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

First.—From and after the passing of this Ordinance, no person shall act as a passage broker or in procuring passengers, for or in the sale or letting of passages in any emigrant ship, unless he shall, with two sufficient sureties to be approved by the emigration officer, have entered into a joint and several bond in the sum of five thousand current dollars to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, according to the form contained in Schedule A., hereunto annexed, which bond shall be renewed on each occasion of obtaining such licence as hereinafter mentioned, and shall be deposited with the emigration officer; nor unless such person shall have obtained a licence to let or sell passages, nor unless such licence shall be then in force; and where different members of the same firm act as passage brokers, each person so acting shall comply with the terms of this section.

Second.—Any person wishing to obtain a licence to act as a passage broker, shall make application for the same to the emigration officer, who is hereby authorized (if he shall think fit) to grant such licence according to the form in Schedule B., hereunto annexed: Provided always that no such licence shall be granted unless such bond as hereinafter mentioned shall have been first entered into: Provided also, that any justice or justices of the peace who shall adjudicate on any offence against the Ordinance, are hereby authorized to order the offender's licence to be forfeited, and the same shall thereupon be forfeited accordingly; and the said justice or justices making such orders forthwith to cause notice of such forfeiture, in the form contained in the Schedule C., hereunto annexed, to be transmitted to the emigration officer, and such forfeiture shall be exclusive and independent of any other punishment which may be inflicted upon such offender under the provisions of the Ordinance.

Third.—Every person obtaining such licence as aforesaid, shall pay to the emigration officer a fee of two hundred current dollars, which the emigration officer is hereby empowered and required to demand and receive upon the issuing of any such licence; and the said emigration officer shall pay over all such fees to the Colonial Treasury, to be applied to the Colonial Revenue.

Fourth.—All such licences shall continue in force until the 31st day of December in the present year, in which such licence shall be granted, and for fourteen days afterwards, unless sooner forfeited as hereinbefore mentioned. Provided that any licence granted before the first day of December in the present year, shall continue in force till the 31st day of December, 1858, and fourteen days afterwards.

Fifth.—Every passage broker who shall or may receive money from any person, for or in respect of a passage in any emigrant ship, shall give every such person a contract ticket, under the hand of such passage broker, and stamped with his seal or trade mark, each ticket to be printed in a plain and legible type, according to the form in Schedule D., hereunto annexed, and to be accompanied with a translation thereof in the Chinese language, in plain and legible characters.

Sixth.—Every such passage broker before he shall receive or take any money on account of any such passage or for the sale or letting of the whole or any part of the accommodation of any emigrant ship proceeding from Hongkong, shall produce to the emigration officer the certificate of the master or owner of the ship, in respect of which such passage shall or may have been taken, or the accommodation which shall have been so sold or let, to the effect that such ship has been chartered for the purpose of carrying emigrants, and that he, such' passage broker, is authorised to receive payment for such passage, or for the sale or letting of the accommodation in such ship: and such certificate shall be filed in the office of the emigration officer, and the contents thereof entered in a book to be kept by the emigration officer, for recording therein the contents of such certificates.

Seventh.—On every occasion of the delivery to any passenger of such contract ticket as aforesaid, the passage broker who shall have engaged to provide each passenger with a passage shall attend with him at the office of the emigration officer, in whose presence the contract ticket shall be delivered to such passenger, and who shall explain to him the true intent and meaning of such contract.

Eighth.—No person shall fraudulently alter or cause to be altered, after it is once issued, or shall induce any person to part with or render useless or destroy any such contract ticket during the continuance of the contract which it is intended to evidence.

Ninth.—No licenced passage broker shall, as agent for any person, whether a licensed broker or not, receive money for or on account of the passage of any passenger on board an emigrant ship, without having written authority to act as such agent, or on the demand of the emigration officer, refuse or fail to exhibit his licence and such written authority: and no person whether as principal or agent shall by any fraud, or by false representation as to the size of the ship or otherwise, or by any false pretence whatsoever, induce any person to engage any passage as aforesaid.

Tenth.—Any violations or disobediences of, or defaults in compliance with, the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be heard and determined summarily under Ordinance No. 10 of 1844; and on conviction of such offences, the respective offenders shall be sentenced to pay the several penalties, or in default of the payment thereof, to suffer the several fines or imprisonment respectively hereinafter specified:—

1st.—For every offence against section one, a fine not exceeding four hundred current dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

2nd.—For every offence against section five, a fine not exceeding four hundred current dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

3rd.—For every offence committed by a passage broker against section six or nine, a fine not exceeding one hundred current dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

4th.—For every offence committed by a passage broker against section seven, a fine not exceeding one hundred current dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

5th.—For every offence against section eight, a fine not exceeding fifty current dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months.

Eleventh.—For the purpose of this Ordinance the term emigrant ship shall mean every ship carrying more than twenty passengers being natives of China, and clearing out for a port or ports not in the Chinese empire: the term emigration officer shall include every person lawfully acting as emigration agent, or protector of emigrants in Hongkong; and the term passenger shall include all passengers being natives of China.

An Ordinance for providing Hospital accommodation on board Chinese passenger ships, and for the Medical Inspection of the passengers and crews about to proceed to sea in such ships.

(26th December, 1859),

No. VI. of 1859.

Whereas it is desirable to provide for the allocation of a space on board Chinese passenger ships, for the purposes of a hospital or sick bay, and also for the medical

inspection of the passengers and crews on board such ships, with a view to the better securing the health of passengers therein. Be it enacted and ordained by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I.—In every Chinese passenger ship there shall be a sufficient space properly divided off to the satisfaction of the emigration officer at the port of clearance, to be used exclusively as a hospital or sick bay for the passengers; this space shall be either under the poop or in the round-house, or in any deck-house which shall be properly built and secured to the satisfaction of such emigration officer, on the upper passenger deck, and not elsewhere, and shall in no case be of less dimensions than eighteen clear superficial feet for every fifty passengers which the ship shall carry. Such hospital shall be fitted with bed places, and supplied with proper beds, bedding, and utensils to the satisfaction of such emigration officer, on the upper passenger deck, at the port of clearance, and shall throughout the voyage be kept so fitted and supplied.

II.—In the measurement of the passenger ship, the space for the hospital shall be included.

III.—No Chinese passenger ship shall clear out or proceed to sea on any voyage of more than seven days' duration until some medical practitioner shall have certified to the emigration officer, and the said emigration officer shall be satisfied, that none of the passengers or crew appear, by reason of any bodily or mental disease, unfit to proceed or likely to endanger the health or safety of others about to proceed in such vessel; and a medical inspection of the passengers for the purpose of giving such certificate shall take place either on board the vessel, or at the discretion of the said emigration officer, at such convenient place on shore before embarkation, as he may appoint; and the master, owner, or charterer of the ship, shall pay to such medical practitioner a sum at the rate of twenty-five current dollars for every hundred persons so examined: Provided, that in case the emigration officer on any particular occasion shall be unable to obtain such certificate as aforesaid or the attendance of a medical practitioner within a reasonable time, or without payment of an inspection fee at a higher rate than that hereby ordained, then it shall be lawful for said emigration officer to dispense with such medical inspection as aforesaid, and to satisfy himself by his own personal examination, for which he shall receive the fee hereinbefore ordained to be paid, of the fit sanitary state of the crew and passengers; provided also that all fees received under this section by the emigration officer, or Colonial Surgeon of Hongkong, shall be, within three days after the receipt thereof, paid over by the officer receiving it into the Treasury to the use of the crown.

IV.—No emigration officer shall give the certificate required by the Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855, in respect of any Chinese passenger ship, unless he be satisfied as aforesaid with the hospital accommodation in such ship provided, and with the sanitary state of the crew and passengers thereto belonging.

V.—This Ordinance shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's confirmation thereof shall have been proclaimed in this colony by His Excellency the Governor.

VI.—In the interpretation of this Ordinance the term Chinese passenger ship shall have the same meaning as is attached thereto under the act of Imperial Parliament passed in the eighteenth and nineteenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, known as the Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855.

VII.—This Ordinance may be cited for any purpose whatever under the name of Chinese Passengers' Health Ordinance.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, for repealing the "Hongkong Emigration Ordinance, 1867," and better securing the Health and Protection of Emigrants in Chinese Passenger Ships clearing from Hongkong.

No. XII. of 1868.

[13th October, 1868.]

Whereas it has become necessary to repeal the "Hongkong Emigration Ordi-

nance, 1867," and amend the Provisions for securing the Health of Emigrants in Chinese Passenger Ships clearing from Hongkong: Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the Advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I.—The "Hongkong Emigration Ordinance, 1867," shall be and the same hereby is repealed.

II.—This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Hongkong Emigration Ordinance, 1868."

III.—In the interpretation of this Ordinance the expression "Chinese Passenger Ship" shall mean every ship carrying from any port in the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, more than twenty passengers being natives of Asia on any voyage of more than seven days' duration within the meaning of the "Chinese Passenger Act, 1855," as defined by Section III. of Ordinance No. 9 of 1856.

IV.—The owners or charterers of every Chinese passenger ship shall as soon as such ship is laid on for the conveyance of Chinese emigrants provide a depôt or depôts, to be approved of by the Emigration Officer, wherein every intending emigrant by such ship may be lodged, as hereinafter provided, and every such depôt shall be maintained and every emigrant lodging therein shall be supported at the expense of such owners or charterers.

V.—The owners or charterers of every Chinese passenger ship, or if absent from the Colony their respective agents, shall as soon as such ship is laid on for the conveyance of Chinese Emigrants, give notice in writing of the fact to the Emigration Officer specifying in such notice the name, destination and probable time of departure of such ship, and the depôt or depôts in which the intending emigrants by such ship are lodging or intended to be lodged before the embarkation.

VI.—Every intending emigrant in a Chinese passenger ship shall, unless exempted by the Emigration Officer, lodge at the least three clear days previously to his embarkation in the depôt provided by the owners or charterers of such ship with the approval of the Emigration Officer in pursuance of Section IV.

VII.—Every such depôt as aforesaid shall be under the supervision of the Emigration Officer who may inspect the same at such times as he shall think fit, and there shall be at all times free ingress and egress allowed to all persons to and from such depôts, from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M.

VIII.—Every Emigration Passage Broker who shall contract with any intending emigrant for a passage in such ship, shall forthwith give notice in writing to the Emigration Officer of every such contract, specifying the name, age and sex of such emigrant and the name of such ship.

IX.—The Governor is hereby authorized to appoint at a salary not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum a medical officer, whose duty it shall be to inspect intending emigrants, and to supervise all matters and things in any way relating to the comfort and well-being of such emigrants, both before their departure and on their voyage, and such salary shall be in lieu of all fees.

X.—The medical inspection of intending emigrants by a Chinese passenger ship required by Ordinance No. 6 of 1859, shall take place on shore before embarkation as well as on board the said ship after embarkation, and the Emigration Officer shall not grant the certificate required by the "Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855," unless he shall be satisfied that such double inspection has been duly made, or has been dispensed with by the sanction of the Governor.

XI.—It shall not be lawful for any emigrant to embark in any Chinese passenger ship, or for the master or other person on board of a Chinese passenger ship to permit any emigrant to embark therein, unless such emigrant shall produce an embarkation permit from the Emigration Officer, who shall not grant the same unless he shall be satisfied that such emigrant has undergone on shore the medical inspection required by law to be made before embarkation.

XII.—The medical inspection of emigrants required to be made after their embarkation in any Chinese passenger ship shall take place at such time as the Emigration Officer shall appoint.

XIII.—The fees heretofore payable to the medical practitioner effecting such

inspection shall be paid in the first instance by the emigration passage broker of such ship to the Emigration Officer and by him be paid into the treasury.

XIV.—Any Chinese medical practitioner properly qualified to the satisfaction of the Colonial Surgeon shall be eligible, with approval of the Governor, for the office of surgeon of a Chinese passenger ship within the terms of Schedule A of the "Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855."

XV.—All 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 the Chinese passenger ships.

XVI.—No Chinese passenger ship, unless a vessel propelled by steam, bound to any port Westward of the Cape of Good Hope shall be permitted to clear from any port in the Colony between the months of May and September inclusive.

XVII.—No Chinese passenger ship shall clear out or proceed to sea without strictly conforming to the Regulations contained in Schedule A of the "Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855," except so far as the said Regulations are modified or altered by any of the Provisions of this Ordinance, or may be inconsistent therewith; and except as aforesaid the said Regulations shall be and continue in full force and effect.

XVIII.—It shall be lawful for the Emigration Officer at any time when he is satisfied that any emigrant who is unwilling to leave the port has been obtained by any fraud, violence, or other improper means, to land such emigrant and procure him a passage back to his native place, or that from which he was taken, and also to defray the cost of his maintenance whilst awaiting a return passage, and all such expenses with all legal costs incurred shall be recoverable by the Emigration Officer before any Police Magistrate from the emigration passage broker of the vessel in which such emigrant was shipped or intended to be shipped.

XIX.—Whosoever shall unlawfully either by force or fraud take away or detain against his will any man or boy with intent to put him on board a Chinese passenger ship, and whosoever shall with any such intent receive, harbor, or enter into any contract for foreign service with any such man or boy knowing the same to have been by force or fraud taken and obtained as in this section before mentioned, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof shall be liable, at the discretion of the 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 labor.

XX.—Every passage broker shall be liable to make good all penalties and expenses chargeable to him under this Ordinance, as fully and in the same manner as he is now liable to make good penalties under Ordinance No. 11 of 1857.

XXI.—The owners or charterers of any Chinese passenger ship and any emigration passage broker and any intending emigrant by a Chinese passenger ship and any master or other person in charge of a Chinese passenger ship who shall fail to comply with or commit any breach of the Provisions of the Ordinance so far as they may respectively be bound thereby, and any person granting or knowingly uttering any forged certificate, permit, notice, or other document under this Ordinance, shall without prejudice to any other proceeding civil or criminal be liable upon summary conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment with or without hard labor for any term not exceeding six months.

XXII.—This Ordinance shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's confirmation thereof shall have been proclaimed to the Colony by the Governor.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to make further Regulations respecting Chinese Passenger Ships.

No. IV. of 1870.

[30th March, 1870.]

Whereas by Section II. of "The Chinese Passengers Act, 1855," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Legislature of Hongkong, by any Ordinance to be by them enacted for that purpose, to make regulations respecting Chinese passenger ships subject to the proviso therein contained as to Her Majesty's confirmation of

the same; be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I.—This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as “The Hongkong Emigration Ordinance, 1870.”

II.—In the Interpretation of this Ordinance, the expression “Chinese Passenger Ship” shall have the same meaning as that prescribed by Section III. of “The Hongkong Emigration Ordinance, 1868.”

III.—From and after the passing of this Ordinance, no Chinese passenger ship shall clear out or proceed to sea, and the emigration officer shall not grant the certificate prescribed by Section IV. of the “Chinese Passengers Act, 1855,” unless the master of such ship shall be provided with a licence under the hand of the Governor and the public seal of the Colony, to be obtained in manner hereinafter mentioned.

IV.—The owners or charterers of every Chinese passenger ship, or if absent from the Colony their respective agents, shall, before such ship is laid on for the conveyance of Chinese emigrants and before any depôt is opened for their reception, apply in writing to the Colonial Secretary for a licence under the hand of the Governor and the public seal of the Colony for the conveyance of such emigrants, and shall furnish all particulars as to the destination of the said ship and as to all other matters relating to the intended voyage and emigration which may be required of them.

V.—All such particulars shall, if so ordered, be verified upon oath before the emigration officer or any justice of the peace, and every person who shall knowingly furnish untrue particulars shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labor, for any period not exceeding six calendar months, and to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, either in addition to or in substitution of such imprisonment.

VI.—The granting of every such licence shall be in the discretion of the Governor in Council and shall be subject to the payment of a fine of one hundred dollars and to such conditions as may from time to time be prescribed under instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

VII.—Every licence granted under this Ordinance in respect of any Chinese passenger ship shall specify the period within which such ship shall clear out and proceed to sea: Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to extend such period.

VIII.—In case it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council at any time before the departure of a Chinese passenger ship that the master, mate or any other officer of such ship is unfit for the proper discharge of his duties by reason of incompetency or misconduct, or for any other sufficient cause, it shall be lawful for the Governor by order under his hand to discharge and remove such master, mate, or other officer from the said ship, and thereupon the owners or charterers thereof, or their agents, shall forthwith appoint a master or mate, or other officer as the case may be, to be approved by the emigration officer, in the place of the one so discharged and removed as aforesaid.

IX.—In any of the following cases, namely:—

1st.—If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council at any time before the departure of a Chinese passenger ship that the particulars furnished in relation thereto under Section IV. are untrue, or that any condition of the said licence has been violated;

2nd.—If any Chinese passenger ship shall fail to clear out and proceed to sea within the period specified in the licence granted under this Ordinance, or within such extended period as aforesaid;

3rd.—If the owners or charterers of a Chinese passenger ship shall fail forthwith to appoint a master, mate or other officer to be approved as aforesaid, in the place of any master, mate, or other officer discharged under Section VII.;

It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to revoke the licence granted under

this Ordinance in respect of such Chinese passenger ship, and to order that the said ship be seized and detained until the said licence and the certificate of the emigration officer (if already granted) be delivered up to be cancelled.

X.—It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, to apply the whole or any part of the penalty recoverable in case of the non-observance or non-performance of the regulations of this Ordinance under the provisions of Section 4 of the “Chinese Passengers Act, 1855,” towards the expenses of reconveying to their homes intending emigrants by any vessel in respect of which the licence granted under this Ordinance shall have been revoked, in manner hereinbefore provided.

XI.—It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time, to exempt from the operation of this Ordinance, any mail steamers or other vessels which are subject to the provisions of the “Chinese Passengers Act, 1855;” provided that the Chinese passengers proceeding in such vessels be free emigrants and under no contract of Service whatever.

XII.—Nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed to affect the regulations contained in Schedule A of the “Chinese Passengers Act, 1855,” which shall be and continue in full force and effect as provided by Section XVII. of the “Hongkong Emigration Ordinance, 1868.”

XIII.—This Ordinance shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's confirmation thereof shall have been proclaimed in the Colony by the Governor.

SUMMARY OF CHINESE PASSENGERS ACT.

EMIGRATION OFFICE, HONGKONG, 26th December, 1860.

Whereas much ignorance prevails in this port as to the laws and regulations affecting Chinese passenger ships, leading to perpetual reference, by ship masters and merchants, to the emigration officer, for information on matters of ordinary detail and standing rule: and whereas the laws and regulations alluded to are contained in various imperial acts, local ordinances and proclamations, and decisions of the emigration commissioners on matters arising out of the working of the system since it came into force—(some of which documents are not easily procurable by the parties interested)—it is therefore considered expedient by the emigration officer to publish in a condensed form the leading rules in force in this port relating to all private Chinese passenger ships and passengers, and as far as the provisions of the Imperial Act are concerned, to ships chartered by a British government emigration agent.

Any vessel clearing with more than 20 Asiatic passengers, on any voyage of more than 7 days' duration, is a “Chinese passenger ship” under the Act.

I.—The ship laid on for passengers, the master will notify the emigration officer by letter, of the fact, specifying the estimated number of passengers she can carry by surveyor's certificate, her destination, and the name of the licensed passage broker employed.

Note.—After which, the emigration officer will take an early opportunity to inspect the ship.

II.—When the full quantity of passengers' provisions is on board, the master shall notify the emigration officer of the fact, who will as soon as possible thereafter, go off and inspect them.

Note.—The provisions must be all placed in the between decks or on the upper deck, and not be stowed away in the hold, until after inspection.

III.—When the ship is ready to receive the passengers on board, the passage broker will bring a written notice to that effect from the master, when a time will be fixed for the attendance of the passengers at this office to have their contract passage tickets explained and signed, in the presence of the broker or his deputy.

Note.—This notice must be given at least 24 hours before the passengers appear at this office, and on the same day the master, with two approved sureties, will attend and execute the bond under section 4 of the “Chinese Passengers Act, 1855,” and deposit the following documents:—

1.—Government Surveyor's certificate of measurement and seaworthiness.

2.—Master's certificate relative to Chinese doctor (provided he fails in securing an European surgeon for a reasonable remuneration.)

3.—Certificate under the chop seals of two Chinese apothecaries' shops, vouching for competency of doctor.

IV.—List of provisions and medicines, according to the scale laid down in the Act, signed by the master.

V.—Certificate of a resident physician that he has examined the medicines, that they are good, and in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

VI.—Passenger list in duplicate, with a summary attached, specifying the numbers respectively of passengers, under the Act, cabin passengers, crew, including master and all persons on ship's articles; showing total number of souls on board, signed by master.

Note.—Chinese cooks, stewards, interpreter, doctor, &c., are invariably passengers, berthed and fed with the others, although borne by law on the ship's articles for purposes of discipline. In future, their names, with their rating on board, will appear at the end of the passenger lists, and they will be included in the gross number that the ship can carry, but numerically they will be entered, as heretofore, under the head of "crew on ship's articles." About 4 cooks and stewards to every 100 passengers has been the rule.

VII.—Either at this time or after the passengers are collected on board they must be inspected individually by a resident surgeon, who must also inspect the crew and give his certificate that none appear, by reason of any bodily or mental disease, unfit to proceed or likely to endanger the health or safety of other persons about to proceed in such vessel.

VIII.—The master will give notice when all the passengers are on board, and when he wishes to clear for sea.

Note.—The broker must personally assure himself that every passenger is on board and report to that effect, after which the emigration officer will proceed on board, muster and count the passengers, and make a final inspection of the ship. After this is done, and not before, the ship is at liberty to shift her berth, if it is desired; the master mentioning the fact to the Harbour-Master; who will then deliver to him his emigration papers and port clearance.

In the fitting up and equipment of Chinese passenger ships, the following general rules will obtain,—

I.—Ships with full complement of passengers shall carry boats according to the following scale, or size and description, approved by the emigration officer:—

Less than	200 Tons Register.....	2 Boats.
200 to	400 ".....	3 "
400 "	600 ".....	4 "
600 "	1,000 ".....	5 "
1,000 "	1,500 ".....	6 "
1,500 "	and upwards, ".....	7 "

Note.—In every case one boat must be a properly fitted life boat, and one a long boat.

II.—Ships must carry at least 2 life buoys, slung, prepared for sudden emergencies.

III.—In the absence of a forcepump and hose, reaching fore and aft, a ship must be provided with not less than 3 dozen buckets, in case of fire.

IV.—Every hatchway leading into passengers' quarters must be covered by a well secured house about six feet high, having as much ventilation as is compatible with strength, and being water tight. The hatches are not to be closed during the voyage, unless stress of weather demands it.

Note.—When women are carried, they must have a separate hatchway entrance, apart from the males; and the male and female quarters must be divided by a strong bulkhead with no door or aperture in it. The female quarters must be aft, as also the water closets for their use.

V.—The berths, cooking cabooses, water closets, &c., must be all properly secured,

and the master must provide himself with two or three spare rice boilers, as they are very brittle, and liable to accident.

VI.—In the very important particular of ventilation, the Government Notification No. 15, of the 22nd April, 1856, is republished here, being not generally known.

No. 15.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for the information of masters of ships carrying Chinese passengers, and unprovided with the improved appliances usually found in vessels of modern construction, and generally for the information of all interested, that in addition to a windsail for every hatchway, it is required that a constant supply of fresh air be ensured to the between decks in bad weather, by fitting, at each end of the space set apart for passengers, two funnels of wood or metal, four in all, with moveable heads, in manner following, that is to say—the body of the air funnel to reach from underneath the lowermost deck overhead to a height of 3 or 4 feet above the uppermost deck, and to pass through holes cut for the purpose in either side of the deck, and made water-tight by a canvas coat or other suitable means.

The attention of the emigration officer has been called to the above regulation.

By Order,

W. T. MERCER,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Victoria, Hongkong, 22nd April, 1856.

Note.—This regulation will be strictly enforced in every vessel crossing the tropics. And no vessel in which any part of the passenger deck is in total darkness, requiring artificial light, consuming oxygen, will be passed by the emigration officer as fit to carry passengers.

Other questions affecting Chinese passenger ships, such as length of voyages, regulating supply of provisions; cabin passengers; description and stowage of cargo; stowage of water, &c., &c., and many items of detail differing in vessels of different tonnage and build, and in those carrying a greater or less number of passengers, can be settled definitely on application to the emigration officer at this office.

A. L. INGLIS,

Emigration Officer.

NOTIFICATION.

Considerable difficulty and many disputes having arisen during the last emigration season consequent on the authorities at San Francisco having determined to enforce the operation of the United States' law on emigrant vessels arriving at that port: The undersigned deems it right to advise charterers and masters of ships conveying Chinese emigrants to ports in the United States, that, although they have an undoubted right to clear hence under British law, it will be better for them, until the laws of the two countries on Chinese emigration be assimilated, that they should not enter into engagements to convey more passengers in their ships than will meet the requirements of the laws of the country to which they are proceeding.

The following extract from the United States' Passenger Act of 1855, is published for the information of those concerned:—

SEC. 1.—*Tonnage Check, Computation of Children.*

No greater number of passengers is to be carried than 1 to 2 tons. In the computation of passengers, infants under 1 year old are to be excluded, and two children between 1 and 8 years are to count as one passenger.

Space Check.

Where the height between decks is not less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 14 superficial feet are to be allowed to each passenger; where less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but not less than 6 feet, 16 superficial feet are to be allowed to each passenger,.....and 18 superficial feet on the lower deck, not being an orlop deck.

Space to Passengers on different Decks.

No passengers are to be carried on a deck less than 6 feet high. Any master carrying more passengers than here allowed will be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to a fine of fifty dollars and six months' imprisonment for each passenger in excess.

H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.,
Emigration Officer, &c.

Emigration Office, Hongkong, 6th September, 1870.

RULES

UNDER WHICH HOUSES FOR THE RECEPTION OF CHINESE
EMIGRANTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES MAY BE OPENED
AT THE CITY OF CANTON.

I.—The applicant for permission to open an emigration house shall furnish the Consul of the nation to which he belongs, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, with written particulars as to his name, nation, and the extent and character of his intended operations.

II.—The applicant will also furnish copies of all the rules, of whatever description, under which he proposes to conduct the emigration, or to regulate the business of the emigration house; as well as all conditions or terms under which he proposes to engage the emigrants. All such rules must receive the approval of the Governor-General and the Consul before they can be carried into effect, any new regulation or alteration in the old rules, that the person conducting the emigration may at any time think it necessary to adopt, must in the same way be first submitted to, and approved by the Governor-General and the Consul, before being enforced or acted on. No notice can be issued, or in any manner made public by emigration agents in the city or environs of Canton, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General and the Consul. The person in charge of the emigration house is to employ such number of servants or watchmen as may from time to time be found necessary to maintain order during day and night throughout his premises; and every person employed in the emigration house, whether foreign or Chinese, is to be registered in the manner appointed by the Governor-General.

III.—Copies of all the said rules and regulations when so approved of by the Governor-General and the Consul, as well as of all the conditions or terms under which emigrants are to be engaged, are to be posted in such manner that they can be easily seen and read at all the entrances to the emigration house, as well as in the quarters occupied by the emigrants.

IV.—The proprietors of emigrant depôts shall provide suitable office accommodation within their houses for the inspecting officers, appointed by the Governor-General, in the performance of their duties. The emigration house will be visited daily by the inspecting officers and their assistants. The emigration agent will at each visit produce before the officers such applicants for emigration as may have presented themselves, and will note in his own register, the name, age, sex, and residence of each applicant, with such other particulars as may be deemed necessary. The inspecting officers will see that each emigrant is provided with a copy of the contract under which it is proposed to engage him, which must be read over and explained to him in their presence, and they will see that all information which may be required is fully afforded to each applicant. They will also inspect the quarters of the emigrants, and see that careful attention is paid to their health, comfort, and cleanliness.

In the event of the houses or depôts for emigrants in both sexes, the accommodation for females or families is to be separate from that provided for single male emigrants, and to be so arranged as to ensure decency, and such privacy as they may reasonably claim. The door of the emigration house will be opened at sun-rise and closed again

at sunset, and free egress and ingress, without any let or hindrance whatever, will be allowed to all the emigrants residing in the emigration house within certain hours on each day, to be approved by the inspecting officers.

V.—In the event of any emigration agent having to complain of improper conduct, or of any offence on the part of the inmates of his house, he is at liberty to place and keep the offender in confinement until visited by the inspecting officers, who will direct him as to the course to be pursued, but punishment must only be carried out in the depot when the Governor-General sees fit to sanction the same through the inspectors.

VI.—The inspection of registered applicants for emigration shall take place every afternoon, and the signing of contracts twice during the week, or as often as the inspectors deem necessary. No emigrant shall be called upon to sign his contract until four days shall have elapsed since the date of his registration by the inspecting officers.

VII.—The contracts will be signed in each establishment in the presence of the inspecting officers. The day should be notified by the emigration agent to the consul of the nation to which he belongs. Each emigrant as he is brought up will be asked by the inspecting officers if he accepts the term of his contract, and whether he is willing to sign. No contract can be signed at any time by the emigrant except with his full consent, and after stating his willingness to sign; and before signing, the contract will be read to the emigrant for the last time in presence of the inspecting officers. The advances stipulated for in the contract shall be paid to the emigrant at the time he signs his contract, and he will not then be allowed to quit the depot, except with the special consent of the agent who engages him, and who will be at liberty to cause him to embark on the same day.

VIII.—A list in the annexed form, to be called a "Shipping List," shall be kept in each emigration house. The emigration agent will fill in the same as the emigrants have signed their contracts, and the signature of the inspecting officers to the emigrant's contract, and to the "Shipping List," at the foot of all the entries made on each shipping day, shall be the warrant of the emigration agent for the shipment of the said emigrants. As soon as the emigration agent reports to the inspectors that the ship has completed the embarkation of emigrants, the inspectors will close the "Shipping List" of the said vessel, by certifying at the foot of it that all the emigrants therein-named have been engaged according to the regulations, and the emigration agent will at the same time pay into the Hai-Kwan Bank, as the cost of the inspection, the sum of two dollars for each male adult named in the "Shipping List," and receive a receipt for this money, and will then immediately place the "Shipping List" in the hands of the Superintendent of Customs, who is charged by the Governor-General to see that every emigrant ship is visited by the Customs' officers as soon as the "Shipping List" is placed in their hands, and to issue the clearance of the ship, when they shall have ascertained that no other emigrants than those named in the "Shipping List" are on board.

IX.—The Governor-General, in communication with the Consul, reserves to himself the power of demanding the surrender of an emigrant after embarkation, and if both see fit, of releasing him from his contract whenever circumstances, in their opinion, justify such a proceeding. In all cases in which an emigrant is restored on the demand of the Governor-General, the emigration agent will be repaid the advance received by the emigrant, and such additional sum, not exceeding eight dollars, to cover the expenses of clothing and maintenance, during the period of the emigrant's residence in the emigration house or on board ship.

X.—All persons employed by an emigration agent to collect emigrants, must be registered at the offices of the Governor-General and the Customs, and receive a special pass from the former authorizing them to be so employed: nor is any bounty, pay, or head money, or remuneration of any kind to be paid by an emigration agent to any one bringing emigrants to his depot, except such person be duly registered and authorized as aforesaid. The emigration agent will be held strictly responsible for any irregularity, or infringement of law, or of regulations, on the part of his subordinates.

XI.—The agents of emigration houses in Canton will obtain from the Custom-house authorities a certificate as to the general fitness of any vessels which have been

chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from the port. The certificate will state the number of emigrants for whom accommodation is provided, the extent and quality of such accommodation, an opinion as to the seaworthiness of the vessel, and the number of boats carried. Until the certificate has been obtained, no agent will receive permission to embark emigrants on board any ship.

XII.—It is in the power of the Governor-General and Consul to establish from time to time such further rules as may be judged necessary for the proper regulation of the emigration, and the well being of the emigrants.

XIII.—The infraction of any of the above, or other rules that may be established in the manner aforesaid shall be punishable either by fine levied on the person conducting the emigration, or by closing the emigration house.

AMERICAN PASSENGERS' ACT.

CHAP. CCXIII.—*An Act to Regulate the Carriage [March 3, 1855.]
of Passengers in Steamships and other Vessels.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That no master of any vessel owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, or by a citizen of any foreign country, shall take on board such vessel, at any foreign port or place other than foreign contiguous territory of the United States, a greater number of passengers than in proportion of one to every two tons of such vessel, not including children under the age of one year in the computation, and computing two children over one and under eight years of age as one passenger. That the spaces appropriated for the use of such passengers, and which shall not be occupied by stores or other goods not the personal baggage of such passengers, shall be in the following proportions, viz.:—On the main and poop decks or platforms, and in the deck houses, if there be any, one passenger for each sixteen clear superficial feet of deck, if the height or distance between the decks or platform shall not be less than six feet; and on the lower deck (not being an orlop deck,) if any, one passenger for eighteen such clear superficial feet, if the height or distance between the decks or platforms shall not be less than six feet, but so as that no passengers shall be carried on any other deck or platform, nor upon any deck where the height or distance between decks is less than six feet, with intent to bring such passengers to the United States, and shall leave such port or place and bring the same, or any number thereof, within the jurisdiction of the United States: or if any such master of any vessel shall take on board his vessel, at any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, any greater number of passengers than in the proportion aforesaid, to the space aforesaid or to the tonnage aforesaid, with intent to carry the same to any foreign port or place other than foreign contiguous territory as aforesaid, every such master shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, before any circuit or district Court of the United States, shall, for each passenger taken on board beyond the limit aforesaid, or the space aforesaid, be fined in the sum of fifty dollars, and may also be imprisoned, at the discretion of the judge before whom the penalty shall be recovered, not exceeding six months; but should it be necessary, for the safety or convenience of the vessel, that any portion of her cargo, or any other article or articles, should be placed on, or stored in, any of the decks, cabins or other places appropriated to the use of passengers, the same may be placed in lockers or enclosures prepared for the purpose on an exterior surface impervious to the waves, capable of being cleansed in like manner as the decks or platforms of the vessel. In no case, however, shall the places thus provided be deemed to be a part of the space allowed for the use of passengers, but the same shall be deducted therefrom, and in all cases where prepared or used, the upper surface of the said lockers or enclosed spaces shall be deemed and taken to be the deck or platform from which measurement shall be made for the purposes of this Act. It is also provided, that one hospital, in the spaces appropriated to passengers, and separate partition, and when used may be included in the space allowable for passengers, but the same shall not occupy more than one hundred superficial feet of deck or platform: *Provided,* That on board two-deck ships, where the height between the decks is seven and one half feet or more, fourteen clear superficial feet of deck shall be the proportion required for each passenger.

SEC. 2.—*And be it further enacted*, That no such vessel shall have more than two tiers of berths, and the interval, between the lowest part thereof and the deck or platform beneath, shall not be less than nine inches, and the berths be well constructed, parallel with the sides of the vessel, and separated from each other by partitions, as berths ordinarily are separated, and shall be at least six feet in length, and at least two feet in width, and each berth shall be occupied by no more than one passenger; but double berths of twice the above width may be constructed, each berth to be occupied by no more, and by no other, than two women, or by one woman and two children under the age of eight years, or by husband and wife, or by a man and two of his own children under the age of eight years, or by two men, members of the same family; and if there shall be any violation of this section in any of its provisions, then the master of the vessel, and the owners thereof, shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each passenger on board of said vessel on such voyage, to be recovered by the United States in any port where such vessel may arrive or depart.

SEC. 3.—*And be it further enacted*, That all vessels, whether of the United States or any foreign country, having sufficient capacity or space, according to the law, for fifty or more passengers, (other than cabin passengers,) shall when employed in transporting such passengers between the United States and Europe, have on the upper deck, for the use of such passengers, a house over the passage-way leading to the apartments allotted to such, with two doors, the sills of which shall be at least one foot above the deck, so constructed, that one door or window in such house may at all times be left open for ventilation; and all vessels so employed, and having the capacity to carry one hundred and fifty such passengers or more, shall have two such houses; and the stairs or ladder, leading down to the aforesaid apartment, shall be furnished with a hand-rail of wood or strong rope; but booby hatches may be substituted for such houses.

SEC. 4.—*And be it further enacted*, That every such vessel so employed, and having the legal capacity for more than one hundred such passengers, shall have at least two ventilators to purify the apartment or apartments occupied by such passengers; one of which shall be inserted in the after part of the apartment or apartments, and the other shall be placed in the forward portion of the apartment or apartments, and one of them shall have an exhausting cap to carry off the foul air, and the other a receiving cap to carry down the fresh air, which said ventilators shall have a capacity proportioned to the size of the apartment or apartments, which will lawfully authorize the reception of two hundred such passengers, the capacity of such ventilators shall each be equal to a tube of twelve inches diameter in the clear, and in proportion for larger or smaller apartments, and all said ventilators shall rise at least four feet six inches above the upper deck of any such vessel, and be of the most approved form and construction; but if it shall appear, from the report, to be made and approved, that such vessel is equally well ventilated by any other means, such other means of ventilation shall be deemed and held to be a compliance with the provisions of this section.

SEC. 5.—*And be it further enacted*, That vessels carrying more than fifty such passengers shall have for their use on deck, housed and conveniently arranged, at least one caboose, or cooking range, the dimensions of which shall be equal to four feet long and one foot six inches wide for every two hundred passengers; and provisions shall be made in the manner aforesaid, in this ratio, for a greater or less number of passengers, but nothing herein contained shall take away the right to make such arrangements for cooking between decks, if that shall be deemed desirable.

SEC. 6.—*And be it further enacted*, That all vessels employed as aforesaid, shall have on board, for the use of such passengers at the time of leaving the last port whence such vessel shall sail, well secured under deck, for each passenger, at least twenty pounds of good navy bread, fifteen pounds of rice, fifteen pounds of oatmeal, ten pounds of wheat flour, fifteen pounds of peas and beans, twenty pounds of potatoes, one pint of vinegar, sixty gallons of fresh water, ten pounds of salted pork, and ten pounds of salt beef, free of bone, all to be of good quality; but at places where either rice, oatmeal, wheat flour, or peas and beans cannot be procured, of good quality and on reasonable terms, the quantity of either or any of the other last named articles may be increased and

substituted therefor; and, in case potatoes cannot be procured on reasonable terms, one pound of either of said articles may be substituted in lieu of five pounds of potatoes; and captains of such vessels shall deliver to each passenger at least one-tenth part of the aforesaid provisions weekly, commencing on the day of sailing, and at least three quarts of water daily; and if the passengers on board of any such vessel in which the provisions and water herein required shall not have been provided as aforesaid, shall, at any time be put on short allowance during any voyage, the master or owner of any such vessel shall pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance, the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been put on short allowance, to be recovered in the circuit or district court of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the captain or master of every such ship or vessel to cause the food and provisions of all the passengers to be well and properly cooked daily, and to be served out and distributed to them at regular and stated hours, by messes, or in such other manner as shall be deemed best and most conducive to the health and comfort of such passengers, of which hours and manner of distribution, due and sufficient notice shall be given. If the captain or master of any such ship or vessel, shall wilfully fail to furnish and distribute such provisions cooked as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any circuit or district court of the United States, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year: *Provided*, That enforcement of this penalty shall not affect the civil responsibility of the captain or master and owners, to such passengers as may have suffered from said default.

SEC. 7.—*And be it further enacted*, That the captain of any such vessel so employed, is hereby authorized to maintain good discipline and such habits of cleanliness among such passengers as will tend to the preservation and promotion of health; and to that end he shall cause such regulations as he may adopt for this purpose to be posted up, before sailing, on board such vessel, in a place accessible to such passengers, and shall keep the same so posted up during the voyage; and it is hereby made the duty of the said captain to cause the apartments occupied by such passengers to be kept at all times in a clean, healthy state; and owners of every such vessel so employed, are required to construct the decks and all parts of said apartment so that it can be thoroughly cleansed; and they shall also provide a safe, convenient privy or water-closet for the exclusive use of every one hundred such passengers. And when the weather is such that said passengers cannot be mustered on deck with their bedding, it shall be the duty of the captain of every such vessel to cause the deck, occupied by such passengers, to be cleansed with chloride of lime, or some other equally efficient disinfecting agent, and also at such other times as said captain may deem necessary.

SEC. 8.—*And be it further enacted*, That the master and owner or owners of any such vessel so employed, which shall not be provided with the house or houses over the passenger-ways, as prescribed in the third section of this chapter, or with ventilators, as prescribed in the fourth section of this chapter, or with the cabooses or cooking ranges, with the houses over them, as prescribed in the fifth section of this chapter, shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States, the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every violation of, or neglect to conform to, the provisions of each of said sections, and fifty dollars for each and every neglect or violation of any of the provisions of the seventh section of this chapter, to be recovered by suit in any circuit or district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which the said vessel may arrive, or from which she may be about to depart, or at any place within the jurisdiction of such courts, wherever the owner or owners, or captain of such vessel may be found.

SEC. 9.—*And be it further enacted*, That the collector of the customs at any port of the United States, at which any vessel so employed shall arrive, or from which any such vessel shall be about to depart, shall appoint and direct one or more of the inspectors of the customs for such port, to examine such vessel, and report in writing to such collector, whether the requirements of law have been complied with in respect to such vessel; and if such report shall state such compliance, and shall be approved by such collector, it shall be deemed and held as *prima facie* evidence thereof.

SEC. 10.—*And be it further enacted*, That the provisions, requisitions, penalties, and the liens of this act, relating to the space in vessels appropriated to the use of passengers, are hereby extended and made applicable to all spaces appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and navigating from, to, and between the ports, and in manner as in this Act named, and to such vessels and to the masters thereof; and so much of the act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes," approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, as conflicts with this Act, is hereby repealed; and the space appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels so as above propelled and navigated, is hereby subject to the provision and inspection of the collector of the customs at any port of the United States at which any such vessel shall arrive, or from which she shall be about to depart; at the time shall be examined and reported in the same manner and by the same officers by the next preceding section directed to examine and report.

SEC. 11.—*And be it further enacted*, That the vessels bound from any port in the United States to any port or place in the Pacific Ocean, or on its tributaries, or from any such port or place to any port in the United States on the Atlantic or its tributaries, shall be subject to the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, except so much as relates to provisions and water; but the owners and master of all such vessels shall in all cases furnish to each passenger the daily supply of water therein mentioned; and they shall furnish a sufficient supply of good and wholesome food, properly cooked, and in case they shall fail to do, or shall provide unwholesome or unsuitable provisions they shall be subject to the penalty provided in the sixth section of this chapter; in case the passengers are put on short allowance of water or provisions.

SEC. 12.—*And be it further enacted*, That the captain or master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the Territories thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report or entry of the ship or vessel, pursuant to law, shall also deliver and report to the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel shall arrive, a list or manifest of all the passengers taken on board of the said ship or vessel at any foreign port or place; in which list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said master to designate particularly the age, sex, and occupation of the said passengers respectively, the part of the vessel occupied by each during the voyage, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any and what number have died on the voyage; which list or manifest shall be sworn to by the said master, in the same manner as directed by law in relation to the manifest of the cargo; and the refusal or neglect of the master aforesaid to comply with the provisions of this section, or any part thereof shall incur the same penalties and forfeitures as are provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo aforesaid.

SEC. 13.—*And be it further enacted*, That each and every collector of the customs, to whom such manifest or list of passengers as aforesaid shall be delivered, shall quarter-yearly return copies thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, by whom statements of the same shall be laid before Congress at each and every sessions.

SEC. 14.—*And it be further enacted*, That in case there shall have occurred on board any ship or vessel arriving at any port or place within the United States or its Territories, any death or deaths among the passengers, (other than cabin passengers) the master, or captain, or owner, or consignee of such ship or vessel, shall, within twenty-four hours after the time within which the report and list or manifest of passengers mentioned in section twelve of this Act, is required to be delivered to the collector of the customs, pay to the said collector the sum of ten dollars for each and every passenger above the age of eight years, who shall have died on the voyage by natural disease; and the said collector shall pay the money thus received, at such times and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury, by general rules, shall direct, to any board or commission appointed by and acting under the authority of the State within which the port where such ship or vessel arrived is situated, for the care and protection of sick, indigent, or destitute emigrants,

to be applied to the objects of their appointment; and if there be more than one board or commission who shall claim such payment, the Secretary of the Treasury for the time being, shall determine which is entitled to receive the same, and his decision in the premises shall be final and without appeal; *Provided*, That the payment shall, in no case, be awarded or made to any board, or commission, or association, formed for the protection or advancement of any particular class of emigrants of any particular nation or creed; and if the master, captain, owner, or consignee of any ship or vessel, refuse or neglect to pay to the collector the sum and sums of money required, and within the time prescribed by this section, he or they shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to such sum of ten dollars, for each and every passenger upon whose death the same has become payable, to be recovered by the United States, in any circuit or district court of the United States where such vessel may arrive, or such master, captain, owner, or consignee may reside; and when recovered, the said money shall be disposed of in the same manner as is directed with respect to the sum and sums required to pay to the collector of customs.

SEC. 15.—*And be it further enacted*, That the amount of the several penalties imposed by the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, shall be liens on the vessel or vessels violating those provisions, and such vessel or vessels shall be libelled therefor in any circuit or district court of the United States, where such vessel or vessels shall arrive.

SEC. 16.—*And be it further enacted*, That all and every vessel or vessels which shall or may be employed by the American Colonization Secretary, or the Colonization Society of any State, to transport, and which shall actually transport, from any port or ports of the United States, to any colony or colonies on the west coast of Africa, colored emigrants, to reside there, shall be, and the same are hereby, subject to the operation of the foregoing provisions, regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels.

SEC. 17.—*And be it further enacted*, That the collector of the customs shall examine each emigrant ship or vessel, on its arrival at his port, and ascertain and report to the Secretary of the Treasury the time of sailing, the length of the voyage, the ventilation, number of the passengers, their space on board, their food, the native country of the emigrants, the number of deaths, the age and sex of those who died during the voyage; together with his opinion of the cause of the mortality, if any, on board, and, if none, what precautionary measures, arrangements, or habits are supposed to have had any and what agency in causing the exemption.

SEC. 18.—*And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect, with respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States, on the eastern side of the Continent, within thirty days from the time of its approval; and with respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States on the western side of the Continent, and from ports in Europe, within sixty days from the time of its approval, and with respect to vessels sailing from ports in other parts of the world, within six months from the time of its approval.

And it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State to give notice, in the ports of Europe, and elsewhere, of this Act, in such manner as he shall deem proper.

SEC. 19.—*And be it further enacted*, That from and after the time that this Act shall take effect with respect to any vessels, then, in respect to such vessels, the Act of second March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, entitled "An Act regulating passenger ships and vessels," the Act of twenty-second of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," the Act of second March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, and to determine the time when said Act shall take effect;'" the Act of thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An Act exempting vessels employed by the American Colonization Society in transporting colored emigrants from the United States to the coast of Africa, from the provisions of the Acts of the twenty-second February and second of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels;" the Act of seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An Act to provide for the ventilation of passenger vessels, and for other purposes;" and the Act of third March, eighteen hundred and

But the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, and upon such conditions as he shall think proper, discontinue any such prosecution, or remit or modify such penalties.

Art. 78.—It will be distinctly understood, however, that vessels not registered,

enrolled or licensed, under the laws of the United States, wholly owned by citizens thereof, cannot legally import goods, wares, or merchandize from foreign ports, and are subjected in the coasting trade, to disabilities and exactions from which documented vessels of the United States are exempted.

Art. 79.—On arrival from a foreign port, such undocumented vessels, if laden with goods, wares, and merchandize will, with their cargoes, be subject to forfeiture. If in ballast only, or with passengers without cargo, they will be subject to tonnage duty of one dollar per ton.

CONSULAR INSTRUCTIONS. [No. 9.]

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 6th, 1861.*

The particular attention of Collectors and other Officers of the Customs is called to the annexed Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide for the ventilation of Passenger Vessels, and for other purposes," approved 17th May, 1858, with instructions for the strict enforcement of its provisions.

It is to be observed, the number of passengers that a vessel may be entitled to carry, is not, as under former laws, by her tonnage, but by her capacity according to the dimensions of the apartments occupied by the passengers, allowing for each passenger, as provided by the Act of twenty-second February, 1846, a space of fourteen clear superficial feet of deck, if such vessel is not to pass within the Tropics, twenty clear superficial feet of deck for each passenger; and on the orlop deck (if any) thirty clear superficial feet for each passenger: PROVIDED, as required by the 8th section of the Act now under consideration, "that when the height or distance between the decks of the vessels referred to in the 1st section of the Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," approved 22nd February, 1847, "shall be less than six feet, and not less than five feet, there shall be allowed to each passenger sixteen clear superficial feet on the deck, instead of fourteen as prescribed in said section; and if the height or distance between the decks shall be less than five feet, there shall be allowed to each passenger twenty-two clear superficial feet on the deck." Each passenger's berth is to be included and embraced within the respective spaces before indicated, but as enjoined by law, said spaces must be "unoccupied by stores or other goods not being the personal luggage of such passengers." The number of tiers of berths is limited to two, with an interval between the floor and the deck or platform of at least six inches, and each berth to be "at least six feet in length, and at least eighteen inches in width for each passenger." Due regard must be had to the foregoing provisions of law in estimating the number of passengers the vessel is entitled to carry. In computing the number of passengers "all children under the age of one year, at the time of embarkation," are excluded from such computation, consequently all children over one year are in contemplation of law to be deemed and treated as separate passengers.

The language of the Act regulating the apparatus for ventilation, cooking, &c., and prescribing the allowance of water and provisions to be provided by each vessel according to her legal passenger capacity, is conceived to be so precise and explicit as to call for no elucidation on these points by the Department at this time.

The requirements of the 5th section of the Act regulating the duties of the captain, the cleansing of the vessel, &c., must be rigidly observed and enforced.

In pursuance of the 17th section, the Collector will appoint and direct one of the Inspectors of the Customs at his port, to examine and report upon the subjects therein indicated. In the selection of this officer care must be taken to devolve the duty upon one fully competent for its faithful discharge.

It will be seen that the regulations and restrictions imposed by this Act do not apply to cabin passengers in the case of vessels transporting such passengers between the United States and Europe.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 24.]

An act to prohibit the "Coolie Trade" by American citizens in American vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no citizen or citizens of the United States, or foreigner coming into or residing within the same, shall for himself or for any other person whatsoever, either as master, factor, owner, or otherwise, build, equip, load, or otherwise prepare any ship or vessel, or any steam-ship or steam vessel, registered, enrolled, or licensed, in the United States, or in any port within the same, for the purpose of procuring from China, or from any port or place therein, or from any other port or place, the inhabitants or subjects of China, known as "coolies," to be transported to any foreign country, port, or place whatever to be disposed of, or sold, or transferred, for any term of years or of any time whatever, as servants, or apprentices, or to be held to service or labor. And if any ship or vessel, steam-ship or steam vessel, belonging in whole or in part to citizens of the United States, and registered, enrolled, or otherwise licensed as aforesaid, shall be employed for the said purposes, or in the "coolie trade," so called, or shall be caused to procure or carry from China or elsewhere, as aforesaid, any subjects of the Government of China for the purpose of transporting or disposing of them as aforesaid, every ship or vessel, steam-ship or steam vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and other appurtenances, shall be forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in any of the circuit Courts or district Courts of the United States, for the district where the said ship or vessel, steam-ship or steam vessel, may be found, seized, or carried.

SEC. 2.—*And be it further enacted,* That every person who shall so build, fit out, equip, load, or otherwise prepare, or who shall send to sea, or navigate, as owner, master, factor, agent, or otherwise, any ship or vessel, steam-ship or steam vessel, belonging in whole or in part to citizens of the United States, or registered, enrolled, or licensed within the same, or at any port thereof, knowing or intending that the same shall be employed in that trade or business aforesaid, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, or in anywise aiding or abetting therein, shall be severally liable to be indicted therefor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$2,000, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

SEC. 3.—*And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, take on board of any vessel, or receive or transport any such persons as are above described in this Act, for the purpose of disposing of them as aforesaid, he or they shall be liable to be indicted therefor, and on conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$2,000, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

SEC. 4.—*And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this Act hereinbefore contained shall be deemed or construed to apply to or affect any free and voluntary emigration of any Chinese subject, or to any vessel carrying such persons as passengers on board the same, provided, however, that a permit or certificate shall be prepared and signed by the Consul or Consular agent of the United States residing at the port from which such vessel may take her departure, containing the name of such person, and setting forth the fact of his voluntary emigration from such port or place, which certificate shall be given to the master of such vessel, but the same shall not be given until such Consul or Consular agent shall be first personally satisfied by evidence produced of the truth of the facts therein contained.

SEC. 5.—*And be it further enacted,* That all the provisions of the Act of Congress approved February 22, 1847, entitled "An Act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," and all the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3rd, 1849, entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of all laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels and the regulations thereof," shall be extended, and shall apply to all vessels owned in all or in part by citizens of the United States, and registered, enrolled, or licensed within the United States, propelled by wind or steam, and to all masters thereof, carrying passengers or intending to carry passengers from any foreign port or place without the United States to any other foreign port or place without the

United States: and that all penalties and forfeitures provided for in said Act shall apply to vessels and masters last aforesaid.

SEC. 6.—*And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, in such way and at such time as he shall judge proper, to the end that the provisions of this Act may be enforced according to the true intent and meaning thereof, to direct and order the vessels of the United States, and the masters and commanders thereof, to examine all vessels navigated or owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States, wherever they may be, whenever, in the judgment of such master or commanding officer thereof, reasonable cause shall exist to believe that such vessel has on board, in violation of the provisions of this Act, any subjects of China, known as “coolies,” for the purpose of transportation; and upon sufficient proof that such vessel is employed in violation of the provisions of this Act, to cause such vessel to be carried, with officers and crew, into any port or district within the United States, and delivered to the marshal of such district, to be held and disposed of according to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7.—*And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from and after six months from the day of its passage.

Approved, February 19th, 1862.

MACAO PASSENGERS' ACT.

No 39.

O GOVERNADOR da Provincia de Macao, Timor e Solor, determina o seguinte:—

Sendo necessario tomar todas as medidas possiveis para que sem tolher o direito que os Chinas tem de sahir de Macao se evitem os abusos que se podem dar no transporte d'aquelles que como Colonos ou emigrados se embarcam para paizes estrangeiros, e reunir n'um só regulamento todas as disposições a tal respeito de modo que melhor chegue ao conhecimento de todos, tendo ouvido o Conselho do Governo, hei por conveniente determinar o seguinte:—

Dos Correctores.

1o.—As pessoas que se empregam em engajar Chinas para emigrarem e que são conhecidos pelo nome de Correctores, não poderaõ exercer este trafico sem obterem para isso licença do Procurador do Leal Senado.

2o.—Os Correctores deveraõ prestar uma fiança de \$200 antes de obterem a licença que será concedida por tempo de um anno.

3o.—Quando os Correctores engajarem algum China para o emigrar o apresentaraõ na procuratura, onde se fará explicar ao Colono, ou emigrado, o paiz para onde vae, o serviço para que se engaja, e suas condições, o regulamento do deposito em que deve ser recebido, e mais circumstancias que parecerem necessarias ao Procurador para que o Colono seja cabalmente informado das obrigações que se vae contrahir.

4o.—O Procurado passará amiudadas visitas as casas dos Correctores, e quando encontre algum China que tenha sido enganado e que esteja contra sua vontade o fará logo sahir, e multará o Corrector em \$100 pagas da cadeia. Em caso de re-incidencia será retirada a Licença ao Corrector.

5o.—Na mesma penna do artigo antecedente incorre o Corrector, que nao apresente na Procuratura o Colono que tiver engajado dentro de 24 horas depois do engajamento, se elle tiver tido lugar em Macao, e se tiver sido feito fora, 24 horas depois do Colono ter entrado na Cidade.

6o.—Os Correctores são obrigados a fazer sahir da Cidade os Colonos que forem rejeitados pelos Agentes da Emigração ou pelos seus Facultativos, pagando-lhe o transporte para as terras das suas naturalidades. Por cada contravenção das disposições deste artigo pagará o Corrector uma multa de 30 patacas.

7o.—Se os Correctores empregarem violencia, ou co-acção, para fazer entrar em suas casas ou nos depositos a algum China que pertendem exportar como Colono, serão perseguidos em conformidade das Leis vigentes, além do pagamento da multa imposta pelo artigo 4o.

Dos Agentes das Emigrações e seus depositos.

8o.—Os Agentes da Emigração, ou os encarregados do embarque dos Colonos, daraõ parte ao Governo, do local onde pertendem deposital-os, seu numero, navio ou navios em que vão embarcar, contractos que com elles fazem, e lugar do seu destino.

9o.—Nos depositos dos Colonos haverá um lugar separado em que sejam tratados os doentes.

10o.—O Cirurgião-mór da Provincia, só ou acompanhado dos Facultativos que formam a Junta de Saude deverá inspecionar amiudadas vezes os locais onde se acham os Colonos, e cuidadosamente examinará se são observadas todas as cautelas que requer a hygiene publica; dará as instrucções que julgar conveniente a este respeito tanto aos Agentes da Emigração a que pertencerem os depositos, como aos Facultativos que delles são encarregados, e proporá ao Governo todas as medidas que julgar necessarias sobre objectos tão importante, devendo ter em vista que deve vigiar não só pela hygiene publica, como pelo bom tratamento, e commodidade dos Colonos.

11o.—Os Facultativos que os Agentes escolherem para tratar dos Colonos dos seus depositos; inspeciona-los são obrigados a dar parte ao Cirurgião-mór da Provincia do modo como as desempenha este serviço, bem como de qualquer circumstancia que possa comprometter a saude publica, e a dos Colonos, e comprirão todas as instrucções que receberem do Cirurgião-mór como chefe da Repartição de Saude da Provincia.

12o.—Os Agentes da Emigração enviaraõ ao Governo copia do Regulamento dos seus depositos.

13o.—Os Contractos que se fazem entre os Chinas, que emigram para paizes estrangeiros, e que embarcam do porto de Macao, e os Agentes dessas Emigrações, seraõ registrados perante o Procurador do mesmo modo que está determinado a respeito de todos Contractos entre Chinas, ou de Chinas com Christãos. Este registo será feito na presença dos interessados e diante de duas testemunhas.

§ 1o.—Os Contractos devem ser feito em China, e na lingua do paiz para onde se destina o Colono.

§ 2o.—Deverá mencionar-se no Contracto o nome, sexo, idade, e naturalidade de Colono.

§ 3o.—Não se admitirá Colono a engajar-se para emigrar sem que tenha 18 annos de idade, a não ser que accompanhe seu pai ou mai.

§ 4o.—No Contracto se declarará o tempo que deve durar o engajamento, bem como o salario, comestiveis, e vestuario que deve receber o Colono.

14o.—O Procurador nas visitas amiudadas que costuma fazer aos depositos de Colonos se informará escrupulosamente se entre elles se acha algum ou alguns contra sua vontade, ou illudidos sobre o destino do navio em que tem de embarcar. No caso de encontrar algum que tenha sido forçado ou enganado, o mandará logo sahir do deposito, e procederá contra o Corrector que o tiver engajado.

15o.—Uma visita das que trata o artigo antecedente terá sempre lugar na vespera do embarque, que não poderá verificar sem ella, para o que os Agentes deveraõ dar parte ao Procurador com a necessaria antecedencia.

16o.—Os Chinas que tendo feito os Contractos na presença do Procurador, cabalmente informados do lugar e serviço para que saõ engajados tem obrigação de os cumprir; ou de indemnizarem os Agentes da Emigração das despesas que lhe tenham causado, e que deveraõ pagar no caso de se arrependerem ou de que por outro qualquer motivo nao queira ir para os seus destinos. A despesa do sustento que tiverem feito, será indemnizada á razão de 100 sapecas por dia.

17o.—As disposições do artigo antecedente não daõ direito aos Agentes da Emigração a ter os Colonos presos ou fechados nos depositos, podendo contudo tratar de obter fiança ou outras garantias que lhes parecerem para segurança das despesas que fazem, mas nunca a de detenção dos individuos.

18o.—Os Agentes das Emigrações saõ sujeitos ao pagamento de multas de \$50 a \$300 pela contravenções dos artigos antecedentes na parte que lhe diz respeito.

Doz Navios que Transportam Colonos.

19o.—Nenhum navio poderá sahir de Macao com Colonos Chinas sem que seja primeiramente inspecionado pelo Capitão do Porto.

20o.—O Capitão do Porto deverá examinar se o navio está em estado de navegar, e se tem a necessaria equipagem, vellas, e ferros, e se é sufficiente ventillado para conduzir passageiros.

21o.—Todo o navio que sahir do Porto de Macao com mais de 20 passageiros Chinas ficará sujeito ás disposições dos artigos seguintes.

22o.—Nenhum China poderá ser recebido sem que apresente passaporte, e na falta deste, o Contracto assignado pelo Procurador segundo determina o artigo 13o.

23o.—Nenhum navio mercante que sahir do Porto de Macao com Colonos Chinas poderá levar mais passageiros do que a razão de tonelada e meia portugueza por cada praça, incluindo a guarnição do navio.

24o.—O Capitão do Porto deverá inspecionar antes do embarque dos passageiros se o navio tem a aguada e mantimentos sufficientes para viagem que vai emprender em conformidade da Tabela A., annexa a esta Portaria. A duração da viagem será estimada em conformidade da Tabela B.

25o.—Nenhum navio poderá sahir com mais de 20 passageiros sem levar um Cirurgião e uma Botica supprida sufficientemente.

26o.—O Capitão do navio não poderá desembarcar os passageiros senão no porto para que despachar, e para onde os Colonos são contratados a ir servir, salvo os casos marcados no Codigo Commercial.

27o.—O Capitão do Porto se informará depois do embarque dos Colonos, se ha abordo algum Chinas que vão contra sua vontade, ou illudidos, e no caso de os encontrar os fará desembarcar, dando parte ao Governo das circumstancias do caso para se proceder convenientemente. Examinará tambem se ha alguns que não estejam munidos de seu competente contracto publicado pelo Procurador e nesse caso os fará desembarcar.

28o.—Nenhum navio poderá sahir do Porto de Macao com Colonos Chinas sem obter de Capitão do Porto um certificado conforme o modelo C.

29o.—Os navios que infringirem as disposições deste Regulamento são sujeitos ao pagamento da multa de 200 a 1,000 patacas conforme as circumstancias do caso.

30o.—Os Consignatarios dos navios que transportam Colonos Chinas do Porto de Macao são abrigados a prestar uma fiança da quantia de 1,000 patacas, que será levantada quando se apresente documento legal de ter o navio chegado ao porto para que despachou, e ter cumprido com as disposições desta Portaria. Este documento deve ser apresentado dentro de 18 mezes depois da sahida do navio, sob penha de pagamento da fiança.

31o.—São revogadas todas as disposições em contrario desta Portaria. As autoridades a quem o conhecimento e execução d'esta pertencer assim o tenham entendido e cumpram.—Macao, 5 de Junho de 1856.

IZIDORO, FRANCISCO GUIMARAENS.

TABELA A.

Tabela dos Mantimentos que devem levar os navios que conduzem Colonos Chinas do Porto de Macao.

Por dia por cada Praça.

Arros.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ libra.
Carne de Porco salgado, ou $\frac{2}{3}$ de Porco e $\frac{1}{3}$ de Peixe, ou)	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
$\frac{1}{3}$ de Porco, $\frac{1}{3}$ de Vaca, e $\frac{1}{3}$ de Peixe.....)	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Verdura salgada.....	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Chá.....	0 $\frac{1}{3}$ de onça.
Lenha.....	20 onças.

Agua a razão de 12 canadas por semana, por cada praça.—Macao, Secretaria do Governo, 5 de Junho de 1856.

JOZE CARLOS BARROS,
Secretario Interino do Governo.

TABELA B.

Duração da viagem para que se devem calcular os Mantimentos dos navios de vella que transportam Colonos Chinas.

	<i>Outubro a Março.</i>	<i>Abril a Setembro.</i>
	(ambos inclusiveis).	
California ou Costa Occidental da America, Norte do Equador...	100 dias.	75 dias.
Costa Occidental de America, ao Sul do Equador.....	120 "	120 "
Ilhas de Sandwich.....	75 "	56 "
Nova Caledonia, Nova Hebrides, Ilhas Feejee, Tahiti, e Sociedade.....	100 "	100 "
Sydney, Melbourne, ou Australia Meridional.....	60 "	80 "
Australia Occidental.....	45 "	60 "
Van Diemen's Land.....	65 "	80 "
Nova Zelandia.....	75 "	90 "
Manila.....	20 "	20 "
Singapura.....	20 "	45 "
Batavia.....	30 "	60 "
Ceilaõ.....	45 "	70 "
Madrasa ou Calcuttá.....	50 "	75 "
Bombaim.....	60 "	80 "
Mauricias ou Bourbon.....	60 "	80 "
Cabo de Boa Esperança.....	65 "	85 "
Indias Occidentaes, e Costa Oriental da America.....	147 "	168 "

Macao, Secretaria do Governo 8 de Junho de 1856.

JOZE CARLOS BARROS,
Secretario Interino do Governo.

TABELA. C.

Capitania do Porto de Macao.

Eu F Capitão do Porto de Macao, certifico em como o navio (qualidade, nacionalidade, e nome) Capitão de toneladas sahe do Porto de Macao para o de conduzindo passageiros Chinas, sendo homens, mulheres, e crianças contractados para servirem como Colonos, e que todos sabem o logar do seu destino, e vão por sua livre vontade do que me informou devidamente, bem como que os Contractos que levam, foram registrados na repartição competente.

Certifico mais que o navio se achou em estado de navegar na vistoria que lhe passei, que leva a tripulação sufficiente para o manobrar, e que tem os mantimentos e aguada determinada pelo regulamento de 5 de Junho de 1856, bem como que ha abordo um Cirurgião, Botica, e um Interprete China, e que o navio tem accomodações para os passageiros que conduz, e os necessarios meios de ventilação.—Macao de de 18

(Assignado de Capitão do Porto.)

Macao, Secretaria do Governo 5 de Junho de 1856.

JOZE CARLOS BARROS,
Secretario Interino do Governo.

No. 25.

O GOVERNADOR de Macao determina o seguinte:—

Considerando que todas as pessoas tanto Chinas como Portuguezes que embarcam como passageiros do Porto de Macao, devem estar sujeitos a mesma regra que determina que os tirem passaporte, e considerando tambem que muitos dos transtornos e sinistros que tem acontecidos aos navios carregados de emigrados Chinas tem sido resultado das prolongadas viagens a que se sujeitam aquelles que sahem contra a monção, tendo ouvido o Conselho do Governo cuja opiniao adopto; hei por conveniente determinar o seguinte:—

1o.—Os Colonos ou emigrados Chinas que embarcarem no Porto de Macao depois do dia 30 de Outubro proximo futuro são obrigados a tirar passaporte em conformidade da Lei.

§ 1o.—Os Capitães dos navios que transportam Colonos ou Emigrados Chinas, deverão apresentar ao Consul Portuguez no Porto, onde desembarcarem os Colonos com os seus passaportes.

§ 2o.—Os Agentes da Emigração são responsaveis pela contravenção deste artigo nos termos do artigo 30 do Regulamento.

2o.—Não se permitirá a sahida de nenhum navio em monção contraria quando leve mais de 30 passageiros Chinas. A Tabela B annexa ao Regulamento de 5 de Junho de 1856 servirá de regra para determinar quando se entende que é monção contraria para os differentes portos para onde costumam emigrar Chinas.

§ Unico.—As disposições deste artigo não são applicaveis aos navios movidos á vapor.—Macao, 4 de Agosto de 1857.

ISIDORO FRANCISCO GUIMARAENS.

No. 10.

O GOVERNADOR do Macao determina o seguinte:—

Sendo necessario tomar todas as medidas possiveis para que nos depositos de Colonos Chinas se cumpram rigorosamente as disposições do artigo 17 do Regulamento de 5 de Junho de 1856; hei por conveniente determinar que o Sr. Procurador do Leal Senado vigie pelo cumprimento do que é ordenado no mesmo artigo 17, o que contra os contraventores se proceda como culpados do crime punivel pelo artigo 330 do Codigo Penal. As autoridades a quem o conhecimento e execução d'esta pertencer assim o tenham entendido e cumpram.—Macao, 31 de Março de 1857.

ISIDORO FRANCISCO GUIMARAENS.

REGULAMENTO PARA O TRANSPORTE DOS COLONOS.

No. 74.

O GOVERNADOR de Macao determina o seguinte:—

Sendo necessario adoptar nos Regulamentos a respeito da Emigração Chinesa do Porto de Macao algumas das disposições que tem sido ordenadas pelas autoridades de Cantão, de modo que se siga n'esta Colonia um systema quanto possivel semelhante ao que as mesmas authoridades tem julgado proprio para garantir a liberdade dos emigrados e o seu bom tratamento, tendo ouvido o Conselho do Governo, hei por conveniente determinar o seguinte:—

1o.—E' creado um Superintendente da Emigração Chinesa, nomeado pelo Governo, e a elle responsavel pela execução dos Regulamentos e mais negocios concernentes á exportação de trabalhadores Chinas, engajados para emigrar para paizes estrangeiros.

2o.—O Superintendente da Emigração Chinesa terá um ordenado pago pelo Governo, e não perceberá emolumento algum, dependente do maior ou menor numero de Colonos Chinas que sahirem de Macao.

3o.—O Superintendente terá as suas ordens um Interprete da lingua Chinesa, como elle é pago pelo Governo, e que tambem não receberá emolumentos.

4o.—O Superintendente assistirá aos exames que se fazem na Procuratura em virtude do Regulamento de 5 de Junho de 1856, a assignará os contractos do mesmo modo que o faz o Procurador.

5o.—Tanto o Superintendente como o Procurador terão um livro de registo, em que entrarão os nomes de todos os Chinas que se appresentarem para emigrar.

6o.—Neste livro, além dos nomes, se notará a idade, naturalidade, profissão e estado do China que pertende emigrar.

7o.—Quando os Chinas se appresentarem para emigrar ser-lhes-ha dada uma copia do contracto e se lhes abrirá a marticula na forma dos artigos antecedentes, e lhes serão feitas todas as explicações relativas ao contracto que se lhes apresenta, mas não se consentirá que o assignem, senão passados seis dias, pelo menos, depois da matricula.

8o.—Durante o tempo que medea a matricula até a assignatura do contracto podem os Chinas matriculados voltar para suas casas, ou suas terras, ou viver nos depositos, podendo sahir e entrar n'elles quando quiserem (durante o dia) sem que os Agentes da

Emigração tenham direito algum a detel-os, nem a fazer-lhes pagar pelo sustento, vestuário, despesas de viagem, ou outra qualquer que com elles façam antes de assignarem o contracto.

9o.—No caso do Colono se appresentar passado os seis dias de que trata o artigo 7o., dizendo que se quer decididamente engajar, lhe será novamente lido e explicado o contracto, e então o assignará com o Superintendente e Procurador com duas testemunhas.

10o.—Assignados os contractos, e paga aos Colonos a gratificação ou adiantamento que lhes faz o Agente, serão transferidos para bordo do navio que os deve transportar para o seu destino.

11o.—A gratificação ou adiantamento que o Colono recebe deve ser notada no contracto, e entregue ao Colono perante o Superintendente.

12o.—Não será permittido a nenhum China menor de 25 annos assignar contracto para emigrar sem que tenha obtido o consentimento do seus pais, no caso de os ter.

13o.—Assignado o contracto, o Colono é obrigado a cumprir-lo, ou no caso de mudar de tenção a pagar as despesas legaes que tiver feito ao Agente, em conformidade do artigo 16o. do Regulamento de 5 de Junho de 1856.

14o.—Consideram-se despesas legaes que o Colono he obrigado a pagar, no caso de não querer partir depois de assignar o contracto, a gratificação que tiver recebido, o sustento, e o vestuário que se lhe tiver dado.

15o.—Os contractos que os Agentes da Emigração pertenderem fazer com os Colonos serão previamente appresentados ao Superintendente da Emigração, que os examinará, e que só approvará aquelles que forem justos e equitaveis, não admittindo condições algumas que sejam lesivas para os Colonos.

§ 1o.—Os contractos não poderão ser por mais de oito annos.

§ 2o.—Não podem os Colonos dispensar o beneficio da legislação dos paizes para onde se engajam.

§ 3o.—Passado os oito annos, os Colonos serão livres de dispôr do seu trabalho, não podendo qualquer divida que tenham contraído servir de pretexto para se prolongar o tempo do seu engajamento, devendo taes dividas ser reclamadas segunda a legislação do paiz.

§ 4o.—Os contractos serão escriptos em China e na lingua do paiz para onde o Colono emigra.

§ 5o.—Os estrangeiros que engajam os Colonos devem obrigar-se a facilitar-lhe todos os meios de se communicarem com as suas familias na China, e de lhes enviarem dinheiro que lhes queiram e possam mandar.

16o.—Haverá dias destinados pelo Superintendente, d'accordo com o Procurador, para na Procuratura se appresentarem os Chinas que quizerem emigrar, bem como para a assignatura dos contractos.

17o.—Os Chinas que quizerem emigrar devem appresentar-se na Procuratura para serem matriculados, tanto pelo Procurador como pelo Superintendente da Emigração, que notarão no livro respectivo o deposito para onde o Colono vae até assignar o contracto, e no caso de regressar para sua casa, o nome de Agente com quem pertende engajar-se.

N'estas apresentações o Colono deve ir desacompanhado dos empregados dos depositos, e dos Correctores.

18o.—Nos depositos haverá affixados, tanto na parte exterior das portas como em diferentes lugares no interior, os Contractos e Regulamentos do estabelecimento, tanto em China como em Portuguez.

19o.—Os regulamentos internos dos depositos serão submettidos á approvação do Superintendente da Emigração.

20o.—Os depositos devem estar abertos desde ás 8 horas da manhã até ás 4 horas da tarde, para poderem entrar todos os parentes e amigos dos Colonos que os quizerem procurar.

21o.—O Superintendente da Emigração visitará os depositos e navios dos Colonos amiudadas vezes, e passará revista aos Colonos afim de evitar que nenhum embarque sem que tenha assignado o contracto, como se determina no artigo 9o.

22o.—Cumpre ao Superintendente vigiar pela execução dos Regulamentos e obviar a quaesquer abusos que se possam commetter, e deverá quando encontre alguma infracção fazer proceder contra o culpado, accusando-o perante o Procurador no caso do delinquente ser China, e officando ao Delegado do Procurador da Corôa e Fazenda quando o culpado deve ser julgado pelo Poder Judicial, afim de que aquelle Funcionario proceda em conformidade da lei.

23o.—Ficam subsistindo em vigor as disposições do Regulamento de 5 de Junho de 1856 que não são alteradas pela presente Portaria.

§ 1o.—Continua tambem em vigor a prohibição de sahirem navios com Colonos contra monção, e mais disposições das Portarias de 31 de Março e 4 de Agosto de 1857.

§ 2o.—Continua a ser vedado aos Portuguezes o ir a qualquer parte do territorio China para engajar Colonos, bem como as embarcações Protuguezas o transportal-os para Macao, ou d'um lugar da China para outro.

24.—Os contraventores das disposições d'esta Portaria, ficam sujeitos ás pennas dos artigos 328, e seguintes do Codigo Penal Portuguez. As authoridades a quem o conhecimento e execução d'esta pertencer assim o tenham entendido e cumpram.—Macao, 30 de Abril de 1860.

ISIDORO FRANCISCO GUIMARAENS.

ANNEXO AO REGULAMENTO DE 30 D'ABRIL DE 1860.

No. 130.

O GOVERNADOR de Macao determina o seguinte:—

Hei por conveniente determinar, tendo ouvido o Conselho do Governo, que se observem no engajamento e embarque dos Colonos Chinas no Porto de Macao as disposições dos seguintes artigos, que serão addicionados ao Regulamento de 30 d'Abril do corrente anno.

Artigo 1o.—Todos os navios que receberem emigrados Chinas em Macao segundo o Regulamento de 30 d'Abril do corrente anno, deverão conservar-se surtos no fundadouro da Taipa, quando a sua lotação lh'o não impeça, até completarem o numero de passageiros que lhes fôr dado transportar.

Artigo 2o.—Nenhum navio poderá transportar maior numero de emigrado Chinas do que o que couber a razão de duas toneladas por cada um.

Artigo 3o.—Em cada um dos navios que se demorarem recebendo Colonos, se observará um Regulamento interno, previamente approved pelo Superintendente da Emigração Chinesa.

§ Único.—O Superintendente da Emigração, nas visitas amiudadas que lhe compete fazer abordo dos navios que recebem Colonos, vigiará pela inteira observancia do mesmo Regulamento.

Artigo 4o.—Sem prejuizo da inteira responsabilidade que cabe aos Agentes da Emigração, os Capitães dos navios que se propoem a transportar emigrados são responsaveis pelo tratamento dos mesmos emigrados abordo.

§ 1o.—Quando algum delicto d'um emigrado abordo torne urgente a penna de detenção, o Capitão poderá applicar-lha, devendo o facto ser immediatamente comunicado ao Superintendente da Emigração Chinesa.

§ 2o.—Nenhum outro castigo poderá ser applicado sem previo conhecimento e authorisação.

§ 3o.—O Superintendente da Emigração Chinesa indagará se algum dos emigrados tem pela sua parte justo motivo de queixa do tratamento recebido abordo.

Artigo 5o.—Compete aos Agentes da Emigração impedir que os Colonos sejam lezados nas compras que fizerem a qualquer vendilhao estabelecido abordo; incorrendo na penna de multa quanto assim não procedam.

Artigo 6o.—Nos estabelecimentos d'emigração não poderá haver maior numero de empregados do que o que fôr exstrictamente considerado indispensavel para o serviço e manutenção da ordem no mesmo estabelecimento.

§ 1o.—Os encarregados de cada um dos estabelecimentos entregaráo uma relação dos seus empregados ao Superintendente da Emigração Chinesa só qual compete indicar-lhes o numero permittido, e recusar algum que por falta de garantias ou por qualquer precedente se não torne recommendavel.

§ 2o.—N'essa relação deveráo entrar os nomes de quaesquer empregados que se acham abordo sem pertencerem á tripulação do navio.

Artigo 7o.—Nenhum China, que duas vezes tenha declarado não querer emigrar, poderá depois ser admittido a assignar contracto, embora se diga resolvido a fazel-lo.

Artigo 8o.—Não será permittido contractar Colonos, que hajam de emprender viagem a que seja favoravel a monção de Nordeste, em todo o periodo decorrido do dia 31 de Março até o dia 1o. de Setembro.

Artigo 9o.—Ao Governo assiste o direito de fechar todos os estabelecimentos, ou qualquer d'elles, quando assim o julgue conveniente, sem que tenha por isso a dar explicação alguma.

Artigo 10o.—O Governo tem o direito de por tempo ás expedições de Colonos China do Porto de Macáo seis mezes depois de publicada a prohibição. As authoridades a quem o conhecimento e execução d'esta pertencer assim o tenham entendido e cumpram.—Macáo, 12 de Outubro de 1860.

ISIDORO FRANCISCO GUIMARAENS.

No. 35.

O GOVERNADOR de Macáo determina o seguinte:—

Tendo-se por Portaria deste Governo ordenado que nas expedições de Colonos Chinas que sahem do Porto de Macáo se exige que os navios tivessem de capacidade a razão de duas toneladas por cada passageiro, e tendo esta medida sido adoptada com o fim de armonisar a legislação sobre este assumpto com o que determinará o Governo de Hespanha relativamente á emigração para a Ilha de Cuba, tendo ouvido o conselho do Governo; hei por conveniente declarar que aquella disposição só se entenderá d'aqui em diante para com os navios que transportam Colonos para a Ilha de Cuba, ficando subsistindo em quanto aos outros pontos a Portaria de 5 de Junho de 1856, que exige uma tonelada e meia para cada passageiro. As authoridade a quem o conhecimento e execução d'esta pertencer assim o tenham entendido e cumpram.—Macáo, 5 de Setembro de 1861.

ISIDORO FRANCISCO GUMARAENS.

No. 38.

O GOVERNADOR de Macáo determina o seguinte:—

Havendo sido regulada a Emigração Chinesa, que se faz pelo Porto de Macao, pelas Portarias d'este Governo de 5 de Julho de 1856, 31 de Março, e 4 de Agosto de 1857, 30 de Abril e 12 de Outubro de 1860:

Não se achando em nenhuma d'essas Portarias, clausula que restrinja a applicação das suas disposições á emigração para certos e determinados paizes; donde se deve entender que todas ellas são applicaveis á emigração em geral:

Sendo certo, porem, que só a emigração para a Havana e o Perú ha sido sujeita aos Regulamentos adoptados, e que toda as mais se tem feito sem nenhuma fiscalisação por parte do Governo.

Tornando-se indispensavel evitar os abusos que d'isto podem resultar; hei por conveniente determinar o seguinte:—

Artigo 1o.—E' suscitada a observancia das Portarias de 5 de Julho de 1856, 31 de Março e 4 de Agosto de 1857, 30 de Abril e 15 de Outubro de 1860, com relação á Emigração Chinesa de Macao para qualquer paiz sem distincção.

Artigo 2o.—O Superintendente da Emigração, o Procurador do Leal Senado, e o Capitão do Porto, seguiráo especialmente, cada um na parte que lhe toca, pelo exacto cumprimento d'esta determinação.

As outras autoridades, e as perssoas a quem o conhecimento da mesma determinação interessar assim tambem a entendam e guardem.—Macao, 25 de Novembro de 1863.

JOSE RODRIGUES COELHO DO AMARAL,
Governador de Macao.

No. 19.

O GOVERNADOR de Macao determina o seguinte:—

Tendo sido determinado por Portaria deste Governor, No. 100 de 15 de Outubro de 1860, que nenhum navio poderá transportar maior numero de emigrados Chinas do que o correspondente á sua lotação, na razão de duas toneladas por cada um.

Havendo sido posteriormente declarado, por Portaria No. 35 de 5 de Setembro de 1861, que aquella determinação se deveria entender somente com relação aos navios que levassem emigrados para Ilha de Cuba, ficando de novo em vigor, quanto aos que os conduzissem para outros pontos, o que fôra determinado na Portaria No. 39 de 5 de Junho de 1856, isto é que o numero dos passageiros, com os das pessoas da tripulação, se regulasse pela lotação do navio, na razão de uma e meia tonelada per pessoa:

Não parecendo conveniente tal distincção, fundada na differença das viagens; pois que estas são sempre longas para os paizes a que a Emigração Chinesa geralmente se destina:

Sendo menos racional a fixação do numero de passageiros que um navio pode levar, pela sua lotação ou capacidade total; pois que é da capacidade do alojamento para elles, a das suas condições hygienicas, que esse numero deve essencialmente de perder:

Convindo suscitar a exacta observancia do Artigo 25 da citada Portaria de 5 de Junho de 1856, no qual se exige que em todo o navio que transportar mais de vinte passageiros haja Facultativo e Botica; pondo-se cõbo so abuso de substituir o Facultativo competentemente habilitado por curandeiros Chinas:

Por todoss estes motivos, hei por conveniente determinar o seguinte:

Artigo 1o.—O maximo numero de emigrados Chinas que um navio poderá levar será regulado pela capacidade do alojamento destinado a esses emigrados, e pelas disposições que ali houver para a entrada de luz, e a renovação do ar. No caso mais favoravel, isto é recebendo o alojamento o ar e a luz por bastantes aberturas practica-das no costado do navio, e tendo este alem disso bombas de ventilação, o ditto numero se determinará pela condição de que a cada individuo corresponda uma parte do alojamento igual a dois metros cubicos. Não havendo as referidas aberturas do alojamento, mas tendo o navio bombas de ventilação contar-se-ha com dois e meio metros cubicos para cada individuo. Faltando tambem a bomba de ventilação o navio não poderá levar maior numero de emigrados do que o correspondente á capacidade do respectivo alojamento, na razão de tres metros cubicos por pessoa.

Artigo 2o.—Fica suscitada a rigorosa observancia do que dispoem o Artigo 25 da Portaria de 5 de Junho de 1856, isto é, que nunhuu navio possa transportar mais de vinte emigrados, sem que tenha Facultativo e Botica.

Artigo 3o.—As disposições da presente Portaria começarão a ter vigor desde lo de Janeiro do proximo futuro anno de 1865. As autoridades a quem o conhecimento e execução d'esta pertencer assim o tenham entendido e cumpram.—Macao, 13 de Agosto de 1864.

JOSE RODRIGUES COELHO DO AMARAL,
Governador de Macao.

COLONY OF HONGKONG.

VICTORIA HARBOUR REGULATIONS ORDINANCE.

An Ordinance for the Regulation and control of the Harbour of Victoria, Hongkong.

[22nd January, 1862.]

Whereas it is expedient to revise and amend the regulations hitherto existing for the maintenance of order within the Harbour of Victoria, Hongkong.—Be it enacted and ordained:—

I.—Ordinance No. 11, of 1845, is hereby repealed, except so far as the same repeals No. 16, of 1844.

II.—The harbour regulations issued on the 30th day of April, 1841, under the hand of Charles Elliot, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, are hereby revoked.

III.—Every master of a merchant vessel shall hoist the ship's number on entering the Harbour of Victoria, and shall keep such number flying until the ship shall have been reported at the Harbour Master's office.

IV.—Every master shall, within twenty-four hours after arrival within the limits of this Harbour, report the arrival of his ship at the Harbour Master's office, and in the case of a British vessel or of a vessel 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 vessel represented by a Consul, the said papers shall be lodged by the master at the proper Consulate, under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, on refusal or neglect of the master so to do.

V.—The name of a master or first or only mate shall not be attached by the Harbour Master to a British ship's register or articles, unless such master or mate shall possess a certificate of service or competency.

VI.—No officer, seaman, or other person shall be shipped in this Harbour to do duty on board any merchant vessel, except at the shipping-office of the Harbour Master, under a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for every offence.

VII.—In the event of the death of any of the crew, passengers, or other persons, occurring on board any merchant vessel whilst in the Harbour, or in case of the desertion or removal of any of the crew, the master of such vessel shall forthwith report the same in writing to the Harbour Master, under a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars for every death, desertion, or removal which he shall neglect to report.

VIII.—No master of any ship shall discharge, or force therefrom, or wilfully or negligently leave behind him, in this Colony, any seaman shipped on board thereof, unless on a certificate from the Harbour Master, or other person appointed to grant the same; and who shall have power to withhold or grant the same as he shall see fit, under a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars; and if any seaman shall wilfully or negligently remain in the Colony, after the departure of the vessel in which he shall have shipped, without such certificate, such seaman shall, on conviction before the Marine Magistrate, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one month.

IX.—Every master of a merchant vessel arriving in the Harbour 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 to do so 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.

X.—Every master of a merchant vessel 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 be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

XI.—Every master about to proceed to sea shall, under a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, hoist a blue peter twenty-four hours before the time of intended departure, and shall give notice to the Harbour Master, who shall furnish a port clearance and shall likewise attest the manifest if necessary; and any ship having obtained and not sailing within thirty-six hours thereafter, shall report to the Harbour Master the reason for not going, and shall re-deposit the ship's papers if required.

XII.—[This Article has been repealed].

XIII.—No dead body shall be thrown overboard with the limits of this Harbour under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, to be paid by the master of the vessel, and no stone or other ballast shall be thrown overboard within the said limits, under a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be paid by the master of the vessel from which such stone or ballast shall have been thrown.

XIV.—Except as is hereinafter directed under section XXI. and XXII. of this Ordinance, or under the sanction of the Harbour Master, no cannon, gun, or fire-arm of any description shall be discharged within the limits of this Harbour from any merchant vessel or boat, under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

XV.—Every licensed boat shall, between the hours of sunset and daylight, carry a lantern in a conspicuous place, with the number of the licence cut out on the framing. If the person in charge of any boat shall demand or take more than his fare, or use abusive language to passengers, or neglect to carry a light as required, or refuse without sufficient cause to take a passenger at the fare established, the party offending, or in the absence the person to whom the licence for the boat was granted, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars; and all boats, whether private or no, may and shall be subject to be stopped and examined by the police boats, and if the person in charge of any boat does not heave-to on being hailed by a police boat, or use abusive language to the officer or persons on board of her in the execution of their duty, he shall be liable to be detained in custody until he can be brought before a magistrate, and on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

XVI.—Every commanding officer of any ship-of-war, or master of a merchant ship or vessel of whatsoever nation, who may arrive in this Harbour having small-pox or any other disease of a contagious or infectious nature on board, shall hoist the proper quarantine flag, and no communication shall be held with any other vessel or boat or with the shore, until permission be given by the Harbour Master; and the boarding officer on nearing such ship shall be informed of the nature of such disease, that proper precautions may be taken and assistance rendered, under a penalty in any of the foregoing cases not exceeding two hundred dollars for every offence.

XVII.—Every such commanding officer of a ship-of-war, or master of a merchant vessel, 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 Harbour Master; and shall afford free access and render every assistance to the Colonial Surgeon or other officer of health who may be directed by His Excellency the Governor to visit such ship, under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars for every offence.

XVIII.—A public fairway shall be buoyed off for the passage of river and coast

steamers, and no vessel or boat of any description shall be allowed to anchor within such fairway, and the master of any vessel or boat dropping anchor in, or otherwise obstructing such fairway shall be liable, for each offence, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars in addition to any fine otherwise leviable under this Ordinance in the case of sea going vessels, and in the case of boats registered in the Colony to a like fine in addition to the forfeiture of register or licence if it be so adjudged by the Marine Magistrate.

XIX.—Every master of any vessel of whatsoever description, who shall make or cause to be made fast to any of the public buoys or beacons or their moorings any rope, chain, or other gear, or shall foul or in any way injure the said buoys, beacons, or moorings, shall on conviction thereof be fined a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, in addition to the cost of repairing or replacing the same.

XX.—Every master of a vessel or hulk in this Harbour shall from sunset to sunrise cause to be exhibited a bright white light from the starboard foreyard arm, or in the case of dismantled vessels or chops, at the place where it can be best seen, and in default shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

XXI.—In case of fire occurring on board any ship or vessel in the Harbour, if at night three lights shall be hoisted in a vertical position at the highest *mast head*, 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 Marryat's Code 2,104 "I am on fire," shall be hoisted at the highest *mast head*, and guns fired as above provided for night time.

XXII.—If on board any ship or vessel in the Harbour a disturbance or riot shall occur which the master or his officers are unable to quell by the usual process of bringing the offenders before the Marine Magistrate or a justice of the peace; *if by day* the Ensign Union down shall be hoisted at the *peak*, and the signal 3,240 "Mutiny on board" shall be hoisted at the highest *mast head*, or wherever practicable under the circumstances; guns may also be fired as in section XXI.; *if by night* three lights shall be hoisted at the *peak*, and a single light at the *mast head*, and guns may also be fired as before stated.

XXIII.—The boundaries, limits, and anchorage of Victoria Harbour shall henceforth be defined and taken to be as follows:—

On the East,—

A line drawn from the northern-most point of the Island of Hongkong to the North-east boundary of British Kowloon.

On the West,—

A line drawn from the western-most point of Hongkong to the western side of Green Island, continued to western point of Stone Cutter's Island, thence to north point of Stone Cutter's Island, continued to north-west boundary of British Kowloon.

The Harbour shall be divided into two anchorages, viz.: the Northern and Southern.

Northern anchorage shall have for its southern boundary the north extremity of Hongkong shut in with the southern point of the Kowloon peninsula bearing east by south.

Southern anchorage shall have for its northern boundary, Kellet's Island bearing east by south half south.

XXIV.—It shall be lawful for the Harbour Master to direct and enforce the anchorage of ships in the northern part of the Harbour from 1st June to 15th October, and in the southern part of the Harbour from 16th October to 31st May in each year; and it shall be lawful for the Harbour Master to permit a ship to anchor in the south part of the Harbour during the period first above mentioned for the purpose of discharging cargo and for a specified space of time.

XXV.—It shall be lawful for His Excellency the Governor from time to time to set apart a special portion of the Harbour for the anchorage of ships-of-war, and within such portion of the Harbour no merchant vessels, or native craft, or boats of any description shall be permitted to anchor without the special sanction of the Harbour Master in each case obtained.

XXVI.—It shall be lawful for the Harbour Master to fix from time to time the place of anchorage for river and coasting steamers, and to grant permission to the owners of such steamers to lay down permanent moorings to be by him approved, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained under sections XXIII. and XXIV. of this Ordinance, but no river or coasting steamer shall drop anchor or moor within the fairway provided under section XVIII. of this Ordinance.

XXVII.—Every master of any vessel whatsoever fitting in this Harbour for the conveyance of emigrants whether to be shipped at this or any other port, shall report the same to the Harbour Master under a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and the fittings of said vessel shall be subject to the approval of such officer, who is hereby empowered at all reasonable times to go on board and inspect such vessel; and any person who shall in any way impede the Harbour Master in the execution of his duty shall also be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars.

XXVIII.—A copy of this Ordinance shall be delivered to each master of a vessel entering the Harbour, and on neglect to return such copy on obtaining clearance a fee of one dollar shall be payable by the master.

XXIX.—Where no penalty is attached by this Ordinance for the breach or infringement of any provision herein contained, the penalty shall be a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars. All offences against any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be cognizable by, and may be heard and decided before, the Marine Magistrate, who is hereby empowered in all cases to order payment of costs by the defendant; and in default of payment of the penalty and costs awarded, may levy the same by distress and sale of the offender's goods, or may forthwith commit such offender to gaol for any term not exceeding three months. All orders, judgments, and decisions of the Marine Magistrate shall be subject to the right of appeal given by Ordinance No. 4, of 1858.

XXX.—Whenever the Marine Magistrate shall be incapacitated by absence, illness, or otherwise from the performance of his duties, it shall be lawful for the Acting Marine Magistrate, or any stipendiary magistrate, or any two Justices of the Peace of the Colony, to adjudicate upon all cases, and enforce all penalties under this Ordinance.

XXXI.—Wherever the word "Master" is used in the Ordinance, it shall be deemed to include any person having charge of a ship or vessel, or any other craft.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to regulate the Importation and Storage of Gunpowder.
No. IV. of 1867.

[22nd May, 1867.]

Whereas it is expedient to regulate the importation and storage of gunpowder: Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I.—This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Gunpowder Storage Ordinance, 1867."

II.—This Ordinance shall commence and take effect on such day as shall hereafter be fixed by proclamation under the hand of the Governor.

III.—Section IV. of Ordinance No. 1 of 1848 and Section XII. of Ordinance No. 1 of 1862, shall be and the same hereby are repealed, and the provisions of the other Sections of Ordinance No. 1 of 1848 shall be held to extend to gunpowder of every kind and description whatsoever, anything in the said Ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

IV.—The Governor is hereby empowered to provide at the expense of the Colony, one or more vessel or vessels for the storage of gunpowder, and no gunpowder arriving in this Colony shall be stored in any other place than such vessel or vessels, except as provided by Section XIII., and subject to the observance of the rules and regulations to be made under Section XVI. of this Ordinance.

V.—Such vessel or vessels shall for the purposes of this Ordinance be termed a government depôt or government depôts 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 manner as the Harbour Master with the approval of the Governor shall deem expedient.

VI.—The master of every vessel arriving in this Colony, and having on board thereof any quantity of gunpowder exceeding two hundred lbs. shall immediately upon the arrival thereof, 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.

VII.—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, and the said vessel shall not be removed therefrom without the permission in writing of the Harbour Master.

VIII.—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, 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.

IX.—The master of every vessel having on board more than two hundred lbs. of gunpowder, or whilst engaged in the transshipment of any quantity shall, exhibit at the highest masthead a red flag.

X.—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.

XI.—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 depôt for the storage of gunpowder.

XII.—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.

XIII.—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.

XIV.—It shall be lawful for any justice of the peace or constable duly authorized by warrant of any justice of the peace, 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 Ordinance.

XV.—A copy of this Ordinance shall be delivered to the master of each vessel entering the harbour, and on neglect to return such copy on obtaining clearance a fee of one dollar shall be payable by the master.

XVI.—The Governor in Council is hereby empowered to make rules and regulations for the proper carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance including the storage of gunpowder on land, 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 Section XVIII. of this Ordinance for offences against any provisions thereof.

XVII.—The sums charged in respect of such storage shall be paid monthly by the party claiming to be entitled to such gunpowder, and in the event of the same

not being paid within twenty-one days after the same shall have become due and payable, it shall be lawful for the Governor to direct the said gunpowder to be sold, in order to defray the expense of storage, and the proceeds thereof, after deducting all government charges and the expenses of sale, shall be paid to the party who shall prove himself entitled thereto to the satisfaction of the Governor.

XVIII.—Every offence against the provisions of this Ordinance shall be tried in a summary way before a Magistrate or before the Marine Magistrate, and every person who shall violate or refuse or fail to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance shall incur a penalty or fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, and not less than fifty dollars, or imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months, and not less than one month.

XIX.—Nothing in this Ordinance 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 Naval or Military stores.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 22nd day of May, 1867.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,
Clerk of Councils.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour	10 cents.	Three hours	50 cents.
Hour	20 „	Six hours	70 „
Day (from 6 to 6)			One Dollar.

*Chair Hire to Out Districts.**

Beyond Victoria and back	50 cents per man.
To Stanley and back	60 „

Victoria lies below the level of Robinson Road, and includes all the town between the Mint and the Western Slaughter House, with the Race-course.

Licensed Bearers (each)

Hour	10 cents.
Half day	35 „
Day	50 „

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

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	50.

Sampans.

Or Pullaway Boat, per day	\$1.00.
„ one hour	20.
„ half-an-hour	10.
After 6 P.M.	10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One day	33 cents.
Half day	20 „
Three hours	12 „
One hour	5 „
Half hour	3 „

Nothing in the above Scale is to affect private agreements.

* Persons who make short excursions out of the town should understand that they are quite at liberty to pay by the hour if they prefer to do so.

SCALE OF COMMISSIONS

ADOPTED BY THE

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Purchasing Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton	3 per cent.
do. do. do. if as returns for Goods sold	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
do. all other Goods and Produce, Ships and Real Estate ...	5 "
do. Bullion ...	1 "
Selling Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton	3 "
do. all other Goods and Produce, Ships and Real Estate ...	5 "
Inspecting Silk or Tea ...	1 "
Guaranteeing Sales and Remittances when required ...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
do. Sales alone	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Drawing or indorsing Bills of Exchange ...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
do. 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 "
do. Ships' Disbursements ...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Collecting Freight ...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Obtaining Freight or Charter ...	5 "
do. do. and collecting same freight ...	6 "
Adjusting Insurance Claims ...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Effecting Insurance; on the insured amount ...	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Prosecuting or defending successfully claims either at law or by arbitration	5 "
do. do. unsuccessfully ...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Managing Estates and Collecting Rents ...	5 "
Transshipping and Forwarding Jewellery and Bullion...	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Landing or Transshipping Cargo ...	1 "
Transshipping and Forwarding Opium...	\$3 per chest.
Goods withdrawn or re-shipped ...	half commission.
Granting letters of credits ...	1 per cent.
Brokerage on Bills and Bullion, buying and selling ...	$\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. from seller.
do. do. Produce and general Merchandize ...	$\frac{1}{10}$ "
Ship Brokerage ...	1 pr. ct. from c'signe'es.
Brokerage on Shares, on subscribed capital of up to \$250, $\frac{1}{2}$ per Share from each party.	
do. do. do. over \$250, $\frac{1}{1}$...	" "

*The foregoing Rates to be exclusive of Shroffage at the Rates of
\$1 per mil, and Brokerage when paid.*

STANDING ORDERS AND RULES

FOR

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HONGKONG.

*Extracts from the Royal Instructions to the Governor of Hongkong,
Dated the 6th April, 1843.*

“IV.—And we do declare our pleasure to be, that the said Legislative Council shall not be competent to act in any case, unless two members at least of such Council, in addition to the Governor for the time being, shall be present at and throughout the meetings of such Council.”

“VI.—And for ensuring punctuality of attendance of the members of the said Council, and for the prevention of meetings of the said Council being holden without convenient notice to the several members thereof: It is our pleasure, and we do hereby direct, that you, or the Governor of Hongkong for the time being, do frame, for the guidance of the said Council, such Standing Rules and Orders as may be necessary for those purposes, with such other Standing Rules and Orders as may be best adapted for maintaining order and method in the despatch of business, and in the conduct of all debates in the said Council; which Rules and Orders (not being repugnant to the said recited Charter, or to these instructions, or to any other instructions which you may receive from Us) shall at all times be followed and observed, and shall be binding upon the said Council, unless the same or any of them shall be disallowed by Us.”

“VII.—It is our pleasure, and we do hereby direct, that no law or Ordinance shall be made or enacted by the said Council, unless the same shall have been previously proposed by yourselves, and that no question shall be debated at the said Council unless the same shall first have been proposed for that purpose by you: Provided nevertheless and it is our pleasure, that if any member of the said Council shall deem any law fit to be enacted by the said Council, or any question proper to be there debated, and shall, of such his opinion, transmit a written Statement to you, it shall be lawful for any such member of the said Council to enter upon the minutes thereof a copy of any such statement, together with the reasons upon which such, his opinion, may be founded.”

“XXIII.—And we do hereby further declare our will and pleasure to be, that all questions proposed and debated in the said Legislative Council shall be decided by the majority of voices; and that the Governor for the time being of the said Colony shall, in the said Legislative Council, have both an original vote, and (in case of the votes being equally divided) a casting vote. And we do further declare our pleasure to be, and do ordain and appoint, that it shall be competent to the Governor of the Colony, and he is hereby authorized to make and promulgate, as an ordinance of the said Governor and Legislative Council, any ordinance which may have by him been proposed for the adoption of the said Council, even though all the members of the said Council, except himself, shall have voted against the adoption and passing thereof; and every ordinance so made and promulgated as aforesaid shall, until the same may be repealed or disallowed by Us, have the force and authority of law in the said Colony, as fully as if it had been adopted by the unanimous votes of all the members of the said Council.”

GENERAL RULES.

I.—Two days' notice shall be given of any meeting of Council to each member by the Clerk of Councils; but should circumstances occur to render a meeting of any day appointed for the same inconvenient, the Council may be adjourned to such early day as the Governor shall appoint, by a notice in writing, to be transmitted to each member by the clerk one day prior to the period which had been appointed; and in cases of urgency, the Governor may dispense with the necessity of the two days' notice.

II.—The hour of meeting, except under special circumstances, shall be at noon; and if any member shall move that the Council do adjourn, and if such motion be seconded, it shall be put to the vote.

III.—No member shall absent himself from Council, without communicating to the Governor his inability to attend.

IV.—As soon as five members, exclusive of the Governor, shall be present, after the hour appointed for the meeting of Council, the Governor shall take the chair, and will direct the clerk to read the minutes of the last meeting, which, having been approved or corrected, if necessary, are to be confirmed by the Governor.

V.—Should a quorum of members not be present at the expiration of fifteen minutes from the time for which the Council shall have been summoned on any particular day, the meeting shall stand adjourned to noon on the next following day, not being a Sunday or a Public Holiday—notice of the said adjournment to be sent by the clerk to the members.

VI.—Any member desiring the minutes to be corrected, shall propose such correction immediately after the minutes are read, and such correction shall be forthwith admitted or rejected by the Council.

VII.—A book called "The Order Book" shall be kept by the clerk, and therein shall be inserted a notice of all original propositions, intended to be submitted by any member through the Governor to the Council, in the order of priority of time at which the same shall have been transmitted. Measures proceeding originally from the Governor need not be inserted in the Order Book.

VIII.—With the exception of questions of privilege, which shall take precedence of all others, business shall be taken in the order in which it appears in the Order Book; unless, on motion made by permission of the Governor, and carried, preference be given to any particular subject.

IX.—The Governor shall preserve order, and decide on all disputed points of order.

X.—Every motion or amendment, except for adjournment, must be in writing, and must be seconded before it can be put to the vote.

XI.—No member shall be allowed to read any speech, but may obtain permission to introduce documentary matter.

XII.—Every member in discussing any question shall address the Governor: and should he wish to allude to the speech or opinion of any other member, should avoid employing his name. Official members may be designated by their appointments.

XIII.—If two or more members wish to speak at the same time, the Governor shall call on the one entitled in his opinion to pre-audience.

XIV.—On any question being put, every member present is required to give his vote in the distinct terms, "Aye" or "No," beginning with the junior—the clerk minuting the vote of each member: after which the Governor shall declare the number of votes for and against the question.

XV.—Any member may protest in writing against any decision of the majority of the Council, provided he give notice of his intention immediately after such decision, and that such written protest be delivered to the clerk within seven days after such decision. It shall be competent to the majority of the Council to expunge any passage deemed offensive in such protest.

XVI.—The members of Council shall have freedom of speech, and shall not at any time be questioned by government for anything they have said thereon.

XVII.—In the general discussion, no member shall be at liberty to speak more than once, except in explanation, or on the clauses of an ordinance in committee.

XVIII.—Imputations of improper motives shall be considered disorderly, and upon the motion being carried shall be entered upon the minutes.

PROGRESS OF ORDINANCES.

XIX.—On moving the first reading of every ordinance, the grounds and reasons upon which it is founded shall be stated, either by the Governor, or any official member called upon by him for the purpose; but no discussion shall take place thereon.

XX.—At the first reading of every ordinance, the clerk shall read the title, and immediately after, some day shall be appointed for the second reading. Except in cases of emergency, ten days shall elapse between the first and second reading of an ordinance.

XXI.—The *Draft* of every ordinance presented to the Council, shall, after the first reading, unless otherwise ordered, be published in the next issue of the *Government Gazette*, with a notice fixing the date up to which observations thereon will be received by the Clerk of Councils; and a printed copy of such *Draft* shall be furnished to each member with convenient despatch.

XXII.—An adjournment of the discussion of any question may be moved at any time, and if seconded, may be adopted or not by the majority.

XXIII.—The substance of every amendment not in committee shall be forwarded by the intended mover three days before the second reading, to the clerk, and may, with the consent of the Governor, be introduced into the ordinance. Amendments in committee shall be similarly dealt with, save that they may be made during the discussion.

XXIV.—No question can be put to the vote during the discussion of an ordinance, which is substantially the same as one on which the judgment of the Council has already been expressed,—unless for the purpose of correcting an error, and with the consent of the Governor.

XXV.—Upon the motion for the second reading of an ordinance, its general merits and principle shall be then discussed, and if the motion be carried, the title only of the ordinance shall be read, and thereupon the Council shall go into committee immediately on the clauses of such ordinance, or shall appoint a future day for that purpose.

XXVI.—It shall be competent for the Council, with the consent of the Governor, to appoint a special committee for the purpose of examining into and reporting to the Council on the clauses of any proposed ordinance. On the ordinance being committed or re-committed, the committee shall discuss its several provisions, and any proposed amendment; and adjourn such discussions from time to time, as occasion may require.

XXVII.—In discussion in committee, any member may propose an amendment, but no amendment can be proposed upon an amendment under discussion.

XXVIII.—After an ordinance has been approved in committee, the question to be put shall be “that the ordinance do pass?” and if the question be carried in the affirmative, the clerk shall read the title only of the ordinance.

XXIX.—When any ordinance shall be proposed whereby vested rights and interests of property will be unavoidably affected, due notice shall be given to all parties concerned by Notification in the *Government Gazette*, one month before the first reading of such ordinance; and such Notification shall appear at least three times in the said *Gazette*; and before going into committee on the said ordinance, the same shall be published three times in the said *Gazette*.

XXX.—In cases of emergency, or where no amendments whatever, or only amendments of an unimportant nature, shall be proposed to be made to an ordinance, it may be moved that the standing rules relative to the reading and commitment of the ordinance be suspended; and if adopted by two-thirds of the members present, and sanctioned by the Governor, it may be carried through its several stages at one sitting.

CLERK OF COUNCILS.

XXXI.—The clerk shall read all matters brought before the Council. He shall keep a Journal in which shall be entered, in the order in which they occur, minutes of the proceedings of the Council.

XXXII.—All existing and future records and papers, and all papers heretofore, or hereafter to be laid before the Council, shall be deposited with the clerk, who shall be

responsible for the safe custody thereof, and shall have all such papers ready to be produced before the Council, whenever the same may be required by any member; and such papers, and the order and journal books, shall be at all reasonable times open to the inspection and perusal of any member.

PETITIONS.

XXXIII.—Petitions may be presented to the Governor by any member, immediately after the chair is taken: and every member presenting a petition, shall satisfy himself that the petition is respectful and deserving of presentation.

XXXIV.—Any member may move that such petition be read, but in so doing he shall state the purport of the petition, with his reasons for wishing it read, and the motion being seconded, the question may be put,—“whether the petition shall be read?”

PRIVATE RIGHTS.

XXXV.—In any case where individual rights or interests of property may be peculiarly affected by any proposed Ordinance, all parties interested may, on motion made, seconded, and carried, be heard before the Council when in committee on such ordinance, either in person, or by their advocate.

WITNESSES.

XXXVI.—When it is intended to examine any witnesses, the member or the petitioner requiring such witnesses, shall give in to the clerk a list containing the names and residences of the witnesses, at least two days before the day appointed for their examination.

XXXVII.—The evidence of every witness shall be taken down by the clerk, and read over to the witness, who may then desire any correction to be made; and in case no such correction shall be made, the evidence shall stand as given, and not be altered afterwards.

GENERALIA.

XXXVIII.—When any number of days are mentioned in the standing rules of the Council, the same shall be exclusive of Sundays and general Holidays.

XXXIX.—Whenever the word “Governor” shall be used in these standing orders and rules, the same shall be held to mean the officer for the time administering the Government.

XL.—The standing rules of 7th March, 1845, are hereby rescinded.

Approved in Council, the 12th day of July, 1858.

L. D'ALMADA ^E CASTRO,
Clerk of Councils.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG.

ORDINANCE No. 13 of 1873.

SIR ARTHUR EDWARD KENNEDY, K.C.M.G., C.B.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the Advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Process, Practice, and Mode of Pleading in the Supreme Court of the Colony, and to provide a Uniform Code of Procedure at Common Law and Equity.

[30th September, 1873.]

INTRODUCTION.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Process, Practice, and Mode of Pleading in the Supreme Court of the Colony, and to provide a Uniform Code of Procedure at Common Law and in Equity: Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I.—This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as “The Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure.”

II.—The following terms and expressions shall be understood as hereinafter defined or explained, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such definition or explanation; that is to say:—

“Court” shall mean the Supreme Court, and shall include the Chief-Justice and Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, sitting together or separately in Court or in Chambers.

“Full Court” shall mean the Chief-Justice and the Puisne Judge, sitting together.

“Registrar” shall mean the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

“Sheriff” shall include a Deputy Sheriff, and any person lawfully authorized to execute the Process of the Court.

“Code” shall mean the Code of Civil Procedure introduced by this Ordinance.

“Cause of Action” in suits founded on contract shall not necessarily mean the whole Cause of Action, but a cause of action shall be deemed to have arisen within the jurisdiction, if the contract was made therein, though the breach may have occurred elsewhere, and also if the breach occurred within the jurisdiction, though the contract may have been made elsewhere.

“Within the Jurisdiction” shall mean within the Colony, and shall not include the jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court under Article 159 of the Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council of the 9th of March, 1865, for the Government of Her Majesty’s Subjects in China and Japan.

III.—Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be deemed:—

- (a.) To affect the Rights, Privileges or Remedies of the Crown;
- (b.) To affect the existing Jurisdiction or Powers of the Supreme Court;
- (c.) To affect the Procedure and Practice of the Supreme Court in matters or causes testamentary under Ordinance No. 8 of 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.

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 auxilially thereto.

New Procedure and Practice.

V.—From and after the commencement of this Ordinance, the procedure and practice of the Supreme Court in its common law and equity 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.

VI.—The Registrar shall keep a Book called the Register of Civil Suits, which shall be in the form contained in the Schedule to this Code, or as near thereto as circumstances permit, and shall contain the entries specified in the said form, and every suit or proceeding, however instituted under the provisions of this code, shall be numbered in each year according to the order in which the same shall be commenced.

Attorneys and Agents.

VII.—Every person doing any act, or taking any proceeding in the Court as plaintiff, or otherwise, must do so in his own name, and not otherwise, and either by himself or by his Attorney, procurator, or agent thereunto lawfully authorised in writing.

2.—Where such act is done, or proceeding taken by an Attorney, procurator, or agent, the Court may order that the power of attorney, or instrument constituting the procurator or agent, or an authenticated copy thereof, be filed in the Court before or at the commencement of, or during the proceedings.

3.—Where the authority is special and has reference only to the particular proceeding to be taken, the original document itself must be filed; but where the authority is general or has reference to other matters in which the Attorney, procurator, or agent is empowered to act, an authenticated copy of such document may be filed.

4.—The authority, whether general or special, must be distinct and clear, so as to satisfy the Court that the person professing to act thereon has such authority as he claims to exercise.

5.—Any person doing any act or taking any proceeding in the Court in the name or on behalf of another person, not being lawfully authorised thereunto, and knowing himself not to be so authorised, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court.

Services of Process.

VIII.—No service in a Civil Suit shall be made on Sunday, Christmas day, or Good Friday.

2.—Unless in any case the Court thinks it just and expedient otherwise to direct, service shall be personal, that is, the document to be served shall be delivered into the hands of person to be served: Provided always, that where the duly authorised Attorney of the person to be served shall undertake to accept service on behalf of his client, service upon such Attorney shall be equivalent to personal service on the client, and all further service in the suit or proceeding, may be made by delivering the instrument to be served to such Attorney, or by leaving the same at his place of business.

3.—Where it appears to the Court that for any reason personal service of a writ, petition, notice, summons, decree, order, or other document of which service is required cannot be conveniently effected, the Court may order that service be effected either:—

- (a.) By delivery of the document to be served, together with the order for service, to some adult inmate at the usual or last known place of abode or business within the Colony of the person to be served; or
- (b.) By delivery thereof to some agent within the Colony of the person to be served, or to some other person within the Colony through whom it appears to the Court there is a reasonable probability that the document and order served will come to the knowledge of the person to be served; or
- (c.) By advertisement in some newspaper circulating within the Colony; or
- (d.) By notice put up at the Court house, or at some other place of public resort, or at the usual or last known place of abode or business of the person to be served, within the Colony.

4.—When the defendant is in the service of the government, the Court may transmit a copy of the document to be served to the head officer of the department in which the defendant is employed, for the purpose of being served on him, if it shall appear to the Court that the document may be most conveniently so served.

5.—When the suit is against a British Corporation, or a Company authorised to sue, and be sued in the name of an officer or trustees, the document may be served by giving the same to any director, secretary, or other principal officer, or by leaving it at the office of the Corporation or Company.

6.—When the suit is against a foreign Corporation or Company having an office, and carrying on business within the Colony, and such suit is limited to a cause of action which arose within the jurisdiction, the document may be served by giving the same to the principal officer, or by leaving it at the office of such foreign Corporation or Company within the Colony.

7.—When the suit is against a defendant residing out of the jurisdiction, but carrying on business in the colony in his own name, or under the name of a firm through a duly authorised agent, and such suit is limited to a cause of action which arose within the jurisdiction, the document may be served by giving it to such agent, and such service shall be equivalent to personal service on the defendant.

8.—The Court may direct service to be made out of the jurisdiction in all cases in which the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that the suit is limited to a cause of action which arose within the Jurisdiction.

9.—In every case in which the Court shall direct service to be made out of the jurisdiction, it shall be lawful for the Court, in its discretion, to fix the time within which an appearance shall be entered by the defendant and to give any other directions with reference to such service which it may think fit, and to receive any affidavit

or statutory declaration of such service having been effected as *prima facie* evidence thereof.

10.—Any order for service may be varied from time to time with respect to the mode of service directed by the order, as occasion requires.

11.—Whenever the service of Process by the sheriff shall be attended with 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.

IX.—Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained as to the institution of special suits and proceeding in certain cases, all suits in the Supreme Court shall be commenced by a general writ of summons to be issued by the Registrar on the filing of a *Præcipe* for the same.

2.—The writ shall be prepared by the plaintiff, or his Attorney, and shall specify the name, description, and place of abode of the plaintiff and of the defendant so far as they can be ascertained, the subject matter of the claim, and the relief sought for, and such writ shall be tested in the name of the Chief-Justice, and bear date the day whereon the same shall be sued out.

3.—Any alteration in the writ, without leave of the Court, and without being re-sealed before service, shall render the writ void.

4.—In case service of the writ shall not have been effected within six months from the date thereof, the same shall become void: Provided always that the Court may before the expiration of the then current period, in its discretion, from time to time renew the operation of the writ for a further period not exceeding six months at one time.

5.—Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to apply to proceedings which may now be heard on petition without preliminary service on any party, but all petitions shall be subject to the rules contained in section XXIV. so far as they are applicable to the subject matter thereof.

Of Summoning the Defendant.

X.—The plaintiff shall cause a copy of the writ of Summons to be served on the defendant, and such copy shall contain a Memorandum endorsed thereon requiring the defendant to enter an appearance to the suit within eight days from the day of such service, or in cases of service out of the jurisdiction, within such time as the court shall have ordered; and every such writ shall, within eight days after the Service thereof, or in cases of service out of the jurisdiction, within such time as the Court shall have ordered, be returned into the Registrar's Office with a memorandum endorsed thereon of the date and mode of service.

Appearance.

XI.—The defendant shall within eight days from the day of service upon him of the writ of summons, or in cases of service out of the jurisdiction, within such time as the Court shall have ordered, cause an appearance to the suit to be entered for him in the Supreme Court.

2.—In all cases of service of a writ of summons out of the jurisdiction, the entry of appearance thereto shall specify the name and address of some Attorney, Agent, or other person within the jurisdiction on whom substituted service of all further process against the defendant in the suit may be effected while the defendant remains out of the jurisdiction, and in default thereof, the Court may proceed with the suit as if no appearance had been entered.

Consequence of Non-Appearance.

XII.—If the defendant shall fail to enter an appearance within the time hereinbefore limited in that behalf, and it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the writ was duly served, the Court may give leave to the plaintiff to proceed with the suit *ex parte*. The plaintiff may thereupon file his petition and apply forthwith to have the cause set down for hearing.

2.—If the defendant enter an appearance at any time before the hearing of the suit, he may, upon such terms as the Court may direct as to the payment of costs

or otherwise, be heard in answer to the suit, in like manner as if he had duly entered as appearance within the time limited as aforesaid.

3.—When the cause has been called on, the Court may proceed to hear the same *ex parte*, and may, on the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, give such judgment as appears just; but it shall not be obligatory on the Court to decide *ex parte* in the absence of the defendant, and it shall be at the discretion of the Court to issue a warrant to arrest him and detain him till another day appointed for the hearing of the cause, and in the meanwhile, to attach his property.

Writs specially indorsed.

XIII.—In all cases in which the defendant is within the jurisdiction of the Court, and the claim is for a debt or liquidated demand in money, whether founded on a legal or equitable right, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to make upon the writ of summons and copy thereof, a special endorsement of the particulars and amount of his claim, and of any interest payable thereon by law or under any contract expressed or implied, and in default of appearance, he shall be entitled to judgment for any sum not exceeding the sum indorsed on the writ together with interest, if any, payable thereon as aforesaid, to the date of the judgment, and the amount of the taxes costs: Provided always that the Court may, nevertheless, let in the defendant to defend upon an application, supported by satisfactory affidavits accounting for his non-appearance and disclosing a defence upon the merits.

2.—If the defendant has appeared, the plaintiff shall be entitled, upon filing an affidavit verifying the cause of action, and swearing that in his belief there is no defence, to take out a summons to show cause why he should not proceed to judgment and execution, and upon such summons, such order may be made as the justice of the case may require.

3.—In the manner, in cases of ordinary account, as in the case of a partnership, or executorship, or ordinary trust account, where nothing more is required in the first instance than an account, the writ may be specially indorsed, and in default of appearance, or after appearance, unless the defendant shall satisfy the Court that there is really some preliminary question to be tried, an order for the account, with all usual directions, may be forthwith made.

4.—It shall also be lawful for the Court, in such cases, on summary application in Chambers or elsewhere, to direct, if it think fit, any necessary inquiries or accounts, notwithstanding it may appear that there is some special or further relief sought, or some special matter to be tried, as to which it may be proper that the suit proceed in the usual manner.

Proceedings by or against Partnership Firms.

XIV.—Proceedings by or on behalf 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 copartnership had been actually, and in fact a defendant in the action, and had been duly served with process, and every such judgment or order may be enforced as in ordinary cases of the like nature.

Guardian for Purpose of Suit.

XV.—Where on default made by a defendant in entering an appearance to the suit after due service of the writ of summons, it appears to the Court that he is an infant, or a person of weak or unsound mind (not so found by inquisition), so that he is unable of himself to defend the suit, the Court may, on the application of the plaintiff, or of its own motion, appoint some fit person to be guardian of the defendant for the purpose of the suit, by whom he may defend the same.

2.—No such order shall be made except on notice, after expiration of the time

for appearance, and four days at least before the day named in the notice for the hearing of the application; such notice shall be left at the dwelling-house of the person with whom or under whose care the defendant was at the time of service of the writ of summons, and also, in the case of an infant not residing with or under the care of his father or guardian, served on or left at the dwelling-house of such father or guardian, unless the Court thinks fit in any case to dispense with such last-mentioned service.

CHAPTER II.—ARREST OF ABSCONDING DEFENDANT—INTERIM ATTACHMENT— INJUNCTIONS—DETENTION OF SHIPS.

Arrest of Absconding Defendant.

XVI.—If in any suit, not being a suit for land or other immoveable property, the defendant is about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or has disposed of or removed from the jurisdiction of the Court his property, or any part thereof, the plaintiff may, either at the institution of the suit, or at any time thereafter until final judgment, make an application to the Court that security be taken for the appearance of the defendant to answer any judgment that may be passed against him in the suit.

2.—If the Court, after making such investigation as it may consider necessary, shall be of opinion that there is probable cause for believing that the defendant is about to leave its jurisdiction, or that he has disposed of or removed from the jurisdiction, of the Court his property, or any part thereof, and that in either case, by reason thereof, the execution of any decree which may be made against him is likely to be obstructed or delayed, it shall be lawful for the Court to issue a warrant to the sheriff enjoining him to bring the defendant before the Court, that he may show cause why he should not give good and sufficient bail for his appearance.

3.—If the defendant fail to show such cause, the Court shall order him to give bail for his appearance at any time when called upon while the suit is pending, and until execution 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.

4.—Should a defendant offer, in lieu of bail for his appearance, to deposit a sum of money, or other valuable property, sufficient to answer the claim against him, with the costs of the suit, the Court may accept such deposit.

5.—In the event of the defendant neither furnishing security nor offering a sufficient deposit, he may be committed to custody until the decision of the suit, or if judgment be given against the defendant, until the execution of the decree, if the Court shall so order.

6.—If it shall appear to the Court that the arrest of the defendant was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if the suit 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 that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this Section than it is competent to such Court to decree in an action for damages. An award of compensation under this Section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such arrest.

Interim Attachment of his Property.

XVII.—If the defendant, with the intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him, is about to dispose of his property, or any part thereof, or to remove any such property from the Jurisdiction of the Court, the plaintiff may apply to the Court, either at the time of the institution of the suit or any time thereafter until final judgment, to call upon the defendant to furnish sufficient security to fulfil any decree that may be made against him in the suit, and, on his failing to give such security, to direct that any property, moveable or

immoveable, belonging to the defendant, shall be attached until the further order of the Court.

2.—The application shall contain a specification of the property required to be attached, and the estimated value thereof, so far as the plaintiff can reasonably ascertain the same; and the plaintiff shall, at the time of making the application, declare that to the best of his information and belief, the defendant is about to dispose of or remove his property with such intent as aforesaid.

3.—If the Court, after making such investigation as it may consider necessary, shall be satisfied that the defendant is about to dispose of or remove his property, with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of the decree, it shall be lawful for the Court to issue a warrant to the sheriff, commanding him to call upon the defendant, within a time to be fixed by the Court, either to furnish security in such sum as may be specified in the order, to produce and place at the disposal of the Court when required the said property, or the value of the same, or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to fulfil the decree, or to appear, and show cause why he should not furnish security. The Court may also in the warrant direct the attachment until further order of the whole or any portion of the property specified in the application.

4.—If the defendant fail to show such cause or to furnish the required security within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may direct that the property specified in the application, if not already attached, or such portion thereof as shall be sufficient to fulfil the decree, shall be attached until further order. If the defendant show such cause or furnish the required security, and the property specified in the application, or any portion of it, shall have been attached, the Court shall order the attachment to be withdrawn.

5.—The attachment shall be made according to the nature of the property to be attached, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for the attachment of property in execution of a decree for money.

6.—The attachment shall not affect the rights of persons not parties to the suit, and in the event of any claim being preferred to the property attached before judgment, such claim shall be investigated in the manner hereinafter prescribed for the investigation of claims to property attached in execution of a decree for money.

7.—In all cases of attachment before judgment, the Court shall at any time remove the same, on the defendant furnishing security as above required, together with security for the costs of the attachment.

8.—If it shall appear to the Court that the attachment was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if the suit of the plaintiff is dismissed, or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise, and it shall appear to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit, the Court may (on the application of the defendant) award against the plaintiff such amount, not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars, as it may deem a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury occasioned to him by the attachment of his property: provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this section than it is competent to such Court to decree in an action for damages. An award of compensation under this section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such attachment.

Injunctions.

XVIII.—In any suit in which it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Court that any property which is in dispute in the suit is in danger of being wasted, damaged, or alienated by any party to the suit, it shall be lawful for the Court to issue an injunction to such party, commanding him to refrain from doing the particular act complained of, or to give such other order for the purpose of staying and preventing him from wasting, damaging, or alienating the property, as to the Court may seem meet, and all cases in which it may appear to the Court to be necessary for the preservation, or the better management or custody of any property which is in dispute in a suit, it shall be lawful for the Court to appoint a receiver or manager of such

property, and, if need be, to remove the person in whose possession or custody the property may be from the possession or custody thereof, and to commit the same to the custody of such receiver or manager, and to grant to such receiver or manager all such powers for the management or the preservation and improvement of the property, and the collection of the rents and profits thereof, and the application and disposal of such rents and profits, as to the Court may seem proper.

2.—In any suit for restraining the defendant from the committal of any breach of contract or other injury, and whether the same be accompanied by any claim for damages or not, it shall be lawful for the plaintiff, at any time after the commencement of the suit, and whether before or after judgment, to apply to the Court for an injunction to restrain the defendant from the repetition, or the continuance of the breach of contract or wrongful act complained of, or the committal of any breach of contract or injury of a like kind arising out of the same contract or relating to the same property or right; and such injunction may be granted by the Court on such terms as to the duration of the injunction, keeping an account, giving security, or otherwise, as to the Court shall seem reasonable and just, and in case of disobedience, such injunction may be enforced by imprisonment in the same manner as a decree for specific performance: Provided always that any order for an injunction may be discharged or varied, or set aside by the Court, on application made thereto by any party dissatisfied with such order.

3.—The Court 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.

4.—If it shall appear to the Court that the injunction was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if the claim of the plaintiff is dismissed, or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise, and it shall appear to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit, the Court may (on the application of the defendant) award against the plaintiff such sum, not exceeding one thousand dollars, as it may deem a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury occasioned to him by the issue of the injunction: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this section than it is competent to such Court to decree in an action for damages. An award of compensation under this section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of the issue of the injunction.

Detention of ships.

XIX.—Where the extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, it shall be lawful for the Court, on the application of any plaintiff, or of its own motion, by warrant under the seal of the Court, to stop the clearance, or to order the arrest and detention by the sheriff of any ship about to leave the colony (other than a ship enjoying immunity from civil process) and such clearance shall be stopped, or the ship arrested and detained accordingly: Provided always that no such warrant shall be issued at the instance of any plaintiff, unless the application for the issue thereof shall be supported by an affidavit of the facts.

2.—If it shall appear to the Court that the warrant was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if the suit of the plaintiff is dismissed, or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise, and it shall appear to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit, the Court may award against the plaintiff such amount, not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars, as it may deem a reasonable compensation for the expense or injury occasioned by the issue of warrant and such compensation shall be paid to such parties as the Court shall direct: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this section than it is competent to such Court to decree in an action for damages. An award of compensation under this section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such detention of a ship.

3.—The Court may at any time release a ship detained under this section upon such terms as it shall deem reasonable.

CHAPTER III.—RELIEF FROM ADVERSE CLAIMS—DEATH, MARRIAGE,
OR BANKRUPTCY OF PARTIES.

Relief from Adverse Claims.

XX.—Upon application made on behalf of any defendant, and supported by affidavit showing that such defendant does not claim any interest in the subject matter of the suit, but that the right thereto is claimed, or supposed to belong to some other party who has sued or is expected to sue for the same, and that such defendant does not in any manner collude with such other party, but is ready to bring into Court, or to pay or dispose of the subject matter of the suit in such manner as the Court or any judge thereof may direct, it shall be lawful for the Court in all suits or proceedings whatsoever, and although the titles of the claimants have not a common origin, but are adverse to and independent of one another, to make rules and orders calling upon such other party to appear and to state the nature and particulars of his claim, and maintain or relinquish the same, and if he maintains it, to make himself defendant in the same suit; or with the consent of the plaintiff and such other party, may dispose of the question between them in a summary manner. The sheriff may obtain relief under this section if the adverse claimants have given him notice of their claims, though none of them may have commenced proceedings.

Death of Parties.

XXI.—The death of a plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate if the cause of action survive.

2.—If there be two or more plaintiffs or defendants, and one of them die, and if the cause of action survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, or against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs, and against the surviving defendant or defendants.

3.—If there be two or more plaintiffs, and one of them die, and if the cause of action shall not survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, but shall survive to them and the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff jointly, the Court may, on the application of the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, enter the name of such representative in the register of the suit in the place of such deceased plaintiff, and the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs, and such legal representative of the deceased plaintiff. If no application shall be made to the Court by any person claiming to be the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs; and the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff shall be interested in and shall be bound by the judgment given in the suit, in the same manner as if the suit had proceeded at his instance conjointly with the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs.

4.—In case of the death of a sole plaintiff, or sole surviving plaintiff, the Court may, on the application of the representative of such plaintiff, enter the name of such representative in the place of such plaintiff in the register of the suit, and the suit shall thereupon proceed; if no such application shall be made to the Court within what it may consider a reasonable time by any person claiming to be the legal representative of the deceased sole plaintiff or sole surviving plaintiff, it shall be competent to the Court to make an order that the suit shall abate, and to award to the defendant the reasonable costs which he may have incurred in defending the suit, to be recovered from the estate of the deceased sole plaintiff or surviving plaintiff; or the Court may, if it think proper, on the application of the defendant, and upon such terms as to costs as may seem fit, make such other order for bringing in the legal 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.

5.—If any dispute arise as to who is the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, it shall be competent to the Court either to stay the suit until the fact has been duly determined in another suit, or to decide at or before the hearing of the suit who shall be admitted to be such legal representative for the purpose of prosecuting the suit.

6.—If there be two or more defendants, and one of them die, and the cause of action shall not survive against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, and

also in case of the death of a sole defendant, or sole surviving defendant, where the action survives, the plaintiff may make an application to the Court, specifying the name, description, and place of abode of any person whom the plaintiff alleges to be the legal representative of such defendant, and whom he desire to be made the defendant in his stead; and the Court shall thereupon enter the name of such representative in the register of the suit in the place of such defendant, and shall issue an order to him to appear on a day to be therein mentioned to defend the suit; and the case shall thereupon proceed in the same manner as if such representative had originally been made a defendant, and had been a party to the former proceedings in the suit.

Marriages of Parties.

XXII.—The marriage of a female plaintiff, or defendant, shall not cause the suit to abate, but the suit may notwithstanding be proceeded with to judgment, and the decree thereupon may be executed upon the wife alone; and if the case is one in which the husband is by law liable for the debts of his wife, the decree may, by leave of the Court, be executed against the husband also; and in case of judgment for the wife, execution of the decree may, by leave of the Court, be issued upon the application of the husband, where the husband is by law entitled to the money or things which may be the subject of the decree.

Bankruptcy of Parties.

XXIII.—The bankruptcy of the plaintiff in any suit which the assignee might maintain for the benefit of the creditors, shall not be a valid objection to the continuance of such suit, unless the assignee shall decline to continue the suit and to give security for the costs thereof within such reasonable time as the Court may order; if the assignee neglect or refuse to continue the suit, and to give such security within the time limited by the order, the defendant may, within eight days after such neglect or refusal, plead the bankruptcy of the plaintiff as a reason for abating the suit.

CHAPTER IV.—THE PETITION.

Form and Contents.

XXIV.—After the appearance of the defendant to the suit, or in case of non-appearance, then by leave of the Court, the plaintiff may file in the Supreme Court a petition which shall contain the names, 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.

2.—The petition shall then set out by way of narrative the material facts, matters, and circumstances on which the plaintiff relies, such narrative being divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively, and each paragraph containing, as nearly as may be, a separate and distinct statement or allegation. The petition shall pray specifically for the relief to which the plaintiff may conceive himself entitled, and also for general relief.

3.—The petition must be as brief as may be consistent with a clear statement of the facts on which the prayer is sought to be supported, and with information to the defendant of the nature of the claim set up.

4.—Documents must not be unnecessarily set out in the petition *in hæc verba*, but so much only of them as is pertinent and material may be set out, or the effect and substance of so much only of them as is pertinent and material may be given, without needless prolixity.

5.—Dates and sums shall be expressed in figures and not in words.

6.—The petition may not contain any statement of the mere evidence by which the facts alleged are intended to be proved, and may not contain any argument of law.

7.—The facts material to the establishment of the plaintiff's right to recover shall be alleged positively, briefly, and as clearly as may be, so as to enable the defendant by his answer either to admit or deny any one or more of the material allegations, or else to admit the truth of any or all of the allegations, but to set forth some other substantive matter in his answer, by reason of which he intends to contend.

that the right of the plaintiff to recover, or to any relief capable of being granted on the petition, has not yet accrued, or is released or barred, or otherwise gone.

8.—Subject to any general rule or order relating thereto, the petition must be signed by the plaintiff or his counsel in all cases, unless the plaintiff obtain the leave of the Court to dispense with such signature.

9.—The Court may, where the circumstances of the case appear to require it, order the plaintiff to verify his petition, or any part thereof, on oath or by affidavit.

Particulars of Demand.

XXV.—Where the plaintiff's claim is for money payable in respect of any contract, 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.

2.—An application for further or better particulars may be made by the defendant before answer, on summons.

3.—The plaintiff shall not at the hearing obtain a judgment for any sum exceeding that stated in the particulars, except for subsequent interest and the costs of suit, notwithstanding that the sum claimed in the petition for debt or damages exceeds the sum stated in the particulars.

4.—Particulars of demand shall not be amended except by leave of the Court; and the Court may, on any application for leave to amend, grant the same on its appearing that the defendant will not be prejudiced by the amendment. Otherwise the Court may refuse leave, or grant the same on such terms as to notice, postponement of trial, or costs, as justice requires.

5.—Any variance between the items contained in the particulars and the items 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.

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 it his answer.

Papers Annexed.

XXVI.—Where the plaintiff seeks (in addition to or without any order for the payment of money by the defendant) to obtain, as against any person, any general or special declaration by the Court of his rights under any contract or instrument, or to set aside any contract, or to have any bond, bill, note, or instrument in writing delivered up to be cancelled, or to restrain any defendant by injunction, or to have any account taken between himself and any other or others, and in such other cases as the nature of the circumstances makes it necessary or expedient, the plaintiff in his petition may refer to and briefly describe any papers or documents on the contents of which he intends to rely, and may annex copies of such papers or documents to the petition, where such papers or documents are brief, or may state any reason for not annexing copies of such papers or documents, or any of them respectively (as, their length, possession of copies by the defendant, loss, inability to procure copies,) that he may have to allege. The plaintiff shall, in his petition, offer to allow the defendant to inspect such papers and documents as aforesaid, or such of them as are in his possession or power.

Equitable Relief and Defence.

XXVII.—Every petition is to be taken to imply an offer to do equity in the matter of the suit and to admit of any equitable defence, and, on the other hand, to enable the plaintiff to obtain at the hearing any such equitable relief as he may appear entitled to from the facts stated and proved, through not specifically asked, if it may be granted without hardship to the defendant.

Parties.

XXVIII.—Persons entitled to sue and suing on behalf of others, as guardians, executors, or administrators, or on behalf of themselves and others as creditors in a suit for administration, must state the characters in which they sue.

2.—All persons having a joint cause of suit against any defendant ought ordinarily to be parties to the suit.

3.—Where the plaintiff has a joint and several demand against several persons, either as principal or as sureties, it shall not be necessary for him to bring before the Court as parties to a suit concerning such demand all the persons liable thereto, but he may proceed against one or more of the persons severally liable.

4.—If it appear to the court, at or before the hearing of a suit, that all the Persons who may be entitled to, or who claim some share or interest in the subject matter of the suit, and who may be likely to be affected by the result, have not been made parties to the suit, the Court may adjourn the hearing of the suit to a future day to be fixed by the Court, and direct that such persons shall be made either plaintiffs or defendants in the suit, as the case may be. In such case, the Court shall issue a notice to such persons in the manner provided in this code for the service of a writ of summons on a defendant, and on proof of due service of such notice, the person so served, whether he shall have appeared or not, shall be bound by all proceedings in the cause.

5.—In case a petition states two or more distinct causes of suit, by any 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.

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.

Service of Petition.

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 as such service, or in cases of service out of the jurisdiction, within such time as the Court shall have ordered: Provided always that no such service of the petition shall be required to be made upon any defendant who has failed to enter an appearance and as against whom the plaintiff has obtained the leave of the Court to proceed with his suit *ex parte*.

2.—Where service of the writ of summons is directed to be made out of the jurisdiction, the Court may order that the petition be filed forthwith, and that a copy thereof under the seal of the Court be served upon the defendant concurrently with the writ.

Staying Proceedings for Defect in Petition.

XXX.—Where a petition is defective on the face of it by reason of non-compliance with any provision of the Code, the Court may, either on application by a defendant, or of its own motion, make an order to stay proceedings until the defect is remedied.

2.—The Court may, of its own motion, make an order to stay proceedings on a defective petition, where the defect is patent, and comes to the knowledge of the Court before service of the petition on the defendant.

Dismissal of Petition on Ground of Law.

XXXI.—Where a defendant conceives that he has a good legal or equitable defence to the petition, so that even if the allegations of fact in the petition were admitted or clearly established, yet the plaintiff would not be entitled to any decree against him (the defendant), he may raise this defence by a motion that the petition be dismissed without any answer being required from him.

Amendment of Petition.

XXXII.—Any plaintiff not giving sufficient information to enable the defendant reasonably to understand the nature and particulars or the claim set up against him, may be ordered, on the application of the defendant before answer, to amend his petition.

2.—The plaintiff may be ordered to annex copies of, or produce for inspection, such papers or documents in his possession or power as he has referred to in the petition, and as the defendant is entitled to inspect for the purposes of the suit.

3.—The Court may, in such cases, make such order as to costs as justice requires, and stay proceedings until the order is complied with.

4.—If any petition contains libellous or needlessly offensive expressions, the Court may, either of its own motion before service thereof, or on the application of the defendant, order the petition to be amended, and make such order as to costs as justice requires.

5.—A petition may be amended at any time before answer by leave of the Court obtained *ex parte*.

6.—Notice of the amendment shall be given to the defendant within such time and in such manner as the Court directs.

CHAPTER V.—THE ANSWER—REPLICATION—INTERROGATORIES—
SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

Form and Contents.

XXXIII.—Unless an answer shall be dispensed with by leave of the Court, or by consent of parties, or in certain cases by any general rule or order of Court, the defendant must file in the Court an answer to the petition within ten days from the date of the service thereof, or in cases of service out of the jurisdiction within such time as the Court shall have ordered: Provided always that he may obtain further time to answer, on summons, stating the further time required and the reasons why it is required.

2.—The application when made, unless consented to, must be supported by affidavit, or if the Court in its discretion shall permit, by oral evidence on oath, shewing that there is reasonable ground for the application and that it is not made for the purpose of delay.

3.—Where a defendant does not put in any answer, (or such answer is dispensed with in manner aforesaid), he shall not be taken as admitting the allegations of the petition, or the plaintiff's right to the relief sought; and at the hearing (even though such defendant does not appear) the plaintiff must open his case, and adduce evidence in support of it, and take such judgment as to the Court appears just.

4.—A defendant neglecting to put in an answer within the time or further time allowed, shall not be at liberty to put in an answer without leave of the Court, or consent of parties.

5.—The Court may grant such leave by order on the *ex parte* application of the defendant at any time before the plaintiff has set down the cause, or applied to have it set down for hearing.

6.—Where the cause has been set down, or the plaintiff has applied to have it set down for hearing, the Court shall not grant such leave except on return of a summons to the plaintiff giving notice of defendant's application, and on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just.

7.—The answer shall show the nature of the defendant's defence to the claim set up by the petition, but may not set forth the evidence by which such defence is intended to be supported.

8.—It should be clear and precise, and not introduce matters irrelevant to the suit, and the rules before laid down respecting the setting out of the documents and the contents of the petition generally shall be observed in the answer, *mutatis mutandis*.

9.—It must deny all such material allegations in the petition as the defendant intends to deny at the hearing.

10.—Where the answer denies an allegation of fact, it must deny directly, as (for example) where it is alleged that the defendant has received a sum of money, the answer must deny that he has received that sum, or any part thereof, or else set forth what part he has received. And so, where a matter of fact is alleged in the petition, with certain circumstances, the answer must not deny it literally, as it is alleged, but must answer the point of substance positively and certainly.

11.—The answer must specifically admit such material allegations in the petition as the defendant knows to be true, or desires to be taken as admitted. Such admission, if plain and specific, will prevent the plaintiff from obtaining the cost of proving at the hearing any matters of fact so admitted.

12.—All material allegations of fact admitted by a defendant shall be taken as established against him without proof thereof by the plaintiff at the hearing. But the plaintiff shall be bound to prove as against each defendant all allegations of fact not admitted by him, or not stated by him to be true to his belief.

13.—The answer must allege any matter of fact not stated in the petition on which the defendant relies in defence, as establishing, for instance, fraud on the part of the plaintiff, or showing that the plaintiff's right to recover, or to any relief capable of being granted on the petition, has not yet accrued, or is released, or barred or otherwise gone.

14.—The answer of a defendant shall not debar him at the hearing from disproving any allegation of the petition not admitted by his answer, or from giving evidence in support of a defence not expressly set up by the answer, except where the defence is such as, in the opinion of the Court, ought to have been expressly set up by the answer, or is inconsistent with the statements of the answer, or is, in the opinion of the Court, likely to take the plaintiff by surprise, and to raise a fresh issue or fresh issues of fact or law not fairly arising out of the pleadings as they stand, and such as the plaintiff ought not to be then called upon to try.

15.—Subject to any general rule or order relating thereto, the answer must be signed by the defendant or his counsel, unless the defendant obtain the leave of the Court to dispense with such signature.

16.—The Court may, where the circumstances of the case appear to require it, order the defendant to verify his answer, or any part thereof, on oath or by affidavit.

Tender.

XXXIV.—A defence alleging tender by the defendant must be accompanied by payment into Court of the amount alleged to have been tendered.

Payment into Court.

XXXV.—Payment into Court by the defendant must be accompanied by an answer. The answer must state distinctly that the money paid in is paid in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim generally, or (as the case may be), in satisfaction of some specific part of the plaintiff's claim, where the claim is stated in the petition for distinct sums or in respect of distinct matters.

2.—Payment into Court, whether made in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim generally, or in satisfaction of some specific part thereof, operates as an admission of liability to the extent of the amount paid in and no more, and for no other purpose.

3.—Where the defendant pays money into Court, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to accept the same in full satisfaction and discharge of the cause of suit in respect of which it is paid in; and in that case, the plaintiff may forthwith apply by summons for payment of the money out of the Court to him; and on the hearing of the summons, the Court shall make such order as to stay of further proceedings in the suit, in whole or in part, and as to costs and other matters, as seem just.

4.—If the plaintiff does not so apply, he shall be considered as insisting that he has sustained damages to a greater amount, or (as the case may be) that the defendant was and is indebted to him in a greater amount, than the sum paid in; and in that case the Court, in determining the suit and disposing of costs at the

hearing, shall have regard to the fact of the payment into Court having been made and not accepted.

Set-off.

XXXVI.—A defence of set-off to a claim for money, whether in debt or in damages, must be accompanied by a statement of the particulars of the set-off; and if pleaded as a sole defence, unless extending to the whole amount of the plaintiff's claim, must also be accompanied by payment into Court of the amount to which, on the defendant's showing, the plaintiff is entitled; and in default of such payment, the defendant shall be liable to bear the costs of the suit, even if he succeeds in his defence to the extent of the set-off pleaded.

2.—Where a defendant in his answer raises a defence by way of set-off which, in the opinion of the Court, is not admissible as set-off, the Court may either before or at the hearing, on his application, give him liberty to withdraw such defence, and to file a cross-petition, and may make such order for the hearing of the suit and cross-suit, together or otherwise, on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just.

Counter-Claim.

XXXVII.—Where a defendant in his answer raises any specific defence, and it appears to the court that on such defence being established he may be entitled to relief against the plaintiff in respect of the subject matter of the suit, the Court may, on the application of the defendant, either before or at the hearing, if under the circumstances of any case it thinks fit, give liberty to him to file a counter-claim by a cross-petition in the same suit, asking for relief against the plaintiff, and may make such order for the hearing of the suit and counter-claim, together or otherwise, and in such manner and on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just, and may, if in any case it seems fit, require the plaintiff to give security to the satisfaction of the Court (by deposit or otherwise) to abide by and perform the decision of the Court on the counter-claim.

Specific Answer.

XXXVIII.—Where the defendant does not answer, (an answer not being dispensed with in manner aforesaid), or 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.

2.—The defendant shall, within the time limited by such order, put in his answer accordingly, and shall therein answer the several material allegations in the petition, either admitting or denying the truth of such allegations *seriatim*, as the truth or falsehood of each is within his knowledge, or (as the case may be) stating as to any one or more of the allegations that he does not know whether such allegation or allegations is or are true or otherwise.

3.—The defendant so answering may also set up by such answer any defence to the suit, and may explain away the effect of any admission therein made by any other allegation of facts.

Replication.

XXXIX.—No replication or other pleading after answer shall be allowed, except by special leave of the Court.

2.—Where the plaintiff considers the contents of the answer to be such as to render an amendment of the petition necessary or desirable, he may obtain *ex parte* an order to amend the petition, on satisfying the Court that the amendment is not intended for the purpose of delay or vexation, but because it is considered to be material for the plaintiff's case.

3.—Notice of the amendment shall be given to the defendant within such time and in such manner as the Court in each case directs.

Settlement of Issues.

XL.—At any time before or at the hearing, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of any party, or of its own motion, proceed to ascertain and determine what are the material questions in controversy between the parties, although the

same are not distinctly or properly raised by the pleadings, and may reduce such questions into writing and settle them in the form of issues; which issues, when settled, may state questions of law on admitted facts, or questions of disputed fact, or questions partly of the one kind and partly of the other.

2.—In settling issues, the Court may order or allow the striking out or amendment of any pleading or part of a pleading, so that the pleadings may finally correspond with the issues settled, and may order or allow the striking out or amendment of any pleading, or part of a pleading, that appears to be so framed as to prejudice, embarrass, or delay the trial of the cause.

3.—Where the application to the Court to settle issues is made at any stage of the proceedings at which all parties are actually present before the Court, either in person or by counsel or attorney, or at the hearing, the application may be made *viva voce*, and may be disposed of at once, otherwise the application must be made and disposed of on summons. It shall be in the discretion of the Court to direct which issues shall be first disposed of.

4.—At any time before the decision of the case, the Court may amend the issues or frame additional issues on such terms as to it shall seem fit, and all such amendments as may be necessary for the purpose of determining the real question or controversy between the parties shall be so made.

Interrogatories—Discovery—Unwilling Witness.

XLI.—In all suits, the plaintiff and the defendant, or either of them, may, by order of the Court, deliver to the opposite party or his attorney, (provided such party, if not a body corporate, would be liable to be called and examined as a witness upon such matter,) interrogatories in writing upon any matter as to which discovery may be sought, and require such party, or in the case of a body corporate, any of the officers of such body corporate, within ten days to answer the questions in writing by affidavit, to be sworn and filed in the ordinary way; and any party or officer omitting, without just cause, sufficiently to answer all questions as to which a discovery may be sought within the above time, or such extended time as the Court shall allow, shall be deemed to have committed a contempt of the Court, and shall be liable to be proceeded against accordingly.

2.—The application for such order shall be made upon an affidavit of the party proposing to interrogate, and his attorney or agent, or in the case of a body corporate, of their attorney or agent, stating that the deponent believes that the party proposing to interrogate, whether plaintiff or defendant, will derive material benefit in the cause from the discovery which he seeks, that there is a good cause of action or defence upon the merits, and if the application be made on the part of the defendant, that the discovery is not sought for the purpose of delay: Provided that where it shall happen, from unavoidable circumstances, that the plaintiff or defendant cannot join in such affidavit, the Court may, if it think fit, upon affidavit of such circumstances by which the party is prevented from so joining therein, allow and order that the interrogatories may be delivered without such affidavit.

3.—In 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.

4.—The Court may, on the application of the party interrogated, strike out or permit to be amended any interrogatory which, in the opinion of the Court, may be exceptionable.

5.—Any party to a suit, or other civil proceeding, requiring 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.

6.—Upon the application of either party to any suit or other civil proceeding upon an affidavit of such party of his belief that any document, to the production of which he is entitled for the purpose of discovery or otherwise, is in the possession or power of the opposite party, it shall be lawful for the Court to order that the party against whom such application is made, or if such party is a body corporate, that some officer to be named of such body corporate, shall answer on affidavit, stating what documents he or they has or have in his or their possession or power relating to the matters in dispute, or what he knows as to the custody they or any of them are in, and whether he or they objects or object (and if so on what grounds,) to the production of such as are in his or their possession or power; and upon such affidavit being made, the Court may make such further order thereon as shall be just.

7.—All such interrogatories, answers, depositions and affidavits as aforesaid, shall be filed in Court in the suit or other civil proceeding, and the evidence so taken may be used at the hearing thereof, saving just exceptions.

CHAPTER VI.—INTERLOCUTORY PROCEEDINGS.

Motion and Summons.

XLII.—Interlocutory applications may be made at any stage of a suit or proceeding.

2.—They shall be made either by motion in Court or by summons in chambers, and shall be headed in the suit or other proceeding.

3.—Subject to any general orders, the Court shall, in each case, decide whether the application is a proper one to be made by motion in Court, or by summons in chambers, and may, at or before the hearing, if it shall think fit, remove the same into Court or into chambers, as the case may be.

Motion.

XLIII.—No motion shall be entertained until the party moving has filed in the Court a written motion-paper, distinctly stating the terms of the order sought.

2.—The motion may in its terms ask for an order directing more than one thing to be done, and may also be in an alternative form, asking that one or another order be made, so only that the whole order sought be therein substantially expressed.

3.—If the motion-paper contains any matter by way of argument, or other matter except the proper particulars of the motion itself, the Court may direct the motion-paper to be amended, and make no order thereon, until it is amended accordingly by the striking out of such argument, or other matter.

4.—There shall be filed with the motion-paper all affidavits on which the person moving intends to rely.

5.—No other evidence can be used in support of the motion, except by leave of the Court.

6.—The person filing the motion-paper may move the Court, in cases of urgency, at any time while the Court is sitting, and not engaged in hearing any other matter.

7.—All motions shall be made *ex parte* in the first instance, unless the Court gives leave to give a notice of motion for a certain day.

8.—On a motion *ex parte*, the party moving shall apply for either an immediate absolute order of the Court in the terms of the motion-paper on his own showing and evidence, or an order to the other party to appear, on a certain day, and show cause why an order should not be made in the terms of the motion-paper.

9.—Any party moving in Court *ex parte* may support his motion by argument addressed to the Court on the facts put in evidence by the affidavits filed in support

of the motion; and no party to the suit or proceeding, although present, other than the party moving, shall, unless by leave of the Court, be entitled to be then heard.

10.—On a motion coming on, the Court may allow the motion-paper to be amended, and additional evidence to be produced by affidavit or declaration, or may direct the motion to stand over.

11.—If it appears to the Court on the evidence adduced in support of the motion, or on any additional evidence which the Court permits to be adduced in support thereof, that the party moving is entitled to an order absolute, or to show cause different from the order asked, and the party moving is willing to take such different order, the Court may so order accordingly.

12.—Where an order is made on a motion *ex parte*, any party affected by it may, within seven days after service of it, or within such further time as the Court shall allow, apply to the Court by motion to vary or discharge it; and the Court on notice to the party obtaining the order, either may refuse to vary or discharge it, or may vary or discharge it with or without imposing terms as to costs or security, or other things, as seem just.

Order to show Cause.

XLIV.—An order to show cause shall specify a day when cause is to be shown, to be called the return-day to the order, which shall ordinarily be not less than four days after service.

2.—A person served with an order to show cause may, before the return-day, file affidavits to contradict the evidence used in obtaining the order, or setting forth other facts on which he relies, to induce the Court to discharge such order.

3.—On the return-day, if the person served do not appear, in person or by counsel or attorney, and it appears to the Court that the service on all proper parties has not been duly effected, the Court may enlarge the time, and direct further service, or make such other order as seems just.

4.—If the 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.

5.—The Court may either discharge the order, or make the same absolute, or adjourn the consideration thereof, or permit further affidavits to be filed in support of, or against the order, and may modify the terms of the order so as to meet the merits of the case.

Summons.

XLV.—Every summons shall be issued out of the Registrar's office, and before it can be issued, an application for the same to the Registrar must be made in writing, and signed by the applicant or his attorney, and headed in the suit or other proceeding.

2.—The application for the summons shall distinctly set forth the nature of the particular application.

3.—The Registrar may thereupon issue a summons setting forth the nature of the application, ordering the person to whom it is directed to appear at the time and place directed by the Registrar and specified on the summons.

4.—On the return-day of the summons, if the person to whom the summons is directed appears, or in his absence, on proof of service, the Court may, on the application of the person obtaining the summons, consider and deal with the application in a summary way.

5.—The Court shall take a note of the material evidence, if taken *viva voce*.

6.—The Court may adjourn the hearing of any summons when necessary.

7.—The Court may order any proceedings in chambers to be heard in private.

Evidence in Interlocutory Proceedings.

XLVI.—The evidence at the hearing of any interlocutory or other application in a suit or matter, shall, as a general rule, be by affidavit, but the Court may, if it thinks it expedient, summon any person to attend to produce documents before it, or to be examined, or to be cross-examined *viva voce* by or before it, in like manner as at the hearing of a suit.

2.—Such notice as the Court in each case, according to the circumstances, considers reasonable, shall be given to the person summoned, and to such persons (parties to the suit or proceeding otherwise interested) as the Court considers entitled to inspect the documents to be produced, or to examine the person summoned, or to be present at his examination, as the case may be.

3.—The evidence of a witness on any such examination, shall be taken in like manner as nearly as may be, as at the hearing of a suit.

Stay of Proceedings.

XLVII.—No summons or notice of motion shall operate as a stay of proceedings, except by direction of the Registrar endorsed thereon, and in such case, it shall so operate from time of the service thereof on the opposite party.

2.—Every order made in chambers shall have the same force and effect as an order of Court, and the Court sitting at chambers shall have the same power to enforce, vary, or deal with any such order, by attachment or otherwise, as if sitting in Court.

PART II.

FROM THE HEARING OF A SUIT TO JUDGMENT AND DECREE.

CHAPTER VII.—PRELIMINARIES OF TRIAL.

Setting down of Cause for Hearing.

XLVIII.—No cause shall be set down for hearing without an order of the Court first obtained on summons.

2.—At the expiration of the time allowed for answering, and whether an answer shall have been filed or not, the Court may, on the application of the plaintiff, order the cause to be set down for hearing.

3.—An order to set down the cause may be made on the application of the defendant by summons, if it appears to the Court, having regard to the state of the pleadings, that the cause is ready to be heard, and that there has been delay on the part of the plaintiff in obtaining an order for setting down the cause, for which the plaintiff has no reasonable excuse (as the absence or illness of a material witness), and that the defendant is prejudiced, or may reasonably be expected to be prejudiced, by such delay.

Dismissal for Want of Prosecution.

XLIX.—Where the plaintiff does not obtain an order for setting down the cause within one month from the time at which he might first apply for such an order, the defendant may apply by motion for an order to dismiss the petition for want of prosecution.

2.—On such application, the Court may, if it thinks fit, make an order dismissing the petition, or make such other order, or impose such terms as the Court thinks reasonable.

Postponement of Hearing.

L.—The Court may, at any time, on a summons taken out by any party, postpone the hearing of a cause set down, on being satisfied by evidence on oath that the postponement will have the effect of better ensuring the hearing and determination of the questions between the parties on the merits.

2.—Where such an application is made on the ground of the absence of a witness, the Court shall require to be satisfied that his evidence is material, and that he is likely to return and give evidence within a reasonable time.

3.—Where such an application is made for the purpose of enabling the party applying to obtain the evidence of a witness resident out of the jurisdiction, the Court shall require to be satisfied that the evidence of the witness is material, and that he is permanently residing out of the jurisdiction, or does not intend to come within the jurisdiction within a reasonable time.

Hearing List and Hearing Paper.

LI.—There shall be kept a general hearing list for causes, and a hearing paper.

2.—When a cause is set down for hearing it shall be placed in the general hearing list, and shall be transferred to the hearing paper strictly in its turn and order, according as the general hearing list becomes exhausted.

3.—The regular order shall in no case be departed from without special direction.

4.—When a cause is about to be transferred from the general hearing list to the hearing paper, notice shall be served on the parties, and unless the Court in any particular case direct otherwise, ten days shall be allowed between service of such notice and day of hearing.

5.—When any cause or matter has been specially directed by the Court to be heard on a particular day, or out of its ordinary turn, the name of the cause or matter shall be placed in the hearing paper with the words “by order” subjoined,

6.—In the case of any adjournment of the hearing from the day appointed in the hearing paper by reason of the preceding causes in the hearing paper not having been got through, or under any order of the Court made during the sitting on that day, no further notice to either party of the adjournment day shall be requisite, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

Sittings of Court.

LII.—The sittings of Court for the hearing of causes shall be, where the amount of the business so warrants, held on fixed and stated days.

2.—The Court may, at its discretion, appoint any other day or days, from time to time, for the hearing of causes, as circumstances require.

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.

4.—Subject to special arrangements for any particular day, the business of the day shall be taken, as nearly as circumstances permit, in the following order:—

(a.) At the commencement of the sitting, judgments shall be delivered in matters standing over for that purpose and appearing for judgment in the paper;

(b.) *Ex parte* motions or motions by consent shall next be taken, in the order in which the motion papers have been sent in;

(c.) Opposed motions on notice, and arguments on showing cause against orders returnable on that day, shall then be taken, in the order in which these matters respectively stand in the hearing paper;

(d.) The causes in the hearing paper shall then be called on, in their order, unless the Court sees fit to vary the order.

Mode of Trial—Juries.

LIII.—The trial of a suit may, according to circumstances take place in either of the following modes:—

(a.) By a Judge with or without a Jury.

(b.) By the Full Court with or without a Jury.

2.—The summons for setting down the cause for hearing shall specify the mode of trial desired by the party making the application.

3.—The Court on the hearing of the summons shall make such order as to the mode of trial as it shall think fit: Provided always that if either party shall desire a trial by jury before one of the two judges, he shall be entitled thereto as of right.

4.—If it shall appear expedient at the hearing of any cause before the Court without a jury, that the cause should be tried with a jury, the Court may make such order for the trial of the cause with a jury, and for the adjournment thereof in the meanwhile, on such terms as to costs, and otherwise as it shall deem reasonable.

5.—Either party shall be at liberty to apply to the Court for an order for the inspection by the jury, or by himself, or by his witnesses, of any moveable or immoveable property, the inspection of which may be material to the proper determination of the question in dispute, and the Court may make such order upon such terms as it may deem just.

6.—It shall be lawful for the Court to make such rules or orders upon the Sheriff or other person as may be necessary to procure the attendance of a special or common jury for the trial of any cause or matter depending in the Court, at such time and place and in such manner as the Court may think fit.

7.—All the existing laws relating to juries shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect so far as the same may not be inconsistent with any provision of this code.

CHAPTER VIII.—EVIDENCE AT THE HEARING.

Existing Rules—New Provisions.

LIV.—The existing rules of evidence shall continue in full force and effect so far as the same are not modified by any provisions of this code.

2.—The Court shall have power, in its discretion, to permit that the evidence in any case, or as to any particular matter, should be taken by affidavit, or that affidavits of any witnesses be read at the trial: Provided always that every witness making an affidavit so received shall be liable to cross-examination in open Court, unless the Court shall direct the cross-examination to take place in any other manner.

3.—The Court may, in its discretion, if the interests of justice appear absolutely so to require, admit an affidavit in evidence, although it is shown that the party against whom the affidavit is offered in evidence has had or will have no opportunity of cross-examining the person making the affidavit.

4.—No affidavit of any witness shall be read at the trial under the provisions hereinbefore contained, except in pursuance of an order of Court obtained on summons before trial, unless the Court shall think fit under the circumstances otherwise to direct, upon such terms as seem just.

5.—If the Court at any time think it necessary for the ends of justice to examine any person other than a party to the suit, and not named as a witness by a party to the suit, the Court may, of its own accord, cause such person to be summoned as a witness to give evidence, or to produce any document in his possession on a day to be appointed, and may examine such person as a witness.

6.—The following persons only shall be incompetent to testify:

- (a.) Children under seven years of age, unless they shall appear capable of receiving just impressions of the facts respecting which they are examined, and of relating them truly;
- (b.) Persons of unsound mind, who, at the time of their examination, appear incapable of receiving just impressions of the facts respecting which they are examined, or of relating them truly; and no person who is known to be of unsound mind shall be liable to be summoned as a witness, without the consent previously obtained of the Court, or person before whom his attendance is required.

7.—If a witness be asked any question relating to a matter not relevant to the suit or proceeding, except in so far as it affects the credit of the witness by injuring his character, the Court shall decide whether or not the witness shall be compelled to answer it, and may, if it thinks fit, warn the witness that he is not obliged to answer it.

8.—No such question shall be asked, unless the person asking it has reasonable grounds for believing that the imputation it conveys is well-founded.

9.—The Court may forbid any questions or inquiries which it regards as indecent or scandalous, although such questions or inquiries may have some bearing on the questions before the Court, unless they relate to facts in issue, or to matters necessary to be known in order to determine whether or not the facts in issue existed.

10.—The Court shall forbid any question which appears to it to be intended to insult or annoy, or which, though proper in itself, appears to the Court needlessly offensive in form.

Documentary Evidence.

LV.—Entries in books of account kept in the course of business with such a reasonable degree of regularity as shall be satisfactory to the Court, shall be admissible

in evidence, whenever they refer to a matter into which the Court has to inquire, but shall not alone be sufficient evidence to charge any person with liability.

2.—The *Hongkong Gazette* and any *Government Gazette* of any country, colony, or dependency under the dominion of the British Crown, may be proved by the bare production thereof before the Court.

3.—All proclamations, acts of state, whether legislative or executive, nominations, appointments, and other official communications of the Government, appearing in any such *Gazette*, may be proved by the production of such *Gazette*, and shall be *prima facie* proof of any fact of a public nature which they were intended to notify.

4.—The Court may, on matters of public history, literature, science, or 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.

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 decision of the Courts of such country, and books proved to be commonly admitted in such Courts as evidence of the law of such country, shall be admissible as evidence of the law of such foreign country.

6.—All maps made under the authority of any government, or of any public Municipal Body, and not made for the purpose of any litigated question, shall *prima facie* be deemed to be correct, and shall be admitted in evidence without further proof.

Affidavits.

LVI.—Every affidavit used in the Court must be in the English language.

2.—It must be in the first person, and must be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively.

3.—Every affidavit used in the Court must contain only a statement of facts and circumstances to which the witness swears, either on his own personal knowledge, or from information which he believes to be true.

4.—Where the belief in the truth of the matter of fact sworn to arises from information received from another person, the name of such person must be stated.

5.—Where there are many erasures, 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.

6.—Any affidavit sworn before any judge, officer, or other person in the United Kingdom, or in any British Colony, possession, or settlement authorized to take affidavits, or before any commissioner duly authorized by the Supreme Court to take affidavits in the United Kingdom or abroad, may be used in the Court in all cases where affidavits are admissible.

7.—Any affidavit sworn in any foreign 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.

8.—The fact that an affidavit purports to have been sworn in manner hereinbefore prescribed by paragraphs 6 and 7 shall be *prima facie* evidence of the seal or signature, as the case may be, of any such court, judge, magistrate, or other officer or person therein mentioned appended or subscribed to any such affidavit, and of the authority of such court, judge, magistrate, or other officer or person to administer oaths.

9.—The Court may permit an affidavit to be used, notwithstanding it is defective in form according to these rules, if the Court is satisfied that it has been sworn before a person duly authorised.

10.—An affidavit shall not be admitted which is proved to have been sworn before a person on whose behalf the same is offered, or before his attorney, or before a partner or clerk of his attorney.

11.—A defective or erroneous affidavit may be amended and re-sworn, by special leave of the Court, on such terms as to time, costs, or otherwise as seem reasonable.

12.—Before an affidavit is used, the original must be filed in the Court; and the original, or an office copy thereof, shall alone be recognised for any purpose in the Court.

Evidence de Bene Esse.

LVII.—Where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, the Court may take the evidence of any witness at any time in the course of the proceedings in any suit or application before the hearing of the suit or application, or may direct the Registrar to take such evidence in like manner, and the evidence so taken may be used at the hearing of the suit or application, saving just exceptions.

2.—The evidence shall be taken, as nearly as may be, as evidence at the hearing of a suit, and then the note of the evidence shall be read over to the witness and tendered to him for signature; and if he refuse to sign it, the Court, or the Registrar, as the case may be, shall add a note of his refusal, and the evidence may be used as if he had signed it.

3.—Evidence may be taken in like manner on the application of any person, before suit instituted, where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court on oath that the person applying has good reason to apprehend that a suit will be instituted against him in the Court, and that some person, within the jurisdiction at the time of application, can give material evidence respecting the subject of the apprehended suit, but that he is about to leave the jurisdiction, or that from some other cause the person applying will lose the benefit of his evidence if it be not at once taken: Provided always that the Court may, upon granting such application impose any terms or conditions with reference to the examination of such witness and the admission of his evidence as to the Court may seem reasonable.

Witness Dead, Insane, or not Appearing.

LVIII.—Where any person who might give evidence in any suit or matter is dead, or insane, or unavoidably absent at the time his evidence might be taken, or for any reason considered sufficient by the Court, cannot appear to give evidence in the suit or matter, the Court may, if it thinks fit, receive proof of any evidence given by him in any former judicial proceeding: Provided that the subject matter of such former judicial proceeding was substantially the same as that of the existing suit, and that the parties to the existing suit were parties to it or bound by it, and in it had cross-examined or had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness of whose evidence proof is so to be given.

Admission of Documents, and Facts.

LIX.—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, or any fact, saving just exceptions.

2.—In case of refusal or neglect to admit, the costs of proof of the document or fact shall be paid by the party refusing or neglecting, whatever be the result of the cause, unless the Court is of opinion that the refusal or neglect to admit was reasonable.

3.—No costs of proof of any document or fact shall be allowed unless such notice has been given, except in cases where the omission to give the notice has, in the opinion of the Court, produced a saving of expense.

Inspection and Production of Documents.

LX.—The Court may, in its discretion, on the application of any of the parties to any suit or proceeding, compel any other party to allow the applicant to inspect all or any documents in the custody or under the control of such other party relating to such suit or proceeding, and if necessary, to take examined copies of the same or to procure the same to be duly stamped.

2.—Whenever any of the parties to a suit is desirous that any document, writing, or other thing, which he believes to be in the possession or power of another of the parties thereto, 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.

3.—In case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that there is reasonable ground to believe that such document or thing will not be produced pursuant to such notice, the Court may make an order for the production of the same at the hearing of the suit by the party served with such notice.

4.—A witness, whether a party or not, shall not be bound to produce any document relating to affairs of State, the production of which would be contrary to good policy, nor any document held by him for any other person who would not be bound to produce it if in his own possession.

5.—Any person present in Court, whether a party or not, may be called upon and compelled by the Court to give evidence, and produce any document then and there in his actual possession, or in his power, in the same manner and subject to the same rules as if he had been summoned to attend and give evidence, or to produce such document, and may be punished in like manner for any refusal to obey the order of the Court.

6.—Any person, whether a party to the suit or not, may be summoned to produce a document without being summoned to give evidence, and any person summoned merely to produce a document, shall be deemed to have complied with the summons, if he cause such document to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

CHAPTER IX.—THE HEARING.

Non-attendance of Parties.

LXI.—When a cause in the hearing-paper has been called on, if neither party attend in person or by counsel, the Court, on being satisfied that the plaintiff has received notice of the hearing, shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, strike the cause out of the hearing-paper.

2.—If the plaintiff does not attend in person or by counsel, the Court, on being satisfied that the plaintiff has received notice of the hearing, shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, strike out the cause, and make such order as to costs in favor of any defendant appearing as seems just.

3.—If the plaintiff attends, but the defendant or any of the defendants does or do not attend in person or by counsel, the Court shall, before hearing the cause, inquire into the service of the writ of summons and petition and of notice of hearing on the absent party or parties.

4.—If not satisfied as to the service on every party, the Court shall direct such further service to be made as it shall think fit, and adjourn the hearing of the cause for that purpose.

5.—If satisfied that the defendant or the several defendants has or have been duly served with the writ of summons and petition, and with notice of the hearing, the Court may proceed to hear the cause notwithstanding the absence of the defendant, or any of the defendants, and may, on the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, give such judgment as appears just. The Court, however, shall not be bound to do so, but may order the hearing to stand over to a further day, and direct fresh notice to be given to the defendant or defendants, in case justice seems to require an adjournment.

6.—In all cases where the plaintiff has obtained leave to proceed *ex parte* for want of appearance to the writ of summons, and in all other cases where the Court hears a cause and judgment is given in the absence of and against any defendant, the Court may afterwards, if it thinks fit, on such terms as seem just, set aside the judgment and re-hear the cause, on its being established by evidence on oath to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant's absence was not wilful, and that he has a defence upon the merits.

7.—Where a cause is struck out by reason of the absence of the plaintiff, it shall not be restored without leave of the Court, until it has been set down again at the bottom of the general hearing list, and been transferred in its regular turn to the hearing paper.

8.—Where a cause has been once struck out, and has been a second time set down, and has come into the hearing paper, and on the day fixed for the hearing the plaintiff having received due notice thereof, fails to attend either in person or by counsel when the cause is called on, the Court, on the application of the defendant, and if the non-attendance of the plaintiff appears to be wilful and intended to harass the defendant, or to be likely to prejudice the defendant by preventing the hearing and determination of the suit, may make an order on the plaintiff to show cause why a day should not be fixed for the peremptory hearing of the cause; and on the return to that order, if no cause, or no sufficient cause be shown, the Court shall fix a day accordingly, upon such notice and other terms as seem just.

9.—In case the plaintiff does not attend on the day so fixed, either in person or by counsel, the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, order judgment to be entered for the defendant.

Order of Proceeding.

LXII.—The order of proceeding at the hearing of a cause shall be as follows:—

1.—The plaintiff shall state the pleadings.

2.—The party on whom the burden of proof is thrown by the nature of the material issues or questions between the parties has the right to begin: he shall address the Court and open his case.

3.—He shall then produce his evidence and examine his witnesses in chief.

4.—When the party beginning has concluded his evidence, he shall ask the other party if he intends to call evidence (in which term is included evidence taken by affidavit or deposition, or under commission, and documentary evidence not already read or taken as read); and if answered in the negative, he shall be entitled to sum up the evidence already given, and comment thereon; but if answered in the affirmative, he shall wait for his general reply.

5.—When the party beginning has concluded his case, the other party shall be at liberty to address the Court, and to call evidence, and to sum up and comment thereon.

6.—If no evidence is called or read by the latter party, the party beginning shall have no right to reply, unless he has been prevented from summing up his case by the statement of the other party of his intention to call evidence.

7.—The case on both sides shall then be considered closed.

8.—If the party opposed to the party beginning calls or reads evidence, the party beginning shall be liberty to reply generally on the whole case, or he may call fresh evidence in reply to the evidence given on the other side, on points material to the determination of the issues, or any of them, but not on collateral matters.

9.—Where evidence in reply is tendered, and allowed to be given, the party against whom the same has been adduced shall be at liberty to address the Court, and the party beginning shall be entitled to the general reply.

10.—Each witness after examination-in-chief, shall be subject to cross-examination by the other party, and to re-examination by the party calling him, and after re-examination may be questioned by the Court, and shall not be recalled or further questioned save by leave of the Court.

11.—The Court shall take a note of the *viva voce* evidence, and shall put down the terms of any particular question or answer, if there appears any special reason for doing so.

12.—No person shall be entitled as of right, at any time or for any purpose, to inspection or a copy of the Court's notes.

13.—All objections to evidence must be taken at the time the question objected to is put, or, in case of written evidence, when the same is about to be put in, and must be argued and decided at the time.

14.—Where a question put to a witness is objected to, the Court, unless the objection appears frivolous, shall take a note of the question and objection, if required by either party, and shall mention on the notes whether the question was allowed to be put or not, and the answer to it, if allowed.

15.—Where any evidence is by affidavit, or has been taken by commission, or on

deposition, the party adducing the same may read and comment on it, either immediately after his opening or after the *viva voce* evidence on his part has been concluded.

16.—Documentary evidence must be put in and read, or taken as read by consent.

17.—Every document put in evidence shall be marked by the officer of the Court at the time, and shall be retained by the Court during the hearing, and returned to the party who put it in, or from whose custody it came, immediately after the judgment, unless it is impounded by order of the Court.

18.—Where the evidence adduced at the hearing varies substantially from the allegations of the respective parties in the pleading, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to allow the pleadings to be amended.

19.—The Court may allow such amendment on such terms as to adjournment, costs, and other things as seem just, so as to avoid surprise and injury to any party; but all amendments necessary for the determination in the existing suit of the real question in controversy between the parties shall be made if duly applied for.

20.—The Court may, at the hearing, order or allow, on such terms as seem just, the striking out or amendment of any pleading that appears so framed as to prejudice, embarrass, or delay the fair trial of the real questions in controversy between the parties.

Supplemental Statement.

LXIII.—Facts or circumstances, occurring after the institution of a suit, may, by leave of the Court, be introduced by way of amendment into the petition or answer (as the case may require) at any stage of the proceedings, and the Court may make such order as seems just respecting the proof of such facts or circumstances, or for affording all parties concerned leave and opportunity to meet the statements so introduced.

Reference of Accounts.

LXIV.—In any suit or other judicial proceeding in which an investigation or adjustment of accounts may be necessary, it shall be lawful for the Court, at or before the hearing, to appoint any competent person to be a commissioner for the purpose of making such investigation or adjustment, and to direct that the parties, or their attorneys or counsel, shall attend upon the commissioner during such investigation or adjustment. In all such cases, the Court shall furnish the commissioner with such part of the proceedings and such detailed instructions as may appear necessary for his information and guidance; and the instructions shall distinctly specify whether the commissioner is merely to transmit the proceedings which he may hold on the inquiry, or also to report his own opinion on the point referred for his investigation. The proceedings of the commissioner shall be received in evidence in the case, unless the Court may have reason to be dissatisfied with them, in which case, the Court shall make such further inquiry as may be requisite, and shall pass such ultimate judgment or order as may appear to it to be right and proper in the circumstances of the case.

2.—Whenever a commission is issued for an investigation into accounts, the Court, before issuing the commission, may order such sum as may be thought reasonable for the expenses of the commission to be paid into Court by the party at whose instance or for whose benefit the commission is issued.

Incidental Powers.

LXV.—The Court may at the trial, without consent of parties, direct a nonsuit, or a verdict for the plaintiff or defendant to be entered, or it may reverse any point of law, or direct a verdict subject to a special case to be stated for the opinion of the Court.

2.—Every such point of law so reserved, and every such special case shall be heard before the full Court.

3.—Every such special case shall be settled by the parties, and in case of difference by the full Court.

4.—The Court may order any point of law reserved to be set down for argument without any previous application.

5.—The Court shall, upon motion for a new trial, have power to order a nonsuit or verdict to be entered, although no leave has been reserved at the trial.

Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

LXVI.—If the plaintiff, at any time before final judgment, satisfy the Court that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw from the suit with liberty to bring a fresh suit for the same matter, it shall be competent to the Court to grant such permission on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it may deem proper. In any such fresh suit, the plaintiff shall be bound by the rules for the limitation of actions in the same manner as if the first suit had not been brought. If the plaintiff withdraw from the suit without such permission, he shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit for the same matter.

2.—If a suit shall be adjusted by mutual agreement or compromise, or if the defendant satisfy the plaintiff in respect of the matter of the suit, such agreement, compromise, or satisfaction shall be recorded, and the suit shall be disposed of in accordance therewith.

3.—Notice of such agreement, compromise, or satisfaction shall be given by the plaintiff, or in case an attorney shall be employed, by his attorney to the Registrar, together with such particulars as may be required of him, within one week after the same shall have been made, and in default thereof he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court.

CHAPTER X.—JUDGMENT AND DECREE.

LXVII.—When the cause is tried by the Court with a jury, the verdict shall be recorded and judgment shall be entered up by the Registrar as the Court shall direct; and when the cause is tried by the Court without a jury, the judgment shall be pronounced in open Court, unless the Court shall otherwise direct, or it may be read by the Registrar if so ordered.

2.—If the judgment of the Court is reserved at the hearing, parties to the suit shall be summoned to hear judgment, unless the Court at the hearing states the day on which judgment will be delivered, in which case no summons to hear judgment shall be issued.

3.—All parties shall be deemed to have notice of any judgment, if the same is pronounced at the hearing of the application or suit.

4.—All parties duly served with notice to attend and hear judgment shall be deemed to have notice of the judgment when pronounced.

5.—A minute of every judgment, whether final or interlocutory, shall be made by the Registrar, and every such minute shall be a decree of the Court, and shall have the full force and effect of a formal decree: Provided always that the Court may order a formal decree to be drawn up on the application of either party.

6.—When the suit is for a sum of money due to the plaintiff, the Court may, in the decree, order interest, at such rate as the Court may think proper, to be paid on the principal sum adjudged from the date of the suit to the date of the judgment, in addition to any interest adjudged on such principal sum for any period prior to the date of the suit; with further interest on the aggregate sum so adjudged, and on the costs of the suit from the date of the decree to the date of payment.

7.—In all judgments for the payment of money, the Court may, for any sufficient reason, order that the amount shall be paid by instalments with or without interest.

8.—If the defendant shall have been allowed to set-off any demand against the claim of the plaintiff, the judgment shall state what amount is due to the plaintiff, and what amount (if any) is due to the defendant, and shall be for the recovery of any sum which shall appear to be due to either party. The judgment of the Court with respect to any sum awarded to the defendant shall have the same effect and be subject to the same rules as if such sum had been claimed by the defendant in a separate suit against the plaintiff.

9.—A person directed by a decree or order to pay money, or do any other act, is bound to obey the decree or order without any demand for payment or performance.

10.—Whenever the Court shall deliver a written judgment, the original or a copy thereof signed by the judge shall be filed in the suit or other proceeding.

Review of Judgment—Re-hearing—New Trial.

LXVIII.—The Court may in any case, on such terms as seem just, review any judgment, or order a re-hearing or new trial, with or without a stay of proceedings.

2.—Any application for a review of judgment or for a re-hearing or new trial must be made on notice of motion filed not later than fourteen days after such decision or hearing or verdict.

3.—Such notice shall not of itself operate as a stay of proceedings; but any money in Court in the suit shall be retained to abide the result of the motion of the further order of the Court.

4.—After the expiration of such fourteen days, an application for such review, re-hearing, or new trial, shall not be admitted, except by special leave of the court, on such terms as seem just.

5.—On an order for re-hearing or new trial, either party may demand a jury for the second trial, though the first was not with a jury.

6.—The Court may, if it thinks fit, make it a condition of granting a re-hearing or new trial that the trial shall be with a jury.

7.—The discovery of new matter or evidence which was not within the knowledge of the applicant, or could not be adduced by him at the trial, may be a ground for a new trial, but the improper admission or rejection of evidence shall not be a ground of itself for a new trial or reversal of any judgment in any case, if it shall appear to the Court, that, independently of the evidence objected to and admitted, there was sufficient evidence to justify the judgment, or that if the rejected evidence had been received it ought not to have varied the judgment.

8.—When an application for a review of judgment, re-hearing, or new trial is granted, a note thereof shall be made in the register of suits, and the Court shall give such order in regard thereto, as it may deem proper in the circumstances of the case.

PART III.

PROCEEDINGS TO ENFORCE THE DECREE.—EXECUTION.

CHAPTER XI.

Investigation as to Property of Judgment Debtor.

LXIX.—Where a decree directing payment of money remains wholly or in part unsatisfied (whether a writ of execution has issued or not), the person prosecuting the decree may apply to the Court for a summons, requiring the person by whom payment is directed to be made to appear and be examined respecting his ability to make the payment directed, and the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, issue such a summons.

2.—On the appearance of the person against whom the summons is issued, he may be examined on oath by or on behalf of the person prosecuting the decree, and by the Court, respecting his ability to pay the money directed to be paid, and for the discovery of property applicable to such payment, and as to the disposal which he may have made of any property.

3.—He shall be bound to produce on oath, or otherwise, all books, papers, and documents in his possession or power relating to property applicable to such payment.

4.—Whether the person summoned appears or not, the person prosecuting the decree, and all other witnesses whom the Court thinks requisite, may be examined on oath, or otherwise, respecting the matters aforesaid.

5.—The Court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the hearing 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.

6.—The Court may, upon such investigation as aforesaid, make any interim order for the protection of any property applicable or available in discharge of the decree, as it shall think expedient.

Mode of enforcing Decrees.

LXX.—If the decree be for land or other immovable property, the decree holder shall be put in possession thereof, if necessary, by the Sheriff or other officer executing the decree.

2.—If the decree be for any specific moveable, or for the specific performance of any contract or other particular act, it shall be enforced by the seizure, if practicable, of the specific moveable and the delivery thereof to the party to whom it shall have been adjudged, or by imprisonment of the party against whom the decree is made, or by attaching his property and keeping the same under attachment until further order of the Court, or by both imprisonment and attachment, if necessary; or if alternative damages be awarded, by levying such damages in the mode provided for the execution of a decree for money.

3.—If the decree be for money, it shall be enforced by the imprisonment of the party against whom the decree is made, or by the attachment and sale of his property, or by both, if necessary; and if such party be other than a defendant, the decree may be enforced against him in the same manner as a decree may be enforced against a defendant.

4.—If the decree be for the execution of a deed, or for the indorsement of a negotiable instrument, and the party ordered to execute or indorse such deed or negotiable instrument shall neglect or refuse so to do, any party interested in having the same executed or indorsed may prepare a deed or indorsement of the instrument in accordance with the terms of the decree, and tender the same to the Court for execution upon the proper stamp (if any is required by law), and the signature thereof by the Registrar shall have the same effect as the execution or indorsement thereof by the party ordered to execute.

5.—If the decree be against a party as the representative of a deceased person, and such decree be for money to be paid out of the property of the deceased person, it may be executed by the attachment and sale 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.

6.—Whenever a person has become liable as security for the performance of a decree, or of any part thereof, the decree may be executed against such person to the extent to which he has rendered himself liable, in the same manner as a decree may be enforced against a defendant.

7.—The following property is liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree, namely, land, houses, goods, money, bank notes, cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, government securities, bonds, or other securities for money, debts, shares in the capital or joint stock of any public company or corporation, and all other property whatsoever, moveable or immovable, 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.

8.—All monies 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 favor the decree has been made, or to whom it has been transferred.

Immediate Execution.

LXXI.—The Court may, at the time of making the decree on the verbal application of the party in whose favor the decree is made, order immediate execution thereof, except as to so much as relates to the costs, and that the decree shall be executed as to costs as soon as the amount thereof shall be ascertained by taxation.

Application for Execution in ordinary Cases.

LXXII.—When any party in whose favor a decree has been made is desirous of

enforcing the same, he shall apply to the Registrar for execution. Such application must be in writing, and shall specify the number of the suit or proceeding and the names of the parties.

2.—If there be cross-decrees between the same parties for the payment of money, execution shall be taken out by that party only who shall have obtained a decree for the larger sum and for so much only as shall remain after deducting the smaller sum, and satisfaction for the smaller sum shall be entered on the decree for the larger sum as well as satisfaction on the decree for the smaller sum, and if both sums shall be equal, satisfaction shall be entered upon both decrees.

3.—Whenever a suit shall be pending in the Court against the holder of a previous decree of the Court, by the person against whom the decree was made, the Court may, it appear just and reasonable to do so, stay execution of the decree either absolutely or on such terms as it may think just, until a decree shall be made in the pending suit.

4.—If any person against whom a decree has been made shall die before execution has been fully had thereon, application for execution thereof may be made against the legal representative, or the estate of the person so dying as aforesaid; and if the Court shall think proper to grant such application, the decree may be executed accordingly.

5.—If the decree be ordered to be executed against the legal representative, it shall be executed in the manner provided in Section LXX., Para. 5, for the execution of a decree for money to be paid out of the property of a deceased person.

6.—The Registrar on receiving any application for execution of a decree, containing the particulars above-mentioned, shall make a note of the application, and the date on which it was made.

7.—The Registrar may, at any time, take the direction of the Court as to any application for execution, and in the meanwhile refuse to issue the writ.

8.—All writs of execution shall be issued in the order of application for the same, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

Measures in certain Cases preliminary to the Issue of Execution.

LXXIII.—If an interval of more than one year shall have elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for its execution, or if the enforcement of the decree be applied for against the representative of an original party to the suit, the Court shall issue a notice to the party against whom execution may be applied for, requiring him to show cause, within a limited period to be fixed by the Court, why the decree should not be executed against him: Provided that no such notice shall be necessary in consequence of an interval of more than one year having elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for execution, if the application be made within one year from the date of the last order obtained on any previous application for execution; and provided further that no such notice shall be necessary in consequence of the application being against such representative, if upon a previous application for execution against the same person, the Court shall have ordered execution to issue against him.

2.—When such notice is issued, if the party shall not appear, or shall not show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court why the decree should not be forthwith executed, the Court shall order it to be executed accordingly. If the party shall appear and shall offer any objection to the enforcement of the decree, the Court shall make such order as in the circumstances of the case may seem to be just and proper.

Issue of the Writ of Execution.

LXXIV.—Upon the application of the decree-holder the Registrar shall, subject to the provisions of the last two preceding sections, issue the proper writ for the execution of the decree.

Execution of Decrees for immovable Property.

LXXV.—If in the execution of a decree for land or other immoveable property, the officer executing the same shall be resisted or obstructed by any person, the person in whose favor such decree was made may apply to the Court at any time within one month from the time of such resistance or obstruction. The Court shall fix a day for

investigating the complaint, and shall summon the party against whom the complaint is made to answer the same.

2.—If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the obstruction or resistance was occasioned by the defendant or by some person at his instigation, on the ground that the land or other immovable property is not included in the decree, or on any other ground, the Court shall enquire into the matter of the complaint, and make such order as may be proper under the circumstances of the case.

3.—If the Court shall be satisfied, after such investigation of the facts of the case as it may deem proper, that the resistance or obstruction complained of was without any just cause, and that the complainant is still resisted or obstructed in obtaining effectual possession of the property adjudged to him by the decree, by the defendant or some person at his instigation, the Court may, at the instance of the plaintiff, and without prejudice to any proceedings to which such defendant or other person may be liable for such resistance or obstruction, commit the defendant or such other person to prison for such period not exceeding thirty days as may be necessary to prevent the continuance of such obstruction or resistance.

4.—If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the resistance or obstruction to the execution of the decree has been occasioned by any person, other than the defendant, claiming *bonâ fide* to be in possession of the property on his own account or on account of some other person than the defendant, the claim shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the decree-holder as plaintiff and the claimant as defendant, and the Court shall, without prejudice to any proceedings to which the claimant may be liable for such resistance or obstruction, proceed to investigate the claim in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the decree-holder against the claimant under the provisions of this Code, and shall make such order for staying execution of the decree, or executing the same, as it may deem proper in the circumstances of the case.

5.—If any person other than the defendant shall be dispossessed of any land or other immovable 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 *bona 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 the Court within one month from the date of such dispossession; and if, after examining the applicant, it shall appear to the Court that there is probable cause for making the application, the application shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff, and the decree-holder as defendant, and the Court shall proceed to investigate the matter in dispute in the same manner and with the like powers as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the applicant against the decree-holder.

6.—The decision of the Court under the provisions contained in either of the last preceding paragraphs shall be of the same force or effect as a decree in an ordinary suit; and no fresh suit shall be entertained between the same parties or persons claiming under them in respect of the same cause of action.

CHAPTER XII.—EXECUTION OF DECREES FOR MONEY BY ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY.

LXXVI.—If the decree be for money, and the amount thereof is to be levied from the property of the person against whom the same may have been pronounced, the Court shall cause the property to be attached in the manner following:

2.—Where the property shall consist of goods, chattels, or other moveable property in the possession of the defendant, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the Sheriff or other officer shall keep the same in his custody, and shall be responsible for the due custody thereof.

3.—Where the property shall consist of goods, chattels, or other moveable property to which the defendant is entitled subject to a lien or right of some other person to the immediate possession thereof, the attachment shall be made by a written

order prohibiting the person in possession from giving over the property to the defendant.

4.—Where the property shall consist of lands, houses, or other immoveable property, or any interest therein either at law or in equity, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting the defendant from alienating the property by sale, gift, or in any other way, and all persons from receiving the same by purchase, gift, or otherwise.

5.—Where the property shall consist of debts not being negotiable instruments, or of shares in any public company or corporation, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting the creditor from receiving the debts, and the debtor from making payment thereof to any person whomsoever, until the further order of the Court, or prohibiting the person in whose name the shares may be standing from making any transfer of the shares or receiving payment of any dividends thereof, and the manager, secretary, or other proper officer of the company or corporation from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment, until such further order.

6.—Property in the custody or under the control of any public officer in his official capacity shall be liable to attachment in execution of a decree with the consent of the Attorney-General, and property *in custodia legis* shall be liable also to attachment by leave of the Court. In such cases, the order of attachment must be served on such public officer, or on the Registrar, as the case may be.

7.—Where the property shall consist of a negotiable instrument, 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.

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.

9.—After any attachment shall have been made by actual seizure, or by written order as aforesaid, and in the case of an attachment by written order, after it shall have been duly intimated and made known in manner aforesaid, any alienation without leave of the Court of the property attached, whether by sale, gift, or otherwise, and any payment of the debt or debts or dividends, or shares to the defendant during the continuance of the attachment, shall be null and void.

10.—In every case in which a debtor shall be prohibited from making payment of his debt to the creditor, he may pay the amount into Court, and such payment shall have the same effect as payment to the party entitled to receive the debt.

11.—In all cases of attachment under this chapter, it shall be competent to the Court, at any time during the attachment, to direct that any part of the property so attached as shall consist of money or bank notes, or a sufficient part thereof, shall be paid over to the party applying for execution of the decree, or that any part of the property so attached as may not consist of money or bank notes, so far as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the decree, shall be sold, and that the money which may be realized by such sale, or a sufficient part thereof, shall be paid to such party.

12.—When the property attached shall consist of debts due to the party who may be answerable for the amount of the decree, or of any lands, houses, or other immoveable property, it shall be competent to the Court to appoint a manager of the said property, with power to sue for the debts, and to collect the rents or other 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 towards 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 render due and proper accounts of his receipts and disbursements, from time to time, as the Court may direct.

13.—If the judgment debtor shall be absent from 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 provisions be made for the satisfaction of the decree by mortgage thereof, and may authorize the Registrar, if necessary, to execute the mortgage deed in lieu of the judgment debtor, or any other necessary parties, and may make such orders in relation to such mortgage as may be requisite to carry out this provision; and the execution of such mortgage deed by the Registrar shall have the same effect as the execution thereof by the judgment debtor, or other necessary parties.

14.—If the amount decreed with costs and all charges and expenses which may be incurred by the attachment be paid into Court, or if satisfaction of the decree be otherwise made, an order shall be issued for the withdrawal of the attachment; and if the defendant shall desire it, and shall deposit in Court a sum sufficient to cover the expense, the order shall be notified in the same manner as hereinbefore prescribed for the notification of the attachment; and such steps shall be taken as may be necessary for staying further proceedings in execution of the decree.

Of Claims to Attached Property.

LXXVII.—In the even 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 occupancy of persons paying rent to him at the time when the property was attached, the Court shall disallow the claim. The party against whom the order may be given shall be at liberty to bring a suit to establish his right at any time within one year from the date of the order.

2.—The claim or objection shall be made at the earliest opportunity to the Court; and if the property to which the claim or objection applies, shall have been advertised for sale, the sale may (if it appears necessary) be postponed for the purpose of making the investigation mentioned in the last preceding paragraph: Provided that no such investigation shall be made if it appear that the making of the claim or objection was designedly and unnecessarily delayed, with a view to obstruct

the ends of justice, and in such case, the claimant shall be left to prosecute his claim by a regular suit.

Of Sale in Execution of Decrees.

LXXVIII.—Sale in execution of decrees shall be made under the direction of the Registrar, and shall be conducted according to such orders, if any, as the Court may make on the application of any parties concerned, and all such sales shall be made by public auction: Provided that it shall be competent to the Court to authorize the sale to be made in such other manner as it may deem advisable.

2.—At any time within ten days from the date of the sale of any 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.

3.—If no such application as is mentioned in the last preceding paragraph be made, the sale shall be deemed absolute. If such application be made and the objection be disallowed, the Court shall make an order confirming the sale; and in like manner if the objection be allowed, the Court shall make an order setting aside the sale for irregularity.

4.—Whenever a sale of 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 the direct in each instance.

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.

6.—Where the property sold shall consist of goods, chattels, or other moveable property in the possession of the defendant, or to the immediate possession of which the defendant is entitled, and of which actual seizure has been made, the property shall be delivered to the purchaser.

7.—Where the property sold shall consist of goods, chattels, or other moveable property to which the defendant is entitled, subject to a lien or right of any person to the immediate possession thereof, the delivery to the purchaser shall, as far as practicable, be made by the Sheriff giving notice to the person in possession prohibiting him from delivering possession of the property to any person except the purchaser thereof.

8.—If the property sold shall consist of a house, land, or other 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.

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.

10.—Where the property sold shall consist of debts not being negotiable instruments, or of shares in any public company or corporation, the Court shall, on the application of the purchaser, make an order prohibiting the creditor from receiving the debts and the debtor from making payment thereof to any person or persons except the purchaser, or prohibiting the person in whose name the shares may be standing, from making any transfer of the shares to any person except the purchaser,

or receiving payment of any dividends thereon, and the manager, secretary, or other proper officer of the company or corporation from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment to any person except the purchaser.

11.—Where the property sold shall consist of negotiable securities of which actual seizure has been made, the same shall be delivered to the purchaser thereof.

12.—If the indorsement, transfer, or conveyance of the party in whose name any negotiable security or any share in a public company or corporation is standing, or in whom any mortgage or equity of redemption shall be vested, shall be required to transfer the same, the Registrar may indorse the security or the certificate of the share, or may execute such other document as may be necessary for transferring the same. The indorsement or execution shall be in the following form, or to the like effect :—
“A. B. by C. D., Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong; in a suit by E. F. *versus* A. B.” Until the transfer of such security or share, the Court may, by order, appoint some person to receive any interest or dividend due thereon, and to sign receipts for the same; and any indorsement made, or document executed, or receipts signed, as aforesaid, shall be as valid and effectual for all purposes, as if the same had been made or executed or signed by the party himself.

13.—If the purchaser of any immovable 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 favor a suit has been decreed in obtaining possession of the property adjudged to him, shall be applicable in the case of such resistance or obstruction.

14.—If it shall appear that the resistance or obstruction to the delivery of possession was occasioned by any person other than the defendant, claiming a right to the possession of the property sold as proprietor, mortgagee, lessee, or under any other title, or 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.

LXXIX.—When a defendant is committed to prison in execution of a decree, the Court shall fix whatever monthly allowance it shall think sufficient for his subsistence, not exceeding twenty-five cents per day, which shall be paid by the party at whose instance the decree may have been executed, to the superintendent of the gaol, by monthly payments in advance, before the first day of each month, the first payment to be made for such portion of the current month as may remain unexpired before the defendant is committed to prison.

2.—In case of the serious illness of any defendant imprisoned under a decree for debt, it shall be lawful for the Court on the certificate of the Colonial Surgeon to make an order for the removal of the defendant to the Government Civil Hospital, and for his treatment there under custody until further order, and the period of the defendant's stay in hospital shall be counted as part of his term of imprisonment for debt, and his subsistence money shall be paid as if no such order had been made.

3.—A defendant shall be released at any time on the decree being fully satisfied, or the request of the person at whose instance he may have been imprisoned, or on such person omitting to pay the allowance as above directed. No person shall be imprisoned on account of a decree for a longer period than one year, or for a longer period than six months if the decree be for payment of money not exceeding five hundred dollars, or for a longer period than three months if the decree be for the payment of money not exceeding one hundred dollars.

4.—Sums disbursed by a plaintiff for the subsistence of a defendant in gaol shall be added to the costs of the decree, and shall be recoverable by the attachment and

sale of the property of the defendant; but the defendant shall not be detained in custody or arrested on account of any sums so disbursed.

5.—Any person in confinement under a decree may apply to the Court for his discharge. The application shall contain a full account of all property of whatever nature belonging to the applicant, whether in expectancy or in possession, and whether held exclusively by himself or jointly with others, or by others in trust for him (except the necessary wearing apparel of himself and his family and the necessary implements of his trade), and of the places respectively where such property is to be found; and such application shall be subscribed by the applicant and verified on affidavit.

6.—On such application being made, the Court shall cause the execution creditor to be furnished with a copy of the account of the defendant's property and shall fix a reasonable period within which the execution creditor may cause the whole or any part of such property to be attached and sold, or may make proof that the defendant's inability to satisfy the decree is attributable to unjustifiable extravagance in living, or that the defendant, for the purpose of procuring his discharge without satisfying the decree, has wilfully concealed property, or his right or interest therein, or fraudulently transferred or removed property, or committed any other act of bad faith. If the execution creditor shall fail to make such proof, the Court shall cause the defendant to be set at liberty. If the execution creditor shall within the time specified, or at any subsequent period, make such proof to the satisfaction of the Court, the Court shall retain the defendant in confinement, unless he shall have already been in confinement on account of the decree for the full term of his imprisonment.

7.—A defendant once discharged shall not again be imprisoned on account of the same decree, but his property shall continue liable, under the ordinary rules, to attachment and sale until the decree shall be fully satisfied.

8.—All questions regarding the amount of any mesne profits which by the terms of the decree may have been reserved for adjustment in the execution of the decree, or of any mesne profits or interest which may be payable in respect of the subject matter of a suit between the date of the institution of the suit and execution of the decree, as well as questions relating to sums alleged to have been paid in discharge or satisfaction of the decree or the like, and any other questions arising between the parties to the suit in which the decree was made and relating to the execution of the decree, shall be determined by order of the Court.

Enforcement of Orders.

LXXX.—Any order of the Court made in any suit or proceeding may be enforced by leave of the Court, in the manner hereinbefore provided for the enforcement of decrees.

Commitment for Disobedience to a Decree or Order.

LXXXI.—Where any person is guilty of wilful disobedience to a decree or order, the person prosecuting the decree or order shall be entitled to apply to the Court for an order on the person disobeying such decree or order to show cause why he should not be punished for the disobedience. The Court, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, shall, on such application, make an order accordingly.

2.—The Court shall not grant the order except on evidence on oath or affidavit establishing such a case, as if uncontradicted, and unexplained, would justify the immediate commitment of the person disobeying the decree or order.

3.—A certified copy of the order and of the affidavit or deposition on which the order is granted shall be served on the party to whom the order is directed.

4.—On the return-day of the order, if the person to whom it is directed does not attend and does not establish a sufficient excuse for not attending, and if the Court is satisfied that the order has been duly served,—or if he attends and does not show cause to the satisfaction of the Court why he should not be punished for the disobedience,—the Court may issue a warrant for his commitment to prison.

5.—The Court may enlarge the time for the return to the order, or may, on the return of it and under circumstances which would strictly justify the immediate commitment of the person guilty of the disobedience, direct that the warrant for his

commitment shall issue only after a certain time, and in the event of his continued disobedience at that time to the decree or order in respect of which he has been guilty of disobedience.

6.—A person committed for disobedience to a decree or order is liable to be detained in custody until he has obeyed the decree or order in all things that are to be immediately performed, and given such security as the Court thinks fit to obey the other parts of the decree or order (if any) at the future times thereby appointed, —or in case of his no longer having the power to obey the decree or order, then until he has been imprisoned for such time or until he has paid such fine as the Court directs.

PART IV.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT AND OTHER SPECIAL SUITS.

CHAPTER XIII.

Foreign Attachment.

LXXXII.—Proceedings by foreign attachment may be taken in manner herein-after prescribed in all suits founded on contract or for detinue or trover provided that the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction.

2.—Upon the filing in Court by the plaintiff in any such suit of an affidavit to the following effect, that is to say:—

- (a.) That the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction;
- (b.) That the plaintiff has taken out a writ of summons against the defendant, but that the defendant is absent from the Colony or that there is probable cause to believe that the defendant is concealing himself to evade proceedings;
- (c.) That the defendant is beneficially entitled to lands, or to any interest therein within the jurisdiction, or to any monies, securities for money, goods, chattels, or other property whatsoever within the jurisdiction in the custody, or under the control of any other person within the jurisdiction, or that such other person (hereinafter called the Garnishee) is indebted to the defendant;

the Registrar may issue a writ of general attachment against all the property moveable and immoveable of the defendant within the jurisdiction, which shall be called a writ of "foreign attachment" and shall be made returnable not less than fourteen days after the date thereof except by special leave of the Court.

3.—Absence from the Colony shall for the purpose of proceedings by foreign attachment be taken to be absence for the time being, whether the party shall ever have been within the Colony or not.

4.—Before any such writ shall issue, the plaintiff, or some one on his behalf, shall enter into a bond with one or more sufficient sureties to be approved by the Registrar in a penal sum equal to twice the amount of the claim, or in any less sum by special leave of the Court, the condition of which said bond shall be that in case the defendant shall, at any time within the period limited by this Ordinance in that behalf, cause the writ to be set aside, or any judgment which may be given in the suit to be reversed or varied, the plaintiff will pay to the defendant all such sums of money, damages, costs and charges as the Court may order and award on account of, or in relation to the said suit and the said attachment or either of them: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of damages than it is competent to decree in an action for damages and such award shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such attachment.

5.—The bond shall be in such form as the Court may, from time to time, or in any particular case, approve and direct, and shall be entered into before the Registrar, and deposited in Court; and whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court upon affidavit or otherwise that under the circumstances it is expedient that the writ should issue forthwith and before the bond shall have been entered into

as aforesaid, the Court may order the writ to issue accordingly, upon such terms as it shall think fit, and by the same order shall limit the time, not exceeding seven days from the date of the issue of the writ, within which the bond must be entered into and deposited as aforesaid; and in the case of default of complying with the requirements of such order within the time thereby limited, the Court may dissolve the writ, and thereupon may award costs and damages to the defendant in the manner herein-before provided in the case of a writ being set aside or a judgment in the suit being reversed or varied.

6.—All writs of foreign attachment against moveable property shall be executed by the Sheriff.

7.—Where two or more writs of foreign attachment shall issue at the suit of different plaintiffs, they shall take priority respectively according to the date and time at which they reach the hands of the Sheriff for execution. The Sheriff shall indorse upon the writ the date and time of the receipt thereof.

8.—Property in the custody or under the control of any public official in his official capacity shall be liable to attachment with the consent of the Attorney-General; and property *in custodia legis* shall be liable to attachment by leave of the Court. In such cases, the writ of foreign attachment must be served on such public officer, or on the Registrar, as the case may be.

9.—Where the defendant is beneficially entitled to lands or any interest therein, a memorial containing a copy of the writ of foreign attachment shall be registered in the land office establishment under Ordinance No. 3 of 1844 in a special book to be kept for the purpose, and to be called the "Foreign Attachment Book;" and the date and time of such registration shall be duly noted and entered in the said book; and in case such writ of foreign attachment shall be dissolved, or the judgment in the suit shall be satisfied, a certificate to that effect under the hand of the Registrar, and the seal of the Court may be filed at the land office, and thereupon the memorial shall be deemed to have been cancelled. The fees payable to the land office shall be for the registration of such memorial one dollar, and for the filing of such certificate one dollar, and no other fees shall be chargeable by the land office in respect thereof.

10.—From the time of the registration in the land office of the memorial of a writ of foreign attachment, all lands within the jurisdiction, or any interest therein to which the defendant mentioned in such writ is then beneficially entitled, whether solely or jointly with others, shall, to the extent of his interest therein, and subject to Crown debts and to any *bona fide* prior title thereto, or lien or charge thereon, and to the rights and powers of prior incumbrancers, be attached to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff.

11.—From the time of the service upon the garnishee of a writ of foreign attachment, all property whatsoever, within the jurisdiction other than lands, or any interest therein, to which the defendant mentioned in such writ is then beneficially entitled, whether solely or jointly with others, and which is in the custody or under the control of the garnishee, and all debts then due or accruing due by the garnishee to the defendant, shall, to the extent of the defendant's interest therein, and subject to Crown debts and to any *bona fide* prior title thereto, or lien or charge thereon, and to the rights and powers of prior incumbrancers, be respectively attached in the hands of such garnishee, to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff.

12.—The Court may, at any time before judgment, upon such grounds as it shall deem sufficient, order any property, other than lands, or any interest therein, attached under such writ, to be sold in such manner as it shall direct, and the net proceeds to be paid into Court.

13.—Any garnishee who shall without leave or order of the Court, at any time after the service of the writ and before the attachment shall be dissolved, knowingly and wilfully part with the custody or control of any property attached in his hands, or remove the same out of the jurisdiction of the Court, or sell or dispose of the same, or pay over any debt due by him to the defendant, excepting only to or to the use of the plaintiff, shall pay such damages to the plaintiff as the Court shall award, and he shall be deemed guilty of contempt of Court: Provided that the Court shall not award

a larger amount of damages than it is competent to decree in an action for damages, and such award shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such attachment.

14.—In all cases where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Registrar by affidavit or otherwise that there is reasonable cause to believe that any property attached is in danger of being removed out of the jurisdiction, or of being sold, or otherwise disposed of, the Registrar may, by an order in writing, direct the Sheriff to seize such property and detain the same subject to the order of the Court; and the Sheriff shall thereupon seize and detain such property accordingly.

15.—Notice of the issue of the writ of foreign attachment shall be inserted twice in the *Gazette*, and twice in some local newspaper, unless the Court shall, by reason of the defendant having entered an appearance, or upon any other ground, dispense with the publication of such notice.

16.—In cases where the place of residence of the defendant out of the jurisdiction, shall be known, the Court may, if it shall think fit, upon the application of the garnishee, or of any friend, or agent of the defendant, or of its own motion, and upon such terms as it may deem reasonable, order that notice of the writ be served upon the defendant out of the jurisdiction, and that further proceedings be stayed until further order, but without prejudice to the attachment under the writ.

17.—After the issue of the writ of foreign attachment, (but subject to the provisions of the last preceding paragraph), the plaintiff may forthwith file his petition, and upon such day after the return of the writ as the Court shall appoint, may proceed to establish his claim as in ordinary suits in which there has been due service of the writ of summons, and leave has been obtained to proceed *ex parte*.

18.—Upon the hearing of the petition, the Court shall proceed to enquire and determine whether in fact the plaintiff's case is within the provisions herein contained relating to foreign attachment, and whether the plaintiff has established his claim and shall pronounce judgment accordingly; and if the plaintiff shall obtain a judgment, the Court may, at the same or any subsequent sitting, examine, or permit the plaintiff to examine the garnishee, and any other persons, and determine what property moveable or immoveable is subject to attachment under the writ issued.

19.—The Court may, of its own motion, or at the instance of any person interested in the enquiry, summon any person whom it may think necessary, and examine him in relation to such property, and may require the garnishee as well as the person summoned as aforesaid to produce all deeds and documents in his possession or power relating to such property.

20.—If the plaintiff shall obtain judgment, the Court may, at the time of pronouncing the decree in favor of the plaintiff, or at any subsequent sitting, order that execution do issue against all or any part 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.

21.—If the plaintiff shall fail to obtain judgment, the Court shall thereupon dissolve the writ of foreign attachment issued at his suit.

22.—Whenever there shall be two or more adverse claimants to any goods laden on board of any ship, and such ship shall be attached in a suit against the shipowner for the non-delivery of such goods, the Court may, in its discretion, on the application of the master, or of the agent of the shipowner, stay the proceedings upon such terms as the Court shall deem reasonable, and order such goods to be landed and warehoused *in custodia legis* without prejudice to the master's lien thereon, and may dissolve the attachment against the ship, and may make such orders as may be necessary for the determination of the rights of such adverse claimants upon such terms, as to security and other matters, as may seem just.

23.—Whenever there shall be several claimants to any property attached or to any interest therein, the Court may, in its discretion, summon before it all the claimants and may make such orders for the ascertaining of their respective rights and for the custody of the property in the meanwhile as it shall, in its discretion,

think fit, either under this provision, or the provisions of this code relating to adverse claims and to claims to attached property.

24.—The Court may stay proceedings in any suit commenced against a garnishee in respect of property attached in his hands, upon such terms as it shall think fit.

25.—The Court at any time before judgment, upon being satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that the defendant has a substantial ground of defence, either wholly or in part, to the suit on the merits, may give leave to the defendant to defend the suit, without prejudice to the attachment under the writ.

26.—The defendant, at any time before any property attached in the suit shall have been sold in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, may apply to the Court upon notice of motion for an order to dissolve the attachment under the writ as to the whole or any part of the property attached, upon security being given to answer the plaintiff's claim, and the Court may make such order, either absolutely or upon such terms as it may deem reasonable, and in the meanwhile may stay or postpone any sale.

27.—Defendant may at any time within two years from the date of the judgment, notwithstanding that the property attached, or any part thereof, shall have been sold in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, apply to the Court upon notice of motion for an order to set aside the judgment and for the re-hearing of the suit, and for leave to defend the same; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant had no notice or knowledge of the suit, and could not reasonably have made an earlier application to the Court, and that he had at the time of the obtaining of the judgment and still has a substantial ground of defence, either wholly or in part, to the suit on the merits, it shall be lawful for the Court to grant such order upon such terms as it may deem reasonable.

28.—The reversal or setting aside of a judgment, or the dissolving or setting aside of any writ of foreign attachment, or any subsequent proceedings, shall not affect the title of any *bonâ fide* purchaser for valuable consideration of any property sold in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim.

CHAPTER XIV.

Claims against the Government.

LXXXIII.—All claims against the Government of the Colony of the same nature as claims within the provisions of "The Petitions of Right Act, 1860," may, with the consent of the Governor, be preferred in the Supreme Court, in a suit instituted by the claimant as plaintiff against "The Attorney-General" as defendant.

2.—It shall not be necessary for the plaintiff to issue a writ of summons, but the suit shall be commenced by the filing and service of the petition upon the Crown Solicitor.

3.—The Crown Solicitor shall transmit the petition to the Government, and in case the Governor shall grant his consent as aforesaid, the suit may proceed and be carried on under the ordinary procedure provided by this Code.

4.—The petition and all other documents, notices, or proceedings which in a suit of the same nature between private parties would be required to be served upon the defendant, shall be served upon the Crown Solicitor.

5.—Whenever in any such suit a decree shall be made against the Government, no execution shall issue thereon, but a copy of such decree under the seal of the Court shall be transmitted by the Court to the Government.

CHAPTER XV.

Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

LXXXIV.—Suits on Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, instituted within six months after the same became due and payable, may be heard and determined in a summary way as hereinafter is provided.

2.—The Court shall, on application, within seven days from the service of the writ of summons, give the defendant leave to defend the suit on his paying into Court the sum indorsed, or on evidence on oath showing to the satisfaction of the Court a good legal or equitable defence, or such facts as would make it incumbent on the holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as the Court deems sufficient to

support the application, and on such terms as to security and other matters, as to the Court seems fit; and in that case, the Court may direct proceedings to be taken and carried on by petition in the ordinary way.

3.—If the defendant does not so obtain leave to defend, the plaintiff, on proof of due service of the writ of summons, shall be entitled as of course at any time after the expiration of such seven days, to an immediate absolute decree for any sum not exceeding the sum indorsed on the writ of summons, together with interest at the rate specified, to the date of the judgment and with costs.

4.—After judgment the Court may under special circumstances set aside the judgment, and may stay or set aside execution, and may give leave to defend the suit, if it appears to the court reasonable so to do, on such terms as to the Court may seem just.

5.—In any proceeding under this section, it shall be competent to the Court to order the bill or note sought to be proceeded on to be forthwith deposited in Court, and further to order that all proceedings be stayed until the plaintiff gives security for costs.

6.—The holder of a dishonored bill or note shall have the same remedies for the recovery of the expenses incurred in the noting of the same for non-acceptance or non-payment, incurred otherwise by reason of the dishonor, as he has under this section for the recovery of the amount of the bill or note.

7.—The holder of a bill or note may, if he thinks fit, obtain one writ of summons under the present provisions against all or any of the parties to the bill or note; and such writ of summons shall be the commencement of a suit or suits against the parties therein named respectively; and all subsequent proceedings against such respective parties shall be carried on, as far as may be, as if separate writs of summons had issued.

8.—The writ of summons or its indorsement must set forth the claims against the parties respectively, according to their respective alleged liabilities, with sufficient precision and certainty to enable each defendant to set up any defence on which he individually may desire to rely.

CHAPTER XVI.

Mandamus.

LXXXV.—The plaintiff in any action except *Replevin* and *Ejectment*, may indorse upon the writ and copy to be served, a notice that the plaintiff intends to claim a writ of *Mandamus*, and the plaintiff may thereupon claim in the petition either together with any other demand which may now be enforced in such action, or separately, a writ of *Mandamus* commanding the defendant to fulfil any duty in the fulfilment of which the plaintiff is personally interested.

2.—The petition in such action shall set forth sufficient grounds upon which such claim is founded, and shall set forth that the plaintiff is personally interested therein, and that he sustains, or may sustain, damage by the non-performance of such duty and that performance thereof has been demanded by him, and refused, or neglected.

3.—The proceedings in any action in which a writ of *Mandamus* is claimed shall be the same in all respects, as nearly as may be, as in an ordinary action for the recovery of damages.

4.—In case judgment shall be given for the plaintiff that a *Mandamus* do issue, it shall be lawful for the Court, if it shall see fit to issue a peremptory writ of *Mandamus* to the defendant, commanding him forthwith to perform the duty to be enforced, and such writ in case of disobedience may be enforced by attachment.

5.—The writ of *Mandamus* need not contain any recitals, but shall simply command the performance of the duty, and in other respects shall be in the form of an ordinary writ of execution, except that it shall be directed to the party and not to the Sheriff, and returnable forthwith; and no return thereto, except that of compliance, shall be allowed, but time to return it may, upon sufficient grounds, be allowed by the Court, either with or without terms.

6.—The Court may, upon application by the plaintiff, besides or instead of

proceeding against the disobedient party by attachment, direct that the act required to be done may be done by the plaintiff, or some other person appointed by the Court, at the expense of the defendant; and upon the act being done, the amount of such expense may be ascertained by the Court itself, or by reference to the Registrar, as the Court may think fit to order; and the Court may order payment of the amount of such expenses and costs, and enforce payment thereof by execution.

CHAPTER XVII.

Suits in Formā Pauperis.

LXXXVI.—Any poor person, before commencing or defending any action or suit in the Court in his own right or becoming poor during the progress thereof, may apply to the Court by petition for leave to sue or defend as a pauper, which petition shall be supported by an affidavit of the petitioner, and of two householders living in his neighbourhood, that he is not possessed of property to the amount of fifty dollars in value, excepting wearing apparel, and the matter or thing claimed by him in the action or suit if he be plaintiff, and thereupon it shall be referred to a barrister to consider the case; and upon the petitioner producing a certificate, signed by such barrister, that he has considered the case, and believes him to have a good cause of action or defence, as the case may be, it shall be lawful for the Court to admit the petitioner to use or defend, as the case may be, *in formā pauperis*; and also to appoint a barrister and attorney to appear for him.

2.—No person shall be admitted to sue *in formā pauperis*, unless he shall have filed in Court an affidavit containing a full statement of all the material facts of the case to the best of his belief.

3.—If in any case the Court thinks fit to assign a counsel or attorney to assist a person admitted to sue or defend *in formā pauperis*, or to consider the case and give such certificate as aforesaid, the counsel or attorney so assigned may not refuse his assistance, unless he satisfies the Court that he has some good reason for refusing.

4.—No fee shall be taken by any barrister or attorney so assigned, nor shall any fees of Court be demanded by any officer of the Court from any person applying or admitted to sue or defend as a pauper; but if he succeed, and the costs should be awarded to be paid by his opponent, then the barrister and the attorney so assigned, shall be entitled to and shall receive all such fees as the Registrar of the Court shall allow to them on taxation, and such Court fees as would, in other cases, be chargeable shall be charged and recovered.

5.—Any person having been admitted to sue or defend as a pauper, and becoming of ability during the progress of the cause, or misbehaving himself therein by any vexatious or improper conduct or proceeding, or wilfully delaying the cause, shall on the same being shown to the Court, be deprived of all the privileges of such admission.

PART V.

PROCEEDINGS BY AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.—ARBITRATION.

—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Issues by Agreement of Parties.

LXXXVII.—When the parties to a suit are agreed as to the question or questions of fact or of law to be decided between them, they may state the same in the form of an issue, and enter into an agreement in writing, which shall not be subject to any stamp duty, that upon the finding of the Court in the affirmative or the negative of such issue, a sum of money specified in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Court upon a question inserted in the issue for that purpose, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them, or that upon such finding some property specified in the agreement, and in dispute in the suit, shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them, or that upon such finding one or more of the parties shall do or perform some particular act, or shall refrain from doing or performing some particular act, specified in the agreement, and having reference to the matter in dispute.

2.—If the Court shall be satisfied, after an examination of the parties, and taking such evidence as it may deem proper, that the agreement was duly executed by the parties, and that the parties have a *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 manner as if the issue had been framed by the Court, and may, upon the finding or decision on such issue give judgment for the sum so agreed on, or so ascertained as aforesaid, or otherwise according to the terms of the agreement; and upon the judgment which shall be so given, decree shall follow and may be executed in the same way as if the judgment had been pronounced in a contested suit.

How Questions may be raised for the Decision of the Court by any persons interested.

LXXXVIII.—Parties interested or claiming to be interested in the decision of any question of fact or law, may enter into an agreement, which shall not be subject to any stamp duty, that upon the finding of the Court in the affirmative or negative of such question of fact or law, a sum of money fixed by the parties, or to be 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.

2.—The agreement shall be filed in Court, and, when so filed, shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the parties interested as plaintiffs and defendants, and all the parties to it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and shall be bound by the statements contained therein.

3.—The case shall be set down for hearing as an ordinary suit; and if the Court shall be satisfied, after hearing the parties and taking such evidence as it may deem proper, that the agreement was duly executed by the parties, and that they have a *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.

LXXXIX.—If the parties to a suit are desirous that the matters in difference between them in the suit, or any of such matters, shall be referred to the final decision of one or more arbitrator or arbitrators, they may apply to the Court at any time before final judgment for an order of reference, and such order shall be filed with the proceedings in the suit.

2.—The arbitrators shall be nominated by the parties in such manner as may be agreed upon between them. If the parties cannot agree with respect to the nomination of the arbitrators, or if the persons nominated by them shall refuse to accept the arbitration, and the parties are desirous that the nomination shall be made by the Court, the Court shall appoint the arbitrators.

3.—The Court shall, by an order under its seal, refer to the arbitrators the matters in difference in the suit which they may be required to determine, and shall fix such time as it may think reasonable for the delivery of the award, and the time so fixed shall be specified in the order.

4.—If the reference be to two or more arbitrators, provision shall be made in the order for a difference of opinion among the arbitrators, by the appointment of an umpire, or by declaring that the decision shall be with the majority, or by empowering the arbitrators to appoint an umpire, or otherwise as may be agreed upon between the parties; or if they cannot agree, as the Court may determine.

5.—When a reference is made to arbitration by an order of Court, the same process to the parties and witnesses whom the arbitrators, or umpire, may desire to have examined, shall issue as in ordinary suits; and persons not attending in compliance with such process, or making any other default, or refusing to give their testimony, or being guilty of any contempt to the arbitrators, or umpire, during the investigation of the suit, shall be subject to the like disadvantages, penalties, and punishments, by order of the Court on the representation of the arbitrators, or umpire, as they would incur for the same offences in suits tried before the Court.

6.—When the arbitrators shall not have been able to complete the award within the period specified in the order from want of the necessary evidence or information, or other good and sufficient cause, the Court may, from time to time, enlarge the period for delivery of the award, if it shall think proper. In any case in which an umpire shall have been appointed, it shall be lawful for him to enter on the reference in lieu of the arbitrators, if they shall have allowed their time, or their extended time, to expire without making an award, or shall have delivered to the Court, or to the umpire, a notice in writing stating that they cannot agree: Provided that an award shall not be liable to be set aside only by reason of its not having been completed within the period allowed by the Court, unless on proof that the delay in completing the award arose from misconduct of the arbitrators, or umpire, or unless the award shall have been made after the issue of an order by the Court superseding the arbitration and recalling the suit.

7.—If, in any case of reference to arbitration by an order of Court, the 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 of reference to appoint an umpire and do not appoint an umpire, any of the parties may serve the arbitrators with a written notice to appoint an umpire; and if within seven days after such notice shall have been served, no umpire be appointed, it shall be lawful for the Court, upon the application of the party having served such notice as aforesaid, and upon proof to its satisfaction of such notice having been served, to appoint an umpire. In any case of appointment under this section, the arbitrators, or umpire, so appointed shall have the like power to act in the reference, as if their names had been inserted in the original order of reference.

8.—It shall be lawful for the arbitrators, or umpire, upon any reference by an order of Court, if they shall think fit, and 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.

9.—The Court may, on the application of either party, modify or correct an award where it appears that a part of the award is upon matters not referred to the arbitrators, provided such part can be separated from the other part and does not affect the decision on the matter referred; or where the award is imperfect in form, or contains any obvious error which can be amended without affecting such decision. The Court may also, on such application, make such order as it thinks just respecting the costs of the arbitration, if any question arise respecting such costs and the award contain no sufficient provision concerning them.

10.—In any of the following cases, the Court shall have power to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for reconsideration by the arbitrators, or umpire, upon such terms as it may think proper, that is to say:—

- (a) If the award has left undetermined some of the matters referred to arbitration, or if it has determined matters not referred to arbitration;
- (b) If the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution;

(c) If an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of the award.

11.—No award shall be liable to be set aside except on the ground of perverseness or misconduct of the arbitrators or umpire. Any application to set aside an award shall be made within fifteen days after the publication thereof.

12.—If no application shall have been made to set aside the award, or to remit the same, or any of the matters referred for reconsideration, or if the Court shall have refused any such application, either party may file the award in Court, and the award shall thereupon have the same force and effect for all purposes as a judgment.

13.—When any 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 enforcement of such award.

14.—When any matter has been referred to arbitration without the intervention of the Court, and an 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 the next after Christmas Day, and any public holiday or day set apart as a fast or thanksgiving day.

3.—Where the time for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding expires on one of the days last-mentioned, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if done or taken on the next day afterwards, that is not one of the last-mentioned days.

4.—The day on which an order that a plaintiff 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.

Power of Court as to Costs.

XCIV.—The costs of the whole suit and of each particular proceeding therein, and of every proceeding before the Court shall be in the discretion of the Court; and the Court shall have full power to award and apportion costs in any manner it may deem proper.

2.—Under the denomination of costs are included the whole of the expenses necessarily incurred by either party on account of the suit, and in enforcing the decree made therein, such as the expense of summoning the parties and witnesses, and of other process, or of procuring copies of documents, law costs, costs of special juries, charges of witnesses, and expenses of commissioners either in taking evidence or in investigating accounts.

3.—Until a new scale of Court fees and fees and costs of counsel and attorney, shall have been provided for use under this Ordinance, by any general rule or order of the Supreme Court, or otherwise, and so far as any such new scale may be incomplete, all questions relating to the amount of such fees and costs, shall be referred to the Registrar, who is hereby empowered to determine the same on taxation, either with or without reference to the existing scale, having regard to the skill, labour, and responsibility involved, subject nevertheless to a review of such determination on summary application to the Court in chambers; and the payment of the costs allowed on such taxation or review may be enforced in the same manner as if the same had been fixed by any such general rule or order.

4.—The Court may, if in any case it deems fit, require any party to any suit or proceeding, either at the commencement or at any time during the progress thereof, to give security for costs to the satisfaction of the Court by deposit or otherwise; and in the case of a plaintiff, may stay proceedings until such security be given.

Cross-Action against absent Plaintiffs.

XCv.—Whenever a suit shall be instituted by a plaintiff residing out of the jurisdiction, and it shall be made to appear on oath or affidavit to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has a *bona fide* claim against such plaintiff which can be conveniently tried by the Supreme Court, it shall be lawful for the Court, in its discretion, to stay proceedings in the suit so instituted by the absent plaintiff until he shall have entered an appearance to any cross-action instituted by the defendant against the absent plaintiff in respect of such claim, upon such terms as justice requires.

Seal of Court.

XCvi.—Every writ, summons, warrant, decree, rule, order, notice and other

document issuing from the Court shall be sealed with the seal of the Court, and be returned for the purpose of being filed in Court.

Publication of Notices.

XCVII.—In all cases in which the publication of any notice is required, the same may be made by advertisement in the *Gazette*, unless otherwise provided in any particular case by this Code, or otherwise ordered by the Court.

Forms.

XCVIII.—Until special forms shall be prescribed for use under this Code, by any general rule or order of Court, and so far as the same may be incomplete, all forms at present in use in the Supreme Court, with such variations and additions as may be required to be made therein, may be used for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Code, and shall, as regards the form thereof, be valid and sufficient.

Amendment of Code.

XCIX.—Any amendment in the provisions of this Ordinance, whether by way of repeal, variation, substitution, or addition, may, if deemed expedient, be made by a resolution of the Legislative Council, to be published in the *Gazette*; and every amendment so made and published shall have the same force and effect for all purposes as if the same had been made by Ordinance, and shall in like manner come into immediate operation, subject to disallowance by Her Majesty.

Commencement of Ordinance.

C.—This Ordinance shall commence and take effect on such day as shall hereafter be fixed by proclamation under the hand of the Governor.

RULES OF THE COLONIAL TREASURY.

- 1.—Crown Rents are payable every half year, on the 24th June and 25th December.
- 2.—Police, Lighting, and Water Rates are payable in advance, at the commencement of each quarter.
- 3.—Payments at the Treasury to be made from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., (Sundays excepted).
- 4.—Payments once made by the department, the officers of the Treasury are not responsible for any deficiency after receipts have been granted.

PORT, CONSULAR, CUSTOMS, AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS, &c.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Port Regulations to secure the observance of Treaties and the maintenance of friendly relations between British Subjects and Chinese Subjects and Authorities, made in pursuance of Section 85 of the China and Japan Order in Council 1865.

I.—All port rules and regulations heretofore in force to secure the observance of Treaties and the maintenance of friendly relations between British subjects and Chinese subjects and authorities, having reference to any of the 13 ports open for trade in China, are repealed from and after the day of upon and from which day the following regulations shall take effect and be observed.

II.—The British Consulate offices at the several open ports shall be opened for public business from 10 o'clock A.M. to 4 o'clock P.M. daily, excepting Sundays, Christmas day, Good Friday, Queen's birthday, Easter Monday, and those holidays upon which public offices in England are closed, Chinese New Year's day and such Chinese holidays as the Chinese Customs authorities may observe.

III.—On the arrival of any British vessel at the anchorage of any of the open ports, the master shall, within 24 hours, deposit his ship's papers together with a summary of the manifest of her cargo at the Consulate office, unless a Sunday or holiday should intervene.

IV.—Every British vessel must show her national colours on entering the port or anchorage, and keep them hoisted until she shall have been reported at the Consulate and her papers deposited there.

V.—No British vessel or any vessel the property of a British subject, unless provided with a certificate of registry, or provisional or other pass from the Superintendent of Trade at Peking or from the Colonial Government at Hongkong, shall hoist the British ensign within any port or anchorage, or any flag similar to the British ensign, or of a character not to be easily distinguishable from it. Nor shall any registered British vessel flying the Red ensign hoist any other ensign or flag (except she be entitled to fly the Blue ensign) in use by Her Majesty's vessels of war, or the national ensign of any foreign State or any ensign or flag not plainly distinguishable from the ensigns used by Her Majesty's ships of war or from those flown by ships of foreign States.

VI.—Should any seaman absent himself without permission, the master shall forthwith report the same at the Consulate office, and take the necessary measures for the recovery of the absentee, and it shall be lawful for the Consul, if circumstances shall require it, in his discretion to prohibit leave being given to seamen to come ashore, and any master who shall violate such prohibition shall incur the penalties hereinafter declared.

VII.—The discharge of guns or other firearms from vessels in harbour is strictly prohibited, unless permission shall have been granted by the Consul.

VIII.—Masters of vessels when reporting their arrival at a Port shall notify in writing the names of all passengers and persons not forming part of the articulated

crew on board, and previous to leaving, notice must be given of the number and names of all persons, not forming part of the articulated crew, intending to leave the port on board any vessel.

IX.—All cases of death occurring at sea must be reported to the Consul within 24 hours of the vessel's arriving in Port or Harbour, and all cases of death, on board vessels in Harbour, or in the residence 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 cases of urgent necessity, no burial should take place on shore or from any ship in Harbour without the license of the Consul first obtained.

X.—Stone or ballast shall not be thrown overboard in any Port or Harbour unless permission shall have been first obtained from the local authorities through the intervention of Her Majesty's Consular officer.

XI.—All cases of loss of property by theft or fraud on board ships, as well as of assault or felony requiring redress or involving the public peace, must be immediately reported at the Consulate office.

Any Chinese subject guilty of a misdemeanour on shore or afloat may be detained on detection, but information must in such cases be forthwith lodged at the Consulate office, and in no instance shall British Subjects be permitted to use violence towards Chinese offenders or take the law into their own hands.

XII.—Any vessel laden with Gunpowder or other explosive material, or having in the whole above 200 lbs. of such material on board, shall not approach nearer than a distance of one mile from the limits of the anchorage. On arriving at that distance she must be forthwith reported to the Consular Authority.

Special anchorages or stations will be assigned for such ships in the neighbourhood of the Ports.

XIII.—No seaman or other person belonging to a British ship may be discharged or left behind at any port or anchorage without the express sanction of the Consul, and not then until sufficient security shall have been given for his maintenance and good behaviour while remaining on shore, and if required, for the expenses incident to his shipment to a Port in the United Kingdom or to a Colonial Port, according as the seaman or other person may be a native of Great Britain or of any British Colony.

If any British subject left at a Port or anchorage by a British vessel be found requiring public relief prior to the departure of such vessel from the Dominions of the Emperor of China, the vessel will be held responsible for the maintenance and removal of such British subject.

XIV.—When a vessel is ready to leave a port or anchorage, the master or consignee shall apply at the Chinese Custom House for a Chinese port clearance, and on his presenting this document, together with a copy of the manifest of his export cargo, at the Consulate office, his ship's papers will be restored, and he will be furnished with a Consular port clearance, on receiving which the vessel will be at liberty to leave the port. Should any vessel take in or discharge 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.

XV.—When a vessel is ready to leave a port or anchorage, the master shall give notice thereof to the Consul, and shall hoist a Blue Peter at least 24 hours before the time appointed for her departure. The Consul may dispense with the observance of this regulation on security being given that claims presented within 24 hours will be paid.

XVI.—No British subject may establish or carry on an hotel, boarding or eating-house, house of establishment, or shop for the sale of liquors within the Consular district without the sanction and licence of the Consul, and payment of such fees in respect of such licence yearly or otherwise as may be duly authorised. The Consul shall require every person so licensed to give security for the good conduct of all inmates and frequenters of his house, and also that he will not harbour

any seaman who is a runaway or who cannot produce his discharge accompanied by a written sanction from the Consul to reside on shore.

Every person so licensed will be held accountable for the good conduct of all inmates and frequenters of his house, and in case of their misconduct may be sued upon the instrument of security so given.

XVII.—Any British subject desiring to proceed up the country to a greater distance than thirty miles from any Treaty port, is required to procure a Consular passport, and any one found without such a passport beyond that distance will be liable to prosecution and to a fine not exceeding \$100.

XVIII.—The term Consul in these Regulations shall be construed to include all and every officer in Her Majesty's Consular service, whether Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent, or other person duly authorized to act in any of the aforesaid capacities within the dominions of the Emperor of China.

XIX.—British vessels are bound as to mooring and pilotage to act in accordance with the Harbour and Pilot Regulations authorized in each port by the Customs' authorized Harbour Master, and approved of by the British Consul, and any infraction of the same shall render the party offending liable at the discretion of the Consul to the penalties attached to these regulations.

No loading or discharging of cargo may be carried on except within the limits of the anchorage defined by the Consul and the Chinese authorities of each port respectively.

XX.—Any infringement of the preceding General Regulations or of the Special Regulations, shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than 5 and not exceeding 500 dollars, according to the circumstances, without imprisonment, with a further fine for continuing offences not less than 25 and not exceeding 250 dollars for each day during which the offence continues after the original fine is incurred; such fines to be inflicted, levied and enforced in accordance with the order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 9th day of March, 1865—or for the repeated and continued offences to imprisonment for any number of days not exceeding 100 days, with or without hard labour and with or without costs of maintenance, the same to be recovered by distress.

NOTE.—All fines levied by virtue of or under the General or Special Port Regulations, are to be applied as directed by the Order in Council, in diminution of the Public Expenditure, unless otherwise specially ordered.

SPECIAL LOCAL REGULATIONS.

CANTON AND WHAMPOA.

I.—The anchorage for the loading and discharge of British vessels at the port of Canton is at Whampoa, the limits of which are defined: *on the North*—by a line drawn from Sulphur Point, Honan Island, across the East end of Watson's Island to the North Bank of the River; *on the South*—by a line drawn from Sully Point, French Island, along the North side of Dane's Island to the North end of Island No. 2; *on the East*—by a line drawn due North from the North end of Island No. 2 to the North bank of the River; *on the West* by a line drawn due North from Sully Point, French Island, to Honan Island.

II.—Should Her Majesty's Consul or Vice-consul see fit, he may notify in writing the master of any British ship that he is not to grant leave of absence to any of his crew to go on shore. An infringement of such notification will subject the offender to a fine.

III.—Masters of vessels are prohibited from granting liberty on any pretence to their crews to proceed to Canton, except the leave of the Consul or Vice-consul be obtained.

IV.—The keeper of every licensed boarding-house, house of entertainment or shop for the sale of liquors, shall exhibit in a conspicuous part of the house a tariff

of charges. Such house shall be liable to be visited at any time by a constable or other person deputed by the Consul or Vice-consul for the purpose of inspection.

V.—No licensed boarding-house, house of entertainment, or shop for the sale of liquors, shall be transferred, or sub-let, without the consent of the Consul or Vice-consul.

VI.—No keeper of a licensed boarding-house, house of entertainment, or shop for the sale of liquors, shall under any circumstances enter into partnership with a person not a British subject, nor shall any British subject act as a barman, runner, or in other similar capacity, in any boarding-house, house of entertainment, or shop for the sale of liquors, British or other, without permission of the Consul or Vice-consul.

VII.—On anchoring at Whampoa the master of any British vessel will without delay lodge the articles of his crew with the British Vice-consul, and within 24 hours of arrival he will deposit at Her Majesty's Consulate at Canton his ship's register and a copy of his inward manifest.

When the vessel is ready for sea the master will procure from the Custom House a port clearance, and on exhibiting this at the consulate and depositing a copy of his export manifest he will receive back the ship's register, on presenting which to the Vice-consul at Whampoa he will receive the ship's articles and an English port clearance, on payment of the requisite fees.

VIII.—Any individual appealing from the decision of the Vice-consul at Whampoa, is required to forward his appeal under flying seal through the Vice-consul to the Consul at Canton.

IX.—River steamers regularly engaged in transmission of passengers or goods between Canton and Hongkong, may, if permitted by the Customs' authorities, load and discharge at Canton.

CANTON.

CUSTOMS AND HARBOUR RULES AND REGULATIONS.

RIVER STEAMER REGULATIONS.

I.—On entering port, masters of river steamers must have their import manifests in readiness to hand to the customs' officer, who will board the vessel on arrival. For cargo to be discharged at Whampoa, a separate manifest will be required to be handed to the customs' officer at that place.

The customs must in all cases be furnished with Import manifest, before any cargo can be discharged.

II.—Consignees are not required to make application to the customs for permission to remove consignments from the steamers, but all goods imported in such vessels must, on being discharged, be taken for examination to the customs jetty.

III.—All exports for shipments, by river steamers, must be sent to the customs' jetty for examination, on which a permit to ship will be granted.

IV.—Manifest of cargoes exported must be handed to the customs' officer on the return trip of the steamers.

V.—River steamers must not land or ship cargo at any other place in the river than Canton and Whampoa. Any breach of these regulations respecting the shipment or discharge of goods exposes such goods to seizure and confiscation.

VI.—The custom house is open for the transaction of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and the river steamer office from sunrise to sunset, Sundays and holidays excepted.

All applications regarding customs' business should be addressed to the

“COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,”

Office of Maritime Customs, Canton.

CUSTOM HOUSE 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 Hae 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 transshipment, application must be made for a tranship permit. Goods transhipped before receipt of such permit are liable to confiscation.

X.—Cargo boats conveying goods from Canton to Whampoa for shipment there, must be taken for examination to the customs' jetty, before the goods can be put on board the ship. On arrival at Whampoa, their permits must be exhibited at the Floating Custom House, for countersignature, in like manner the permits 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.

LAND REGULATIONS OF BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN.

I.—That the limits wherein these Regulations are binding be the British Concession, Shameen.

II.—In order that due provision should be made for the better order and good government of the Settlement, and also proper arrangements for the making of Roads, building Public Jetties and Offices, and keeping them in repair, and for cleansing, lighting, watering, and draining the Settlement generally, and establishing a watch or police force therein, paying the persons necessarily employed in any Municipal office or capacity, or for raising money by way of loan for any of the purposes aforesaid, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul shall, as soon after the first day of July in each year, or when it may appear to him needful, or on the requisition of the Renters of Land, certain number of them or others entitled to vote on the terms hereinafter mentioned, convene a meeting of such persons to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for these purposes; and at such meeting it shall be competent to the said persons or a majority of them in public meeting duly assembled, to declare an assessment in the form of a rate to be made on the said Land or Buildings, and it shall also be competent for the said persons, or a majority of them as aforesaid, to impose other Rates and Taxes for the purposes aforesaid, in the form of dues on all goods landed in, shipped from, or passing through the British Concession.

III.—And be it further ordered, that the said Land Renters and others as aforesaid, in Public Meeting duly assembled, under and in accordance with the provisions of the preceding article, shall appoint, in the mode hereinafter provided,

an executive Committee or Council, to consist of not more than five persons, for the purpose of levying the rates, dues, and taxes hereinbefore mentioned, and applying the funds realized from the same for the purposes aforesaid, and for carrying out the Regulations now made: and such Committee, when appointed, shall have full power and authority to levy and apply such rates, dues, and taxes for purposes aforesaid, and shall have power and authority to sue for all arrears of such rates, dues, and taxes, and recover the same from all defaulters in the Court under whose jurisdiction such defaulter may be.

IV.—When in pursuance of these Regulations the above-mentioned Committee or Council shall be duly elected, all the power, authority and control conferred by the Bye-laws now sanctioned and annexed to these Regulations, and all the rights and property which by such Bye-Laws are declared to belong to any Committee or Council as aforesaid, shall vest in and absolutely belong to such Committee or Council, and to their successors in office, and such successors as are duly elected, and such committee shall have power and authority from time to time to make other Bye-Laws for the better enabling them to carry out the object of these Regulations, and to repeal, alter, or amend any such Bye-Laws, provided such other Bye-Laws be not repugnant to the provisions of these Regulations, and be duly confirmed and published; and provided also that no Bye Law made by the Committee under the authority of these Regulations, except such as relate solely to their Council, or their officers or servants, shall come into operation until passed and approved by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul and Minister and the Ratepayers in special meeting assembled, of which meeting and the object of it ten days' notice shall be given.

V.—And whereas it is also expedient that due provision should be made for the auditing of the accounts of the said Committee or Council, and for the obtaining the approval and sanction of them by the Ratepayers in Public Meeting duly assembled, be it ordered that the said audit, and the said sanction and approval, shall be made at the Annual Public Meeting convened by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul as hereinbefore mentioned.

VI.—Be it also further ordered, that any penalty, or forfeiture, or fees on licences, provided for in the Bye-Laws framed under the authority of these Regulations, and imposed in pursuance of such Bye-Laws, may be recovered by summary proceedings before the proper authority, and it shall be lawful for such authority upon conviction to adjudge the offender to pay the penalty or incur the forfeiture as well as the costs attending the conviction, as such authority may think fit. All fines and penalties levied under these Regulations, and the Bye-Laws framed and to be framed under them, shall be carried to the credit of the Committee or Council in diminution of the general expenditure, authorised by the provisions of these Regulations.

VII.—Be it further ordered, that it shall be competent for Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, at any time when it may appear to him needful, or at the requisition of ten of the Ratepayers, seven of whom must be resident within the British Concession, to call a public meeting, giving ten days' notice of the same, setting forth the business upon which it is convened, for the consideration of any matter or thing connected with the Municipality. All resolutions passed by a majority at any such public meeting, on all such matters aforesaid, shall be valid and binding on the whole of the Ratepayers, provided not less than two-thirds of the Ratepayers present be resident within the British Concession. At such meeting Her Britannic Majesty's Consul shall take the chair; and in his absence then such Ratepayer as the majority of voters present may nominate, who shall report to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul the resolutions passed at such meeting for his concurrence and approval, and unless such approval be officially given, such resolution shall not be valid and binding. Provided always, that a term of ten days shall elapse between the date of the resolution and the signification of approval by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul. In all cases in which Ratepayers, in public meeting assembled, as herein provided, decide upon any matter of a Municipal nature not already enumerated, affecting the general interest, any person considering himself prejudiced in property or interests by the resolution, may within the period of ten days aforesaid, represent his case to Her

Britannic Majesty's Consul for his consideration. After the expiration of the term of ten days, the Consular approval, if signified, shall be binding.

VIII.—That members of the Municipal Council shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting to be held in July, as set forth in Rule No. I.; and that at all meetings the following persons shall alone be entitled to vote, viz.:—Land Renters, recognised Agents acting for Firms who are Land Renters, and persons holding formal authority to act as proxies for absent Land Renters, and all Tax-payers of Ten Dollars and upwards.

IX.—That on or before the second day of July in each year it shall be competent for every person entitled to vote for the election of Council to send in writing, to H. B. M.'s Consul, the names of four duly qualified persons whom he wishes should act for that year, attaching his signature to the memorandum, and stating the number of votes he is entitled to. The names of all the persons proposed will then be published or exhibited in the Consulate Office, and any one refusing to serve must notify such refusal to H. B. M.'s Consul on or before the 10th day of July. On the day appointed for the election, should the members proposed exceed the required number, a ballot will take place as set forth in the foregoing Regulation.

X.—All Renters of Land within the Settlement having paid all taxes due, and whose annual payment of assessment on Land, or Houses, or both, shall amount to the sum of Dollars ten and upwards, shall be qualified to be members of the Municipal Council.

XI.—In case of a vacancy or vacancies occurring in the Committee or Council during the Municipal year, a meeting shall be convened for the purpose of filling up such vacancy or vacancies, in terms of Rules 8 and 9.

XII.—The Council shall enter upon their office as soon after the accounts of the retiring Committee shall have been audited and passed at the annual meeting in July, and at their first meeting the new Council shall elect a Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer. In the temporary absence of the Chairman, the members present at any meeting of the Council shall elect their Chairman for such meeting.

XIII.—The Council may from time to time appoint such officers and servants as they think necessary for carrying out these Regulations, and fix the salaries and allowances of such officers and servants, and may pay the same out of the Municipal Funds, and make Bye-Laws for the government of such officers and servants, and may discontinue or remove any of them, from time to time, as they shall think fit.

XIV.—The Council shall administer the Municipal Funds for the public use and benefit at their discretion, in accordance with the object and views expressed at a general meeting; and a statement shall be drawn up by them at the end of each year for which the Council has been elected, showing the nature and amount of the receipts and disbursements of the Municipal Council Fund for that year, and the said statement shall be published for general information at least ten days before the general meeting is convened.

XV.—No matter or thing done, or contract entered into, by the Council, nor any matter or thing done by any member thereof, or person whomsoever, acting under the direction of the Council, shall, if the matter or thing were done, or the contract entered into, *bonâ fide* for the purpose of executing these Regulations, subject them or any of them personally to any action, liability, claim, or demand whatsoever. And any expense properly, and with due authority, incurred by the Council, member thereof, or person acting as last aforesaid, shall be borne and repaid out of rates levied under the authority of these Regulations.

XVI.—All transfers of land in the British Settlement at Shameen shall be made by the parties to the transfer, or by their representatives duly authorized for that purpose, in the presence of an officer of Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, and shall be registered in the said Consulate within one month of such transfer under a penalty not exceeding \$100.

XVII.—No transfer of land in the settlement at Shameen to a subject or citizen of any other power excepting Great Britain, shall be valid, unless he shall previously undertake, in writing in his own name, and with the official certified

consent of his national authority, to conform to the terms of the lease granted by Her Britannic Majesty, and to obey all regulations made or sanctioned, or which hereafter may be made or sanctioned, by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, for the peace, good order, and government of the said settlement.

BYE-LAWS ANNEXED TO THE LAND REGULATIONS FOR THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENT, SHAMEEN.

1.—The entire control and management of the Bridges, all public Buildings, Sewers, and Drains within the limits of these Regulations, and all Sewers and Drains in and under the Roads, and all the works and materials thereunto belonging, whether made at the time of the passing of these Regulations, or at any time thereafter, and whether made at the cost of the Council or otherwise, shall vest in and belong to the Council.

2.—No Sewer or Drain shall be made, or any Building be erected over any Sewer belonging to the Council, neither shall any Branch Drain be carried into any of the Sewers or Drains above vested in the Council, without the consent of the Council first obtained in writing. And if after the passing of the Land Regulations any Sewer or Drain be made, or any Building be erected, contrary to the provisions herein contained, the Council may demolish the same, and the expenses incurred thereby shall be paid by the person so offending, and shall be recoverable as damages.

3.—All Sewers and Drains within the limits of these Regulations, whether public or private, shall be provided by the Council, or other persons to whom they severally belong, with proper traps or other coverings, or means of ventilation, so as to prevent stench.

4.—The expense of maintaining and cleansing all Sewers not hereinbefore provided for, shall be defrayed out of the rates and taxes, to be levied under Article I. of the Land Regulations.

5.—It shall not be lawful to erect any house in the Settlement, or to re-build any house in the Settlement, without at the same time constructing a covered Drain or Drains of such size and materials and at such level and with such fall, as to the Council shall appear necessary and sufficient for the proper and effectual drainage of the same and its appurtenances, in terms of Bye-Laws No 1 and 2: the Drain or Drains so to be constructed shall communicate with such Sewers as the Council may direct. And whosoever erects or re-builds any house or other building, or constructs any Drains contrary to this Bye-Law, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

6.—No person shall be allowed to erect a Matshed on the settlement, without the permission of the Municipal Council, and any person erecting such Building shall be liable to a fine not exceeding One Hundred Dollars.

7.—The Council, and none other, shall be surveyor of all Highways within the limits of the aforesaid Regulations, and within those limits shall have all such powers and authorities as any surveyors of highways are invested with in England.

8.—The management of the Streets, Bunding, and Jetties, and the laying out and repairing thereof, shall be vested in the Council; and all materials, implements, and other things provided for laying out and repairing said Streets, Bunding, and Jetties, shall belong to the Council.

9.—The Council may stop up any Streets, and prevent all persons from passing along and using the same during the construction, alteration, repair, or demolition, of any Sewer or Drain in or under such Street, but must allow access to houses.

10.—Every person who wilfully displaces, takes up, or makes any alteration in the pavement, flags, or other materials of any Street, Bunding and Jetties, under the management of the Council, without their consent in writing, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Dollars Twenty-five.

11.—When any Building materials or other things are laid, or any hole made in any of the Roads, whether the same be done by order of the Council or not, the person or persons causing such hole to be made, shall, at his own expense, cause a

sufficient light to be fixed in a proper place on or near the same, and continue such light every night from sun-setting to sun-rising while such materials or hole remain ; and such person shall, at his own expense, cause such materials or other things and such hole to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed until such materials or other things are removed, or the hole filled up, or otherwise made secure. And every such person who fails so to light, fence, or enclose the same, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding Dollars Twenty-five.

12.—If any Building, Wall, or Hole, or other place near any Street, be for want of sufficient repair, protection, or enclosure, dangerous to the passengers along such Street, the owner shall repair the same, or, in default, the Council shall cause the necessary repairs to be made, and the expenses of the same shall be recoverable as damages from the owner. If the owner cannot be found, or any agent who will undertake to act for him, within the limits of these Regulations, the Council, after giving twenty-eight days' notice of their intention to do so, by posting a printed or written notice in a conspicuous place on such Building, or on the land on which such Building stood, or other place, may take such Building or Land and sell the same by Public Auction under Consular injunction, and from and out of the proceeds of such sale re-imburse themselves for the outlay incurred, and shall restore any overplus arising from such sale to the owner of such property on demand; but should the proceeds of such sale not cover the expenses incurred, the Council shall have the same remedies for compelling the payment of the balance as are hereinbefore given to them for compelling the payment of the whole of the said expenses.

13.—The Council may give notice to the owner or occupant of any house or other building to remove or alter any porch, shed, projecting window, step, or any other obstruction or projection, erected or placed against, or in front of, any house or other Building, within the limits of these Regulations, and which is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along any Street; and such owner and occupant shall, within fourteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Council, and in default thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Dollars; and the Council in such case may remove such obstruction or projection, and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the owner or occupant so making default, and shall be recoverable as damages.

14.—No person shall obstruct the Public Roads or Footpaths with any kind of Goods or Building Materials under a penalty of Dollars Ten for every twenty-four hours of continued obstruction; and after the first twenty-four hours that notice of removal shall have been given to the owner of the same, or the person using, employing, or having control over the same, or in the absence of any such person, or inability on the part of the Agents of the Council to find him, the Council shall remove and retain the same until the expense of such removal shall have been repaid, or may recover the expense of such removal as damages, or may sell the same to recover such expenses, holding the balance, if any, after payment of penalties, expenses, and costs, to the use of the person entitled to the same.

15.—In the case of any stagnant pool, ditch, or pond of water, pig-stye, cow-house, stable, privy, or any other building, construction, or thing, being proved a nuisance to the occupiers of adjacent lots, or the Public, the Secretary of the Council shall forthwith give notice to the owner, or reputed owner or agent, that such nuisance must be removed; and if the same be not removed within a time considered reasonable by the Council, the Council may abate such nuisance at the expense of the owner of such property, the same being recoverable as damages.

16.—That no spirit-shop, or house of entertainment of any kind shall be opened within the limits of the Settlement, without a licence first obtained from the Council, countersigned by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul (charges for such licence to be hereafter arranged), under a penalty not exceeding Dollars One Hundred, recoverable from the person committing such offence.

17.—All persons causelessly creating a noise or disturbance, and all persons guilty of furious and improper riding or driving, or leading or riding horses upon the

chunam roads, or tracking or propelling boats from the Bund, or obstructing the fair way to or from the landing steps, or who shall commit any act which may legitimately come within the meaning of the term nuisance, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Dollars Ten.

18.—No cattle or ponies shall be allowed to go loose at any time, or to be tethered in the middle or front roads of the settlement: (the Canal road only being available for tethering cattle and ponies between the hours of 5 A.M. and 5 P.M.), under a penalty not exceeding Five Dollars.

19.—All Chinese passing through or in the Settlement after six P.M. in the winter, and eight P.M. in summer, until daylight, must be provided with lighted lanterns, under a penalty of being handed to H.B.M.'s Consul for transmission to the Native Authorities.

20.—It shall be lawful for any officer or agent of the Council, and all persons called by him to his assistance, to seize and detain any person who shall have committed any offence against the provisions of these Bye-Laws, and if he be a Chinese subject, or a foreigner belonging to some nationality not represented by a Consul, to hand him to H.B.M.'s Consul, to be disposed of according to law. If the offender be a citizen or subject of some nationality duly represented, he shall be handed over to his own Consul for adjudication.

21.—Nothing in these Bye-Laws contained shall be construed to render lawful any act or omission on the part of any person which is, or would be, deemed to be a nuisance at Common Law from prosecution or action in respect thereof, according to the forms or proceeding of Common Law, nor from the consequences upon being convicted thereof.

22.—Every penalty or forfeiture imposed by these Bye-Laws, made in pursuance thereof, the recovery of which is not otherwise provided for, may be recovered by summary proceedings before Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and upon conviction the offender shall pay the penalty or forfeiture incurred, as well as such costs attending the conviction as such Consul shall think fit.

MACAO.

PORT REGULATIONS.

I.—Any vessel nearing the roads and wanting a pilot, must have its national flag at the foremast head.

II.—No notice will be taken at the office of the captain of the port of any damage occurring to vessels coming in or going out when not piloted by the office pilot.

III.—The captain of the port may not employ any pilot without having previously examined him; and as it is necessary to keep a pilot establishment, vessels coming or going out without such office pilot may not be exempted from payment of pilotage dues.

IV.—The captain of a vessel or his agent shall report his vessel at the captain of the port's office within 24 hours after his arrival, and in default of doing so he shall pay a fine of 100 dollars.

V.—The captain of a vessel on landing shall present his ship's papers at the office of the captain of the port; where they will remain until his departure.

VI.—Vessels cannot enter the inner harbour with gunpowder on board. Such gunpowder must be deposited at the Barra Fort, from whence it can be received on going out.

VII.—It is forbidden to throw ballast or rubbish overboard in port, under a penalty of 100 dollars.

VIII.—Vessels are not permitted to change their moorings in the river without the permission of the captain of the port.

IX.—Vessels must keep their sheet anchors ready for letting go.

X.—If any man deserts his vessel, the same must be reported to the captain of the port, who will assist in his apprehension, and if during the stay of the vessel in port the man cannot be found, and should appear after her departure, he shall be arrested (if so required) and delivered to the police authorities.

XI.—It is forbidden to land invalids without the consent of the captain of the port. For contravention of this a fine will be imposed of 100 dollars.

XII.—If the captain of a vessel wishes to send any sick man to the Hospital, he must apply to the captain of the port; the vessel being answerable for the expenses.

XIII.—The captain of a vessel may not discharge either part or the whole of his crew in Macao, without the permission of the captain of the port.

XIV.—Vessels coming to in the roads, with intention of loading or unloading, must report at the office of the captain of the port, as ordained by the 5th Art. The agents will be held answerable for the neglect.

Macao, 12th March, 1855.

JOZE CARLOS BARROS,

Acting Secretary to the Governor.

SWATOW.

REGULATIONS FOR COASTING STEAMERS.

9th May, 1864.

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.

The limits of the port are defined within lines drawn from the Southernmost point of Amoy Island south eastward to the Island nearest to it, and thence in the direction of the high pagoda to the point of Lam-tai-hoo Hill; and from the Northernmost point of Amoy Island to the opposite point on the mainland. All the islands and waters between these lines are therefore included within the limits of the port.

CUSTOMS' REGULATIONS FOR THE PORT OF AMOY.

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 Kulansoo 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 ships' 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.,—can only take place between sunrise and sunset, and cannot go on, without special permission, on Sundays and Holidays. Cargo-boats employed for the shipment or landing of merchandise cannot make use of other jetties than those specified in Rule II.

VI.—When ready to discharge cargo, the consignee must send to the Customs an application in Chinese (and English), giving full particulars of the cargo to be discharged, when he will be furnished with a permit to remove his consignment from the ship by which it is imported, and to place the same in a cargo-boat. The cargo-boat must then repair to one of the authorised jetties, in order that the goods may be examined and assessed for duty. A "Customs' memo." will thereon be issued, to be taken to the bank by the consignee, who, upon payment of the duty therein noted, will be supplied with a "Duty Receipt." Upon the presentation at the office of Customs of the duty receipt, a "Duty-paid Order" will be issued. The goods imported may then be removed from the Customs' jetty, and placed in the merchant's godown.

VII.—In the case of goods to be shipped, the shipper must send them to one of the authorised jetties for examination, with an application in Chinese (and English) for a permit to ship, containing all necessary particulars. The goods will then be examined, and a "Customs' memo." issued, and on the production at the office of the "Duty Receipt," a "Duty-paid Order" will be issued, authorising the shipment.

VIII.—Cargo for which a shipment permit has been issued, but which cannot be received on board, must be brought to one of the authorised jetties for examination before being re-landed.

IX.—No transshipment can take place without special written permission.

X.—Drawback, exemption, or coast trade duty certificates will be issued simultaneously with the permit for the shipment of the goods covered by them. Exemption or coast trade duty certificates for goods imported must be presented simultaneously with the consignee's application for the permit to land.

XI.—Before application is made for the "Customs' clearance," the export manifest, signed by the master, must be handed in. All dues and duties having been paid, the clearance will be issued.

N.B.—The office of Customs is open for the transaction of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications regarding Customs' business should be addressed to "The Commissioner of Customs."

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 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-arms 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.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Buoys marking the dangers in the harbour of Amoy have been painted according to the rule in use by the British Admiralty and Trinity Board, viz.:—to mark the starboard side of channels entering by black or red buoys only, the port side of channels entering by black or red buoys chequered, or vertically striped with white, and middle grounds by horizontally striped buoys.

Kellet Spit, north end, formerly marked by a striped buoy, is now marked by a red buoy.

Coker Rocks, formerly marked by a red buoy, are now marked by a vertically striped red and white buoy. This buoy has been placed about 20 fathoms to the E.S.E. of the shoalest patch, in order to guard vessels against ledges of rock, with 15 feet water, found to exist in that direction, and it may be passed close to on the port hand when entering the harbour. The shoalest patch, or pinnacle of the Coker Rocks, has a floating beacon on it until further notice.

New Rock, in North part of harbour, and Brown's Rock are marked by horizontally striped buoys.

In case any of these buoys are lost or moved, the position will as soon as possible be marked by a flag-boat or floating beacon.

JAMES JONES,

Clerk in Charge.

Office of Maritime Customs,

Amoy, 13th August, 1868.

FOOCHOW.

The limits of the port of Foochow extend from the Wantae or City Bridge to the Kinpae Pass.

Any appeal from the decision of the Vice-consul at Pagoda Island is required to be forwarded under flying seal, through the Vice-consul, or to the Consul at Foochow.

TAIWAN.

Masters of vessels frequenting this port shall be required to send in every day to the Consul a list of the names of the men to whom they give permission to go on shore, and shall allow none to go on shore except those included in the list. It shall be competent to the Consul to prohibit leave being given to the men of any vessel to come ashore if he shall think fit so to do.

TAMSUY AND KELUNG.

The limits of the port of Tamsuy are defined to be from Sand Point in a straight line bearing N.N.E. to the Red Fort.

The limits of the port of Kelung are defined to be within a straight line drawn from Image Point to Bush Island.

SHANGHAI.

I.—The port is limited seawards by a line drawn from Pac-shan Point to battery on the right bank of the river below Woosung.

II.—The anchorage is limited by a line running East and West from Mr. Culbertson's house under the City Wall, and North by the Harbour Master's Hulk "Nga-pu-hi."

NINGPO.

The port of Ningpo is construed to include any portion of the Yang or Ningpo river contained within a line from the northern extremity of the Chinhai promontory, called by the Chinese Chaou-paou-shan, to the islet known variously as the inner triangle, the Pasyen island, and the Hoo-tsun-shan. And a second line running from the said islet to the northern base of the hill on the eastern side of the mouth of the Yang river, known as Look-out Hill.

CUSTOM-HOUSE REGULATIONS.

I.—The port shall be considered to have been entered by any vessel that has crossed the line supposed to be drawn from the Chaou-pau-shan to the Kin-shan at Chinhae.

II.—On entering the port tide-waiters will be placed on board.

III.—The limits within which the shipment and discharge of cargo can take place, are the British cemetery, the bridge of boats, and the salt gate ferry. A vessel having once anchored within these limits must not change her position before obtaining permission to do so from the Customs.

IV.—Vessels must, within forty-eight hours after entering the port, deposit with the Consul their papers and manifest. If there be no Consul, they must be deposited with the Customs.

V.—Manifests must be signed by the masters of vessels, and must contain all particulars,—quantity, marks and numbers, &c., &c., and any changes must be made within twenty-four hours.

VI.—Landing and discharging of cargo or ballast can only take place between sunrise and sunset, and cannot go on without special permission on Sundays and holidays.

VII.—When ready to discharge cargo, the consignee must send to the customs an application in Chinese (and English) giving full particulars of the goods to be discharged, on which he will be furnished with a permit to remove his consignment from the ship

by which imported, and place the same on board a cargo-boat: the cargo-boat must then repair to the customs' jetty in order that the goods may be examined and assessed for duty; a customs memo. will thereon be issued, which the consignee must take to the Haekwan Bank, when, on payment of the duty as noted in the customs' memo., he will be supplied with a receipt: this receipt he must then take to the office of customs, in return for which he will be handed a "Duty-paid order," upon which he may remove his consignment from the customs' jetty, and place it in his godown.

VIII.—In the case of goods to be shipped, the shipper must send them to the customs' jetty for examination, with an application in Chinese (and English) for permit to ship, containing all necessary particulars; and must at the same time hand in the barrier pass, shewing that the goods have paid transit dues. The goods will then be examined and a customs memo. issued, and on production at the office of the bank receipt, a "Duty-paid order" will be issued, upon which shipment may take place.

IX.—Goods "shut out" must be taken to the customs' jetty for examination before being re-landed.

X.—Before application being made for the customs' clearance, the export manifest must be handed in to the customs.

XI.—No transshipment can take place without special written permission.

XII.—Drawback and exemption certificates will be issued simultaneously with the permit for the shipment of the goods covered by them, and exemption certificates for goods duty paid at other ports must be presented simultaneously with application for permit to land.

XIII.—Foreign vessels are prohibited from throwing ballast into the river, under a penalty of fifty taels.

XIV.—The firing of arms of any kind is strictly prohibited, under a penalty of fifty taels.

XV.—Any infringement of the above rules will entail the enforcement of the penalties provided for by the treaty.

The custom-house is open for the transaction of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Sundays and holidays excepted.

All applications regarding customs' business should be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs.

Vessels arriving at Ningpo will have their berths appointed for them.

To rig in flying jib and jib-booms, and not to rig them out until clear of the shipping.

To top up lower yards.

Vessels to moor in line and keep a clear junk channel on the east and west sides of the river.

Vessel's boats towing astern at risk of the vessel.

To keep a clear channel.

To moor clear of line of buoys.

RIVER STEAMER REGULATIONS.

FOR VESSELS RUNNING DAILY BETWEEN NINGPO AND SHANGHAI.

I.—Due notice shall be given to the Commissioner of Customs of intention to establish a steamer on the line.

II.—Immediately after the steamer is anchored, her papers, with an import manifest, are to be lodged with the Commissioner of Customs, who will return them at the time of clearance, if the export manifest is found to be in order, together with the grand chop, which shall serve for port clearance.

Manifests shall contain a full and true account of all cargo on board, and such particulars as will enable the customs to identify goods in case of re-exportation.

III.—Steamers shall not discharge cargo, nor allow passengers with their baggage to leave the ship until boarded by a customs' officer.

IV.—It is allowable for daily steamers on arrival, after being boarded by the customs' officer, to discharge their cargo into boats alongside, pending the issue of permits by the customs, but the cargo-boats so loaded shall not leave the ship's side until the permit is received on board the steamer.

V.—Steamers stopping at Chinbai to take or land passengers, shall only do so opposite the customs' jetty, and no goods or cargo whatever shall be shipped or discharged there without special permission from the customs.

VI.—Any steamer wilfully infringing these regulations shall be subject to the withdrawal of these "River steamer" privileges, as well as to all penalties according to treaty.

J. K. LEONARD,

Commissioner of Customs.

CHINKIANG.

Limits of Port.

1st.—For junks, and all sailing craft (except Lorchas) not being square-rigged, the portion of the river on the Chinkiang side between Golden island and the Kan-lu-sze, old Consular Hill. 2nd, for Lorchas and square-rigged vessels and steamers that portion of the river above described, but including also the northern bank. A steamer trading on the river under licence from the Customs authorities need not be reported at the consulate by the master; provided that the agent or consignee of such steamer shall, within 36 hours after her arrival (unless a Sunday or Holiday intervene), hand into the consulate: 1st, a manifest of cargo exported or imported; 2nd, a list of all passengers (not Chinese) embarked or disembarked.

No boarding-house or tavern shall be established either on the north bank of the river or without the limits of the British concession.

Rafts under British flag coming to the port of Chinkiang shall be reported by the foreigner in charge within 24 hours of their arrival. The following reports will be required:

A manifest of the raft, countersigned by the agent or consignee;

A list of persons other than Chinese employed on the raft, signed by the consignee;

A list of all passengers, not Chinese, brought down by the raft, signed by the consignee.

The foreigner or foreigners in charge of rafts, shall, during their stay in port, report themselves once every three days to the officers in charge of Her Majesty's consulate. They shall also give 24 hours notice of intended departure, specifying destination and mode of conveyance.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS FOR THE PORT OF CHINKIANG.

I.—For the shipment and discharge of cargo, merchant vessels shall anchor in the vicinity of the Customs' hulk, above Silver and below Golden Islands.

II.—Cargo-boats must be registered at the Customs, and their numbers must be conspicuously painted on them in English and Chinese characters.

III.—The landing and shipment of cargo can only take place between sunrise and sunset, and cannot go on without special permission on Sundays or holidays.

Upon application, river steamers, arriving before midnight, will be permitted to land and ship cargo during the night.

Goods landed or shipped without a permit will be confiscated.

IV.—Cargo for which a shipment permit has been issued, but which cannot be received on board, must await Customs examination before being re-landed.

V.—River steamers excepted, merchant vessels must complete the discharging of the import cargo before commencing to receive on board exports.

VI.—Sea-going ships, Ningpo boats, lorchas, and such like craft, together with steamers not plying under the Shanghai river steamer pass, must be reported by the Consul on arrival at Chinkiang, and must lodge with the customs a manifest of the cargo on board; the permit to open hatches will then be issued.

Consignees of goods upon presenting, in Chinese and English, applications con-

taining all necessary particulars,—such as denomination of goods, number of packages, marks, numbers, weights, value, &c., will be supplied with permits authorising the discharge of their consignments into cargo-boats, after which the goods will be examined and customs' memos. issued for the payment of duties. Upon the production of the bank receipts, permission will be granted to land the goods.

Exemption and coast trade duty certificates should be presented to the Customs simultaneously with the consignees' application for a discharge permit.

VII.—Goods for export will be examined by the customs upon the receipt of applications for shipment permits, giving all necessary particulars, and made out in Chinese and English. After the examination, a customs memo. will be issued, and, upon the production of the bank receipt, the shipment permit will be granted.

VIII.—In the case of vessels arriving from, and about again to proceed to, sea, the landing and shipment of cargo having been completed, all dues and duties having been paid, and the manifest of the export cargo having been handed to the customs, the customs' clearance will be issued, upon which the vessel may receive back her papers and proceed on her voyage.

In the case of vessels arriving at Chinkiang from sea, and about to proceed to Kiukiang or Hankow, the landing and shipment of cargo having been completed, all dues and duties having been paid, and a manifest of the cargo placed on board at Chinkiang having been handed to the customs, the clearance will be issued, and, upon the application of the Consul who holds the ship's papers, or of the consignee, in the event of the papers having been lodged with the customs, the ship's hatches will be sealed, and the "Chinkiang pass" will be granted, upon which the vessel may leave the anchorage on her voyage up the river.

In the case of vessels arriving at Chinkiang from Hankow or Kiukiang, and about to proceed to sea, the clearances issued by the Hankow and Kiukiang customs, together with a manifest of the cargo on board, must be handed in to the Chinkiang customs, when, upon the surrender of the Chinkiang pass, the customs clearance (Grand Chop) will be issued, and the vessel will be at liberty to receive back her papers and proceed to sea.

IX.—River steamers plying under the "River steamer pass," arriving at Chinkiang, whether bound up or down the river, shall exhibit that document to the Chinkiang customs.

In the case of steamers having on board cargo to be discharged at Chinkiang, the cargo certificate issued at the port of shipment and addressed to the Chinkiang customs, together with the manifest signed by the master, should be handed to the boarding tide-surveyor, who will thereon issue a general discharge permit.

Merchandise arriving in excess of the quantity noted in the cargo certificates will be confiscated.

X.—Goods for export by river steamers must pay before shipment the full export and the half import or coast trade duty.

Applications for shipment permits must be made out in Chinese and English; *and must specify the place at which the goods are to be landed*, their denomination, number of packages, marks, numbers; weight, value, &c. : after the examination of the goods, the customs' memo. will be issued, and, upon the production of the Bank receipt, the shipment permit will be granted.

XI.—Steamers neither landing nor shipping cargo may proceed on their voyage after the inspection, by the customs, of the river pass.

Steamers that have cargo to land or ship, having completed the landing and shipment, and all dues and duties having been paid, the master of the steamer should notify the same to the tidewater on board; upon the receipt of the export manifest, the certificate will be issued and the river pass will be returned. The steamer may then proceed on her voyage.

XII.—In the case of native craft owned or chartered by foreigners, permits for the shipment of cargo will not be granted until after the issue by the customs, on the application of the Consul, of a special junk pass. Similarly, discharge permits will not

be granted to such vessels arriving at Chinkiang until the special junk pass shall have been handed to the customs through the Consul.

Bonds for junks deposited by parties not agents of mercantile firms heretofore established in China, must be entered into by such parties with two sufficient sureties.

N.B.—The office will be open for the transmission of general business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Sundays and holidays excepted.

The tide-surveyor will be on duty for the inspection of the papers of steamers that have not to discharge or ship cargo, on all days, from daylight in the morning until midnight.

Communications regarding customs' business, together with applications for junk bonds, should be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs.

KIUKIANG.

I.—The limits of the anchorage for ordinary vessels are from the West end of the City Wall to Lung-kai Creek.

II.—Steamers trading regularly on the river under licence from the Chinese Customs, and not remaining in port above 24 hours, and sailing vessels, provided they do not break bulk or remain in port more than 24 hours, are not required to deposit their papers with summary of manifest under General Regulation No. III.

III.—Vessels having on board more than 200 lbs. of explosive combustible material must anchor at a distance of not less than one mile from the Foreign Settlement and from the Native City.

NEWCHWANG (YING-TZE.)

The limits of the port are as follows: Commencing from the west of the Creek near the Fort and extending as far as the eastern limit of the British settlement.

The limits of the port extend from the Lao-yeh-ko, or central temple, on the west, to the eastern extremity of the British concession.

HANKOW.

The limits of the anchorage at Hankow are as follows:—

South:—Within lines drawn from the Pagoda on the summit of the hill on the Hanyang side to the Hanyang gate of the Woochang city on the opposite bank of the river.

North:—Below the British concession ground from its boundary limit across to the opposite bank of the river to the Custom House, called by the Chinese Woochang.

CHEFOO (YENTAI.)

The limits of the port of Chefoo (Yentai), in the district of Tang-chow-foo, are within a line drawn from the Eastern end of the peninsula called Che-foo-tao, to the northern and eastern extremities of the Kungtung islands, and from them to the mainland.

TIENTSIN.

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.

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 Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-consulate there.

The master of any vessel in the inner Taku anchorage shall be allowed 48 hours, and in the outer 72 hours, to deposit the ship's papers at the Vice-consulate at that port.

During the winter months, while the port of Tientsin is closed by ice, the hours, during which the consular office is required to be open, are from A.M. to P.M.

LOCAL LAND REGULATIONS.

Preamble.

Whereas by Section 85 of the "China and Japan Order in Council, 1865," it is provided amongst other things that "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 also that he "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;" and whereas, in the Consular District of Tientsin, a certain quantity of land, commonly known and described as the British settlement, has been rented in perpetuity from the government of China by the Crown of Great Britain, and sublet by Her Majesty through her Consul to various Lessees; and whereas it is expedient that regulations should be made for the peace, order, and good government of the said lessees of the British Crown and of all persons within the limits of the said settlement, and also for the peace, order, and good government of all British subjects within the said Consular District of Tientsin; and whereas it seems further to be urgently required that such Regulations should have effect unless and until they are disapproved by Her Majesty; be it therefore ordered that the following Local Land Regulations shall have effect and be binding upon all persons residing or being within the limits of the said settlement, as to all matters and things comprised therein, from and after the expiration of One Calendar Month after the same shall have been affixed and kept exhibited at the office of H. B. M. Consulate at Tientsin; and be it further ordered that the following General Regulations shall in like manner be binding upon all British subjects residing or being within the said Consular District of Tientsin, it being understood that the obligation of Foreigners to conform to and obey the said regulations is derived from their individual consent, and from being lessees of land under the British Crown, with the sanction and consent of their National Authorities.

Given under my hand and seal of Office, at Peking, China, this 26th day of November, 1866.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,

*H. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
and Chief Superintendent of Trade in China.*

LOCAL LAND REGULATIONS.

I.—The Land to which these Regulations apply is bounded on the East by the Peiho River, on the West by the high road between Tientsin and Taku, on the North by the French settlement, and on the South by the American Lots. Its limits are defined also by four boundary stones set up on the N.E., N.W., S.E. and S.W. angles of the settlement.

II.—The Local Regulations published by Acting-Consul Gibson on the 27th October, 1863, and the Supplementary Regulations published by Acting Vice-Consul Dennys on the 1st June, 1864, are hereby repealed, such of their provisions as are not intended to be abrogated being embodied in the present Local Land Regulations.

III.—The leases of all lots in the settlement shall be deposited in H.B.M. Consulate in original, and all transfers of lots or portions of lots under the said

leases 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, and shall be registered at the said Consulate within one month of such transfer, under a penalty not exceeding \$100.

All charges by way of mortgage, whether of a legal or equitable character, made in the Consular District of Tientsin, shall be registered in conformity with the Regulations in force concerning the registration of charges by way of mortgage on land in China, otherwise such mortgage deed will not be allowed precedence over judgment or simple contract debts contracted before the execution of said deed.

IV.—All British subjects and all naturalized British subjects may rent land in the British settlement, but in no case shall a Chinese subject be permitted to do so, nor shall the subject of any other Foreign State be allowed to rent land in the said settlement unless he shall undertake in writing, in his own name, and with the officially certified consent of his National Authority, to obey all such regulations and bye laws as may have been already made or sanctioned, or as may hereafter from time to time be made or sanctioned by H. B. M. Minister, for the peace, order, and good government of the said settlement and all persons resident therein, it being also distinctly stipulated and expressly provided in the said agreement that, in case of the breach or non-performance by the said foreigner of any of the said regulations or bye laws which may be for the time being in force, then and in that case it shall be lawful for H.B.M. Consul, Vice-consul, or other person duly authorized by H.B.M. Consul for the time being, to re-enter and re-possess all the land leased to the said foreigner within the limits of the said settlement, and all buildings thereon on behalf of Her Majesty, her heirs, successors and assigns, and all interest, right, title and claim of the said foreign lessee of the said land, his executors, administrators and assigns to the premises demised by the lease of the said land, or any part thereof, shall thereupon absolutely cease and determine.

Be it further enacted that it shall be lawful for H.B.M. Consul, or other person duly authorized so to do, to enforce in like manner the same penalty of re-entry on the part of the Crown against the lessee of any land within the limits of the said settlement, if any native of China be allowed by the said lessee to erect or occupy any house or building upon the said land.

V.—The land which has been set apart for roads and bund shall remain henceforth dedicated to the same use, and the lessees or their representatives shall put up boundary stones to define the limits of their respective lots. These stones shall be put up in the presence of a British Consular Officer, and in cases where any portion of any lot is transferred, the part so transferred shall in like manner be defined by boundary stones, set up by the parties to the transfer, or their representatives, in the presence of some duly authorized officer of H.B.M. Consulate.

Should the owner of any land in the settlement neglect or refuse to put up such boundary stones when called upon by H.B.M. Consul to do so, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$25 for his original neglect, and to an additional penalty not exceeding \$5 per day for each succeeding day's neglect or refusal to comply with the said Consul's requisition.

VI.—The Chinese land tax of 1,500 copper cash per mow, as reserved in the Crown leases, shall be paid by the several lessees thereof into H.B.M. Consulate within twenty one days next after the 30th of September of each year.

VII.—It being expedient and necessary for the better order and good government of the settlement that some provision should be made for the making of roads and jetties, and for cleansing, lighting, watering and draining the settlement generally, and establishing a watch or police force therein, and paying the person necessarily employed in any municipal office or capacity, the British Consul shall, in the month of April of each year, convene a general meeting of land renters, giving twelve days' notice of said meeting, to devise ways and means for raising the requisite funds for the aforesaid purposes; and at such meeting it shall be competent to the said renters, or a majority of them, in public meeting duly assembled, to declare an assessment upon the aggregate area of the lots in the settlement, towards which assessment each

land renter shall pay a sum exactly proportionate to his own quantity of ground, and it shall also be competent for the said renters, or majority of them as aforesaid, to impose other rates and taxes in the form of dues on all goods landed or shipped on or from the Bund within the limits of the said settlement, and in the form of mooring charges to be levied on such vessels as may make fast to the mooring posts set up for their accommodation within the said limits, provided the said rates or taxes levied in the form of dues shall in no case exceed the amount of *one-tenth of one per cent.* on the value of the goods landed or shipped on or from the said Bund.

The scale of wharfage dues and mooring charges thus fixed at the annual meeting of land renters shall be communicated by H.B.M. Consul to the Consuls of other nations, and to the local Chinese authorities.

VIII.—It shall be competent to the land renters as aforesaid, in public meeting duly assembled, under and in accordance with the provisions of the above regulation No. 7, to appoint by ballot, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon at the aforesaid annual general meeting, an executive committee or council of not more than five or less than three land renters, for the purpose of levying the rates, dues, and taxes hereinafter mentioned, and applying the funds realized from the same for the purposes aforesaid, and for carrying out the regulations now made. Be it further ordered, that the said committee when appointed shall have power and authority to levy and apply the said rates, dues, and taxes for the purposes aforesaid, and also that the said committee or their secretary have full power and authority to sue for all arrears of such rates, dues, and taxes, and recover the same from all defaulters in H.B.M. Consular Court, if the said defaulters or any of them be British subjects, and in the Consular Courts under whose jurisdiction such defaulters may be, if the said defaulters or any of them be not British subjects.

IX.—The committee shall hold office for one year from the date of their election, and shall have power of themselves to fill up any vacancies that may occur during their term of office.

They shall elect their own chairman, and may from time to time appoint, pay out of the municipal funds, and remove such officers and servants as they think fit.

Three members of the committee shall form a quorum, and on all questions upon which the members are equally divided the chairman shall have a casting vote.

X.—The committee shall administer the municipal funds at their discretion, for the purposes specified in regulation No. 7 of these regulations, and in as far as such expenditure shall have been sanctioned at the annual general meeting of land renters, or at any special general meeting called to vote expenses, provided they do not exceed the sum voted at such meetings.

Be it further ordered, that the said committee shall appoint an auditor at least seven days before the annual general meeting of land renters to audit the accounts kept by them during their year of office, and that they shall also draw up a statement of receipts and disbursements for the same period, and that the said statement and said accounts duly audited be left in the court room of H.B.M. Consulate for at least 24 hours before the assembling of the said annual general meeting, to be open for the inspection of the land renters generally, and that the said accounts be passed finally, if correct, at the said meeting.

XI.—The committee shall have power and authority from time to time to make bye laws, for the purpose of better enabling them to carry out the objects of these regulations, and such bye laws if adopted by a special general meeting of the land renters, and approved by H.B.M. minister, shall be of the same force and effect as these regulations.

XII.—The committee shall be liable to be sued, through their secretary, in H.B.M. Consular Court at Tientsin, by any person who may deem himself injured by any act of the committee or its officers, and should the plaintiff obtain damages in any such suit, said damages and the costs of such suit shall be summarily recoverable by H.B.M. Consul, and paid out of the funds levied under the authority of these local regulations.

XIII.—In addition to the annual general meeting of land renters, H.B.M.

Consul may at any time when it appears to him needful, or on the requisition of the chairman of the land renters' committee, or on that of at least five of the land renters or their representatives, provided such requisition set forth satisfactory grounds for such request, convene a general meeting of land renters, giving seven days' notice of the meeting and its object. The resolutions passed by a majority at all general meetings, annual as well as occasional, upon subjects which these meetings are competent to consider, shall be binding upon all renters of land and their representatives within the limits of the settlement, provided that at such meetings at least one-third of the resident land renters or their representatives are present, and all registered owners of at least mows of land within the said limits shall be entitled to a vote at the said annual and other duly convened general meetings. Provided always that this clause shall not entitle any land renter or any firm to more than one vote.

XIV.—H.B.M. Consul shall be *ex-officio* chairman of all general meetings of land renters, and in his absence then such land renter as the majority of voters present shall nominate, and at all such general meetings the chairman shall have a casting vote in questions upon which the voters present are equally divided in opinion.

XV.—In all cases in which land renters in public meeting duly assembled, as provided by these regulations, decide upon any matter of a municipal nature, not already enumerated and affecting the general interest, such decision shall first be submitted to the Consul for his approval, and unless such approval be officially given such resolution shall not be valid and binding. Provided always that a term of seven days shall elapse between the date of the resolution and the signification of approval by the Consul, during which term any person considering himself prejudiced in property or interests by the resolution, may represent his case to the Consul for consideration. After the expiration of the term of seven days, the consular approval, if signified, shall be final. Provided also that should the Consul signify his disapproval of the resolution, and should his veto be protested against in writing by three or more of the land renters, within a further period of seven days from the date of its being made known, it shall be lawful for the said land renters to appeal through the Consul to H.B.M. Minister, whose decision shall be final.

XVI.—It shall be lawful for the consular constable and the land renters' policemen, when these latter shall have been sworn in as special constables by H.B.M. Consul, to apprehend forthwith all persons whatsoever within the limits of the settlement who may be found in the act of committing a nuisance, or committing a felony, or breaking the peace, or being drunk and disorderly, or who may be charged with the commission of the said offences; and H. B. M. Consul shall in the first instance enquire into the said charge, and deal with the accused according to law if he be a British subject, and, if not, the said Consul shall send the accused in custody to his own national authority, with a statement and with the evidence of the crime or offence on account of which he had been apprehended, and if the accused have no Consular representative at Tientsin, then H.B.M. Consul shall request the local Chinese authorities to deal with the case, and shall depute an officer of H.B.M. Consulate to act as an assessor at the trial of the accused.

Provided always, that no constable shall, without a special warrant, enter any occupied lot or compound for the purpose of apprehending any person or persons therein, unless called upon by one of its occupants to do so, or unless pursuing an offender into said lot or compound.

XVII.—The masters, mates, and seamen of merchant vessels shall not be allowed to carry firearms or other dangerous weapons about the settlement, nor shall persons be permitted to drive or ride furiously along the Bund and roads, nor causelessly to create a noise or disturbance thereon. It shall be the duty of the consular constable and other special constables charged with enforcing these regulations, to apprehend any person whatsoever offending against this regulation, and to bring him in the first instance before H.B.M. Consul, who may punish the

offender for each offence, if said offender be a British subject, by a fine not exceeding \$10, or by one week's imprisonment with or without hard labor.

If the said offender, however, be not a British subject, then H.B.M. Consul shall send him in custody to his own national authority, with a statement of the offence on account of which he has been apprehended. Provided that should the said offender have no Consular representative at Tientsin, then H.B.M. Consul shall request the local Chinese authorities to deal with the case, and shall depute an officer of H.B.M. Consulate to act as an assessor at the trial of the accused.

XVIII.—No tavern, public-house, boarding-house, or house of entertainment shall be opened within the limits of the settlement without a licence from H.B.M. 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 conducted in an improper or disreputable manner, 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, which fine shall be summarily recoverable by H.B.M. Consul from the proprietor of the house if he be a leaseholder or British subject, and if not, from the leaseholder upon whose land the said house is situated.

XIX.—No vessel laden with gunpowder or other dangerous combustible material shall be allowed to be moored to the mooring posts along the British Bund; nor shall any such aforesaid materials be stored in houses or godowns within the limits of the settlement, under a penalty not exceeding \$200, for each breach of this regulation, which penalty shall be summarily recoverable from the hirer of said building, or the leaseholder of the lot upon which said building is situated, as the case may be, in the same way as the penalty attached to a breach of regulation No. 18 of these regulations.

XX.—All vessels that moor along the British Bund must fasten their hawsers to the mooring posts set apart for their use, paying such mooring charges in that behalf as are payable, and the police of the settlement shall see that no hawsers or chain cables are made fast to trees, or fixed in such a way as to impede the public path.

XXI.—The committee of land renters, or their secretary, may recover summarily before H.B.M. Consul, or other Consul having competent jurisdiction, all penalties imposed by these regulations and by any bye-laws which may hereafter be framed under the said regulations and approved by H.B.M. minister; and it shall be lawful for the said Consul to adjudge the offender to pay the penalty incurred, together with such costs attending the conviction as he, the said Consul, shall think fit. All penalties so recovered shall be carried to the credit of the said land renters' committee, in diminution of the general expenditure authorized by the provisions of these local land regulations. Provided that in case any person liable to any penalty, or any defaulters, or owners, or shippers, or consignees of goods refusing to pay any rate, due, tax, or fine, have no Consular representative at the port of Tientsin, then the said Committee shall with the consent of the local authorities, and under powers delegated to them to this end, be at liberty to detain and sell such portion of the goods, or use such other means as, with the consent of the local authorities, may be necessary to obtain payment of such rate, due, tax, or fine.

XXII.—No matter or thing done, or contract entered into, by the committee, nor any matter or thing done by any member thereof, or by any person whomsoever acting under the direction of the committee, shall, if the matter or thing were done or the contract entered into *bonâ fide* for the purpose of executing these regulations, subject them, or any of them personally, to any action, liability, claim, or demand whatsoever; and any expense properly and with due authority incurred by the Committee, or by any member thereof, or by any person whomsoever acting under the direction of the Committee, shall be borne and repaid out of the fund collected under the authority of these regulations.

XXIII.—For the purpose of convicting any person committing an offence against any of these regulations, and for all other purposes, a printed copy of the regulation, purporting to be certified under the hand and seal of Her Majesty's Minister in China,

shall be conclusive evidence of the regulation, and no proof of the handwriting or seal purporting to certify the same shall be required.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

I.—The Consular Regulations for the port of Tientsin, published by Acting Consul Gibson on the 27th October, 1863, are hereby repealed, such of their provisions as are not intended to be abrogated being embodied in the present general regulations, and the said general regulations apply to the whole Consular District of Tientsin, including the outport of Taku, and shall be binding upon all British subjects residing or being within the said Consular District of Tientsin.

II.—Any British subject desiring to rent land from a Chinese proprietor outside the limits of the British settlement, shall in the first instance apply to H.B.M. Consul officially in writing, stating the name and surname of the Chinese proprietor, and specifying by plan the locality, boundaries, and measurements in mow and square feet of the said land; and the said Consul will thereupon enquire whether any impediment exists to the renting of the said land, and if it be ascertained that no such impediment exists, the applicant may then settle with the Chinese proprietor the price and condition 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 said Chinese local authority, and the purchase money can then be paid.

If there are graves or coffins on the land rented, their removal must be a matter of separate agreement.

III.—All such conveyances or leases of land so purchased as aforesaid shall be registered at the British Consulate, within one month from the time of the completion of the sale, under a penalty not exceeding \$100; and all charges by way of mortgages made in the Consular District of Tientsin whether of a legal or equitable character, shall be registered as is provided in Clause III. of the Local Land Regulations; otherwise such mortgage deed will not be allowed precedence over judgment or simple contract debts, contracted before the execution of said deed.

IV.—All transfers of land purchased by British subjects within the Consular District of Tientsin, but outside the limits of the British settlement, shall be made by the parties to the transfer, or their duly authorized representatives, in the presence of an officer of H.B.M. Consulate at Tientsin, or H.B.M. Vice-Consulate at Taku, and shall be registered at said Consulate, or Vice-Consulate, within one month of such transfer, under a penalty not exceeding \$100.

V.—No British subject shall be allowed to establish any tavern, public-house, boarding house, or house of entertainment at Tientsin or Taku, or in the Consular district of Tientsin or Taku, without a licence from H.B.M. Consul or Vice-consul, and without paying the annual licence fee in such behalf payable, and said licence shall be granted subject at any time to revocation, should it be proved that such house or tavern is improperly conducted, or that the inmates or frequenters thereof misconduct themselves or act in a disorderly manner. Persons convicted of a breach of this regulation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100.

VI.—All British vessels entering port shall anchor at Taku or Tientsin only in such places as the harbour-master, or other person duly authorised by the custom house authorities, shall appoint, and whenever any one of the said vessels is about to leave port, she 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 colors 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 of Tientsin excepted, shall deposit his ship's papers, together with a summary of the manifest of her cargo, at H.B.M. Vice-Consulate at Taku, within 48 hours if in the inner anchorage, and within 72 if in the outer, unless a Sunday or holiday should intervene. Masters shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$200 for each breach of this regulation.

VIII.—Every British sailing vessel, whether intending to pass up the river to Tientsin or not, shall report at the Vice-consulate at Taku, and lodge her papers there. Provided that, if a sailing vessel passes up the river to Tientsin, she shall take up with her the "ship's articles," and deposit said document at the Consulate at Tientsin. Said articles shall be handed back to the master, when the vessel is about to return to Taku, where she shall receive her other papers and port clearance at the Vice-Consulate.

IX.—British steamers bound for Tientsin shall not be required to report and lodge their papers at Taku, but may report and clear at Tientsin. Provided that if a steamer bound for Tientsin remain for more than three hours at Taku, unless she can show reasonable cause for so doing, she shall report and lodge her papers at H.B.M. Vice Consulate there, under a penalty not exceeding \$200 for each breach of this regulation.

X.—Should any vessel, the property of a British subject, but not provided with a certificate of registry, or other recognized pass, hoist the British ensign within the anchorages, or should she exhibit within such limits any flag so similar to the British ensign as not to be clearly distinguished from it, the master of such vessel shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding \$100.

XI.—The discharge of guns and other firearms from British vessels in the anchorages 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 in the 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 ship owners or ship masters 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.

XVIII.—A printed copy of these regulations, local and general, shall be affixed and at all times kept exhibited conspicuously in the public offices of H.B.M. Consul at Tientsin and Vice-Consul at Taku, and no penalty shall be enforced for any offence against any of the said regulations until the said regulations have been so affixed and kept exhibited during a period of one month. Printed copies of these regulations shall moreover be provided and sold at H.B.M. Consulate at Tientsin at \$1 per copy.

XIX.—Her Majesty's Minister may at any time hereafter repeal or alter any or all of the local land regulations and general regulations now made, should it at any time seem to him expedient or necessary so to do.

REGULATIONS FOR THE TRADE AND RESIDENCE OF FOREIGNERS AT OSAKA.

Art. I.—As Osaka is not an open port, no foreign merchant vessel can anchor there. Until arrangements shall be made for the establishment of a Custom-house at Osaka, foreigners wishing to import goods into that city must enter them at the Custom-house at Hiogo, according to the regulations of trade attached to the treaties, and must pay duty there unless duty has already been paid on the same at some other open port of Japan. In the same way, all goods exported from Osaka by foreigners must all be cleared from, and pay duty at, Hiogo, before they can be shipped on board any foreign vessel at that port.

Art. II.—Lighters, towboats, and passage boats, propelled by steam or sails, and belonging to foreigners, may ply between Hiogo and Osaka for the conveyance of cargo and passengers under the regulations hereto annexed, and subject to the provisions of the regulations of trade attached to the treaties.

Art. III.—Foreigners living at Osaka shall be free to go where they please within the following boundaries, namely:—On the south the Yamatogawa from its mouth as far as Funabashimura; and a line drawn from that place through Kiōkōjimura to Sada. The town of Sakai is outside the limits, but foreigners will be at liberty to visit it. The road between Osaka and Hiogo lies outside the limit of ten ri from Kioto. No obstruction shall be opposed to the free circulation of foreigners either by land or water in every part of the city of Osaka open to the Japanese public.

Osaka, January 1st, 1868.

The following notification has also been issued:—

It being necessary on the opening of Hiogo and Osaka to British trade, that due provision should simultaneously be made for the peace, order, and good government of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects resorting to, or becoming resident in that port or city, the undersigned hereby notifies for the information of all subjects of Her Majesty, that in the exercise of the powers vested in him by the 85th clause of the Order of Her Majesty in Council of the ninth day of March, 1865, he has this day made and established, and caused to be printed and to be exhibited in the British Consular offices at Hiogo and Osaka, the following regulations, which will have effect in the manner provided by the said order in Council, throughout the Consular District of Hiogo and Osaka, until the pleasure of Her Majesty thereon shall be made known.

Any breach of these regulations may be punished by any of the following penalties, as provided by the 26th clause of the said order in Council, 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 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.

(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES,
*Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.*

H.B.M.'s Legation, Osaka, January 1st, 1868.

REGULATIONS.

I.—Every British vessel on entering the port must show her colours, and keep them hoisted until the master shall have reported her arrival and deposited her papers at the Consulate-office.

II.—Masters of ships on depositing their ships' papers at the Consulate-office must also deliver a copy of the import manifest, together with a list of all passengers and persons not forming part of the registered crew on board.

III.—When a vessel is ready to leave the port, the master will obtain a port clearance from the Custom-house, which document, together with the manifest of his export cargo, and a list of persons not forming part of the crew intending to leave the port in his vessel, must be delivered at the Consulate-office before the ship's papers can be returned to him. Masters of British vessels must always give twenty-four-hours' notice before they can clear at the Consulate.

IV.—Stones, ballast, cinders, or any other substance tending to lessen the depth of the anchorage, shall not be thrown overboard within the limits of the harbour; but must be discharged at such place or places as shall be indicated by the Consul.

V.—Any vessel having on board gunpowder, or any other explosive substance, in any quantity over and above that which is required for the use of the ship, must report the same at the Consulate-office, and until it is discharged, must anchor only in such berth as shall be assigned to her.

VI.—Cannon or fire-arms may not be fired from British merchant vessels in the harbour.

VII.—The time within which scamen are allowed to be on shore is limited to the hours between sunrise and sunset.

VIII.—No boat or vessel (other than a duly registered British ship) shall hoist the British Ensign within the limits of the Consular district, unless authorized by the Consul to do so; nor shall she exhibit within such limits any flag so similar to the British Ensign as not to be distinguishable from it. Neither shall any British subject hoist the British Ensign or any other flag not distinguishable from it over any place or residence on shore, without special authority from the Consul.

IX.—All cases of death, occurring either afloat or on shore, must be immediately reported at the Consulate-office.

X.—No British subject may establish a boarding-house, eating-house, or other place of entertainment, or a butcher's shop, or may keep or slaughter pigs, sheep, or cattle without the sanction of the Consul, and under such conditions as he may require.

XI.—Gunpowder or other explosive substances can only be stored, on shore or afloat, at such place or places as may be indicated by the Consul.

XII.—No British subject may ride or drive in any street, road, or public thoroughfare in a furious or careless manner.

XIII.—No dog belonging to a British subject shall be allowed to go about the streets or public thoroughfares unmuzzled between the 15th of June and the 15th of November of each year.

XIV.—At Hiogo, British subjects may not go beyond the limits laid down in the Treaty of Yedo, namely "ten ri in any direction, that of Kioto excepted, which city shall not be approached nearer than ten ri," and at Osaka, they may not go beyond the limits laid down in the regulation on the subject which is published in a notification by Her Majesty's Minister of this date.

SHANGHAI.

SCALE OF COMMISSIONS

ADOPTED BY THE

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Purchasing Tea, Raw Silk, Opium and Cotton.....	3	per cent.
Do. do., do. if as returns for goods sold.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Do. all other Goods and Produce, Ships and Real Estate.....	5	"
Do. Bullion.....	1	"
Selling Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton.....	3	"
Do. all other Goods and Produce, Ships and Real Estate.....	5	"
Inspecting Silk or Tea.....	1	"
Guaranteeing Sales and Remittances, when required.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Do. Sales alone.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Drawing, endorsing, or negotiating Bills of Exchange.....	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. Ship's Disbursements.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Collecting Freight.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Obtaining Freight or Charter.....	5	"
Do. do. and collecting same Freight.....	6	"
Adjusting Insurance Claims.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Effecting Insurance; on the insured amount.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Prosecuting or Defending successfully Claims, either at Law or by Arbitration.....	5	"
Prosecuting or Defending unsuccessfully.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Managing Estates and Collecting Rents.....	5	"
Transshipping and Forwarding Jewellery and Bullion.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Landing or Transshipping Cargo.....	1	"
Transshipping and Forwarding Opium.....	Tls. 3	per chest.
Goods withdrawn or re-shipped—half commission.		
Granting Letters of Credit.....	1	per cent.
Brokerage on Bills and Bullion buying and selling— $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., from seller.		
Do. do. Produce and General Merchandize— $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.		
Ship Brokerage— $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Consignees.		
The foregoing rates to be exclusive of Shroffage, 1 per mil., and Brokerage when paid.		

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE KROM HLUANG
WONGSA-DIRAT-SANIT,

Superintendent of Customs, begs to inform all who are interested in this document, that having consulted with all the Consuls in Siam about the Imports and Exports, he has agreed with them upon the following Regulations, which from this date are the laws of the land.

January 20th, 1863.

I.—Merchants or other persons importing merchandise for sale into Bangkok, shall pass sight entries at the Custom-house within twenty-four hours after the vessel shall have entered in the Consulate or Master-attendant's office, and upon such entries being made, permission shall be granted to land the goods. But in order that the discharge of the importing vessel shall not be delayed, the Siamese Custom-house authorities are at liberty to land and store all goods for which permits have not been lodged with the Custom-house officer on board in time for good delivery, and all charges for so landing and storing shall be paid by the importers or consignees.

II.—Forty-eight hours after the discharge of the goods shall be allowed the consignees for completing the entries.

III.—Munitions of war are prohibited from being sold by merchants or other persons without reporting to the authorities, and obtaining permission to do so.

IV.—Mat bags, imported by merchants or other persons, shall pay a duty of three per cent. either in kind or money, but upon proof being given of their having been used by the importer for his own exportation, a drawback to the full extent of the duty on the bags so used shall be allowed by the former.

V.—Masters of vessels shall report to the inspector of customs any ship stores, provisions, or other merchandise they may have for sale, and obtain a permit to discharge the same previous to doing so.

VI.—Merchants or other persons having imported merchandise, and found it unsalable, and desiring to re-export it, shall report the particulars to the inspector of customs, and receive drawback to the full amount of the duty paid by them on the said goods.

VII.—Masters of vessels, or super-cargoes purchasing produce generally liable to export duty, to be consumed by the crews of vessels on a voyage, shall report to the inspector of customs the quantity purchased.

VIII.—Merchants or other persons exporting produce either in foreign or native vessels, shall enter with the inspector of customs the quantity, description, and value of exports previous to the vessel's obtaining port clearance.

IX.—The inspector of customs shall have authority to search passengers' baggage when he deems it necessary, but it shall be passed within half-an-hour after the vessel's arrival in Bangkok. The cargo shall also be discharged under the inspection of a Custom-house officer according to the manifest furnished by the inspector of customs, in the absence of the Custom-house officer appointed to be on board during legal hours, the master shall nevertheless have liberty to deliver cargo.

X.—Should the inspector of imports and exports have reason to doubt the correctness of any entry, he may place under seal the goods so suspected, to be afterwards examined,

but such examination shall not be delayed by the inspector or consignee beyond the period of three months, and the merchandise thus under seal shall not be transferred nor exported, if upon examination the goods are found to have been incorrectly entered, they shall be reclosed under the joint seals of the Inspector of Customs and the consignee or importer, and shall be at once removed to the Custom-house godowns pending adjudication by the Consul, to whose jurisdiction the case belongs, and the Superintendent of Customs jointly.

XI.—Masters and super-cargoes of vessels shall ordinarily neither receive nor discharge cargo but between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., when an officer will be in attendance on board. Special permission will have to be obtained from the Inspector of Customs to receive or discharge cargo at other than the above stated times.

XII.—That should permission not be granted by the Siamese authorities for a vessel to break bulk within 24 hours after her due entry, the Consul of the nation to whom the vessel belongs shall have power to order the discharge.

XIII.—That the Siamese government will be liable for damages in the case of any vessel having been detained by the inspectors of imports and exports upon suspicion, which on examination appears to have been unfounded.

XIV.—That all cases arising from a breach of these regulations shall be laid before the Consul concerned, who will then with the Superintendent of Customs enquire whether the infraction has been intentional or through ignorance, and only in cases of wilful infringement of the regulations shall they impose the full fine; in cases where there is no proof of the infringement being intentional they shall proportion the fine to the offence.

XV.—The native vessels shall be under the same strict control as vessels of other nations.

Should it appear to the Consuls of this place that those whose interests are committed to them trade at a disadvantage in this last respect, they will withdraw their consent to the regulations.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE PEACE, ORDER, AND GOOD GOVERNMENT OF HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS BEING WITHIN THE DOMINIONS OF THE KINGS OF SIAM.

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.

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.

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 fee of each case is two shillings and six-pence.

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.

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.

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.

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, peculations, 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.

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 or 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 labor.

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.

IX.—Any British subject resident here, who wilfully harbours or secretés 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.

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.

GENERAL REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH BRITISH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN SIAM, IN CONFORMITY WITH THE TREATY CONCLUDED BETWEEN HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY AND THE KINGS OF SIAM.

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 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.

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 800 Ticals for having so disobeyed. After delivery of her guns and ammunition she will be permitted to return to Bangkok to trade.

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 400 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.

IV.—A British vessel breaking bulk and commencing to discharge before the permission shall be obtained, or smuggling either when in the river or outside the bar, shall be subject to the penalty of 800 Ticals, and confiscation of the goods so smuggled or discharged.

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.

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.

VII.—Seamen, lascars, and others belonging to British vessels in the port are strictly prohibited to wear side knives or any other weapon while on shore.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 the goods so taken or discharged will be liable to confiscation.

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.

R. H. SCHOMBURGH,
H. M. Consul.

British Consulate, Bangkok,
November 6th, 1860.

LAWS CONCERNING VESSELS BELONGING TO SIAM, AND VESSELS FROM FOREIGN PORTS, LARGE VESSELS AND LIGHTERS, WHICH COME INTO THE CHOW PHYA RIVER, OR INTO ANY OF THE RIVERS OF THE PROVINCES BELONGING TO SIAM.

Art. I.—If a vessel come into the Chow Phya river, she shall cast anchor at the Guard station at Paknam. Her master shall then report his name, the name of his vessel, from whence she comes, how many men she has on board, and what merchandise she has, so that the officer at the station may first examine his vessel. If she have guns and ammunition on board, the master shall deliver these to the care of the officer in charge. If the vessel going out be a merchant vessel belonging to a Foreign port, or a vessel belonging to Siam, having a European or American captain, then she shall first be reported to Luang Wisuth Sakaratith, the Harbour-master, and then a pass be obtained for her at the Custom-office. But vessels belonging to the country, under Chinese or Mussulman flag, according to the custom of either, shall be reported to the officers of the port in the service of the Kromata of the right hand, or the Kromata of the left hand (according to whose business it is), and request a pass for the vessel according to the custom. When the vessel shall have dropped down to the Guard station at Paknam, the pass shall be presented to the officer of the station. And when the said officer discovers no cause why she should be detained, she may pass on.

In case a vessel that is coming in or going out do not stop at the Guard station, and thus violate the treaties, she shall forfeit the sum of eight hundred ticals, as the treaties have stipulated. And if a vessel shall go into any port of the provinces, or come out of any such port, she shall cast anchor at the Guard station [at the mouth of such river] and report herself to the officer of the station, and whatever he shall direct the masters to do in the premises, that must be done, which is according to the treaties.

Light on vessels, and mooring Ships.

Art. II.—When any ship or vessel shall have entered into any river, she shall keep a light burning three fathoms above her upper deck from early twilight to clear morning light. And when she shall have arrived up the river, within the precincts of the town, her master shall first report himself to the Harbour-master, who will direct him to a berth for his vessel, which direction he must follow. She shall be moored by two anchors, one for the flood, and the other for the ebb tide, and rig her jib-boom in.

Masters of vessels are prohibited from quitting the place of anchorage which has been assigned to them, without having first obtained the sanction of the Harbour-master.

Every infraction will be punished by a fine.

The Line of Mooring.

Art. III.—The Harbour-master shall direct the masters of vessels not to moor their vessels very near the shore. The vessels shall be so moored as that they will not be liable to swing round and strike any floating house. They shall not be moored at the mouth of any canal; but shall be arranged in a line up and down the river. Masters of vessels are hereby forbidden to fasten their cable to the shore, so as to form obstructions to the passage of boats near the shore.

Collision and Sinking of Vessels.

Art. IV.—If vessels come into collision with one another, and are injured, and persons lose their lives by the accident, and property be lost, or damaged to whatever amount, report must be made of it to the Harbour-master, who will then examine the matter, and report to the proper authority, who will adjudicate the case.

If a vessel coming in or going out shall spring a leak, and sink in the channel of the river, the master of the same shall employ men to remove that obstruction. But should he not do this, the Harbour-master shall cause it to be done, and whatever be the cost of that work it shall be paid by the master of said vessel.

Liabilities of Vessels not properly Moored.

Art. V.—If the master of any vessel do not abide by the 2nd and 3rd articles as above stated, and a large vessel dropping down or coming up the river shall run against such a vessel and injure her, damages may be claimed from the vessel thus causing the injury.

If a small vessel shall run against a vessel not properly moored, and the small vessel be sunk thereby, and property damaged or lost, to whatever amount, the master of the large vessel shall pay the worth of all property lost or damaged and pay a fine of one hundred and sixty ticals, because he did not take care to follow the directions given in article 2nd and 3rd.

All cases of this class that exist at the present time, or that may arise in the future, and the person required thereby to pay damages, shall have any doubts as to the true worth of the property damaged or lost, the owner of said property shall, under oath administered according to the custom of his own religion, afford satisfactory evidence that the property lost was of the value claimed.

In all cases where a fine is imposed on masters of vessels for carelessness of the kind above stated, the money thus obtained shall become the property of the government.

Cable and Ropes connecting with the Shore.

Art. VI.—If a master of a vessel would remove from his berth and moor close in shore for the purpose of receiving merchandise, or for any other advantage, and shall in the day time fasten ropes to the land to bring her in to shore, it shall not be unlawful. But the ropes must not be thus engaged in the night time.

If a vessel shall remove from her berth to receive merchandise, and be fastened close to a wharf, one or two abreast of each other, but not so that the way for the passing of boats outside shall be obstructed—or shall put into shore to cast out ballast, or do anything else, and the vessel be in close contact with the shore or wharf, and there be left no passage for boats between her and the shore, ropes may in such cases be extended from her to the shore, for the purpose of retaining her place.

The Royal Barges, seats of either the first or second king, are allowed to be moored in front of the royal palaces; and although their cables and ropes be made fast to the shore, it shall not be unlawful, because they are near the seats of the kings on the bank of the river, it not being suitable that any persons besides those engaged in royal service should come near to them.

If any one attempt to pass between the said Barges and the Royal seats on the river's bank, and run against their cables, or ropes, and the boat be capsized, all damages thus resulting shall be suffered by the owner of the boat, because the act had been forbidden. There are only two such places, viz.:—one in front of the first King's Palace, and one in front of the second King's Palace. Again—masters of boats in the canals, laden with goods, coming out to moor in the river with the view to sell

their merchandise, if they wish to anchor near the shore, they may do so, provided they leave an open passage between their boats and the shore, sufficient for small boats to pass.

According to article IV., if a small boat get entangled in the ropes or chains of the vessels by which they are held in their proper places according to those laws, or run against a vessel thus orderly moored, and be capsized, and property be lost by the accident in whatever way, the owner of the boat capsized shall not claim any damages.

Respect to be paid to the Kings when passing.

Art. VII.—If either of their Majesties the Kings of Siam, desire to pass on the river, and a vessel riding at anchor shall in any wise interrupt the way, and the Harbour-master or other officer in charge shall order said vessel to move out of the way, then the master of the vessel shall be bound to obey that order within the space of three hours.

And concerning all vessels of commerce lying at anchor in the river, whenever the Royal Barges bearing either of their Majesties the Kings of Siam, shall approach near them, it is requested that their colors be drawn up to bestow a Royal salute according to custom. And the people who may be on board these vessels at the time, can act their pleasure either to retire out of sight of the King as he passes, or come out and salute him, according to the custom of the country and the language to which they belong. But let them not walk back and forth, or get up and sit down on the bulwarks with their feet dangling down the sides of the vessels, or go up the mast, or perform work thereon at the time, because this would be regarded by the Siamese as an insult offered to the King.

If such offence be committed, or the vessel fail to be removed out of the King's way, and she be one belonging to the Kingdom of Siam, the Siamese officer in charge shall inflict the punishment due. But if the vessel be a merchant vessel belonging to a foreign port, coming under the jurisdiction of either of the Consuls, complaint of the same shall be made to the Consul.

Collision of Vessels.

Art. VIII.—In case a large vessel, coming up or going down the river, runs into another vessel, or into a floating house, or any building that is orderly moored, and damage property, the master of said vessel shall cause to be made a due estimate of the damage done, and pay it, be the same little or much. But if the vessel which did the damage, be herself injured to whatever amount, she shall not claim any damages of the vessel, or floating house, or other float by which she was thus damaged, because she herself alone ran into the other.

Again,—steam-boats in Siam, which are to be many in the future, when they come or go with or against the tide, shall not pass near the shore, but between the lines of large vessels at anchor. The reason of this law is, that steam-boats have great power and speed, so that small craft will be likely not to have time to get out of their way.

Concerning Floating Dwellings, or Rafts of Timber or Bamboo, Drifting in the River.

Art. IX.—If a raft be broken into parts, floating with the current, and if any vessel being moored so as to straiten the way which the II. and III. articles of these laws provide to have remain open and free, and the raft float against the vessel, and her master cut the raft, and it be consequently broken to pieces, and timber be lost, damages shall in such cases be paid to the owner of the raft. But if a raft float against such a vessel, and the vessel be damaged thereby, to whatever extent, her master or owner shall not claim damages of the owners of the raft.

Again,—whoever would float a raft on the river, shall be provided with a cable, and shall by its aid, make fast and slacken here and there, and thus float carefully along, taking particular caution to pass in the passage between the line of vessels at anchor, and the floating houses regularly moored. If its owner choose to have it pass on this or that side of them, he shall keep to that choice through all the way.

If a raft float down, and come into collision with a vessel that is moored according to articles II. and III., the master of the vessel may cut the raft, and send it adrift. But he shall do no other damage to the owner of the raft, nor take possession of his timber. If any of the timber be lost by this means, the owner may not claim any damages from the master of the vessel.

If the master or owner of the vessel has not cut the raft asunder, but it break apart of itself, and then float against a vessel thus lawfully moored, and injure her in any wise, the owner of the raft shall pay the damages.

Again,—whoever would float a raft, shall not be allowed to make any rope fast to the cable of a vessel moored in the river. And no large vessel or raft shall be allowed to float up or down with the tide in the night time. Again, if any one would float his raft with the tide, he shall not pass very near the shore, so as to be likely to run against a floating house properly moored, and thus injure it. Damages thus occasioned shall be paid by the owner of the raft.

Wherever there are no vessels anchored in the river, rafts are allowed to float down in the middle of the stream, and if it be desired to make the raft fast to the shore, this also may be done. If any raft or boat run against the ropes thus employed, and the boat be capsized, and property damaged, no damages shall be claimed from the owner of the raft thus moored; because rafts are not, as vessels, easily managed. Common sense will teach that it is not suitable to think of passing between a raft and the shore by which it is moored.

Throwing Ballast into the River.

Art. X.—It is forbidden to throw stones, gravel, earth, or any ballast in or near the channel over the bar, where the water is under seven fathoms deep [at low water mark] extending from outside of the bar to any other place within the river Chow Phya. If it be desired to cast out ballast, the Harbour-master, or the officer in charge, shall first point out some place where it will be lawful to throw it: and in that place it may be cast. If the master of the vessel do not observe this law, but violate it by casting ballast at the bar or into the river, he shall be fined the sum of two hundred ticals.

Again,—when any one would be employed as a pilot, let him first be examined by the Harbour-master. And if he bear a good examination, he will give him a certificate to this effect. It is forbidden that any one undertake to pilot vessels without such a certificate. [If any one not thus approved, shall conduct a vessel erroneously and get aground, he shall pay the damages resulting therefrom.] And if any qualified pilot shall pilot a vessel erroneously, and cause damage to the vessel by misconduct or mismanagement, he shall be tried, and if found guilty, fined [according to the demerit of the case.]

LAWs CONCERNING SMALL BOATS.

Art. I.—Boats going with the tide shall pass in the midst of the river. Boats going against the tide shall go near the border of the river. In case a boat going with the tide shall pass near the border of the river; or in case a boat going against the tide pass in the midst of the river, thus taking a course contrary to this law, and then come into collision with another, and be capsized, or broken, or property damaged or lost, the boat which went contrary to the law shall pay the full amount of the consequent damages. If the boat damaged be the one which violated the law, she shall claim no damages from the other boat which was going according to law. If the business be such as to make it proper to go with the tide near the shore, let great care be taken by the boat thus passing, that she do not run against a boat that is going against the tide.

Boats passing one another.

Art. II.—In cases when boats going up or down with the tide following each other, and the one behind, being the fleetier, overtake and run against the boat going before, and damage or upset her, or run against a boat that is properly moored, and damage or upset her, the owner of the boat which does such mischief shall pay all damages.

Collision of Boats.

Art. III.—In case the owner of a boat, wishing to move away from her moorings, or wishing to come out of the mouth of a canal, or wishing to come in and moor, or, in going meets another boat and endeavours to avoid collision, but is not in time, and consequently strikes against said boat, but not intentionally, and said boat be upset or

damaged, the owner of the boat that was not upset shall assist the boat that was capsized, to pick up the goods that were set adrift. If he do not assist, he shall pay damages amounting to half the worth of the damaged property that was in the boat, because he had no compassion.

Light and heavily laden Boats.

Art. IV.—A light boat [lightly loaded] shall turn out for a heavily laden boat. If a boat lightly laden run against a boat heavily laden, and cause her to be capsized, the owner of said boat shall pay all damages. If death be a consequence of the collision, he shall pay the price of the person, [a price attached by the law to the person killed,] according to the old law.

If a boat heavily laden run against one lightly laden, causing her to capsize, no damages shall be paid. If a lightly laden boat come into collision with another lightly laden, the owner of the boat not capsized shall remain, and assist to right up the other, and collect her goods that are adrift. If he do not remain and assist the other, he shall pay half the amount of all the consequent damages.

If a boat heavily laden be likely to come into collision with another boat lightly laden, and there be due time for evading each other, and no regard be paid to it, but the man of the large boat wilfully run against the small boat, and upset her, the man who did this deed shall pay to the other party the full amount of the property damaged or lost, be the same little or much.

If a heavily laden boat be likely to come into collision with another boat heavily laden, and one of the parties, when ten fathoms or more distant, request the other party to halt, and he do not regard it, but consequently run against the other boat, and she be capsized, and property be lost or damaged, to whatever amount, the transgressor shall pay all damages. But if there was not time to give warning at ten fathoms distance, and a collision take place, it is proper that such a case be accounted an unavoidable accident, and no damages claimed.

Heavy and lightly laden Boats mooring together.

Art. V.—If a boat heavily laden, and a boat lightly laden moor close together, and the master of the light boat wishes to move to another place, he shall first duly notify the master of the heavy boat, so that he also take care that the light boat do not run against the heavily laden boat. If he do not give due notice, and his boat run against the one heavily laden, and capsize her, he shall pay all the damages resulting from the affair. But if he did not move his boat away, and the two boats jam against each other in consequence of wind and waves, and the light boat, being the larger of the two, cause the heavily laden boat to upset, the owner of the light boat shall pay half the worth of all the property damaged belonging to the heavily laden boat, because the light boat was larger than the other, and came and moored close by her side. If the heavily laden boat be the larger, and they jam one against the other, and one of them be consequently upset because of wind and waves without any design on the part of the other party, it shall be accounted a case not suitable for litigation.

Boats turning out one for the other.

In case a boat in crossing the river goes athwart of the course of another which is going down with the tide:—if the boat crossing the river be the smaller of the two, and the one going with the tide be the larger, the boat crossing the river shall turn out for the one going with the tide. But if the one going with the tide be the smaller, and the boat crossing the river be the larger, the boat going with the tide shall turn out for the other. If the smaller boat do not turn out for the larger one, and consequently get damaged or capsized, no claim for damages shall be laid upon the boat. But if the smaller boat be the one heavier laden of the two, the larger boat shall turn out for the smaller boat. If the larger boat do not turn out for the smaller one, and the smaller be capsized in the collision, the master of the larger boat shall pay all damages.

If a large boat be moored close in shore, clear of the way by which boats pass, and a small boat heavily laden shall run against the large boat and capsize, no claim for damages shall be made upon said large boat.

Boats passing one another in Narrow Canal.

Art. VI.—In case of boats passing in a narrow canal, so that it be impossible to observe the rules of the first article with or against the tide, because of the narrowness of the canal, the small boat shall turn out for the larger boat, and the lightly laden boat shall turn out for the one heavily laden.

Mooring Boats in Canal.

If boats lightly or heavily laden would moor in a canal, they shall moor in a line on either side of the canal, so that the way for boats shall not be obstructed. They shall not be moored one abreast of another, nor athwart the canal, nor in the midst of it. If any person persist in mooring his boat athwart the canal, or mid-way in the canal, or abreast of another, and a boat coming with the flood or ebb tide, shall run against said boat, and capsize her, and property be damaged to whatever amount, no claims for damages shall be made upon the master of the boat that ran against her.

If it be in the night time, and a boat strike against one thus unlawfully moored, and the boat that runs against the other be upset, and property be damaged or lost, the unlawfully moored boat shall pay the full amount of all damages.

Again—in the inner canal which surrounds the city proper, and the outer canal called Phadoong kroong krasem, and the canals called Sanon Trong, and Bang Looang, and Bangkok Noi canals, being canals in which many boats pass day and night, no craft shall be allowed to moor for the purpose of fishing with scoop nets, thus obstructing the thoroughfare through them. Whoever would fish with such nets can do so in other canals where the travel is less.

Guard limits out of respect to the Kings.

Art. VII.—An old law of Siam ordains that—In case either of the Kings shall pass on the river, it is forbidden all persons to paddle or row their boats in front of, or near the procession, or near the side of it, or in any way to get into the procession.

And when either of the Kings shall come down to float P'ra-pra-t'ep (illuminated floats) on the river in the evening, according to Royal custom on the 11th and 12th Siamese months annually, three days in each month, or when the Kings shall on other days come down to their seats near the river, or to other places on the river, and there be guard limits defined, and guards established, it is forbidden persons, who have no proper business within those limits, to enter therein.

If any such person shall dare to break into the limits, the guard shall seize him for punishment. If he be a foreigner, under whatever Consul, let him first be entreated to desist from such conduct. But if he persist, he shall be seized and delivered over to the Consul to whom he belongs. If he resist, and a fight ensue, and he be wounded, or killed, no damages shall be laid upon the guard by whom he was wounded, because he was duly warned not to go within those limits.

If the foreigner thus transgressing wound the guard, or kill him, the Consul to whom he belongs shall adjudicate the case according to law.

And when the Kings are to appear publicly in any place, or when on other days their Majesties are to come down to their seats near the river, or to any other place, an officer whose business it is, shall give a written notice to the Consuls a day or two beforehand, excepting the six days annually, when the Kings have their fire-works on the river. These are well known to the Consuls already without such notification.

Again, if the Kings shall go to their country palaces in the Royal gardens, Annan-t'ha-oot'ha-yan and Sapra-t'hooma-wan, where guard limits are formed about those palaces, it is not necessary to notify the Consul of the time of such visitation, because those places are appropriated particularly to the Kings, and there are no thoroughfares there.

LAWs CONCERNING FLOATING HOUSES AND BUOYS.

Mooring posts for Floating Houses.

Art. I.—It is forbidden that any owner of a floating house plant his mooring posts so far beyond the front line of his float as to interfere with the passing of boats.

Whenever posts are planted in front of a floating house for its protection, let them not stand outside of the front line of the house more than three Siamese cubits. Whoever, disregarding this law, shall plant his floating posts outside of this limitation, and a boat strike against the posts, and be upset, or property lost to whatever amount, it is ordained that the owner of that floating house shall pay all such damages to the full extent.

Fishing Boats and Buoys athwart of the River.

Art. II.—Concerning boats that cast anchor several in a line athwart the river, attached to one another for the purpose of net fishing, or fishing buoys arranged in a line extending to the middle of the river; their owners shall in the night time have a blazing fire on the shore opposite such fishing boats or buoys, and blow horns for a signal to show that is a fishing establishment. And if a vessel sailing up or dropping down shall run afoul of fishing boats or buoys, and set them adrift, or damage them in any way, their owners shall not claim any damages, because they form great obstructions to passing on the river, much more so than large vessels, which as above are required to be moored in the midst of the river in a line up and down the stream, and much more so than floating houses that are required to be arranged in a regular line near the shore. And it cannot be required that these fishing boats and buoys should be moored in any other way than athwart of the stream, because it has always been the custom to allow their owners thus to seek a livelihood. And although a raft or boat shall run against them, and be broken or upset, or lives lost, no damage shall be claimed of the owner of those fishing boats or buoys. Let the master of the vessel or raft that drops down, inform himself of the localities of such fishing places, and provide carefully when yet not near, for passing them safely. Such fishing boats and buoys are fixed establishments, not often changed like the position of sailing vessels.

But it is forbidden that the fishing buoys be connected together by means of bamboo poles; it is only allowed that they be connected by means of ropes, as is the usual custom.

Again—The space from the shore to the fishing buoys, being the way for boats to pass, shall not be obstructed by ropes or poles, or any other thing stretched across it. If the owner of fishing buoys shall stretch ropes or poles across that way, so as to obstruct it for boats, and a boat coming up or going down shall run against such obstructions, and she be upset and property lost, or damaged to whatever amount, the person who stretched the rope or pole across that way shall pay the damages. And if any life be lost by the accident, he shall forfeit the price of the person according to the old law.

Property Adrift on the River.

Art. III.—The old law forbade any person to take things that are accidentally dropped, or property that is adrift by casualty on the river. In process of time the people forgot this law, and thought it lawful to take such property, and appropriate it to themselves, and have fallen into the practice of seizing such property; and the true owners coming to claim it, has given rise to contention and litigation. Sometimes the property seized has been concealed, and doubts consequently would arise about the property missed, whether or not thieves had stolen it. And thus there were many cases of litigation continually arising from this practice.

What to be done with Property Adrift on the River.

Property lost in the river is mainly teak logs and boards belonging to rafts floating down the river, which are broken and scattered about in the stream, the owners of which going in pursuit of it are often not in time to secure the property adrift. And boats that get adrift are numerous. Now, because of these frequent accidents, it is forbidden that any person belonging to this country, or to a foreign country, shall seize teak logs or boards, or any property of vessels, or boats adrift on the river, and appropriate the same to themselves, severing them thus from the owners, on the plea that such property was found without any owner; thus following the fashion of these who have no knowledge of law. If any one shall find property floating on the river without any owner, or property which has been secured from thieves, he shall deliver such property to the magistrate of that district, or shall report to him, or to the officer of the village, or to any man of rank living near to his own house. If the property belong to ships in the river, report shall

be made of the same to the Harbour-master within twelve hours from the time the property was found. Then the magistrate, or the man of rank shall make accurate record of said property, and then wait for further information. As to the owner, let him hasten to find his lost property, inquiring for it of all the village officers for a month, let this not be prolonged beyond a month. And whoever shall have taken the property, or whatever magistrate, or village officer, or man of rank, shall have received the property, or whoever has been informed of the property lost, shall inform the owner of the property which he seeks, and then examine carefully the settlements of the owner and the record of the property made when received. Having thus ascertained that the property truly belongs to him who seeks it, let it be delivered up to him. But if there be any doubt, let the matter be postponed until other claimants shall be examined.

If any one, having taken property adrift as defined above, conceal it, and do not report it to a magistrate or village officer, or some other man of rank, within the space of twelve hours, he shall, when arrested, be treated as a thief. If any one assist in taking property adrift with the view to deliver it to the owner, and inform a magistrate, or village officer, or man of honor: and when the owner comes, and finds his property, and would take possession of it, and he who assists in saving it requests that he may have a reward for his services, this matter shall be arranged between the owner, the assistant and the nobleman.

LAWS TOUCHING AFFAIRS BY LAND.

Assault and Battery.

Art. I.—There is an old royal law of Siam touching crimes of assault and battery, comprising many articles, of which a compend is hereby re-enacted as follows:—

If any person getting into a quarrel, use abusive language, lead on their comrades with clubs, brickbats, or arms, beating, reviling, cutting, and stabbing one another, going even into the homestead of a man who was dwelling quietly at home, his house, his shed, his stall, his boat, or his floating house, and cause him to be wounded, the assailant who inflicted the wound, shall be fined double for his crime; and his associates whose hands were not in the blow, shall each be fined half the amount of the fine imposed on the leader of the assault.

If said householder shall beat and stab the assailant even unto death, no punishment shall be inflicted upon him.

Again,—in cases where persons revile, beat, and stab each other in the street, and the vanquished party flee within the limits of a third party's home, and his antagonist pursue him thither, it shall not be accounted a case of assault on that householder. But if the vanquished party flee into the dwelling of a third party, and the assault be continued there, it shall be accounted a case of assault.

Again,—If any person shall with innocent intent go to visit another, on whatever business, or shall go to purchase something at the place of another, and then and there fall into a quarrel, it shall not be regarded as a case of assault, because the affray had its origin then.

Seizing Refugee Servants or Debtors.

Again,—in case a master or creditor shall go to seize a servant or a debtor, and find him wherever he may, and while pursuing him, the servant or debtor flee into the home of another party, or into his own home, and the master or creditor pursue him thither, and seize him, this shall not be accounted as assault. And if the place [to which the servant or debtor has fled] be a palace of a Prince, or the home of an officer of government, or the residence of a foreigner, the pursuer shall first duly inform the householder of his business, and then the latter shall deliver up the refugee to his pursuer.

And now this revised compend of law [touching assault and battery] is published to the intent that all persons, both natives and foreigners, shall understand, that if any one shall assault and invade the home, the house, the shed, the stall, the boat, or the floating house of another, and the householder or lord of the place, shall pound, beat, or wound the

assailants severely, even unto death, and complaint be made of it to a magistrate, and he after due examination shall find that the case is truly one of assault and battery, no punishment shall be inflicted upon him who wounded or killed the assailing party.

Concerning the Shooting of large Guns.

Art. II.—It has been a custom in Siam, and an old law there is supporting it, that no person shall discharge a large gun, whose report can be heard beyond one hundred sen, [two and a half miles], as on occasions of festivals, or at other time, according to the party's own pleasure, without giving the reasons why the guns are fired. And when any one shall discharge large guns within the limits of Bangkok, and does not inform the proper officer of the government of his purpose, and obtain permission; or if any one in any of the provinces of Siam, [would discharge such guns], and do not inform the Governor of the provinces and obtain his permission, and hence transgress this law, he shall be liable to punishment. The reason of this is that the report of large guns, whenever heard without the cause being made public, will produce alarm among the people, leading them to think that a conflagration has taken place or some other notable event. Because it has been appointed in the city of Bangkok that the report of a large gun shall be the signal of the morning forty-eight minutes before daylight, when four guns are fired daily, for the purpose of waking up all who must arise early, and for the purpose of giving a uniform time for the public. And a large gun is also fired at the Palace of the second King at 8 o'clock every evening, and one forty-eight minutes before daylight, at the quarters of the soldiers belonging to the Palace of the second King, for their guide. If a large gun is fired at other times, it is for the purpose of giving an alarm of fire. If the fire be far from the Royal Palace, four guns are fired. If it be near, eight guns are fired. And when the people hear the report of these guns, they are given to know that fire is far or near, according to the signal, that they may come together and assist in extinguishing it.

Firing on Holidays.

Again,—whenever there is to be an offering of firing large guns, on days held as auspicious by the Kings, or on occasions of the exchange of salutations by firing, or the firing of guns on some festival days, and whenever there is to be a trial of the strength of large guns at sundry times, on all these occasions there is a custom to publish beforehand, giving all the people and their magistrates to understand that on such and such a day there will be firing for such and such purpose. And this is done to prevent the people from becoming alarmed.

When the war vessels which brought Sir John Bowring came hither, to negotiate a new treaty, and a salute was to be fired according to English custom, public notice was given beforehand of the salute, and then the salutation took place. After this, people coming from without, not knowing [the customs of the country], and seeing that large guns are allowed to be fired from men-of-war, and that such guns are allowed to be fired in honor of festival days of their own country, they have fallen into the practice of firing large guns without previously informing the government of such intention. Or it may be one party has informed the government, and has obtained permission to fire; another party hearing the report of their guns, joins in the chorus. Consequently the citizens of Bangkok, seeing that foreigners frequently fire their guns in sport, are emboldened to think that such things are probably not forbidden, and hence they fire their large guns without any previous appointment; consequently the former custom of notifying the government has been neglected.

When and how Guns are allowed to be fired.

Because of this, it is requested that the old law be renewed, forbidding the free firing of cannon from the guard station at Paknam inward. But if any one belonging to the country, or any foreigner, has any cause why he should fire cannon—as on occasions of cutting hair, or on occasions of saluting after the custom of foreigners, or on occasions of religious festivals as do the Roman Catholics, or at other times, once annually,—it is not forbidden. But the head of the temple, or of the house, or of the ceremony, shall first give a written notice of such a desire, to Krom-mabathai, or to Krom-P'ra-Kralahome, or to Krom-t'a, or to Krom-muang, three days beforehand. Whereupon the Lord

Mayor of Bangkok will publish this, so that the people may understand that on such and such a day such and such a party will fire cannon for the purpose specified. Thus doing, the Royal servants and all the people will not have the occasion to be in doubt of the matter.

Again,—if any one would fire small arms in the vicinity of the palaces of Princes, or at the dwelling of the officers of government, great or small, for the purpose of training children, grand-children, and other relatives or servants to shoot at a target, it is allowed. But a written notice must in every instance first be given to one of the officers above-named, of the purpose of such an act. This notice may be given on the same day that the exercise is to take place. An officer of the military department will then be sent to examine the target, to see that it is out of the way of the people passing; so that when the exercise takes place no person shall be shot.

Shooting Game with small Arms.

Again,—if any one would shoot birds, or other animals, he may do it in the woods, and in the fields, where there is no temple or village, or home (for man), and where there is no thoroughfare for the people. As regards shooting on temple grounds, or in villages, or the homes of men, or by the thoroughfares; sometimes the persons engaged are trusty persons; sometimes they are drunken, and will sometimes, unawares shoot and wound or kill persons. And when the person who did the deed is taken and brought before the court for trial according to law, he pleads that he had no intention of doing it; and consequently long disputes arise, so that it is very difficult to settle such questions. Such fire arms are instruments of death, and will kill at a long distance, and beyond the reach of the eye of him who uses them, as when bushes or the siding of a house intercepts the vision where the ball can enter and kill.

When and where it is not allowed to shoot Game.

For this cause a law has been made forbidding to shoot small fire arms by the temples, or villages, or homes of the people. Even in the field and woods it is forbidden to shoot at elephants, horses, cattle, buffaloes, and other animals, which their owners are feeding. If a man disregard this law, and wilfully shoot at random, he shall be fined a man not less than one hundred and sixty, and not more than four hundred Ticals, according as he shoots little or much.

And moreover, if he kill an elephant, a horse, or ox, or buffalo, or other animals which their owners are nourishing, damages shall be estimated according to the worth of the animals killed.

Shooting men by Accident.

If a Siamese subject shoot a person, wounding or killing him, he shall be adjudged according to the old law of the land. If a foreigner shoot a person, and wound or kill him, the Consul to whom the man belongs shall adjudge the case according to the law of his own country.

Sailors not allowed to go ashore with Arms.

Art. III.—Masters of vessels and merchants who come to live in Siam, shall forbid their sailors or other hired servants, whether Siamese, Chinese, or other foreigners, white or colored, to take with them instruments of death, as short or long guns, or knives, when they go about on the rivers, or canals, or on land. If these servants have business leading them to make purchases, they shall not take weapons of death with them, but they shall go with hands free from all these. And when they go, let a serang or comprador of the employer go with them to watch over them. In case a master of a vessel, or merchant do not enjoin this upon his sailors, or his other servants, Siamese, Chinese, or other foreigners, white or colored, and leave them to go about the rivers and canals with instruments of death about their persons, in the day time or night time, and they fall into contentions, and an officer of Government or a householder shall assist in seizing said offenders for the purpose of delivering them over to their Consuls for adjudication, and they do not allow themselves to be seized without resistance, and a fight ensue between them, and wounds be made upon their persons of whatever kind, no punishment shall be inflicted upon those who seized them. If they shall wound or kill (any of the party who seized them) the Consul to whose jurisdiction they belong shall adjudge the case according to the law (of his own country.)

Sailors robbing Orchards and Gardens.

Again,—cases where sailors, in mooring their vessels, coming up the river or dropping down with the tide, stop in their way, and go ashore, and pick fruit from orchards to eat and the owners thereof forbid them doing so, and they do not regard the prohibition, but draw their knives, and pursue, striking and stabbing the owners, as frequently occurs, should it be ordained that the owners shall seize the sailors, and deliver them to their Consul for punishment, it so happens that the persons who watch the orchards, are but few in number, being only one or two they would not be able to seize the transgressors. Hence it is ordained that the captains of vessels and merchants shall peremptorily forbid their men, whether sailors or servants, going ashore and picking the fruit in the gardens or orchards of the people, owners, or occupants. In case any person go and take fruit unlawfully from orchards, and the owners, guards, or occupants thereof shoot at them with “Bow balls,” and they consequently be lacerated, broken, sick, or in pain of whatever kind or degree, no punishment shall be inflicted upon such owners, guards, or occupants. But if the other party cause the owners or occupants to be wounded, or to die, the Consul to whom the sailors belong shall adjudicate the case, according to the laws of his country.

Art. IV.—It is forbidden persons to go about within the walls of the King’s palace, or to go up into, or down from the Royal house at the landing of either the Senior or Junior King’s palaces, or at the country palaces of the Kings, viz.:—Nat’a-udayan, and Wangsuan-Sapra-t’uma-wan, where there is an officer in charge, and a keeper of the gates. It shall not be lawful to enter, until the said officer or gate-keeper shall give his permission, and conduct him within. With such permission one may go in. In case the prohibition be disregarded, or the transgressor go up and down on those Royal landings on the river, or at those garden palaces above-named, and the officer or gate-keeper should seize him, and resistance be made, and the consequence be the death of the offender, no complaint shall be made against the said officer or gate-keeper. If the officer or watchman be killed, the Consul of the man who did the deed, shall adjudicate the case according to the laws of his own country.

These laws have been published both in the Siamese and the English languages, this being the third edition. When causes of complaint shall arise in the future, not provided for by these laws, then will additions be made, as may be found necessary.

And now unto all priests and nanes, and to all the servants of the Government, both military and civil, and to all the officers of Government in the provinces of the first, second, third, and fourth grades, both in the south and north divisions of the Kingdom, and to all people and merchants of the country, and to all foreigners of all languages who come hither to trade in both small and large vessels, going on the canal or on the rivers, to each and all, let these laws be known universally. Let all observe them in every particular.

CHINA.

Constitution and Government.

The form of government of the Chinese empire is strictly patriarchal. The sovereign, called "Ta-hwang-ti," or the Great Emperor, is regarded as the father of his people, and has unlimited power over all his subjects. The fundamental laws of the empire are laid down in the first of the "Four Books" of Confucius, which prescribe the government of the state to be based upon the government of the family.

Reigning Emperor.—Ki-tsiang, "High Prosperity," commonly called Tung-chi, formerly Prince Tsai-sung, born April 5, 1855, the eldest son of the Emperor Hienfung, "Perfect Bliss;" succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, August 22, 1861.

The present sovereign is the eighth Emperor of China of the Tartar dynasty of Ta-tsing, "The Sublimely Pure," which succeeded to the native dynasty of Ming in the year 1644.

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 fundamental laws of the Empire, contained in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated Ta-hyo-si, or Ministers of State. Under their order are the Le-poo, or six boards of Government. They are: 1.—The board of civil appointments, 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.

Independent of the Government, and theoretically above the central administration, is the Tu-che-yiven, 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 is to be present at the meetings of each of the six government boards, without taking any part in the deliberation, and others have to travel through the various provinces of the empire, to inspect and superintend the administration of the chief public functionaries.

Revenue and Population.

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—intended for a special public use, and as such not very reliable—which were published in 1844, give the revenue as follows:—

Land-tax, in money.....	Taels 53,730,218
Ditto in kind, valued at.....	113,398,057
Salt tax.....	7,486,380
Tea duties.....	204,530
Duties on merchandise.....	4,335,459
Duties on foreign ditto, at Canton.....	3,000,000
Sundries.....	1,052,706
Duties on marketable articles.....	1,174,932
Duties on shops and pawnbrokers.....	5,000,000
Ginseng.....	1,000,000
Coinage.....	1,000,000

Total taels.....191,804,139

Sterling.....£63,934,713

The above was returned as the net revenue of the country. No statement of the expenditure is given in the official accounts; but from missionary reports, as well as the

accounts published in the *Peking Gazette*, it would appear that there are almost constant deficits, which the governors and high officers of provinces must make good by loans or extraordinary taxation.

The public revenue is mainly derived from three sources, namely, customs duties, licences, and a tax upon land. The customs duties fall more upon exports than imports; their total produce at the thirteen treaty ports open to Europeans amounted to Tls. 8,691,817, or £2,897,272 in 1863, and to Tls. 9,425,656, or £3,141,885 in 1868. To the amount collected in 1868 the foreign trade contributed Tls. 8,002,751, or £2,667,584, while the portion paid by Great Britain and British colonies in the same year was Tls. 6,706,365, or £2,235,455, or above 83 per cent. Besides this sum, the British trade paid transit duties to the amount of £1,117,727 in 1868, so that the total contribution of the same to the Imperial Exchequer was £3,353,782.

The population of China is very dense, but nothing accurate is known respecting the number of inhabitants, although official enumerations of the same are stated to have taken place at intervals since the year 703, or for more than eleven centuries. One of the causes of uncertainty regarding the population of the empire is that its limits are undefined, the imperial government claiming the allegiance of the inhabitants of many of the neighbouring territories, which appear to be more or less independent. According to the most reliable estimates, together with Chinese official returns, the area of the empire and its dependencies, real and asserted, may be set down, in round numbers, at about 200,000 geographical square miles, with a population of nearly 390 millions, distributed at follows:—

	AREA.	POPULATION.
	geog. sq. miles.	
China proper	60,857	367,633,000
Dependencies:—		
Manchuria	18,000	3,000,000
Mongolia	61,000	3,000,000
Thibet	30,600	6,000,000
Corea	4,100	8,000,000
Lieukhie Islands	100	500,000
Other dependencies	25,000	1,500,000
Total	199,667	389,633,000

The standing military force of China consists of two great divisions, the first formed by the more immediate subjects of the ruling dynasty, the Tartars, and the second by the Chinese and other subject races. The latter, 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. The Chinese forces are said to be composed of 600,000 men, scattered over the surface of the empire. The soldiers do not live in barracks, but in their own houses, pursuing as chief business some civil occupation, frequently that of day labourers, and meeting only on certain occasions, pursuant to orders from the military chieftains.

Trade and Commerce.

The value of the total commerce of China at the ports open to foreigners, in each of the five years 1864 to 1868, was as follows, according to the official returns of the Imperial Maritime Customs:—

Years.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Taels	£	Taels	£
1864	51,293,578	17,097,859	54,006,509	18,002,169
1865	61,844,158	20,614,719	60,054,634	20,018,211
1866	74,563,674	24,854,558	56,161,807	18,720,602
1867	69,329,741	23,103,914	57,895,713	19,298,571
1868	71,121,213	23,707,071	69,114,733	23,038,244

The following table shows the distribution of the commerce of China among the various countries, or groups of countries, maintaining trading intercourse with the empire, in the year 1868:—

Countries.	Value of Imports from.	Value of Exports to.	Total Commerce.
	Taels	Taels	Taels
Great Britain	24,478,843	42,040,836	66,519,679
Hongkong	15,672,685	8,970,289	24,642,974
India	26,098,085	264,530	26,362,615
United States	833,393	6,582,676	7,416,069
Japan	2,614,007	937,482	3,551,489
Australia	734,718	2,849,636	3,584,354
Singapore and Straits	743,879	293,692	1,037,571
Continental Europe	325,450	4,586,406	4,911,856
Siam	691,251	77,673	768,924
Philippine Islands	315,458	183,404	498,862
Java	264,887	228,028	492,915
Cochin China	383,710	46,274	429,984
British Channel Islands	—	634,080	634,080
Amoor Provinces	93,913	7,834	101,747
South America	68,318	231,630	299,948
Canada	37	237,002	337,039
New Zealand	—	102,899	102,899
Russia	—	796,240	796,240
Cape of Good Hope	—	44,122	44,122
Gross total	73,318,634	69,114,733	142,433,367
Re-exports to foreign countries ..	2,197,421	—	2,197,421
Net total	71,121,213	69,114,733	140,235,946

It will be seen that the commercial intercourse of China is mainly with the United Kingdom and the British colonies. To the aggregate imports and exports of China in the year 1868, Great Britain contributed Tls. 66,519,679, or 47 per cent.; the colony of Hongkong Tls. 24,642,974, and India Tls. 26,362,615, being a total of Tls. 117,525,268, or 83·8 per cent. of the whole commerce of China, and leaving only 16·2 per cent. for all the other foreign nations. Among the latter the United States take the first rank, with a trade, in 1868, of Tls. 7,416,069, or 5·3 per cent. of the commerce of China.

The first attempt on the part of Great Britain to open a trade with China was made in 1637, when four merchant vessels arrived at Macao; but through the intrigues of the Portuguese there established the enterprise failed. Afterwards the East India Company carried on a small traffic at the different maritime ports, and chiefly at Canton. In 1792, Lord Macartney's embassy attempted to put the trade on a more liberal basis, but with little success. In 1816, Lord Amherst's mission for a similar purpose also failed, though the English trade continued for the next twenty years. In 1834 the exclusive trade of the East India Company with China terminated, and the country was thrown open to general traders. The opening thus made was followed by a commercial treaty, signed on August 29, 1842, by the plenipotentiary of the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of China, by the terms of which five ports of the empire were opened to European trade. The five ports comprised those of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai. To those five ports were subsequently added nine others—namely, Swatow, Tientsin, Chefoo, Hankow, Kiukiang, Chinkiang, Newchwang, Takow, and Tamsui.

The relative importance of these fourteen gates of Chinese commerce is shown in

the following table, which gives the total value of the imports and exports of each, during the year 1867 and 1868 :—

Ports.	1867.		1868.	
	Imports and Exports.	Total Commerce.	Imports and Exports.	Total Commerce.
Shanghai :—	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Foreign imports	12,872,525		12,454,880	
Chinese imports	5,626,675		6,657,875	
Exports... ..	19,593,901		27,710,516	
Hankow :—		38,093,101		46,823,271
Foreign imports	10,294,656		9,852,797	
Chinese imports	7,836,038		5,135,817	
Exports... ..	12,406,332		15,481,567	
Canton :—		30,537,026		30,470,181
Foreign imports	7,812,994		6,946,711	
Chinese imports	2,695,971		2,672,838	
Exports... ..	13,781,171		13,841,116	
Foochow :—		24,296,136		23,460,665
Foreign imports	4,027,118		3,902,691	
Chinese imports	3,850,718		2,318,576	
Exports... ..	15,579,956		16,117,730	
Tientsin :—		23,457,792		22,338,097
Foreign imports	9,252,155		11,651,871	
Chinese imports	4,244,942		4,790,267	
Exports... ..	1,223,197		944,751	
Ningpo :—		14,720,294		17,386,889
Foreign imports	4,746,215		4,720,063	
Chinese imports	1,984,741		1,808,661	
Exports... ..	5,832,585		6,070,721	
Swatow :—		12,563,541		12,599,445
Foreign imports	4,725,047		3,955,513	
Chinese imports	4,167,095		1,778,329	
Exports... ..	2,934,790		2,793,668	
Amoy :—		11,826,941		8,527,510
Foreign imports	4,654,581		3,901,763	
Chinese imports	2,706,027		1,664,549	
Exports... ..	2,697,793		2,373,819	
Kiukiang :—		10,058,401		7,940,131
Foreign imports	2,636,381		2,869,545	
Chinese imports	865,468		594,314	
Exports... ..	4,358,760		7,683,993	
Chefoo :—		7,860,609		11,147,852
Foreign imports	3,203,188		4,662,641	
Chinese imports	1,494,416		2,352,454	
Exports... ..	1,567,769		1,523,611	
Chinkiang :—		6,265,373		8,538,706
Foreign imports	3,336,618		3,656,863	
Chinese imports	2,084,256		2,037,117	
Exports... ..	385,928		441,919	
Newchwang :—		5,806,802		6,135,899
Foreign imports	2,254,474		2,784,887	
Chinese imports	796,169		2,130,951	
Exports... ..	2,393,587		1,591,619	
Takow :—		5,444,230		6,507,457
Foreign imports	867,128		648,099	
Chinese imports	300,008		90,680	
Exports... ..	855,812		704,124	
Tamsui :—		2,022,948		1,442,903
Foreign imports	664,016		551,511	
Chinese imports	49,599		36,962	
Exports... ..	156,683		308,834	
		780,298		897,307
Total Commerce {		127,225,454		140,235,946
		£42,408,485		£46,745,315

The amount of duties collected at each of the fourteen treaty ports, in the year 1867 and 1868, was as follows :—

Ports.	1867.	1868.
	Taels.	Taels.
Shanghai	2,304,349	2,501,436
Canton	934,774	866,269
Swatow	420,863	381,012
Amoy	503,327	426,044
Foochow	1,708,653	1,813,361
Takow	68,471	51,486
Ningpo	452,601	567,908
Hankow	943,857	1,152,580
Kiukiang	426,507	554,099
Chinkiang	23,814	33,095
Chefoo	238,911	284,363
Tientsin	411,297	390,605
Newchwang	231,972	215,736
Tamsui	49,037	69,347
Total... ..	8,718,444 £2,906,148	9,307,347 £3,102,449

The value of the total exports from China to the United Kingdom and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into China, was as follows in each of the ten years from 1859 to 1868 :—

Years.	Exports from China to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home Produce in China.
	£	£
1859... ..	9,014,310	2,525,997
1860	9,323,764	2,872,045
1861... ..	9,070,445	3,114,694
1862	12,137,095	2,024,118
1863... ..	14,186,310	2,416,705
1864	15,673,930	3,092,611
1865... ..	10,677,995	3,603,595
1866	10,846,388	5,090,074
1867... ..	9,340,402	4,996,469
1868	11,217,450	6,312,175

The exports from China to Great Britain and Ireland are made up, to the amount of more than nine-tenths, of one article of merchandise, namely, tea. In the year 1864, the quantity of tea sent from the treaty ports to the United Kingdom was 112,128,032 lbs., valued at £8,386,629; in 1865 there were sent 109,805,895 lbs., valued at £9,081,486; in 1866, 127,486,120 lbs., valued at £10,178,070; in 1867, 114,511,388 lbs., valued at £8,951,954; and in 1868 there were sent 137,042,375 lbs., valued at £10,945,530. The other exports from China to Great Britain, insignificant in comparison with the staple export, comprise raw silk and various drugs. From 1863 to 1865, the exports included large quantities of raw cotton, but the supply ceased entirely after 1867. Manufactured cotton and woollen goods, the former of the value of £4,501,920, and the latter of £1,154,281 in the year 1868, constitute the bulk of the imports of British produce into the Chinese empire.

China is traversed in all directions by 20,000 imperial roads, and though most of them are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on over them, and by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. It is stated that the most populous part of the empire is singularly well adapted for the construction of a network of railways.

EMPIRE OF CHINA.

Census and Statistical Returns.

Province.	Provincial Capital.	Population.	Inhabitants per Square Mile.	Topography.	Staple Productions.
Chih-li,	Peking,	27,990,871	473	Westward very flat, sloping towards the sea, sterile.	Millet, ginseng, tobacco, coal, saltpetre.
Shan-tung,	Tze-nan-foo,	28,958,764	515	Mountainous, a bracing climate, bold and good harbours.	Corn, drugs, wine and skins.
Shan-si,	Tae-yuen-foo,	14,004,210	253	Very mountainous, and sterile and woody.	Silk, wine, iron, salt, marble, musk.
Honan,	Kae-fung-foo,	23,037,171	353	Flat, very fertile, climate agreeable.	The garden of China; rhubarb, musk, indigo.
Kang-soo,	Nankin,	37,843,501	774	Very low and fertile, climate good.	Medical herbs, cotton, porcelain, gold, tin lead, salt.
Gan-hwuy,	Gan-king-foo,	34,168,059		Romantic scenery, and fertile on the bank of the Yang-tsze.	Varnish, green tea, silk, rice, millet.
Kiang-si,	Nan-chang-foo,	30,426,999		Sterile and hilly; climate healthy.	Coarse cloths, hemp, porcelain, drugs.
Foo-kien,	Foo-chow-foo,	14,777,410		Very mountainous, good harbours, fertile where capable of cultivation.	Black tea, camphor, sugar, indigo, wood, tobacco.
Che-kiang,	Hang-chow-foo,	26,256,784	671	On the sea coast very hilly, yet fertile.	Silk, cotton, paper, wines, and Lung-tsing-cha (a costly tea.)
Hoo-pih,	Woo-chang-foo,	37,370,098	317	Well watered, numerous lakes and rivers.	Tea, paper, rice, rhubarb, musk, tobacco.
Hu-nan,	Chang-cha-foo,	18,652,507		Slightly elevated and fertile, a good climate.	Gold, silver, quicksilver, tin, drugs, and hemp
Shen-se,	Se-gan-foo,	10,207,256	164	Plains and mountains—cold and barren.	Woollens, iron, copper, drugs, furs, millet.
Kan-suh,	Lan-chow-foo,	15,193,135		Mountainous, fertile fields, and sandy deserts.	Gold, quicksilver, musk, tobacco.
Sze-chuen,	Ching-tow-foo,	21,435,678	128	Bold coast, good harbours, fertile, fine climate.	Copper, iron, tin, opium, rhubarb, rice, salt drugs.
Kwang-tung,	Kwang-chow-foo (Canton),	19,147,030	214	Excellent harbours, fertile soil, climate good.	Rice, silk, tea, sugar, fruits, iron.
Kwang-si,	Kwe-lin-foo,	7,313,895	93	Bold mountains, fertile valleys, large forests.	Fruit, rice, spices, iron, lead, sugar.
Yun-nan,	Yun-nan-foo,	5,561,320	51	Excessively mountainous, wild, bleak, with jungle.	Rich in metals, rice, musk.
Kwei-choo,	Kwei-yang-foo,	5,288,219	82	Wild and mountainous, intersected by rivers.	Do. tobacco, drugs.
Total,		367,632,907	283		

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures, in ordinary use at the treaty ports and in the intercourse with foreigners, are as follows:—

Money.

The *Tael*=10 *Mace*=100 *Candareens*=1,000 *Cash*—

Average rates of exchange, 6s. 8d., or 3 Taels to £1 sterling.

„ Mexican *Dollar*... .. = 4s. 2d.

There are no national gold and silver coins in China and foreign coins are looked upon but as bullion. The chief medium of payment in commercial transactions consists of whole and broken dollars by weight. In accounts between foreigners and Chinese merchants, Mexican dollars are mostly converted into taels, at the rate of 1,000 dollars for 720 taels. But payments in cash are usually weighed at 717 taels for 1,000 dollars.

Weights and Measures.

The *Leang*, or *Tael*..... = $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz. avoirdupois.

„ *Picul*..... = 133 lbs. „

„ *Catty*..... = $1\frac{3}{4}$ „ „

„ *Chih*..... = $14\frac{1}{10}$ inches. „

„ *Chang*..... = $11\frac{3}{4}$ feet.

„ *Lys*, or *Li*..... = 194 to a degree, or about $\frac{1}{2}$ English mile.

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Chih* of $14\frac{1}{10}$ English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. It is the only authorised measure of length at all the ports of trade, and its use is gradually spreading all over the empire.

JAPAN.

(SHO KOKU.—NIPPON.) .

Constitution and Government.

The system of government of the Japanese empire is that of an absolute monarchy—system adopted since 1869, when the now ruling sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the formerly independent Daimois, or feudal nobles, reducing them to the position of simple tenants of the vast estates in their hereditary possessions. The sovereign bears the name of Supreme Lord, or Emperor; but the appellations by which he is generally known in foreign countries is the ancient title of Mikado, or “The Venerable.”

Mikado of Japan.—Moutz *Hito*, born at Yedo in 1852; succeeded his father, Komei Tenno, 1867; married, in 1870, to a daughter of Prince Itchidgo.

The power of the Mikado is absolute and unlimited, in temporal as well as spiritual affairs. He acts through an executive ministry, divided, in imitation of that of France under Napoleon III., into eight departments, of the Imperial House, of Foreign Affairs, War, Navy, Finances and the Interior, Justice, Public Instruction, and Ecclesiastical Affairs. At the side of the Ministry stands the “Sain,” or Senate, composed of thirty members, and the “Shoin,” or Council of State, of an unlimited number of members, both nominated by the Mikado, and consulted by him at his pleasure.

There exists no regular law of succession to the throne, but in case of the death of the Mikado, or his abdication—the latter extremely frequent in modern times—the crown devolves generally, not on his son, but on either the eldest or the most distinguished member of his house. It is not uncommon that palace intrigues settle the choice, the only condition of legality of which is, that the elect should be a member of the Shi Shinno, the “Four Imperial Relatives,” or Royal Families of Japan. The throne can be, and has frequently been, occupied by a female, who, however, is not allowed to remain single, but must seek a consort within the limits of the Shi Shinno.

The government is at present organised on a basis which is partly European. The Mikado is, theoretically, an absolute Sovereign, who reigns and governs; but the work of government is carried on by the Great Council, which is divided into three sections, denominated Centre, Right, and Left. The Centre is composed of the Prime Minister, Vice-Prime Minister, and five advisers. The Left is made up exclusively of the Council of State, the functions of which are analogous to those of the French Conseil d'Etat, so far as the preparation and discussion of laws is concerned. The Right includes all the Ministers and Vice-Ministers of the eight departments into which the administration is divided. The Ministers, either individually or united in a Cabinet, decide all ordinary questions; but points of real importance are reserved for the Great Council, presided over by the Mikado. A Parliament was formed in 1869, with deputies selected by the provincial Governments, but it was soon dissolved,

its deliberations taking no effect. The local administration in the provinces is in the hands of prefects, one of them residing in each of the 75 districts into which Japan is divided. The powers and the attributes of these prefects are far more extensive than those of any similar functionaries in Europe. There is, however, a limit to their judicial action, for they cannot carry into execution sentences involving banishment or death until they have been confirmed by the Minister of Justice.

Previous to the last change of government, which placed all power in the hands of the Mikado, a large share of administrative authority rested with the Daimios, the feudal proprietors of the soil, an official list of whose names was published periodically at Yedo, the capital. The list gave the family name and genealogy of each, as well as the fullest particulars of his family, his wife, the name of his sons' wives, and his daughters' husbands, the number of his residences, the extent and value of his territorial and other property, the uniform of his retainers, the design of his coat of arms, the flag carried on his ships, and the shape and colour of the leather covering of his spears of state, carried before him on visits to the Mikado and the Tycoon. A list of Daimios, published at Yedo in 1862, stated their number at 266, with incomes varying from 10,000 to 610,500 koban, or from about £15,000 to £915,500. The territory of each Daimio formed a sovereignty within itself, governed, in the case of the more powerful magnates, by a Secretary of State, called *Karô*, and a number of assistant ministers, and many of them were possessed of large bodies of troops. All these, with their fortified castles, and every attribute of authority, the Daimios surrendered, after more or less resistance, to the hereditary Emperor.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The total revenue of Japan for 1872 was estimated, by official returns, at £10,375,110, and the total expenditure at £9,707,327, leaving a surplus of £667,583. At the end of 1871, the total public debt amounted to £23,300,200, including a foreign loan of £1,000,000. About one-half of the public debt is represented by paper money, issued by the government in recent years. The foreign loan of £1,000,000 was contracted in 1869, through Messrs. Schroeder & Co., London, at 9 per cent. interest, repayable before 1883, the produce being destined to aid in the construction of a network of railways in Japan.

The armed force of Japan is composed, since 1869, of a single element, the troops kept by the Mikado, who constitute the imperial army. The number of Daimios who formerly had troops in their service amounted to 200, and they together maintained an effective force of 370,000 infantry and 40,000 cavalry, forming the Federal army, and placed at the orders of the Tycoon when the independence of the country was threatened. The imperial army, placed under the command of the Mikado, is very small. Its exact strength is not known, but it probably does not exceed 80,000 men, comprising all arms. The infantry is formed into regiments, manœuvring like the French soldiers, and armed on the same model. A number of Japanese officers and sub-officers were in recent years instructed by French military men at Yokohama.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The total area of Japan is estimated at 156,604 square miles, with a population of 32,794,897, or 209 per square mile. The empire is geographically divided into the three islands of Nippon, the central and most important territory; Kiushiu, "the nine provinces," the south-western island; and Shikoku, "the four states," the southern island. Administratively, there exists a division into seven large districts, called "Dô," or roads, which are subdivided into twenty-five provinces.

Education is very general in Japan, and is making greater progress than before, since the recent change, which made Japan a monarchy. In 1871, the Mikado appointed a Board of Public Instruction, which is reported to be very active. Public primary schools are increasing rapidly, especially in towns; but the movement is far more marked in the western provinces and on the coast than in the interior. Private schools are more abundant still; and any person being at liberty to establish them—subject to a permission which is always given—they spring up with facility whenever they are wanted. In order to facilitate the acquirement of foreign languages, the

government of the Mikado engaged, in 1872, several European professors, and also sent, at the public expense, a large number of students to America and Europe.

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. The extent of trade with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the total exports from Japan to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Japan in each of the five years 1867 to 1871 :—

Years.	Exports from Japan to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home Produce into Japan.
	£	£
1867... ..	317,799	1,545,386
1868	188,222	1,112,804
1869... ..	167,308	1,442,104
1870	96,173	1,609,367
1871... ..	109,224	1,584,517

The principal articles of export from Japan to Great Britain in the year 1871, were tea, of the declared value of £40,539, and tobacco, unmanufactured, of the value of £37,668. The staple article of British imports into Japan consist of cotton goods, the value of which was £1,049,701 in 1871. Besides cotton manufactures, the British imports consisted chiefly of iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of £101,247, and of woollen fabrics, of the value of £160,182 in the year 1871.

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 1859; with Portugal in 1860; with Prussia and the Zollverein in 1861; with Switzerland in 1864; with Italy in 1866; and with Denmark in 1867—the seven Japanese ports of Yokohama, Nagasaki, Kanagawa, Niegeta, Hiogo, Osaka, and Hakodadi, were thrown open to foreign commerce.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The Money, weights, and measures in common use at the open ports of Japan, and the British equivalents, are:—

Money.

The <i>Ichibu</i> (silver), average rate of exchange.....	1s. 4½ <i>d.</i>
„ <i>Riu</i> , or <i>Tael</i>	5s. 10 <i>d.</i>
<i>Koban</i> (gold)	£1 9s. 2 <i>d.</i>

The Chinese system of taking money only for its strict metal value, and using it indiscriminately, either whole or in pieces, obtains also in Japan; but, unlike the Chinese, the Japanese have national coins. These coins were made out of the country until the latter part of 1870, when the government purchased at Hongkong the complete machinery of a mint, manufactured in England, and set it up at Osaka, in a building constructed for the purpose. The new coinage issued from this mint consists of gold 10, 5, and 2½ dollar pieces, equal to Mexican dollars in shape, weight, and fineness; of silver dollars, and 50, 20, and 5 cents; besides copper 1 and ½ cents and 1 mil, the latter said to be the smallest modern coin. They are made of iron, copper, silver and gold, and an alloy of gold and silver, and are of different shapes—rectangular, square, circular, and oval. There is also a paper currency, consisting of bank notes of one-quarter, one-half, and one *Koban*.

Weights and Measures.

The <i>Picul</i> , or <i>ton</i>	=	133 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>King</i> = 160 <i>nomme</i>	=	1½ „ „
„ <i>Shaku</i> = 10 <i>sung</i>	=	11¾ inches.
„ <i>Ri</i> = 36 <i>choo</i>	=	2¼ miles.

HONGKONG.

(From the "Colonial Office List.")

Hongkong is one of a number of islands called by the Portuguese "Ladrones," or Thieves, from the notorious habits of the old inhabitants: it is situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, about 40 miles east of Macao, between $22^{\circ} 9'$ and $22^{\circ} 1'$ N. lat., and $114^{\circ} 5'$ and $114^{\circ} 18'$ E. long. This island is an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west; its broken and abrupt peaks rising sometimes to a great height above sea level. Its length is about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, its area rather more than 29 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon has been ceded to Great Britain by a Treaty entered into by Lord Elgin in 1861 with the Government of China; it now forms part of Hongkong. The general aspect of the Colony has been described as extremely beautiful. It possesses one of the most magnificent harbours in the world, surrounded by picturesque hills rising between 3,000 and 4,000 feet high, and offers a *coup d'œil* which blends the wild scenery of Scotland with the classic beauty of Italy, and just enough of the tropics to heighten the effect. The City of Victoria extends for four miles at the base of the hills, which protect the south side of the harbour, and contains upwards of 6,000 houses of stone and brick. The residences of the foreign merchants are numerous, and most of them are large, substantial, and handsome mansions. Being built on the slope of the hills facing the sea, the general aspect of the town is perhaps more striking and picturesque from the water than that of any other city in the east, whilst many of the streets are now shaded with well-grown and handsome trees. The annual range of the thermometer is said to be from 40° to 93° Fahr., but it is probably greater.

The Colony was first ceded to Great Britain in January, 1841; the cession was confirmed by the Treaty of Nankin, in August, 1842; and the charter bears date 5th April, 1843. But Hongkong perhaps comes more properly under the designation of a great commercial depot than that of a Colony; it is valuable to Great Britain mainly as a factory for our commerce with China, and as a military and naval station for the protection of that commerce; its distance from Singapore is about 1,520 miles.

The occupation of Hongkong at its outset was effected at considerable cost to Imperial funds, the vote from Parliament in the year 1845 being nearly £50,000, in addition to military expenditure.

Hongkong may be considered to have paid its local establishments since 1854. The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Attorney-General, and the Hon. C. C. Smith. The Legislative Council is presided over by the Governor, and is composed of the Chief-Justice, the Colonial-Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and four unofficial members, nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor.

The criminal population of Hongkong is reported to be excessively large, owing mainly to the fact of the colony having been since its establishment a place of refuge for Chinese malefactors.

Hongkong is the centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Amongst the principal may be noticed opium, sugar, and flour, produced in Tungkoon. Salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton and cotton goods, sandalwood, ivory, betel, vegetables, live stock, granite, &c., &c. The principal transactions in the Tea and Silk trade are also controlled by firms residing in Hongkong.

As it is a free port, it is impossible to give a correct return of imports and exports, but the enormous extent of the trade with which it is connected may be approximately guessed at by the fact that the amount of Foreign and British Tonnage entering and leaving the port annually, averages two millions of tons. To this must be added the immense fleet of native craft of all sizes and forms, by which much of the coasting

trade of the Chinese Empire is carried on, and also that of Siam, Cochin China, and the Straits. The number of native vessels—independent of several thousand smaller boats, which visit Hongkong annually—is about 52,000, with a tonnage of nearly 1,300,000, raising the total tonnage, Foreign and Native, of arrivals and departures in each year, to upwards of three millions and a half. From these figures, some idea of the movement and commercial activity which pervades this great centre of Eastern commerce may be formed.

A Stamp Tax was introduced by the Government in December, 1866, and is now in operation.

Annual average rain fall, 81 inches.

Hongkong pays £20,000 a year to the Imperial Government as a Military Contribution.

GOVERNORS.

1843.	Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.
1844.	Sir John F. Davis, Bart., K.C.B.
1848.	Sir George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.
1852.	Major-General Jervois (acting).
1853.	Sir George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.
1854.	Sir John Bowring, Knt.
1854.	Lieut.-Colonel Caine (Lieut.-Governor).
1859.	Sir Hercules A. R. Robinson, Knt.
1862.	William T. Mercer (acting).
1864.	Sir Hercules Robinson, Knt.
1865.	W. T. Mercer (acting).
1866.	Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B.
1859.	Major-General Whitfield, (Lieut.-Governor)
1871.	Sir Richard G. MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1872.	Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
1846	£27,048	£80,351
1847	31,078	50,959
1848	25,091	62,658
1849	23,617	38,986
1850	23,526	34,314
1851	23,721	34,115
1852	21,331	34,765
1853	24,700	36,418
1854	27,045	34,635
1855	47,973	40,813

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
1856	£35,500	£12,426
1857	58,842	65,497
1858	62,476	62,979
1859	65,225	66,109
1860	94,182	72,390
1861	127,241	109,632
1862	131,512	122,423
1863	120,028	121,888
1864	132,884	159,022
1865	175,717	195,376
1866	163,359	196,458
1867	179,143	152,780
1868.	236,272	208,503
1869	192,469	192,300
1870	160,620	182,755
1871	175,962	188,675

Population.

	<i>European and American.</i>	<i>Chinese, &c.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1862	1,604	121,907	123,511
1863	1,614	123,208	124,850
1864	1,963	119,535	121,498
1865	2,034	123,470	125,504
1866	2,113	112,985	115,091
1867	2,151	115,321	117,471
1868-9	2,286	114,996	117,285
1871	2,736	115,444	118,180

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of Hongkong—virtually a part of the commerce of China—is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and Germany—Great Britain absorbing about one-half of the total imports and exports. There are no official returns of the value of the imports and exports of the colony, from and to all countries, but only mercantile estimates, according to which the former average four, and the latter two millions sterling.

The extent of the commercial intercourse between Hongkong and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, which gives the values of the total exports from Hongkong to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Hongkong, in each of the five years 1867 to 1871:—

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Exports from Hongkong to Great Britain.</i>	<i>Imports of British Produce into Hongkong.</i>
	£	£
1867	183,373	2,471,809
1868	235,804	2,185,972
1869	281,932	2,130,837
1870	281,159	3,407,930
1871	367,944	2,787,714

The chief article of exports from Hongkong to Great Britain in the year 1871 was tea, of the value of £144,541. The British imports into Hongkong consist almost entirely of manufactured textile fabrics, mainly cotton goods, in transit for China.

The subjoined table gives the value of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from 1862 to 1871, exhibiting separately the imports into China and into Hongkong, and jointly to both, so as to show the share of Hongkong in Chinese commerce during the period of ten years :

Years.	Imports of British Produce into China.	Imports of British Produce into Hongkong.	Total into China and Hongkong.
1862	2,024,118	1,113,224	3,137,342
1863	2,416,705	1,473,222	3,889,927
1864	3,093,865	1,618,867	4,711,478
1865	3,603,595	1,548,698	5,152,293
1866	5,090,074	2,387,017	7,477,091
1867	4,996,469	2,471,809	7,468,278
1868	6,312,175	2,185,972	8,498,147
1869	6,842,840	2,130,837	8,973,677
1870	6,139,633	3,407,900	9,547,563
1871	6,628,236	2,787,714	9,415,950

It will be seen that the British trade with Hongkong underwent great fluctuation in the ten years from 1862 to 1871, but which corresponded throughout with the general Chinese commerce, differing only in so far as showing a trebling in the value of the British imports coming direct to China during this period, and about a doubling in those arriving by way of Hongkong.

(From the *China Pilot*.)

Hongkong Island.—About 9 miles long, N.W. by W. and S.E. by E., 2 to 5½ miles broad, and with an area of about 29 square miles, lies between Lamma Island and the main, from which it is separated by a narrow channel a quarter of a mile wide, named Ly-ee-moon pass. The appearance of the island is somewhat picturesque, but on the whole it is generally barren and unprepossessing. It consists for the most part of rocky ranges, on the highest summit of which, Victoria Peak, 1,825 feet above the sea level, at the north-west part of the island, is a signal station, which communicates with the town of Victoria on the north and the ocean on the south. The island was first ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Canton, in January, 1841, and again by the treaty of Nanking in August, 1842. The British settlement of Victoria is on its north side, nearly abreast of Kowloon point, the extreme of the peninsula of the mainland which forms the west side of Kowloon Bay, and which was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of 1860. Water abounds everywhere, and is supplied to shipping by tanks.

The shores of Hongkong are indented by numerous bays, of which the most considerable are on its south-east shore. There is good anchorage throughout the entire channel between the island and the main, except in the Ly-ee-moon pass, where the water is deep: but the best anchorage is in Hongkong roads, in front of the settlement, where the depth is from 5 to 9 fathoms over good holding ground. During the Typhoon months the anchorage in the northern part of the roads is considered preferable, in consequence of the shelter afforded by Kowloon peninsula to the north-east, the point from which the wind blows hardest. The inner anchorage in Victoria bay is in 6 and 7 fathoms water, about half a mile off shore, abreast the ordnance jetty, where a vessel will be sheltered from the eastward by Kellett's Island and the rocks off east or Matheson point, and be out of the strength of the side.

Docks.—There is excellent dock accommodation in Hongkong. The "Hope Dock" at Aberdeen, and the "No. 1 Dock" at Kowloon, both belonging to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, are capable of taking vessels of over 400 feet in length, and with a draught of 24 feet. There are also several minor docks and slips, which leave nothing to be desired in the facility with which vessels can be refitted in the shortest time; possibly in this respect, being unequalled by any other Port of equal extent in the World.

Tides.—It is high water, full and change, in Hongkong roads at 10h. 15m., and springs rise about $4\frac{3}{4}$ feet. The tides around the island are irregular, flowing and ebbing without any apparent change of direction at the surface, and sometimes there appears to be only one tide in 24 hours.

Directions.—Hongkong road is generally approached by sailing vessels from the westward, on which side it is protected by Green Island and Kellett bank, which extends nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward from the latter island, and carries a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. It is sometimes approached from the eastward through the Ly-ee-moon Pass during the N.E. monsoon, but the winds are generally baffling under the high land.

When abreast Green Island, if the vessels be of heavy draught, keep the peak of Lamma Island (Mount Senhouse, 1,143 feet high) open westward of Green Island S. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. until Devil's Peak (on the mainland near Ly-ee-moon Pass) is in the line with the White rock on the south point of Won-chu-chau, or Stone-cutter's Island, when a S.E. by E. course will lead northward of Kellett bank, and direct for the anchorage.

Vessels of proper draught can proceed over Kellett bank or through the 4 fathoms channel between Green Island and the south part of the bank, by passing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables northward of the Island, and then steering for the road.

The narrow channel between Green Island and Hongkong, may be taken if a fresh fair wind blows *right through*.* Many sailing vessels have used it, amongst which were H.M.'s ships *Modeste*, *Wellesley*, and *Vernon*. It has depths of 10 to 12 fathoms in the middle, shoaling to 8, 6, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms after passing the small islets eastward of Green Island.

Tytam Bay and Harbour.—There are several small bays on the southern shore of Hongkong, all of which are safe for small vessels; but at the south-east part of the island is a deep inlet, named Tytam bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles deep, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide at entrance, free from danger, and carries a depth of 10 to 16 fathoms. Tytam head, the western point of entrance, is a high bluff, with 13 and 14 fathoms near it; from thence the western shore of the bay trends about N. by E three-quarters of a mile to a small sandy bay, with a rocky islet fronting the beach. About half a mile northward of the islet the land forms a round projecting point, and northward of this point is a large bay, with a sandy beach, in which is Tytam village.

Tylong head, or Cape D'Aguiar, off which are two green islets, forms the eastern point of entrance to Tytam bay, and from thence the eastern shore of the bay bends round to the northward for 2 miles, and terminates in a small inlet, called Tytam harbour, carrying 4 to 6 fathoms, but its head, to the northwest, is shoal and rocky. This bay would be useful to a vessel in a event of her being near Wag-lan at the close of the day, with the probability of a dark and tempestuous night, for by running in she will at any rate be snug, even if there should be a typhoon during the night.

Water.—At the head of Tytam harbour there is a rivulet of fresh water, which, however, cannot be procured without inconvenience when the tide is low. Water may be obtained at Tytam village, on the western shore of the bay.

Tides.—There is little tide in Tytam bay, and, like all the places hereabouts, it is difficult to fix the time of high water, owing to the variety of channels, and the wind greatly influencing the tidal streams; but the rise and fall is about 7 or 8 feet at springs, and about 3 and 4 feet at neaps. The ebb sets to the eastward between Lo-chau and Hongkong.

* J. W. King, Master of H.M.S. *Wellesley*, 1842.

THE "STAMP ORDINANCE, 1866."

[No. 12 of 1866.]

ORDERS

Made by Governor SIR RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, in Council, under Authority of the "Stamp Ordinance, 1866."

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1867.

1.—The Stamps to be used shall be: First,—adhesive Stamps of the respective values of 3, 25, and 50 cents, and 1, 2, 3, and 10 dollars; Secondly,—impressed or embossed Stamps of the respective values of 10, 25, and 50 cents, and 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, $6\frac{1}{2}$, $8\frac{1}{2}$, 10, $10\frac{1}{2}$, 20, 25, and 40 dollars. A stamp bearing the words "Adjudication Fee Paid" shall also be used.

2.—All impressed Stamps shall be made and impressed in the Stamp Office in the City of Victoria, on either paper or parchment, and shall be of the form and size of the specimen Stamps enclosed in a case for Public inspection under the seal of the Colony, which case shall be kept at the Stamp Office.

3.—Each of the seven kinds of Adhesive Stamps afore-mentioned, shall be of the form, size, and material of the specimen Stamps enclosed in a case for Public inspection under the Seal of the Colony, which case shall be kept at the Stamp Office.

4.—Adhesive Stamps may be used for the documents specified in Section 1 of the Schedule to the "Stamp Ordinance, 1866,"; for Bills of Exchange, specified in Section 3 of the Schedule, when drawn out of the Colony; Powers of Attorneys under Section 8; Notes of Protest under Section 9; Receipts and Discharges under Section 11. They may also be used when the Duty on a Duplicate or Counterpart of a Deed, &c., under Clause 4, of Section 17, is under \$10 and does not exceed \$20; and when the Instruments referred to in Section 21 may be drawn out of the Colony: nothing herein contained shall, however, prevent it being lawful for impressed Stamps being used for these purposes, when such impressed Stamps can be obtained, or prevent the use of Adhesive Stamps in part payment of any duty where two or more Stamps are required, when the same cannot be made up by impressed Stamps.

5.—The Stamp duty on Bank Notes specified in Section 2 of the said Schedule, shall, for the first half-year subsequent to the commencement of Ordinance No. 12 of 1866, be only two-thirds of that declared to be leviable half-yearly under Section 2 of the said Schedule.

6.—The Stamp duty on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, and other Obligations, specified in Section 3 of the said Schedule, for the payment of Money not exceeding Fifty Dollars, shall for the first half-year subsequent to the commencement of the said Ordinance, be 50 cents, or, if drawn in sets, 25 cents for each part of a set.

7.—The Maximum Stamp duty payable on any one Letter or other Instrument of Hypothecation under Section 16 of the Schedule of the said Ordinance, shall not during the first half year from the commencement of the Ordinance, exceed the sum of 25 dollars.

8.—Stamps shall be impressed or embossed at the Stamp Office, and Adhesive Stamps sold between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. every day, authorized holidays excepted.

Approved in Council,

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,

Governor.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,

Clerk of Councils.

“STAMP ORDINANCE, 1866.”

[No. 12 of 1866.]

ADDITIONAL ORDER

Made by His Excellency SIR RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, in Council,
this 4th day of October, 1867.

The Stamp duty on a Charter Party shall be, during the first half-year subsequent to the commencement of the said Ordinance, *Three Dollars*, and also if in sets for each Second, Third, and subsequent part of every such set, *One Dollar*.

Approved in Council,

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,

Governor.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,

Clerk of Councils.

“STAMP ORDINANCE, 1866.”

[No. 12 of 1866.]

ADDITIONAL ORDER

Made by His Excellency SIR RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, in Council,
this 18th day of October, 1867.

The Stamp Duty payable on any Letter or other Instrument of Hypothecation accompanying deposit of documents of Title to any property, during the period of the first six Months from the coming into operation of the said Ordinance, shall be *Two Dollars* for every Sum not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars, so secured, and for every further amount not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars, a further Stamp Duty of *Two Dollars* shall be payable, but when the Sum secured shall amount of Sixty Thousand Dollars or upwards, no further Stamp Duty than *Twenty-four Dollars* shall be payable.

Approved in Council,

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,

Governor.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,

Clerk of Councils.

ORDER

Made by His Excellency Governor Sir RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, C.B.,
in Council, this 9th day of June, 1868.

1.—It is hereby ordered that the Orders of the Governor in Council of the 28th September, 1867, the 4th October, 1867, the 18th October, 1867, and the 9th April, 1868, shall be and they are hereby revoked, from and after the 1st day of July now next ensuing, being the date fixed by proclamation of the Governor for the coming into operation of Ordinance No. 5 of 1868, and in lieu thereof, it is ordered that the Stamps to be used under Ordinance No. 12 of 1866, and Ordinance No. 5 of 1868, shall be from and after the last mentioned date:—

2.—First, Adhesive Stamps of the respective values of 2 cents, 3 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents, 50 cents, \$1, and \$1.50; and, secondly, impressed or embossed Stamps of the respective values of 2 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$6.50, \$8.50, \$10, \$10.50, \$20, \$25, \$40, \$50, and a Stamp bearing the words “Adjudication Fee Paid.”

3.—All impressed Stamps shall be made and impressed in the Stamp-office in the city of Victoria, on either paper or parchment, and shall be of the form and size of the

specimen Stamps enclosed in a case for public inspection under the seal of the Colony, which case shall be kept at the Stamp-Office.

4.—Each of the seven kinds of Adhesive Stamps afore-mentioned shall be of the form, size, and material of the specimen Stamps enclosed in a case for public inspection under the seal of the Colony, which case shall be kept at the Stamp-Office.

5.—The Stamps for Bank Cheques under the 3rd section of the Schedule to "The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1868," shall be impressed or embossed Stamps till further notice.

6.—Adhesive Stamps may be used for Bills of Exchange, when drawn out of the Colony, as specified in section 3 of the said Schedule, and under authority of the 11th clause of "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866," provided always that the Stamp on Bills of Exchange not exceeding \$100 drawn out of the Colony shall be 25 cents until further notice:—and provided also that Adhesive Stamps may be used for receipts and discharges under section 11 of the Schedule to "The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1868." Nothing, however, herein contained shall prevent its being lawful to use impressed Stamps for any of the foregoing purposes.

7.—Stamps shall be impressed or embossed at the Stamp-Office, and Adhesive Stamps sold between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. every day, authorised holidays excepted.

Approved in Council,

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,

Governor.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,

Clerk of Councils.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Additional Order made by His Excellency Governor Sir RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, C.B., in Council, under "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866," is published for general information.

By command,

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong,
26th October, 1868.

"THE STAMP ORDINANCE, 1866," AND "THE STAMP (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1868."

ORDINANCE No. 12 OF 1866, AND ORDINANCE No. 5 OF 1868.

ADDITIONAL ORDER

Made by His Excellency Sir RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, in Council,
this 26th day of October, 1868.

The Stamp Duty payable on an instrument in writing under seal, ordinarily termed a Servant's Security Bond, shall henceforth be 50 cents, instead of as at present 10 dollars.

Approved in Council,

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,

Governor.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,

Clerk of Councils.

**THE FOLLOWING RULES OF THE STAMP OFFICE
ARE PUBLISHED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION.**

1.—The Office will be open for the transaction of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. every day (Sunday and authorised holidays excepted.)

2.—All applications for Impressed Stamps must be made upon a printed form of requisition, which will be supplied gratuitously.

3.—Adhesive Stamps can be obtained upon payment, without requisition.

4.—Payment for Impressed Stamps must be made on presentation of the requisition, which must be accompanied by the “goods,” *i.e.*, the paper, printed forms, parchment, or documents tendered with it for the purpose of being impressed.

5.—Requisitions for Impressed Stamps will be executed in the order in which they are received, and when it is not possible to complete a requisition in a short time after it is put in, a time will be named at which the “goods” will be ready; in such cases a receipt on a printed form will be given for the requisition, and the “goods” will be delivered on presentation of that receipt only.

6.—All “goods” and money given in change should be counted and examined before they are removed from the Counter, as no question as to wrong count of the “goods” or of the weight or goodness of the money will be entertained afterwards.

7.—For the present it is not intended to issue Impressed Stamps except upon paper, &c., sent in by the Public.

8.—*Spoiled Stamps on unexecuted Instruments.*

1.—Allowance will be made for Stamps upon Instruments which have been spoiled by some error in the writing;

2.—Or defaced by some accident;

3.—Or which have been rendered useless by some unforeseen circumstances before they have been completed or rendered fit for their intended purpose.

9.—The claim for such Stamps must be made by Affidavit, by the owner, within Six Months after they have been spoiled or rendered useless.

10.—*Spoiled Stamps on executed Instruments.*

1.—Allowance will be made for Stamps on Instruments which are found unfit for the purpose originally intended, by reason of any mistake or error therein;

2.—Or which cannot be completed in the form proposed by the death of any Person whose signature is necessary;

3.—Or by reason of the refusal of any Person to sign the same.

11.—The claim for Stamps on executed Instruments must be made within Six Months after they shall have been signed, and the substituted Deeds, if any, must be produced duly stamped.

12.—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.

13.—But Bills, &c., wherein any error or mistake has been made will be allowed also, although they may have been accepted or tendered for acceptance, provided the claimant produces the Bills which have been substituted for them within Six Months after the date of the spoiled ones.

14.—Applications for allowances for Spoiled Stamps will be entertained every Friday, between Noon and 3 P.M.

15.—In cases where paper, printed or plain, or parchment, &c., is spoiled in stamping, it will be destroyed, the applicants finding at their own cost the additional paper, &c., required.

16.—The Stamps will be impressed upon any part of the Documents indicated, where it may be practicable with security to the Revenue, a point which in case of dispute will be decided by the Collector of Stamps.

17.—To prevent inconvenience, a few Blank Forms of Bill of Exchange or Bills of Lading may be left at the Stamp Office by persons requiring Impressed Stamps, to supply any deficiency which may have occurred in counting, or to re-place any which may have been spoiled in stamping.

18.—All Impressed Stamps will bear the date on which they are impressed.

19.—The Officers of the Stamp Office are not responsible for any loss or damage which may occur to any Deed, Instrument, or Writing sent in for the purpose of being stamped, unless the same occurs wilfully, fraudulently, or by gross negligence.

F. W. MITCHELL,

Collector of Stamp Revenue.

Stamp Office, Hongkong, 4th October, 1867.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Order, by the Governor in Council, is published for general information.

By Command,

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 21st November, 1868.

ADDITIONAL ORDER

Made by His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Major-General JAMES ROBERT BRUNKER, in Council, under "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866," and "The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1868," this 21st day of November, 1868.

Whereas on the 9th day of June now last past, it was (amongst other things) ordered by the Governor in Council under and by virtue of the provisions in that behalf contained in "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866," that the Stamps for Bank Cheques under the 3rd section of the Schedule to "The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1868," should be impressed or embossed Stamps till further notice; and also that adhesive Stamps might be used for Bills of Exchange when drawn out of the colony, as specified in section 3 of the said Schedule, and under authority of the 11th clause of "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866"; Provided always, that the Stamp on Bills of Exchange not exceeding \$100 drawn out of the colony should be 25 cents until further notice; And whereas it has been deemed expedient by the Governor in Council that the orders so made as aforesaid, should, under the provisions of the aforesaid Ordinance, be altered and varied to the extent and in the manner hereinafter specified: Now, therefore, it is ordered by the Governor in Council as follows—

1.—The Stamps for Bank Cheques under the 3rd section of the Schedule to "The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1868," need not be impressed or embossed Stamps, but may be adhesive Stamps.

2.—The Stamp on Bills of Exchange not exceeding \$100, drawn out of the colony, shall be 30 cents, in lieu of 25 cents, as previously ordered.

Approved in Council,

J. R. BRUNKER,

Lieutenant-Governor.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,
Clerk of Councils.

A DIGEST OF PENALTIES,
UNDER
"THE STAMP ORDINANCE OF 1866."

Sec. 7.—For drawing or negotiating unstamped or insufficiently stamped Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, &c., a sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars, or a sum equal to ten times the value of the Stamp omitted to be used, if the sum so calculated exceed Fifty Dollars.

Sec. 10.—For not obliterating Adhesive Stamps when used, by cancelling them in a *bonâ fide* manner, a sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars.

Sec. 12.—For not affixing the proper Adhesive Stamps on Bills of Exchange drawn out of the Colony, but payable in, before negotiating the same, or failing to cancel the same in a *bonâ fide* manner, a sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars.

Sec. 14.—For drawing Bills purporting to be drawn in a set of two or more, and not drawing the whole number of the set, a sum not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.

Sec. 16, c. 1.—If any Deed, Instrument, or Writing requiring to be stamped shall have been executed on paper not bearing the proper Stamp, upon the Collector being satisfied that the omission did not arise from any intention to evade payment of the prescribed duty, or to defraud the government, it may be stamped on payment of the proper Stamp Duty, and as penalty double the amount of the proper Stamp Duty, or of the amount required to make up the same, if it be brought to the Collector within six weeks from the date of its execution.

Sec. 16, c. 2.—If any deed shall have been executed on unstamped or insufficiently stamped paper, and brought to be stamped after six weeks of execution, but within four months of that date, treble the amount of the proper Stamp Duty, or of the amount required to make up the same, as the Collector may determine.

If brought after four months; twenty times the amount of such Stamp Duty or the amount required to make up the same, as the Collector may determine.

Sec. 23.—Refusing to attach a receipt stamp to any document given in receipt for money above Ten Dollars, when requested to do so, a sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars.

Sec. 27.—For not stating truly in every Instrument charged under the Schedule annexed to this Ordinance with *ad valorem* duty, the amount of Purchase Money, a sum not exceeding Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Under clause 3 of section 1 of the "Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 5 of 1868," in default of placing a 3 cent stamp upon a receipt for money exceeding Ten Dollars, Fifty Dollars.

"THE STAMP (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1868."

SIR RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, Knight, C.B.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

[No. 5 of 1868.]

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to amend "The Stamp Ordinance, 1868."

(22nd May, 1868.)

Whereas it is expedient to amend "The Stamp Ordinance, 1866," be it enacted

by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follow:—

I.—The amendments hereinafter stated shall be made in “The Stamp Ordinance, 1866.”

(1.) There shall be inserted in clause 6 of section XVI. after the word “satisfied,” the words “by affidavit,” and the word “shall,” shall be substituted for “may,” in the same clause.

(2.) In section XX. there shall be substituted for the words “ten dollars” the words “one dollar.”

(3.) From section XXIII. there shall be omitted the words “if required,” and for the words “case of refusal” there shall be substituted the words “default thereof.”

II.—It shall be lawful for all Courts and Magistrates, and for the collector of Stamp Revenue, and all persons employed for the sale or distribution of Stamps, and they are hereby required to take possession of any deed, instrument, or writing as to which any offence or breach of the provisions of the laws relating to Stamps may appear to have been committed, and to deliver the same to be used in any prosecution or proceeding in any Court.

III.—Section VI. of “The Stamp Ordinance, 1866,” shall be repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any proceeding pending or any right that has arisen or may arise, or any penalty incurred or that may be incurred, in respect of any transaction, act, matter, or thing done or existing prior to, or at the commencement of this Ordinance, under or by virtue of the said section.

IV.—For every deed, instrument, or writing, which shall be executed from the time when this ordinance shall come into force, and which shall be of any of the kinds specified as requiring Stamps by the Schedule annexed to this Ordinance, except as provided hereafter in section V. of this Ordinance, there shall be payable to government a Stamp Duty of the amount indicated in the said Schedule to be proper for such deed, instrument, or writing. Whenever the word “Schedule” occurs in any part of “The Stamp Ordinance, 1866,” except section VI. thereof, it shall be read as having reference to the Schedule annexed to this Ordinance.

V.—The Governor in Council shall for twelve months after the commencement of this Ordinance, have power to declare by any order duly published in the *Gazette*, that till further notice, the Stamps required by the Schedule of “The Stamp Ordinance, 1866,” shall be the Stamps to be used for any deed, instrument, or writing specified in such order, in lieu of the Stamps required under the Schedule to this Ordinance annexed.

VI.—This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as “The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1868,” and shall commence and take effect on such day as shall hereafter be fixed by proclamation under the hand of the Governor.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong this 22nd day of May, 1868.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO.

Clerk of Councils.

ADDITIONAL ORDER

Made by His Excellency the Governor in Council, this 28th day of October, 1873,
under authority of “The Stamp Ordinance, 1866.”

IN THE SUPREME COURT, SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

The Stamp Duty payable on Foreign Attachment Bonds shall be as follows:—

In every case of \$500 and upwards.....	\$5.00
„ „ \$250 and under \$500.....	\$2.50
„ „ under \$250.....	\$1.00

Approved in Council,

A. E. KENNEDY,

Governor.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,

Clerk of Councils.

SCHEDULE.

LIST OF STAMP DUTIES,

Under Ordinance No. 5 of 1868.

Containing a specification of the deeds, instruments and writings, which require to be Stamped under this Ordinance, and of the proper Stamps for such deeds, instruments and writings.

1.—Agreement, or any minute or Memorandum of an Agreement not being under seal or of the nature of an obligation for the payment of money, and not specially charged with duty under this Schedule, whether the same be only evidence of a contract or obligatory upon the parties, and Brokers' notes or any Document having reference to the sale or purchase of any Merchandize given by any broker.....

10 cents

NOTE.—If two or more letters are offered in evidence, to prove an Agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters, it will be sufficient if any one of such letters be Stamped as an Agreement.

EXEMPTION.

Label, slip, or memorandum containing the heads of any Fire or Marine Insurance to be effected.

Memorandum, Letter, or Agreement made for or relating to the sale of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, or to the sale of any Shares in any Public Company, not being a Broker's Note or Document given by a Broker.

Seamen's advance Note, or Memorandum or Agreement made between the Master and Mariners of any Ship for Wages.

Emigration Contract. Passage Ticket.

2.—Bank Notes, or other obligations for the payment of money, issued by any Banker or Banking Company in the colony, for local circulation, and payable to bearer on demand.....

A Stamp Duty of two-thirds per cent. per annum per \$100 of 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 by the Banker or the Manager or Agent and Accountant of such Banking Company.

Not exceeding \$100, if drawn singly\$0.30
if in sets, for each part of a set\$0.15
Exceeding \$100 and not exceeding \$3,000—
If drawn Singly\$1.00
If in sets, for each part of a set\$0.50
Exceeding \$3,000—
If drawn Singly\$1.50
If in sets, for each part of a set\$0.75

3.—Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes or other obligations for the payment of money not included in the last preceding article, and not being Cheques or Orders for the payment of money at sight or on demand.....

Bank Cheques payable on demand to any person, to Bearer or Order, 2 cents each.

NOTE.—Cheques drawn out of, but payable in the colony, to be treated as Bills of Exchange.

4.—Bill of Lading, or Ships' Receipts where Bills of Lading are not used, for each part of every set.....

10 cents.

EXEMPTION.

Bills of Lading for any Goods or effects shipped by any Government Officer on account of Government.

5.—Bond or other obligation concerning Respondentia and Bottomry, and Average Statement or Bond where no Statement is drawn up.....

50 cents for every \$1,000 or part of \$1,000.

	Vessel not exceeding.....200 Tons, \$2.00
	Exceeding 200 & not exceeding, 300 " \$3.00
	" 300 " 500 " \$4.00
	" 500 " 750 " \$5.00
	" 750 " 1,000 " \$6.00
	Every 100 Tons over 1,000 Tons, \$0.50
	Copy Charter under... 200 " \$1.00 each.
	" " above... 200 " \$2.00 "
	Duty to be calculated on Registered Tonnage.
	50 cents for every \$500 or fraction of \$500.
6.—Charter Party or any Agreement or Contract for the charter or hiring of any sea going ship or vessel.....	\$2.
7.—Transfer of Shares or Stock in any Public Company, scrip Certificate to be exempt.....	25 cents
8.—Power of Attorney.....	\$1.
9.—Note or Protest by any Commander or Master of a vessel.....	3 cents.
10.—Any Notarial Act whatsoever not otherwise charged in this Schedule.....	
11.—Receipt or discharge given for the payment of Money, or in acquittal of a debt paid in Money or otherwise, when the sum received, discharged, or acquitted exceeds \$10.....	
EXEMPTIONS.	
Letter sent by Post acknowledging the arrival of a Currency, or Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or any security for Money.	
Receipt or Discharge written upon or contained in any Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Deed or other instrument charged with duty under this Schedule and duly Stamped, and Receipts for pay and allowances of persons in the service of the government, whether Civil, Naval or Military.	
12.—Probates and Letters of Administration with or without the Will annexed, (Administration Bonds exempt)	
13.—Conveyance, Assignment or instrument of any kind or description whatsoever not specially charged with duty under this Schedule, executed for the transfer for valuable consideration of any property, moveable or immoveable, or of any right, title, claim, or interest in, to, or upon the same.....	The same <i>ad valorem</i> Duty as on a Conveyance, to be calculated upon the value of the Estate and effects for or in respect of which such Probate or Letters of Administration shall be granted, exclusive of what the deceased shall have been possessed of or entitled to as a Trustee for any other person or persons, and not beneficially.
Deed or other instrument of gift, or of exchange or settlement where no money consideration or a merely nominal money consideration passes.....	25 cents for every \$100 or part of \$100 of the consideration Money or amount secured up to \$1,000, and \$2 for every \$1,000 or part of \$1,000 after the first \$1,000.
EXEMPTION.	
Transfer by mere Endorsement of a duly Stamped Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note or other negotiable instrument, or of a Bill of Lading, and transfer by Assignment of a Policy of Insurance.	
14.—Mortgage.....	\$25.
Where in a Mortgage the sum secured is unlimited.....	\$1 on first \$1,000 or part of \$1,000, and 50 cents on every other \$1,000 or part thereof.
15.—Re-assignment of any Mortgaged Property.....	\$25.
16.—Letter or other instrument of Hypothecation, accompanying deposit of Documents of title to any property.....	25 cents on every \$5,000 or part of \$5,000.
17.—Duplicate or counterpart of any deed, instrument or writing of any description whatever chargeable with duty under this Ordinance.....	\$1.
If the duty chargeable on the original exceeds \$1 but does not exceed \$10.....	The same duty as the Original when such Duty does not exceed \$1.
If the duty chargeable on the original exceeds \$10, but does not exceed \$20.....	\$1.
If the duty on the original exceeds \$20.....	\$2.
	\$3.

Provided that such duplicate or counterpart Stamp shall be affixed upon the production of the original deed, instrument, or writing bearing its proper Stamp, and not otherwise.

18.—Lease, or Agreement for a lease, made for a term of years or for a Period determinable with one or more life or lives, or otherwise contingent, in consideration of a sum of money paid in the way of premium, fine, or the like if without rent.....

The same *ad valorem* Stamp as on a Conveyance. See Article 13.

19.—Lease, or Agreement for a Lease, of any Land, House, Building or Tenement at a Rent without any payment of any sum of money by way of fine or premium —

When the Rent for the year shall not exceed \$250.....

Above \$ 250 and under \$ 500.....

" \$ 500 " \$1,000.....

" \$1,000 " \$2,500.....

" \$2,500 " \$5,000.....

for every additional \$1,000 or part

Exempt, all Rentals under \$50.

20.—Lease or Agreement for a Lease of any Land, House, Building or Tenement, stipulating for a Rent granted in consideration of a fine or premium.....

NOTE.—A Lease executed in pursuance of a duly Stamped Agreement for the same, shall require a Stamp of one dollar only, to be affixed on production of such Agreement.

21.—Every instrument in writing under seal not otherwise specially charged with duty under this Schedule.....

\$10.

22.—Policies of Marine Insurance and every copy.....

10 cents each.

23.—Articles of Clerkship, or Contract whereby any person shall first become bound to serve as a Clerk, in order to his admission as an Attorney or Solicitor.....

\$50.

24.—Warrant of Attorney.....

\$5.

25.—Copartnership, Deed or other Instrument of.....

\$5.

26.—Cognovit and Arbitration award.....

\$1.

GENERAL EXEMPTIONS.

Any Deed, Instrument, or Writing of any kind whatsoever made or executed by or on behalf of Her Majesty or of any Department of Her Majesty's Service, or whereby any Property or Interest is transferred to, or any Contract of any kind whatsoever is made, with Her Majesty, or any person for or on behalf of Her Majesty, or any such Department as aforesaid.

NOTE.—The foregoing exemption does not extend to any Deed, Instrument, or Writing executed by the Registrar of the Supreme Court, as Official Administrator, or by a Receiver appointed by any Court; or to any Deed, Instrument, or Writing rendered necessary by any Ordinance or by the order of any Court; neither does it extend to a sale made for the recovery of an arrear of Revenue or Rent or in satisfaction of a Decree or Order of Court, in any of which cases the purchaser shall be required to pay in addition to the purchase money the amount of the requisite Stamp.

1 Year & under.	3 Years & under.	Over 3 Years.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
0.25	0.50	1.00
0.50	1.00	2.00
1.00	2.00	4.00
2.00	4.00	8.00
5.00	10.00	20.00
1.25	2.50	5.00

A Stamp of value equal to the joint value of the Stamps for a conveyance in consideration of the fine and a Lease for the Rent.

MACAO.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE.

(From *Dungstedt's "Historical Sketch."*)

A few years later (1560) Europeans settled at Macao; by what right is a topic of contention. At the arrival of the Portuguese, there issued from innumerable islands, rocks, and creeks, along the sea-coast of China, a daring set of adventurers, less intent on exercising lawful industry, than bent on plundering peaceful, industrious inhabitants. Merchants were particularly molested, because a successful attempt on them insures to the chief and his crew a valuable booty, to be shared among them. That the trade might be uninterrupted, the Portuguese determined to annoy and exterminate, if possible, this race, almost as vexatious to them as to the Chinese. Having cleared the gulf of China of the free-booters who had infested it, the Portuguese sought a quarrel with a Regulo, or potentate of the island Heang-shan. The grievances that provoked the war are not mentioned, nor is it known when the hostilities began, how long they continued, nor even the particulars of their termination. It is maintained that after a vigorous resistance, the Regulo was subdued, the island conquered, and the victors put in possession of their share. As no covenants or treaty of peace ever appeared in public, it remains an absolute impossibility to determine the ultimate limits of the conquest the Portuguese pretend to have made on that island. A rock towards the south-east, constituting the boundary of Heang-shan, was of course comprehended in the conquest. On that, the Portuguese fixed their abode, being particularly well suited for the carrying on of domestic and foreign trade. A town, called *Cidade nome de Deos de Macao*, rose by degrees on the peninsula; not by the grace and concession of any of the Emperors of China, for such is denied, but by the success of the chivalrous arms of Portugal. The above is copied from a ministerial memorandum, drawn up fifty years ago. It is contradicted by the subsequent assertion. Chinese chronologists have noted down that in the 30th year of the reign of Kea-ting (1535), one foreign vessel appeared, and in 1537 another, on the coast of the gulf of China. The merchants required and obtained permission to land and to raise a few huts for temporary shelter, and the drying of goods which had been damaged on board the ships. That this accommodation was granted between 1522, when the Portuguese were driven from San-chan, and the time taken up for negotiating a reconciliation, is by no means unlikely. During the lapse of eighteen or twenty years (1537 to 1557) the Chinese and the Portuguese met again, it seems for trade, either at Tamao or Lampacao. In 1557 the parties concurred at Macao, because the Mandarins permitted strangers to fix themselves on a desert island then known by the denomination of Amangao. Such is the statement Fernao Mendes Pinto has given us in his peregrinations or voyages. This assertion is not contradicted by any of the contemporary authors who wrote of the first exploits of their countrymen in China. The gentlemen to whom the terms could not be unknown were Jesuits, for a few of them came hither in 1562. With them, Mathew Ricci, coming (1528) from India, spent some time, and must have been intimate; being a man of learning and of an enquiring spirit—a Jesuit—he naturally enough asked on what footing foreigners stood in respect to China. Had they been settled by right of conquest, he would undoubtedly have recorded it in the Italian Journal he kept, the cause of the war, and the articles of pacification. Trigaulo, who gathered from it many interesting notices, contained in "*Christiana expeditio apud Sinas*," adverts merely to the impression the fleet under the command of Fernao Peres d'Andrade left on the mind of the Mandarins, whose duty it was to protect the coast from foreign invasion. John de Barros, who never saw Asia, wrote three *Decades of Asia*, a work continued by Diogo de Couto; both of these historians speak of the progress the Portuguese made in India and

China. Alvaro Semedo, who governed in 1621 a Roman Catholic Church at Nan-chang-foo, in his "Relatione de la China," and Manoel de Faria e Souza, in his "Asia Portuguesa," allege that the Portuguese obtained permission to inhabit Macao because they had cleared the island of pirates. Diogo de Couto came in 1556 to India; he had served eight years in the army, visited Lisbon, and came back to Goa. Philippe I., proclaimed in 1581 King of Portugal, commanded him to continue De Barros' Asia, making him Royal Chronicler of India. The silence of Diogo, an accurate engineer, proves evidently the fallacy of the above allegation. According to De Guignes, in his "Voyage to Pekin," the pirates were vanquished in 1563, an epoch at which the Portuguese had been six years in possession of Macao. The mighty sea-rover, denominated by him and others Chang-si-lao, kept the provincial capital, Canton, besieged, when Kea-ting was on the throne—according to other writers, during the reign of Kang-he. May not Chang-si-lao be a corrupt and foreign pronunciation of Chin-chi-lung,* the father of Chin-chin-kiang, or Hoxinga, by changing Chun to *Chung*, chi to *si*, lung to *lao*? For in the historical abridgment by Duhalde of these sovereigns, the man with whom either one or the other must have been contemporary is not mentioned. However, one of these two Emperors rewarded, it is pretended, the Portuguese, by whose valour and victory the seige of Canton was raised, the pirates destroyed, and their chief slain, granting to them in perpetuity the island on which Macao is actually standing. But as no authentic act of donation ever was produced, the cession, resting merely upon traditional presumption, shall we not be justified in agreeing with Frigauld, that the Chinese, having by degrees overcome the panic at first sight excited by the tremendous Portuguese ships, petitioned the emperor to grant to foreign merchants a residence on a peninsula, or rather a rock, constituting a part of a greater island. "To this proposal the sovereign acceded, stipulating that the strangers should pay tribute or ground-rent, and duties on their merchandise." Of this opinion are both the Chinese and Tartars. Neither a few chops—official documents—suspended in the Senate house, nor those two hundred which Jesuits translated at Goa, by command of Marquis de Alorso, who governed Portuguese India in 1744, prove anything to the contrary; we therefore willingly side with La Clede, who, in his "Historia de Portugal," avers "the Portuguese demanded leave to move to a desert island, called Macao, it was granted, and sometime after liberty to build a few houses;" and we likewise agree with the opinion of Dom† Alexandre da Silva Pedrosa Guimaraens, bishop of Macao, who, as acting governor, wrote (1777) to the Senate, "by paying ground-rent, the Portuguese acquired the temporary use and profit of Macao, *ad libitum*, of the emperor."

Unwilling to deprive its natural subjects of the advantages of trade, and still more unwilling to expose them to the violence of rapacious and unruly guests, the government resolved (it appears from the concession) to place the strangers in such situation that they may feel their dependence on the empire, without forcing it a third time to the extermination of men and the destruction of property. In my opinion it is safer to ascribe the possession of Macao to imperial bounty rather than to conquest; for the conquerors would be compelled to give up the place were the Chinese government but to command the tradesmen, mechanics, and servants, to leave off their business and retire, and thereupon issue an order not to furnish the inhabitants with provisions. The first settlers were in a less precarious state, if it be true that many of them held, in the conquered part of Heang-shan, landed property, for its produce rendered them (the Portuguese) independent of China so far as the supply of the necessaries of life went. By whose hand the earth was cultivated is not mentioned in the memorandum we have noted; but it blames the owners for supineness, in not strenuously opposing the Chinese when they began to encroach upon the domain of Portugal. The intruders appropriated to themselves not only the whole of this fruitful island, but they likewise drew across the isthmus that separates it from Macao, a *wall*—it was constructed in 1573, for the protection of the country, and to prevent their children from being kidnapped. In the middle of the

* The Dutch and Spaniards, established on the island of Formosa, knew the man under the name of Ikoan Equan, Iquon Equan, and by the name of Nicolas, for he had been baptized, it is said.

† Dom is an honorary epithet in Portugal, written Dm.—Don is Spanish.

barrier is a door of communication, called *porta do cerco*, guarded by a few Chinese soldiers and an officer, that no stranger may pass this boundary. In the beginning the door was, according to Dominio Navarette,* opened but twice a month, then, every fifth day for selling provisions to the secluded; at present it opens at daylight.

Topographical Description.

Macao is situated 22 deg. 11 min. 30 sec. north latitude, and 113 deg. 32 min. 30 sec. east of Greenwich, on a rocky peninsula, renowned, long before the Portuguese settled on it, for its safe harbour; then by foreign writers denominated Ama-ngao, port of Ama, in reference to an idol temple near the Bar Fort, the goddess of which is called Ama. In 1583 the Portuguese gave it the name "Porto do nome de Deos," and "Porto de Amacao," the etymology of Macao: later it was also called "Cidade do nome de Deos do porto de Macao," at present it is *Cidade do Santo nome de Deos de Macao*. The Mandarins, I am told, designated the use of the port by the character Gaou-mun, and that of the city by Gaou-king; Aou-mun is a provincial pronunciation of Gaou-mun.† This hilly settlement is dependent on the Keang-shan-keen, city of the third class, in the province of Kwang-tung, but separated from the large island Heang-shan by a wall drawn across the neck of land from shore to shore. Two principal ranges of hills, one running from south to north, the other from east to west, may be considered as forming an angle, the base of which leans upon the river or anchoring place. Its level ground, with the exception of a few habitations of European architecture, is filled by the Bazaar, and a great many Chinese shops for tradesmen and mechanics: the traveller's attention is roused by a variety of public and private buildings, 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; 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 we have the fort San Francisco; on the left, that of Na. Sra de Bom Parto; and before us, on landing, a broad, airy, spacious quay—"Praya Grande," and many pretty houses, among which is the residence of the Governor, and that of the Minister.‡ To the east of the town is a field, "Campo," which stretches itself out to the very boundary wall that closes the prison of Macao. The territory is scarcely eight miles in circuit. Its greatest length, from north-east to south-west, being under three miles, and its breadth less than a mile.|| The Portuguese estimate the Peninsula at a little more than a league in length; its mid breadth at less than a mile. The first geometrical delineation of Macao was undertaken and executed by Manoel de Agote, chief factor of the royal Spanish Philippine company in China, and Mr. De Guignes the younger. You will find Agoute's map inserted in the collection of drawings appertaining to the "Account of the embassy of Lord Macartney to China," and that of De Guignes in his "Voyage à Peking." In 1808, by command of the Supreme Government, a map was made by Joaquim Bento da Fonceca. The peninsula is nearly surrounded by sheets of water, subject to the influence of ebb and flood from the gulf of China. The regular monsoon-winds, the streams of salubrious water, bursting out at the foot of Charil and Nillau, and the benefit of a well stocked Bazaar, render Macao wholesome and comfortable, though now and then—but seldom—it is shaken by the convulsive motions of earthquakes; it is oftener visited by dreadful typhoons, a species of hurricanes.

* Tratados de la Monarchia de China, 1676.

† In books and manuscripts we have found it designated by the expressions Gau-kim, Gbao kin, Gau-min.

‡ Chief Judge.

|| Embassy of Lord Macartney, by Sir G. Staunton.

SHANGHAI.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENT.

Division of Settlement.—The foreign settlement is divided into three quarters—the French, English, and American, or Hongkew. These designations are given them for easy identification, and do not represent them as being quarters specially set apart for the location of the nationals whose names they take. Foreigners or Chinese can alike reside in any quarters they may elect.

The settlement is cosmopolitan, the community is cosmopolitan, as a reference to the enumeration of the population as given below will show.

Government.—The Government of the place may be divided under two heads: the judicial or paternal part, remaining entirely in the hands of the local foreign officials appointed by Western Governments, who deal with civil and criminal cases. The English Supreme Court is the only Imperial Court. The other Courts are Consular, with the exception of the Mixed Court. The Executive, or Local Government, is carried on by Municipal Councils, of which there are two.

In the extreme south of the settlement the French have a Council, while the affairs of the Anglo-American sections are managed by one Council. The first bears the title of “*Conseil de l'Administration Municipale Française*,” while the official designation of the latter is the “Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai.”

The Land Regulations.—Are the rules by which the Local Government is carried on. They were originally drawn up by—

1st, Captain Balfour, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in 1845-46, and known as the “British Land Regulations.”

2ndly, By Mr. (now Sir) Rutherford Alcock, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Mr. R. C. Murphy, United States' Consul, and M. Edan, French Consul, in 1854, with the assent of the foreign community of the time; and—

3rdly, more recently in 1865 and 1869 amended and enlarged by the foreign community, passed by the foreign local Consuls, and finally approved of by the Foreign Ministers at Peking in 1869.

Thus these Regulations, which may be said to take the form of the Charter of Incorporation of western cities, form our local *lex tenæ*.

The French Consul, M. de Montigny, obtained in 1849 from the Chinese Government on assignment of space within which French subjects should be at liberty to acquire land and buy residences, &c.

In 1862, from an extension of the limits of the ground originally placed at the service of the French, the French Consul established a separate Council, which continued to administer its affairs under the Regulations framed jointly with his English and American colleagues by M. Edan, in 1854.

In 1868 a new code of regulations came into force on the French side.

There are therefore two sets of Regulations in force, viz., the “*Réglement d'Organisation Municipale de la Concession Française*,” and the “Land Regulations and Bye Laws,” for the division of the foreign settlement north of the Yang King-Pang. Both regulations have the same end in view. The powers to elect a Committee or Council to levy taxes at public meetings, for the maintenance of the peace, good order, and government of the settlement.

The regulations for the French side, so far as I am aware, work well. In regard to those for the Anglo-American districts, the Municipal Council in their Report for the year ended 31st March, 1871, say:—

“The affairs of the Municipality are in a prosperous state. The financial condition is satisfactory; the expenditure is 1,120 taels in excess of the receipts. This

was to be expected, seeing the unlooked-for burden falling upon the funds during the year just concluded. The affairs of the Municipality have been administered under the Land Regulations and Bye Laws, 1870, and seeing the ease with which these rules have worked, the Council cannot refrain from congratulating the community upon having a code of local laws adapted to its requirements, as well as popular with the residents, both foreign and native.

These rules came into operation on the 15th March, 1870.

In Shanghai may be seen the essence of local self-government. There are, however, laws to which foreigner and native are alike amenable.

The foreign Councils administer the municipal affairs. They are elected by the community. They tax themselves, and, although Chinese do not sit at the Council meetings, their interests are largely represented and cared for by an influential and wealthy class of foreigners, having considerable interest in Chinese house property.

Composition and Constitution of Councils.

	French	English.	American.	German.	Danish.	Total.
French Council...	5	...	3	1	...	9
Anglo-American ditto ...	...	4	2	2	1	9
	5	4	5	3	1	18

The Consul-General for France is President of the French Council.

The Anglo-American Council elects its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and is free from Consular influence in its deliberations.

One of the foreign Consuls is generally a Councillor, but then he takes his seat at the Board in the capacity of a ratepayer, not a Consul. The money qualification is necessary for a Councillor on the French side, while for the Anglo-American side a Councillor must be ratepayer to the amount of 50 taels annually. The Municipal Councillors on the French side are nominated for two years; half of the number retire each year. The Anglo-American Council hold office for one year only.

The election of Councillors for both districts takes place in April and May in each year.

To facilitate the transaction of business each Council appoints its own Sub-Committees, viz.:—Finance, Public Works, and Watch Committees.

The number of voters in the Anglo-American quarter is about 309, and for the French side 220, exclusive of Chinese. The qualification of voters differs in the two quarters. On the French side the qualification consists in the voter owning, in virtue of a regular title-deed granted by any foreign Consul, land within the limits of the French concession, or occupying as renter the whole or part of an estate on the Concession, and paying an annual rental of at least 1,000 francs, or residing on the Concession for more than three months, and being able to prove an annual income of 4,000 fr.; while the voter in the Anglo-American district must be an owner of land to the value of not less than 500 taels, whose annual payment of taxes must be 10 taels, or a householder paying an assessed rental of at least 500 taels. This latter franchise of course allows a preponderance of votes to the French side. The numbers of the voters at the late election of Councillors were as follows:—

French side.....	204
Anglo-American district.....	197

Communications between the Councils and the Chinese authorities pass through the hands of the foreign Consuls.

Foreign Consular Representatives.

The following Powers are represented by Consuls at this port:—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands, North German Confederation, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, United States, Great Britain.

THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

Manila, the Capital of Luçonia, the largest of the Philippine Islands, and the principal settlement of the Spaniards in the East, is in lat. $14^{\circ} 36' 8''$ N., lon. $120^{\circ} 53\frac{1}{2}'$ E. Population about 100,000, of whom from 4,000 to 5,000 may be Europeans. Manila is built on the shore of a spacious bay of the same name, at the mouth of a river navigable for small vessels a considerable way into the interior. The smaller class of ships anchor in Manila roads, in five fathoms, the north bastion bearing N. 37° E., the fishery stakes at the river's mouth N. 18° E., distant about a mile; but large ships anchor at Cavite, about three leagues to the southward, where there is a good harbour, well sheltered from the W. and S.W. winds. The arsenal is a Cavite; which is defended by Fort St. Philippe, the strongest fortress on the islands. The city is surrounded by a wall and towers, and some of the bastions are well furnished with artillery.

Though situated within the tropics, the climate of the Philippines is sufficiently temperate; the only considerable disadvantage under which they labour in this respect being that the principal part of the group come within the range of the typhoons. The soil is of very different qualities; but for the most part singularly fertile. They are rich in mineral, vegetable, and animal productions. It is stated in a statistical account of the Philippines, published at Manila in 1818 and 1819, the entire population of the islands amounted to 2,249,852, of which 1,376,222 belongs to Luçonia. But this return is believed to have been under-rated; and the population having increased very considerably in the interval, it is now estimated at about 4,000,000. There are some, but not many, Chinese settlers, and but few Europeans. The natives are said to be the most active, bold, and energetic of any belonging to the Eastern Archipelago. "These people," says a most intelligent navigator, "appear in no respect inferior to those of Europe. They cultivate the earth like men of understanding; are carpenters, joiners, smiths, goldsmiths, weavers, masons, &c. I have walked through their villages, and found them kind, hospitable, and communicative; and though the Spaniards speak of and treat them with contempt, I perceived that the vices they attributed to the Indians ought rather to be imputed to the government they have themselves established."—(*Voyage de M. de la Perouse*, c. 15.)

The trade of the Philippines has increased very rapidly of late years. The imports principally consist of cotton stuffs and yarn, iron and hardware, woollens and worsteds, machinery, wines and spirits, furniture, arms and ammunition, apparel, slops, &c. By far the largest portion of the imports is supplied by the United Kingdom; but owing to the high discriminating duties in favour of goods imported on Spanish bottoms, a large proportion of the British goods are brought in Spanish ships from Singapore. In 1856 the imports of British produce were valued at £1,575,000, and the exports of Philippine produce on British account at £1,370,000. The Americans export produce worth about £1,000,000; and as their imports are a mere trifle, the balance is extinguished by drafts on London. Manila has also an extensive and increasing trade with China, Singapore, Java, Australia, India, &c.

The quantity of rice and paddy shipped to China from the islands cannot be ascertained with any degree of exactness; what goes from Manila is very small, because, before arriving there, it has, by its transport expense, added to the price at which it is obtained in the districts where it is produced, which, of course, prevents its being shipped from the capital. Probably, however, about a million coyans, each of which, one with another, weighs about a China picul, or $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs., may be annually exported. The export is regulated by the supposed scarcity or abundance of food in the country.—*M'icking's Manila*, p. 270.

The Philippine Islands contain an area of 52,647 English square miles, with a population, in 1864, of 2,679,500 souls, of whom about one-fourth are slaves. The islands, more than 500 in number, are divided into 27 provinces, 13 of which are on the isle of Luzon, 4 on the side of Negros, 3 on Panay, and 3 on the isle of Mindanao.

In 1870, the receipts were £2,451,918; expenditure, £2,475,009; deficit £23,091.

The chief articles of produce of the Philippine Islands are sugar, hemp, and tobacco. The total exports to Great Britain in 1869 were of the value of £1,406,892, and the imports of British produce of £832,981. Of these imports the value of £748,952, or considerably more than two-thirds, was represented by cotton fabrics.

Port Charge.—On foreign vessels, 2rs. per ton, and one-half on such as neither load nor unload cargo, besides fees amounting from \$5 to \$15, according to the size of vessels.

IMPORT DUTIES.

The following Tariff was published by the Manila Custom-house on the 1st July, 1871, but is subject at regards Spanish vessels to the following order, which came into force on the same date:—

"All Foreign merchandise, imported into the Philippine Islands in Spanish vessels, from the 1st July, 1871, until the same date of 1873, will get the benefit of a reduction on the Customs Tariff of 25 per cent.; of 20 per cent. from the 1st July, 1873, to same date of 1875; of 15 per cent. from 1st July, 1875, to same date of 1877; and of 10 per cent. from 1st July, 1877, to same date of 1879; after which they will pay the same duties as those levied on Foreign goods imported in Foreign vessels."

IMPORT TARIFF.

<i>Description of Goods.</i>	<i>Number of Sec.</i>	<i>Per</i>	<i>Duties.</i>	
			<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Apparatus for lighting except such as are included in other sec. of this Tariff... (l)	12	Ad valorem	10	per cent.
Apothecary Ware and Chemicals, not prohibited by sanitary regulations... (l) (g)	84	do.	10	per cent.
Arms, side, and blades for ditto (see Steel and Iron knives.)				
Bags, Mat	87	Each	0	02
Bags of Jute, Flax, Cotton, &c., will pay on the material they are made of				
Beer and Cider... (b)	22	Litre	0	10
Boats, such as open boats, &c., not exceeding eight metres in length... (l)	32	Ad valorem	10	per cent.
Candles, sperm, paraffine and stearine... (b)	117	Kilogram	0	25
Catridges of every description, with or without charges, and Percussion caps	19	do.	2	35
Cast Iron in common manufactures... (a) (d)	39	100 Kilogs.	3	25
Ditto, Fine or polished, with porcelain or metal mountings... (a)	40	Kilogram	0	07
Cheese of all kinds... (b)	85	do.	0	30
Cocoa of all kinds	15	do.	0	30
Copper, Yellow Metal, and Zinc in sheets, nails and wire... (a)	23	do.	0	25
Copper in all kinds of common ware, whether varnished, gilt, or not, and such as are composed of alloyed common metals mixed with Copper or otherwise... (b)	24	do.	0	75
Cotton for wicks, twisted and other kinds, and woven wicks	11	do.	0	30
Ditto, spun and twisted (see yarns)				
Clothing, Ready-made (i) (see Textures.)				

<i>Description of Goods.</i>	<i>Number of Sec.</i>	<i>Per</i>	<i>Duties.</i>	
			<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Earthenware, common glazed or unglazed, in all kinds of articles for domestic use, &c. ...	14	Kilogram	0	02
Ditto, Fine and Crockery ... (a)	55	do.	0	10
Ditto, Porcelain ... (a)	56	do.	0	25
Embroidery Materials of gold and silver, and laces, braids, &c., of ditto... ..	57	do.	35	00
Embroidery Materials of copper, yellow metal, or steel, with or without gilt	58	do.	1	65
Fans, common cane or wood unpainted, made up with white or coloured paper, or without paper ...	5	Each.	0	02
Ditto in Wood, Paste, or Bone, varnished or lackered.	6	do.	0	25
Ditto of other descriptions	7	do.	1	25
Farinacious food of all kinds, excepting the flour of cereals (b)	33	Kilogram	0	05
Fire Arms of all kinds, Cannons, and the various pieces thereto appertaining (m)	13	Ad valorem	10	per cent.
Fish, dried, salted, smoked, pickled, and shell fish (b)	78	Kilogram	0	08
Flour of wheat (b)	37	100 Kilogs.	5	40
Ditto of other cereals (b)	38	do.	2	50
Furniture of all kinds, (except Iron sorts, which will pay according to their respective denominations) (l)	60	Ad valorem	10	per cent.
Galloon of gold, silver, or copper (see embroidery materials)	118	Kilogram	0	05
Glassware and crystal-ware, plain	119	do.	0	32
Ditto, quicksilvered, with or without frames, and eye and watch glasses (a)	120	do.	0	15
Ditto cut and stained in all kinds of pieces and beads, &c... .. (a)	61	Hectogram	25	00
Gold in Jewels, with or without Pearls or precious stones (b) (c)	62	do.	2	00
Gold, Silver, and Platinum manufactured into other articles, except coins, bars, plates, or paste (b) (e)	88	Each	0	80
Hats and Caps of all kinds, trimmed or untrimmed.	44	Kilogram	1	00
Iron and Steel in Knives, Forks, Razors, Penknives, Scissors and other articles... .. (b)	36	do.	1	10
India Rubber ware	41	100 Kilos.	4	50
Iron, wrought in bars, sheets, wire nails, screws and tubes (a) (d)	42	Kilogram	0	10
Ditto, in common manufactures, lined with zinc, lead, or painted or varnished (a) (d)	43	do.	0	20
Ditto in fine or polished manufactures, or covered with Porcelain or metal... .. (a)	59	do.	0	25
Lard or Butter (b)	79	do.	0	60
Leather, Tanned	80	do.	1	60
Ditto, Patent and Morocco... ..	81	Ad valorem	10	per cent.
Ditto manufactured, articles not specified in other sections of this Tariff (l)	35	Kilogram	0	25
Matches of wax, pasteboard or wood (b)	53	Ad valorem	10	per cent.
Mirrors, framed or unframed (see Glass)... ..	10	Kilogram	0	05
Musical Instruments of all classes (l)	52	do.	0	55
Oils, Mineral, Rectified, Petroleum and Benzine. (b)				
Oil Cloth of all descriptions				

Description of Goods.	Number of Sec.	Per. Kilogram	Duties.	
			Pesetas.	Cents.
Opium (g)	63	Kilogram	6	00
Ornaments or trinkets of Amber, Jet, Gold-stone or Coral, except such as are gold or silver mounted (b)	3	do.	12	50
Ditto Composed of other materials (b)	4	do.	7	50
Paints, dry or prepared with oil (b)	27	do.	0	06
Paper for printing	64	do.	0	15
Ditto for writing, lithographing, &c., Blank Books and Pasteboard	65	do.	0	25
Ditto cut in all shapes or sizes... ..	66	do.	0	50
Paper Hangings, figured, sized and lustrous, and those painted or printed for box lining, book- binding and other uses	67	do.	0	20
Ditto with gold, silver, wool or crystal	68	do.	0	80
Ditto of all kinds for packing, sand-paper, and card board	69	do.	0	10
Perfumery of all kinds (a)	77	do.	0	50
Preserved Meats of all kinds in tins or bottles, and sweets... .. (b)	25	do.	0	35
Provisions, in pickle, salted or smoked (b)	26	do.	0	20
Purses, Pocket and Note Books, Cardcases, Etuis, &c... .. (l)	83	Ad valorem	10 per cent.	
Pewter (see Copper)				
Ribbons will pay according to their respective textures.				
Shoes, high, of cloth or Leather, Boots and Buskins.	16	Pair	1	00
Ditto in low shoes of all descriptions	17	do.	0	65
Silver in Jewellery, with or without Pearls or Pre- cious stones (b) (e)	82	Hectogram	3	50
Slippers of all kinds	18	Pair.	0	25
Steel in bars, plates, and pieces, such as Carriage springs and the like... .. (a)	1	100 Kilogs.	6	50
Ditto in Needles, Pens, and other articles not specified elsewhere in this tariff (b)	2	Kilogram	2	20
Spirits, common, and Aniseed spirit of all kinds. (b)	8	Litre.	0	20
Ditto, mixed, as Liqueurs, &c... .. (b)	9	do.	0	40
Tobacco, leaf... ..	90	Kilogram	1	00
Ditto, manufactured	89	do.	12	00
Thread, Silk or <i>Floss-silk</i> , twisted or untwisted, of one or more threads	48	do.	7	50
Tea of all descriptions (b)	91	do.	0	25
Tin Plates (a)	50	do.	0	08
Tin Ware (a)	51	do.	0	25
Toys, of all kinds (b)	54	do.	0	55
Trimming, silk, or silk mixed with other materials, the proportion of these not exceeding 50 per cent. of the weight (f)	74	do.	7	00
Ditto of wool, or wool mixed with other materials, the proportion of these not exceeding 50 per cent. of the weight... .. (f)	75	do.	3	50
Ditto of other descriptions (f)	76	do.	2	00
Thread of hemp, flax, or jute twisted, of 2 or more threads	46	do.	0	75
Umbrellas and Parasols, silk	70	Each	1	50
Ditto, alpaca	71	do.	0	70

<i>Description of Goods.</i>	<i>Number of Sec.</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Duties.</i>	
			<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Umbrellas and Parasols, cotton	72	Each	0	35
Ditto, paper	73	do.	0	10
Vermicelli, Soup mixtures of all kinds... ..	34	Kilogram	0	10
Vessels, wooden, of all sizes up to 100 tons (of one cubic metre) capacity, except those em- braced in sec. No. 32 (c)	28	Metric-Ton	32	50
Ditto, from 101 to 300 tons capacity (c)	29	do.	25	00
Ditto, 301 tons and upwards, and Iron vessels of all sizes (c)	30	do.	12	50
Ditto, repaired in the Archipelago... .. (c)	31	do.	0	00
Yarns made of Hemp, Flax, or Jute	45	Kilogram	0	55
Ditto of Cotton of all numbers and yarn for weaving.	47	do.	0	50
Yellow Metal (see copper)				
Watches of all descriptions	86	Ad valorem	10	per cent.
Wax	20	Kilogram	0	20
Wax Work, candles, &c. (b)	21	do.	0	60
Wines, effervescing (b)	121	Litre	0	50
Ditto of other descriptions (b)	122	do.	0	25
Worsted or Woollen yarn	49	Kilogram	1	75
<i>Cotton Fabrics.</i>				
<i>(b) (h) (i) (j)</i>				
Blonds, Edgings, Laces and Crochet-Work... ..	99	Kilogram	3	50
Close Woven, plain, drilled, fancy woven, un- bleached, dyed, printed or colored up to 25 threads, including warp and weft in the square of 6 millimetres	92	do.	0	50
Ditto from 26 to 40 threads inclusive	93	do.	0	80
Ditto from 41 threads and upwards... ..	94	do.	1	10
Diaphanous, such as Muslins, Jaconets, Bishop Lawns, Victoria Lawns, and Gauzes, up to 30 threads	95	do.	1	10
Ditto from 31 threads and upwards... ..	96	do.	1	70
Quilted Textures and Piques	97	do.	1	25
Velvets, Plushes, and the like	98	do.	1	40
Hosiery	100	do.	1	25
<i>Hemp, Flax, and Jute Fabrics.</i>				
<i>(b) (h) (i) (j)</i>				
Fabrics, Plain, up to 14 threads in the square of 6 millimetres	101	do.	0	50
Ditto from 15 to 36 threads	102	do.	1	10
Ditto 37 threads and upwards	103	do.	2	80
Ditto Twilled, Figured and Damasked	104	do.	1	00
Ditto in Laces, Edgings and Crochet-work... ..	105	do.	12	00
Hosiery... ..	106	do.	4	00
<i>Fabrics of Wool and Hair.</i>				
<i>(b) (h) (i) (j)</i>				
Fabrics, Plain, Twilled or figured, such as Alpacas, Merinos, Muslin delaine, Barege, Damasks, Lastings and such like	107	do.	2	50
Ditto covered with long or short hair, such as Baizes, Flannels, Buntings, Blankets, &c. ...	108	do.	1	00
Ditto in Plushes, Velvets or Carpetings	109	do.	1	50

Description of Goods.	Number of Sec.	Per	Duties.	
			Pesos.	Cents.
Fabrics in Cloths, Italian cloth, Mantle cloth, Kerseys, &c.	110	Kilogram	2	00
Ditto in Hosiery, &c.	111	do.	4	00
Ditto of Horse-hair	112	do.	2	50
<i>Silk Fabrics.</i>				
(b) (h) (i) (j)				
Plain twilled or figured of all kinds and qualities, including Plushes and Velvets	113	do.	12	00
Blonds, Laces, Edgings, &c., of silk or floss silk.	114	do.	22	00
Silk Hosiery, &c.	115	do.	11	00
Silk Elastic webbing, even if mixed with other materials and machine-made water proofs. (b) ...	116	do.	2	00

NOTES ON IMPORT TARIFF.

(a) From the gross weight of the following merchandize, the following percentage will be deducted for Tare:—

Steel in cases	10	per cent.
Tin Plates in cases	10	"
Iron, copper, or composition nails, kitchen utensils and the like, in casks	20	"
Crockery in Boxes and Barrels	30	"
Do. in Crates	16	"
Perfumery	25	"
Glass-ware and crystal-ware in case and barrels	40	"
Do. Do. in crates	20	"

(b) Lard or Butter, Cheese, Fish, Cocoa, Flour and Farinaceous substances will pay duty on their gross weight, that is, including the weight of the packages in which they come.

Hardware and Cutlery, Wax, Sperin, Paraffine and Stearine Manufactures, Mineral and rectified Oils, Petroleum and Benzine, Paints dry and with oil, Matches, Toys, and Ornaments will pay duties on their weight, including the inside packages they come in; excepting Dressing-cases, Etuis, &c., which will pay duty in accordance with Sec. No. 83 of the Tariff.

Preserved Provisions, Sweets, and Tea will pay duty on their weight, including the inner packages.

Bottles containing Spirits, Liqueurs, Wines, and Beer will pay according to Sec. No. 120, on their approximate weight.

In all kinds of fabrics and laces the weight of the paper, tape or pasteboard that may come with them will be included in levying the duties, excluding however the pasteboard or other Boxes which form the inside packages of the goods.

(c) There are included in the duties noted in Sec. 28, 29, 30 and 31, sundry articles which may be considered to be necessary for the outfit, rigging or use of vessels, taking into consideration their classes and conditions, which will be exempted from duty.

The duty levied on vessels imported from a foreign country, will be in accordance with the certificates of measurement of the Master-mariners of the Port, the local Marine Authorities, and the Chief of the Custom-House, or a substitute of his, and in conformity with the Admiralty orders of 31st December, 1868, and 16th June, 1869.

Vessels that may be repaired in the Archipelago, and made in every respect seaworthy, will pay duty in the following proportion, should their owners wish to obtain the Spanish flag for them, the value of the repaired vessels is to the duty as per tariff according to their tonnage, as their value before they were repaired is to the fourth term of the duties which should be imposed. Nevertheless, if the difference

between this term and the entire duties of the tariff does not amount to 10 per cent., 25 per cent. of the same will be collected.

(d) As a compensation for the premium formerly granted to Ship Builders, and which was suppressed by article 16 of the Decree of 16th October, 1870, the following building materials will be admitted free of duty, viz.:

Cordage of all kinds, including wire rope.

Anchors of all sizes, and chains for vessels.

Copper and Yellow Metal Sheathing, and nails for ditto.

Sheet Iron, Tholes and Rivets for hulls of vessels, and Boilers.

Spars of all kinds for vessels.

Remains of wrecked vessels, or such of them as are useless for navigating purposes.

(e) The terms Jewellery and ornaments embrace all small articles of luxury or finery valuable either on account of the work or materials they may be composed of, and used generally as personal ornaments by both sexes.

Table sets "*vajilla*" embraces all utensils of fine metal for the use of churches or for domestic purposes.

(f) In calculating the weight of trimmings and such like, the materials on which the goods are rolled or made up will be excluded, except when they are of textile fabrics; when they are of wood, pasteboard or similar substances, a tare of 10 per cent. will be deducted from the weight, including boards, etc.

(g) Opium is prohibited as an article of import, except such small quantities as may be required by Druggists, and what the government contractor of this Archipelago may import for the consumption.

Chemical and medicinal products will be examined on arrival, in accordance with the Sanitary Laws.

(h) Mixed fabrics will pay duty subject to the following rules:—

1st. Flax, wool, and silk goods which contain a mixture of cotton only in one part of the warp or weft, will be valued as if of linen, wool, or silk, without mixture.

2nd. Fabrics of wool and silk, or floss silk, the warp or weft of which is of any one of the materials, will pay $\frac{1}{5}$ th part as silk and $\frac{4}{5}$ ths as wool.

3rd. Fabrics of flax and silk, the warp or weft of which is of any one of these materials, and fabrics of cotton and silk whose warp or weft is all of cotton, will pay duty on $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of the weight as linen or cotton, and on $\frac{1}{5}$ th as silk.

4th. Fabrics of flax and silk, the warp or weft of which is of any one of these materials, will pay on $\frac{3}{5}$ ths of the weight as wool, and on $\frac{2}{5}$ ths as linen.

5th. Fabrics of flax and cotton, the warp or weft of which is all of cotton, will pay on the *half* of the weight as cotton, and on the *other half* as linen, according to their respective sections.

6th. Fabrics that have all the weft or warp of flax, wool, silk or cotton and contain in their other part, weft, or warp, as the case may be, two or more of these materials, will pay according to the foregoing rules, considering them as composed of flax, wool, silk or cotton and of the material which in their other part pays the lowest duty.

7th. Hosiery, etc., laces and edgings of mixed materials, will pay duties on the material that predominates.

(i) Ready-made clothing, except Hosiery and such like, will pay duty on their total weight on the material their exterior is composed of, with the addition of 50 per cent. Ready-made clothing will be considered to be not only such articles as are completely finished, but also such as are partly sown or stitched.

(j) Hand or machine-sown fabrics, and such as are mixed with tinsil or precious metals, will pay the duties corresponding to the fabric, with the addition of 50 per cent.

(l) The parties interested in goods upon which duties are levied *ad valorem*, will state their values, and if the Custom-house should not conform thereto, considering them too low, they will put a value upon them as the Custom-house officials think proper, and should the parties interested not agree to such a valuation, the Custom-house will take over the goods at the values put upon them by the owner, plus 10 per cent.

In this case the Customs officials will pay the duties on the valuation put upon them by themselves, and not agreed to by the consignees, and the profit or loss on the sale of the goods will be for account of such official; the Government advancing the necessary funds as a recoverable loan.

When the owners of the goods agree to the increased valuation put upon them by the Custom-house, they will pay a half more duty on such increase.

In despatching various kinds of merchandize, upon which duties are levied *ad valorem*, some of which have fixed duties in the tariff, care will be taken that such as are despatched in this way will not pay a lower duty than that fixed for the next lower quality of the same kind.

(*m*) Fire arms of all kinds are prohibited, without a previous order from the Superior Civil Government.

EXPORT DUTIES.

The following Tariff was published on the 1st July, 1871, by the Manila Custom-house:—

EXPORT TARIFF.

<i>Description of Goods.</i>	<i>Number of Sec.</i>	<i>Per</i>	<i>Duties.</i>	
			<i>Pesetas.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Hemp and Cordage... ..	1	100 Kilos.	1	00
Indigo	2	do.	5	00
Liquid Indigo	3	do.	0	50
Rice	4	do.	0	25
Sugar	5	do.	0	70
Coffee	6	do.	1	50
Dye Woods	7	do.	0	20

NOTES ON EXPORT TARIFF.

All goods and produce will be shipped free of duty, excepting such articles as are included in the Export Tariff, and Tobacco, which will be subject to the following laws.

1st. Every merchant who may have to ship produce included in the tariff will have to extend a document in the following form:—

Per (Here fill in the name and flag of ship)

Permit No. _____

Mr. _____ merchant of this place, declares upon his word of _____ and under his responsibility that (in the Boat No. _____ or name of such boat) he sends off to be shipped on board of (ship or vessel _____) now loading in this port and bound for (destination) the following:

<i>Number of packages.</i>	<i>Description of packages</i>	<i>Their Contents.</i>
1,500	Bags with	34,500 kilog. Sugar.
100	Bales "	do. Hemp.
5	Cases "	do. Indigo.
In bulk without Emen- dation (Shipper's seal.)		200,000 do. Sapanwood.

Manila, _____ 187

(Signature of Shipper).

This document will serve as a permit from shore to the vessel for which the produce is destined, and it will bear the same number as that issued by the consignee in loading each vessel.

The document will be delivered to the Custom-house guard on board the ship, before commencing to unload the Boat, to enable him to check the number of packages.

When the unloading of the boat has been effected, the guard will note at foot of the permit his conformity to the contents or otherwise; and in this latter case he will note any difference that may result, and these documents will be sent daily to the Custom-house.

2nd. Only the Chiefs of the Custom-house, or Officials delegated by them, have the power or authority to compare the weight of the contents of the boat with the permits they carry, according to rule the first; and this only when they think it necessary for the protection of the interests of the Government.

This comprobation of the weights will be effected on board of the vessel for which the goods are destined, and should a difference result such as will amount to five per cent., a fine will be imposed upon the owners amounting to the value of such difference. No fine will be imposed for difference not amounting to five per cent.

3rd. If any one should attempt to ship any produce which pays duty under the name of any article that pays less, or no duty, the guard will detain the goods on board the vessel, giving immediate notice of the same to the next higher official, who without loss of time will report the act to the chief of the Custom-house.

The fraud once proved will subject the delinquent to a fine equal to the value of the goods he attempted to ship.

4th. Tobacco, so long as the article is a monopoly of the Government, will be shipped with permits issued for the purpose by the chief of the Custom-house; which he will issue in view of the documents presented by the exporter, verifying the legal acquisition of the Tobacco, as is ordained by superior orders.

5th. At all times, when they may judge it convenient, the Chiefs of the Custom-house may call upon the masters or consignees of vessels, to show the original bills of lading and manifests, in order to compare them with the permits issued.

In case of a difference amounting to five per cent. resulting between the export declaratory notes, the ship's manifests, the bills of lading, and the above named permits, the owners of the goods will be liable for a fine of double the market value of such difference.

6th. The Custom-house officials will see, on pain of being held personally responsible, that none of the seven articles comprised in the Export Tariff are shipped in any of the open ports of these Islands, without being accompanied by the permit referred to in article first.

7th. When a vessel is loaded, the Captain or the Consignees will present her manifest in duplicate at the Custom-house, and this manifest must state the number of packages, their marks, numbers, and contents, the quantity and kind of all the goods shipped by each shipper, and it is also obligatory that all shippers should present declaratory notes in duplicate, giving the same particulars as the manifests, of all goods shipped, whether subject to export duty or not; this latter being equally necessary with the former for the purpose of statistics.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF CUSTOMS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Customs Regulations to be observed by Masters, Supercargoes, or Consignees of vessels arriving in Ports of the Philippine Islands, and penalties incurred for infringement thereof.

Rule I.—Masters of national or foreign vessels arriving at these islands from a foreign port, will deliver their manifests to the visiting officer of the Customs on his arrival on board, under penalty of a fine of two hundred dollars. For all manifests not certified or attested to by the Spanish Consul of the port of their departure, a fine of one hundred dollars will be imposed; and if the manifests are not extended in conformity with first Rule of the Royal Order of the 1st July, 1859, a fine of twenty-five dollars will be demanded.

Rule II.—The master or supercargo of every vessel is enjoined to be present at all the visits which may be made on board by the preventive service of the port, on entering or leaving, and on loading or discharging, and he must sign the document or certificate of such visit as well as the commander of the carbiners who makes the visit and his accompanying witnesses. Should it not be possible for such master or supercargo to go through this formality, it will devolve on the officer next in rank to act in his stead.

Rule III.—Masters of vessels arriving from foreign ports with any cargo on board are allowed 30 hours at Manila, and 48 at Cavite, after the entrance visit, to send in to the collector of Customs a manifest in triplicate, written in Spanish, on plain paper and of uniform size, containing the name of the master, that of the ship, the number of Spanish tons burthen, the place whence the ship comes, a description by marks and numbers both in writing and in figures of each package of goods on board, the names of the consignees, the weight, measurement, and kind of goods stowed in bulk, their names, with every distinctness, those of the goods to remain in transit on board, and those to be discharged: specifying if possible the articles to be left in bond and those for consumption, the provisions, spare stores, armament, and coals, in case the vessel be a steamer, and, finally a note stating that the vessel does not carry any other goods, and that none of those manifested are prohibited from fear of contagion. After which the master will affix his signature, making himself answerable to the Custom-house for the correctness of the manifest.

Rule IV.—If from stress of weather or other extraordinary cause, the master of a vessel may have been obliged, during the voyage, to throw overboard part of his 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 Customs authorities demand it, the Log Book shall be presented to prove the facts.

Rule V.—Every master and supercargo subscribing a manifest is allowed four days after its delivery to augment or otherwise rectify the same, in case there be any omission or other error: this must also be done in triplicate. Should any omission be noticed in the manifest after this period and the one allowed, packages found to be omitted shall be seized, and the subscriber of the manifest fined an amount equal to the value of the goods omitted, provided such value does not exceed four hundred dollars, and in case it does, and should the goods omitted belong or be consigned to the subscriber of the manifest, the fine will then be quadrupled. If on the contrary it should be found at the completion of the discharge that the number of packages noted in the manifest and in the subsequent corrections be in excess of the cargo actually on board, the master shall be fined one hundred dollars for each package found short, unless the same should be cargo in bulk; in which case the duties thereon will be quadrupled. Finally, if on visiting the vessel any package be found, which is not declared and included in the manifest, it shall be confiscated, and the captain fined in a sum quadruple that of the duties which the said goods should pay to the Customs.

Rule VI.—The captains of vessels arriving from another Spanish port, and duly provided with a freight list from the Custom-house of that port, will deliver this document to the collector here immediately on his arrival, and will only manifest such the above freight list, explaining the reasons that have caused its omission, and specifying moreover the provisions and stores existing on board, unless the ship should have called in at a foreign port and there received cargo, in which case manifests shall be presented, and the same formalities observed as laid down in the preceding rules, for all documents in proof from the Spanish Consul at the port touched at.

Rule VII.—Whatever may be the nationality of a vessel, and whencesoever she comes, either laden or in ballast, her captain, crew and passengers are not allowed on coming ashore to take with them anything without a special permission from the Collector of the Customs, except a writing case, and such wearing apparel as can be carried in an open travelling bag or bundle, which is to be examined by the carbiner on board, and by the one at the Captain of the Port's office.

Rule VIII.—The masters of national or foreign vessels who neglect to obey the

provision made by Rule II. of this Regulation, shall forfeit fifty dollars, unless they can prove to the satisfaction of the Collector the causes which prevented it, and the master who shall present a manifest with any of the afore-mentioned requisites wanting, shall remedy the same as soon as the Collector of Customs orders it, otherwise the person who presents such manifest shall forfeit twenty-five dollars.

Rule IX.—Should the master of a vessel omit to include in the manifest the quantity of gold and silver, in coin or bullion, that may be on board, whatever its origin may be, or to give private information of it and its amount to the Collector of the Customs, he will be fined one per cent. on its value, always supposing the owners may not have declared it.

Rule X.—Any produce, goods, articles of use on board, or cargo of any kind whatsoever transferred from one ship to another in the bay, without permission of the Collector of the Customs, will be liable to seizure, as well as the lighter, launch, or other boat in which such transfer may be made, and the master of each vessel shall be fined five hundred dollars when the value of the merchandise or articles transferred does not exceed two hundred dollars; exceeding this sum, the fine will be one thousand dollars each, if the vessels are not the property of the masters, but being their property they will be confiscated, and the same course will be pursued when merchandise, or goods of any description are discharged without permission, and moreover the captains of vessels from which the merchandise or other effects are discharged shall be liable to the fine and penalties above-named.

Rule XI.—The master of every national or foreign ship entering a port open to trade in these Islands, in ballast or with cargo in distress or in transit, and those who may be obliged to put into a port not open to trade, are bound to produce their manifest or register as provided by the preceding Rule, and to fulfil the same duties as required by the Custom-house of Manila.

Rule XII.—Except in cases in which wrecks or unavoidable damage may occur, any foreign or national ship coming from sea discharging or loading any quantity of goods at a port not open to trade, will incur the confiscation of such goods, and in the contrary case he will incur the penalty provided by Rule X. for cases of fraudulent transhipment.

Rule 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.

REGULATIONS

*To be observed by Merchant Vessels in the Port and Bay of Manila,
from the 15th of July, 1872.*

Art. I.—Every vessel entering the Bay is bound to hoist her flag within sight of the Island of Corregidor, and to allow the government boats that start from it to board her for inspection; which boats will provide the Captain with directions for entering the roads, a copy of these regulations, and a chart of the Bay, if wanted. Any Captain who, not being prevented by bad weather, declines the official inspection, or refuses to approach the inspecting boats, when warned of their presence by their firing a gun, shall forfeit double the value of the shots thus employed. Within sight of Manila and Cavite, the vessels will keep up their national colours, and in case they do not, a fine of eight dollars will have to be paid by the infractor.

Art. II.—All vessels arriving in the Bay are prohibited from intercourse until they are visited and inspected by the Board of Health. In the meantime, they will hoist the quarantine flag, or other similar signal, at the foretop-mast-head. The Captain is responsible, according to the Sanitary Regulations, for holding intercourse before his ship has been inspected and admitted to pratique, and will be liable for so doing to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars. In case of a vessel rendering assistance to another one prohibited from intercourse, such vessel will undergo the same prohibition as the assisted one until she also be inspected.

Art. III.—On the deputy of the Board of Health visiting the ship, her master shall hand over to him the bill of health from the place whence he comes, or a certificate granted by the said master, declaring the state of public health in the port of his departure, as well as that of every one on board from the moment of sailing. Both the crew and passengers shall present themselves on deck to be inspected with respect to their health. He shall also produce the ship's register, wherein is to be found the name of the ship, her flag, the name of the master, tonnage, and description; the port she is from, those she called at, dates, destination, ship's stores, cargo, consignment and any remarkable events.

A list signed by the master shall be delivered containing the names of the crew and passengers, mentioning their classes, professions and passports.

To avoid delay and errors, the Captain will draw up beforehand the certificate of health and list of the men on board, so as to have them ready when the visit be made to the ship. The master shall forfeit two hundred and fifty dollars for each time he declares incorrectly the state of health and number of men in the above-mentioned list, or conceals the classes. If at the moment of such visit the said document be not drawn up, the vessel cannot be admitted to pratique, till it be newly inspected. The master shall deliver the public correspondence to the Post officer that accompanies the Visiting officer, and will receive from the Post officer the value of conveyance as per tariff that will be exhibited to him.

Art. IV.—Every vessel performing quarantine shall be subject to such orders as she may receive from the proper officers; keeping the yellow flag hoisted at the fore-topmast-head; in default whereof the master of such vessel shall be tried according to law, and forfeit five hundred dollars, although nothing may result from his neglect.

Art. V.—On landing, the master of every vessel is bound to call at the Harbour Master's, to be taken to the chief authority of the province, together with the passengers, in default whereof he shall forfeit five dollars. Passengers of high rank will be exempted from this, but information will be given to them as regards the rules practised on the Harbour Master visiting the vessel.

Art. VI.—It is forbidden to keep the guns loaded when lying in the roads, or firing them without a previous permission, or in case of any assistance being required. The transgressor shall forfeit twenty dollars for every such offence, besides ten dollars for every gun so fired, and the expenses of aid, assistance, &c., through misconception of the signal caused by such firing.

Art. VII.—Every master is bound to have a consignee, or a bond for five hundred dollars, for the strict observance of these regulations, within thirty hours after the Harbour Master's visit in Manila, and forty-eight if in Cavite, or Cañacao; otherwise at the expiration of that time he shall forfeit fifty dollars on being notified of the fault.

Art. VIII.—To ballast and unballast a vessel her master must previously obtain permission from the Harbour Master, and must not allow any rubbish to be thrown overboard, in default whereof he shall forfeit one hundred dollars if in the Manila roads, and two hundred dollars if in Cavite or in the river Pasig.

Art. IX.—Any person of whatever class communicating with entering vessels, prohibited from intercourse, shall forfeit twenty-five dollars, and the master of such vessel fifty dollars, independent of other penalties that they may be subjected to according to the circumstances of the case.

Art. X.—From 11 P.M. no boats nor *bancas* will be allowed to go or come from the roads, unless with a due permission, except in case of urgent necessity. The master of such merchant boat, and the passenger or the owner of such banca who may infringe this regulation, shall pay a penalty of twenty-five dollars. The masters of the vessels anchored in the roads have the right to detain all such suspicious *bancas* as may go near to their vessels.

Sailors found loitering about on shore unseasonably at night shall be detained; and if guilty of misdemeanour be punished according to the regulations.

Art. XI.—On entering the river all vessels should leave on deposit all their gunpowder, conveniently packed and marked; and for every pound remaining on board masters shall forfeit one dollar.

Art. XII.—After 8 P.M. no fire can be kept burning in the galleys of vessels in the river, nor any light without a lantern under the penalty of five dollars.

It is strictly forbidden to boil on board of any vessel, or boat, or launch, any pitch, tar, grease, or other combustible material, in the river, and for any breach of this rule the transgressor shall forfeit twenty-five dollars.

Art. XIII.—It is forbidden to masters to land the whole or a part of the ship's stores, or the heavy guns used for ballast; any breach of this regulation will be punished according to the circumstances of the case.

Art. XIV.—No one can inflict any punishment on daily workmen, either natives or other persons residing in the country, for faults committed on board. As this lies only in the power of the Harbour Master, the transgressor of this rule shall forfeit to the party ill-treated proportionally to the case.

Art. XV.—No native can be retained unwillingly on board, neither shall any contract be valid made by masters to protect deserters.

Art. XVI.—It is forbidden to masters to take on board of their vessels passengers that have no passports from government, under the penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars. It is also forbidden to leave on shore by stealth any of those persons brought by the ship, without previously obtaining from the Harbour Master their legal discharge; in default whereof a fine of one hundred dollars shall be imposed.

It is not allowed to tranship the crew without the Harbour Master's knowledge, in order to prevent desertions, grievances, and confusion in the Harbour Master's department. The transgressor shall forfeit ten dollars, and be answerable for the claim of the party to whom injury has been caused.

The consignees and persons becoming security shall be answerable for the crew remaining on shore, on account of sickness or any other legal cause.

Masters are also bound under a penalty of ten dollars to report to the Harbour Master the desertion of any of their men, so as to procure their arrest; and if this happens on the eve of sailing, the consignee shall be answerable for the expenses incurred, from the day of their apprehension to that of their departure from port.

Art. XVII.—In case of any man dying on board, the master shall report it in writing to the Harbour Master, giving a true account of the cause of his death, and requesting permission to bury the corpse. A fine of twenty-four dollars shall be imposed for throwing this overboard, or burying it without permission; independent of other penalties that may be imposed according to the circumstances of the case.

Art. XVIII.—In ordinary circumstances, masters are enjoined to make their appearance before the Civil Governor two days previous to clearing out their ships, taking with them a true crew list approved by the Harbour Master; who will not definitively clear the ship before she has procured certificates from the Custom-house and Post-office.

Ships sailing without clearance shall forfeit two dollars per ton. Those that are about to leave must hoist a signal flag at the main topmast-head, in default whereof five dollars fine shall be imposed.

Art. XIX.—In any particular circumstances masters of ships are bound to be present on board at extraordinary visits made by the authorities of the port, of the Public Revenue, or Board of Health.

Art. XX.—Masters must not allow any of their crew to go on shore for whose debts they will not be answerable.

Art. XXI.—After ships leave the port, these regulations shall be enforced against the sureties to the amount they have guaranteed, which shall be distributed in proportion to the claims; the securities being entitled to sue the offenders on their return to the country.

Art. XXII.—On the repetition of an offence, the fines shall be doubled, independently of the damages that the offender may be compelled to pay, and the prosecution he may be subjected to, according to the circumstances of the case.

Art. XXIII.—All former regulations contrary to the present ones are hereby declared void.

ILOILO.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF ILOILO.

By Nicolas Loney, Esq., Her Majesty's Vice-Consul.

Vessels bound from Manila, or from Ports to the Northward, during the N.E. Monsoon, safely proceed towards Iloilo by the Maricanan passage, between Luzon and Mindoro, and through the chain of Islands off N.E. coast of Panay. For this route, the charts of the Spanish "*Comission Idrogafica*," compiled by Don Claudio Monteros in 1857, would be useful. After passing Tablas and Remblon (which latter island possesses an excellent harbour, much frequented by coasting vessels as a port of refuge and for obtaining supplies,) steer for the group of small islands called collectively the "*Silanga*," lying off the N.E. of Panay, a good mark for which is the high conical island called Pan de Azucar, or Sugar-loaf, which is visible from a great distance. In approaching these islands during the N.E. monsoon, vessels should pass between the islets of Jintotolo and Zapato-Major, and during the S.W. monsoon more in towards the Panay shore, between Olutaty and Zapato-Minor. After leaving the Zapato, the course is to the south of the Gigantes, and the channel through the group of islands is generally entered between Snogon and Calanan, from whence the route is continued between Culebre and the main Pan de Azucar and Malangaban, inside Ygbon Bulabadingan and Tagubanhon islands. Through the passage between these islands there is safe anchorage. The Estancia affords excellent anchorage and shelter at all times, and at Apiton opposite Yogubanhon, there is also good anchorage in both monsoons. In the S.W. monsoon there is safe anchorage between Pan de Azucar and Sobrero islands, and in the bay of Malagonoes. In the N.E. monsoon, in addition to the Estancia and Apiton, there is good anchorage under Pan de Azucar, in the small bay or indent looking S.E. At Bacauan, or La Concepcion, is the residence of the Commandant of the district, and from hence assistance and supplies may be had, if needed, and at the place marked Apiton (Aguada) on the charts, good water is easily obtainable.

The broader channel between the islands of Panay and Negros, although apparently good, and though formerly adopted by several ships bound to Iloilo, is now found not to be safe, there being large patches of shoal water with coral, imperfectly surveyed, extending off the Batayan and Negros shore. Vessels have occasionally touched in coming through this passage, and it should not therefore be taken.

After passing Tagubanhon and Apiton, and emerging into the broad channel between Panay and Negros, the best course is to steer direct for the highest land visible on the island of Guimaras, care being taken to clear Pepitas rocks, which lie some distance off the shore and are awash.

Leaving the Calabazas islets and Pepitas, the route after making the small block-house near Banate, is due south, until a group of seven remarkable rocks, which lie between the N.E. end of Guimaras and Panay shore, called the Siete Pecados, are sighted. On opening the channel between the Guimaras and Panay and getting the Siete Pecados to bear W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., steer direct for the passage between these rocks and the Panay shore. This course will clear the *Iguana Bank*, lying to the S.E., of the Pecados, with 1 to 2 fathoms of water on it, and Point Dumanges to the N.E., the shoal water off which extends to a considerable distance.

The lead is a good guide through the Siete Pecados channel, giving 4½, 7, 8, 11 and 15 fathoms until the Pecados are passed to the southward, when the water deepens to 18 and 19 fathoms. The channel between these rocks and Guimaras is not good. On passing the Pecados the south shore should be kept on board, to avoid the shoal water on the Panay side. When the fort, which is half-a-mile to the west of the river Iloilo, bears W.S.W., steer for it, anchoring as convenient in 10 to 12 fathoms, a little more than a quarter of a mile off shore to the eastward of the river.

Though the northern passage just described is safe and convenient in the northerly monsoon, and is always used by coasters in both seasons, strangers will probably prefer the route along the west coast of Panay, making Iloilo from the south. This route should always be adopted in the S.W. monsoon. Making the western coast of Panay from

the Mindoro Straits, this coast, comprising the province of Antique, should be closed, as the westerly monsoon is not very regular, and does not often blow strongly between the Cuyos Island and Panay, or the north of Basiland. It may be approached with safety anywhere to the southward of the islands of Barbatan and Maralison, which latter has a reef to the east and west. Barbatan, which is very steep, affords, with Lipata (under this latter point), the only available anchorage on the Antique coast during the S.W. monsoon, but in the N.E. monsoon the harbour of San José de Buena Vista is quite safe, and affords good supplies of provisions and water, being not unfrequently visited by whalers for that purpose.

The south coast of Panay is free from dangers till near the town of Otong. The coast of Guimaras to the north of Point Balingasag, or the north of Port St. Anna, is likewise safe. This port is capable of admitting vessels of large tonnage, and affords shelter under almost any circumstances. The Bights along the coast have deep water, and vessels can work close in shore, or from point to point, with perfect safety; but generally there is no good anchorage, as the coast is steep and the holding ground not good.

In passing the S.W. point of Panay during the night, the islands of Juraojurao and Nogas should not be closed, as both have reefs round them to the southward. When clear of these islands on rounding the S.W. point of Panay, vessels may safely steer N.E. by E. 32 miles without any danger, but after running that distance they should heave-to during the night, or if the night is very clear run towards the Panay shore, keeping the lead going, and when the water shoals, anchoring till daylight, as by keeping over to the Guimaras shore (particularly in the N.E. monsoon), they will find no anchorage, and will lose ground.

It is necessary to follow the above instructions carefully, because the Otong Bank extends more to the west and south-west than is shown on the present published chart, and is yearly increasing, and also because the tide runs very strongly on both sides of it. With the flood tide (against the N.E. monsoon), vessels can easily work up in short tacks under the Guimaras shore.

The Otong Bank is 8 miles in length N.E. and S.W., by $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. by W., and S.E. by E. at its broadest part. It is of fine sand, with depths varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 fathoms. The edges in some places are steep, and in others shoal gradually. To avoid this danger, vessels should, after closing Guimaras, keep that shore on board, and be careful in beating up not to close the Panay side to less than four fathoms, and not to stand further from the Guimaras shore than half-a-mile, until Point Cabalig bears S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, when they should stand across and open the port of Iloilo clear of Point Bondulan, which kept open will clear the Guimaras Bank lying between Points Cabalig and Bondulan. Care should be taken in standing across towards the Otong Bank, to tack as soon as the water shoals to 6 fathoms, as the Bank is steep-to. After passing Point Bondulan, the fort should not be brought to the eastward of N.E. by E.

Guimaras Bank, with 11 feet on its shoalest part, extends in a N.E. by E., and S.W. by S. direction a little over a mile, and about three cables east and west, with deep water all round. The S.W. head bears from Point Bondulan N.N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Iloilo fort kept open off Point Bondulan will clear this danger.

These banks have been recently surveyed, in May, 1864, by the officers of the Spanish "*Hydrographical Commission*," but the charts have not yet been published. At foot is a note of the position in which it is intended to place two lights, which will greatly facilitate the entrance from the south.

Anchorage.—The island of Guimaras forms in front of Iloilo a sheltered passage, running nearly N. and S. about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, with deep water and good holding ground except immediately to the eastward of the fort, where the sand is loose. In mid-channel the depths exceed 20 fathoms. The best anchorage, least exposed to the sweep of the tides, is to bring the Bantay (guard house) off the south point of the river to bear N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., with the fort bearing S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Here a ship is out of the strongest current, with the advantage that cargo-boats can easily reach her and return.

TO ENTER THE RIVER AND INNER PORT OF ILOILO.—Although the land is low at

the entrance, the mouth of the river is distinctly seen, being marked by beacons on the port and starboard sides. On entering, keep the port beacon close on board, after passing which and the watch house, steer for the second point on the starboard hand, giving it a berth of forty feet. The east bank, with 16 feet, should be closed to this distance until after the first sharp bend of the creek is passed, and then the port side to the wharf or anchorage. Vessels usually bring up at jetties, about half-a-mile to one mile from the entrance, and have the advantage, if of moderate size, of discharging and loading at the stores without employing boats. The creek, or rather tidal river, varies in breadth from a quarter to half-a-mile, and reaches beyond the town of Melo, meeting the sea again near Iloilo; and another branch continues as far as Otong.

DEPTH OF WATER.—The depth at the entrance to the river is nearly 5 fathoms at low water, but at a short distance within it decreases to 15 feet, and then deepens. The rise of tide being $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, vessels drawing 16 to 18 feet can easily enter and leave; and when, as is proposed, a dredging-machine is employed to clear away the mud which has been allowed to accumulate, vessels of almost any draught will be able to complete their cargo inside. Ships of 1,000 tons register have loaded part cargoes alongside the jetties. The custom is to load to $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 feet in the river and complete loading outside.

TIDES.—It is high water at Iloilo, full and change, at noon; springs rise $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The stream runs at springs quite 3 to 4 knots through Iloilo. The flood sets to the northward. The ebb tide to the north of Pepitas rocks runs to the eastward, but to the south of these rocks, to the westward.

VARIATION OF THE COMPASS.— $1^{\circ} 15'$ E.

PROVISIONS AND WATER.—Fresh beef is cheap and good. Good water can always be got a little to the north and south of the village of Pilator Buena Vista, on Guimaras. It is best to take up the casks at high water on the beach, and with the aid of the natives fill them, so as to be ready to go off with the following tide. Take care to leave a little before high water, so as to be sure of reaching the ship, as the tide changes suddenly, and runs down with great strength.

REPAIRS.—The river of Iloilo affords considerable facilities for heaving vessels down. At the fine port of Santa Anna, on the island of Guimaras, is a building-yard.

PORT DUES.—On foreign vessels arriving and leaving in ballast, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ton: with cargo inwards or outwards, or both, 25 cents per ton. Payment at one port clears for the other open ports of the Philippines in a proportional extent.

MANIFEST.—This document must be certified by the Spanish Consul at the port from which the vessels arrive, under penalty of a fine of \$200. This also applies to vessels in ballast.

MONEY.—The currency is confined to Spanish and South American dollars and subdivisions, and to the \$1, \$2 and \$4 gold pieces coined in Manila.

WAGES.—The wages of labourers for shipping average from 25 to 30 cents a day; Carpenters $31\frac{3}{4}$ to 50 cents; Caulkers $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The picul of 110 catties, or 140 lbs. English; the quintal of 4 arrobas, or 100 lbs. Spanish, equal to 100 lbs. English; the arroba of 25 lbs. Spanish.

PRODUCE.—The country around Iloilo and in the province and island generally is very fertile and extensively cultivated. It is well peopled, and there are towns of 18, 20, 30, and 40 thousand inhabitants in the vicinity and interior, and on the coast. Nearly all tropical productions can be grown on the island, but the chief articles of export are Sugar (which is at present the most important), Tobacco, Sapanwood, Rice, Hides, Hemp (imported coastwise), Cattle, and a large quantity of available native textures, made of the fibre of the pineapple leaf, Silk, Hemp, and other fibres. These textures are mostly for native consumption in the Archipelago. The quantity of sugar has increased rapidly since the opening of the port to direct foreign trade.

At the fine island of Negros the planting of cane is being much extended. The bulk of the plantations is owned by natives, but a number of Europeans have formed estates there, and several steam mills for crushing cane have recently been erected. Very productive land in good positions is to be had; labour is not scarce; convey-

ance of produce by sea to the Iloilo market is safe and expeditious, and intending planters could scarcely find a more eligible district.

COFFEE.—Thrives well, but is not yet cultivated on a scale to allow of export.

Additional Note, regarding Lighthouses to be erected at Iloilo.

Two lights are to be placed by the Spanish Government in the south-western entrance of the port of Iloilo. One, a third-class light, is to be situated at the point marked G in the plan of the recently made survey, a mile S. 30° W., of point Cabalig. The other will be of the fourth-class, and placed at the fort in the port of Iloilo. The point marked G is of rock, about 160 bears N. 85° W. consequently any vessel entering the port from the south, by keeping well in to the Light before taking up that course towards the north, will completely clear the bank.

The south point of Panay bears from the point G, S. 70° W. The light of the Iloilo fort determines by its position all the S.E. edge of the Otong bank, and by it vessels can pass safely through all the channel formed by the bank and Guimarás coast, with the advantage that it (the light) gives also the N.W. edge of the Guimarás bank, in the south of Point Bondulan. On this account a vessel beating up should not lose sight of the south light.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Notice from the Emigration Officer is published for general information.

By Command,

CECIL C. SMITH,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 11th November, 1872.

NOTICE.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT,

Hongkong, November 11th, 1872.

EMIGRATION.

The following information is supplied to Masters of vessels about to carry Chinese Passengers under the *Chinese Passengers' Act*, 1855, and *Local Ordinances*:—

Imperial Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855,—Declares that any vessel clearing with more than twenty (20) Asiatic Passengers on any voyage of more than seven (7) days' duration is a *Chinese Passenger Ship*.

Proclamations of January 26th, 1856, *and of November 17th*, 1858,—Declare the length of certain voyages.

Ordinance No. 11 of 1857,—Provides that no Chinese Passenger proceeding by a *Chinese Passenger Ship* shall be provided with a Passage Ticket except through the medium of a Licensed Passage Broker.

Ordinance No. 6 of 1859,—Provides for the Hospital accommodation of *Chinese Passenger Ships*, and permits the space appropriated for the Hospital to be included in the measurement of the capacity for Passengers.

The Hospital is to be provided with bed places, proper beds, bedding and utensils. The Passengers and Crew are to be examined by a Medical Practitioner (changed to Medical Officer by Ordinance No. 12 of 1868), a fee at the rate of twenty-five (25) dollars being paid for every hundred persons so examined.

Ordinance No. 12 of 1868,—Makes provision for Depôts in which Chinese Passengers shall, unless exempted therefrom by the Emigration Officer, lodge three days.

It appoints a Medical Officer to inspect Emigrants.

It makes any Chinese Medical Practitioner, who is properly qualified to the satisfaction of the Colonial Surgeon, eligible, with the approval of the Governor, for the Office of Surgeon of a *Chinese Passenger Ship* within the terms of Schedule A of the *Chinese Passengers' Act*, 1855.

It prohibits *Sailing Passenger Ships* bound to any Port westward of the Cape of Good Hope leaving any Port in the Colony between the months of May and September inclusive.

Government Notification No. 52 of 6th May, 1869,—Directs that no *Chinese Doctor* shall take charge of a *Chinese Passenger Ship*, unless he has previously procured an approved Certificate; first as to his personal competency, and secondly as to the sufficiency of the *Chinese Medicines* he proposes to supply for the voyage.

Ordinance No. 4 of 1870,—Provides that no *Chinese Passenger Ship* shall proceed to sea without a licence from the Governor, but it also permits His Excellency to grant exemption from the operation of this Ordinance, provided the Passengers proceeding shall be *Free Emigrants* and under no *Contract of Service* whatever.

Ordinance No. 8 of 1871,—Was introduced in order to give vessels, bound on voyages likely to occupy a less time than thirty (30) days, the privilege of conveying more Passengers than they can carry under the Imperial Act. The space appropriated to each Emigrant under this Ordinance is reduced from 12 to 9 superficial feet.

The Emigration Officer may allow such ships to carry Deck Passengers if he shall think proper.

The diet is simplified, and Passengers are allowed to provide their own provisions.

These vessels are not compelled to carry Surgeons.

Government Notification No. 107 of 17th May, 1872,—Prohibits Sailing Chinese Passenger Ships leaving Hongkong for the Australian Colonies, from the months of April to September inclusive.

Emigration under *Contracts of Service* is *prohibited*, unless the Emigrants shall be proceeding to British Colonies.

The Emigration Officer holds the Master of a Passenger Ship answerable for compliance with his requirements.

When a ship has been chartered for the conveyance of Chinese Passengers, the Master is to notify the Emigration Officer, in writing, to that effect, naming the Licensed Passage Broker authorised to issue Passenger Tickets, and forwarding at the same time a copy of the Government Surveyor's Certificate of measurement.

The vessel will then be inspected by the Emigration Officer, who will pass or reject her as he shall see fit.

If 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 4 of the *Chinese Passengers' Act*.

The ship is then to be fitted with such berths, booby hatches, ladders, hospital, privies, &c., as may be directed by the Emigration Officer.

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.

Between the bunks of married couples, there must be a division board not less than 22 inches high.

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 (30) days' duration,) any Chinese preserved Beef or Pork; nor Fish cured with their entrails remaining in them.

The water should be taken on board at an early period to admit of the casks *taking up*.

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 (200) Passengers, unless an European or American Surgeon is engaged for the voyage, when only one Surgeon is needed.

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.

If the vessel is fitted with an approved distilling apparatus, she may carry a reduced quantity of water in casks.

When the provisions are stowed, and the ship is ready to receive the passengers on board, the passage broker will bring a written notice to that effect from the master, when a time will be fixed for the attendance of the passengers at the Emigration Office to have their *Contracts* or *Passage Tickets* (as the case may be) signed, and explained to them by the Emigration Officer.

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, when the Emigration Officer will muster the passengers and make a final inspection of the ship.

The papers to be lodged with the Emigration Officer before clearance will be granted, are:—

- 1.—Government Surveyor's certificate of measurement and seaworthiness.
- 2.—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.
- 3.—Lists of provisions and medicines.
- 4.—Certificate of Medical Inspector of emigrants, that he has examined crew, passengers and medicines.

- 5.—Certificate from Colonial Surgeon, vouching for the competency of the Surgeon or Surgeons.
- 6.—Passenger lists in duplicate, with summary attached, specifying the numbers respectively of passengers and crew.
- 7.—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.

Ships with full complements of passengers must carry boats as follows :—

Less than 200 tons register.....	2 Boats.
200 to 400 " "	3 do.
400 to 600 " "	4 do.
600 to 1000 " "	5 do.
1000 to 1500 " "	6 do.
1500 and upwards " "	7 do.

NOTE.—In every case one boat must be a properly fitted *Life boat*, and one a *Long boat*.

Each ship shall carry one life buoy for every one hundred passengers, also a 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.
Lanterns with Locks.....	2 " "
Cooking Spades.....	3 " "
Meat Chopper.....	3 " "
Chopping Board.....	3 " "
Wood Chopper.....	1 " "
Rice Baskets.....	10 " "
Iron Dishes, 18 inches.....	10 " "
Rubbish Tubs.....	4 " "
<i>A Bed, Blanket and Pillow</i> for each person the hospital can accommodate.	
18 Blue Lights, 18 Rockets.	

DIETARY SCALE.

Rice.....	lb.	1½ per diem.
Salt Beef.....	}	½ on alternate days.
Salt Pork.....		
Salt Fish.....		
Fresh Beef, or Mutton in tins.....	}	½ do.
Salted Vegetables.....		
Pickles.....		
Fresh Vegetables, as Yams, Pumpkins, &c.....	}	3 a day.
Water.....		
Firewood.....		
Tea.....	oz.	1/3 do.
Lime or Lemon Juice and Sugar.....	"	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.

H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.,

Emigration Officer.

DISTANCE IN NAUTICAL MILES FROM SHANGHAI TO TOWNS, &c., ON THE YANG-TSE-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	Woo-hoo													
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	Wuhutsien							
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	Y'HAMA.	

General Post-Office, Hongkong.

RATES OF POSTAGE, NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

REVISED AND CORRECTED BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL ON THE
10TH DECEMBER, 1873.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

Colonial Postage Stamps may be purchased at the General Post-Office.

The Stamps represent the following amounts in value:—

Two Cents.....	One Penny.	Eighteen Cents.....	Nine Pence.
Four Cents.....	Two Pence.	Twenty-four Cents...	One Shilling.
Six Cents.....	Three Pence.	Thirty Cents.....	Fifteen Pence.
Eight Cents.....	Four Pence.	Forty-eight Cents...	Two Shillings.
Twelve Cents....	Six Pence.	Ninety-six Cents....	Four Shillings.

It must be understood that the Postage Labels of this Colony are alone available for the payment of postage on correspondence posted at the General Post-office in Hongkong, or the Agencies thereof at Canton, Macao, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow-foo, Shanghai, Ningpo, Hankow, Hiogo, Nagasaki, and Yokohama, and that except in the case of correspondence sent by Officers and Seamen serving on board Her Majesty's Ships, British Postage Stamps are not available for the payment of postage.

The Postage Stamps of Hongkong may be used on correspondence addressed to places to which the pre-payment of postage is either compulsory or optional, no credit will be given to these Stamps on correspondence addressed to places to which the postage cannot be prepaid in Hongkong.

All correspondence for places to which prepayment is compulsory, must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Insufficiently Stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a fine of One Shilling in addition to the Postage.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance No. 1 of 1866, and in the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coins but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

ENGLISH PACKETS.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the day of departure.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each, as well as the postage, is prepaid. The latest time of posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M. and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. *Late Letters* (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom, *via Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

FRENCH PACKETS.

The Post-office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the day of departure of the packet, after which no Letters can be received. Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M.

UNITED STATES' PACKETS.

The Post-office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M. on the advertised day of departure.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a *Late Fee* of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The prepayment of the Postage to all places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packet.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama, and the United States', must be superscribed per....., and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "*via San Francisco*."

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders will be granted until 5 P.M. of the day previous to the departure of the English and French Packets.

**Rates of Postage Chargeable in Hongkong, upon Letters, Newspapers,
Prices Current, Books and Patterns, forwarded to the
undermentioned Countries and Places.**

COUNTRIES, &c.	LETTERS.				* Newspaper or Price Current.	* BOOK PACKET.				* PACKET OF PATTERNS.	* REGIS- TRATION FEE.
	Under ½ oz.		Every additional.	Under 2 oz.		Every additional.					
	Under ½ oz.	Over ½ oz.		Under 2 oz.			Over 2 oz.				
*Aden, per Brit. Packet,	8	14	2	6	4	6	Book Rate.	12			
*Do., " French	14	14	2	6	4	6	do.	12			
*Africa, West Coast of, via Southampton,	34	34	6	12	4	12	do.	None.			
*Do., " Brindisi or M'scilles,	40	40	8	18	4	18	do.	do.			
*Africa, East Coast of, " Aden,	20	20	2	8	4	8	do.	12			
Alexandria, per Brit. Packet,	12	12	2	6	4	6	do.	8			
Do., " French "	12	12	2	6	4	6	do.	12 cts. per ½ oz.			
*Amoy, " "	8	8	2	6	4	6	do.	8			
*Ascension, via Aden,	20	20	2	8	4	8	do.	12			
*Australia, " Ceylon,	24	24	2	10	2	4	do.	12			
Austria, " Southampton,	34	34	8	8	16	2	do.	16			
Do., " Brindisi per Brit. Pkt.,	24	24	4	8	4	8	do.	24 cts. per ½ oz.			
Do., per French Packet,	24	48	C't be pd.	Can't be paid	Can't be sent.	Can't be sent.	do.	24 cts. per ½ oz.			
*Batavia, " Brit. Pkt. pd. to S'pore,	8	8	2	6	4	6	Book Rate.	None.			
*Do., " French	8	8	2	6	4	6	do.	do.			
*Do., " French pd. to destination,	18	18	—	Letter Rate.	—	—	do.	18 cts. per ½ oz.			
Belgium, " via Southampton,	30	30	4	4	8	2	Book Rate.	16			
Do., " Brindisi per Brit. Pkt.,	24	24	4	12	4	12	do.	34 cts. per ½ oz.			
Do., per French Packet,	20	40	C't be pd.	Can't be paid	Can't be sent.	Can't be sent.	do.	37 cts. per ½ oz.			
Bermuda, " Southampton,	34	34	6	12	4	12	Book Rate.	16			
Do., " Brindisi, or M'scilles,	40	40	8	18	4	18	do.	16			
*Bolivia, " Southampton,	58	58	6	14	4	14	do.	None.			
*Do., " Brindisi or M'scilles,	64	64	8	20	4	20	do.	do.			
*Brazil, " Southampton,	46	46	6	12	4	12	do.	do.			
*Do., " Brindisi or M'scilles,	52	52	8	18	4	18	do.	do.			
†Brunswick (Germany), " Southampton,	34	34	8	8	16	2	do.	16			
Do., " Brindisi per Brit. Pkt.,	24	24	4	8	4	8	do.	24 cts. per ½ oz.			
*Buenos Ayres, per French Packet,	24	48	C't be pd.	Can't be paid	Can't be sent.	Can't be sent.	do.	24 cts. per ½ oz.			
*Do., " via Southampton,	46	46	6	12	4	12	Book Rate.	None.			
*Do., " Brindisi or M'scilles,	52	52	8	18	4	18	do.	do.			
*Calcutta, per Brit. Packet,	8	8	2	6	4	6	do.	12			
Do., " French Packet,	14	14	2	6	4	6	do.	12			
Do., " Indian Packet,	8	8	2	6	4	6	do.	12			
*Canton, " "	8	8	2	6	4	6	do.	8			
*Cape of Good Hope, via Aden,	20	20	2	8	4	8	do.	12			
*Canada & Van C'ver's Id. via Southampton,	28	28	6	12	4	12	do.	16			
*Do., " Brindisi or M'scilles,	34	34	8	18	4	18	do.	16			
*Canary Islands, " Southampton,	46	46	Book Rate	8	16	2	do.	None.			
*Do., " Brindisi or M'scilles,	52	52	do.	—	22	4	do.	do.			
Cape de Verde Islands, " Southampton,	34	34	do.	6	12	2	do.	16			
Do., " Brindisi or M'scilles,	40	40	do.	18	4	18	do.	16			
*Ceylon, per Brit. Packet,	8	8	2	6	4	6	do.	12			
*Do., " French Packet,	14	14	2	6	4	6	do.	12			
*Chili, via Southampton,	58	58	6	14	4	14	do.	None.			
*Do., " Brindisi or M'scilles,	64	64	8	20	4	20	do.	do.			
*Columbia, U. States of, " Southampton,	46	46	6	12	4	12	Can't be sent.	16			
*Do., " Brindisi or M'scilles,	52	52	8	18	4	18	do.	16			
*Costa Rica, " Southampton,	46	46	6	12	4	12	Book Rate.	None.			
*Do., " Brindisi or M'scilles,	52	52	8	18	4	18	do.	do.			
*Constantinople, Smyrna, and Beyrout. per Brit. Packet,	20	20	2	2	4	2	do.	8			
*Do., " French Packet,	12	24	C't be pd.	Can't be paid	Can't be sent.	Can't be sent.	do.	12 cts. per ½ oz.			
*Curaçoa, via Southampton,	46	46	6	12	4	12	Book Rate.	16			
*Do., " Brindisi, or M'scilles,	52	52	8	18	4	18	do.	16			
Denmark, " Southampton,	28	28	8	8	16	2	do.	16			
Do., " Brindisi per Brit. Pkt.,	32	32	4	12	4	12	do.	32 cts. per ½ oz.			
*Honduras, per French Packet,	20	52	C't be pd.	Can't be paid	Can't be sent.	Can't be sent.	do.	26 cts. per ½ oz.			
*Do., " via Southampton,	58	58	6	14	4	14	Book Rate.	None.			
*Do., " Brindisi, or M'scilles,	64	64	8	20	4	20	do.	do.			
*Island Islands, " Southampton,	34	34	6	12	4	12	do.	16			
Do., " Brindisi or M'scilles,	40	40	8	18	4	18	do.	16			
*Foochow, " "	8	8	2	6	4	6	do.	8			
France, per Brit. Pkt., via Brindisi,	18	36	C't be pd.	Can't be paid	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	do.	18 cts. per ½ oz.			
Do., " Do. via M'scilles,	12	24	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	12 cts. per ½ oz.			
Do., " French Packet,	12	24	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.			

* Denotes that pre-payment is compulsory, it being in all other cases voluntary.—† Denotes that if sent unpaid, the Letter will be liable to an extra charge on delivery.

COUNTRIES, &c.	LETTER.			* Newspaper or Price Current.	* BOOK PACKET.			* PACKET OF PATTERNS.	* REGIS- TRATION FEE.
	Under 1 oz.	Under 2 oz.	Every additional.		Under 2 oz.	Under 4 oz.	Every additional.		
	c.	oz.	cts.		c.	oz.	cts.		
Gambia, . . . Southampton,	34	34	6	—	12	4	12	Book Rate.	16
Do., . . . B'disi or M'seilles,	10	40	8	—	18	4	18	do.	16
German States:—									
Baden, . . .									
Saxe-Altenburg, . . .									
Bavaria, . . .									
Hesse, . . .									
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, . . .	31	34	8	8	16	2	8	do.	16
Hohenzollern, . . .	24	24	4	—	8	4	8	do.	24 cts. per 1 oz.
Saxe-Weimar, . . .	20	40	20	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be sent.	20 cts. per 1 oz.	
Nassau, . . .									
Schwartzburg, . . .									
Reuss, . . .									
Wurtemberg, . . .									
Gibraltar, . . .	24	24	2	—	8	4	8	Book Rate.	8
Do., . . . French Pkt.,	18	36	18	Can't be sent.	Can't be sent.	Can't be sent.	Can't be sent.	None.	
Gold Coast & Liberia, . . .	31	34	6	—	12	4	12	Book Rate.	16
Do., . . . B'disi or M'seilles,	40	40	8	—	18	4	18	do.	16
* Greece, & Ionian Islands, Alex.	12	24	12	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be sent.	None.	
* Guadeloupe, . . .	46	46	6	—	12	4	12	Book Rate.	do.
* Guatemala, and } Brindisi or }	52	52	8	—	18	4	18	do.	do.
* Grey Town, . . . } M'seilles }									
Hanover, . . .	34	34	8	8	16	2	8	do.	16
Do., . . . B'disi per Brit. Pkt.,	24	24	4	—	8	4	8	do.	24 cts. per 1 oz.
Do., . . . M'seilles per F'ch Pkt.,	24	48	24	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be sent.	24 cts. per 1 oz.	
* Hayti, . . .	46	46	6	—	12	4	12	Book Rate.	None.
Do., . . . B'disi or M'seilles,	52	52	8	—	18	4	18	do.	do.
Heligoland, . . .	38	38	8	8	16	2	8	do.	16
Do., . . . Brindisi,	32	32	4	—	12	4	12	do.	32 cts. per 1 oz.
Do., . . . French Pkt.,	28	52	26	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be sent.	26 cts. per 1 oz.	
* Hiogo, . . .	8	8	2	—	6	4	6	Book Rate.	8
* Do., . . .	14	14	2	—	6	4	6	do.	8
Holland, . . .	28	28	6	4	8	2	4	do.	16
Do., . . . B'disi per Brit. Pkt.,	24	24	4	—	12	4	12	do.	24 cts. per 1 oz.
Do., . . . French Pkt.,	20	40	20	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be sent.	20 cts. per 1 oz.	
Honduras, . . .	46	46	6	—	14	4	14	Book Rate.	16
Do., . . . B'disi or M'seilles,	52	52	8	—	20	4	20	do.	16
India, . . .	8	8	2	—	6	4	6	do.	12
Do., . . .	14	14	2	—	6	4	6	do.	12
Do., . . .	8	8	2	—	6	4	6	do.	12
Italy, . . .	10	16	2	—	6	4	6	do.	16 (ts. per 1 oz.
Do., . . .	20	40	20	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be sent.	20 cts. per 1 oz.	
* La Guayra, . . .	46	46	6	—	12	4	12	do.	None.
* Do., . . .	52	52	8	—	18	4	18	do.	do.
Lagos, . . .	34	34	0	—	12	4	12	Book Rate.	16
Do., . . .	40	40	8	—	18	4	18	do.	16
* Macao, . . .	8	8	2	—	6	4	6	do.	8
* Madeira, . . .	34	34	6	—	12	4	12	do.	None.
* Do., . . .	40	40	8	—	18	4	18	do.	do.
* Manila, . . .	8	8	2	—	6	4	6	do.	8
Malta, . . .	8	8	2	—	8	4	8	do.	8
* Mauritius, . . .	22	22	2	—	6	4	6	do.	12
Mecklenburg, . . .	34	34	8	8	16	2	8	do.	16
Do., . . .	24	24	4	—	8	4	8	do.	24 cts. per 1 oz.
Do., . . .	24	48	24	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be sent.	24 cts. per 1 oz.	
* Mexico, . . .	46	46	6	—	12	4	12	Book Rate.	None.
Do., . . .	52	52	8	—	18	4	18	do.	do.
* Monte Video, . . .	46	46	6	—	12	4	12	do.	do.
* Do., . . .	52	52	8	—	18	4	18	do.	do.
* Nagasaki, . . .	8	8	2	—	6	4	6	do.	8
* Do., . . .	14	14	2	—	6	4	6	do.	8
* Natal, . . .	20	20	2	—	8	4	8	do.	12

* Denotes that pre-payment is compulsory, it being in all other cases voluntary.—† Denotes that if sent Unpaid, the Letter will be liable to an extra charge on delivery.

COUNTRIES, &c.	LETTER.			* Newspaper or Price Current.	* BOOK PACKET.			* PACKET OF PATTERNS.	* REGIS- TRATION FEE.
	Under 1 oz.	Under 2 oz.	Every additional 1 oz.		Under 2 oz.	Under 4 oz.	Every additional 1 oz.		
* New Granada. . . Southampton,	c. 10	oz. 4	c. 46	cts. 6	c. 12	oz. 4	12	Can't be sent.	cents. N. no.
* Do., . . . B'disi or M'seilles,	52	52	8	8	18	4 18	18	do.	do.
* New B'wick, . . . S'ton,	28	28	6	6	12	4 12	12	Book Rate.	16
* Newfoundland, and . . . B'disi or)	34	34	8	8	18	4 18	18	do.	16
* Nova Scotia, . . . M'seilles,)	34	34	8	8	18	4 18	18	do.	16
* New Caledonia, . . . French Pkt.,	1 36	1 18	2	2	Letter Rate.			Can't be sent.	None.
* New Zealand, . . . via Ceylon,	24	24	2	2	2 4	8 4 8	8	Book Rate.	12
* Ningpo, . . .	8	8	2	2	6	4 6	6	do.	8
* Norway, . . . Southampton,	34	34	8	8	8 16	2 8	8	do.	16
* Do., . . . B'disi per Brit. Pkt.,	46	46	4	4	12	4 12	12	do.	46 cts. per 1/2 oz.
* Do., . . . French Pkt.,	38 76	38 38	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be sent.	38 cts. per 1/2 oz.	
* Panama, . . . Southampton,	46	46	6	6	12	4 12	12	do.	None.
* Do., . . . B'disi or M'seilles,	52	52	8	8	18	4 18	18	do.	do.
* Paraguay and Uruguay, S'ton.,	46	46	6	6	12	4 12	12	do.	do.
* Do., . . . B'disi or M'seilles,	52	52	8	8	18	4 18	18	do.	do.
* Penang, . . . * Brit. Pkt.,	8	8	2	2	6	4 6	6	Book Rate.	12
* Do., . . . * French Pkt.,	8	8	2	2	6	4 6	6	do.	12
* Do., . . . Indian Pkt.,	8	8	2	2	6	4 6	6	do.	12
* Peru, . . . Southampton,	58	58	6	6	14	4 14	14	do.	None.
* Do., . . . B'disi or M'seilles,	64	64	8	8	20	4 20	20	do.	do.
* Pondicherry, . . . French Pkt.,	14	14	2	2	6	4 6	6	Can't be sent.	14 cts. per 1/2 oz.
* Porto Rico, . . . Southampton,	46	46	6	6	12	4 12	12	Book Rate.	None.
* Do., . . . B'disi or M'seilles,	52	52	8	8	18	4 18	18	do.	do.
* Portugal, . . . via Gibraltar,	24	24	4	4	Letter Rate.			Can't be sent.	do.
* Do., . . . * Southampton,	46	46	6	6	6 12	2 6	6	do.	16
* Do., . . . * Brindisi,	26 52	26 26	Can't be sent.	Can't be sent.	Can't be sent.	Can't be sent.	Can't be sent.	do.	26 cts. per 1/2 oz.
* Do., . . . French Pkt.,	20 40	20 20	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be sent.	do.	20 cts. per 1/2 oz.
* Prince Edward Island, + S'ton.,	28	28	6	6	12	4 12	12	Book Rate.	16
* Do., . . . B'disi or M'seilles,	34	34	8	8	18	4 18	18	do.	16
* Prussia, . . . + Southampton,	34	34	8	8	8 16	2 8	8	do.	16
* Do., . . . B'disi per Brit. Pkt.,	24	24	4	4	8	4 8	8	do.	24 cts. per 1/2 oz.
* Do., . . . French Pkt.,	21 18	24 24	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be sent.	24 cts. per 1/2 oz.	
* Prussia, Rhenish, + Southampton,	34	34	8	8	8 16	2 8	8	Book Rate.	16
* Do., . . . B'disi per Brit. Pkt.,	24	24	4	4	8	4 8	8	do.	24 cts. per 1/2 oz.
* Do., . . . French Pkt.,	20 40	26 26	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be sent.	Can't be sent.	20 cts. per 1/2 oz.	
* Russia and Poland, . . . + S'ton.,	40	40	8	8	8 16	2 8	8	Book Rate.	16
* Do., . . . B'disi per Brit. Pkt.,	46	46	4	4	12	4 12	12	do.	46 cts. per 1/2 oz.
* Do., . . . French Pkt.,	38 76	38 38	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be sent.	Can't be sent.	38 cts. per 1/2 oz.	
* Saigon, . . . Do.,	14	14	2	2	6	4 6	6	do.	14 cts. per 1/2 oz.
* Saxony, Schleswig & Holstein + S'ton.,	34	34	8	8	8 16	2 8	8	Book Rate.	16
* Do., . . . B'disi per Brit. Pkt.,	24	24	4	4	8	4 8	8	do.	24 cts. per 1/2 oz.
* Do., . . . French Pkt.,	24 48	24 24	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be sent.	Can't be sent.	24 cts. per 1/2 oz.	
* Shanghai . . . Brit. Pkt.,	8	8	2	2	6	4 6	6	Book Rate.	8
* Do., . . . French Pkt.,	11	14	2	2	6	4 6	6	do.	8
* Sierra Leone, . . . Southampton,	34	34	6	6	12	4 12	12	do.	16
* Do., . . . B'disi or M'seilles,	40	40	8	8	18	4 18	18	do.	16
* Singapore, . . . * Brit. Pkt.,	8	8	2	2	6	4 6	6	do.	12
* Do., . . . * French Pkt.,	8	8	2	2	6	4 6	6	do.	12
* Do., . . . Indian Pkt.,	8	8	2	2	6	4 6	6	do.	12
* Smyrna and Beyrout, Brit. Pkt.,	26	20	2	2	2 4	2 2	2	do.	8
* Do., . . . French Pkt.,	12 24	12 12	2	2	Can't be paid.	Can't be sent.	Can't be sent.	12 cts. per 1/2 oz.	
* Spain, . . . via Gibraltar,	24	24	4	4	Letter Rate.			do.	None.
* Do., . . . * Southampton,	24 48	24 24	Can't be sent.	Can't be sent.	Can't be sent.	Can't be sent.	Can't be sent.	do.	do.
* Do., . . . * Brindisi,	18 36	18 18	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
* St. Helena, . . . via Aden,	20	20	2	2	8	4 8	8	Book Rate.	12
* Suez, . . . Brit. Pkt.,	12	12	2	2	6	4 6	6	do.	12
* Do., . . . French Pkt.,	12 24	12 12	2	2	6	4 6	6	Can't be sent.	12 cts. per 1/2 oz.
* Swatow, . . .	8	8	2	2	6	4 6	6	Book Rate.	8
* Sweden, . . . + Southampton,	34	34	8	8	8 16	2 8	8	do.	16
* Do., . . . B'disi per Brit. Pkt.,	46	46	4	4	12	4 12	12	do.	46 cts. per 1/2 oz.
* Do., . . . French Pkt.,	38 76	38 38	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be sent.	Can't be sent.	38 cts. per 1/2 oz.	

* Denotes that pre-payment is compulsory, it being in all other cases voluntary.—† Denotes that if sent Unpaid, the Letter will be liable to an extra charge on delivery.

COUNTRIES, &c.	LETTER.			* Newspaper or Price Current.	* BOOK PACKET.			* PACKET OF PATTERNS.	* REGIS- TRATION FEE.
	Under ½ oz.	Under 1 oz.	Every additional.		Under ½ oz.	Under 1 oz.	Every additional.		
Switzerland, . . . Brit. Pkt.,	c. 24	c. 24		cts. 4	c. 8	c. 4	c. 8	Book Rate.	cents. 24 cts. per ½ oz.
Do., . . . French Pkt.,	20	40	20	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be sent.	20 cts. per ¼ oz.
*Trieste, and the Continent of Europe, paid to Alexandria only . . . Brit. Pkt. only	12	12	12	2	6	4	6	Book Rate.	None.
*Turkey, . . . Brit. Pkt.	20	20	20	2	2	4	2	do.	8
Do., . . . French Pkt.,	12	24	12	2	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be paid.	Can't be sent.	12 cts. per ¼ oz.
*United Kingdom, Southampton,	24	24	24	4	2	4	8	Book Rate.	8
* Do., . . . Brindisi,	30	30	30	6	1	8	14	do.	8
* Do., . . . via M'scilles,	30	30	30	6	1	8	12	do.	8
* Do., . . . via San Francisco,	21	21	21	4	2	4	8	do.	8
* Do., . . . Private Ship,	12	12	12	2	2	4	8	do.	8
* Do., . . . do. Brindisi,	24	24	24	6	1	6	12	do.	8
*U. S. of America, . . . U.S. Pkt.,	8	8	8	2	—	6	4	do.	None.
* Do., . . . Southampton	28	28	28	6	—	12	4	do.	16
* Do., . . . B'disi or M'scilles,	34	34	34	8	—	18	4	do.	16
*Venezuela, . . . Southampton	16	48	16	6	—	12	4	do.	None.
* Do., . . . B'disi or M'scilles,	52	52	52	8	—	18	4	do.	do.
West Indies, (British) . S'ton.,	16	46	16	6	—	12	4	do.	16
Do., . . . B'disi or M'scilles,	52	52	52	8	—	18	4	do.	16
*West Indies (Foreign) . S'ton.,	16	46	16	6	—	12	4	do.	None.
* Do., . . . B'disi or M'scilles,	52	52	52	8	—	18	4	do.	do.
* Yokohama, . . . Brit. Pkt.,	8	8	8	2	—	6	4	do.	8
* Do., . . . French Pkt.,	14	14	14	2	—	6	4	do.	8
* Do., . . . U.S. Pkt.,	8	8	8	2	—	6	4	do.	None.
*Zanzibar, . . . via Aden,	20	20	20	2	—	8	4	do.	12

* Denotes that pre-payment is compulsory, it being in all other cases voluntary.—† Denotes that if sent Unpaid, the Letter will be liable to an extra charge on delivery.

Unpaid or insufficiently Prepaid Letters cannot be forwarded by *United States' Packets*. Correspondence sent by *Private Ship* to India and the Straits Settlements cannot be Prepaid. Prepayment is compulsory on Letters sent by *Private Ship* to all other places (the United Kingdom excepted) at 8 cents for every ½ ounce. Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents each.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information, that henceforward Letters containing coin posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Hongkong, or posted in Hongkong addressed to the United Kingdom, on which the Fee for Registration has not been paid, will be compulsorily registered and charged on delivery with a double Registration Fee: and further, any Letters having the word "Registered" written upon them, which may be posted without Registration, will be forwarded, charged in like manner with a double Registration Fee.

In the event of a Letter being supposed to contain coin and being consequently thus treated, and proof being afterwards afforded that the Letter did not contain coin the amount charged will be refunded.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster-General*.

General Post Office, Hongkong, 24th October, 1867.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information, that henceforward Correspondence intended to be forwarded to the United Kingdom in the mails by the French Packets, may be posted at the *British* Post Office at Shanghai and Yokohama, and that the same will be forwarded in closed Mails to London.

The rates of postage on such Correspondence, which must be paid in the Postage Stamps of this Colony, are the same as those which govern the Correspondence forwarded in the mails by the British Contract Packets.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster-General*.

General Post Office, Hongkong, 27th November, 1867.

LETTERS, &c., ADDRESSED "LONDON" ONLY.

Many persons are in the habit of addressing Letters, &c., for well known Firms and Individuals, to "London" only; but this practice not unfrequently occasions delay in such Letters, &c., reaching their rightful owners. In all cases, however well the Firm or Individual for whom a letter is intended may be known, it is most essential, to ensure its correct and prompt delivery, that the streets in which they reside, and the number of the house, should form a part of the address.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster-General*.

General Post-office, Hongkong, 31st January, 1866.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned solicits the Bankers and Mercantile community to post all Letters, &c., as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers, as facility is given to the Post Office in the discharge of its duties, and greater security afforded to the public by such a course: whereas great inconvenience, and frequently confusion, occurs through the whole of the correspondence from many of the large Firms being sent to the Post Office at the last moment before closing the mails for Europe, by both the English and French Packets.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster-General*.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

I.—On the 1st of October next, and thenceforward, Money Orders will be issued at this office, and at the agencies thereof at Shanghai and Yokohama, on all the Money Order-offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts not exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange current for each mail, and charged with commission according to the following scale, viz.:—

For sums not exceeding	£ 2.....	18 cents.
Above £2 and not exceeding	£ 5.....	36 "
"	£5	"
"	£ 7.....	54 "
"	£10.....	72 "
"	£7	"

II.—No Money Order to include a fractional part of a penny.

III.—Orders drawn in the United Kingdom upon Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange of the day of the receipt of the advices of such Orders at the places named.

IV.—Alphabetical Lists of over 3,700 Money Order offices in the United Kingdom, shewing the counties in which they are situated, are hung up for public reference at this office, and also at Shanghai and Yokohama.

V.—Applicants for Money Orders must furnish, in full, the surname, and, at least, the initial of one Christian name, both of the remitter and the payee; if the remitter or payee be a Peer or a Bishop, his ordinary title will be sufficient, if a firm, the usual designation of such firm, such as “Baring Brothers” will suffice, but the mere term Messrs., such as “Messrs. Rivington,” or the name of a Company trading as “Carron Co.,” is inadmissible.

VI.—The remitter on stating that the Order is to be paid only through a Bank, to have the option of giving or withdrawing the name of the payee, in such case the Order will be crossed in the same way that Cheques are commonly crossed when they are intended to be paid through a Bank.

VII.—When an Order is presented through a Bank, a receipt by any person will be sufficient, provided the Order be crossed with the name of the receiving Bank, and be presented by some person known to be in the employ of such Bank.

VIII.—The signature of the payee of a Money Order to be affixed on the Order in the place provided for the purpose. If the payee be unable to write, he must sign the receipt by making his mark in the presence of a witness, who must sign his name with his address in the presence of the officer who pays the order.

IX.—Should the payee of a Money Order desire to receive payment in the country in which the Order was issued, at some other office than that in which the Order was originally drawn, the transfer will be granted, provided the Order be inclosed to the Postmaster of the office in which it was drawn. In such case a new Order will be issued, the commission chargeable upon which will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

X.—In the event of a Money Order miscarrying or being lost, a duplicate will be granted on a written application from the payee, (containing the necessary particulars, and accompanied by an additional commission) to the office where the original Order was payable.

XI.—On the receipt of a similar application, orders will be given to stop payment of a Money Order, or to renew a lapsed Order. The additional commission in the last case will be deducted from the amount of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be presented with the application for a new Order.

XII.—But when it is desired that any error in the name of the remitter or payee should be corrected, or that the amount of a Money Order should be repaid to the remitter, or that a lapsed Order should be renewed for payment in the country in which the Order was originally drawn, application must be made to the Chief Money Order-office of such country. This application must be accompanied by an additional commission, unless it have reference to a lapsed Order, in which case the commission will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

XIII.—Repayment, whether of an original, or renewed or a duplicate Order will not be made to the remitter, until it has been ascertained that the advice has been cancelled at the office on which the Order was originally drawn.

XIV.—Payment of an Order must be obtained before the end of the sixth calendar month after that in which it was drawn; for instance, if drawn in January, payment must be obtained before the end of July, otherwise the Order will become lapsed, and a new Order (for which a second commission to be deducted from the amount of the Order, will be charged) will become necessary.

XV.—If an Order be not paid before the end of the twelfth calendar month after that in which it was drawn,—for instance, if drawn in January, and not paid before the end of the following January—all claim to the money will be forfeited, unless, under peculiar circumstances, the Post-office of the country in which the Order was drawn think proper to allow it.

XVI.—After once paying a Money Order, by whomsoever presented, the paying office will not be liable to any further claim. If a wrong payment, however, be made, owing to the negligence on the part of any officer of the Post-office, the Postmaster-General of the country or colony in which the negligence occurs will, if he see fit, require the officer in fault to make good the loss.

XVII.—No Money Order will be paid unless the advice has been previously received.

XVIII.—Additional rules for greater security against fraud, and for the better working of the system generally, will be made as occasion may require.

XIX.—Should it appear that Money Orders are used by mercantile men, or others, either in the United Kingdom or at Hongkong, Shanghai or Yokohama, for the transmission of large sums of money, the British or Colonial Post office, as the case may be, will consider the propriety of increasing the commission, and will exercise the power of wholly suspending for a time the issue of Money Orders.

By Command,

F. W. MITCHELL,

Postmaster General.

General Post-office,
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1868.

1.—With reference to the Notification of the 22nd ultimo, it is hereby further notified by direction of His Excellency the Governor, that on and after Monday, the 2nd November next, Money Orders will be granted at this office on the Post-offices at Shanghai and Yokohama, and in like manner Money Orders will be granted at Shanghai and Yokohama upon this office, for sums not exceeding Fifty Dollars, at the ruling rates for dollars, charged with the following rates of commission, viz. :—

On Order not exceeding \$25.....15 cents.

Above \$25 and not exceeding \$50.....30 „

2.—The Money Orders will in each case be drawn in Dollars and Cents.

3.—All payments for Money Orders, whether by the Public to the Post-office, or by the Post-office to the Public, will be made in Current Dollars.

4.—The stipulations contained in the Notification of the 22nd August last, so far as they are applicable, will be enforced in conducting the local Money Order system between Hongkong and Shanghai and Yokohama.

F. W. MITCHELL,

Postmaster General.

General Post-office,
Hongkong, 9th September, 1868.

Arrangements having been made under which Mails for London arriving at Suez from China by Private Ships will be forwarded to destination via Brindisi, it is hereby notified that the rates of postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom so forwarded, will be as follows, viz. :—

For Letters.....24 cents per half ounce.

For Newspapers.....8 „ each.

For Books and Patterns.	{	not exceeding	1 ounce	4 cents.
		2	6	„
		4	12	„
		every additional 4	12	„

F. W. MITCHELL,

Postmaster General.

General Post-office,
Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

It is hereby notified that the postage chargeable upon *Paid* Letters addressed to France will henceforward be 12 cents per quarter ounce when forwarded by French Mail Packet, and 18 cents per quarter ounce when forwarded by British Mail Packet.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post-office,
Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONG

[illegible]

KONG TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES

Port.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.	1963.	1964.	1965.	1966.	1967.	1968.	1969.	1970.	1971.	1972.	1973.	1974.	1975.	1976.	1977.	1978.	1979.	1980.	1981.	1982.	1983.	1984.	1985.	1986.	1987.	1988.	1989.	1990.	1991.	1992.	1993.	1994.	1995.	1996.	1997.	1998.	1999.	2000.	2001.	2002.	2003.	2004.	2005.	2006.	2007.	2008.	2009.	2010.	2011.	2012.	2013.	2014.	2015.	2016.	2017.	2018.	2019.	2020.	2021.	2022.	2023.	2024.	2025.	2026.	2027.	2028.	2029.	2030.	2031.	2032.	2033.	2034.	2035.	2036.	2037.	2038.	2039.	2040.	2041.	2042.	2043.	2044.	2045.	2046.	2047.	2048.	2049.	2050.	2051.	2052.	2053.	2054.	2055.	2056.	2057.	2058.	2059.	2060.	2061.	2062.	2063.	2064.	2065.	2066.	2067.	2068.	2069.	2070.	2071.	2072.	2073.	2074.	2075.	2076.	2077.	2078.	2079.	2080.	2081.	2082.	2083.	2084.	2085.	2086.	2087.	2088.	2089.	2090.	2091.	2092.	2093.	2094.	2095.	2096.	2097.	2098.	2099.	2100.	2101.	2102.	2103.	2104.	2105.	2106.	2107.	2108.	2109.	2110.	2111.	2112.	2113.	2114.	2115.	2116.	2117.	2118.	2119.	2120.	2121.	2122.	2123.	2124.	2125.	2126.	2127.	2128.	2129.	2130.	2131.	2132.	2133.	2134.	2135.	2136.	2137.	2138.	2139.	2140.	2141.	2142.	2143.	2144.	2145.	2146.	2147.	2148.	2149.	2150.	2151.	2152.	2153.	2154.	2155.	2156.	2157.	2158.	2159.	2160.	2161.	2162.	2163.	2164.	2165.	2166.	2167.	2168.	2169.	2170.	2171.	2172.	2173.	2174.	2175.	2176.	2177.	2178.	2179.	2180.	2181.	2182.	2183.	2184.	2185.	2186.	2187.	2188.	2189.	2190.	2191.	2192.	2193.	2194.	2195.	2196.	2197.	2198.	2199.	2200.	2201.	2202.	2203.	2204.	2205.	2206.	2207.	2208.	2209.	2210.	2211.	2212.	2213.	2214.	2215.	2216.	2217.	2218.	2219.	2220.	2221.	2222.	2223.	2224.	2225.	2226.	2227.	2228.	2229.	2230.	2231.	2232.	2233.	2234.	2235.	2236.	2237.	2238.	2239.	2240.	2241.	2242.	2243.	2244.	2245.	2246.	2247.	2248.	2249.	2250.	2251.	2252.	2253.	2254.	2255.	2256.	2257.	2258.	2259.	2260.	2261.	2262.	2263.	2264.	2265.	2266.	2267.	2268.	2269.	2270.	2271.	2272.	2273.	2274.	2275.	2276.	2277.	2278.	2279.	2280.	2281.	2282.	2283.	2284.	2285.	2286.	2287.	2288.	2289.	2290.	2291.	2292.	2293.	2294.	2295.	2296.	2297.	2298.	2299.	2300.	2301.	2302.	2303.	2304.	2305.	2306.	2307.	2308.	2309.	2310.	2311.	2312.	2313.	2314.	2315.	2316.	2317.	2318.	2319.	2320.	2321.	2322.	2323.	2324.	2325.	2326.	2327.	2328.	2329.	2330.	2331.	2332.	2333.	2334.	2335.	2336.	2337.	2338.	2339.	2340.	2341.	2342.	2343.	2344.	2345.	2346.	2347.	2348.	2349.	2350.	2351.
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RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONG

	Marse.	Canton	Singap.	Amy.	Fookow.	Nippo.	Shanghai.	Tokyoana,	Hioo.	Nagasaki.	Manila	Suluoa.	Batavia.	Panay.
P. & O. S. N. Co.,—														
Ordinary	\$	\$	\$ 24	\$ 28	\$ 50	\$	\$ 75	\$ 100	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 100	\$ 148
Reserved 1 person														
" " 2														
Children over 3 and under 10 years			12	14	25		38	50					56	74
Native Passengers victualling themselves....			20	20	40		60	75					75	75
Second class Passengers			15	15	30		40	50					70	100
Servants (natives) with 1st class Passengers..						Free	Free	Free					30	20
Natives Passengers, deck			crrt. rates	crrt. rates	crrt. rates		crrt. rates	crrt. rates					crrt. rates	crrt. rates
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,—														
First class, for one person							75	119				75	114	168
Second " "							57	89				57	86	120
Third " "							33	54				33	51	75
Deck Passenger,—(European with food) ...							23	36				23	35	50
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.,—														
Cabin							180	100	130	155				
Steerage							85	50	70	80				
THE CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.—														
Messrs. Russell & Co., Agents—														
First class								100						
Third class								50						
H. K. C. & M. S. B. Co.—(Messrs. A. Heard & Co.)—														
First class	3.00	5.00												
Return Ticket... ..	5.00													
Second class	1.00	1.50												
Steerage	0.50	1.00												
A. HEARD & CO.,—														
Cabin							95				80			
Steerage							crrt. rates				crrt. rates			
O. S. S. Co.—(Butterfield & Swire, Agents), JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,—														
First Class							60						80	160
Native													100	150
													crrt. rates	crrt. rates
LANDSTEIN & Co.,—														
Cabin											80			
Native											crrt. rates			
D. LAPRAIK & Co.,—														
Cabin			25	30	60						80			
Return Ticket, available 2 months ...			37	45	90									
European Deck			10	14	20									
Chinese Cabin			20	25	45						crrt. rates			
" Deck			8	10	15									
W. PUSTAU & Co.,—														
Cabin							75							
European Deck							25							
Native							crrt. rates							
D. SASOON, Sons & Co.,—														
Cabin													100	150
Native (deck)													crrt. rates	crrt. rates
SIEMSEN & Co.,—														
Cabin						75	75							
Native (deck)						10	10							

KONG TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES

[illegible]

OPIUM SALES,

To be held in Calcutta in 1874.

		BEHAR	BENARES	TOTAL
		ABOUT	ABOUT	ABOUT
		CHESTS.	CHESTS.	CHESTS.
1ST SALE.	On or about Monday, 5th January...	2,209	1,541	3,750
2ND "	" Wednesday, 4th Feb.....	2,185	1,565	3,750
3RD "	" Thursday, 5th March....	2,185	1,565	3,750
4TH "	" Monday, 6th April.....	2,185	1,565	3,750
5TH "	" Monday, 4th May.....	2,185	1,565	3,750
6TH "	" Thursday, 4th June.....	2,185	1,565	3,750
7TH "	" Monday, 6th July.....	2,185	1,565	3,750
8TH "	" Wednesday, 5th Aug....	2,185	1,565	3,750
9TH "	" Monday, 7th Sept.....	2,185	1,565	3,750
10TH "	" Wednesday, 7th Oct.....	2,185	1,565	3,750
11TH "	" Friday, 6th November...	2,185	1,565	3,750
12TH "	" Thursday, 3rd Dec.....	2,185	1,565	3,750
	Total Chests.....	26,244	18,756	45,000

P. & O. TIME TABLE

OF THE INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN MAIL PACKET SERVICES,
FOR THE YEAR 1874.

(The Official Time Table not having arrived, the dates are given by computation only.)

OUTWARD ROUTE.

Southampton to Alexandria. 2,951 Miles @ 10 Knots.				Venice and Brindisi to Alexandria. Miles @ 11 Knots.					Suez to Bombay. 2,972 Miles @ 9½ Knots		
Leaves	Arrives at			Leaves				Arrives at	Leaves	Arrives at	
South- ampton.	Gibral- tar.	Malta.	Alex- andria.	London	Venice.	Ancona	Brindisi	Alex- andria.	Suez.	Aden.	Bombay
Thursday 2 p.m.	Tuesday 9 a.m.	Saturday 5 p.m.	Wednesday 3 p.m.	Friday 8.50 p.m.	Friday morning.	Saturday	Monday 5 a.m.	Thursday 8 a.m.	Friday 6 p.m.	Thursday noon	Friday 7 p.m.
	115 h. sea 6 port	98 h. sea 12 port	82 h. sea					75 h. sea		138 h. sea 2½ port	175 h. sea
1	6	10	14	9	9	10	12	15	16	22	30
Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan
8	13	17	21	16	16	17	19	22	23	29	6
Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb
15	20	24	28	23	23	24	26	29	30	5	13
Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb
22	27	31	4	30	30	31	2	5	6	12	20
Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb	Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb
29	3	7	11	6	6	7	9	12	13	19	27
Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb
5	10	14	18	13	13	14	16	19	20	26	6
Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	March
12	17	21	25	20	20	21	23	26	27	5	13
Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	March	March
19	24	28	4	27	27	28	2	5	6	12	20
Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar	Feb	Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar	March	March	March
26	3	7	11	6	6	7	9	12	13	19	27
Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	March	March	March
5	10	14	18	13	13	14	16	19	20	26	3
Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	March	March	April
12	17	21	25	20	20	21	23	26	27	2	10
Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	March	April	April
19	24	28	1	27	27	28	30	2	3	9	17
Mar	Mar	Mar	April	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	April	April	April	April
26	31	4	8	3	3	4	6	9	10	16	24
Mar	Mar	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April
2	7	11	15	10	10	11	13	16	17	23	1
April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	May
9	14	18	22	17	17	18	20	23	24	30	8
April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	May
16	21	25	29	24	24	25	27	30	1	7	15
April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	May	May	May
23	28	2	6	1	1	2	4	7	8	14	22
April	April	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May
30	5	9	13	8	8	9	11	14	15	21	29
April	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May
7	12	16	20	15	15	16	18	21	22	28	5
May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	June
14	19	23	27	22	22	23	25	28	29	4	12
May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	June	June
21	26	30	3	29	29	30	1	4	5	11	19
May	May	May	June	May	May	May	June	June	June	June	June
28	2	6	10	5	5	6	8	11	12	18	26
May	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June
4	9	13	17	12	12	13	15	18	19	25	3
June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	July
11	16	20	24	19	19	20	22	25	26	2	10
June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	July	July
18	23	27	1	26	26	27	29	2	3	9	17
June	June	June	July	June	June	June	June	July	July	July	July

OUTWARD ROUTE.

Southampton to Alexandria. 2,951 Miles @ 10 Knots.				Venice and Brindisi to Alexandria. Miles @ 11 Knots.					Suez to Bombay. 2,972 Miles @ 9½ Knots.		
Leaves	Arrives at			Leaves				Arrives at	Leaves	Arrives at	
South- ampton.	Gibral- tar.	Malta.	Alex- andria.	London.	Venice.	Ancona.	Brindisi.	Alex- andria.	Suez.	Ad en.	Bombay
Thursday 2 p.m.	Tuesday 9 a.m.	Saturday 5 p.m.	Wednesday 3 p.m.	Friday 8.50 p.m.	Friday morning.	Saturday	Monday 5 a.m.	Thursday 8 a.m.	Friday 6 p.m.	Thursday noon	Friday 7 p.m.
	115 h. sea 6 port	98 h. sea 12 port	82 h. sea					75 h. sea.		138 h. sea 24 port	175 h. sea
25	30	4	8	3	3	4	6	9	10	16	24
June	June	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July
7	11	16	10	10	10	11	13	16	17	23	31
July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July
9	14	18	22	17	17	18	20	23	24	30	7
July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	Aug
16	21	25	29	24	24	25	27	30	31	6	14
July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	Aug	Aug
23	28	1	5	31	31	1	3	6	7	13	21
July	July	Aug	Aug	July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug
30	4	8	12	7	7	8	10	13	14	20	Aug
July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug
6	11	15	19	14	14	15	17	20	21	27	4
Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept
13	18	22	26	21	21	22	24	27	28	3	11
Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
20	25	29	2	28	28	29	31	3	4	10	18
Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept
27	1	5	9	4	4	5	7	10	11	17	25
Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept
3	8	12	16	11	11	12	14	17	18	24	2
Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct
10	15	19	23	18	18	19	21	24	25	1	9
Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct
17	22	26	30	25	25	26	28	1	2	8	16
Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct
24	29	3	7	2	2	3	5	8	9	15	23
Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct
1	6	10	14	9	9	10	12	15	16	22	30
Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct
8	13	17	21	16	16	17	19	22	23	29	6
Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov
15	20	24	28	23	23	24	26	29	30	5	13
Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov
22	27	31	4	30	30	31	2	5	6	12	20
Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov
29	3	7	11	6	6	7	9	12	13	19	27
Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov
5	10	14	18	13	13	14	16	19	20	26	4
Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec
12	17	21	25	20	20	21	23	26	27	3	11
Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec
19	24	28	2	27	27	28	30	3	4	10	18
Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
26	1	5	9	4	4	5	7	10	11	17	25
Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1875
3	8	12	16	11	11	12	14	17	18	24	1
Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Jan
10	15	19	23	18	18	19	21	24	25	31	8
Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Jan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1875	...	...
17	22	26	30	25	25	26	28	31	1	7	15
Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Jan	Jan	Jan
...	...	1875	1875	1875	1875	1875	1875	1875	...	...	...
24	29	2	6	1	1	2	4	7	8	14	22
Dec	Dec	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan

OUTWARD ROUTE.

Suez to Calcutta. 4,757 Miles @ 9½ Knots.					Ceylon to Sydney. 5,230 Miles in 56½ Hours.				Bombay to Hongkong 3,942 Miles @ 9½ Knots.				H'kong to Shanghai. 870 Miles @ 9½ Knots.		
Leaves	Arrives at				Leaves	Arrives at			Leaves	Arrives at			Leaves	Arrives at	
Suez.	Aden.	Galle.	Madras.	Calcutta.	Galle.	George's Sound.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Bombay.	Galle.	Penang.	S. pore.	H'kong.	H'kong.	Shanghai.
Friday 6 p.m.	Monday noon	Sunday 9 p.m.	Thursday 6 a.m.	Monday 3 a.m.	Monday 9 p.m.	Tuesday 9 p.m.	Tuesday 9 p.m.	Friday 3 p.m.	Tuesday 4 p.m.	Tuesday 1 a.m.	Monday 9 a.m.	Wednesday 1 a.m.	Friday 2 p.m.	Saturday 2 p.m.	Thursday 1 a.m.
138 h. sea 24 port	225 h. sea 24 port	57 h. sea 12 port	at 1 sea		360 h. sea 24 port	141 h. sea 6 port	60 h. sea		118 h. sea 35 port	123 h. sea 24 port	49 h. sea 24 port	151 h. sea			92 h. sea
16 Jan	22 Jan	1 Feb	5 Feb	9 Feb	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	27 Jan	3 Feb	9 Feb	11 Feb	20 * Feb	21 Feb	26 * Feb
30 Jan	5 Feb	15 Feb	19 Feb	23 Feb	16 Feb	3 Mar	10 Mar	13 Mar	10 Feb	17 Feb	23 Feb	25 Feb	6 * Mar	7 Mar	12 * Mar
13 Feb	19 Feb	1 Mar	5 Mar	9 Mar	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	24 Feb	3 Mar	10 Mar	17 Mar	18 Mar	22 Mar	22 Mar
27 Feb	5 Mar	15 Mar	19 Mar	23 Mar	16 Mar	31 Mar	7 Apr	10 Apr	10 Mar	17 Mar	22 Mar	24 Mar	31 Mar	1 Apr	5 Apr
13 Feb	19 Mar	29 Mar	2 Apr	6 Apr	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	24 Mar	31 Mar	5 Apr	7 Apr	14 Apr	15 Apr	19 Apr
Mar	Mar	Mar	Apr	Apr	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	Mar	Mar	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr
27 Mar	2 Apr	12 Apr	16 Apr	20 Apr	13 Apr	28 Apr	5 May	8 May	7 Apr	14 Apr	19 Apr	21 Apr	28 Apr	29 Apr	3 May
Mar	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	May	May	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	May
10 Apr	16 Apr	26 Apr	30 Apr	4 May	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	21 Apr	28 Apr	3 May	5 May	12 May	13 May	17 May
24 Apr	30 Apr	10 May	14 May	18 May	11 May	26 May	2 June	5 June	Monday 4 May	12 May	17 May	19 May	26 May	27 May	31 May
8 May	14 May	24 May	28 May	1 June	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	May	May	May	May	May	May	May
May	May	May	May	June	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	18 May	26 May	31 May	June	June	June	June
22 May	28 May	7 June	11 June	15 June	8 June	23 June	30 June	3 July	1 June	9 June	14 June	16 June	23 June	24 June	28 June
5 June	11 June	21 June	25 June	29 June	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	June	June	June	June	June	June	June
19 June	25 June	5 July	9 July	13 July	6 July	21 July	28 July	31 July	15 June	23 June	28 June	30 June	7 July	8 July	12 July
June	June	July	July	July	July	July	July	Aug	June	July	July	July	July	July	July
3 July	9 July	19 July	23 July	27 July	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	13 July	21 July	26 July	28 July	4 Aug	5 Aug	9 Aug
17 July	23 July	2 Aug	6 Aug	10 Aug	3 Aug	18 Aug	25 Aug	28 Aug	July	July	July	July	Aug	Aug	Aug
July	July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	27 July	4 Aug	9 Aug	11 Aug	18 Aug	19 Aug	23 Aug
31 July	6 Aug	16 Aug	20 Aug	24 Aug	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	10 Aug	18 Aug	23 Aug	25 Aug	1 Sept	2 Sept	6 Sept
July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	31 Aug	15 Sept	22 Sept	23 Sept	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept
14 Aug	20 Aug	30 Aug	3 Sept	7 Sept	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	24 Aug	1 Sept	6 Sept	8 Sept	15 Sept	16 Sept	20 Sept
Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept	Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	7 Sept	15 Sept	20 Sept	22 Sept	29 Sept	30 Sept	4 Sept
28 Aug	3 Sept	13 Sept	17 Sept	21 Sept	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct
Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	21 Sept	29 Sept	4 Oct	6 Oct	13 Oct	14 Oct	18 Oct
11 Sept	17 Sept	27 Sept	1 Oct	5 Oct	28 Sept	13 Oct	20 Oct	23 Oct	Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct
Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	6 Sept	13 Sept	18 Sept	20 Sept	27 Sept	28 Sept	1 Oct
25 Sept	1 Oct	11 Oct	15 Oct	19 Oct	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov
9 Oct	15 Oct	25 Oct	29 Oct	2 Nov	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov
Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	20 Oct	27 Oct	2 Nov	4 Nov	13 Nov	14 Nov	19 Nov
23 Oct	29 Oct	8 Nov	12 Nov	16 Nov	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov
Oct.	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	3 Nov	10 Nov	16 Nov	18 Nov	27 * Nov	28 Nov	3 * Nov
6 Nov	12 Nov	22 Nov	26 Nov	30 Nov	23 Nov	8 Dec	15 Dec	18 Dec	17 Nov	24 Nov	30 Nov	2 Dec	11 * Dec	12 Dec	17 * Dec
Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
20 Nov	26 Nov	6 Dec	10 Dec	14 Dec	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	1 Dec	8 Dec	14 Dec	16 Dec	25 * Dec	26 Dec	31 * Dec
Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	----- -----	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
4 Dec	10 Dec	20 Dec	24 Dec	28 Dec	21 Dec	1875 5 Jan	1875 12 Jan	1875 15 Jan	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	1875 8 * Jan	1875 9 Jan	1874 14 * Jan

MONSOON ALLOWANCES—OUTWARD.

* On these trips the Packets are allowed Four days extra for the passage from Point de Galle to Japan, and Point de Galle to Shanghai, and this allowance is taken in the Table.

OUTWARD ROUTE.

Suez to Calcutta. 4,757 Miles @ 9½ Knots.					Ceylon to Sydney. 5,230 Miles in 56½ Hours.				Bombay to Hongkong. 3,912 Miles @ 9½ Knots.					H'kong to Shanghai 870 Miles @ 9½ Knots.				
Leaves					Leaves					Leaves		Arrives at			Leaves		Arrives at	
Arrives at					Arrives at					Arrives at		Arrives at			Arrives at		Arrives at	
Suez.	Aden.	Galle.	Madras.	Calcutta.	Galle.	King George's Sound.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Bombay.	Galle.	Penang.	S'pore.	H'kong.	H'kong.	Shanghai.			
Friday 6 p.m.	Thursday noon	Sunday 9 p.m.	Thursday 7 a.m.	Monday 7 a.m.	Monday 9 p.m.	Tuesday 9 p.m.	Tuesday 9 p.m.	Friday 3 p.m.	Tuesday 4 p.m.	Tuesday 1 a.m.	Monday 9 a.m.	Wednesday 7 a.m.	Friday 1 p.m.	Saturday 2 p.m.	Thursday 10 a.m.			
	38 h. sea 24 port	22½ h. sea 24 port	37 h. sea 12 port	24 h. sea 12 port		330 h. sea 21 port	141 h. sea 6 port	60 h. sea		118 h. sea 35 port	108 h. sea 6 port	4 h. sea 24 port	15 h. sea		12 h. sea			
18 Dec 1875	24 Dec 1875	1875 3 Jan	1875 7 Jan	1875 11 Jan		.....	.....	.....	29 Dec 1875	5 Jan	11 Jan	1875 13 Jan	1875 22 * Jan	1875 23 Jan	1875 28 * Jan
1 Jan	7 Jan	17 Jan	21 Jan	25 Jan	1875 18 Jan	1875 2 Feb	1875 9 Feb	1875 12 Feb	1875 12 Jan	19 Jan	25 Jan	27 Jan	5 * Feb	6 Feb	11 * Feb			

MONSOON ALLOWANCES—OUTWARD.

* On these trips the Packets are allowed Four days extra for the passage from Point de Galle to Japan, and Point de Galle to Shanghai, and this allowance is taken in the Table.

OUTWARD ROUTE.				HOMEWARD ROUTE.			
Hongkong to Yokohama. 1,620 Miles @ 9½ Knots.		Hongkong to Yokohama. 1,620 Miles @ 9½ Knots.		Yokohama to Hongkong. 1,620 Miles @ 9½ Knots.		Yokohama to Hongkong. 1,620 Miles @ 9½ Knots.	
Leaves	Arrives at	Leaves	Arrives at	Leaves	Arrives at	Leaves	Arrives at
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Yokohama.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Hongkong.
Saturday 2 p.m.	Sunday 4 p.m.	Wednesday 2 p.m.	Wednesday 4 p.m.	Tuesday Daylight.	Tuesday.....	Wednesday Daylight.	Thursday.....
	170 h. sea		170 h. sea		170 h. sea		170 h. sea
21 Feb	1 * March 7	19 Aug 2	26 Aug 9	1873 16 Dec 30	1873 23 Dec 6	1874 10 June 24	1874 18 June 2
March 18	March 25	Sept 16	Sept 23	Dec 1874 13	Jan 6	June 8	July 16
March 1	March 8	Sept 14	Oct 21	Jan 1874 27	Jan 3	July 22	July 30
April 15	April 22	Oct 28	Oct 4	Jan 10	Feb 17	July 5	July 13
April 29	April 6	Oct Saturday.	Nov Sunday.	Feb 24	Feb 3	Aug 19	Aug 27
April 13	May 20	Nov 14	Nov 22 *	Feb 10	Mar 17	Aug 2	Aug 10
May 27	May 3	Nov 28	Dec 6 *	Mar 24	Mar 31	Sept 16	Sept 24
May 10	June 17	Dec 12	Dec 20 *	Mar 7	March 14	Sept Tuesday.	Sept Tuesday.
June 24	June 1	.....	1875 3 *	April 15	April 23	6 Oct	13 Oct
June 8	July 15	Dec 1875	Jan	April 29	April 7	20 Oct	27 Oct
July 22	July 29	Jan 9	Jan 17 *	April 13	May 21	3 Nov	10 Nov
July 5	July 12	Jan 23	Jan 31 *	May 27	May 4	17 Nov	24 Nov
Aug	Aug	Feb 6	Feb 14 *	May	June	1 Dec	8 Dec

HOMEWARD ROUTE.

S'hai to H'kong.		Hongkong to Bombay.					Sydney to Ceylon.					Calcutta (Sand-head) to Suez.				
870 Mls. @ 9½ Knt		3,912 Miles @ 9½ Knots.					5,230 Miles in 516 Hours.					4,650 Miles @ 9½ Knots.				
Leaves	Arrives at	Leaves	Arrives at				Leaves	Arrives	Leaves	Arrives at		Leaves	Arrives	Leaves	Arrives at	
Khanghal.	Hongkong	H. kong	S. pore	Penang	Galle	Bombay	Sydney	M. bonne	M. bourne	K. G. Sound	Galle	Calcutta Sheds	Madras	Galle	Aden	Suez
Friday 11 a.m.	Tuesday 7 a.m.	Thursday noon	Wednesday 4 p.m.	Saturday 8 a.m.	Thursday 10 p.m.	Tuesday 10 p.m.	Tuesday 11 a.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	Friday 2 p.m.	Thursday 2 a.m.	Th'day 7 p.m.	Friday 6 a.m.	Monday 6 p.m.	Sat. 6 p.m.	Monday noon	Monday 2 a.m.
	18 h. sea 24 port	18 h. sea 24 port	18 h. sea 24 port	18 h. sea 24 port	18 h. sea 24 port	18 h. sea 24 port		35 h. sea 24 port		132 h. sea 24 port	329 h. sea		76 h. sea 24 port	57 h. sea 24 port	223 h. sea 24 port	138 h. sea
1873	1873	1873	1873	1874	1874	1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1874	1874	1874	1874	1874
19	23	25	31	3	8	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	10	19	26
Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Jan	Jan	Jan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan
1874	1874	1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	1873	1874	1874	1874	1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	6	8	14	17	22	27	30	1	2	8	22	16	19	24	2	9
Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Dec	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb
16	20	22	28	31	5	10	1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	2	7	16	23
Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb
30	3	5	11	14	19	24	27	29	30	5	19	13	16	21	2	9
Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb
13	17	19	25	28	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	2	7	16	23
Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar
27	3	5	11	14	19	24	24	26	27	5	19	13	16	21	30	6
Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Feb	Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar
13	17	19	25	28	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	30	4	13	20
Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	April	April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar	Mar	Apr	Apr	Apr
27	31	2	8	11	16	21	24	26	27	2	16	10	13	18	27	4
Mar	Mar	April	April	April	April	April	Mar	Mar	Mar	April	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	Apr	May
10	14	16	22	25	30	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	27	2	11	18
April	April	April	April	April	April	May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Apr	Apr	May	May	May
19	23	25	2	5	12	17	19	21	22	28	12	6	9	14	25	1*
April	April	April	May	May	May	May	April	April	April	May	May	May	May	May	May	June
3	7	9	16	19	26	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	23	28	8	15*
May	May	May	May	May	May	May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	May	May	May	June	June
17	21	23	30	2	9	14	17	19	20	26	9	3	6	11	22	29*
May	May	May	May	June	June	June	May	May	May	May	June	June	June	June	June	June
31	4	6	13	16	23	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	20	25	6	13*
May	June	June	June	June	June	June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	June	June	June	July	July
14	18	20	27	30	7	12	14	16	17	23	7	1	4	9	20	27*
June	June	June	June	June	July	July	June	June	June	June	July	July	July	July	July	July
28	2	4	11	14	21	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	18	23	3	10*
June	July	July	July	July	July	July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	July	July	July	Aug	Aug
12	16	18	25	28	4	9	12	14	15	21	4	29	1	6	17	24*
July	July	July	July	Aug	Aug	Aug	July	July	July	Aug	Aug	July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug
26	30	1	8	11	18	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	15	20	31	7*
July	July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept
9	13	15	22	25	1	6	9	11	12	18	1	26	29	3	14	21*
Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept
23	27	29	5	8	15	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	12	17	28	5*
Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct
6	10	12	19	22	29	4	6	8	9	15	29	23	26	1	12	19*
Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct
20	24	26	3	6	13	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	10	15	26	4*
Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov
Friday 9	Tuesday 13	Thursday 15	Wednesday 21	Saturday 24	Thursday 29	Tuesday 3	Tuesday 6	Thursday 8	Friday 9	Thursday 15	Th'day 29	Friday 23	Monday 26	Sat. day 31	9	16
Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov
23	27	29	4	7	12	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	14	23	30
Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov
6	10	12	18	21	26	1	3	5	6	12	26	20	23	28	7	14
Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec
20	24	26	2	5	10	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	12	21	28
Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1875	1875.
4	8	10	16	19	24	29	1	3	4	10	24	18	21	26	4	11
Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Jan	Jan

MONSOON ALLOWANCES—HOMEWARD.

* On these trips, Four days extra are allowed for the Bombay and Suez packets, but only Three are taken in the table. Eight days extra are allowed for the Japan and Calcutta and Suez packets, but as Five days only are taken in the Table, the arrivals at Brindisi and Southampton may be Three days later than the dates set down.

† This stoppage of 20 hours at Aden is understood to be the maximum time, and the Company's Agent, however, is to use every effort to reduce the stay of the Packet to the shortest time actually necessary for Coaling.

HOMEWARD ROUTE.

Bombay to Suez.			Alexandria and Brindisi to Venico.						Alexandria to Southampton.			
2,472 Miles @ 9½ Knots.			Miles @ 11 Knots.						2,951 Miles @ 10 Knots.			
Leaves	Arrives at		Leaves	Arrives at	Leaves	Arrives at	Arrives in	Leaves	Arrives at			
Bombay. †	Aden. ‡	Suez.	Alex'dria	Brindisi	Ancona	Venice	London.	Alexandria.	Malta	Gibraltar	Southampton.	
Monday 7 p.m.	Tuesday 1 a.m.	Monday 3 p.m.	Tuesday 8 a.m.	Friday 11 a.m.	Sunday	Monday	Monday 2 a.m.	Tuesday noon	Friday 10 p.m.	W'day noon	Monday 1 p.m.	
	17½ h. sea 20 port	138 h. sea	‡	75 h. sea					82 h. sea 12 port	96h. sea 6 port	115 h. sea	
5	13	19	20	23	25	26	26	20	23	28	2	
Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb	
12	20	26	27	30	1	2	2	27	30	4	9	
Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb	
19	27	2	3	6	8	9	9	3	6	11	16	
Jan	Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	
26	3	9	10	13	15	16	16	10	13	18	23	
Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	
2	11	16	17	20	22	23	23	17	20	25	2	
Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Mar	
9	17	23	24	27	1	2	2	24	27	4	9	
Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar	
16	24	2	3	6	8	9	9	3	6	11	16	
Feb	Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	
23	3	9	10	13	15	16	16	10	13	18	23	
Feb	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	
2	10	16	17	20	22	23	23	17	20	25	30	
Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	
9	17	23	24	27	29	30	30	24	27	1	6	
Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	April	April	
16	24	30	31	3	5	6	6	31	3	8	13	
Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	April	April	April	April	Mar	April	April	April	
23	31	6	7	10	12	13	13	7	10	15	20	
Mar	Mar	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	
30	7	13	14	17	19	20	20	14	17	22	27	
Mar	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	
6	14	20	21	24	26	27	27	21	24	29	4	
April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	May	
13	21	27	28	1	3	4	4	28	1	6	11	
April	April	April	April	May	May	May	May	April	May	May	May	
20	28	4	5	8	10	11	11	5	8	13	18	
April	April	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	
27	5	11	12	15	17	18	18	12	15	20	25	
April	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	
4	12	18	19	22	24	25	25	19	22	27	1	
May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	June	
11	19	25	26	29	31	1	1	26	29	3	8	
May	May	May	May	May	May	June	June	May	May	June	June	
18	26	1	2	5*	7	8	8	2	5	10	15 *	
May	May	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	
25	2	8	9	12	14	15	15	9	12	17	22	
May	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	
Friday	9	15*	16	19*	21	22	22	16	19	24	29 *	
29May	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	
5	16	22*	23	26*	28	29	29	23	26	1	6 *	
June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	June	July	July	
12	23	29*	30	3*	5	6	6	30	3	8	13 *	
June	June	June	June	July	July	July	July	June	July	July	July	

MONSOON ALLOWANCES—HOMEWARD.

* On these trips, Four days extra are allowed for the Bombay and Suez Packets, but only Three are taken in the Table. Eight days extra are allowed for the Japan and China and Calcutta and Suez packets, but as Five days only are taken in the Table, the arrivals at Brindisi and Southampton may be Three days later than the dates set down.

† The departure from Bombay during S.W. Monsoon will be 5.30 p.m.

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HOMEWARD ROUTE.

Bombay to Suez. 2,972 Miles @ 9½ Knots			Alexandria and Brindisi to Venice. Miles @ 11 Knots.					Alexandria to Southampton. 2,951 Miles @ 10 Knots.			
Leaves	Arrives at		Leaves	Arrives at	Leaves	Arrives at	Arrives in	Leaves	Arrives at		
Bombay	Aden. ‡	Suez.	Alex- andria.	Brindisi.	Ancona	Venice	London.	Alex- andria.	Malta.	Gibral- tar.	South- ampton.
Monday 7 p.m.	Tuesday 1 a.m.	Monday 3 p.m.	Tuesday 8 a.m.	Friday 11 a.m.	Sunday	Monday	Monday 2 a.m.	Tuesday noon	Friday 10 a.m.	W'day noon	Monday 1 p.m.
	174 h. sea 20 port	138 h. sea	§	75 h. sea					82 h. sea 12 port	98 h. sea 6 port	115 h. sea
19	30	6*	7	10*	12	13	13	7	10	15	20*
June	June	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July
26	7	13*	14	17*	19	20	20	14	17	22	27*
June	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July
3	14	20*	21	24*	26	27	27	21	24	29	3*
July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	21	July	July	Aug
10	21	27*	28	31*	2	3	3	28	31	5	10*
July	July	July	July	July	Aug	Aug	Aug	July	July	Aug	Aug
17	28	3*	4	7*	9	10	10	4	7	12	17*
July	July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug
24	4	10*	11	14*	16	17	17	11	14	19	24*
July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug
31	11	17*	18	21*	23	24	24	18	21	26	31*
July	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug
7	18	24*	25	28*	30	31	31	25	28	2	7*
Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept
14	25	31*	1	4*	6	7	7	1	4	9	14*
Aug	Aug	Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept
21	1	7*	8	11*	13	14	14	8	11	16	21*
Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept
28	8	14*	15	18*	20	21	21	15	18	23	28*
Aug	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept
4	15	21*	22	25*	27	28	28	22	25	30	5*
Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct
11	22	28*	29	2*	4	5	5	29	2	7	12*
Sept	Sept	Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct
18	29	5*	6	9*	11	12	12	6	9	14	19*
Sept	Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct
Monday	6	12*	13	16*	18	19	19	13	16	21	26*
28Sept	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct
5	13	19	20	23*	25	26	26	20	23	28	2*
Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov
12	20	26	27	30	1	2	2	27	30	4	9
Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov
19	27	2	3	6*	8	9	9	3	6	11	16*
Oct	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov
26	3	9	10	13	15	16	16	10	13	18	23
Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov
1	10	16	17	20	22	23	23	17	20	25	30
Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov
9	17	23	24	27	29	30	30	24	27	2	7
Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec
16	24	30	1	4	6	7	7	1	4	9	14
Nov	Nov	Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec
23	1	7	8	11	13	14	14	8	11	16	21
Nov	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec	Dec

MONSOON ALLOWANCES—HOMEWARD.

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† The departure from Bombay during S.W. Monsoon will be 5.30 p.m.

‡ This stoppage of 20 hours at Aden is understood to be the maximum time, and the Company's Agent, however, is to use every effort to reduce the stay of the Packet to the shortest time actually necessary for Coaling.

§ The Steamers may occasionally leave Alexandria earlier than these dates.

HOMEWARD ROUTE.

Bombay to Suez. 2,972 Miles @ 9½ Knots.			Alexandria and Brindisi to Venice. Miles @ 11 Knots.					Alexandria to Southampton. 2,951 Miles @ 10 Knots.			
Leaves	Arrives at		Leaves	Arrives at	Leaves	Arrives at	Arrives in	Leaves	Arrives at		
Bombay †	Aden ‡	Suez	Alexandria	Brindisi	Ancona	Venice	London	Alexandria	Malta	Gibraltar	Southampton
Monday 7 p.m.	Tuesday 1 a.m.	Monday 3 p.m.	Tuesday 8 a.m.	Friday 11 a.m.	Sunday	Monday	Monday 2 a.m.	Tuesday noon	Friday 10 p.m.	W'day noon	Monday 1 p.m.
	17½ h. sea 20 port	138 h. sea		75 h. sea					82 h. sea 12 port	98 h. sea 6 port	115 h. sea
30 Nov	8 Dec	14 Dec	15 Dec	18 Dec	20 Dec	21 Dec	21 Dec	15 Dec	18 Dec	23 Dec	28 Dec
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 Dec	1875
7 Dec	15 Dec	21 Dec	22 Dec	25 Dec	27 Dec	28 Dec	28 Dec	22 Dec	25 Dec	Dec	4 Jan
.....	.....	.....	.....	1875	1875	1875	1875	.....	1875	.....	.....
14 Dec	22 Dec	28 Dec	29 Dec	1 Jan	3 Jan	4 Jan	4 Jan	29 Dec	1 Jan	6 Jan	11 Jan
.....	.....	1875	1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	1875	.....	.....	.....
21 Dec	29 Dec	4 Jan	5 Jan	8 Jan	10 Jan	11 Jan	11 Jan	5 Jan	8 Jan	13 Jan	18 Jan
.....	1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 Dec	5 Jan	11 Jan	12 Jan	15 Jan	17 Jan	18 Jan	18 Jan	12 Jan	15 Jan	20 Jan	25 Jan

† The departure from Bombay during S.W. Monsoon will be 5.30 p.m.

‡ This stoppage of 20 hours at Aden is understood to be the maximum time, and the Company's Agent, however, is to use every effort to reduce the stay of the Packet to the shortest time actually necessary for Coaling.

§ The Steamers may occasionally leave Alexandria earlier than these dates.

NOTE 1.—In the event of the Packet bringing the mails from China, Ceylon, &c., failing to reach Suez in due course, whilst the corresponding Packet from Bombay has arrived, the Brindisi Packet is to remain at Alexandria for 48 hours after the Contract time for departure, that is, until 8 a.m. on Thursday; and if the China, &c., mails are known to be in transit, her stay may be prolonged until 5 p.m. on that day, but not so that daylight is lost.

NOTE 2.—The maximum detention of the homeward Calcutta Packet at Point de Galle, in the event of the Packet from China or from Australia being late, is fixed at 48 hours, counting from the Contract hour of departure.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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„ over 13 „ ...	50	„ „

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The Brass Band ...	2	„
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Spanish ...	4	„
Washing ...	2	„
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There is also a Tepid Swimming Bath, 50 feet by 20 feet, in which, under a careful supervision, the boys may learn that useful accomplishment.

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 „ W. F. GREENFIELD, M.A., Dulwich.
 „ B. C. HUNTLY, M.A., Devonshire Road, Forest Hill.
 „ Dr. SCHMETTAU, Ph. Dr., Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, 9, Adam St., Strand.
 „ H. JONES, M.A., Secretary to the Turkish Mission, 18, Adam St., Strand.
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 Dr. Pocock, 337, Brixton Road.
 S. POTTER, Esq., 36, King Street, Cheapside.
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 R. MINTON, Esq., 2, Carry Lane, E.C.; and 3, Highbury, New Park.
 M. LOFTY, Esq., 153, The Grove, Camberwell.
 H. GUNDRY, Esq., Croxted Road, West Dulwich.
 A. DYET, Esq., 79, Cannon Street, E.C.
 J. SIMPKINS, Esq., Underhill Road, East Dulwich.
 J. WEBBER, Esq., Croxted Road, West Dulwich.
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Repayable at 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum.

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The Bank discounts Local Bills and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.

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The Bank issues drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at six months' sight, also on its Head Office and Branches, Bank of England, and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney, and Towns in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in all Towns of importance throughout the world.

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Manager, Hongkong.

2, QUEEN'S ROAD.

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RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 OF DOLLARS.

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For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.

6	„	4	„	„
12	„	5	„	„

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JAMES GREIG,

Chief Manager.

OFFICES OF THE CORPORATION,

No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

CHARTERED BANK

OF

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, & CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

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Agents in New Zealand.

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Bank's Branch in Hongkong grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking Business.

The Bank also draws upon the Head Office and Branches of the National Bank of Scotland, and on the Caisse Commerciale de Paris.

Deposits of Money are received at call and for Fixed Periods, on terms which may be learned on application.

M. W. BOYD,

Manager, in Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

The National Bank of India, LIMITED.

REGISTERED IN LONDON UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT OF 1862, ON THE 23RD MARCH, 1866.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA
29TH SEPTEMBER, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,.....	£928,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....	464,000
RESERVE FUND	25,000

HEAD OFFICE:

80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KURRACHEE, MADRAS, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG,
SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, AND YOKOHAMA.

DIRECTORS:

R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., <i>Chairman.</i>	
SETH A. APCAR, Esq.	W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq.
JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq.	W. E. FRERE, Esq.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq.	R. P. HARRISON, Esq.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq.	

R. O. SAWERS, Esq.—CHIEF MANAGER.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BRITISH LINEN COMPANY.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

HONGKONG.

THE Bank grants Drafts on its Head Office, Branches, and Agencies at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable at those places.
The Bank receives money on deposit, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal, and allows interest thereon at 5 per cent. per annum.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Manager.

Queen's Road, 1st January, 1874.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' ACTS OF 1862 & 1867—GREAT BRITAIN)

WITH WHICH HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED THE BUSINESS OF

Parrot & Company, Bankers, San Francisco.

CAPITAL, \$5,000,000, Gold.

of which \$3,000,000 is fully paid up.

HEAD OFFICE, 22, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

FREDERICK RODEWALD, London, CHAIRMAN.
 E. H. GREEN, (of Russell & Sturgis, Manila,) London, DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.
 H. L. BISCHOFFSHEIM, (of Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt,) London.
 J. F. FLEMING, (of Fred. Huth & Co.,) London.
 JULIUS MAY, (late of San Francisco,) Frankfurt-on-the-Main.
 J. S. MORGAN, (of J. S. Morgan & Co.,) London.
 JOHN PARROTT, (of the late firm of Parrott & Co., Bankers,) San Francisco.
 BARON H. de STERN, (of Stern Brothers,) London.
 RUDOLPH SULZBACH (of Sulzbach Brothers,) Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

Manager, R. D. Peebles.... Secretary, James M. Streeten.

London Bankers,.....LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

San Francisco Branch.....424, California Street, San Francisco, California'

President, MILTON S. LATHAM.....Assistant Manager, CAMILO MARTIN.

Cashier, ARTHUR SCRIVENER.....Accountant, ALFRED BANNISTER.

This Bank is prepared to grant Letters of Credit available in any part of the world; to transact every description of Banking and Exchange Business, and to negotiate California and other American Securities in Europe.

The following are Agents and Correspondents, on any of whom, as also on the Head Office of the Bank, Letters of Credit will be granted, and Drafts drawn.

NEW YORK.....	Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co.
BOSTON.....	
LONDON.....	The London Joint Stock Bank.
do.	Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt.
do.	Messrs. Fröhling & Göschen.
do.	Messrs. Frederick Huth & Co.
do.	Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co.
do.	Messrs. Stern Brothers.
IRELAND.....	Provincial Bank of Ireland.
PARIS.....	Messrs. Bischoffsheim, Goldschmidt & Co.
do.	Messrs. A. J. Stern & Co.
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.....	Messrs. Gebrüder Sulzbach.
BERLIN.....	Messrs. Moritz Güterbock & Co.
HAMBURG.....	Messrs. John Berenberg Gossler & Co.
GERMANY.....	The Bank of Saxe Meiningen.
DRESDEN.....	Messrs. Robert Thode & Co.
AMSTERDAM.....	La Banque de Credit et de Dépôt des Pays-Bas.
ANTWERP.....	Messrs. Nottebohm Brothers.
NAPLES & FLORENCE.....	The Anglo-Italian Bank.
GENOA.....	Messrs. Dapples & Co.
VALPARAISO AND LIMA.....	Messrs. Fred. Huth, Gruning & Co.
CHINA AND JAPAN.....	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
do.	Le Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.
MANILA.....	Messrs. Russell & Sturgis.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.....	Union Bank of Australia.
do.	The Bank of New South Wales.

The undermentioned are CORRESPONDENTS of the Bank

BOWLES BROS. & Co., PARIS.	SOUTHERN BANK, New Orleans.
ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED,	UNION NATIONAL BANK, Chicago.
Rio de Janeiro.	GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co., Cincinnati.
DUALDE ALZUYETA & Co., Acapulco, Mexico.	BARTHOLOW, LEWIS & Co., St. Louis.

MILTON S. LATHAM, President.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

東部洲及澳斯利亞電報公司

T H E

Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Co.,

LIMITED,

IN CONNECTION WITH

**THE EASTERN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

AND

**THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

DIRECT SUBMARINE ROUTE TO
INDIA, EUROPE, AND AMERICA
Via Singapore.

DIRECT SUBMARINE ROUTE TO
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND
VIA SINGAPORE AND JAVA.

Chairman, JOHN PENDER, ESQ., M.P., F.R.G.S.

Managing Director, COLONEL GLOVER, R.E.

HEAD OFFICES: 66, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Secretary, GEORGE LYONS, ESQ.

CENTRAL OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, SINGAPORE.

General Manager, J. W. FULLER, ESQ.

Electrician, H. T. FISHER, ESQ.

HONGKONG OFFICES: BURD'S LANE.

J. J. C. GAVEY, Superintendent.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

OFFICE, 1, CLUB CHAMBERS, D'AGUILAR STREET,
HONGKONG.

BANKERS:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. J. WHITTALL, Chairman.

A. MacG. HEATON, Esq, Vice-Chairman.

S. D. SASSOON, Esq.

R. DEACON, Esq.

A. JOOST, Esq.

R. DUNCAN, Esq., Secretary.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS at ABERDEEN, KOWLOON, and WHAMPOA, are in full working order, and the attention of Captains and Shipowners is respectfully solicited to the advantages which this Establishment offers for the Docking and Repair of Vessels. The Docks are the largest in China, and they are fitted with every appliance in the way of Caissons, powerful Steam Pumps, &c., to ensure safety and despatch in work.

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops of the Premises, at Aberdeen, Kowloon, and Whampoa, possess every appliance necessary for the Repairs of Ships or Steam Machinery. The Engineers' Shops are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screwing, Cutting, and Punching Machines, &c., &c., capable of executing work on the largest scale, and driven by steam. The Shipwrights' and Blacksmiths' Shops are equally well supplied, and are under the Supervision of experienced Europeans.

Powerful Lifting Shears at all their Establishments stand on a Jetty, alongside which vessels can lie drawing 24 feet of water, and take in or out boilers, &c.

BOILERMAKERS' DEPARTMENT.

The Company, in addition to executing Repairs, are prepared to tender for supplying new Boilers to Steamships, for constructing which they have great facilities.

FOUNDRY.

Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ships or general purposes, are executed with the utmost despatch.

STORES.

The Company's Stores will (when required) supply at moderate rates all the necessaries for Ship-work, such as Paint, Copper, Canvas, &c.

The Company's Steam Tug *Fame* is always in readiness to berth Vessels, and tow them to or from Sea at moderate Rates.

For further particulars, apply to the Office of the Company, 1, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong.

Foochow Dock.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE ABOVE GRANITE FLOORED DOCK,

Has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 feet over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

THE DOCK HAS A CAISSON GATE, AND IS PUMPED OUT BY STEAM.

A NEW FOUNDRY,

FOR LARGE IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, HAS RECENTLY BEEN ADDED.

THE MACHINE-SHOP CONTAINS A

12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
SMALL LATHES,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
STEAM SAW MILL,
LARGE SMITHY,
&c., &c., &c.

DRY GODOWNS ARE ON THE PREMISES, AVAILABLE FOR

STOWAGE OF CARCO, &c.

**A LARGE STOCK OF TIMBER, METAL, AND OTHER DOCK-YARD MATERIAL
 ALWAYS ON HAND.**

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & CO.

Foochow, 1st January, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE No. 1, OF 1865.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION DOLLARS, IN 4,000 SHARES OF 500 DOLLARS EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL 400,000 DOLLARS.
RESERVE FUND, 1st JANUARY, 1873. 117,000 DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY LOWCOCK, Esq. of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., (*Chairman.*)
A. McGLASHAN HEATON, Esq. of „ DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
THE HON. P. RYRIE of Messrs. TURNER & Co.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.
A. JOOST, Esq. of Messrs. SIEMSEN & Co.
S. E. HUNTINGTON, Esq. of Messrs SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

AUDITORS.

RICHARD DEACON, Esq., HONGKONG.
JOHN ROBINSON, Esq., do.

BANKERS.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, & CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

AGENTS.

SWATOW	Messrs. BRADLEY & Co.
AMOY	Messrs. ELLES & Co.
FOOCHOW	Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.
NINGPO	Messrs. DAVIDSON & Co.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
KIUKIANG... ..	Messrs. R. FRANCIS & Co.
HANKOW	Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
CHEFOO	Messrs. FERGUSON & Co.
TIENTSIN	JOHN HANNA, Esq.
NAGASAKI... ..	Messrs. ALT & Co.
YOKOHAMA	Messrs. SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
KOBE	Messrs. BROWNE & Co.
SAIGON	Messrs. Wm. G. HALE & Co.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. GILFILLAN, WOOD & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. A. A. ANTHONY & Co.

Risks accepted and Policies of Insurance granted at established rates. Twenty-five per cent. of the net profits of the Company will be divided annually among Contributing Shareholders, in proportion to the amount of premia paid by them.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

48, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

THE
VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
HONGKONG, LIMITED.

Capital \$1,500,000, in 3,000 Shares of \$500 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....\$300,000.
RESERVE FUND.....100,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

G. F. HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)—*Chairman.*
A. ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
Hon. R. ROWETT, (Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.)
Wm. KAYE, Esq., (Manager, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

BANKERS,

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

AUDITORS,

F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

SECRETARIES,

MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

AGENTS AT OUT PORTS.

SHANGHAI	MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
NINGPO	Wm. REES & Co.
HANKOW	RUSSELL & Co.
KIUKIANG	RUSSELL & Co.
CHEFOO	WILSON, CORNABE & Co.
TIENTSIN	RUSSELL & Co.
NAGASAKI	VAN DELDEN & Co.
HIOGO	AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
YOKOHAMA	AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
FOOCHOW	AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
AMOY	BROWN & Co.
SWATOW	DIRCKS & KRUGER.
MANILA	RUSSELL & STURGIS
SAIGON	Wm. G. HALE & Co.
BANGKOK	PICKENPACK, THIES & Co.
SINGAPORE	BOUSTEAD & Co.

THE Company is Registered under the "Companies' Ordinance, 1865," and is prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on Buildings and Merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates.

Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMMITTEE:

Esq., *Chairman.*

A. MacG. HEATON, Esq.

WM. KAYE, Esq.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,

General Agents.

AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

	Messrs.	
Akyab.....	"	BOYD & Co.
Amoy.....	"	PICKENPACK, THIES & Co.
Bangkok.....	"	
Bassein.....	"	TIDMAN, BALFOUR & Co.
Batavia.....	"	EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay.....	"	EVERETT & Co., Boston
Boston and New York.....	"	WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co.
Calcutta.....	"	AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Canton.....	"	HOLMES, WADMAN & Co.
Chefoo.....	"	AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Foochow.....	"	W. A. LEPPER & Co.
Hamburg.....	"	DRYSDALE, RINGER & Co.
Hankow.....	"	R. FRANCIS & Co.
Kiukiang.....	"	FEARON & Co.
London.....	"	ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Madras.....	"	RUSSELL & STURGIS.
Manila.....	"	ULYSSE PILA & Co.
Marseilles.....	"	VAN DELDEN & Co.
Nagasaki.....	"	KNIGHT & Co.
Newchwang.....	"	WM. REES & Co.
Ningpo.....	"	BOUSTEAD & Co.
Penang.....	"	TODD, FINDLAY & Co.
Rangoon.....	"	TIDMAN, BALFOUR & Co.
Samarang and Sourabaya.....	"	WM. G. HALE & Co.
Saigon.....	"	WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & Co.
San Francisco.....	"	AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Shanghai.....	"	BOUSTEAD & Co.
Singapore.....	"	BRADLEY & Co.
Swatow.....	"	J. LIVINGSTON & Co.
Tientsin.....	"	AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Yokohama.....	"	Do.
Hiogo.....	"	E. LA CHAMBRE, GAUTREAU & Co.
Lima.....	"	Do.
Callao.....	"	Do.
Valparaiso.....	"	J. M. CANNY & Co.
Chinkiang.....	"	
Odessa.....	"	

The Chinese Insurance Company, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL 1,500,000 DOLLARS, IN 1,500 SHARES OF
1,000 DOLLARS EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL. 300,000 DOLLARS.

Directors.

E. R. BELILIOS, Esq.
O. HOFFMAN BURROWS, Esq., (Messrs. S. E. Burrows & Sons.)
ADOLF ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
H. SEYMOUR GEARY, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)

Bankers.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

General Agents.

MESSRS. OLYPHANT & Co.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. CALDWELL & BRERETON.

London Agents.

MESSRS. FORBES, FORBES & Co.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Agents.

<i>Amoy</i> , Messrs. H. A. Petersen & Co.	<i>London</i> , Messrs. Forbes, Forbes & Co.
<i>Bangkok</i> , " Windsor, Redlich & Co.	<i>Madras</i> , " Byard, Gair & Co.
<i>Batavia</i> , " The Borneo Co., Limited.	<i>Manila</i> , " Findlay, Richardson & Co.
<i>Bombay</i> , " Sir Charles Forbes & Co.	<i>Nagasaki</i> , " Holme, Ringer & Co.
<i>Calcutta</i> , " Ernsthausen & Oesterley	<i>Newchwang</i> , " Knight & Co.
<i>Canton</i> , " Olyphant & Co.	<i>New York</i> , " Olyphant & Co. (of China)
<i>Chefoo</i> , " Fergusson & Co.	<i>Ningpo</i> , F. Coit, Esq. (acting)
<i>Chinkiang</i> , " J. M. Canny & Co.	<i>Penang</i> , Messrs. Sandilands, Buttery & Co.
<i>Colombo</i> , " Delmege, Reid & Co.	<i>Saigon</i> , " A. G. Hogg & Co.
<i>Foochow</i> , " Olyphant & Co.	<i>San Francisco</i> , " Rich. B. Irwin & Co.
<i>Galle</i> , " Delmege, Reid & Co.	<i>Shanghai</i> , " Olyphant & Co.
<i>Hakodadi</i> , " Howell & Co.	<i>Singapore</i> , The Borneo Co., Limited,
<i>Hankow</i> , " Evans, Pugh & Co.	<i>Swatow</i> , " Dircks & Krüger
<i>Hiogo</i> , " Smith, Baker & Co.	<i>Tientsin</i> , John S. Hatch, Esq. (acting)
<i>Kiukiang</i> , " R. Francis & Co.	<i>Y'hama</i> , Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether, Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

The Union Insurance Society of Canton.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THOS. PYKE, Esq.,.....	of Messrs. BIRLEY & Co., <i>Chairman.</i>
S. D. SASSOON, Esq.,.....	„ „ DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
A. JOOST, Esq.,.....	„ „ SIEMSEN & Co.
HENRY LOWCOCK, Esq.,.....	„ „ GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
HON. P. RYRIE,	„ „ TURNER & Co.
HON. J. WHITTALL,.....	„ „ JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
HON. R. ROWETT,.....	„ „ HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

N. J. EDE.....**Secretary.**

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

DOUGLAS JONES.....*Agent.*

AGENTS.

LONDON,	M. P. JUKES, Esq., 82, Old Broad Street.
CALCUTTA,.....	Messrs. JOHN ELLIOTT & Co.
BOMBAY,.....	„ FORBES & Co.
SINGAPORE,.....	„ A. L. JOHNSTON & Co.
CANTON,.....	„ DEACON & Co.
SWATOW,.....	„ BRADLEY & Co.
AMOY,.....	„ TAIT & Co.
FOOCHOW,.....	„ GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
NINGPO,.....	„ WADMAN & Co.
SAIGON,.....	„ W. G. HALE & Co.
HANKOW,.....	„ GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
CHIEFOO,.....	„ WILSON, CORNABE & Co.
TIENTSIN,.....	J. JAMES HATCH, Esq.
YOKOHAMA,.....	Messrs. GILMAN & Co.
KOBE,.....	„ BROWNE & Co.
MELBOURNE,.....	„ FANNING, NANKIVELL & Co.
SYDNEY,.....	„ FANNING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
MANILA,.....	„ PEELE, HUBBELL & Co.
NEWCHWANG,	„ KNIGHT & Co.
NAGASAKI,.....	„ MALTBY & Co.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Batavia, Messrs. DUMMLER & Co. ; *New York*, Messrs. BELL & HAYWARD ;
San Francisco, W. H. FOSTER, Esq., Jr. ; *Samarang*, Messrs. VAN DEN
 BROEK & VEECKENS ; *Sourabaya*, Messrs. BULTZINGSLOWEN & Co.

Yang-tsze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAEELS.

POLICIES GRANTED ON "MARINE RISKS" TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD, AT CURRENT RATES.

THIS Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first, for an interest dividend of 15 per cent. for Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL THE PROFITS of the Underwriting Business, *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

AGENTS.

AMOY	Messrs.	BROWN & Co.
BOMBAY	"	FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.
BOSTON	"	J. M. FORBES & Co.
CHEFOO	"	WILSON, CORNABE & Co.
CALCUTTA	"	GISBORNE & Co.
FOOCHOW	"	RUSSELL & Co.
HANKOW	"	RUSSELL & Co.
HIOGO	"	WALSH, HALL & Co.
HONGKONG	"	RUSSELL & Co.
KIUKIANG	"	RUSSELL & Co.
LONDON	"	BARING BROTHERS & Co.
LIVERPOOL	"	BARING BROTHERS & Co.
MANILA	"	PEELE, HUBBELL & Co.
NEWCHWANG	"	KNIGHT & Co.
NINGPO	"	RUSSELL & Co.
NAGASAKI	"	WALSH, HALL & Co.
NEW YORK	"	J. M. FORBES & Co., Boston.
SWATOW	"	E. VINCENT & Co.
SINGAPORE	"	GILFILLAN, WOOD & Co.
SYDNEY	"	R. TOWNS & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO	"	MACONDRAY & Co.
SHANGHAI	"	RUSSELL & Co.
TIENTSIN	"	RUSSELL & Co.
YOKOHAMA	"	WALSH, HALL & Co.

RUSSELL & CO.,

Secretaries,

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

Paid-up Capital.....	£250,000	: 0 : 0
Fire Reserve Fund.....	£331,570	: 0 : 0
Fire Premium Reserve...	264,771	: 0 : 0
Income of the Fire Department, Premiums, and Interest.....	830,994	: 0 : 0

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Chairman of General Court of Directors.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B. AND G.C.S.I.

Ordinary Directors.

LONDON.

JOHN WHITE CATER, Esq.—J. W. Cater, Sons, & Co.	ADOLPHUS KLOCKMANN, Esq.
CHARLES MORRISON, Esq.	Right Hon. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B. & G.C.S.I.
RICHARD BARING, Esq.—James Cook & Co.	Hon. HUGH M'CULLOCH—Jay Cook, M'Culloch & Co.
RICHARD BRANDT, Esq., Merchant.	JUNIUS S. MORGAN, Esq.—J. S. Morgan & Co.
EDWARD COHEN, Esq.—Kleinwort, Cohen & Co.	GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman of "Chartered Mercantile Bank."
JOHN FLEMING, Esq.—Smith, Fleming & Co.	BARON J. H. W. DE SCHRÖDER—J. H. Schroder & Co.
P. DU PRE GREENFELL, Esq.—Morton, Rose & Co.	GEORGE YOUNG, Esq.—Beggie, Young & Beggies.
Manager of Fire Department.—G. H. BURNETT.	Manager of Life Department.—J. OWEN.
	Secretary.—F. W. LANCE.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies again FIRE, at the following Rates, *allowing the usual return of 20 per cent. to Insurers* :—
 Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and }
 their Contents..... } per cent. per Annum.
 Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents..... }
 Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents..... } 1 " "

SHORT PERIOD RATES.

Not exceeding 10 days, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Annual rate.

Above 10 days and not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Annual rate.

Do. 1 Month do. 3 months $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

Do. 3 Months do. 6 do. $\frac{2}{3}$ do.

Do. 6 do. the full Annual rate.

N.B.—Short Period Policies can be renewed for a term to complete twelve months. The premium charged for such prolonged term being the balance of the annual premium.

GILMAN & CO.,—Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to

GRANT POLICIES AGAINST

FIRE

To the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods
Stored therein.

THE following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD INSURANCE, viz.:—

Not exceeding 10 days.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.....		
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.	$\frac{3}{4}$	do. do.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%), upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against Fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY GRANTS POLICIES ON

Marine Risks

AT THE ESTABLISHED LOCAL RATES, TO ALL PARTS
OF THE WORLD.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed. No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

HAMBURG, BREMEN, FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks to the amount of \$50,000, at Current Local Rates of Premia, upon which a Bonus of 20 per cent. will be returned.

From and after this date the following rates will be charged for

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCE.

VIZ:—Not exceeding.....10 days $\frac{1}{8}$ of the annual Rate.
 Not exceeding.....1 month $\frac{1}{4}$ do. do.
 Above 1 month, and not exceeding... 3 months $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.
 Above 3 months, and not exceeding... 6 „ $\frac{3}{4}$ do. do.
 Above 6 months the full Annual Rate.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Grant Policies of Assurance against FIRE at the following rates :—

ANNUAL.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their Contents.....	}	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per Annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents.....		
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents.....		1 per cent. per Annum.

SHORT PERIODS.

Not exceeding 10 days..... $\frac{1}{6}$ of the Annual Rates.

Above 10 days and not exceeding 1 month..... $\frac{1}{4}$ do. do.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months..... $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months..... $\frac{3}{4}$ do. do.

Above 6 months the full Annual Rate.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the above rates of premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this office.

A. G. HOGG & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Companies at this Port, are prepared to

GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE

To the extent of \$40,000, in either of the above Offices, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 1, OLD BROAD STREET, AND 16, PALL MALL, LONDON.

INSTITUTED 1803.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock; Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Subscribed and Invested Capital,

ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Canton, Hongkong, Amoy, and Shanghai for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$60,000, on any one First Class Risk.

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THE BEST PROVISIONS.

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FRUIT TREES, GRASS SEEDS of all kinds, Pure CALIFORNIA-RAISED ALFALFA,
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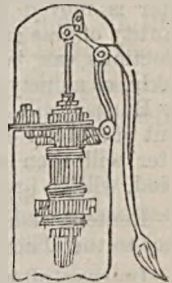
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HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

OFFICE, WEST POINT, HONGKONG.

GAS SUPPLIED AT \$4 ONLY PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET.

REGULATIONS OF THE COMPANY FOR THE SUPPLY OF GAS.

The Company supply Meters, which may be purchased by the Consumers, or lent to them at a monthly rental. The Meter is to be kept in good working order, and not to be unconnected without permission having first been obtained from the Office.

The Meters will be examined and adjusted monthly, and the Company's Officers are to have free access at all reasonable hours to examine and inspect the same, together with the fittings.

Any Meter receiving damage beyond fair wear and tear, to be repaired at the expense of the Renter.

The accounts will be rendered monthly, and interest at the rate of 12 per cent. will be charged on all remaining overdue beyond the expiration of the month in which they are rendered.

The account is to be paid according to the Meter's registered quantity, as the Meter is moved by the Gas itself passing through it, and cannot indicate a greater quantity of Gas consumed, than the quantity so allowed to pass through it. As no deductions can be made, the Renters are solicited to watch the Index of the Meter weekly, or as may be convenient; the consumption of an Argand, Bat-wing, or Fish-tail Burner will not usually exceed 5 to 6 Cubic Feet per hour of its use. In the event of a Meter ceasing to register, notice thereof is to be given to the office, a new Meter will then be forwarded, and the charge made for Gas during the previous period, will be proportionate to the previous months.

Renters wishing to discontinue the use of Gas, must send a written notice of that effect to the Office.

In case of removal, the incoming Tenant is requested to see the Company's Receipt to the previous Tenant up to that date, or to retain the unpaid arrears in his own hands; also to give written notice to the Office of his intention to continue the Gas before he commences using it, as in the event of not doing so, the new occupant will be held responsible for all accounts due by the previous tenant.

The accounts are collected monthly, and the Engraved Receipt of the Company can only be recognized.

Upon breach of any of the above Regulations, the Company are at liberty, without previous notice, to discontinue the supply.

If, without the Gas passing through the Meter, any person should surreptitiously procure a supply, clandestinely increase it, or supply any other person with Gas, such proceedings will subject the party to a Prosecution.

Fittings erected by the Company will be kept in a state of efficiency for 12 months from date of completion, provided that such repairs only become necessary in the course of fair wear and tear.

All letters and complaints (which must be in writing to ensure attention) to be addressed to the Manager, Office, West Point.

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 WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, PUBLISHED AT THE "DAILY PRESS"
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FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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The most durable and beautiful Paint known. Is cheaper in use than White Lead, and is proved to be superior for all purposes than the pernicious Lead Paint, and equally adapted for all Climates.

It is free from any poisonous ingredient, and suited in all respects to the use of the Painter. Each cask of Pure White Zinc is Stamped—"HUBBUCK LONDON PATENT."

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The most valuable protection to iron roofs, bridges, piers, ships, and buildings exposed to tempestuous weather and scorching sun.

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For coating Iron and Wood Ships' Bottoms: a preservative against fouling and corrosion. This composition is ready for immediate use, and obviates the waste of carrying unmixed Paints, Oils, Driers, &c. It is also applicable to all the purposes of other Paints.

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throws down the deleterious matters in the water which form the incrustation, and does not in the smallest degree injure the iron plates, rivets, or brass fittings.

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properly packed for exportation.

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are the best and therefore the Cheapest. Beware of counterfeits of their Name and Trade Mark.

CAUTION.

Since the successful introduction of their **Pale Boiled Linseed Oil**, some dealers are selling colourable imitations as "Improved Boiled Oil," "Clear Boiled Oil," &c. These imitations are not to be depended on, and only cause disappointment and loss.

CONVICTION.

In April, 1873, a Native dealer, at Hongkong, was prosecuted and convicted of a fraudulent imitation of Hubbuck's Name and Mark, and of placing them on some spurious goods shipped from London.

Dysentery,
Cholera,
Fever,

CHLORODYNE

Ague,
Coup de Soleil,
Colds, &c.

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne: that the story of the defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor, was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, July 12, 1864.

The Public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while Medical men extol its virtue most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered. CHLORODYNE is the remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma. CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague. CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery. CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms. CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late inspector of Hospitals, Bombay—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery, 'To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Mrs. Forbes, wife of the Chaplain at Paris.—"I cannot speak too highly of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne; I have not in any single instance been disappointed with the result, even in aggravated cases of Indian Cholera.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 1866.—"Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

Beware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as Chlorodyne, from which frequent fatal results have followed.

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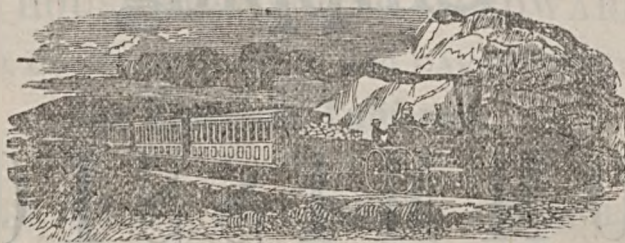
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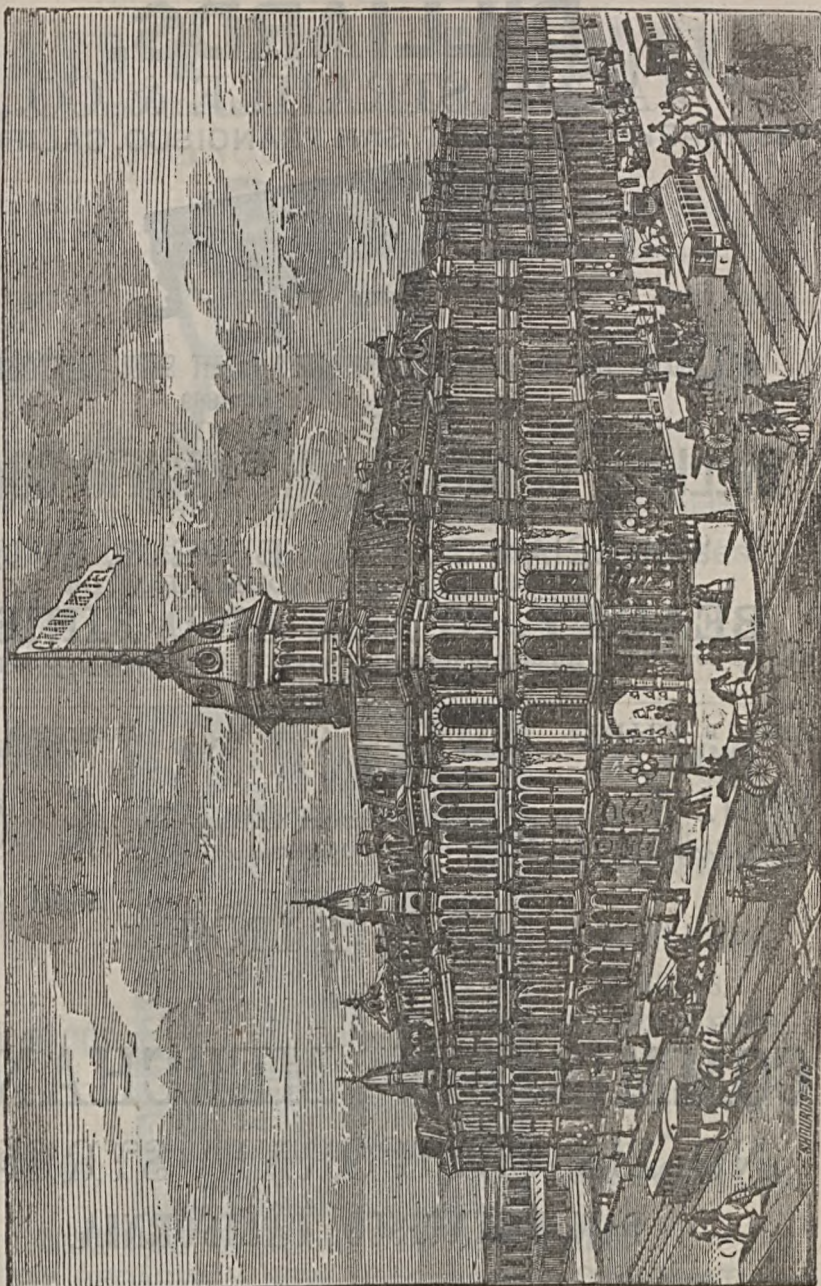
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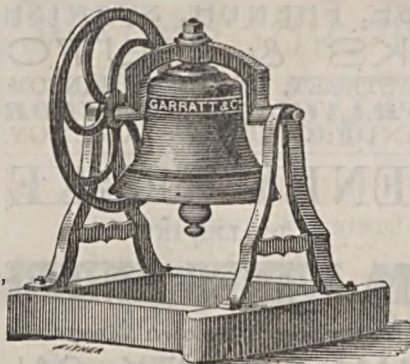
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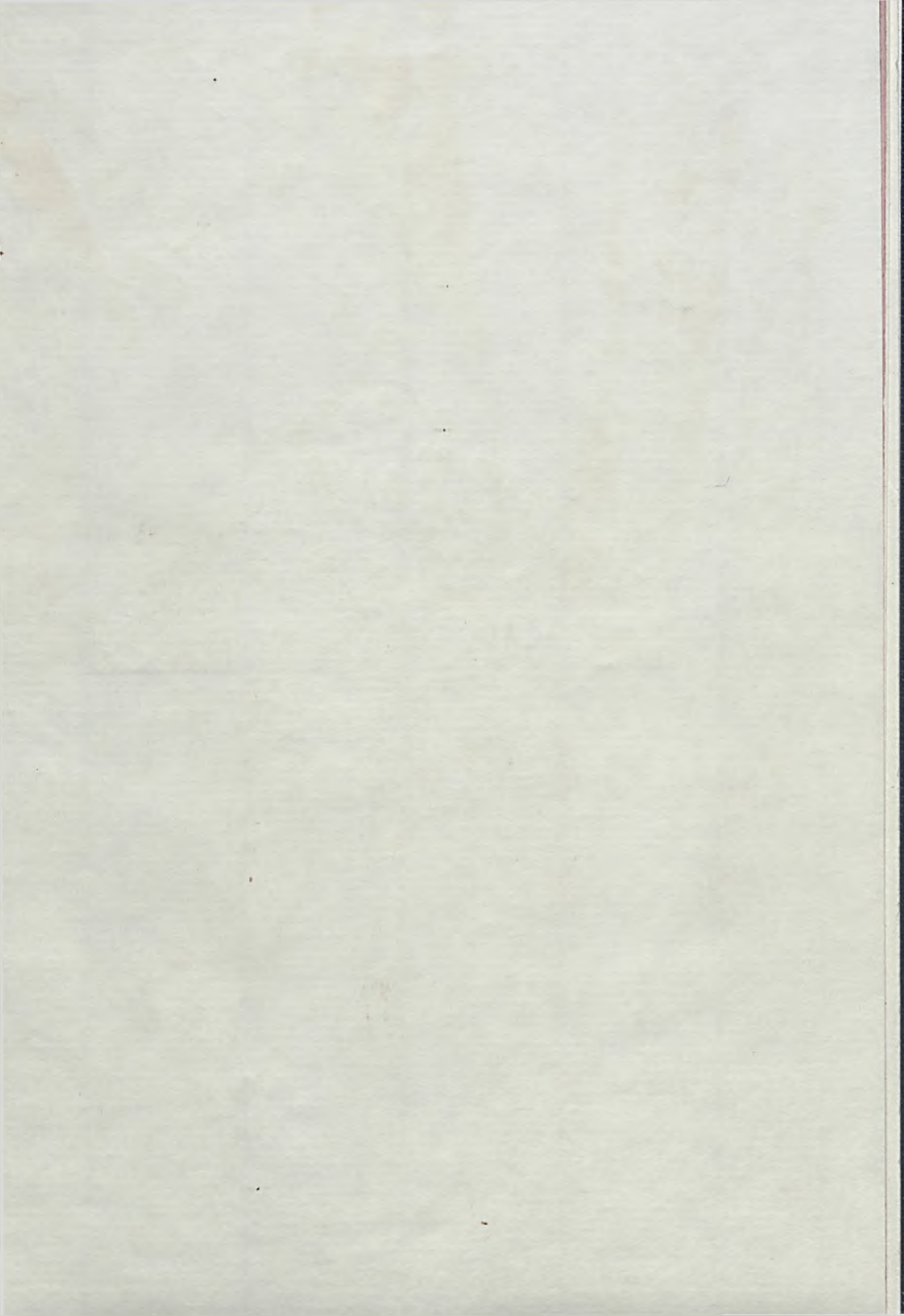
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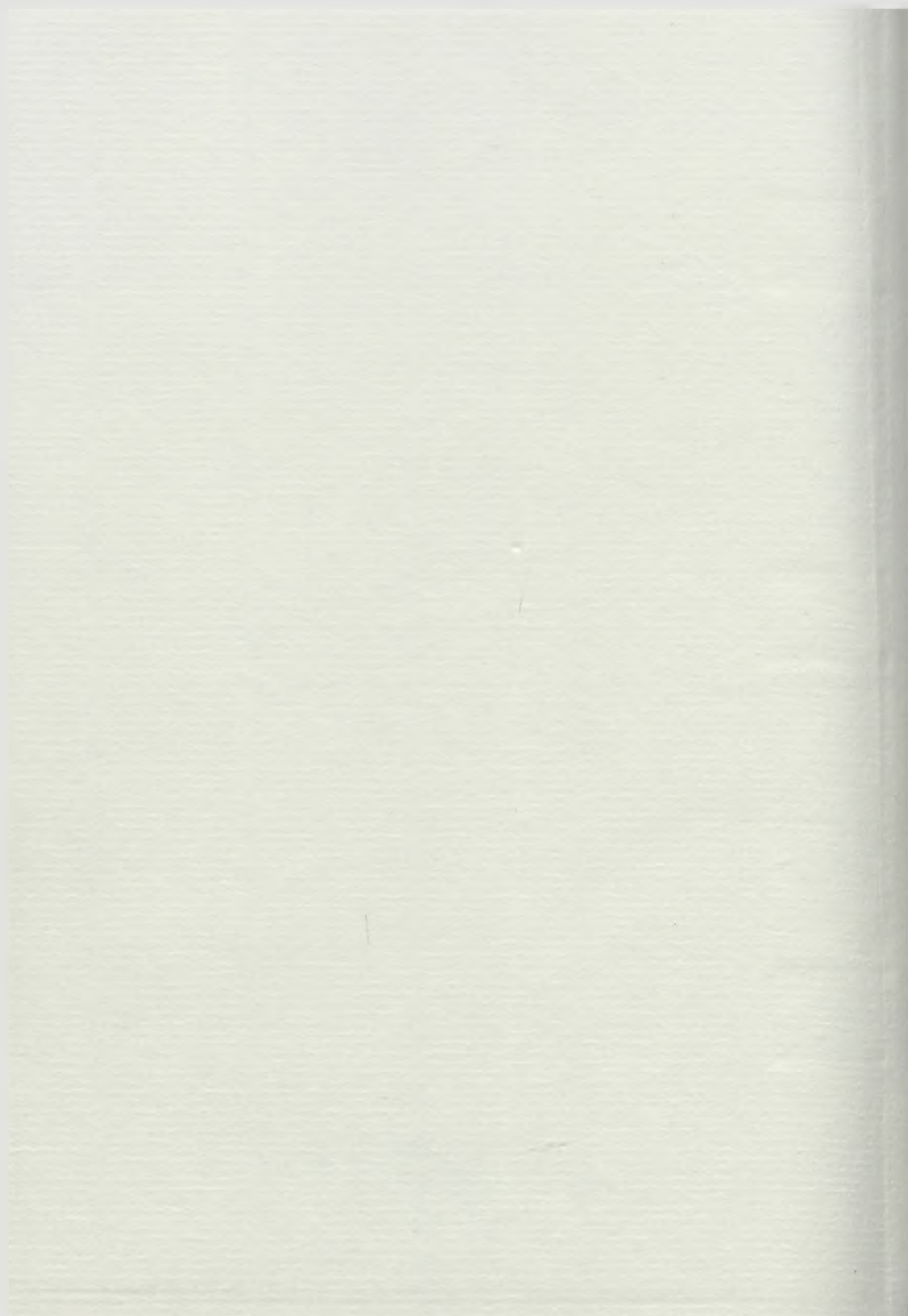
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