

The Directory & chronicle for China, Japan, Corea, Indo-China, Straits Settlements, Malay states, Siam, Netherlands India, Borneo, the Philippines, &c.

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CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY

W. H. Mason
FOR *1877*

CHINA, JAPAN, & THE PHILIPPINES,

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

FOR THE YEAR

1877.

CORRECTED AT THE DIFFERENT BANKS, OFFICES, AND INSTITUTIONS.

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THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1877.

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SIGNAL STATION, VICTORIA PEAK, HONG KONG,

1823 feet above Sea level.

The Union Jack will be hoisted at the Mast Head when any vessel is being signalled.

The Commercial Code of Signals for all Nations will be used at the Station.

All Signals made by Vessels in the Offing will be repeated.

When Signalling to Men-of-War in the Harbour or in the Offing, a White Ensign will be hoisted at the Flagstaff, and at the Mast Head of the Man-of-War.

Distance Signals will be made at the Mast Head, and will be kept flying for ten minutes. Compass Signals will be shown at the Yard.

When a Steamer, or the smoke of a Steamer is sighted, the Compass Bearings, and Distance off will be hoisted. If, when the Vessel is made out, she is not a Mail Steamer, the Vessel's Distinguishing Flag will be substituted for the Compass Signal, and it will be kept flying until the Ship anchors.

If the Steamer is a regular Mail Steamer, a Gun will be fired and a Ball over the English, French, or American Ensign, with the Distance off at that time, will be shown at the Mast Head. The Compass Signal and Symbol will be hauled down. The Mail Signal will be kept up until the Vessel anchors.

River Steamers will not be signalled. The approach of other Steamers from Macao or Canton will be made known by showing the National or House Flag and Symbol at Yard Arm.

If a Flag showing that an Officer of high rank is on board an incoming Vessel, a similar Flag will be shown above the Ball, or the Flag alone will be hoisted at the Mast Head.

The approach of Men-of-War and Sailing Vessels will be notified by their proper Symbols and National Colours, or House Flags, at the Quarter of the Yard or at the Yard Arm.

Note.—The Distances of Vessels will be estimated from the Peak and will be made by means of the Numerals which are attached to the Flags at foot of this page.

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.



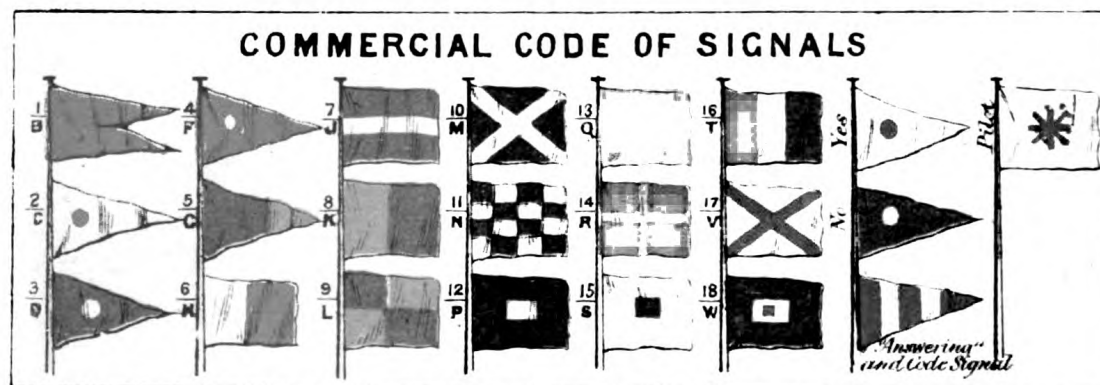
Line of Battle Ship. Frigate. Corvette. Paddle Steamer. Despatch or Gunboat.

COMPASS SIGNALS AT YARD.

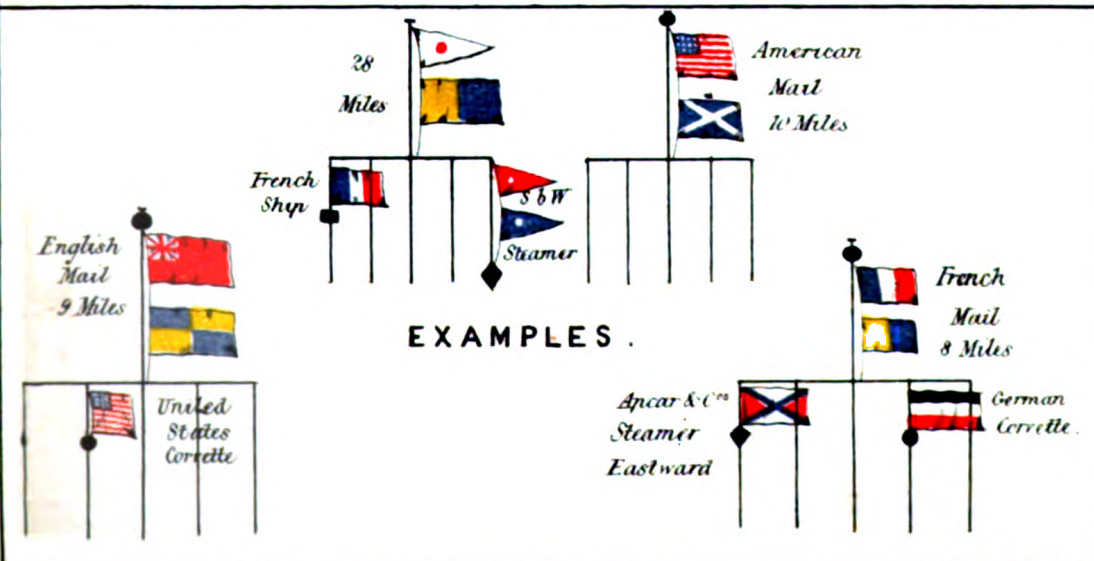
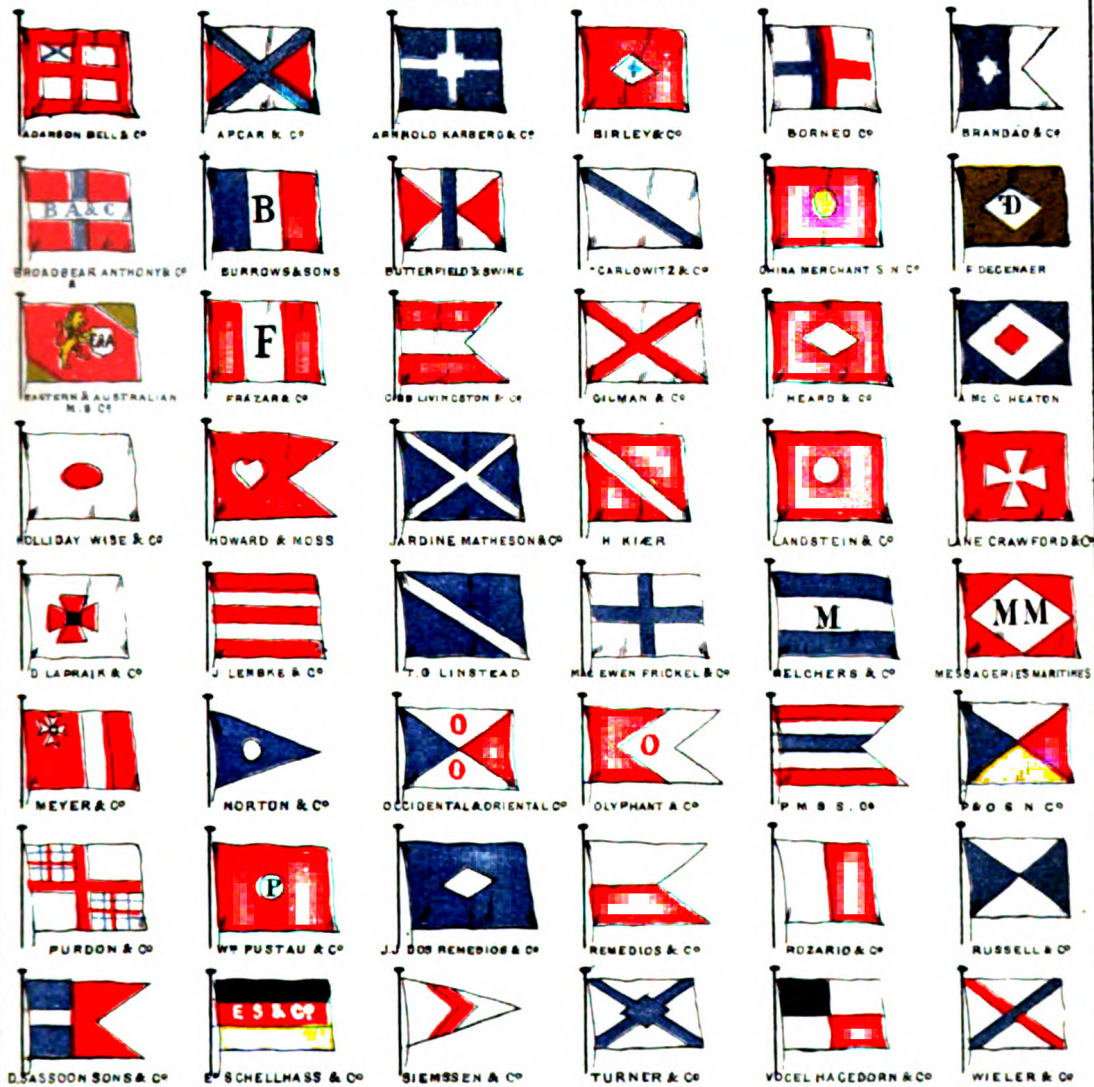
C.B. NORTH. C.M. N.E. D.B. EAST. D.M. S.E.
C.F. N.W. C.P. N.E.W. D.F. E.W. D.P. S.E.W.
C.H. N.N.E. C.R. E.N.E. D.H. E.S.E. D.R. S.S.E.
C.K. N.E.W. C.T. E.W. D.K. S.E.W. D.T. S.W.

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.W. G.D. W.W. G.P. N.W.W.
F.H. S.S.W. F.R. W.S.W. G.H. W.N.W. G.R. N.N.W.
F.K. S.W.W. F.T. W.W. G.K. N.W.W. G.T. N.W.



HOUSE FLAGS.



Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1877.

BEING XL & XLI OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

II. of Krong-su, being Ping-tse, or the 13th Year of the Cycle, and III. of Krong-an, being Ting-ch'au, or the 14th Year of the Cycle.

光緒二年歲次丙子至光緒三年歲次丁丑

JANUARY. (31 Days.)			FEBRUARY. (28 Days.)			MARCH. (31 Days.)			APRIL. (30 Days.)			MAY. (31 Days.)			JUNE. (30 Days.)			JULY. (31 Days.)			AUGUST. (31 Days.)			SEPTEMBER. (30 Days.)			OCTOBER. (31 Days.)			NOVEMBER. (30 Days.)			DECEMBER. (31 Days.)		
Days of the Week	DATE	11 & 12	Days of the Week	DATE	13 & 1	Days of the Week	DATE	1 & 2	Days of the Week	DATE	3 & 4	Days of the Week	DATE	5 & 6	Days of the Week	DATE	7 & 8	Days of the Week	DATE	9 & 10	Days of the Week	DATE	11 & 12	Days of the Week	DATE	13 & 14	Days of the Week	DATE	15 & 16	Days of the Week	DATE	17 & 18	Days of the Week	DATE	
Mon.	1	xv	Mon.	1	xviii	Mon.	1	xv	Mon.	1	xviii	Mon.	1	xv	Mon.	1	xviii	Mon.	1	xv	Mon.	1	xviii	Mon.	1	xv	Mon.	1	xviii	Mon.	1	xv	Mon.	1	xviii
Tues.	2	xvi	Tues.	2	xix	Tues.	2	xvi	Tues.	2	xix	Tues.	2	xvi	Tues.	2	xix	Tues.	2	xvi	Tues.	2	xix	Tues.	2	xvi	Tues.	2	xix	Tues.	2	xvi	Tues.	2	xix
Wed.	3	xvii	Wed.	3	xx	Wed.	3	xvii	Wed.	3	xx	Wed.	3	xvii	Wed.	3	xx	Wed.	3	xvii	Wed.	3	xx	Wed.	3	xvii	Wed.	3	xx	Wed.	3	xvii	Wed.	3	xx
Thur.	4	xviii	Thur.	4	xxi	Thur.	4	xviii	Thur.	4	xxi	Thur.	4	xviii	Thur.	4	xxi	Thur.	4	xviii	Thur.	4	xxi	Thur.	4	xviii	Thur.	4	xxi	Thur.	4	xviii	Thur.	4	xxi
Fri.	5	xix	Fri.	5	xxii	Fri.	5	xix	Fri.	5	xxii	Fri.	5	xix	Fri.	5	xxii	Fri.	5	xix	Fri.	5	xxii	Fri.	5	xix	Fri.	5	xxii	Fri.	5	xix	Fri.	5	xxii
Sat.	6	xx	Sat.	6	xxiii	Sat.	6	xx	Sat.	6	xxiii	Sat.	6	xx	Sat.	6	xxiii	Sat.	6	xx	Sat.	6	xxiii	Sat.	6	xx	Sat.	6	xxiii	Sat.	6	xx	Sat.	6	xxiii
Sun.	7	xxi	Sun.	7	xxiv	Sun.	7	xxi	Sun.	7	xxiv	Sun.	7	xxi	Sun.	7	xxiv	Sun.	7	xxi	Sun.	7	xxiv	Sun.	7	xxi	Sun.	7	xxiv	Sun.	7	xxi	Sun.	7	xxiv
Mon.	8	xxii	Mon.	8	xxv	Mon.	8	xxii	Mon.	8	xxv	Mon.	8	xxii	Mon.	8	xxv	Mon.	8	xxii	Mon.	8	xxv	Mon.	8	xxii	Mon.	8	xxv	Mon.	8	xxii	Mon.	8	xxv
Tues.	9	xxiii	Tues.	9	xxvi	Tues.	9	xxiii	Tues.	9	xxvi	Tues.	9	xxiii	Tues.	9	xxvi	Tues.	9	xxiii	Tues.	9	xxvi	Tues.	9	xxiii	Tues.	9	xxvi	Tues.	9	xxiii	Tues.	9	xxvi
Wed.	10	xxiv	Wed.	10	xxvii	Wed.	10	xxiv	Wed.	10	xxvii	Wed.	10	xxiv	Wed.	10	xxvii	Wed.	10	xxiv	Wed.	10	xxvii	Wed.	10	xxiv	Wed.	10	xxvii	Wed.	10	xxiv	Wed.	10	xxvii
Thur.	11	xxv	Thur.	11	xxviii	Thur.	11	xxv	Thur.	11	xxviii	Thur.	11	xxv	Thur.	11	xxviii	Thur.	11	xxv	Thur.	11	xxviii	Thur.	11	xxv	Thur.	11	xxviii	Thur.	11	xxv	Thur.	11	xxviii
Fri.	12	xxvi	Fri.	12	xxix	Fri.	12	xxvi	Fri.	12	xxix	Fri.	12	xxvi	Fri.	12	xxix	Fri.	12	xxvi	Fri.	12	xxix	Fri.	12	xxvi	Fri.	12	xxix	Fri.	12	xxvi	Fri.	12	xxix
Sat.	13	xxvii	Sat.	13	xxx	Sat.	13	xxvii	Sat.	13	xxx	Sat.	13	xxvii	Sat.	13	xxx	Sat.	13	xxvii	Sat.	13	xxx	Sat.	13	xxvii	Sat.	13	xxx	Sat.	13	xxvii	Sat.	13	xxx
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Mon.	15	xxix	Mon.	15	xxx	Mon.	15	xxix	Mon.	15	xxx	Mon.	15	xxix	Mon.	15	xxx	Mon.	15	xxix	Mon.	15	xxx	Mon.	15	xxix	Mon.	15	xxx	Mon.	15	xxix	Mon.	15	xxx
Tues.	16	xxx	Tues.	16	xxxi	Tues.	16	xxx	Tues.	16	xxxi	Tues.	16	xxx	Tues.	16	xxxi	Tues.	16	xxx	Tues.	16	xxxi	Tues.	16	xxx	Tues.	16	xxxi	Tues.	16	xxx	Tues.	16	xxxi
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Thur.	18	xxxii	Thur.	18	xxxiii	Thur.	18	xxxii	Thur.	18	xxxiii	Thur.	18	xxxii	Thur.	18	xxxiii	Thur.	18	xxxii	Thur.	18	xxxiii	Thur.	18	xxxii	Thur.	18	xxxiii	Thur.	18	xxxii	Thur.	18	xxxiii
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Sat.	20	xxxiv	Sat.	20	xxxv	Sat.	20	xxxiv	Sat.	20	xxxv	Sat.	20	xxxiv	Sat.	20	xxxv	Sat.	20	xxxiv	Sat.	20	xxxv	Sat.	20	xxxiv	Sat.	20	xxxv	Sat.	20	xxxiv	Sat.	20	xxxv
Sun.	21	xxxv	Sun.	21	xxxvi	Sun.	21	xxxv	Sun.	21	xxxvi	Sun.	21	xxxv	Sun.	21	xxxvi	Sun.	21	xxxv	Sun.	21	xxxvi	Sun.	21	xxxv	Sun.	21	xxxvi	Sun.	21	xxxv	Sun.	21	xxxvi
Mon.	22	xxxvi	Mon.	22	xxxvii	Mon.	22	xxxvi	Mon.	22	xxxvii	Mon.	22	xxxvi	Mon.	22	xxxvii	Mon.	22	xxxvi	Mon.	22	xxxvii	Mon.	22	xxxvi	Mon.	22	xxxvii	Mon.	22	xxxvi	Mon.	22	xxxvii
Tues.	23	xxxvii	Tues.	23	xxxviii	Tues.	23	xxxvii	Tues.	23	xxxviii	Tues.	23	xxxvii	Tues.	23	xxxviii	Tues.	23	xxxvii	Tues.	23	xxxviii	Tues.	23	xxxvii	Tues.	23	xxxviii	Tues.	23	xxxvii	Tues.	23	xxxviii
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Thur.	25	xxxix	Thur.	25	xl	Thur.	25	xxxix	Thur.	25	xl	Thur.	25	xxxix	Thur.	25	xl	Thur.	25	xxxix	Thur.	25	xl	Thur.	25	xxxix	Thur.	25	xl	Thur.	25	xxxix	Thur.	25	xl
Fri.	26	xl	Fri.	26	xli	Fri.	26	xl	Fri.	26	xli	Fri.	26	xl	Fri.	26	xli	Fri.	26	xl	Fri.	26	xli	Fri.	26	xl	Fri.	26	xli	Fri.	26	xl	Fri.	26	xli
Sat.	27	xli	Sat.	27	xlii	Sat.	27	xli	Sat.	27	xlii	Sat.	27	xli	Sat.	27	xlii	Sat.	27	xli	Sat.	27	xlii	Sat.	27	xli	Sat.	27	xlii	Sat.	27	xli	Sat.	27	xlii
Sun.	28	xlii	Sun.	28	xliiii	Sun.	28	xlii	Sun.	28	xliiii	Sun.	28	xlii	Sun.	28	xliiii	Sun.	28	xlii	Sun.	28	xliiii	Sun.	28	xlii	Sun.	28	xliiii	Sun.	28	xlii	Sun.	28	xliiii
Mon.	29	xliiii	Mon.	29	xliiiii	Mon.	29	xliiii	Mon.	29	xliiiii	Mon.	29	xliiii	Mon.	29	xliiiii	Mon.	29	xliiii	Mon.	29	xliiiii	Mon.	29	xliiii	Mon.	29	xliiiii	Mon.	29	xliiii	Mon.	29	xliiiii
Tues.	30	xliiiii	Tues.	30	xli	Tues.	30	xliiiii	Tues.	30	xli	Tues.	30	xliiiii	Tues.	30	xli	Tues.	30	xliiiii	Tues.	30	xli	Tues.	30	xliiiii	Tues.	30	xli	Tues.	30	xliiiii	Tues.	30	xli
Wed.	31	xliiiii	Wed.	31	xlii	Wed.	31	xliiiii	Wed.	31	xlii	Wed.	31	xliiiii	Wed.	31	xlii	Wed.	31	xliiiii	Wed.	31	xlii	Wed.	31	xliiiii	Wed.	31	xlii	Wed.	31	xliiiii	Wed.	31	xlii

TIME OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET, 1877.

DATE.	SUNRISE.		SUNSET.		DATE.	SUNRISE.		SUNSET.	
	HOURS.	MINUTES.	HOURS.	MINUTES.		HOURS.	MINUTES.	HOURS.	MINUTES.
January.					July.				
1st	6	43	5	25	2nd	5	25	6	43
5th	6	45	5	27	7th	5	26	6	43
10th	6	46	5	30	12th	5	27	6	43
15th	6	46	5	34	17th	5	30	6	42
20th	6	45	5	37	22nd	5	32	6	40
25th	6	45	5	41	27th	5	34	6	38
30th	6	44	5	44	August.				
February.					1st	5	36	6	36
4th	6	41	5	47	6th	5	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
9th	6	38	5	50	11th	5	40	6	30
14th	6	35	5	53	16th	5	42	6	26
19th	6	32	5	56	21st	5	43	6	23
24th	6	28	5	58	26th	5	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
March.					31st	5	46	6	14
1st	6	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	September.				
5th	6	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	5th	5	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	09 $\frac{1}{2}$
10th	6	16	6	04	10th	5	49	6	05
15th	6	12	6	06	15th	5	50	6	00
20th	6	06 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	08 $\frac{1}{2}$	20th	5	51	5	55
25th	6	03	6	09	25th	5	54	5	50
30th	5	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	30th	5	55	5	45
April.					October.				
4th	5	53	6	13	5th	5	56	5	40
9th	5	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10th	5	58	5	36
14th	5	44	6	16	15th	6	00	5	32
19th	5	41	6	17	20th	6	02	5	28
24th	5	37	6	19	25th	6	04	5	24
29th	5	33	6	21	30th	6	07	5	21
May.					November.				
3rd	5	30	6	24	4th	6	10	5	18
8th	5	28	6	24	9th	6	12	5	16
13th	5	25	6	27	14th	6	15	5	15
18th	5	23	6	29	19th	6	19	5	13
23rd	5	22	6	32	24th	6	22	5	12
28th	5	20	6	34	29th	6	26	5	12
June.					December.				
2nd	5	20	6	36	4th	6	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
7th	5	20	6	38	9th	6	32	5	14
12th	5	21	6	39	14th	6	34	5	16
17th	5	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	19th	6	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
22nd	5	23	6	41	24th	6	39	5	21
27th	5	24	6	42	29th	6	41	5	23

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.	feet.
Macao	22° 11' 30"	113° 32' 30"	10	10	8
Lankeet	22 41 30	113 38 15	...		.....
Anunghoy	22 48 15	113 36 30	2	0	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 Capshui-moon, "the swift water passage"), above Lintin, when it flows in a direct channel towards the Bogue. The velocity of the flood tide in Macao Roads is about 2½ miles in the north-east monsoon and moderate weather; but when it blows strong from the northward there is no apparent flood. The ebb then runs at the rate of 3 to 3½, and 4 miles when the water is falling by the land. The ebb tide sets out from the town of Macao much in the same way as the flood comes in, with the difference of running a little more to the westward along the shore, before it takes the southerly direction; the latter part of this tide is therefore the best time for boats to start for Lintin or Canton, with a contrary wind, as they then get out far enough to have all the flood to work to the northward with.

The tides at Lintin run north and south, or nearly so. The velocity of the ebb in the north-east monsoon when blowing strong, is much the same as in Macao Roads; but there is always a perceptible flood of 1 or 1½ miles. During the height of the south-west monsoon, the ebb runs at times at the rate of 6 and 6½ miles, after heavy rains; at that season the floods are very weak.

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.—*Horsburgh.*

purpose merchants generally carry scales, called *detchin*, 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 catty of 16 taels; the tael is divided into 10 mace, 100 candarins, 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.	oz.	dwts.
1 Tael weight, <i>avoirdupois</i>	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, *tehen*; 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 *covid* 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 <i>congou</i>	= 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 1877.

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.....	16	Dominical Letter.....	G
Epact.....	15	Roman Indiction.....	5
Solar Cycle.....	10	Julian Period.....	6590

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

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

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

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

TIME.

	DAYS	Hrs.	M.in.	Sec.
A Solar (average) day is.....	24	00	0·00	
A Sidereal day is.....	24	06	4·09	
A Lunar (average) day is.....	24	52	0·00	
An average Tidal day is.....	24	48	0·00	

	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
„ Eccentricity				0·0548442	
„ Distance from the earth in radii.....				60·67	
<hr/>					
	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 1877.

In the year 1877 there will be three Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

February 27th.—A Total Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Greenwich, begins at 5h. 30m. p.m. Greenwich mean time, the beginning of the total phase is at 6h. 27m., and the ending at 8h. 3m., and the last contact is at 9h. 1m. p.m. At Greenwich the Moon will rise at 5h. 28m. p.m.

March 15th.—A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich, begins at 1h. 15m. a.m. Greenwich mean time, in long. 74 deg. 58 min. E., and lat. 34 deg. 1 min. N.; and ends at 4h. 1m., in long. 82 deg. 46 min. E., and lat. 87 deg. 19 min. N. Invisible in Australia.

August 9th.—A partial Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich, begins at 4h. 12m. a.m., Greenwich mean time, in long. 37 deg. 49 min. W., and lat. 72 deg. 51 min. N., and ends at 6h. 48m. a.m., in long. 179 deg. 0 min. W., and lat. 35 deg. 48 min. N. Invisible in Australia.

August. 23rd.—A Total Eclipse of the moon, visible at Greenwich, begins at 9h. 14m. p.m.; the beginning of the total phase is at 10h. 19m., and the ending at 12h. 4m., and the last contact at 9 minutes past 1 on the following morning.

September 7th.—A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich, begins at 11h. 10m. a.m. Greenwich mean time, in long. 75 deg. 39 min. W., and lat. 23 deg. 15 min. S., and ends at 2h. 27m. p.m., in long. 23 deg. 7 min. E., and lat. 78 deg. 14 min. Invisible in Australia.

RULES FOR ASCERTAINING DATES OF MOVEABLE FEASTS.

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

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES,

ETC., ETC.

Epiphany.....	Jan. 6	<i>Ascension Day; Holy Thursday</i>	May 10
Septuagesima Sunday.....	Jan. 28	<i>Pentecost—Whit Sunday</i>	May 20
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday.....	Feb. 11	Birth of Queen Victoria.....	May 24
Ash Wednesday.....	Feb. 14	<i>Trinity Sunday</i>	May 27
Quadragesima—1st Sun. in Lent.....	Feb. 18	<i>Corpus Christi</i>	May 31
St. David	Mar. 1	Accession of Queen Victoria....	June 20
St. Patrick	Mar. 17	Proclamation.....	June 21
Annunciation—Lady Day.....	Mar. 25	St. John Bapt.—Midsum. Day.....	June 24
<i>Palm Sunday</i>	Mar. 25	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day.....	Sept. 29
<i>Good Friday</i>	Mar. 30	Birth of Prince of Wales.....	Nov. 9
EASTER SUNDAY	April 1	St. Andrew.....	Nov. 30
<i>Low Sunday</i>	April 8	<i>1st Sunday in Advent</i>	Dec. 2
St. George....	April 23	St. Thomas.....	Dec. 21
<i>Rogation Sunday</i>	May 6	Christmas Day.....	Dec. 25

LAW AND UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1877.

LAW.	BEGINS.	ENDS.	OXF. ACT, JULY 3.	BEGINS.	ENDS.
Hilary	January 11	March 28	Lent	January 15	March 24
Easter	April 10	May 18	Easter	April 4	May 18
Trinity	May 29	August 8	Trinity	May 19	July 7
Michaelmas ...	Novber. 2	Decber. 21	Michaelmas ...	October 10	Decber. 17
CAM. COM. JUNE 19.					
			BEGINS.	DIVIDES.	ENDS.
Lent	January 13	Feb. 16, midnight	March 23		
Easter	April 6	May 14, midnight	June 12		
Michaelmas ...	October 1	Nov. 8, noon	December 16		

1877.

JEWISH CALENDAR.

5637-38.

1877.	5637.	1877	5638.
Jan. 1, M	Tebet 16	Sept. 10, M	Fast of Guedaliah ... Tisri 1, 3
" 15, M	Sebat 1	" 17, M	Kipur " 10
Feb. 13, Tu, 14 W	New Mo n ... 30, Adar 1	" 22, S, 23 S	Tabernacle " 15, 16
" 26, M	Fast of Esther ... " 13	" 28, F	Hosana Raba " 21
" 27, Tu, 28 W	Purim " 14, 15	" 29, S, 30 S	Fast of the 8th Day ... " 22, 23
Mar. 15, Th.	New Moon ... Nisan 1	Oct. 7, S, 8 M	New Moon ... 30 Hesh. 1
" 29, Th, 30 F	Passover " 15, 16	Nov. 6, Tu 7 W	New Moon ... 30 Kislev 1
April 13, F, 14 S	New Moon ... 30, Yiar 1	Dec. 1, S	Hanuca " 25
" 27, F	Second Passover ... " 14	" 6, Th, 7 F	New Moon ... 30, Tebet 1
May 1, Tu,	33 of the Homer ... " 18	" 16, S	Fast of Tebet " 10
" 13, S	New Moon ... Sivan 1	" 31, M	... .. " 25
" 18, F, 19 S	Sebuot " 6, 7		
June 11, M, 12 Tu	New Moon ... 30, Tain. 1		
" 28, Th	Fast of Tamuz " 17		
July 11, W	New Mo n ... Ab 1		
" 19, Th	Fast of Ab " 9		
Aug. 9, Th, 10 F	New Mo n ... 30, Elul 1		
Sept. 8, S, 9 S	New Year ... Tisri 1, 2		

Sabbath Commences at

Jen. 12 4 0	April 6 6 30	Oct. 5 5 0
Feb. 2 4 30	" 27 7 0	" 19 4 30
" 16 5 0	Aug. 24 6 30	Nov. 2 4 0
Mar. 2 5 30	Sept. 7 6 0	" 18 3 30
" 23 6 0	" 21 5 30	78 Jan. 11 4 0

BIRTHDAYS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Date of Birth and Age of each in 1877.

Queen Victoria May 24, 1819	58 yrs.	Prince Alfred Ernst Albert (Duke of Edinburgh) Aug. 6, 1844	33 yrs.
Prince Consort, born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861.		(Married January 23, 1874, to Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia) 2 child.	
Princess Royal Nov. 21, 1840	37 ..	Princess Helena Augusta Victoria May 25, 1846	31 ..
(Married January 25, 1858, to Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia) 7 child.		(Married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein) 5 child.	
Prince of Wales Nov. 9, 1841	36 ..	Princess Louise Caroline Alberta March 18, 1848	29 ..
(Married March 10, 1863, to Alexandra Princess of Denmark, born Dec. 1, 1844.) Issue:—		(Married March 21, 1871, to Marquis of Lorne.)	
Their son, Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward Jan. 8, 1864	13 ..	Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert Duke of Connaught May 1, 1850	27 ..
Their son, Prince George Fred. Ernest Albert June 3, 1865	12 ..	Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert April 7, 1853	24 ..
Their da., Prs. Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar Feb. 20, 1867	10 ..	Princess Beatrice Mary Vict. Frederica April 14, 1857	20 ..
Their da., Prs. Victoria Alex. Olga Mary July 6, 1868	9 ..	Duke of Cumberland May 27, 1819	58 ..
Their da., Prs. Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria Nov. 20, 1869	8 ..	Duke of Cambridge Mar. 26, 1819	58 ..
Princess Alice Maud Mary Ap. 25, 1843	34 ..	Duchess of Cambridge July 25, 1797	80 ..
(Married July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt) 6 child.		Duchess of Mecklenburgh July 19, 1822	55 ..
		Duchess of Teck Nov. 27, 1833	44 ..

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>
Last Quarter	6	9	53	44	P.M.	First Quarter	22	11	29 44 P.M.
New Moon	14	9	04	32	P.M.	Full Moon	29	4	15 32 P.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE MOONS. 11th & 12th	
<i>Chronology of Remarkable Events.</i>			
Mon.	1	17	Hiogo and Osaka opened, 1868.
Tues.	2	18	
Wed.	3	19	Lin Tsihsun appointed Commissioner, 1839. Li Singyuen appointed Imperial Commissioner in Kwangsi, 1851.
Thur.	4	20	Great Fire at Yedo, 1870.
Frid.	5	21	Commissioner Yeh captured, 1858.
Sat.	6	22	<i>Epiphany.</i>
Sun.	7	23	<i>1st after Epiphany.</i> Forts at Chuenpi taken with great slaughter, 1841.
Mon.	8	24	Ice one-fourth inch thick at Canton, 1852. Gunner of the "Lady Hughes" strangled at Canton, 1785.
Tues.	9	25	Murder of Mr. Holworthy, 1869. Marriage of the Mikado of Japan, 1869.
Wed.	10	26	
Thur.	11	27	Sir R. Alcock left Hongkong for England, 1870.
Frid.	12	28	Tung-chi, Emperor of China, died, in the nineteenth year of his age, 1875.
Sat.	13	29	
Sun.	14	1	<i>2nd after Epiphany.</i>
Mon.	15	2	H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia returned to Hongkong from Nagasaki, 1873.
Tues.	16	3	
Wed.	17	4	Great Gunpowder explosion in Hongkong harbour, 1867.
Thur.	18	5	
Frid.	19	6	Elliot and Kishen treaty, ceding Hongkong, 1841. Chung How and Suite returned to China, 1872.
Sat.	20	7	Steamer "Corea" lost on her voyage to Yokohama, 1867. Sir Edmund Head died, 1868. Attack on Lieut. Kerr and the boat of the "Cockchafer" at Swatow, 1869.
Sun.	21	8	<i>3rd after Epiphany.</i>
Mon.	22	9	
Tues.	23	10	P. & O. steamer "Nippon," lost off Amoy, 1868.
Wed.	24	11	U.S. Corvette "Onيدا" lost through collision with P. & O. steamer "Bombay," near Yokohama, 1870.
Thur.	25	12	Princess Royal married, 1853.
Frid.	26	13	Hongkong taken possession of, 1841. St. Paul's Church at Macao burnt 1835.
Sat.	27	14	
Sun.	28	15	<i>Septuagesima.</i>
Mon.	29	16	Napoleon III. married, 1853. Loss of steamer "Suwonada," 1872.
Tues.	30	17	Lord Saltoun left China with \$3,000,000 ransom money, 1846. H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis left for Manila, 1873.
Wed.	31	18	First arrival of the "Colorado" from San Francisco, 1867.

JANUARY—31 DAYS.

APOGEE, 15 days, 10 hours, A.M. PERIGEE, 29 days, 11 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1875.	1876.
Maximum.....65½	Maximum.....67½
Minimum.....50	Minimum.....39½

BAROMETER, 1876.

Maximum.....30.500	Minimum.....30.040
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DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 11th&12th 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	
Wed.	31	18	

FEBRUARY—28 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.		d.	h.	m.	sec.
Last Quarter	5	00	36	32	A.M.	First Quarter	21	11	51
New Moon	13	4	35	32	P.M.	Full Moon	27	2	50
								44	P.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 12th & 1st MOONS.	Chronology of Remarkable Events.
Thur.	1	19	Inhabitants of Hongkong declared British subjects, 1841. P. & O. Company's New Post Contract commenced, 1869.
Frid.	2	20	
Sat.	3	21	H. B. M. sloop "Hyacinth" entered inner harbour of Macao, 1840.
Sun.	4	22	<i>Sexagesima.</i> Outrage on Foreigners at Kobe Japan, 1868. Loss of steamer "Chekiang," 1872. Burning of the China Merchants Company's steamer "Howsang" at Shanghai, 1876.
Mon.	5	23	
Tues.	6	24	
Wed.	7	25	
Thur.	8	26	Great Fire at Foochow, 1868.
Frid.	9	27	
Sat.	10	28	
Sun.	11	29	<i>Quinquagesima.</i>
Mon.	12	30	
Tues.	13	1	<i>Shrove Tuesday.</i> Outbreak of Convicts in Singapore Gaol, 1875.
Wed.	14	2	<i>Ash Wednesday.</i> St. Valentine's day.
Thur.	15	3	Chiu Apo seized on Chinese territory and carried to Hongkong, 1851.
Frid.	16	4	Ports of Hongkong and Tinghai declared free, 1841. H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis returned to Hongkong, 1873.
Sat.	17	5	
Sun.	18	6	<i>1st in Lent.</i> Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Insurgent States, 1861.
Mon.	19	7	
Tues.	20	8	Outrage on Sir Harry Parkes in Japan, 1868.
Wed.	21	9	Medical Missionary Society organised at Canton, 1838. Mr. A. R. Margary, of H.B.M.'s Consular Service, was murdered at Manwyne, Yunnan, by Chinese, 1875.
Thur.	22	10	George Washington born, 1732. Taoukwang died, 1850 (reigned 30 years)
Frid.	23	11	First stone of the Hongkong City Hall laid, 1867.
Sat.	24	12	
Sun.	25	13	<i>2nd in Lent.</i> Captain Da Costa and Lieut. Dwyer murdered at Wong-ma-kok, in Hongkong, 1848. Rewards offered for Englishmen by Lin, 1841.
Mon.	26	14	
Tues.	27	15	Arrival at Yokohama of the Peruvian Special Mission, 1874. Treaty of peace between Japan and Corea signed at Koka, 1876.
Wed.	28	16	Captured of the Sulu capital by the Spaniards, February 29th, 1876.

FEBRUARY—28 DAYS.

APOGEE, 11 days, 12 hours, P.M. PERIGEE, 26 days, 10 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1875.		1876.	
Maximum.....	67	Maximum.....	65½
Minimum.....	50	Minimum.....	51

BAROMETER, 1876.

Maximum.....	30.385	Minimum.....	29.976
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DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 12th & 1st MOONS.	<i>Memoranda.</i>
Thur.	1	19	
Frid.	2	20	
Sat.	3	21	
Sun.	4	22	
Mon.	5	23	
Tues.	6	24	
Wed.	7	25	
Thur.	8	26	
Frid.	9	27	
Sat.	10	28	
Sun.	11	29	
Mon.	12	30	
Tues.	13	1	
Wed.	14	2	
Thur.	15	3	
Frid.	16	4	
Sat.	17	5	
Sun.	18	6	
Mon.	19	7	
Tues.	20	8	
Wed.	21	9	
Thur.	22	10	
Frid.	23	11	
Sat.	24	12	
Sun.	25	13	
Mon.	26	14	
Tues.	27	15	
Wed.	28	16	

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>		
Last Quarter	7	5	38	26	A.M.	First Quarter	22	8	45	50	P.M.
New Moon	15	10	30	14	A.M.	Full Moon	29	1	25	26	P.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 1st & 2nd MOONS.	<i>Chronology of Remarkable Events.</i>
Thur.	1	17	St. David's day.
Frid.	2	18	Loss of steamer "Kiangloong," 1873.
Sat.	3	19	H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis left per chartered steamer "Kwangtung" for the North of China, 1873. Audience of the Peruvian Special Mission by the Emperor of Japan, 1874.
Sun.	4	20	3rd in Lent. Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of the United States, 1861. Collision between the "Ocean" and "Fusing," and loss of the latter with many lives, 1875.
Mon.	5	21	
Tues.	6	22	
Wed.	7	23	Russian steamer "Volga" lost in the Japanese Sea, 1868.
Thur.	8	24	
Frid.	9	25	First naval battle between Monitor and Iron Clad vessels fought in Hampton Roads. Attack on Messrs. Faruham and Rohl at Shanghai, 1872.
Sat.	10	26	Prince of Wales married, 1863. Liu arrived in Canton, 1839.
Sun.	11	27	4th in Lent. Gov. MacDonnell arrived in Hongkong, 1866. Loss of steamer "Sunfoo," 1874.
Mon.	12	28	Attempted assassination of Prince Alfred, near Sydney, N.S.W., 1868.
Tues.	13	29	Chinese Custom House closed at Macao, 1849.
Wed.	14	30.	Outrage on French Sailors in Japan, 1869.
Thur.	15	1	Governor Robinson left Hongkong for Ceylon, 1865.
Frid.	16	2	Prince Imperial of France born, 1856.
Sat.	17	3	St. Patrick's Day. Macartney's Embassy left China, 1794.
Sun.	18	4	5th in Lent.
Mon.	19	5	Foreigners detained in Canton by Lin, 1839.
Tues.	20	6	Gov. Bonham landed at Hongkong, 1848. Death of Tseng-kwo-fan, Viceroy of the Two Kiang, 1872.
Wed.	21	7	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.
Thur.	22	8	Kiying appointed Commander-in-chief, 1842.
Frid.	23	9	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.
Sat.	24	10	
Sun.	25	11	<i>Palm Sunday. Annunciation—Lady Day.</i>
Mon.	26	12	Great Flood at Foochow, 1874.
Tues.	27	13	Death of the widow of the Emperor Tung-chi, 1875.
Wed.	28	14	20,239 Chests of Opium, in number, burned by Lin, 1839. Wreck of the "Yuen-tso-fee" near Amoy, 1875.
Thur.	29	15	
Frid.	30	16	<i>Good Friday.</i>
Sat.	31	17	Inauguration of new British Consulate at Shanghai, 1873.

MARCH—31 DAYS.

APOGEE, 11 days, 2 hours, A.M. PERIGEE, 27 days, 1 hour, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1875.		1876.	
Maximum...	73	Maximum.....	70
Minimum.....	51	Minimum.....	52

BAROMETER, 1876.

Maximum.....	30.240	Minimum.....	29.876
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DAYS	DAYS	DAYS
OF THE	OF THE	OF THE
WEEK	MONTH	MOONS.

M. meridula.

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

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>		
Last Quarter	6	12	06	14	A.M.	First Quarter	21	3	13	33	A.M.
New Moon	14	1	26	26	A.M.	Full Moon	28	12	12	26	A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 2nd & 3rd MOONS.	<i>Chronology of Remarkable Events.</i>
<i>Sun.</i>	1	18	<i>Easter Sunday.</i> The port of Hekow, Hainan, opened to foreign trade, 1876.
<i>Mon.</i>	2	19	Prince Kung disgraced by the Empress Dowager, 1865.
<i>Tues.</i>	3	20	Richmond, the insurgent Capital, captured by Union forces, 1865.
<i>Wed.</i>	4	21	Tung-chi, late Emperor of China, born 1857.
<i>Thur.</i>	5	22	Coolie Mutiny on board the Italian ship "Therese," 1868.
<i>Frid.</i>	6	23	
<i>Sat.</i>	7	24	
<i>Sun.</i>	8	25	<i>Low Sunday.</i> Insurgent army under Lee surrendered to Union army under Grant, 1865.
<i>Mon.</i>	9	26	
<i>Tues.</i>	10	27	Kiyung appointed Imperial Commissioner, 1812. Extraordinary fraud on the Compteur D'Escampete de Paris at Yokohama, 1875.
<i>Wed.</i>	11	28	Earthquake in Tibet. Batang destroyed, 1870. Departure of Sir Richard G. MacDonnell, Governor of Hongkong, 1872.
<i>Thur.</i>	12	29	Bombardment of Fort Sumter and civil war commenced, 1861. Loss of M. M. steamer "Naj" 1874.
<i>Frid.</i>	13	30	Capture of Magdala and end of Abyssinian expedition, 1868.
<i>Sat.</i>	14	1	Yun-shan, Lung-wan, and K'ung arrived in Canton to command Chinese troops, 1841. President Lincoln assassinated, 1865. Collision between steamers "Ava" and "Roma," 1872.
<i>Sun.</i>	15	2	<i>2nd after Easter.</i>
<i>Mon.</i>	16	3	Attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Russia, by Karakozoff, Russian Peasant, 1868.
<i>Tues.</i>	17	4	Sir Arthur Kennedy arrived in Hongkong, 1872. Break-down of the P. & O. steamer "Gwalior" in the China Seas, 1875.
<i>Wed.</i>	18	5	Sir H. Parkes first visited Osaka, 1867. Loss of the steamer "Kwangtung" off one of the Ooksou islands, 1876.
<i>Thur.</i>	19	6	
<i>Fri.</i>	20	7	Napoleon III. born, 1808.
<i>Sat.</i>	21	8	H.M.S. "Salamis" returned to Hankow from Upper Yangtze, 1869.
<i>Sun.</i>	22	9	<i>3rd after Easter.</i> East India Co. ceased trade with China, 1834.
<i>Mon.</i>	23	10	St. George's Day.
<i>Tues.</i>	24	11	
<i>Wed.</i>	25	12	
<i>Thur.</i>	26	13	
<i>Frid.</i>	27	14	
<i>Sat.</i>	28	15	
<i>Sun.</i>	29	16	<i>4th after Easter.</i>
<i>Mon.</i>	30	17	Capt. Caine appointed chief magistrate of Hongkong, 1841. Major-General Whitfield left Hongkong, 1874.

APRIL—30 DAYS.

APOGEE, 7 days, 8 hours, P.M. PERIGEE, 23 days, 2 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1875.	1876.
Maximum.....73½	Maximum.....80
Minimum.....60	Minimum.....59

BAROMETER, 1876.

Maximum..... 30.170	Minimum.....29.790
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DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 2nd & 3rd MOONS.	Memoranda.
Sun.	1	18	
Mon.	2	19	
Tues.	3	20	
Wed.	4	21	
Thur.	5	22	
Frid.	6	23	
Sat.	7	24	
Sun.	8	25	
Mon.	9	26	
Tues.	10	27	
Wed.	11	28	
Thur.	12	29	
Frid.	13	30	
Sat.	14	1	
Sun.	15	2	
Mon.	16	3	
Tues.	17	4	
Wed.	18	5	
Thur.	19	6	
Fri.	20	7	
Sat.	21	8	
Sun.	22	9	
Mon.	23	10	
Tues.	24	11	
Wed.	25	12	
Thur.	26	13	
Frid.	27	14	
Sat.	28	15	
Sun.	29	16	
Mon.	30	17	

MAY—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	55	20	P.M.	First Quarter	20	8	33	02	A.M.
New Moon	13	1	5	50	P.M.	Full Moon	27	11	41	38	A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 3rd & 4th. MOONS.	<i>Chronology of Remarkable Events.</i>
Tues.	1	18	
Wed.	2	19	
Thur.	3	20	
Frid.	4	21	Riot in French Concession at Shanghai, 1874.
Sat.	5	22	Borlase raid at Swatow, 1861. Empress Eugenie born, 1826. British troops evacuated Ningpo, 1842. The "Dolores Ugarte," coal ship, burnt near Macao, 1871.
Sun.	6	23	Regation Sunday. Attack on Mr. Wood at the British Legation at Yedo, 1874.
Mon.	7	24	Hongkong Mint opened, 1866. Lord Brougham died, 1868.
Tues.	8	25	Prince Kung's honours restored, 1865.
Wed.	9	26	
Thur.	10	27	Ascension Day. Attempt to assassinate Count Lesnarek by Karl Elard, a student of the University of Berlin, 1866.
Frid.	11	28	
Sat.	12	29	
Sun.	13	1	1st after Ascension.
Mon.	14	2	
Tues.	15	3	
Wed.	16	4	
Thur.	17	5	
Frid.	18	6	
Sat.	19	7	
Sun.	20	8	Whit Sunday. Forts at mouth of Peiho captured by British and French forces, 1858. N. G. barque "Lesmiona" captured by Pirates in the China Sea, 1868.
Mon.	21	9	Delivery of 20,283 chests Opium completed, 1839.
Tues.	22	10	Foreign factories at Canton pillaged, 1841.
Wed.	23	11	U. S. A. Legation at Yedo burned down, 1863. P. & O. steamer "Renares" lost on Fisherman's Group, 1868.
Thur.	24	12	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
Frid.	25	13	
Sat.	26	14	Impeachment of President Johnson failed, 1869. Murder of Mr. Blacklock on board the steamer "Douglas" at Foochow by Chinese smugglers, 1875. Death of Grand Secretary Wen-siang, 1878.
Sun.	27	15	Trinity. Canton ransomed for \$5,000,000, 1841.
Mon.	28	16	Loss of steamer "Douglas," 1872.
Tues.	29	17	
Wed.	30	18	H.B.M. screw sloop "Reynard" lost on the Pratas shoal in trying to rescue remainder of crew of "Veloicpede," 1861. "Opossum," with Yangtze Exploring Expedition, returned to Hankow, 1869.
Thur.	31	19	Corpus Christi. Typhoon at Hongkong and Macao, loss of the "Poyang," with 100 lives near Macao, 1875.

MAY—31 DAYS.

APOGEE, 5 days, 8 hours, P.M. PERIGEE, 18 days, 1 hour, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1875.		1876.	
Maximum.....	86	Maximum.....	82½
Minimum.....	67	Minimum.....	69

BAROMETER, 1876.

Maximum.....	30.130	Minimum.....	29.700
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DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 3rd & 4th MOONS.	<i>Memoranda.</i>
Tues.	1	18	
Wed.	2	19	
Thur.	3	20	
Frid.	4	21	
Sat.	5	22	
Sun.	6	23	
Mon.	7	24	
Tues.	8	25	
Wed.	9	26	
Thur.	10	27	
Frid.	11	28	
Sat.	12	29	
Sun.	13	1	
Mon.	14	2	
Tues.	15	3	
Wed.	16	4	
Thur.	17	5	
Frid.	18	6	
Sat.	19	7	
Sun.	20	8	
Mon.	21	9	
Tues.	22	10	
Wed.	23	11	
Thur.	24	12	
Frid.	25	13	
Sat.	26	14	
Sun.	27	15	
Mon.	28	16	
Tues.	29	17	
Wed.	30	18	
Thur.	31	19	

JUNE—30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>sec.</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>sec.</i>		
Last Quarter	4	12	47	44	P.M.	First Quarter	18	2	00	56	P.M.
New Moon	11	10	08	56	P.M.	Full Moon	26	12	29	20	A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 4th & 5th MOONS.	Chronology of Remarkable Events.
Frid.	1	20	Attempt to blow up the Hongkong Hotel, 1868. Mr. Yanaguiwara, the new Japanese Ambassador to China, arrived at Shanghai, 1874.
Sat.	2	21	
Sun.	3	22	1st after Trinity. Telegraph laid between Hongkong and Singapore, 1871. Terrible earthquake at Maula destroying the town and killing more than 2,000 persons, 1863.
Mon.	4	23	The Governor of Kwang-tung, Tsiang, arrived at Canton, 1866.
Tues.	5	24	Departure of the first steamer of the Occidental and Oriental Co.'s line from Hongkong to San Francisco, 1875.
Wed.	6	25	
Thur.	7	26	British ship "Tricolor" lost on the Pratas, 1868.
Frid.	8	27	
Sat.	9	28	
Sun.	10	29	2nd after Trinity. Typhoon at Formosa; loss of several vessels, 1876.
Mon.	11	1	St. Barnabas. Portuguese prohibited trading at Canton, 1640. Disastrous flood at Foochow and district, immense loss of life and property, 1876.
Tues.	12	2	Opening of the first Railway in Japan, 1872.
Wed.	13	3	British steamer "Carisbrooke" fired into and captured by Chinese Customs Cruiser, 1875.
Thur.	14	4	Russian and Chinese treaty, 1728. Four pirates concerned in the attack on "Iron Prince" executed, 1862. Great opium swindle, 1862.
Frid.	15	5	Hope Dock opened at Aberdeen, 1867.
Sat.	16	6	Wusung taken, 1812.
Sun.	17	7	3rd after Trinity.
Mon.	18	8	Explosion of the "Union Star" at Shanghai, 17 persons killed, and 10 wounded, 1862.
Tues.	19	9	Shanghai occupied by British forces, 1842. Stanford convicted and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude, 1862.
Wed.	20	10	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837. Macartney's embassy arrived, 1793.
Thur.	21	11	Massacre at Tientsin, 1870.
Frid.	22	12	Canton blockaded by English forces, 1840.
Sat.	23	13	Kiying visits Hongkong, 1843. Destruction of 20,283 chests Opium completed by Lin at the Bogue, 1839. Shock of Earthquake in Hongkong, 1874.
Sun.	24	14	4th after Trinity. St. John the Baptist. Midsummer day. Chinese merchants in Hongkong sent petition to Her Majesty, with reference to the Blockade of the Colony by Customs Cruisers, 1874.
Mon.	25	15	Treaty of Nanking exchanged, 1843. Attack on British Legation at Yedo, 1862.
Tues.	26	16	Treaty between China and Peru, also Convention for China Commission to Peru, 1874.
Wed.	27	17	Confiscation of the Str. "Prince Albert" by the British Consul and Customs at Canton, 1866.
Thur.	28	18	Coronation of the Queen, 1838. Loss of the steamer "Lap Tek," 1874.
Frid.	29	19	The Foreign Ministers admitted to an audience of the Emperor of China at Peking, 1873.
Sat.	30	20	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. Opening of a section of the Shanghai and Woosung railway, 1876.

JUNE—30 DAYS.

APOGEE, 2 days, 11 hours, A.M. PERIGEE, 14 days, 8 hours, A.M.
 APOGEE, 30 days, 3 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1875.	1876.
Maximum.....87	Maximum.....90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Minimum.....73	Minimum.....75 $\frac{1}{2}$

BAROMETER, 1876.

Maximum.....30.022	Minimum.....29.730
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DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH	DAYS OF THE 4th & 5th MOONS.	<i>Memoranda.</i>
Frid.	1	20	
Sat.	2	21	
Sun.	3	22	
Mon.	4	23	
Tues.	5	24	
Wed.	6	25	
Thur.	7	26	
Frid.	8	27	
Sat.	9	28	
Sun.	10	29	
Mon.	11	1	
Tues.	12	2	
Wed.	13	3	
Thur.	14	4	
Frid.	15	5	
Sat.	16	6	
Sun.	17	7	
Mon.	18	8	
Tues.	19	9	
Wed.	20	10	
Thur.	21	11	
Frid.	22	12	
Sat.	23	13	
Sun.	24	14	
Mon.	25	15	
Tues.	26	16	
Wed.	27	17	
Thur.	28	18	
Frid.	29	19	
Sat.	30	20	

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	4	4	38	14 A.M.	First Quarter	17	8	49	08 P.M.
New Moon	11	5	42	38 A.M.	Full Moon	25	2	56	08 P.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 5th & 6th MOONS.	<i>Chronology of Remarkable Events.</i>
<i>Sun.*</i>	1	21	<i>5th after Trinity.</i>
Mon.	2	22	French Expedition from the Hoongkiang arrived in Hongkong 1873.
Tues.	3	23	Treaty of Wanghia with the United States signed, 1844. American Independence declared, 1776.
Wed.	4	24	The Anniversary of American Independence. Both John Adams and Thos Jefferson died, 1825. Battle of Gettysburg, insurgents routed, 1863. Vicksburgh captured by Union forces under General Grant, 1863.
Thur.	5	25	Tinghai first taken, 1840. Attack on British Embassy at Yedo, 1861. Cession of Venetia by the Austrians to the Emperor Napoleon, 1866.
Frid.	6	26	
Sat.	7	27	Death of Wo-jen, tutor to the Emperor of China 1871. Loss of str "Canton," 1874.
<i>Sun.</i>	8	28	<i>6th after Trinity.</i>
Mon.	9	29	Incendiary Fire on board the American ship "Benefactor" in Hongkong Harbour, 1872.
Tues.	10	30	
Wed.	11	1	Engagement between the American Naval Forces and the Koreans. The Expedition leaves to await instructions 1871. Amherst's embassy arrived, 1816.
Thur.	12	2	First English ship reached China, 1635. Str. "Fohkien" wrecked on Fisherman's Group, 1865.
Frid.	13	3	
Sat.	14	4	
<i>Sun.</i>	15	5	<i>7th after Trinity.</i> Lord Napier and Suite arrived in China, 1834.
Mon.	16	6	British trade with China re-opened, 1842. The King of Cambodia arrived on a visit to Hongkong, 1872.
Tues.	17	7	
Wed.	18	8	Lieut.-Com. Stepford drowned off Hainan, 1871.
Thur.	19	9	
Frid.	20	10	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.
Sat.	21	11	Amer. Str. "Hankow" destroyed by fire at Canton, 1865.
<i>Sun.</i>	22	12	<i>8th after Trinity.</i>
Mon.	23	13	Attack on British Protestant Chapel at Fatsan—the "Shan-Shun-Fan" rumors rife, 1871. Admiral Duples arrived at Tientsin, 1870.
Tues.	24	14	
Wed.	25	15	St. James.
Thur.	26	16	
Frid.	27	17	Terrific typhoon at Canton, Macao, Hongkong, and Whampoa; loss of life estimated at 40,000 persons, 1862.
Sat.	28	18	Nankin re-taken by Imperialists, 1864. Death of Mr. Consul Gibson at Amoy, 1869.
<i>Sun.</i>	29	19	<i>9th after Trinity.</i>
Mon.	30	20	
Tues.	31	21	

JULY—31 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 12 day, 10 hours, A.M. APOGEE, 27 days, 1 hour, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1875.	1876.
Maximum.... 87 $\frac{1}{4}$	Maximum.....91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Minimum.....76	Minimum.....78 $\frac{1}{2}$

BAROMETER, 1876.

Maximum.....29.950	Minimum.....29.614
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DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 5th & 6th MOONS.	Memoranda.
Sun.	1	21	
Mon.	2	22	
Tues.	3	23	
Wed.	4	24	
Thur.	5	25	
Frid.	6	26	
Sat.	7	27	
Sun.	8	28	
Mon.	9	29	
Tues.	10	30	
Wed.	11	1	
Thur.	12	2	
Frid.	13	3	
Sat.	14	4	
Sun.	15	5	
Mon.	16	6	
Tues.	17	7	
Wed.	18	8	
Thur.	19	9	
Frid.	20	10	
Sat.	21	11	
Sun.	22	12	
Mon.	23	13	
Tues.	24	14	
Wed.	25	15	
Thur.	26	16	
Frid.	27	17	
Sat.	28	18	
Sun.	29	19	
Mon.	30	20	
Tues.	31	21	

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	2	5	57	20 P.M.	First Quarter	16	6	04	32 A.M.
New Moon	9	12	53	38 P.M.	Full Moon	24	6	47	14 A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 6th & 7th MOONS.	Chronology of Remarkable Events.
Wed.	1	22	Mr. T. F. Wade, C.B., appointed H.B.M. Minister at Peking, 1871.
Thur.	2	23	
Frid.	3	24	Victims of Massacre at Tientsin buried, 1870.
Sat.	4	25	British fleet arrived before Nankin, 1842.
Sun.	5	26	10th after Trinity.
Mon.	6	27	Serious Flood at Tientsin, 1871.
Tues.	7	28	British squadron arrived off the Peiho, 1840.
Wed.	8	29	Assassination of Mr. Haber, German Consul at Hakodate, 1874.
Thur.	9	1	
Frid.	10	2	Sir H. Pottinger and Admiral Parker arrived, 1841.
Sat.	11	3	
Sun.	12	4	11th after Trinity. Loss of steamer "Sunshine" off Breaker Point, 1872.
Mon.	13	5	174 British prisoners executed on Formosa, 1842. Fire in Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 1868. Earthquake in Peru, 1868.
Tues.	14	6	
Wed.	15	7	
Thur.	16	8	
Frid.	17	9	
Sat.	18	10	Great Fire in Hongkong, 1868.
Sun.	19	11	12th after Trinity.
Mon.	20	12	
Tues.	21	13	Emperor Hien Fung died, 1861. Treaty between Japan and Peru signed at Yedo, 1873.
Wed.	22	14	Typhoon at Nagasaki, 1874. H. E. Mr. Wade returns to Peking, 1871. Governor Amaral assassinated, 1848. Ma Viceroy of Nankin, stabbed, 1870. Seizure of steamer "Spark" by pirates when between Canton and Macao, Capt. Brady and Feliz Ferries were murdered, and Mr. Mundy seriously wounded, 1874. Conspiracy among Chinese troops against foreigners at Tientsin detected, 1874.
Thur.	23	15	Large meeting in Hongkong to protest against the military contribution demanded by the Home Government, 1864.
Frid.	24	16	St. Bartholomew. Burning of the P. M. S. S. "America," at Yokohama, 1872.
Sat.	25	17	
Sun.	26	18	13th after Trinity. British left Macao, 1839.
Mon.	27	19	
Tues.	28	20	
Wed.	29	21	Treaty of Nankin signed, 1842.
Thur.	30	22	Conference at Tientsin with Kishen, 1840. Loss of the British ship "Deerhound," on the Palawan Shoals, 1875.
Frid.	31	23	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, 9 days, 7 hours, P.M. APOGEE, 23 days, 4 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1875.	1876.
Maximum.....89	Maximum.....89
Minimum.....79½	Minimum.....76

BAROMETER, 1876.

Maximum.....30.020	Minimum.....29.704
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DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 6th & 7th MOONS.	Memoranda.
Wed.	1	22	
Thur.	2	23	
Frid.	3	24	
Sat.	4	25	
Sun.	5	26	
Mon.	6	27	
Tues.	7	28	
Wed.	8	29	
Thur.	9	1	
Frid.	10	2	
Sat.	11	3	
Sun.	12	4	
Mon.	13	5	
Tues.	14	6	
Wed.	15	7	
Thur.	16	8	
Frid.	17	9	
Sat.	18	10	
Sun.	19	11	
Mon.	20	12	
Tues.	21	13	
Wed.	22	14	
Thur.	23	15	
Frid.	24	16	
Sat.	25	17	
Sun.	26	18	
Mon.	27	19	
Tues.	28	20	
Wed.	29	21	
Thur.	30	22	
Frid.	31	23	

SEPTEMBER—30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.		d.	h.	m.	sec.
Last Quarter	1	4	51	50	A.M.	Full Moon	22	11	24 20 P.M.
New Moon	7	8	37	02	P.M.				
First Quarter	14	6	44	32	P.M.	Last Quarter	30	1	56 50 P.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 7th & 8th MOONS.	Chronology of Remarkable Events.
Sat.	1	24	Typhoon, 1848, in which the "Isabella Robertson" foundered at Cumsing-moon. Emperor Hien Fung died, 1861. Ma, Viceroy of Nankin, died of the wounds inflicted by an assassin, 1870.
Sun.	2	25	14th after Trinity. Treaty with Austria signed at Peking, 1869.
Mon.	3	26	Treaty of peace between America and England signed, 1783.
Tues.	4	27	
Wed.	5	28	Attack on the forts at Shimonosaki, Japan, by the allied fleets under Adml. Kuper, 1864. Hongkong Stamp Act passed, 1866.
Thur.	6	29	H.R.H. Prince Alfred received by the Mikado of Japan, 1869. "Tai-ping" "Ariel," and "Serica" reached London, 1866.
Frid.	7	1	"Imogene" and "Andromache" passed the Bogue, 1834. H. E. Count Rochehouart, Minister for France, left for Europe, 1872.
Sat.	8	2	Great Typhoon in Hongkong, 1867.
Sun.	9	3	15th after Trinity.
Mon.	10	4	
Tues.	11	5	
Wed.	12	6	
Thur.	13	7	H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia visited Hongkong, 1872. Convention signed at Chefoo by Sir Thomas Wade and Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang, 1878.
Frid.	14	8	Public Meeting in Hongkong, with reference to the blockade of the port by the Chinese Customs' Cruisers, 1874.
Sat.	15	9	
Sun.	16	10	16th after Trinity.
Mon.	17	11	
Tues.	18	12	
Wed.	19	13	Steamer "Reiver" lost on Preparis Reef, 1869.
Thur.	20	14	P. & O. Company's Steamer, "Singapore" lost on her voyage to Hakodadi, 1867.
Frid.	21	15	St. Matthew. Hongkong Government decided to join the Postal Union, 1876.
Sat.	22	16	Terrific typhoon at Swatow, 1858.
Sun.	23	17	17th after Trinity. Am. Brig "Lubra" taken by pirates, 1866. Terrific Typhoon in Hongkong, 1874.
Mon.	24	18	H.M.S. "Rattler" lost off Japan, 1863. Piratical attack on the N.G. barque "Apenrade," near Macao, 1869.
Tues.	25	19	Land Regulations for Canton passed, 1871.
Wed.	26	20	
Thur.	27	21	Commissioner Lin degraded, 1840.
Frid.	28	22	
Sat.	29	23	Michaelmas Day. Hurricane at Manila causing immense damage to shipping, 1865.
Sun.	30	24	18th after Trinity. "Westminster" lost on Pratas Shoal, 1866.

SEPTEMBER—30 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 7 days, 5 hours, A.M. APOGEE, 19 days, 9 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1875.	1876.
Maximum.....86	Maximum91
Minimum.....75	Minimum.....76

BAROMETER, 1876.

Maximum.....30.144	Minimum.....29.810
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DAYS	DAYS	DAYS
OF THE	OF THE	OF THE
WEEK.	MONTH.	7th & 8th MOONS.

Memoranda.

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

OCTOBER—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>
New Moon	7	5	34	50	A.M.	Full Moon	22	3	07 20 P.M.
First Quarter	14	11	18	50	A.M.	Last Quarter	29	9	57 38 P.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 8th & 9th MOONS.	Chronology of Remarkable Events.
Mon.	1	25	The "Daily Press" started, 1858. A second Typhoon in Hongkong, 1867. Earthquake at Manila, 1869.
Tues.	2	26	Great Landship in Tai-ping-shan, 1867. Confucius born, B.C. 562. Mr. Vlangally, Russian Minister returned to Peking, 1870.
Wed.	3	27	Treaty of Peace between Austria and Italy signed at Vienna, 1866.
Thur.	4	28	
Frid.	5	29	Loss of the O. S. S. steamer "Hector," near Amoy, 1875.
Sat.	6	30	French expedition left Chefoo for the Corea, 1866.
Sun.	7	1	19th after Trinity. H.R.H. Prince Alfred visited Peking— not received by the Emperor, 1869.
Mon.	8	2	Supplementary treaty signed at the Bogue, 1848.
Tues.	9	3	Shanghai captured, 1841. Chinhai taken, 1841. Fire at Canton, property destroyed worth \$4,000,000, 1851. Hongkong Stamp Act came into operation, 1867.
Wed.	10	4	Lord Napier died at Macao, 1834. H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis left Hongkong for Nagasaki, 1872.
Thur.	11	5	
Frid.	12	6	Revolt in the Philippines, 1872.
Sat.	13	7	Ningpo occupied by British forces, 1841. Railway in Japan officially opened by the Mikado, 1872.
Sun.	14	8	20th after Trinity. "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.
Mon.	15	9	
Tues.	16	10	Khanghoa, in the Corea, taken by the French, 1868. Hon. W. H. Seward arrived at Shanghai, 1870. News received that the Emperor of China had refused to accept a mode railway offered to him by the Duke of Sutherland and others, 1873.
Wed.	17	11	
Thur.	18	12	H. E. Mr. T. F. Wade, C.B., H.B.M. Minister at Peking, visited Hongkong, 1873. Loss of the British barque "Roodee" by fire, at Manila, 1875.
Frid.	19	13	
Sat.	20	14	
Sun.	21	15	21st after Trinity. Great Earthquake in California, 1868.
Mon.	22	16	H.R.H. Prince Alfred arrived at Shanghai, 1869.
Tues.	23	17	58 piratical vessels destroyed by Captains Hay & Wilcox, H. M. Ships "Columbine" and "Fury," 1849.
Wed.	24	18	Rebellion of Samurai at Kumamoto, Japan; 400 soldiers killed by the insurgents, 1876.
Thur.	25	19	Treaty of Whampoa between France and China signed, 1844. Kahding recaptured by the allies, 1862.
Frid.	26	20	In Canton 1,200 houses and 3 factories burnt, 1843. First part of Anglo-Chinese Dictionary published, 1866.
Sat.	27	21	Visit of the Tartar General Chang-Shan to Hongkong, 1871.
Sun.	28	22	22nd after Trinity. St. Simon and St. Jude. Terranova executed by the Chinese, 1822.
Mon.	29	23	
Tues.	30	24	Great fire in Hongkong, 1866.
Wed.	31	25	H.R.H. Prince Alfred arrived at Hongkong, 1869. Settlement of the Formosa difficulty between Japan and China, 1874.

OCTOBER—31 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 5 days, 1 hour, P.M. APOGEE, 17 days, 11 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1875.		1876.
Maximum.....83½		Maximum.....87½
Minimum.....67		Minimum.....68

BAROMETER, 1876.

Maximum.....30.270		Minimum.....30.034
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DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE MONTH & 9th MOONS.	<i>Memoranda.</i>
Mon.	1	25	
Tues.	2	26	
Wed.	3	27	
Thur.	4	28	
Frid.	5	29	
Sat.	6	30	
Sun.	7	1	
Mon.	8	2	
Tues.	9	3	
Wed.	10	4	
Thur.	11	5	
Frid.	12	6	
Sat.	13	7	
Sun.	14	8	
Mon.	15	9	
Tues.	16	10	
Wed.	17	11	
Thur.	18	12	
Frid.	19	13	
Sat.	20	14	
Sun.	21	15	
Mon.	22	16	
Tues.	23	17	
Wed.	24	18	
Thur.	25	19	
Frid.	26	20	
Sat.	27	21	
Sun.	28	22	
Mon.	29	23	
Tues.	30	24	
Wed.	31	25	

NOVEMBER—30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>sec.</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>sec.</i>
New Moon	5	4	24	26 P.M.	Full Moon	21	5	55	50 A.M.
First Quarter	13	7	21	02 A.M.	Last Quarter	28	5	41	56 A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 9th & 10th MOONS.	
<i>Chronology of Remarkable Events.</i>			
Thur.	1	26	All Saints. The port of Quin-hon, on the coast of Annam, opened to foreign trade, 1876
Frid.	2	27	All Souls.
Sat.	3	28	General U. S. Grant elected President of the United States, 1869.
Sun.	4	29	23rd after Trinity.
Mon.	5	1	
Tues.	6	2	
Wed.	7	3	Capt. Garcia v Garcia and Dr. Elmore appointed by the President of Peru on a Special Mission to Japan and China, 1874.
Thur.	8	4	Great Hurricane in the West Indies, 1867.
Frid.	9	5	The French repulsed at the Corea, 1866. Prince of Wales born, 1841. Negotiations between Japan and China regarding the Formosa question terminated peacefully, 1874.
Sat.	10	6	Loss of the China Navigation Co.'s steamer "Glengyle" on Namoa Island, with the Captain and several of the crew, 1875.
Sun.	11	7	24th after Trinity. Capt. Guimaraes, of H.F.M. Corvette "Dom Joao I." sworn in as Governor of Macao, 1851.
Mon.	12	8	
Tues.	13	9	
Wed.	14	10	Convention signed between Russia and China, 1860.
Thur.	15	11	H. M. gun-boat "Gnat" lost in the Palawan, 1868. News received in Hongkong of outbreak of a serious rebellion in Hunan, 1870.
Frid.	16	12	H.R.H. Prince Alfred left Hongkong, 1869.
Sat.	17	13	Shanghai opened to foreign commerce, 1843.
Sun.	18	14	25th after Trinity. 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.
Mon.	19	15	Viceroy Tseng-kwo-fan visited Shanghai, 1871.
Tues.	20	16	Princess Royal born, 1840. Gunpowder Explosion at Hankow, 1867.
Wed.	21	17	Major Baldwin and Lieut. Bird, of H.M.'s 20th Regt. brutally murdered at Japan, 1864.
Thur.	22	18	
Frid.	23	19	
Sat.	24	20	Ship "Omar Pacha" lost in China Sea, 1867.
Sun.	25	21	26th after Trinity. Tremendous fire at Yokohama, 1866.
Mon.	26	22	
Tues.	27	23	M. Thiers accepts the apology of Chung How, the Chinese Ambassador, for the murder of the French at Tientsin, June 21st, 1870—1871.
Wed.	28	24	Great fire in Hongkong, 1867.
Thur.	29	25	Murder of the Captain and four men of the British barque "Crofton," near Ku-lan, 1869.
Frid.	30	26	St. Andrew's day.

NOVEMBER—30 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 2 day, 10 hours, A.M. APOGEE, 14 days, 7 hours, A.M.

PERIGEE, 28 days, 2 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1875.		1876.	
Maximum.....	75	Maximum.....	81
Minimum.....	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	Minimum.....	59

BAROMETER, 1876.

Maximum.....	30.298	Minimum.....	30.024
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DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 9th & 10th MOONS.	<i>Memoranda.</i>
Thur.	1	26	
Frid.	2	27	
Sat.	3	28	
Sun.	4	29	
Mon.	5	1	
Tues.	6	2	
Wed.	7	3	
Thur.	8	4	
Frid.	9	5	
Sat.	10	6	
Sun.	11	7	
Mon.	12	8	
Tues.	13	9	
Wed.	14	10	
Thur.	15	11	
Frid.	16	12	
Sat.	17	13	
Sun.	18	14	
Mon.	19	15	
Tues.	20	16	
Wed.	21	17	
Thur.	22	18	
Frid.	23	19	
Sat.	24	20	
Sun.	25	21	
Mon.	26	22	
Tues.	27	23	
Wed.	28	24	
Thur.	29	25	
Frid.	30	26	

DECEMBER—31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>sec.</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>sec.</i>		
New Moon	5	5	40	20	A.M.	Full Moon	20	7	27	56	P.M.
First Quarter	13	5	10	50	A.M.	Last Quarter	27	1	56	14	P.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 10th & 11th MOONS.	Chronology of Remarkable Events.
Sat.	1	27	
Sun.	2	28	<i>Advent.</i> St. Francis Xavier died on Sanchan, 1562.
Mon.	3	29	Hongkong first lighted by Gas, 1864.
Tues.	4	30	
Wed.	5	1	Six Foreigners killed at Wang-chuh-ki, 1847. Soochow re-taken by the Imperialists under General Gordon, 1863.
Thur.	6	2	East India Co.'s last servant left China, 1836. Confucius died, B.C. 490.
Frid.	7	3	
Sat.	8	4	
Sun.	9	5	<i>2nd in Advent.</i> Ningpo captured by the Taipings, 1861.
Mon.	10	6	
Tues.	11	7	Indemnity paid by Prince Satsuma, 1863. Admiral Bell, U.S.N., drowned at Osaka, 1867.
Wed.	12	8	The N. Y. L. & C. Co.'s steamer "Mongol" ran on a sunken rock near the Nine Pins and sank in 5 minutes; 17 lives were lost, including Captain Hamank and his wife, 1874.
Thur.	13	9	
Frid.	14	10	George Washington died, 1799.
Sat.	15	11	All Catholic Priests (not Portuguese) expelled from Macao, 1838.
Sun.	16	12	<i>3rd in Advent.</i> Loss by fire of the American ship "Horatio," at Shanghai, 1874.
Mon.	17	13	The P. M. S. Co.'s steamer "Japan" was burnt to the water's edge about 130 miles from Hongkong near Breaker Point while on a voyage from Yokohama, and 1 European steerage passenger, the cook and 339 Chinese were drowned, \$553,508 treasure lost, 1874.
Tues.	18	14	Earthquake in Formosa, 1867.
Wed.	19	15	Sir Hugh Gough and the Eastern Expedition left China, 1842.
Thur.	20	16	South Carolina, the first State to secede, passed secession ordinance, 1860.
Frid.	21	17	St. Thomas.
Sat.	22	18	
Sun.	23	19	<i>4th in Advent.</i> British Consulate at Shanghai destroyed by Fire, 1870.
Mon.	24	20	Christmas Eve.
Tues.	25	21	<i>Christmas Day.</i> Destructive fire at Nagasaki, 1459.
Wed.	26	22	
Thur.	27	23	
Frid.	28	24	
Sat.	29	25	
Sun.	30	26	<i>1st Sunday after Christmas.</i>
Mon.	31	27	Prince Kung received Captain Garcia y Garcia, Peruvian Minister, 1874.

DECEMBER—31 DAYS.

APOGEE, 12 days, 4 hours, A.M. PERIGEE, 23 days, 10 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1874.	1875.
Maximum.....73½	Maximum.....68
Minimum.....52	Minimum.....45

BAROMETER 1875.

Maximum.....30.450	Minimum.....30.040
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DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 10th & 11th MOONS.
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Memoranda.

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

NATIVE FESTIVALS, FASTS, AND OBSERVANCES.

CHINESE.

TUNG-CHI.—Or Winter solstice, a festival observed by all classes; it is also called *Chang-shi-tsich*, 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, eighteenth 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.—The next Lei-chung term occurs on the twenty-first day of the Twelfth-moon (3rd February, 1877).

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, and 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.

SHEN-TSAI-TUNG-TSZ.—The images of children are placed at the back of dwellings for protecting them and increasing the prosperity of the inmates; they are called Shen-tsai-tung-tsz.—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.—Wanchang-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 Canton River, 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,—Shangtai, 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.—Third moon, twenty-second 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 ploughs 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.—Hiuen-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.

CHANG-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-yè, 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, Chihkia Jū-lái.—Fourth moon, eighth day.

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

CHUNG-LI-TSU-SZ'.—Chung-li-tsu-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-kwán Shing-mú, Holy Mother of Bright Eyes, a goddess worshipped by the blind, and those with diseased eyes.—Fourth moon, twentieth day.

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

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

TWANG-WU.—Festival of dragon boats, called in Chinese Twáng-woo or Twáng-yáng, 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 inspired 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.

SAL-I-FUH.—Sai-ifu, 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.—Lú-pàn, 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 Kwan-yin; 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 Kwán-shing Tai-ti, the Chinese God of War, died. Má Wáng-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.—Wáng-ling-kwan-swing, 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-L.—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 the 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 Fukien 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 TSAL-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, put a piece of paper is pasted on the back niche near the door; the shrine is called *tsu jiao tan*, 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-TSIU.—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 boat man 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 tsiu*, "joyfully congratulate the middle of autumn." Called by 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 princess 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-ZE-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-tsiau*. 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 Liú, and he is accommodated with a niche in other temples.—Tenth moon, fifteenth day.

PEH-KIH-TZ-SWI.—Also Wú Yoh Wú 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 Honam. The Five Rulers are the Azure, Red, Yellow, 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, Amida Budha.—Eleventh moon, seventeenth day.

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

JAPANESE.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—First of January.

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

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

YEN-CHŌ-SETSU.—The 3rd of November, the birth day of the reigning Emperor.

JEWISH.

The festival 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 Feast of the Passover, of Pentecost, and of Tabernacles, were the three principal festivals observed under the law, and they were times of real joy and festivity. As all the male inhabitants throughout the country were required on these occasions to go up to Jerusalem, and the females also permitted to accompany them if they chose, the concourse was generally very great. These religious assemblies, besides commemorating important events in their history, also subserved other important purposes. They kept them steadfast to their religion, by the views 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. It falls at the end of March and finishes at the beginning of April, 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 herbs. The first Pas-over 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, falls at the end of September and finishes at the beginning of October, 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 (Sept.), 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 other feasts, though not appointed by law, which require notice, as they are often mentioned in Jewish history. The feast of DEDICATION was appointed to celebrate the re-establishment of Divine worship in Jerusalem, after Antiochus Epiphanes had been vanquished and the temple purified. It is observed for eight days, from the 25th of the third month (December), 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, in 1878 it will fall in March and commemorates the defeat of Haman. On these days they give alms to the poor and presents to their friends on account of the lives of all the Jews having been saved by Esther. Thus it is called the feast of Esther.

The 10th of the first month of the civil year is the day of ATONEMENT, on which they observe a fast from evening 6 P.M. of the 9th to 7 P.M. of the 10th, 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 Sabbath of years, that is, after seven times seven years, the great Festival of the JUBILEE was celebrated; and during the whole year they neither sowed nor reaped. On this fiftieth year every one resumed possession of his inheritance, whether it were sold, mortgaged, or alienated in any way, and Hebrew slaves of every description were set free, with their wives and children. Houses and edifices in walled towns were the only kind of property that did not return to the original owner in the year of the Jubilee.

MAHOMEDAN.

RAMAZAN.—The Mahomedan fast commences each day throughout the month of this name, when the first streak of light borders the eastern horizon, and continues until the stars are clearly discerned in the heavens. During the whole period not the slightest particle of food, not one single drop of water, nor any other liquid or smoke ever 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 *Daudhi*, the same which is used in fevers. It is composed of the lettuce, cucumber, and melon, with coriander, well pounded, and afterward 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 curd) 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 Eeelor 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 nach 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 nazaras from inferiors and to grant favours to others. —11th March.

EED.—The followers of Mahomed claim to be descendants of Abraham through his son Ishmael, who, they aver, was chosen as the offering to the Almighty, and not Isaac, thus differing from the Jews and Christians, grounding their assertions on traditions which they deem conclusive evidence on the subject, in opposition to the authority of the Bible. The offering thus made is annually commemorated by the sacrifice of animals, such as camels, sheep, goats, or lambs, according to each person's means, which answer the 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 *Karbala*, 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 *Karbala*), 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 Hassain and Hossein. The *Marsiha*, a poetical composition of great merit, and embracing the whole of the subject they commemorated, 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 *Karbala*, 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 regard 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 wailing. A female infant, in deep mourning, sitting at the door of a small mausoleum, which is carried on shoulders of men, constantly casts 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 "Shanshahis" or "Rasmis," and the "Kudmis" or "Churigars," the former of whom constitute the larger portion of the race. This division originated only about a hundred and fifty years ago, when a learned Persian priest, named Jamasp, arrived in India, and found that his co-religionists differed from their brethren of Iran in their calculation of time by a full month, and in other minor points relating to their "Liturgy." Serious disputes arose in consequence, which ended in the formation of the two sects, the Shanshahis adhering to their own views, and the Kudmis adopting the opinions imported by Jamasp—thus agreeing with their Persian brethren. Notwithstanding this division, no estrangement exists between them in their social intercourse. The difference lies only in their computation of time, and in some slight variations in their form of prayer. Inter-marriage is allowed, as well as admission to each other's places of worship.

The festivals of the Parsees are celebrated with little or no outward pomp. Their holidays are mostly occupied in prayers in the morning, and festivities and 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. On this day the Parsees rise early, and dress themselves in new suits of clothes, and those piously disposed say their prayers in their private residences, or visit their friends and relatives, when the "Hama-irjhr" or joining of hands is performed; this ceremony is a sort of

greeting corresponding to the European fashion of wishing each other a happy new year. Their friends and relations are invited to breakfast. The morning thus occupied, they spend the rest of the day in their country houses or clubs, where feasting and rejoicings are kept up till a late hour. Alms are also given to the poor in the course of the day, and new suits of clothes are presented to servants and dependents.

The ancient Persians reckoned a new era from the accession of each successive monarch, and as Yexdezerd, of the Sassanian dynasty, was their last King, when dethroned by Kaliph Omer about A.D. 640, the date of his accession to the throne has been brought down to the present time, thus making their current year 1245.

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

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

KHURDAD-SAL.—The second of the Parsee festivals is the "Khurdad-Sal" day, or the anniversary of the birth of their prophet Zoroaster, who they say was born in the city of Reh, in the North of Persia, in the reign of Darius Hystaspis, about 520 years before Christ. Heeren places the birth of this celebrated personage about 1,200 years anterior to this. Parsees themselves differ as to the exact time of the birth of their prophet: a part of them fix the period 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. The Parsees are enjoined by their religion to preserve the memory of their dead by annual religious ceremonies performed in the house; but such of their friends as die on long voyages or in unknown places, and the date of whose death cannot be positively ascertained, are, according to the terms of their religion, honoured by sacred rites on this day. The ceremony consists in a man or woman preparing small round pieces of baked bread, called 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 Peshadian dynasty of Persia. Jamshid is supposed by Bailly to

have flourished 3,209 years before Christ: the Shan Namah celebrates him as the first King of his race who introduced civilisation among mankind, and established the computation of time. If we are to believe the Persian writers, the exquisite bas-reliefs among the ruins of Persepolis—still visible in beauty after a lapse of two thousand years—are representations of the Court of Jamshid, more especially on the festival of the Nowroz. The sculptures at this place contain representations of the Courts of ancient Persia, with the long train of attendants bringing offerings to the feet of Monarchs; and as the Nowroz is a sort of “revenue settlement” day, when the chiefs of different provinces lay their annual contributions before the throne, and are allowed audience with the monarch, the idea of a part of the Persepolitan bas-reliefs being a picture of some ancient King of Persia holding his Court on the day of the Nowroz, does not appear to be without foundation. In Persia this festival is kept for several days with unusual pomp by all the inhabitants, whether Mahomedans or Parsees. In India it is simply a day of rejoicing.

AVA-ARDUI SAE 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 synonym for fire, is the name by which the ninth month of the Parsee year is called. This is the most sacred of the twelve months, and the ninth day of that month is held in great respect and sanctity. 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 called 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 numbers. Time in the forenoon is called Pēda Ch'ow (*ē sounds as E in PREY*); time afternoon, Pēda Bāi. The word denoting an hour in the day time is Mong; that for night time is Tōm. In expressing 9 a.m., they say, “Sām (third) Mong Ch'ow;”—3 p.m., “Sām Mong Bāi;” 9 p.m., “Sām Tōm.”

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 36 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 years 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 Bat.
10 Bāts "	1 Mong or Tōōm (hour).
12 Mongs "	1 Wan (day).
12 Tōōms "	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 days 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 ái (month ái), the latter, Dúan Yèè (month Yèè). The next succeeding month is called Dúan Sám (third month); the next, Dúan Seé, (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'òòat	<i>year of the Rat.</i>
2nd. Pee Ch'alòò	" " <i>Cow.</i>
3rd. Pee K'án	" " <i>Tiger.</i>
4th. Pee T'aw	" " <i>Rabbit.</i>
5th. Pee Marong	" " <i>Great Dragon.</i>
6th. Pee Masèng	" " <i>Small Dragon.</i>
7th. Pee Mameea	" " <i>Horse.</i>
8th. Pee Mamma	" " <i>Goat.</i>
9th. Pee Wàwk	" " <i>Monkey.</i>
10th. Pee Raka	" " <i>Chick.</i>
11th. Pee Chaw	" " <i>Dog.</i>
12th. Pee Kōón	" " <i>Hog.</i>

The years of the cycle of 10 are :—

Eka sōk	1st of the cycle.	Ch'āw sōk	6th of the cycle.
T'ō sōk	2nd " "	Sap'ā sōk	7th " "
T'ō sōk	3rd " "	Ant'ā sōk	8th " "
Treenì sōk	4th " "	Nōq'ā sōk	9th " "
Benya sōk	5th " "	Samrēt'ī sōk	10th " "

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

Every Siamese is taught to remember exactly 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, 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 Pöö'a Sakkárát (Era of Buddha). Their civil Era, called Chöölá Sakkárát (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 Bäts	"	1 Tamlü'ng	"	2.400.
20 Tamlü'ngs	"	1 Ch'äng	"	48.000.
50 Ch'ängs	"	1 Häp	"	2,400.000.
100 Häp	"	1 Tära	"	24,000.000.

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

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

LONG MEASURE.

1 Niw	.....	=	$\frac{1}{16}$ inch.
12 Niws	make	1 K'úp	= $9\frac{3}{4}$ "
2 K'úps	"	1 Säwk	" $12\frac{1}{2}$ "
4 Säwks	"	1 Wah	" 78 "
20 Wahs	"	1 Sën	" 130 feet.
400 Sëns	"	1 Yot	" $9\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles.

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

DRY MEASURE.

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

NOTE.—A Këan 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 $\frac{2}{3}$ Tl.	6.6 =	165. Tls. or	60.60 $\frac{2}{3}$ Tl.
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, 押巴頓街 Ap-pa-teen-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Caine Road).
- A-CHUNG'S LANE, 郭松街 Quok-chung-kai,—(from Lower Lascar Row 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).
- ALGAR COURT, 亞厘加巷 A-lee-ka-hong,—(from Queen's Road West to First Street).
- ARBUTHNOT ROAD, 亞畢諾道 A-put-not-tau,—(Caine Road to Hollywood Road).
- A-SOWS LANE, 亞秀巷 A-sow-hong,—(Market Street to Caine 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 Fung-ün 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).
- CENTRAL MARKET, 中環街市 Chung-wan-kai-shi,—(from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central).
- CENTRE STREET, 正街 Ching-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 Hollywood Road to Lower Lascar Row).
- CHEUNG KANG LANE, 長庚里 Cheung-kang-lee,—(Queen's Road East).
- CHEUNG SHING LANE, 長勝里 Cheung-sing-lee,—(from Caine Road to Tai-ping-shan Street).
- CHEUNG ON LANE, 長安里 Cheung-on-lee,—(from Centre Street).
- 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).
- COMMISSARIAT LANE, 金些厘巷 Kam-sé-lee-hong,—(from Queen's Road East to Commissariat Wharf).
- CROSS LANE, 交加巷 Kau-ka-hong.
- CROSS STREET, 交加道 Kau-ka-tau,—(from Wanchai Road to Spring Gardens).
- D'AGUILAR STREET, 德記拉街 Tak-kec-la-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Wyndham Street).
- DUDDALL 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 St., Tai-ping-shan).
- GAGE STREET, 結志街 Kit-chi-kai,—(Lyndhurst Terrace to Aberdeen Street).
- GAP STREET, 鋤斷山街 Cho-tūn-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).
- GARDEN LANE, 花園巷 Fa-yun-hong,—(Shek Tong Tsui).
- GIBB'S LANE, 劫士巷 Gibb's-hong,—(from Queen's Road Central to Praya 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).
- HEUNG LANE, 香街 Heung-kai,—(from Queen's Road West to Bonham Strand West).
- HI LUNG LANE, 禧隆巷 Hi-lung-hong,—(from Queen's Road East to St. Francis' Street).
- 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 ROAD, 山街** Shan-kai,—(Pok-fu-lum Road to Middle Street).
- HILLIER STREET, 禧厘街** Hee-lee-kai,—(Praya Central to Queen's Road Central).
- HILLIER STREET SOUTH, 禧厘南街** He-lee-nam-kai.
- HING LUNG STREET, 興隆街** Hing-loong-kai,—(Queen's Road Central to Praya Central).
- HING WAN STREET, 興雲街** Hing-wan-kai,—(King Sing Street to Lung On Street).
- HING YAN LANE, 興仁里** Hing-yan-lee,—(from Upper Station St).
- 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).
- IN ON LANE, 賢安里** In-on-lee,—(Praya West to Queen's Road West).
- JARDINE'S BAZAAR, 渣甸街** 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).
- JOZE LANE EAST, 左時東** Tso-sz-tung,—(from Ladder Street).
- JOZE 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 ÜN LANE, 溪源里** Kai-ün-lee,—(from Peel Street).
- KAT ON STREET, 吉安街** Kat-on-kai,—(from King Sing Street to Loong On Street).
- KAT SING LANE, 吉昇里** Kat-sing-lee,—(from Ladder Street).
- KEEN ÜN 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).
- KOM Ü STREET, 甘雨街** Kam-ü-kai,—(from Queen's Road West to Praya West).

- KOO KI ALLEY, 高基 Koo-ki,—(from Wellington Street to Stanley Street).
- KOW KONG LANE, 九江巷 Kow-kong-hong,—(from Hollywood Rd).
- KUNG SHUN LANE, 拱宸里 Kung-shun-lee,—(in First Street Sai-ying-pun).
- KWAI WÁ LANE, 貴華里 Kwai-wá-lee,—(from Hillier Street to Cleverly Street).
- KWONG FUNG LANE, 廣豐里 Kwong-fung-lee,—(in Battery Road).
- 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).
- LAN KWAI FONG, 蘭桂坊 Lan-kwai-fong,—(in D'Aguilar Street).
- 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).
- LAU U LANE, 留餘里 Lau-u-lee,—(in High Street).
- LEIGHTON HILL ROAD, 禮帽山道 Lai-tun-shan-tau,—(Running round bottom of Leighton Hill).
- LEUNG WA TAI LANE, 梁華泰里 Leung-wa-tai-lee,—(in Queen's Road West).
- 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 St. to Poyan Street).
- MATHESON STREET, 勿地臣街 Mat-ti-shan-kai,—(Show-ke-wan Road to Perceval 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 ST., 新東街 Sun-tung-kai,—(Praya West to Bonham Rd.).
- NEW WEST STREET, 新西街 Shun-sai-kai,—(from Praya to B'ham Rd.).
- NG KWAI LANE, 五桂坊 Ng-kwai-fong,—(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 NING LANE, 安寧里 On-ning-lee,—(from Battery Road to Praya).
- ON WAI LANE, 安懷里 On-wai-lee.
- ON WO LANE, 安和里 On-woh-lee,—(from Queen's Road Central to Gibb's Stone Godown).
- PAN KWAI LANE, 板桂里 Pán-kwai-lee,—(from Wo Fung Street).
- PECHILI TERRACE, 必之卑臺 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, 扑湖林道 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 St.).
- 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 WA LANE, 西華里 Sai-wa-lee,—(from Pok-fu-lum Road to New West Street).
- 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).
- SAM TO LANE, 三多 Sam-to-li,—(from Battery Road).
- SAU WA FONG, 沙華坊 Sau-wa-fong,—(from Queen's Road East to St. Francis Street).

- SCOTT LANE, 士吉街 Sz-kat-kai,—(from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central).
- SECOND STREET, 第二街 Tai-yec-kai,—(Hospital Road to Pok-fulum Road).
- SEYMOUR ROAD, 西摩道 Sai-mo-tau,—(from Bonham Road to Robinson Road).
- SEYMOUR TERRACE, 西摩台 Sai-mo-toi,—(from Castle steps to Seymour 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).
- SHIN HING LANE, 善慶里 Sin-hing-lee,—(from New Eastern Street).
- SHIP STREET, 洋船街 Yeung-Shün-kai,—(Praya East across Queen's Road East).
- SHUNG HING LANE, 崇慶里 Sung-hing-lee,—(from Queen's Road West to Praya).
- SIEMSEN'S LANE, 禪臣街 Siem-san-kai,—(in Po-yan Street).
- SING-WONG STREET, 城隍街 Sing-wong-kai,—(from Caine Road to Gough Street).
- SOOKUNPO MARKET STREET, 掃桿埔街市街 Soo-kun-po-kai-se-kai,—(Jardine's Bazaar).
- 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 Poyan St.).
- STATION STREET UPPER, 差館上街 Chai-koon-seung-kai,—(in Caine Road).

- 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, 瑞典里 Sui-hing-lee,—(from Caine Road).
- 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 LOI LANE, 泰來里 Tai-loi-lee,—(First Street Sy-ing-pun).
- 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 STREET, 大王街 Tai-wong-kai,—(from Queen's Road East to Praya East).
- TAK HING EAST ALLEY, 德興東巷 Tak-hing-tung-hong,—(Praya West to Queen's Road West).
- TAK HING WEST ALLEY, 德興西巷 Tak-hing-si-hong,—(Praya West to Queen's Road West).
- TAK SING LANE, 德星里 Tak-sing-lee,—(from Second Street).
- 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).
- TE-PO LANE, 地步里 Te-po-lee,—(High Street Sy-ing-pun).
- 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).
- TSING KAI LANE, 清溪里 Tsing-kai-lee,—(from Nullah Lane to Albany Street).
- TSING CHUNG LANE, 清松里 Tsing-chung-lee,—(from Queen's Road East).
- TSUI LUNG LANE, 聚龍里 Tsui-lung-lee,—(in Queen's Road East).
- TSUNGSAU LANE, 松秀里 Tsung-sau-lee,—(from Queen's Road West).
- TSZ-MEE ALLEY, 紫微街 Tsze-mee-kai,—(from Queen's Road West to Praya West).
- TSZ TUNG LANE, 紫桐巷 Tsz-tung-hong,—(First Street Sy-ing-pun).
- 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 WO LANE EAST, 同和東街 Tung-wo-tung-kai,—(from Middle Street).
- TUNG WO LANE, 同和里 Tung-wo-lee,—(from Middle Street).
- UPPER STATION STREET, 差館上街 Chai-koon-sheung-kai,—(from Hospital Road to Station Street).
- ÚI LUNG LANE, 匯龍里 Wai-lung-lee,—(Bowrington, Leighton Hill Road).
- ÚI ON LANE, 匯安里 Wai-on-lee,—(Second Street to Third Street).
- ÚI ÜN LANE UPPER, 匯源上里 Ui-ün-sheung-lee,—(from Upper end of Peel Street).
- ÚI 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 IN FONG, 華賢坊 Wa-yin-fong,—(in Staunton Street).
- WA IN FONG EAST, 華賢東街 Wa-yin-tung-kai,—(from Staunton Street to Sing Wong Street).
- WA ON LANE, 華安里 Wa-on-lee,—(from Aberdeen Street).
- WAI YAN LANE, 懷仁里 Wai-yan-lee,—(Ladder St., Tai-ping-shan).
- WANCHAI ROAD, 灣仔道 Wan-chai-tau,—(Bowrington Canal to Queen's Road East).

- WARDLEY STREET, 域里街 Wak-lee-kai,—(from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central).
- 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).
- WILMER STREET, 威厘馬街 Wai-le-ma-kai,—(Praya West to Queen's Road West).
- WING FUNG LANE, 永豐里 Wing-fung-lee,—(from Queen's Rd. East).
- WING HING LANE, 永興里 Wing-hing-lee.
- WING-ON LANE, 永安街 Wing-on-kai,—(Queen's R. C. 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).
- WO FUNG STREET, 和風街 Wo-fung-kai,—(from Queen's Road to Praya West).
- WO HING BUILDINGS, 和興里 Wo-hing-lee,—(Queen's Road West).
- WO-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).
- YEE YIK LANE, 義益街 Yee-yik-kai,—(from Middle Street).
- 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 YAM LANE, 餘蔭里 U-yam-lee,—(in East Street, Tai-ping-shan).
- YUP CHÜ ALLEY, 挹注巷 Yup-chü-hong,—(from Praya East).
- 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,
SIAM, AND SINGAPORE, FOR 1877.

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

Aarons, W., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Canton
Abadie, E., auctioneer, Saigon
Abarca, R. M., (Ayala & Co.) merchant, Manila
Abbey, R., clerk, Government telegraph, service, Yokohama
Abbott, W. R., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Abbott, J., master, U.S.S. *Palos*
Abbott, E., broker, Yokohama
Abbott, R. J., Maritime Customs assistant, Hankow
Abbott, J. C., captain, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
Abbs, M., Naval College, Yedo
Abdoolally, A., (N. Kessowjee & Co.) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Abeeg, F., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk, Yokohama
Abell, J. C., broker, and secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Hiogo
Abendroth, H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Amoy (absent)
Aberdien, A., sergeant, British Legation escort, Yedo
Able, A. H., chief engineer, U.S.S. *Alert*
Abraham, R., overman, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
Abraham, A. E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Ackermam, R., (Pasedag & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Acock, Sergeant E. G., Military Staff clerk, Royal Engineer department
Acuna, E., doctor, Iloilo
Adam, J. R., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Adams, F. C., pay clerk, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
Adams, J. W., pilot, Shanghai
Adams, C. G., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Adams, A. H., M.D., missionary, Osaka
Adams, K. D., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Canton
Adams, M. J., constable, British vice-consulate, Kiukiang
Adams, M. C., butcher, Nagasaki
Adams, W. Stanley, M.D., medical practitioner and health officer, Caine road
Adamson, W., (Gillfillan, Wood & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Adlis, Geo. T., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) manager, Shanghai
Addiscott, W., fitter, H. M. Naval Yard
Addosiot, Rev. P. d', Catholic missionary, Peking
Adigard, nav. sub-lieutenant, steamer *Indre*, Saigon
Adkins, T., British Consul, and acting vice consul for France, &c., Newchwang
Adnama, W. T., storeman, H.M., Naval Yard
Aenlle, M., (J. Dayot & Co.) proprietor "Libreria Religiosa," Manila
Agasto, P., lieutenant, Macao Battalion, Macao
Agnew, T., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Fly*

Agthe, K., (H. Müller & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Aguila, A. L. del, marine sorter, Post-office
Aguirre, L., (Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ahlburg, professor, Medical College, Yedo
Ahlmann, J. A., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) piermaster, West Point
Abrens, —, captain, steamer *Bellona*, Bangkok
Ahrens, H., (H. Ahrens & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Ainslie, A., Maritime Customs assistant, Tamsui
Aitelly, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
Aitken, A. G., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) supt. engineer, Kowloon
Aitken, A. M., Jun., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore (absent)
Alabaster, H., tutor and translator, Royal Palace, Bangkok
Alabaster, C., act. consul for Great Britain, and consul for Denmark, &c., Ningpo
Alabor, J., merchant and commission agent, Stanley street
Albinson, J., (Howell & Co.) merchant, Hakodate
Alborado, A., constable, British consulate, Takao
Albrecht, paymaster, H.G.M.S. *Vineta*
Alburguerque, A. F. D., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Alcavaz, O. S. de, (Guichard et Fils) clerk, Manila
Aldanesi, J., professor, Infantry Cadets' school, Manila
Aldecoa, Z. I. de, merchant, Manila
Aldegner, N., merchant, Iloilo
Aldegner, S., merchant, Iloilo
Aldegner, M., doctor, Iloilo
Aldrich, A. S., sec. to managers & chief account., Government railway service, Y'hama
Aldon, A., doctor, Iloilo
Alegre, J., (Cucullu & Co.) merchant, Manila
Alemão, C. A., officer, gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
Alemão, D., (Brandão & Co.) assistant, Wellington street
Alexandere, Dr., dentist, Yedo
Alexandine, —, assistant, commissariat, Haiphong
Alexieff, Mrs. P. P., proprietor, "Russian Hotel," Hakodate
Alford, E. F., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Alford, R. G., surveyor, Queen's Road
Algar, T., house agent & rent collector, Hollywood road
Alion, A. E., (Fischer & Co.) assistant, Osaka
Allan, J. M., (Kiangnan Arsenal) overseer of marine engineering, Shanghai
Allan, J., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Allana, M., (H. J. M. Abdoolkhaluck) manager, Peel street
Allard, lieutenant, steamer *Indre*, Saigon
Allarukhia, A., (Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy) clerk, Wellington street
Allarukhiabhoy, B., (J. Peerbhoy) clerk, Shanghai
Allichin, H. A., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) sub-accountant, Queen's road
Allcot, G., Maritime Customs examiner, Ningpo
Allcor, J. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Allemão, A. E., (J. F. Scheffer) assistant, Praya
Allen, E. U. B., assistant, British consulate, Shanghai
Allen, J. C., Junr., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Allen, F., (Jamie & Wynn) assistant, Singapore
Allen, H. J., assistant secretary, British Legation, Peking
Allen J. R., (Riley, Hargreaves & Co.) engineer, Singapore
Allen, J. F., chief officer, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama
Allen, W., merchant, Singapore
Allen, H. J., (Ellis & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Allen, Geo., captain, steam tug *Saada*, Foochow
Allen, I. W., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

Allen, Rev. Y. J., missionary, Shanghai
 Allen, Henry, Junr., commission agent, Yokohama
 Allen, R., assistant, Shanghai Associated Wharves, Shanghai
 Allimahomed, A., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Cochrane street
 Allin, H. N., M.A., professor of English language, Imperial University, Yedo
 Allin, L., (Cornabé & Co) clerk, Chefoo
 Alloin, J. M., (Alloin & Lamache) merchant, Bangkok (absent)
 Allum, W. E., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Almada e Castro, J. M. d', first clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
 Almario, F. S., compositor, *Daily Press* office
 Almeida, F. A. M. d', (Lacroix, Cousins & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Almeida, J. E. d', expeditionary, secretary's office, French Municipal Council, S'hai
 Almeida, J. M. d', captain, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Almeida, Rev. V. J., professor, collegis da Immaculada Conceicao, Macao
 Almeida, J. d', consul for Brazil, Singapore
 Almeida, J., compositor, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
 Almeida, P. J. d', light keeper, Green Island lighthouse
 Almeida, J. A. d', (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
 Almeida, Rev. M. F. do R. e, chaplain, Hospital de San Rafael, Macao
 Almeida, E. F. d', (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Almeida, J. E. de, merchant, Macao
 Almeida, J. V. d', secretary, Portuguese consulate, Bangkok
 Almeida, J. A. d', retired lieut. colonel, Macao
 Almeida, J. d' J. P., broker, Singapore
 Almeida, J. d', (E. Kock) clerk, Singapore
 Almeida, J. M. d', (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Queen's road
 Alonço, J. J. da Silva, almoxarife, Almoxarifado, Macao
 Alonço, J., Junr., (Hongkong Gas Co.) clerk, West point
 Alonço, V., (Hongkong Gas Co.) clerk, West point
 Alonzo, T., agent, Tondo Matches manufactory, Manila
 Alonzo, H., (Wilks & Earnshaw) assistant, Manila
 Alonzo, C., restaurant keeper, Manila
 Alquier, commander, steamer *Duchaffaut*, Saigon
 Alsing, Auguste, in charge Russell & Co.'s hulks, Kiukiang
 Alsace, telegraphist, Saigon
 Alveres, Rev. M., prefect, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Alvares, J. J. F., surgeon, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Alvarez, Don M., chargé d'affaires, Spanish Legation, Yedo
 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
 Alves, P. M., clerk, Colonial Treasury
 Amaral, Lieut. F. J. F. de, commander, gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
 Ambiel surgeon, steamer, *Surcouf*, Saigon
 Ambler, Wm., acting engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Moorhen*
 Amermann, Rev. J. L., missionary, Yokohama
 Ames, S. J. B., commissioner of Police Forces, Bangkok
 Amore, H. E., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) tea inspector, Shanghai
 Amy, C., lightkeeper, Chefoo
 Anandanadapoullé, clerk, Naval department, Saigon
 Anatoly, Rev., Russian mission, Hakodate
 Anchant, P. C., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Singapore
 Anchant, C., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Singapore
 Anchant, R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Bangkok
 Andersen, R. J., pilot, Shanghai
 Andersen, H., (Japan Photographic Association) photographer, Yokohama

- Andersen, L. A., surveyor to Germanic Lloyds', &c., Amoy
 Andersen, S. P., mariner, Bangkok
 Andersen, N. P., captain, Customs revenue cruiser *Kua-hsing*, Shanghai
 Anderson, L., engineer, tug *Pathfinder*, Taku
 Anderson, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Anderson, J., (J. Reynal) engineer, Iloilo
 Anderson, —, carpenter, Yokohama
 Anderson, W., chief gunner's mate, Naval College, Yedo
 Anderson, A. F., M.D., colonial surgeon, Singapore
 Anderson, Jas., superintendent, Foochow Dockyard, Foochow
 Anderson, —, engineer, Iloilo
 Anderson, J., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Anderson, J., (Patent Slip & Dock Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Anderson, J. C., (Patent Slip & Dock Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Anderson, W. H., (Iveson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Anderson, W., medical officer in charge, British Legation, Yedo
 Anderson, D., (E. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Anderson, John, storekeeper, Nagasaki
 Anderson, J. L., public tea inspector, Amoy
 Anderson, J. H., (R. Anderson & Co.) merchant, Kiukiang
 Anderson, R., (R. Anderson & Co.) merchant, Kiukiang (absent)
 Anderson, W. C., (G. W. Collins & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Anderson, J., lightkeeper, Chefoo
 Anderson, A., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Ando, Taro, Japanese Vice-consul
 André, clerk of council, Saigon
 André, A., (Melchers & Co.) merchant and acting consul general for Austria Hungary
 Andreasen, J., mariner, Bangkok
 Andrew, P., assistant, "Hotel de l'Europe," Singapore
 Andrew, J., (Lambert Brothers) assistant, Singapore
 Andrew, J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Andrews, W. E., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Anethan, Baron D', secretary, Belgian Legation, Yedo (absent)
 Angeler, J., (Garchitorea & Smith) assistant, Manila
 Angelucci, coffee house keeper, Saigon
 Anglay, J. M., Chédal, professor, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
 Angle, De L., surveyor, Royal Customs, Haiphong
 Anglin, J. R., proprietor, *Japan Gazette* office, Yokohama
 Anguitu, A., administrator, Custom House, Manila
 Angulo, J. Perer, dean, Cabildo Eclesiastico, Manila
 Angus, J. M., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
 Angus, G., auctioneer, Singapore
 Angus, J. W., (Kumpers & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Angus, A. Forbes, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
 Annand, J., (Annand & Singlston) merchant, Yokohama
 Annatoyn, J. D., Maritime Customs tide-waiter, Chinkiang
 Annesley, A. A., acting consul for Great Britain, France, &c., Hiogo
 Anot, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
 Anson, C. V., commander, H.B.M. gun vessel *Magpie*
 Anson, Hon. Lieut.-Colonel A. E. H., C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor of Penang
 Anson, H. B., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
 Anthony, T. T., (Broadbear, Anthony & Co.) shiphandler, Praya
 Anthony, J., (Hongkong Dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
 Anton, P. M., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Anton, J. R., broker, Club Chambers
 Antona, A., secretary, Harbour Master's department, Saigon

Antoneti, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
 Antonio, J., assistant, Macao Dispensary, Macao
 Antonio, L., light keeper, Tiger Island, Ningpo
 Anuan, Sergeant, clerk, Brigade office
 Apcar, M. T., (Bangkok Dock Co.) assistant, Bangkok
 Aplin, E. D'O., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. dispatch vessel *Vigilant*
 Aplin, P., navigating lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
 Aquino, J. C. d', (National Bank of India) clerk, Shanghai
 Aquino, B. d', assistant purser, steamer *Kinslan*, Canton river
 Aquino, E. H. d', clerk, Stamp Revenue office
 Arber, Geo., deputy commissary, Ordnance Store department
 Arbuthnot, E. O., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Arce, J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Archambaud, agent, opium and spirit farm, Saigon
 Arcillas, D., restaurant keeper, Manila
 Arduzer, pilot, Saigon (absent)
 Arellano, J. R. d., director of the Mint of Manila
 Arendt, C., interpreter, German Legation, Peking
 Arène, J., first interpreter, French Legation, Peking
 Aretz, W. H., Shanghai
 Arevalo, B., dentist, Manila
 Arevalo, J., dentist, Manila
 Arfeuille, M. d', inspector of native affairs, Saigon
 Argence, d', (Morice Frères & Bailly) stor-keeper, Haiphong
 Ari, Lala, proprietor, French Hotel, Manila
 Ariene, —, interpreter, French consulate, Shanghai
 Arjauee, F. H., (N. Mody & Co.) manager, and secretary to the Parsee Club
 Arleque, R., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Armour, J., Maritime Customs boat officer, Chefoo
 Armstrong, O., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Armstrong, John M., auctioneer and commission merchant, Queen's road central
 Arnhold, Ph., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Arnold, A. S., Imperial College, Nagasaki
 Arnold, T., clerk to Trustees of Ang. Heard & Co., Queen's road
 Arnoux, F., "International Caté" restaurant, Yokohama
 Arnoux, V. G. d', Maritime Customs assistant, Swatow
 Arnstein, M., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Aroozoo, J. J., (R. T. Rennie) clerk, Shanghai
 Aroozoo, J., assistant, *Mission Press* office, Singapore
 Arrivet, Rev. J. B., Roman catholic missionary, Yedo
 Arrivet, writer, Naval department, Saigon
 Arthur, Rev. J. H., missionary, Yedo
 Arthur, Wm. M. B., English master, Diocesan orphanage, Bonham road
 Artindale, R. H., (Iveson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Ascher, Lieutenant, H.G.M.S *Vincta*
 Asensi, M., manager, Buncó Español Filipino, Manila
 Asgar, M. E. H., (H. A. Asgar & H. Esmail) manager, Gage street
 Ashley, C. J., sail maker, Shanghai
 Ashmore, Rev. Wm., D.D., missionary, Swatow
 Ashton, John, Shanghai
 Ashton, J., (J. S. Robin on) clerk, Shanghai
 Ashton, S., (D. Lapraik & Co.) marine superintendent, D'Aqui street
 Ashton, F., chief officer steamer *Namoa*, Coast
 Asmus, H., (Lind, Asmus & Co.) Singapore
 Asoozoo, S., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Assis, A., grocer, Lyndhurst terrace

- Assis, F. d', boarding house keeper, Bridge street
 Assumpção, J. d', clerk, Colonial Treasury, Macao
 Assumpção, J. C. d', Escrivão inspector, Revenue department, Macao
 Assumpção, J. S. d', compositor, *China Mail* office, Wyndham street
 Aston, W. G., assistant secretary, British Legation, Yedo
 Aström, C., pilot, Bangkok
 Asverus, Otto, surveyor for Germanic Lloyds', Swatow
 Atkinson, R. W., B. Sc., professor of chemistry, Imperial University, Yedo
 Atkinson, J., (Kiangnan Arsenal) overseer of machinery & powder manufacture, S'hai
 Atkinson, Rev. J. L., M.D., missionary, Hiogo
 Aubaud, French interpreter, Saigon
 Aubert, F. B., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Augur, J. P. J., master, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Augustin, bailiff, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
 Aumoitte, —, chancelier, French consulate, Hanoi
 Ausbourg, d', registrar of lands, Saigon
 Aussenac, E., (A. R. Marty) assistant, Haiphong
 Austen, J. H., missionary, Yokohama
 Austen, J. G., secretary, U. S. Consulate, &c., Manila
 Austin, Hon. J. Gardiner, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary and Auditor General
 Avila, J. M. L. d', Portuguese Plenipotentiary in China, Japan and Siam
 Aymeri, A., Procure des Lazaristes, Shanghai
 Aymonin, V., (V. Aymonin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Ayres, J. G., surgeon, U. S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama
 Ayres, Philip B. C., Colonial surgeon and inspector of hospitals
 Ayrton, W., Engineering School, Yedo
 Azedo, C. M., adjutant, Police force, Macao
 Azéma, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Azevedo, L. d', (Malcampo & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Azevedo, F. d', (Deacon & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Azevedo, F. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Azevedo, M. d', (W. H. 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
- Baalk, E., (F. Meyer) assistant, Manila
 Baar, C. F. J., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
 Baber, E. C., interpreter, British consulate, Shanghai
 Babey, H., agent-voyer, travaux publics, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Bach, —, yeoman, U.S. Naval Dépôt, Nagasaki
 Bachelor, T., compositor, *Japan Gazette* office, Yokohama
 Back, J. W., gunner, H.B.M. gunboat *Sheldrake*
 Backler, H., navigating lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel, *Lapwing*
 Baconnier, A., (Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Bade, C. E., (E. Schellhass & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Badge, Geo., draper, Hiogo
 Badger, C. J., ensign, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
 Badman, H. A., (Ramsey, Wakefield & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
 Baehr, H., (Reimers, Baehr & Co.) Hiogo
 Baenziger, E., (C. Germann) clerk, Manila
 Baer, G. A., (S. Baer, Senior & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Baer, S., (S. Baer, Senior & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
 Baffey, G. W., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Buffy, G. T., steward of Club Concordia, Shanghai
 Baggah, B., (Ramsey, Wakefield & Co.) assistant, Bangkok

- Bagnall, B., missionary, Chinkiang
 Bagn  ris, surgeon, Saigon
 Bailey, J., law stationer, Shanghai
 Bailey, John, (*N. C. Herald* office) clerk, Shanghai
 Bailey, J., (James & Wilson) dairyman, Yokohama
 Bailey, D. H., United States Con-sul, Arbuthnot road
 Bailey, Geo., constable, Sailors' Home, Shanghai
 Bailey, O. E., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow
 Bailie, H. C., manager of Novelty Iron Works, and engineer to Hongkong Fire Brigade
 Baillie, C. W., nav.-lieutenant, Naval College, Yedo
 Baillie, A., quarter-master, Naval College, Yedo
 Bailly, —, (Morice Fr  res & Bailly) storekeeper, Haiphong
 Bailly, Dr., professor, Medical College, Yedo
 Bain, A. W., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Bain, Geo. M., proprietor and publisher, *China Mail*, Wyndham street
 Bain, W. N., (Kyle & Bain) proprietor Hongkong Ice Co., East Point
 Bain, W. B., Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
 Bair, M., German consul, Yedo
 Bair, M. M. (H. Ahrens & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Baird, A., light keeper, Cape d'Aguilar lighthouse
 Baird, J. V., (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Baker, T. R., (Liddelow & Martin) assistant, Singapore
 Baker, W. J., instructor gunner, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Baker, A. H., (Gas Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Baker, J. H., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
 Baker, Mrs. J. H., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
 Baker, R. C., deputy commissary supply duties, &c., Commissariat
 Baker, H., (Newman & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Balbas y Ageo, M., (H. de Balbas y Co.) merchant, Manila
 Balbas y Ageo, J., merchant, Manila
 Balbaud surgeon, Saigon
 Baldwin, Rev. C. C., D.D., missionary, Foochow (in city)
 Baldwin, Rev. Stephen L., missionary, Foochow
 Baldwin, G. (Patent Slip & Dock Co.) a sistant, Singapore
 Baldwin, W., vet. surgeon, Shanghai
 Baldwin, C. H., Kioto, Japan
 Balea, T., chemist, Hoilo
 Balea, J., druggist, Hoilo
 Balfour, F. H., editor and proprietor, *Celestial Empire*, Shanghai
 Balfour, —, Siamese Navy, Bangkok
 Ball, W., (China Dispensary) chemist, Praya
 Ball, J. D., fourth master, Central School, Gough street
 Ballagh, J. C., missionary, Yokohama
 Ballagh, Rev. J. H., missionary, Yokohama
 Ballance, T. F., merchant, Hankow
 Ballantine, G., Maritime Customs examiner, Kinkiang
 Ballard, T. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
 Ballard, S., (Kiangnan Arsenal) overseer of cartridge department, Shanghai
 Balliston, G. W., nav. lieutenant, H.B.M. dispatch vessel *Vigilant*
 Balzano, M., constable, British Consulate, Amoy
 Bamford, J., (J. Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Bamsey, W. S., (Hongkong Gas Company) foreman of works, West point
 Bandinel, J. J. F., (Knight & Co.) merchant, and U.S. vice-consul, Newchwang
 Banister, C. J. F., (J. Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Bani  res, S. de, commander, gunboat *Halieharde*, Saigon
 Banker, S. W., master, Revenue cruiser *Hwa Shu*, Newchwang

Banks, E. H., assistant paymaster, and clerk to Vice-Admiral's secretary
Banks, M., pilot, Nagasaki
Banning, A., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Banyard, M., broker, Shanghai
Banyon, T., quarter-master, Revenue steamer *Fei Hu*, Shanghai
Bao, P., professor, boys' public school, Suigon
Baptista, A. M., (Sharp & Co.) clerk, Bank Buildings
Baptista, L. J., Macao
Baptista, M. A., drawing master, Victoria Boys' School, Hollywood road
Baptista, M. A., Jr., (Sharp, Toller & Johnson) clerk, Supreme Court House
Baptista, L. M., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Baptiste, —., assistant, "Oriental Hotel," Yokohama
Barandan, Captain Lieutenant, first officer, H.G.M.S. *Louise*
Barbe, J., supt. of Police, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Barber, J. W., carpenter, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Barbier, Rev. P. N., French missionary, Siam
Barchet, S. P., M.D., missionary, Ningpo
Barclay, Rev. T., M.A., missionary, Takao
Barcile, —., blacksmith, Haiphong
Barff, S., assistant Postmaster General
Barff, F. W., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Barker, A. S., lieutenant commander, U.S.S. *Palos*
Barker, W., pilot, Singapore
Barlow, Henry, (Shaw & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Barnard, H. H., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
Barnard, H. C., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
Barnard W. J. W., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
Barnes, C. J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Manila
Barnes, J. P., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant, Praya
Baron, J. S., ship and general agent, Shanghai
Barr, W. A., pilot, Shanghai
Barradale, Rev. J. S., missionary, Tientsin
Barradas, E. C., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Barradas, J. M., marine sorter, Post-office
Barradas, Z. M., sorter, Post office
Barrett, Rev. E. R., missionary, Shanghai
Barretto, J. A., (Chartered Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Barretto, B. A., (B. A. Barretto & Co.) merchant, Manila
Barretto, E. M., (B. A. Barretto & Co.) clerk, and Italian consul, Manila
Barretto, L. F., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Barretto, J. A., Junr., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Barretto, L., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Barretto, L. A., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Barrier, commander, gunboat *Espingole*, Suigon
Barrier, C., lieutenant commander gunboat *Coutlas*, Haiphong
Barrios, J., clerk, Banco Espanol Filipino, Manila
Barrons, M., gunner, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lily*
Barros, D. de, acting chief clerk, Colonial secretary's office, Macao
Barros, P., (Messageries Maritimes) storekeeper
Barros, A. de, proprietor, Macao Dispensary, Macao
Barros, J. F. E., (B. de S. Fernandes) clerk, Macao
Barros, F. J., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Barros, F. de P., carcereiro, Cadeia Publica, Macao
Barros, G. A. de, (Alloin & Lamache) clerk, Bangkok
Barros, Capt. V. de P., inspector of war material, Macao
Barros, B. B. de, (Alloin & Lamache) clerk, Manila

Barruca, P., watchmaker, Yokohama
 Barry, J. M., surgeon, Amoy Medical department
 Barry, A., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Bartasheff, J. A., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Bartolini, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Barton, J., chief boatswain's mate, Naval College, Yedo
 Barton, Captain Z., Government marine surveyor, Shanghai
 Barton, G. K., M.D., medical practitioner, Shanghai
 Bartrum, J., (P. S. Cabelder & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Bascombe, G. E., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midye*
 Basel, W. H. Senn van, Netherlands consul, Bangkok
 Basilisse, Rev., procureur, St. Joseph's English College, Caine road
 Baskes, P. H., storekeeper, Bangkok
 Bassano, Col. A., C.B., assistant military secretary
 Bassigoiti, J. P. de, (Jamie & Wynd) shipchandier, Singapore
 Basset T., (S.S.N. Co.) wharf clerk, Shanghai
 Bastide, H. de la, Maritime Customs assistant, Ningpo
 Bastos, H. M. (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Bastos, A., junr., lawyer, Macao
 Bastos, J. M., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
 Basuian, Rev. F., R. C. missionary, Shanghai
 Bataille, chief surveyor, Saigon (absent)
 Bataille, T. J., sub-commissioner, Naval department, Saigon (absent)
 Batavus, E., (H. W. Hohnholz & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Batchelder, Capt. J. M., Foreign Concession, Yedo
 Batchelor, J., theological student, St. Paul's College
 Bateman, S., commissioner of Customs, Bangkok
 Batemann, J., Customs service, Bangkok
 Bates, Rev. J., missionary, Ningpo
 Bathgate, J., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Barthelmy, C., proprietor, "Belgian Hotel," Peking
 Battle, J., inspector of telegraphs, Manila
 Butt, E. W., (G. Barnet & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Batteke, G., Osaka
 Batten, W., inspector of police, Stanley station
 Battles, W. W., (Battles & Co.) commission merchant, Queen's road central
 Baud, (Perrichon & Baud) contractor, Saigon
 Baudouin, P., Maritime Customs examiner, Tamsui
 Baudran, Mme, (Baudran & Forgeot) dressmaker, Saigon
 Bauermeister, A., (Behre & Co.) merchant, Saigon
 Bauermeister, H., (Crasemann & Hagen) clerk, Chefoo
 Baughman, G. E., assistant paymaster, U.S.S. *Alert*
 Bavier, Ernest, (Bavier & Co.) merchant & act. con.-gen. for Denmark, Yokohama
 Bavier, E., (Bavier & Co.) merchant & con.-gen. for Denmark, Yokohama (absent)
 Bavier, A., (Bavier & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Bawasah, T., (Mansfield & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Baxter, A. G., superintendent, Taku Pilot Co., Taku
 Baxter, C. E., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Bayfield, G., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Bayley, W. V., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
 Bayley, A., (Kiangnan Arsenal) overseer of rifle manufactory, Shanghai
 Bayliss, W. D., Colonial Engineer in charge, Singapore
 Baylor, A. K., fleet clerk, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Bayly, G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
 Bayne, W. G., agent, North China Insurance Company, Yokohama
 Baynes, Rev. W. H., M.A., acting military chaplain

Baynes, J., Maritime Customs tide-waiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Baynes, G., overseer of works, Surveyor-general's office
 Bazangeon, M. L., deputy judge, Saigon
 Beacham, E. J., gunner, U.S.S. *Kearsarge*
 Beale, Jas., overseer, *Daily Press* office
 Bean, A., merchant, and Netherlands vice-consul, Kiukiang
 Bean, W., merchant, Chinkiang
 Beart, E., secretary, Hongkong Club
 Beatley, J. E., carpenter, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Beato, Felix, (F. Beato & Co.) photographer, Yokohama
 Beato, F., merchant, Yokohama
 Beaton, K., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East point
 Beaton, J., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East point
 Beattie, J., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Beatty, M. S., naval sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
 Beauchef, P., R. C. missionary, Shanghai
 Beaumont, E., aide-de-camp to the Captain General of Manila
 Beaumont, J. M., M.D., physician, Foochow
 Beaumont, De la B. de, aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor of Saigon
 Beauvisage, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Beazeley, M., Maritime Customs assistant engineer, Amoy
 Beazley, H., (Beazley, Paget & Co.) merchant, Hankow
 Becher, E., M.D., surgeon major, Army Medical department
 Beck, M., (D. Maclean & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Becker, sub-lieutenant H.G.M.S. *Luise*
 Becker, lieutenant, H.G.M.S. *Hertha*
 Becker, A., proprietor, "Hotel de l'Europe," Singapore
 Becker, H., auctioneer, Yokohama
 Beckham, L. G., sub-lieutenant, 28th Regiment
 Beckhoff, Jas., overseer of roads, Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Beckvewold, A., (China Dispensary) assistant, Praya
 Beebe, C. G., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Beer, Mrs. de, (Kobe laundry) Hiogo
 Beer, G., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Maggie*
 Beer, commiss. auxiliaire, French consulate, Shanghai
 Beeton, J. C., mechanical engineer, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
 Beguex, L., "International Café" restaurant, Yokohama
 Behncke, A., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Behnke, H. A., Maritime Customs signalman, Taku
 Behr, Meyer, (Katz Brothers) clerk, Singapore
 Behr, Max, (Katz Brothers) clerk, Singapore
 Beins, M., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Beire, Madame de, storekeeper, Hanoi
 Belbin, E., (Gas Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Belem, J. P., Macao
 Béliard, E., secretary-general, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
 Belilios, E. R., merchant, Lyndhurst terrace
 Belknap, C., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Kearsarge*
 Bell, P. R., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
 Bell, W. H., publisher, *Daily Press* office
 Bell, F. H., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Bell, T., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) chief engineer, Yedo
 Bell, G., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) chief engineer, Yedo
 Bellamy, A., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Bellamy, T., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Bellamy, E. A., consul for Brazil, Manila

Belle, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
 Belogolovy, A. A., merchant, Tientsin
 Beltrão, I., boarding house keeper, Tank lane
 Benavides, A., attaché, Peruvian Legation, Peking
 Bender, Rev. H., missionary, Basil Missionary Society, Chonglok (absent)
 Bendicht, W., (W. Bendicht & Co.) storekeeper, d'Aguilar street
 Benedictson, T., mariner, Bangkok
 Bénézec, A., tavern keeper, Saigon
 Benjamin, A., (Benjamin & Co.) Yokohama
 Benjamin, B. D., Shanghai
 Benjamin, D., (D. Sissoo, Sons & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Bennett, J. W., second officer, receiving-ship *Wellington*, Shanghai
 Bennett, J. M. C., assistant engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
 Bennett, H., Naval College, Yedo
 Bennett, C. C., (Mustard & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
 Bennett, G. W., commander, receiving ship *Wellington*, Shanghai
 Bennett, W. R., broker, Yokohama
 Benning, A. H., captain, steamer *White Cloud*, Hongkong & Macao
 Benning, T. T., captain, steamer *Kinkiang*, Canton river
 Bennington, J. W., assistant engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
 Benoit, P., storekeeper, Saigon
 Benson, E. S., Municipal Director, Yokohama
 Bentivegini, C. A. von, (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Bentley, H., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Keelung
 Bentzen, E. W., marine officer, Bangkok
 Berger, E., Yokohama
 Berger, Oscar, (Sartorius & Moerike) chemist, Cebu
 Berges, —, (Codry & Berges) architect and contractor, Saigon
 Bergeu, Mrs., milliner, Hiogo
 Bergmann, G., (J. Oppel) assistant, Manila
 Berkeley, G. A., pilot, Bangkok
 Berlioz, Rev. A., vice-procureur, F. R. C. Mission, Staunton street
 Bernabé, A., (B. A. Barretto & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Bernard, C., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
 Bernard, deputy procureur-general, Administration of Justice, Saigon
 Bernard, F., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Bernard, R. W., (Eastern Ext., Aust., & China Tele. Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Bernard, A., broker, Singapore
 Bernard, C. B., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Bernard, surgeon, Saigon
 Bernard, T., chief engineer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
 Bernhard, R., (Heinemann & Co.) ship broker, Queen's road
 Bernhard, E. M., (C. Schomburgk & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Bernhardt, R., clerk, German consulate, Hiogo
 Bernières, A. M. de, Maritime Customs assistant, Tientsin
 Bernom, Rev. A., French missionary, Swatow
 Berns, L. H., proprietor, "Berns' Hotel," Bangkok
 Berrick, G. B., (Berrick Brothers) stationer, Yokohama
 Berrick, J., (Berrick Brothers) stationer, Yokohama
 Berry, Rev. J. C., M.D., missionary, Hiogo
 Berson, G. F., professor of law, Imperial University, Yedo
 Berteaud, J., contractor, Saigon
 Bertha, pilot Haiphong
 Berthelot, C., French Municipal police, Shanghai
 Bertram, lieutenant, H.G.M.S. *Vineta*
 Besson, director of primary schools, Saigon

Beveridge, A., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Beveridge, C. H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Beurmann, C., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Bevis, H. M., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Bewick, G., (Thompson & Bewick) ship chandler, Hakodate
 Beyer, L., (E. Schellhass & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Praya
 Beyfuss, C., (Bryner & Beyfuss) merchant, Shanghai
 Bezaure, G. de, chancelier interprete, French consulate, Foochow
 Bézian, E., (Denis Frères) clerk, Saigon
 Bezier, Thos., proprietor, "London Tavern," Nagasaki
 Bhabha, S. B., ship broker, Elgin street
 Boaga, G. M., (J. M. F. de Costa) clerk, Bangkok
 Bhasania, B. P., merchant, Canton
 Biagioni, F., (Jubin & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Bianchi, L., mining service, Yedo
 Bickford, T. L., staff surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
 Bidwell, H. S., merchant, Shanghai
 Bieber, Th., (J. Lembke & Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Bieber, Dr. E., German consul, Singapore
 Bielfeld, A., auctioneer and broker, Shanghai
 Bielke, J. de, chancelier interprete, French consulate, Tientsin
 Biffin, W. V., (Liddelow & Martin) assistant, Singapore
 Bikoff, P. M., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Bilès, —, commander of the troops, Hanoi
 Billequin, A., professor of chemistry, Peking
 Billia, D. R., (N. Mody & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Bing, A. C., marine surveyer & pilot, Singapore
 Bingham, Hon. J. A., United States minister, Yedo
 Bingham, T., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Binglane, T., (J. C. Chalmers & Co.) painter, Shanghai
 Binos, J., precepteur, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Birchall, E. F., (Macleod, Pickford & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Bird, W., gunner Revenue steamer *Pai Hu*, Shanghai
 Bird, C. W., (Union Ins. Society) clerk, Shanghai
 Bird, S. G., (Dodd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Bird, E. A., (Pratt, Bird & Co.) draper, Yokohama
 Birt, C. G. F., (Faber & Voigt) clerk, Hiogo
 Birt, W., (W. Birt & Co.) silk and commission merchant, Shanghai
 Bischoff, J. J., merchant, Iloilo
 Bischoff, S., (J. J. Bischoff & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
 Bishop, Jas., (Hamilton, Gray & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Bishop, F. C., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) manager, Singapore
 Bishop, Ed., gunner, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
 Bishop, R., registrar, H.B.M.'s Court, Yokohama
 Bishop, J. D., (Bishop & Henry) telegraph engineer, Shanghai (absent)
 Bismarck, C., German consul, Amoy
 Bissett, J., (Strachan & Thomas) merchant, Yokohama
 Bissoy, telegraphist, Saigon
 Bjurling, A., (Mailherbe, Jullien & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Black, W., (Hyde & Co.) shipchandler, Yokohama
 Black, A. F., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Singapore
 Black, A., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Black, C., (McAlister & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Black, R., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Black, A., (Imperial Arsenal) engineer, Tientsin
 Black, J., (Borneo Co.'s rice mill) engineer, Bangkok

Black, J. R., editor and proprietor, *Far East*, Shanghai
 Black, D., (A. G. Lambert) foreman, Shanghai
 Black, J., (Sayle & Co.) manager, Queen's road (absent)
 Blackadar, C., store issuer, Royal Naval victualling depôt, Yokohama
 Blackert, H., sergeant, Municipal police, Hankow
 Blackford, B. F., pilot, Newchwang (absent)
 Blackmore, T. L., Maritime Customs assistant, Foochow
 Blackwell, R., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Blaikie, D., (Patent Slip & Dock Co.) assistant, West point
 Blain, John, (Blain & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Blair, J. H., dairy keeper, Shanghai
 Blaise, director of boys' public schools, Saigon
 Blakeley, Chas., (Tilson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Blakely, Rev. J. B., missionary, Foochow
 Blakeway, Geo., (Jubin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Blakiston, T. W., (Blakiston, Marr & Co.) merchant, Hakodate
 Blanc, B., (Messageries Maritimes) second commissaire, Shanghai
 Blanchard, W. C., pilot, Shanghai
 Blanchard, H. M., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Blanchet, Rev. C. T., missionary, Yedo
 Blancheton, E., acting French Consul, Hankow
 Blanco, J. M., Spanish consul, Macao
 Blancsubé, Jules, lawyer, Saigon
 Bland, C. S., bill broker, Yokohama
 Blandford, H., (J. Edwards) clerk, Yokohama
 Blankenagel, Rev. —, missionary, Long-hou
 Blankenkeeper, A., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) timber clerk, Singapore
 Bleecker, A., assistant, Sailors' Home
 Blessing, surgeon, Saigon
 Blethen, C. P., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) shipwright, Shanghai
 Blethen, C., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) shipwright, Shanghai (absent)
 Blockley, A., proprietor, "Yedo Hotel," Yedo
 Blodget, Rev. Henry, D.D., missionary, Peking
 Blogg, J. A., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
 Bois, —, clerk, Royal Customs, Hanoi
 Bloom, J. H., publisher and manager, *Indépendant de Saigon*, Saigon
 Bloom, H., mariner, Bangkok
 Bloomfield, J. W., store issuer, H.B.M. Naval yard, Shanghai
 Blow, H. McC., (P. L. Laen & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
 Blugeot, farrier, Saigon
 Bluhm, C. H., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
 Blumer, F., (Luchsinger & Co.) clerk, Hoilo
 Bluntschli, G., (Sieber-Waser) Shanghai
 Blustein, (Ogliastro & Blustien) Saigon
 Boad, W., pilot, Taku
 Boag, T. L., assistant, "International Hotel," Yokohama
 Board, W. K., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Bobers, W. von, (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
 Boché, A. T. P., assist. commissioner, Naval department, Saigon (absent)
 Bochmer, L., Agricultural Section, Yedo
 Bochncke, A. W., lightkeeper, Shanghai
 Boeddinghaus, C. E., (Boeddinghaus, Dittmer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Boerner, G., (J. Oppel) assistant, Manila
 Boffey, Wm., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Bogaart, T., (Mausfield & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 B-gabhoy, Cassumbhoy, (Rahimbhoy Alladimbhoy) manager, Hollywood road

- Bogel, F. N., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) shipbuilder, Yedo
 Böger, H., (Kirchner & Böger) merchant, Shanghai
 Bohlschau, P., (Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Bohnen, C., (W. H. Aretz) clerk, Shanghai
 Bohr, lieutenant H. G. C., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) chief engineer, Shanghai
 Boie, R., chemist, Manila
 Boinville, C. de, Public Works department, Yedo
 Boilloux, chief registrar of lands, Saigon
 Beireau, nav. sub. lieutenant steamer *Duchoffant*, Saigon
 Bois, du, Sub Lieutenant, H.G.M. gunboat *Cyclop*
 Bois, J. C., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Bois, E., (E. Vincent & Co.) clerk, Swatow
 Boissonade, F. de, Shiosho, Yedo
 Bojesén, C. C., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) acting superintendent, Bord's lane
 Bolas, Jno., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Carlor*
 Boldero, A. H., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
 Boleslawski, C. C. de, Austro-Hungarian Consul, Shanghai
 Bolitho, E. A., lieutenant and commander, H.B.M. gunboat *Swinger*
 Boll, R., "La Casa de Berlin," Manila
 Bollaud, J. M., commissioner of the administration of marine, Saigon
 Bollenhagen, E., (Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Bollich, J., interpreter, French consulate, Haiphong
 Bolles, T. Dix., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Keatsarge*
 Bollon, French interpreter, Saigon
 Bolmida, G., merchant, Yokohama
 Bolton, G., (C.M.S.N. Co.) marine surveyor, Shanghai
 Bolton, W., (Syme & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Bolton, F., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Bomanjee, F., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Bomonjee, P., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Bonabeau, J., (Messageries Maritimes) premier commissaire, Shanghai
 Bond, I. S., barrister-at-law, Singapore
 Bondou, C., (Maigre & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Bonger, M. C., (Bonger Brothers) architect, Hiogo
 Bonger, W. C., (Bonger Brothers) architect, Hiogo
 Bonger, E., (G. van der Vlies & Co.) Hiogo
 Bonnat, L., "Oriental Hotel," Yokohama
 Bonneau, clerk, Post-office, Saigon
 Bonneau, E., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Yokohama
 Bonnefond, A., (A. de Orrôno) clerk, Saigon
 Bonneville, E., (Bangkok Saw Mill) proprietor, Bangkok
 Bonnet, French interpreter, Saigon
 Bono, C. V., Maritime Customs examiner, Kinkiang
 Boomer, G. E., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Booth, A. J., lieutenant, Revenue steamer *Fai Hu*, Shanghai
 Booth, R. G., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Booth, G., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Borchardt, F., (Gas Company) assistant, Shanghai
 Borel, A., secretary, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow (absent)
 Bornaud, (Vuillermoz & Bornaud) watchmaker, Saigon
 Borowski, R., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Bory, (Devaux & Bory) boarding house keeper, Saigon
 Bose, C. W. von, (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Bosma, H., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Hiogo
 Bossart, A., (G. Hieber & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Bossant, Colonel, commander of the troops, Saigon

Bosustow, W., pilot, Singapore
 Botelho, A., lightkeeper, Tsing Sen lighthouse, Amoy
 Botelho, R. F., (China Traders' Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Botelho, A. A., apothecary, Civil Hospital
 Botelho, A. C., clerk, Harbour Master's office
 Botelho, G. S., (E. R. Belilios) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
 Botelho, A. A., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk
 Botelho, A. G., (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Botelho, F. S., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Botella, E., proprietor, "Porvenir Filipino El," Manila
 Bottado, R., (Norton & Co.) clerk, Duddell street
 Bottini, E., secretary, Harbour Master's department, Saigon
 Bottomley, T., Yedo
 Bottomley, C. D., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, D'Aguilar street
 Boudah, machinemman, *Echo du Japon* office, Yokohama
 Bouger, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
 Boulet, J. H., Yokohama
 Boule, E., (L. Poitevin) assistant, Yokohama
 Boulouze, G., French vice-consul and chancellor, Arbutnot road
 Boulton, J. H., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emmanuel*
 Bouret, H., butcher and comrade, Bangkok
 Bourgarel, E., attaché, French Legation, Peking
 Bourgon, overseer of telegraph, Saigon
 Bourke, R., (R. Bourke & Co.) merchant, Hankow (absent)
 Bourne, F. S., student, British Legation, Peking
 Bourne, Wm., (Bourne & Co.) public tea inspector, Yokohama
 Boush, C. J., midshipman, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Boussac, Rev. J. M., French missionary, Swatow
 Bouteiller, clerk of council, Saigon
 Boutflower, Rev. D. J., M.A., chaplain & nav. instructor, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
 Boutinière, E., (V. Roque) clerk, Saigon
 Bouvet, Henri, Yokohama
 Bovet, A., (Bovet Bros. & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Bovet, G., (Bovet Bros. & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Bowdler, E., assistant Surveyor-general
 Bowen, E., superintendent, Sailors' Home, Shanghai
 Bowers, S., (Wm. Rees & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
 Bowler, T. I., broker, Bank Buildings
 Bowling, T. H. L., secretary to Vice-Admiral Ryder
 Boxell, J., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
 Boyce, Robt. H., C.E., surveyor H.B.M. Works department, Shanghai (absent)
 Boyd, R. H., (National Bank of India) clerk, Shanghai
 Boyd, T. D., (Boyd & Co.) merchant, Amoy (absent)
 Boyd, M. W., (Chartered Bank), manager, Shanghai
 Boyer, F. H., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Egeria*
 Boyer, H., sub-commissioner, Naval department, Saigon (absent)
 Boyer, A., storekeeper, Haiphong
 Boyle, R. V., C.S.I., engineer-in-chief, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Boyol, H. V., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Boyel, J. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Bozier, G., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Brackenridge, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
 Bradbery, E., deputy shipping master, marine Department, Singapore
 Braddell, Hon. T., attorney general, Singapore
 Braddon, H. E., exchange & bullion broker, Hongkong Hotel
 Bradfield, J., proprietor, Shanghai Medical Hall, Shanghai

- Bradford, S. W., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Bradford, Oliver B., U.S. vice-consul general, Shanghai
 Bradley, J., staff surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lily*
 Bradley, B. S., navigating lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Chrysolis*
 Bradley, D. B., printer, Bangkok
 Brady, H. F., student, British Legation, Peking
 Braga, J. J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
 Braga, F. C., (J. Forster & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Bramble, J., assistant paymaster & clerk to Vice-Admiral's secretary
 Bramfitt, Rev. T., missionary, Hankow
 Bramsen, W., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) freight manager, Yedo
 Branchi, Dr. G., acting consul-general for Italy, Shanghai
 Brand, E., pilot, Shanghai
 Brand, John, (Brand Brothers & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Brand, D., (Brand Brothers & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Brand, W., (Westall, Brand & Co.) public sick inspector, Shanghai
 Brandão, A. J., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Brandão, A. C., Macao
 Brandão, A. J., secretary, Junta do Lançamento de Decimas, Macao
 Brandão, J. G., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Brandon, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
 Brandt, P., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
 Brandt, W., (Puttfarken, Rheiner & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Brandt, M. von, German Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking
 Brandt, O., broker, Shanghai
 Brandt, D., (Staehelin & Stahlknecht) clerk, Singapore
 Branzell, A., (V. Roque) agent in the interior, Saigon
 Brasier, P., (Messageries Maritimes) agent, Singapore
 Brauer, A. E., lightkeeper, Shanghai
 Braun, C., (Reiss & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Bray, Roman Catholic bishop, Kiukiang
 Bray, J. H., engineer, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylria*
 Brédon, R. E., commissioner of customs, Canton
 Breen, J., pilot and supplier of fresh water, Nagasaki
 Bremer, R., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Bremner, W., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Fly*
 Bremner, J., paymaster, R.N., naval and victualling storekeeper, Naval Yard
 Brennan, B., acting secretary, British Legation, Peking
 Brennan, E. V., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor and Harbour Master, Amoy
 Brennan, W., Maritime Customs assistant tide-surveyor, Changhai Station, Ningpo
 Brennand, J., (Brennand & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Brennwald, C., (Siber & Brennwald) merchant, & con. gen. for Switzerland, Yokohama
 Brent, W., (W. Brent & Co.) Yokohama
 Brenton, Ed., Rabin Gold mines, Bangkok
 Brent, A., (Hudson & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Brereton, Rev. —, missionary, Peking
 Brereton, J. G., medical practitioner, Canton
 Brereton, W. H., attorney, &c, Queen's road
 Brereton, R. W., surgeon, H.B.M. gunboat *Swinger*
 Bretschneider, L., (Kiangnan Arsenal) drill instructor, Shanghai
 Bretschneider, E., M.D., physician, Russian Legation, Peking
 Bret, J. B., Catholic missionary, Chusan, Ningpo
 Brett, J. C., chief officer, steamer *Kiukiang*, Canton river
 Brett, W. R., (Japan Dispensary) proprietor, Yokohama
 Brewer, Rev. J. W., missionary, Hankow
 Brewer, T., (Yokohama Dispensary) chemist, Yokohama

Brianskii, J. N., (Haminoff, Rodionoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Bridge, C. A. G., commander, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Bridges, G., carpenter, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
 Bridgford, Captain S. T., supt., Admiralty Department of Works, Yokohama
 Bridgman, J. R., (Bradley & Co.) clerk, Swatow
 Brinckmann, H., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Brinkley, G. S., Engineering school, Yedo
 Brinkley, Lieut. F., R.A., gunnery instructor, Government service, Yedo
 Brison, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Bristow, H., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Britto, C. A., (Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Britto, J. M. ensign, Police force, Macao
 Britto, J. L., proprietor, French Dispensary, Queen's road
 Britto, A. de, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Brizzle, D., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East point
 Broadley, J. J., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun vessel *Thistle*
 Brockett, T., (Robertson & Co.) assistant, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Brockett, G. F., (Dunnill & Brockett) tailor and commission agent, Foochow
 Brockley, Sergt. W., R.E., military foreman of works
 Brocq, telegraphist, Saigon
 Brodhurst, R. C., (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Brodigan, F., major, 25th Regiment
 Bromley, J. R., (Reiss & Co.) tea inspector, Shanghai
 Brondeau, telegraphist, Saigon
 Brons, H., (Vogel, Hugedorn & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Brook, A., (Eastern Extension, Australasia, & China Telegraph Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Brooke, A., (Malcolm, Wilcox & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Brooke, J. H., proprietor and editor, *Japan Herald*, Yokohama
 Broom, Aug., broker, Shanghai
 Broome, T. J., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Broschen, W., (Knoop & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Brüschen, H., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Brosse, B. de la, clerk of telegraph service, Saigon
 Brotelaude, Rev. C. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Yedo
 Brou, telegraphist, Saigon
 Brough, J., third engineer, steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, Coast
 Brower, T. L., (N. Brent & Co.) Yokohama
 Brown, Ch., steward, "Hotel et Restaurant des Colonies," Shanghai
 Brown, T., (Kelly & Walsh) clerk, Shanghai
 Brown, W., godown keeper, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
 Brown, T. F., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
 Brown, G., assistant, British consulate, Amoy
 Brown, H. O., commissioner of customs, Canton (absent)
 Brown, C., overman, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
 Brown, G. H., (Brown & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Brown, G. W., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Brown, T. Marsh, deputy commissioner of customs, Canton
 Brown, A. N., (Morris & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
 Brown, W., (Fergusson & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
 Brown, J. L., (Hongkong Hotel) assistant, Queen's road
 Brown, Edward, proprietor, "International Hotel," Canton
 Brown, John, (N. C. Herald office) accountant, Shanghai
 Brown, R. C., commission agent, Shanghai
 Brown, R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
 Brown, J. W., (P.M.S.S. Co.), supt. of coalyard, Yokohama
 Brown, H., (Nachtigal & Co.) assistant, Hiogo

Brown, Rev. S. R., D.D., missionary, Yokohama
Brown, Rev. N., D.D., missionary, Yokohama
Brown, Matthew, Junr., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Brown, J., constable, British consulate, Nagasaki
Brown, F. C., (F. C. Brown & Co.) milliners, &c., Amoy
Brown, J., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Brown, J., in charge of hulk *Princess of Wales*, Hankow
Browne, O. P., M.B., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
Browne, H. St. John, (Browne & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Brownson, W. H., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
Bruce, F. W., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Bruce, R., constable, British consulate, Hoihow
Bruce, R. J., (I. S. Bond) clerk, Singapore
Bruce, J., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Fly*
Bruce, constable, British Legation, Peking
Bruce, J., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Bruce, R. H., (Tait & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Bruhns, L., mariner, Bangkok
Brull, A., professor, Infantry Cadets' school, Manila
Brun, telegraphist, Saigon
Brun, H., farrier, Saigon
Brun, J., pilot, cutter *Dido*, Ningpo
Bruneau, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
Bruni, F., acting Peruvian consul, Yokohama
Brunier, J., (China & Japan Trading Co.) agent, Yokohama
Bruse, A., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Brusque, surgeon, steamer *Indre*, Saigon
Brussel, J., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Bryan, S. M., supt. of Japanese Post office, Yokohama
Bryan, W., engineer, H.M. Naval Yard
Bryant, N. E., assistant, U.S. consulate, and agent Japanese Post-office, Hankow
Bryant, C. J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shanghai
Bryant, Rev. E., missionary, Hankow
Bryner, J., (Bryner & Beyfuss) merchant, Shanghai
Bryson, Rev. Thos., missionary, Wuchang
Buchanan, D., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) coppersmith, Singapore
Buchanan, Jas., (J. P. Bisset & Co.) land agent and broker Shanghai
Buchheister, J. J., merchant, Shanghai
Buchwalter, post master, Saigon
Buckholdt, L. P., mariner, Bangkok
Buckle, W. T., M.B., medical practitioner, Yokohama
Buckley, C. B., (C. K. Woods) clerk, Singapore
Buckley, H. P., (R. Nichol) assistant, Shanghai
Budd, Rev. C., missionary, Tatung
Budd, J. C., (Chartered Bank) sub-accountant, Singapore
Budge, J., light-keeper, Public works department, Yokohama
Budgen, Major W. T., R.A.
Bueler, G., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Budler, H., acting German consul and interpreter, Amoy
Buil, E., telegraph official, Manila
Buissonnet, G., (Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bulgin, Jas., editor, *China Mail*, Wyndham street
Buller, F., missionary, Kiukiang
Buller, A., C.B., captain, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Bunch, Jas., (Langfieldt & Mayers) clerk, Yokohama
Bunel, A. M., assistant commissioner, Naval department, Saigon

Burchard, E., (Kirchner & Böger) clerk, Shanghai
 Burchard, M., (Simon, Evers & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Burchardi, F., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Burdon, Right Rev. J. S., D.D., Bishop of Diocese
 Burge, F. J., medical practitioner, Shanghai
 Burger, Oscar (Sartarius and Moerike) assistant, Cebu
 Burghignoli, Very Rev. G., Pro-vicar apostolic, Wellington street
 Burjorjee, Dadabhoy, broker, Shanghai
 Burjorjee, C., (Tata & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
 Burke, J. W., Maritime Customs tidewater, Kiukiang
 Burke, P. W., instructor, Royal Artillery, Bangkok
 Burke, J., M.D., surgeon to British and United States consulates, &c., Manila
 Burke, R., civil doctor, Manila
 Burkhard, E., (Lind, Asmus & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Burkill, A. R., public silk inspector, Shanghai
 Burkinshaw, J., attorney, Singapore
 Burman, A., (E. J. Hogg) clerk, Shanghai
 Burmeister, Emil, (E. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Burmeister, Ed., (J. J. Bucheister) clerk, Shanghai
 Burnett, J. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
 Burnett, C., Maritime Customs tidewater, Chinkiang
 Burnett, J., lightkeeper, Public works department, Yokohama
 Burns, J., quartermaster, Customs sailing cruiser *Hsuen-wei*, Canton
 Burnie, Ed., captain, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
 Burns, B. H., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Hiogo
 Burns, J., Maritime Customs tidewater, Canton
 Burnside, C., assistant paymaster, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Burrell, T., (Martin & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Burrell, E. D., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
 Burrows, A., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Burrows, W., superintendent, Pilot Association, Singapore
 Burrows, T. D., Maritime Customs examiner, Amoy
 Burton, R., theological student, St. Paul's College
 Burton, H., assistant, Neucleus billiard saloon, Shanghai
 Burton, Major W. H., Royal Engineers
 Busch, H., (Simon, Evers & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Busch, H., (Möller & Meisner) clerk, Bangkok
 Buschmann, J., pilot, Amoy
 Buschmann, R., (E. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Buse, J., (F. Peil) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Bush, Henry E., (Bush Brothers) merchant, Newchwang
 Bush, L. L., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Bush, Capt. John, Harbour master, and managing director of Dock Co., Bangkok
 Bush, F. D., (Russell & Co.) clerk, & Netherlands vice-consul, Hankow
 Bushell, S. W., M.D., surgeon to British Legation, Peking
 Bustamante, B., civil doctor, Manila
 Butcher, Rev. C. H., British consular chaplain, Shanghai
 Butler, George A., (S.S.N. Co.) godown superintendent, Shanghai
 Butler, Rev. John, missionary, Ningpo
 Butzow, H. E., E. de, Russian Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking
 Baur, A. H., marine officer, Bangkok
 Buxoo, M. J., storekeeper
 Buyers, J. C., (Buyers & Robb) shipwright, Singapore
 Byramjee, Bomanjee, broker, Hollywood road
 Byrne, E., broker, Hiogo
 Byrne, E., (Hall & Holtz) storekeeper, Shanghai (absent)

- Byrne, J., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
- Cabeldu, P. S., merchant tailor, &c., Hiozo
- Cabezas, P., second Com. Gen. Cuerpo de Carabineros de Hacienda, Manila
- Caboured, P., foreman, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
- Cabral, J. A. R., professor of Latin, &c., St. Joseph's College, Macao
- Cacho, F., druggist, Holo
- Cadell, W. A., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Singapore
- Cadell, G. E. A., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, and British vice-consul, Cebu
- Cader, P., (H. A. Esmail & Co.) manager, Hollywood road
- Caillens, J., "Hotel de l'Univers," Yokohama
- Cairns, T., (Winsor, Redlich & Co.) engineer, Bangkok
- Cairns, R. H., marine surveyor, Club Chambers
- Calame, C., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
- Caldbeck, E. J., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
- Calder, J. F., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
- Calderon, R. G., director, Banco Espanol Filipino, Manila
- Caldwell, C. F., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Queen's road
- Caldwell, D. E., (W. H. Brereton) clerk, Queen's road
- Calero, F., watchmaker, Manila
- Calhoun, G. A., master, U.S.S. *Palos*
- Callender, A. F., mate, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
- Calleya, Dr. J. M., physician, St. Joseph's College, Macao
- Calver, E. V., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
- Camajee, H. D., (D. N. Camajee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
- Camajee, D. N., (D. N. Camajee & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
- Cameron, John, (J. Cameron & Co.) merchant, Singapore
- Cameron, W. S., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) chief engineer, Yedo
- Cameron, J., inspector of police, Kowloon station
- Cameron, H., Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
- Cameron, Ewen, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) manager, Shanghai
- Camez, boarding house keeper, Lower Le-sar row
- Caminha, Lieut. A., second commander, gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
- Camp, W. de la, (Remé Brothers) clerk, Singapore
- Camp, H. O. de la, (P. Heinemann & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
- Campana, gaoler, Saigon
- Campbell, A., quartermaster, Customs revenue steam launch *Yü-min*, Canton
- Campbell, Miss M., Yokohama
- Campbell, J., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
- Campbell, Jno., chief engineer, lighthouse tender *Meiji Maru*, Yokohama
- Campbell, R., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) merchant, Singapore
- Campbell, S., M.D., staff surgeon, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
- Campbell, D., pilot, Shanghai
- Campbell, Rev. Wm., missionary, Taiwan
- Campbell, A., (J. Forster & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
- Campbell, T. M., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
- Campbell, James, (National Bank of India) manager, Shanghai
- Campbell, S., Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy
- Campbell, Wm., M.D., medical attendant, British consulate, Bangkok
- Campbell, P., (Campbell & Co.) shipchandler, Swatow
- Campos, L. P., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
- Campos, E. P., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
- Campos, B. P., (Noronha & Sons) foreman, Wellington street
- Campos, F. N. de, Messageries Maritimes clerk, Shanghai
- Camps, A., assistant, Banco Español Filipino, Manila
- Camran, Chas., proprietor, "Union Hotel," Whampoa

Camroodin, A. H., (Futtabhoy Ameejee) clerk, Cochrane street
 Cance, W., (Little & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Candau, V., (V. Roque) clerk, Saigon
 Cañete, J. F., magistrate, Manila
 Cann, J. J., auctioneer, and agent for Reuter's Telegram Co., Hiogo
 Cannon, W., (Novelty Iron Works) engineer, West point
 Cannon, W., (P. S. Cabeldu & Co.) assistant, Osaka
 Canny, J. M., (J. M. Canny & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Caraman, T., merchant, Saigon
 Carapiet, M. J., merchant, Singapore
 Carballo, E., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Carballo, J., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Carbonell, O., commandante, Presidio de Manila
 Caplain, paymaster steamer *Surcouf*, Saigon
 Carbonnel Mme. V., proprietor, "Café de Paris," Saigon
 Cárcer, M. de, second secretary of Spanish Legation, Peking
 Carli, P., apothecary, Saigon
 Cardu, S., (J. & A. Grassi) assistant, Bangkok
 Cargill, W. W., F.R.G.S., director of Japanese railways and telegraphs, Yokohama
 Carion, F. F., (*Cobstad Empire* office) assistant, Shanghai
 Carion, L., (De Souza & Co.) compositor
 Carl, A., (A. Markwald & Co.'s rice mill) engineer, Bangkok
 Carle, J. M., sub-commissioner, Naval department, Saigon
 Charles, W. R., assistant, British Legation, Peking
 Charles, pilot, Saigon
 Carlill, A. J. H., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Carlos, S. A., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Carlos, B., pilot, Newchwang
 Carlos, T. S., (Dauver & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Carlson, F., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Woosung Station, Shanghai
 Carlson, W., berthing officer in charge of Woosung Inner Bar station, Shanghai
 Carmero, B., bedel, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Carmichael, A., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Carmichael, J. R., M.D., (Carmichael & Myers) medical practitioner, Chefoo
 Carnegie, R. B., (Chart. Merc. Bank) acting accountant, Shanghai
 Carneiro, J., ward-master, Civil Hospital
 Carnie, E., (J. M. Canny & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Carpot, assistant commissioner, Revenue department, Saigon
 Carr, W. H., acting agent, Imperial Japanese postal agency, Shanghai
 Carr, S. R., (J. Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Carr, R. L., police constable, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Carrall, J. W., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton (absent)
 Carrall, A., (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Carrero, B., accountant, Auditor's department, Manila
 Carrigan, A. G., master, Anglo-Chinese School, Hankow
 Carrion, J., (Pickford & Co.) clerk, Cebu
 Carroll, J., master of navigation school, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Carroll, A., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Carroll, C., British vice-consul, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Carroll, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Carrothers, Rev. C., missionary, Yedo
 Carrow, F., M.D., missionary, Canton
 Carson, Rev. J., missionary, Newchwang
 Carst, J., (Wreck Recovery Co.) Yokohama
 Carst, Captain Jan, Yokohama
 Carter, P., acting marshal, U.S. consulate, Hankow

Carter, W. H., (Carter & Co.) silk broker, Shanghai (absent)
 Carter, J. E., (Yokohama Trading Co.) agent, Yokohama
 Cartwright, W., Chinese secretary, Maritime Customs, Peking
 Carvajal, J., (Peele, Hubbel & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Carvalho, Rev. A. L. de, missionary, Macao
 Carvalho, C., (W. H. Brere on) clerk, Queen's road
 Carvalho, Dr. F. B. de, vogal, Junta de Saude, Macao
 Carvalho, L. F., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Carvalho, J. H. de, Macao
 Carvalho, P. M. de, clerk, procurador's department, Macao
 Carvalho, A. H. de, printer, and Portuguese acting Consul General, Shanghai
 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
 Carvallo, J., restaurant keeper, Manila
 Cary, A. G., captain, steamer *Kinshan*, Canton river
 Casademunt, F., reporter, "El Diario de Manila," Manila
 Cashin, J. W., (E. Koek) clerk, Singapore
 Cass, R., captain, steamer *Ningpo*, Coast
 Cass, F., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Cass, J. Gratton, (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Cassels, J. T., (Ker & Co.) clerk, and British vice-consul, Iloilo
 Cassimer, C., baker, Yokohama
 Cassum, M., (E. Pubaney) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
 Cassumbhoy, E., dealer in furniture, Queen's road central
 Castelli, P., consul, Italian Legation, Yedo
 Castello, L., president of the Tribunal de Cuentas, Manila
 Castellote, R., magistrate, Manila
 Castera, pilot, Saigon
 Castilho, M. V. de, contador, Revenue department, Macao
 Castillo, S. P. de, purser, receiving ship *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
 Castle, W. C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
 Castle, W. McF., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Castro, A., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shanghai
 Castro, F. O. y, magistrate, Manila
 Castro, C. C. de, Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Tientsin
 Caswell, W., (Spring & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Catalan, M., restaurant keeper, Manila
 Catalina, E., magistrate, Manila
 Catoire, A., shipwright and timber merchant, Saigon
 Cattenburch, H. J. van, clerk, Netherlands Trading Society, Hiogo
 Caudrelier, L., storekeeper, Yokohama
 Caven, G., third engineer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
 Cavendish, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
 Cawasjee, Framjee, (D. D. Ollia & Co.) merchant and commission agent, Foochow
 Cawasjee, S., (Hongkong Hotel) assistant, Queen's road
 Cayeaux, A., assistant, "Grand Hotel," Yokohama
 Cazalas, J., engineer, Singapore
 Cazeau, (Cazeau & Salvaire) engineer, Saigon
 Cécillon, M., telegraphist, Saigon
 Cederberg, J., mariner, Bangkok
 Celis, M. de, (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Cembrano, J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Centeno, J., director, Junta Directiva, Manila

- Center, A., (O. & O.S.S. Co.) agent, Yokohama
 Cercal, Viscount do, (De Mello & Co.) merchant, & Brazilian consul, &c., Macao (absent)
 Cercal, Baron do, (De Mello & Co.) merchant, & consul for Italy &c., Macao (absent)
 Cereso, A., dentist, Manila
 Cespedes, D., second Com. Gen. Cuerpo de Carabineros de Hacienda, Manila
 Charlons, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Chagas, F. X. das, clerk, Surveyor-general's office
 Chagas, J. N. das, voter, Junta do Lancamento de Decimas, &c., Macao
 Chalmers, W. B., (Chalmers, Mackintosh & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
 Chalmers, J. C., (Chalmers & Co.) painter, &c., Shanghai
 Chalmers, J. L., Maritime Customs assistant, Chefoo
 Chalmers, Rev. J., M.A., missionary, Canton
 Chamberlain, B. H., Yedo
 Chamberlaine, Lieut. T. J., 80th Regiment, Fort Adjutant
 Chamberlain, B. H., Government service, Yedo
 Chambers, H. J., (J. Forster & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Champeaux, inspector of native affairs, Saigon
 Champeaux, G. de, (Messageries Maritimes) assistant, Praya central
 Champion, W., Rabin Gold Mines, Bangkok
 Champromain, H. Maignan, French postmaster, Shanghai
 Champy, A. E. J., second commissioner, Naval department, Saigon
 Chanavat, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Chandler, Rev. D. W., missionary, Foochow
 Cuandler, J. H., interpreter, Bangkok
 Chapin, Rev. L. D., missionary, Tung-chau
 Chapman, F. H., lieutenant, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
 Chapman, F., (Chapman, King & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Chapman, T. H., public tea inspector and commission merchant, Foochow
 Chapsal, J., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Yokohama
 Chapuis, Rev. H., vice-procureur, F.R.C. Mission, Staunton street
 Chariot, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Charleson, G., light-keeper, Public Works department, Yokohama
 Charlesworth, G., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Charrier, A., proprietor, French Livery stables, Shanghai
 Charrot, director of primary schools, Vinhlong, Saigon
 Chart, A., (J. Inglis & Co.) engineer, Spring Gardens
 Chartin, J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shanghai
 Chasmar, J. H. P., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Kearsarge*
 Chastang, principal medical officer, Army Medical department, Saigon
 Chastel, Ed., wine merchant, Bank Buildings
 Chaster, J. W., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. sloop *Egeria*
 Chater, C. P., bill and bullion broker, Bank Buildings
 Chater, J. T., share broker, Bank Buildings
 Chatron, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Chaulet, A. O., (Durnand & Co.) sadler, Yokohama (absent)
 Chaumet, B. M., French missionary, Hatsakè, Siam
 Chaumont, A., gun maker, Shanghai
 Chechinareff, N. P., (Tokmakoff, Shevloff & Co.) agent, Kalgan
 Cheek, M. A., M.D., missionary, Chaeng Mai, Bangkok
 Cheeseman, F., Yedo
 Cheetham, R. D., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Cheetham, J. F., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Chenerville, overseer of public roads, Saigon
 Cherepanoff, F. G., merchant and commission agent, Haikow
 Cherry, G. H., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
 Cheshire, F. D., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

Chesney, J. H., chief engineer, steamer *Spark*, Canton & Macao
 Cheverton, J. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Chevrier, Rev., Catholic missionary, Peking
 Chevne, A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Child, Thos., gas engineer, Maritime Customs, Peking
 Chinchilla, J. de, director general, Exchequer department, Manila
 Chinchon, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Takao
 Chiney, G., (Lands' ein & Co.) clerk, Haiphong
 Chipp, C. W., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
 Chipp, W., boatswain's mate, Naval College, Yedo
 Chit, F., photographer, Bangkok
 Chivers, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Paknam, Bangkok
 Chomley, F., (Brown & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Chopard, A. D., clerk, Import and Export office, Singapore
 Christian, A., pilot, Yokohama
 Christians, J. H., pilot, Bangkok
 Christiansen, A. F., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) captain, Yedo
 Christiansen, B. F., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Christiernsson, Dr. B., vice-consul for Sweden and Norway, Shanghai
 Christison, J., ship's corporal, Naval College, Yedo
 Christy, W., (Elles & Co.) agent, Tamsui
 Chuef, J., clerk, Netherlands consulate, Bangkok
 Chuey, J., clerk, Harbour Master's department, Bangkok
 Church, Ed. J., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
 Churchill, C. E., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Churchill, Rev., M. A., missionary, Ningpo
 Churton, C. S., chemist, Shanghai
 Ciret, E. A., assist. commissioner, Naval department, Saigon
 Clanchy, A., captain, steamer *Danube*, Bangkok
 Clapperton, (E. E. Australasia & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Clark, Geo., (Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Clark, F. C., (J. M. Canny & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Clark, D., postmaster, Imperial Japanese Post-office, Nagasaki
 Clark, W. S., LL.D., Agricultural section, Yedo
 Clark, C. E., lieutenant commander, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Clark, W. E., (Burgess & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Clark, C. B., clerk of works, surveyor's office, Municipal council, Shanghai
 Clark, W. L., Yokohama
 Clark, —, third engineer, steamer *Hailuona*, Coast
 Clark, J. R., M.A., naval instructor, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Clark, J. D., assistant, *Far East* office, Shanghai
 Clarke, F. S., (Bornco Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Clarke, S. J., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) chief engineer, Yedo
 Clarke, W., (Harrison & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Clarke, C. C., Maritime Customs assistant, Hankow
 Clarke, W. F. G., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midle*
 Clarke, W. L., (Watson, Cleave & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Clarke, W. J., (Fergusson & Co.) merchant, and Vice-consul for Denmark, Chefoo
 Clarke, Robt., bread and biscuit baker, Yokohama
 Clarke, B. A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Clarke, G., Maritime Customs chief examiner, Newchwang (absent)
 Clarks, R., Engineering School, Yedo
 Clasen, H. G., (E. Meyer & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Claude, clerk, Commissariat, Haiphong
 Claus, C., "Jessfield Farm," Shanghai
 Claussen von Fink, Lieutenant, H.G.M. gunboat *Nautilus*

Clautaud, J., storekeeper, Yedo
 Claverat, Isidro, wine merchant and proprietor "La Esmeralda," Cebu
 Clayson, W. H., captain, Revenue steamer *Pai Hu*, Shanghai
 Cleave, S. W., (Watson, Cleave & Co.) chemist, Shanghai
 Cleaver, J., inspector of nuisances
 Cleeve, E. B., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Clemente, Dr. D. M., director y administrador, San Jose College, Manila
 Cléonie, registrar, Tribunal of Commerce, Saigon
 Clerc, P., com. of archives and library Direction of the Interior, Saigon
 Cleverly, Miss, (Hall & Holtz) assistant Shanghai
 Clifford, W. W., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
 Clifton, A. S. T., (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Clipperton, H., (Eastern Extension, Australasia, & China Tele. Co.) assist., Burd's lane
 Clodd, W. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
 Clode, A. J., reporter, *Japan Gazette* office, Yokohama
 Clos, M. A. Le, chief of the administrative service of marine, Saigon
 Clouth, C., M.D., medical practitioner, Castle road
 Clunis, J., civil architect, Bangkok
 Clyatt, W. B., (Clyatt & Co.) storekeeper, Newchwang
 Coales, T., assistant foreman, Ordnance Store department
 Coates, J. E., pilot, Shanghai
 Coates, Albert, (Ker & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Cobden, C. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Cochius, Captain lieutenant, first officer, H.B.M. gunboat *Nautilus*
 Cochran, Rev. G., missionary, Yedo
 Cochrane, B. E., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lily*
 Cocker, T. E., captain, Revenue cruiser *Ling-feng*, Amoy
 Cocking, S., Jr., (Cocking & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Cocks, E., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Codanau, A., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Codry, E. (Codry & Berges) architect and contractor, Saigon
 Coffin, J. H. C., master, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Coffin, F. M., lightkeeper, Shanghai
 Coghlan, J. H., theological student, St. Paul's College
 Coghlan, J. D., lieutenant, 28th Regiment
 Cogues, surgeon, Saigon
 Cohen, C. C., broker, D'Aguilar street
 Cohen, H., commission merchant, Club chambers
 Cohen, M., Yokohama
 Coit, F., (Coit & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
 Cojondassamy, bailiff, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
 Colas, J., carpenter, Saigon
 Colberg, M. T., mariner, Bangkok
 Colborne, Major-General The Hon. Sir F., K.C.B., com. H.M. Forces in China & Straits
 Colby, J. C. S., United States consul, Chinkiang
 Colding, L., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Cole, C., (Maitland & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Cole, C. J., (Eastern Ext., Aust., & China Tele. Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Cole, A. H. L., sub-editor, *Japan Gazette*, Yokohama
 Coles, Geo., clerk, Royal Naval Hospital
 Coles, C., captain, steamer *Thales*, Coast
 Coles, J. W., surgeon, U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama
 Colgan, J. M., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Collaço, F. C., in charge of signal station, Victoria peak
 Collaço, J., (P. F. da Silva) clerk, Takao
 Collaço, A. R., (A. J. Collaço) assistant, Hollywood road

Collaço, J. M., (A. J. Collaço) assistant, Macao
 Collaço, A. J., milliner, Hollywood road
 Collaço, L., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
 Collaço, Madame M., Victoria hair dressing saloon, Queen's road
 Collaço, R. S., publisher, *Nippon Standard*, Hiogo
 Collaço, J. J., inspector of cargo boats & junks, Harbour Master's department
 Collaço, F. X., retired major, Macao
 Collard, M., assistant, "Oriental Hotel," Yokohama
 Collier, G. B., assistant, paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Collin, J., commis., French consulate, Shanghai
 Collings, C. E., Fohkien interpreter, &c., Praya central
 Collingwood, H., captain, 28th Regiment
 Collins, E. F., captain, Customs cruiser *Chien-jui*, Canton
 Collins, H., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Collins, H. B., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
 Collins, C., Naval College, Yedo
 Collins, J., Naval College, Yedo
 Collins, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
 Collins, G. W., (G. W. Collins & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
 Collins, Rev. W. H., missionary, and chaplain, British Legation, Peking
 Collins, H., foreman, *Japan Mail* office, Yokohama
 Collis, (E. E., Australasia & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Collomb, F., (Ravetta & Co.) storekeeper, Osaka
 Collum, R. S., fleet marine officer U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Collyer, J. E., (Burgess & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Colmenares, D., auditor del opostadero, Manila
 Coloma, R. de Sta., professor of engraving, St. Joseph's College, Macao (absent)
 Colomb, J., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Colomb, J., (J. Colomb & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Colomb, P., (J. Colomb & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Colomb, P. H., captain, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Colombert, Monseigneur, bishop of Samosate, Saigon
 Colombet, E. A., French missionary, Bangkok
 Colomer, Rev. R., R. C. missionary, Amoy
 Colquhoun, W., (Pickford & Co.) clerk, Cebu
 Colson, E. N., secretary to the bishop, Saigon
 Colthrup, G. J., (Maltby & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Colwell, R. M., paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
 Combe, La, clerk, Governor's office, Saigon
 Combulazier, telegraphist, Saigon
 Compos, A. H. de, mariner, Bangkok
 Compton, J., proprietor, "N. C. Livery Stables," Shanghai
 Conche, telegraphist, Saigon
 Conighi, A. G., consul for Austria-Hungary, Singapore
 Conil, A., (Messageries Maritimes) agent, Yokohama
 Conington, C. W., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Conner, G., captain, 28th Regiment
 Conner, G. W., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) captain, Yedo
 Conover, G. W., carpenter, U.S.S. *Tennessee*,
 Constantin, E., (Landstein & Co.) clerk, Haiphong
 Consterdine, H., navy contractor and storekeeper, Chefoo
 Contrie, E. J. D'A. de la, assist. commissioner, Naval department, Saigon (absent)
 Conui, I., proprietor, Hope & Charity coal mines, Cebu
 Coode, T. P., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
 Cook, Rev. A. J., missionary, Kiukiang
 Cook, J., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road

Cook, J., pilot, Yokohama
 Cook, Henry, shipbuilder, Yokohama
 Cook, R. H., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
 Cook, H. L., newsagent, Yokohama
 Cook, Mrs. D., milliner, Yokohama
 Cook, M. H., sail maker, Shanghai (absent)
 Cooke, J. E., Genl., Anglo-Chinese Force, cont. of Police & Magistrate, Ningpo
 Coombe, J., boatswain, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdore*
 Cooper, H. N., (H. N. Cooper & Co.) merchant, Stanley street
 Cooper, Rev. W. B., missionary, Yedo
 Cooper, J., (Cumine & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Cooper, H., gunner, (P. & O.S.N. Co.) Pootung, Shanghai
 Cooper, W. M., interpreter in charge of British consulate, Ningpo
 Cooverjee, H., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst terrace
 Cope, S., agent, Reuter's Telegram Company
 Cope, F. A., auctioneer, Yokohama
 Cope, A. E., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Cope, Herbert, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) sub-manager, Queen's road
 Copeland, W., "Spring Valley Brewery," Yokohama
 Coquet, Rev. A., Catholic missionary, Peking
 Coquengnot, Rev. E., Catholic missionary, Peking
 Coquille, sub-commissioner, Commissariat department, Saigon
 Coquille, colonial secretary, Saigon
 Corbach, W. van, Independence Pilot Co., Shanghai
 Corbett, Rev. H., missionary, Chefoo
 Corcoran, J., inspector of police, Central station
 Cordeiro, F., (De Bay, Gotte & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Cordeiro, A. A., (J. da Silva) assistant, Macao
 Cordeiro, A., (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
 Cordeiro, L. J., porter, St. Michael's public cemetery, Macao
 Cordeiro, A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Cordes, J. F., (Win. Pustau & Co.) merchant, & German consul, Pottinger street
 Cordes, Aug. C., (A. Cordes & Co.) merchant, Tientsin (absent)
 Cordes, Ad. S., (A. Cordes & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
 Oordier, H., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Coreil, commander, gunboat *Flamberg*, Saigon
 Corfe, Rev. C. J., M.A., chaplain, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Coria, M. F. y, harbour master, Manila
 Cork, T. F., (I. S. Bond) managing clerk, Singapore
 Cornabé, W. A., (Cornabé & Co.) merchant, & U.S. vice-consul &c., Chefoo
 Cornelius, B. M. A., clerk, *Straits Times* office, Singapore
 Cornelius, J. M. L., (McAlister & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Cornelli, J., light keeper, Shanghai
 Corner, G. R., accountant, Shanghai
 Cornes, F., (Cornes & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Cornforth, J., chief engineer, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
 Cornu, Albert, (Ed. Dierx) clerk, Saigon
 Corominas, B., rector, Universidad de Filipinos, Manila (absent)
 Corrales, J., (Jackson, French & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Correa, A. J., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk
 Correia, G. X. de V., ensign, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Correia, A. M. dos S., Attorney-general, Macao
 Correll, Rev. I. H., missionary, Yokohama
 Cortella, Rev. F. X., missionary, Macao
 Cortey, L., magistrate, Manila (absent)
 Corveth, C., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central

Cory, J. M., (Kidner & Cory) architect, Shanghai
 Cosiery, J., constable, Spanish consulate, Amoy
 Costa, L. da, (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East point
 Costa, J. G. da, in charge of steamer *Powan*, Canton
 Costa, J. G. da, captain, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Costa, A. F. da, clerk, Colonial Secretary's office, Macao
 Costa, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
 Costa, J. C. da, compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
 Costa, F. G. da, (De Souza & Co.) compositor
 Costa, J. M. F. de, merchant, Bangkok
 Costa, A. P. da, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Costa, D. A. da, sorter, Post-office
 Costa, J. da, (Gilman & Co.) clerk d'Aguilar street
 Costa, P. A. da, (H.K.C. & M.S.B. Co.) secretary, Queen's road
 Costa, J. P. da, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Costa, L. da, (Typographia Mercantil) foreman, Macao
 Costa, G. G. da, (De Souza & Co.) compositor
 Costa, J. M. da, clerk and notary public, Macao
 Coste, Rev. J., missionary, Shanghai
 Costeker, J., (Luchsinger & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Cotewall, H. R., (Tata & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
 Cotta, R., d', (Eastern Extension, Aust., & China Tele. Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Cottam, J. P., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
 Cottle, Thos., store-issuer, H.B.M. Naval Yard, Shanghai
 Couder, J. C., (Pignatel & Co.) storekeeper, Nagasaki
 Coughtrie, J. B., (China Fire Insurance Company) secretary, Queen's road
 Coulthard, J. R., student, British Legation, Peking
 Couroux, midshipman, steamer *Indre*, Saigon
 Court, A., assistant paymaster H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
 Courtau, A., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
 Courtois, H., assistant engineer, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Courtois, director of the Royal Engineers, Saigon
 Courtris, A., baker and provisioner, Chefoo
 Coursieres, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
 Cousin, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Osaka
 Cousins, W., acting boatswain, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Growler*
 Cousins, A. W. V., Registrar General and coroner, Singapore
 Cousins, E., (Fergusson & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
 Coutel, (Drell & Coutel) contractor, Saigon
 Couto, E. J. de, (Jardine, Matheson & Co) clerk, Shanghai
 Coutris, A., (Coutris & Co.) auctioneer, &c., Tientsin
 Coveney, W., manager, fitting department of Gas Co., Singapore
 Covil, T., (Boyd & Co.) tea inspector, Amoy
 Cowan, D., (Kiangnan Arsenal) overseer, gun manufactory, Shanghai
 Cowasjee, S., (J. Manecjee & Co.) clerk, Peel street
 Cowasjee, S., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Cowasjee, H., merchant, Canton
 Cowasjee, H., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Cowderoy, W., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Cowie, French interpreter, Saigon
 Cowie, Geo. J. W., solicitor, and secretary, Shanghai Dock Co., Shanghai
 Cowles, J. P., Junr., acting professor of English, Peking
 Cox, R. L., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Cox, G. C., reporter, *Daily Press* office
 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. gun-vessel *Hornet*
 Coxon, A., bill and bullion broker, Seymour terrace
 Coxe, A., Kobusho silk factory, Yedo
 Cozie, assistant of the cabinet, Governor's office, Saigon
 Cozon, J., (Lacroix, Cousins & Co.) Canton
 Crack, John, sergeant, British Legation Escort, Peking
 Cradock, J., inspector of police, Western station
 Craig, Robt., (Boyd & Co.) merchant, and vice-consul for Sweden & Norway, Amoy
 Craik, captain, steamer *Kromatah*, Bangkok
 Crane, C. E., (Crane Bros.) auctioneer, Singapore
 Crane, W. A., pianoforte tuner, Yokohama
 Crasemann, E. A., (Direks & Co.) clerk, Swatow
 Crasemann, E., (Crasemann & Hagen) merchant, Chefoo (absent)
 Crasemann, R. A., (Remé Brothers) clerk, Singapore
 Craveri, M., acting French consul, Singapore
 Crawford, A. A., third officer, receiving ship *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
 Crawford, J., chief engineer, Customs cruiser, *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
 Crawford, D. R., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
 Crawford, H., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Crawford, Rev. T. P., missionary, Chefoo
 Creagh, Captain D., paymaster, 28th Regiment
 Creagh, E. F., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
 Creagh, A. R. M., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
 Creagh, C. V., deputy superintendent of Police
 Creig, W. G., second officer, steamer *Lemon*, Coast
 Crescini, D., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Manila
 Creyk, J. G., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
 Cripps, G., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Crittenden, F., "Pier Tavern," Yokohama
 Croal, J. P., chief officer, receiving ship *Berwick Walls*, Shanghai
 Croal, R. W., commander, receiving ship *Ariel*, Shanghai
 Crochet, pilot, Haiphong
 Crockford, H., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) pilot, Singapore
 Croker, J. W., (Novelty Iron Works) engineer, West point
 Croley, J., (Borneo Co.'s rice mill) chief engineer, Bangkok
 Crombie, D. A. J., (Oriental Bank) accountant, Shanghai
 Crombie, Rev. George, missionary, Funghwa
 Cromie, Chas., public silk inspector, Shanghai
 Cromo, M., (Moses & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Crooke, E. R. M., lieutenant, Mar. Art., H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Cross, H., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Crosette, Rev. J. F., missionary, Chee-nan-foo
 Crotte, J., (Mayer & Crotte) contractor & timber merchant, Saigon
 Crowther, B., acting boatswain, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Crozat, Ch., storekeeper, Hanoi
 Cruickshank, W., manager, Victoria Dispensary, Pedlar's wharf
 Cruickshank, W. J., (Mourilyan, Heilmann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Cruickshank, T. F., (E. B. Watson) clerk, Yokohama
 Cruise, W., clerk, Commissariat
 Crutch, S. J., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Crutchley, G., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Cruz, Z. A. de, clerk, Import and Export office, Singapore
 Cruz, S. M. da, (Thomas & Mercer) clerk, Canton
 Cruz, J. M., compositor, *Independant de Saigon* office, Saigon
 Cruz, F. A. da, (A. A. de Mello & Co.) clerk, & consular agent for Italy, &c., Macao
 Cruz, A. A. da, (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road

Cruz, E. da, (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Cuarreem, R. A., (Hongkong Hotel) assistant, Queen's road
 Cuartero, M., obispo, Gobierno Ecclesiastico, Iloilo
 Cueto, T., acting rector, Universidad de Filipinos, Manila
 Cuejilo, L., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Cuff, J. C., (East. Ext., A., & China Tele. Co.) assist. electr. & mechanician, Singapore
 Cuffe, G. M., surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Culbertson, Rev. J. N., missionary, Bangkok
 Cullan, R., chief officer, steamer *Esmeralda*, Coast
 Cullen, J. G., superintendent, Hongkong and China Bakery Company
 Cullinane, J., boatswain, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emmanuel*
 Culty, A., hairdresser, Yokohama
 Culty, T. H., hairdresser, Yokohama
 Cumine, Chas., (Cumine & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Cumine, A. G. T., (Cumine & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Cumming, A. S., (Harrison & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Cummings, Jas., (Bangkok Dock Co.) engineer, Bangkok
 Cummins, F., (Carter & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Cunha, A. d'A. e, Junr., conductor of public works, Macao
 Cunha, F. M. da, Macao
 Cunha, J. da, writer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Cunha, F. da, hairdresser, Hiogo
 Cunniffy, P., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
 Cunningham, H. M., (Russell & Co.) clerk, and U.S. consular agent, Kiukiang
 Cunningham, E., (Russell & Co.) merchant (absent)
 Cunningham, T. B., (Russell & Co.) agent, & vice-con. for Sweden, &c., Canton
 Curet, cemetery superintendent, Saigon
 Curiel, J. L., telegraph official, Manila
 Currie, A., (Borneo Co.) acting manager, Singapore
 Curry, R., (Keelung Colliery) brakesman, Keelung
 Cursetjee, W., (R. Cursetjee & Co.) baker, Central market
 Curt, Dé, chancelier, French consulate, Haiphong
 Curtins, H. D., secr-tary, Netherlands Legation, Yedo
 Curtis, W., restaurateur, Yokohama
 Curtius, J. H., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Yokohama
 Cuthbertson, R. B., pianoforte tuner, Yokohama
 Cuthbertson, T., (Boustead & Co.) merchant, Singapore

 Daae, J. M., acting deputy commissioner of Customs, Canton
 Daban, L., sub-inspector of the army, Manila
 Dacer, F., (J. J. Bischoff & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Daclin, watchmaker, Saigon
 Dailey, W., boatswain, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylria*
 Dalgliesh, W. H., (Carter & Co.) silk broker, Shanghai
 Dallas, A. A., clerk, surveyor's office, Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Dallas, Barnes, bill broker, Shanghai
 Dallas, C. H., (Whitfield & Dowson) assistant, Yokohama
 Dalrymple, S. O., pilot, Shanghai
 Dalrymple, H. L., (Birley & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Daly, S., broker, Shanghai
 Damabhooy, E. M., (Jairazbhooy, Peerbhooy) clerk, Wellington street
 Dames, M., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Yokohama
 Damiot, E., butcher, Yokohama
 Dammann, A., agent for P. & P. Derode Freres, Paris, Canton
 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., (Drysedale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Daniel, H. W., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Daniels, D., midshipman, U.S S. *Tennessee*
 Daniels, G. R., lightkeeper, Chefoo
 Danielsen, J. W., (H. A. Petersen & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Dantra, R. B., broker, Staunton street
 Daoulas, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Darbel, M., secretary, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Darbier, J. P., (Whitfield & Dowson) engineer, Yokohama
 Darby, W. H. F., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen street
 Dare, G. M., (McDonald & Dare) broker, Yokohama (absent)
 Dare, J. J., (McDonald & Dare) broker, Yokohama
 Dare, A. H., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) freight clerk, Yokohama
 Dark, captain, steamer *Ban Young Seng*, Bangkok
 Darling, D. A., (Brown & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Darmstrom, O. P., proprietor "Glenvue House," Chefoo
 D'Audigier, Mme., provision dealer, Saigon
 Dauver, H. R., (Dauver & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Davejee, A., (E. Pubanay) manager, Shanghai
 Davenport, A., British vice-consul, Shanghai
 David, D. M., merchant, Chinkiang
 David, A., (J. Blancsubé) clerk and acting consul for Denmark, Saigon
 David, Alfred, ice manufacturer, Saigon
 David, S. A., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 David, Rev. A., Catholic missionary, Peking
 Davidson, J., Public Works department, Yedo
 Davidson, E. C., telegraphic engineer, Bangkok
 Davidson, G. D., (Kiangnan Arsenal) draughtsman, Shanghai
 Davidson, T., (A. L. Johnston & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Davidson, chief engineer, steamer *Hindustan*, Coast
 Davidson, J., second engineer, steamer *Hindustan*, Coast
 Davidson, Patrick (Davidson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
 Davidson, W. R., (Davidson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
 Davidson, Robert, M., (Davidson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
 Davidson, Wm., (Davidson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo (absent)
 Davidson, F. G., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
 Davies, R., captain, 28th Regiment
 Davies, D., quartermaster, Revenue cruiser *Ling jing*, Amoy
 Davies, T., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Davies, J. C., pilot, Singapore
 Davies, T., constable, British Legation escort, Yedo
 Davies, T., (Haliday & Co.) assistant, Newchwang
 Davila, A. M., magistrate, Manila
 Davis, E. J., (J. M. Cannoy & Co.) hulk-keeper, Chinkiang
 Davis, D., overman Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
 Davis, T., Osaka
 Davis, G. W., assistant, Sanitary department, Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Davis, H. K., third officer, steamer *Hailong*, Coast
 Davis, F. W., fleet surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Davis, J. W., M.D., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
 Davis, Rev. J. D., Kyoto, Japan
 Davis, F., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Davis, T., contractor, Yokohama
 Davis, Mrs. E., milliner, Yokohama

Davis, Rev. G. R., missionary, Peking
 Davis, H. W., (Purdon & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
 Davis, J. K., (North China Insurance Co.) agent, Queen's road
 Davis, L., general trader, Yokohama
 Davison, Rev. J. C., missionary, Nagasaki
 Dayot, J., (J. Dayot & Co.) proprietor, "Libreria Religiosa," Manila
 Deacon, E. (Deacon & Co.) public tea inspector, Canton
 Deacon, H., (Odell & Leyburn) clerk, Foochow
 Deacon, Richard, bill and bullion broker
 Dean, J., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Dean, Rev. Wm., D.D., missionary, Bangkok
 Deane, W. M., captain superintendent of Police
 Deas, Jas., (Kiangnan Arsenal) overseer of brass manufacture, Shanghai
 Deas, J., lightkeeper, Fisher Island lighthouse, Amoy
 De'ath, W. H., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
 De Ath, A., auctioneer, Hiogo
 De Bay, E., (De Bay, Götte & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
 Decanis, director of the Marine Arsenal, Saigon
 De Cotta, J. L., pianoforte instructor, Singapore
 De Forest, Rev. J. H., missionary, Osaka
 Degenær, F., merchant, Zetland street
 Degiria, E. J., (M. N. Lungrana & Co.) storekeeper, Peel street
 Degoul, H., law agent, Saigon
 Degron, H., director, French Post-office, Yokohama
 Deidenbach, J., (Langfeldt & Mavers) clerk, Yokohama
 Deighton-Braysher, C., berthing officer, Harbour Master's office, Shanghai
 Deinand, J., (Whitfield & Dowson) assistant, Yokohama
 De Jong, Dr. C. G., Yokohama
 De Lauro, M. M., U.S. Consul, and acting consul for Germany, Foochow
 Delaplace, L. G., Vicaire Apostolique, Catholic mission, Peking
 Delaporte, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Delécluse, (V. Roque) purser, Saigon
 Delemasure, Rev. J. B., Catholic missionary, Peking
 Delessard, surgeon, Saigon
 Deletraz, Rev. P. C., director of orphanage, French Mission, Canton
 Delliard, director of primary schools, Mytho, Saigon
 Delisle, surgeon, Saigon
 Dell'Oro, I., (Dell'Oro & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Dell'Oro, Joseph, (Dell'Oro & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Deloncle, midshipman, steamer *Indre*, Saigon
 Delval, H. F., sub commissioner, Naval department, Saigon
 Demars, superintendent of telegraphic service, Saigon
 Demée, C. F., master, lightship *Langshan*, Shanghai
 Demée, F., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Demetrius, G., purser, steamer *Arratoon Apear*, Coast
 Demianoff, A., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 De Montgolfier, midshipman, steamer *Indre*, Saigon
 Dempster, T. C., captain, 28th Regiment
 Deneke, C., Junr., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
 Dengue, French professor, Imperial University, Yedo
 Dening, Rev. W., missionary, Hakodate
 Denis, G., (Denis Frères) merchant, Saigon
 Denis, A., (Denis Frères) clerk, Saigon
 Denison, H. W., U.S. Vice-Consul General, Yokohama
 Dennemont, pilot, Saigon
 Dennis, G. E., steward, Royal Naval Sick Quarters, Yokohama

Denny, J., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Denny, N. B., Ph.D., sect. & librarian, City Hall, & sect. to the Chamber of Commerce
 Dennys, H. L., solicitor, Bank Buildings
 Dent, E. C. H., (A. Dent & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Dent, E. W. H., (Dodd & Co.) tea inspector, Tamsui
 Dent, A., (Alfred Dent & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Dent, H. F., (Birley & Co.) silk inspector, Canton
 De Padizac, De F., paymaster, steamer *Duchaffaut*, Saigon
 De Poret, officer of ordinance, Saigon
 De Rangouse, Colonial treasury, Saigon
 Derrick, E. J., (A. Markwald & Co.'s rice mill) engineer, Bangkok
 Derrick, G., chief engineer, steamer *Edinburgh*, Singapore
 De Rusett, W., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
 D'Escudic, telegraphist, Saigon
 Desjacques, Rev. F., R.C. missionary, Shanghai
 Desker, H. F., (Desker & Co.) butcher, Singapore
 Desker, A., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Desker, E., (Desker & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Deslandes, F. J., assistant, French Post-office, Shanghai
 Desmier, A., second office, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
 Desormaux, telegraphist, Saigon
 Dessalles, Rev., French missionary, Chant'aboon, Siam
 Dethlefsen, G., mariner, Bangkok
 Dethlefsen, P. J. S., mariner, Bangkok
 Dethlefsen, P. A., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) captain, Yedo
 Detmering, W., (W. G. Hale & Co.) merchant, Saigon
 Detmers, W., (Radecker & Co.) clerk, Wyndham street
 Detring, Gustav, Commissioner of Customs, Chefoo
 Devaux, boarding house keeper, Saigon
 Devéria, G., interpreter, French Legation, Peking (absent)
 Devèze, A., (V. Aymonin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Deville, W. N., pilot, Shanghai
 Devisé, hair dresser, Saigon
 Diack, J., C.E., Public Works department, Yedo
 Diaz, A. Junr, adjutant, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Dick, T., Commissioner of Customs, Ningpo
 Dick, J., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Dick, J., lightkeeper, Public Works department, Yokohama
 Dicken, C. G., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. dispatch vessel *Vigilant*
 Dickie, H., (China Sugar Refinery) manager, East point
 Dickins, C. A. S., lieutenant-colonel, 28th Regiment
 Dickins, F. V., barrister-at law, Yokohama
 Dickson, M., M.D., missionary, Taiwan
 Diercks, F., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Tientsin
 Dierx, nav. sub-lieutenant, steamer *Indre*, Saigon
 Dierx, L., (Banque de l'Indo Chine) accountant, Saigon
 Dierx, E., merchant, Saigon
 Diethelm, W. H., (Hooglandt & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 D'Iffanger, F., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Digard, surgeon, Saigon
 Dillon, E., constable, British consulate, Yedo
 Dillon, A., Maritime Customs assistant, Tientsin (absent)
 Dillon, C., French consul, Tientsin
 Dillon, E., B.A., F.C.S., technical adviser and assayer, Government mint, Kawasaki
 Dillon, W., Yokohama aerated water manufactory, Yokohama
 Dilthey, Rev. W., missionary, Canton

Dimitrevsky, P., student interpreter, Russian Legation, Peking
 Dimitri, J., compradore, Saigon
 Diniz, A., (Chartered Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Diniz, S. J., (chartered Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Diniz, C. X., Junr., aide-de-camp to the Governor of Macao
 Diniz, A. J. (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Dinnen, H. J., engineer, Customs cruiser *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
 Dinsdale, G. K., secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Yokohama
 Dircks, H. A., (Dircks & Co.) merr., con. for D'mark, & vice-con. for Sweden, &c., Swatow
 Dissmeyer, G., light keeper, Lamocks Lighthouse, Swatow
 Ditmar Commander, commanding H.G.M. *Luise*
 Diton, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
 Dittmer, F., (Boeddinghaus, Dittmer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Dittmer, F. C., (Sander & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Dixon, J., nav. lieutenant, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emmanuel*
 Doane, Rev. E. T., missionary, Hiogo
 Dobbins Rev. F., missionary, Yokohama
 Dobbyn, W. A., pilot, Shanghai
 Dockrell, H. J., navigating lieutenant, H B M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
 Dodd, Jas, quartermaster, Customs cruiser *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
 Dodd, C. H., (Campbell & Co.) assistant, Swatow
 Dodd, John, (Dodd & Co.) merchant, Amoy, & consul for Netherlands, &c., Tamsui
 Dodd, Rev. S., missionary, Hangchow
 Dodds, Jas., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Yokohama
 Dodgson, A., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Dods, Geo., M.D., College Gardens, Upper Albert road
 Dodwell, F., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Dodwell, G. B., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Doel, P., superintendent, Municipal Council, Osaka
 Doherty, Color Sergt. Thos., clerk, Military Secretary's office
 Dohmen, M., British vice-consul, and chancellor to British Legation, Yedo (absent)
 Dolan, W., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
 Dolbar, Jas., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) foreman of works, Singapore
 Dollicule, surgeon, steamer *Duchaffaut*, Saigon
 Domergue, H., (Maigre & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Domingo, B., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Domoney, Geo., (Domoney & Co.) storekeeper, Yokohama
 Donaldson, T., mechanician, Government telegraph service, Yokohama
 Donaldson, A. L., attorney, Singapore
 Donaldson, D., Naval College, Yedo
 Donaldson, C. M., merchant, Shanghai
 Donaldson, C. P. M., clerk, H.B.M. Works department, Shanghai
 Dönitz, Dr. W., medical adviser, Police department, Yedo
 Donnelley, A. R., (Cornabé & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
 Donner, C. M., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Donough, J., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Donovan, J., boatswain, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Donovan, J., (Eastern Ext., Aust., & China Tele. Co.) assistant electrician, Singapore
 Donovan, J. P., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Dorabjee, C., (Nowrojee & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
 Dorabjee, F., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
 Dorabjee, D., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Dorabjee, P., merchant, Hollywood road
 Doral, P. R., (W. K. Hughes) clerk, Queen's road
 Doral, J. P., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Dorel, C., (Jubin & Co.) clerk, Yokohama

Dore, Lieut. R. das, com. and Indian secretary, Police force, Macao
 Dorriuck, J. J., (Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Dougal, W., (Chartered Bank) acting accountant, Queen's road
 Douglas, Hon. J., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Singapore
 Douglas, J., Patent slip, Koseki, Nagasaki
 Douglas, A. L., commander, H.B.M. sloop *Egeria*
 Douglas, J., boiler maker, Kobe Iron Works, Hiogo
 Douglas, F., ship comprador, Yokohama
 Douglas, Rev. Carstairs, LL.D., missionary, Amoy
 Dousdebos, A., interpreter, French consulate, Yokohama
 Dousdebos, A., (Maron & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Douthwaite, W., missionary, Kiuchow
 Dowdall, C., (R. T. Rennie) solicitor & managing clerk, Shanghai
 Dowling, (E. E. Australasia & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Dowson, P. S., (Whitfield & Dowson) engineer, Yokohama
 Doyle, J., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) chief engineer, Yedo
 Drake, F., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Drake, W., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lily*
 Drake, C., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Dredge, G. H., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shanghai
 Drell, (Drell & Contel) contractor, Saigon
 Dreusche, H. von, (A. Cordes & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Drennan, W., (J. Cameron & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Drew, E. B., Commissioner of Customs, Foochow
 Drewes, A., (G. W. Lake & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Drewes, T. W., captain, steamer *Amoy*, Coast
 Driscoll, T. N., tailor, Queen's road
 Drishaus, O., (Pasedag & Co.) clerk, Amoy (absent)
 Dross, R., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
 Drought, J. A. H., (Westall, Galton & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
 Drummond, P., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) accountant, Singapore
 Drummond, W. V., (R. T. Rennie) barrister-at-law, Shanghai (absent)
 Drummond, J., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Drysdale, T. M., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Druse, R., baker, Yokohama
 Drummond, J., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) captain, Yedo
 Dubarry, P. R., Maritime Customs tidewater, Shanghai
 Du Bousequet, A., Council of state, Yedo
 Ducat, G. C. S., captain, 28th Regiment
 Du Courthial, French consul, Manila
 Dudgeon, Chas. J., (Chalmers, Mackintosh & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Dudgeon, John, M.D., missionary, & professor of anatomy & physiology, Peking (absent)
 Duer, Y., (H. Gribble & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Duff, Thos. W., merchant, Chinkiang
 Duffus, Rev. Wm., missionary, Swatow
 Dugat-Estublier, E., M.D., physician to French Legation, Peking (absent)
 Duggan, C., clerk, Central Police Station
 Duhamel, C., coffee house keeper, Manila
 Du Jardin, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Dukes, Rev. E. J., missionary, Amoy
 Dumaresq, P. K., (Russell & Co.) agent & vice-con. for Sweden & Norway, &c., Ningpo
 Dumas, J. A., professor, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
 Dumas, surgeon, Sai on
 Dumelin, A., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk, Yokohama
 Dumesguil, sub-commissioner, Commissariat department, Saigon
 Dun, E., Agricultural Section, Yedo

- Dunbar, F. E., boatswain, lighthouse tender *Thorbor*, Yokohama
 Dunbar, G. H., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
 Dunbury, R. M., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
 Duncan, A. Maritime Customs assistant, Foochow
 Duncan, A., barrister-at law, Hiogo
 Duncan, A., constable, British consulate, Canton
 Dundas, C. H., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
 Dunlap, Rev. E. P., missionary, Bangkok
 Dunlop, C. G., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Dunlop, Capt. S., Inspector General of Police of Straits Settlements
 Dunman, R., (G. Barnet & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Dunmore, D., storeman H.M. Naval Yard
 Dunn, F., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) captain, Yedo
 Dunn, C. A., (Hedge & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Dunn, J., acting secretary, China & Japan Marine Insurance Company, Shanghai
 Dunn, W. E. H., (H. Kier & Co.) clerk, Club Chambers
 Dunn, Thomas, (Heller & Co.) merchant, Foochow (absent)
 Dunne, H., (Turner & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
 Dunnill, J., (Dunnill & Brickett) tailor, & commission agent, Foochow
 Dupen, J. W., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdore*
 Duperré, H. E. Rear Admiral Baron, Governor of Saigon
 Dupoux, S., clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
 Duplaquet, G., consul for Hawaii, Hiogo
 Dupont, G., secretary, Court Marshal office, Bangkok
 Dupuis, P., clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
 Dupuis, A. E., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
 Dupuy, shipowner, Haiphong
 Duquesnay, J. B., professor, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
 Durand, U., (Durand & Co.) saddler, Yokohama
 Durar, C., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) boiler maker, Singapore
 Durlam, W. G., storekeeper, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Dürr, Oscar, (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Duruy, French professor, Imperial University, Yedo
 Dussol, H., contractor, Saigon
 Dussutour, A., auctioneer, Saigon
 Dutras, Rev. José, Roman Catholic missionary, Amoy
 Dūūs, J. H., merchant, and consul for Denmark, Hakodate
 Dūūs, E. H., (J. H. Dūūs) clerk, Hakodate
 Duval, A. T., (Deacon & Co.) public tea inspector, Canton
 Duval, V., (G. Polite) assistant, Shanghai
 Duvivier, inspector general of police force, Saigon
 Dwares, B. W., Imperial school of Chemistry, Osaka
 Dyce, C. M., (G. Barnet & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Dyer, H., (Hall & Holtz) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Dyer, H., Engineering school, Yedo
 Dyksmann, J., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) wharfinger, Singapore
 Duzac, pilot, Saigon

 Eagan, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
 Eagling, E., employé, U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama
 Eames, I. B., barrister-at-law, Shanghai
 Earnshaw, D., (Wilks & Earnshaw) engineer, and surveyor to Lloyds' agents, Manila
 Earwaker, C., gunner, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
 Eastlack, W. R., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Eastlack, R. F., (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Easton, Rev. G. F., missionary, Yangchow

Eaton, F. C., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Eaton, J., Imperial Government school, Osaka
 Ebell, H., (Ebell & Co.) merchant, and vice-consul for Germany, &c., Macao
 Eber, A., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Eber, D., assistant, *Mission Press* office, Singapore
 Eber, S., (J. Cameron & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Ebrahim, A., (Abdoolally, Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Cochrane street
 Eça, D. A. d', purser, steamer *White Cloud*, Hongkong and Macao
 Ecclestone, G., pilot, Bangkok
 Ecclestone, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
 Echavarria, A., coffee house keeper, Manila
 Eckford, A. M., (Cornabé & Co.) merchant, Chefoo
 Eckhold, W., lightkeeper, chapel Island lighthouse
 Ecksstrand, J. W., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) captain, Yedo
 Edbrook, C., carriage builder, Shanghai
 Ede, J. M., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Ede, N. J., secretary, Union Insurance Society, Pedlar's wharf
 Edgar, J., ward-master, Civil Hospital
 Edgar, G., (Edgar & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Edgar, (E. E., Australasia & C. Telegraph Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Edgar, H., Maritime Customs assistant, Kiulung (absent)
 Edge, Rev. J. Ch., missionary, London Mission House
 Edger, J. S., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's Road
 Edkins, Rev. J., D.D., missionary, Peking
 Edmiston, Alex. A., commodore's clerk, U.S.S. *Kearsarge*
 Edmond, J., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Edwardes, D. J., assistant, British Consulate, Bangkok
 Edwards, M. R., Upper Yangtze pilot, Shanghai
 Edwards, F. H., acting marshal, United States consulate, Amoy
 Edwards, R. S., clerk, Import and Export office, Singapore
 Edwards, W. C., (Parent Slip and Dock Co.) assistant, West point
 Edwards, T. B., clerk, *Independant de Saigon* office, Saigon
 Edwards, E. J., chief officer, steamer *Himolstan*, Coast
 Edwards, H., quartermaster, Customs sailing cruiser *Hsuan-wei*, Canton
 Edwards, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
 Edwards, O. E., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, in charge Danish Consulate, Manila
 Edwards, St. J. H., clerk & marshal, United States consulate, Amoy
 Edwards, E., (Wilks & Earnshaw) foreman moulder, Manila
 Edwards, J., storekeeper, Yokohama
 Eetvelde, E. van, Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
 Eisendecker, K. von, German Minister, Yedo
 Eitel, Rev. E. J., M.A., Ph.D., missionary, London Mission House
 Elberg, J., (F. A. Schultze & Co.) storekeeper, Newchwang
 Eldridge, Stuart, M.D., physician, General Hospital, Yokohama
 Eldridge, H., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Canton
 Ellen, H., (Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Elias, J. B., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Elias, E. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Elias, Ellis, (G. Burnet & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Elie, registrar of the Court of appeal, Saigon
 Elizalde, J. M., (Inchausti & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Elles, Jamieson, (Elles & Co.) merchant, Amoy (absent)
 Elle, J. C., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Elliot, G. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
 Elliott, J. R., (Alt & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Elliott, G., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama

Ellis, H., master attendant and shipping master, Marine department, Singapore
 Ellis, J., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) chief engineer, Yedo
 Ellis, E. W., (S.S.N. Co.'s Kin-foong-toong wharf) clerk, Shanghai
 Elman, N., storekeeper, Hiogo
 Elmer, G. W., deputy marshal, U.S. Consulate, Yokohama
 Elmes, Wm. H., surgeon, Royal Naval Hospital
 Elmore, J. F., LL.D., chargé d'affaires, Peruvian Legation, Yedo (absent)
 Elnitsky, G., student interpreter, Russian Legation, Yedo
 Elser, W., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Elshout, J. M., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Elvin, N., (Hamilton, Gray & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Elwell, F. F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Elwin, Rev. A., missionary, Hanchow (absent)
 Emanuel, P. H., (Cosmopolitan Dock) assistant, Kowloon
 Emanuel, J. M., (Spratt & Co.) shipwright, Praya east
 Emerson, A. L., major, 28th Regiment
 Emery, D. A., (Wadleigh, Emery & Co.) merchant, Ohinkiang
 Emmerson, C., veterinary & shoeing establishment, Singapore
 Emory, G. B., (P.M.S.S. Co.) agent, Praya central
 Encarnacio, A. d', (I. B. Fames) clerk, Shanghai
 Encinas, C. G., magistrate, Manila
 Endicott, S., (Corney & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Endicott, H. B., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Engelhardt, H., (F. Beato) clerk, Yokohama
 Engert, M., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 England, C. R., commission agent, Shanghai
 England, J., district engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Ennes, D. M. B. de S., bishop, Ecclesiastical department, Macao (absent)
 Enrique, F. de P., manager, Banco Español Filipino, Manila
 Enrique, secretary, Spanish Legation, Yedo
 Enriquez, D., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Epping, Dr., staff surgeon, H.G.M.S. *Hertha*
 Epron, director of the Gendarmerie, Saigon
 Erancee, B. A., broker, Gage street
 Erb, A., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Ercole, telegraphist, Saigon
 Erdmann, C., (Carlowitz & Co.) merchant, Praya central
 Erhardt, Freiherr von, lieutenant, H.G.M.S. *Hertha*
 Ermerins, Dr., Osaka Hospital, Osaka
 Escalante, A., (Y. Rocha & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Escalante, J. M., (A. Roa & Son) clerk, Cebu
 Escalante, M. F., (A. Roa & Son) clerk, Cebu
 Escalera, R., reporter, "El Diario de Manila," Manila
 Escarrer, G., (Sartorius & Moetiko) assistant, Lipa, Manila
 Escasi, J. M., doctor, Iloilo
 Escatera, José de, president, Real Audiencia de Filipinas, Manila
 Escondrillas, D., importer of office materials, Cebu
 Esdale, J. T., (Wilkin & Robison) clerk, Yokohama
 Esmail, M. S. H., (H. A. Asgar & H. E-smail) merchant, Gage street
 Especkerman, B. H., proprietor, *Mercantile Press*, Singapore
 Espeno, Don E. de, Spanish Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking
 Espi, J., lieut.-colonel of Estado Mayor, Manila
 E'Sprit, Andreis, French bakery, Yokohama
 Esquer, president, Court of appeal, Saigon
 Esteves, J. J., teacher, Government school, Macao
 Esteves, J. M., ensign, Police force, Macao

Estorges, telegraphist, Saigon
 Estrada, A., secretary, Universidad de Filipinos, Manila
 Etchégoyen, A. C., clerk, Naval department, Saigon (absent)
 Eugster, F., (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 Austro-Hungary, &c., Hakodate
 Eustace, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Eustace, F. O., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Evans, G. E., sheriff, Singapore
 Evans, L., gunner, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Evans, Quartermaster Sergt. J. T., military foreman of works
 Evans, H. G., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
 Evans, H., (Evans & Co.) baker, and proprietor of "Empire Brewery," Shanghai
 Evans, J. H., (Evans, Pugh & Co.) merchant, and Consul for Portugal, H'kow (absent)
 Evans, M. P., (Reid, Evans & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Everts, W., (Russell & Co) clerk, Shanghai
 Everall, H., (Hall & Holtz) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Everard, C. W., interpreter, British consulate, and Post-office agent, Foochow
 Everett, W. H., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Everitt, H., (Hongkong Photographic Co.) photographic artist, Wellington street
 Evers, A., (Simon, Evers & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Evington, Rev. H., missionary, Osaka
 Evrard, M., interpreter, French Legation, Yedo
 Evrard, F., Roman Catholic missionary, Yedo
 Ewald, L., (Comptoir d'Escompte) manager, Shanghai
 Ewalt, E., pilot, Yokohama
 Ewer, F. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Canton
 Ewing, G. C., dispenser in charge of stores, Royal Naval Hospital
 Exner, O., Kyoto, Osaka
 Eydner, A., chemist, Manila
 Ezekiel, N. D., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Ezra, I. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Ningpo
 Ezra, A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) agent, Newchwang
 Ezra, I., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) agent, Tientsin

 Faber, Rev. E., missionary, Canton (absent)
 Faber, H., (Faber & Voigt) merchant, Hiogo
 Fabian, A., (S. Baer, Senior & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Fabiani, assistant treasurer and chief accountant, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
 Fabie, F., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Fabre, A., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Yokohama
 Fabre, hair dresser, Saigon
 Fabrice, H. von, (Sartorius & Moerike) assistant, Iloilo
 Fabriche, E., druggist, Iloilo.
 Fabris, J. M., (H. S. Bidwell) clerk, Shanghai.
 Fabris, E. A., assistant, Municipal Council's offices, Shanghai
 Fack, O., (B. Telge) clerk, Shanghai
 Fäh, F., (Remé Brothers) clerk, Singapore
 Fairbairn, John, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
 Fairhurst, T., merchant, Foochow
 Fairless, J., (Hatch & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Fajard, E., public silk inspector, Shanghai
 Fajardo, D. E., Governor of Iloilo
 Falbre, principal conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Falck, G., (De Bay, Götts & Co.) clerk, Bangkok

Falck, C., (Kniffler & Co.) godownman, Yokohama
 Falck, C., hotel-keeper, Bangkok
 Falconer, Alexander, second master, Central School, Gough street
 Falconer, J., medical practitioner, Hankow
 Falconer, M., (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Falque, P., (Maron & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Fane, A., navigating lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
 Farago, E., Maritime Customs assistant, Tientsin
 Fargeot, Mme., (Baudran & Fargeot) dressmaker, Saigon
 Fargues, sub-lieutenant, steamer *Antilope*, Saigon
 Faria, S. L. de, typographer, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Farinole, J. B., storekeeper, Saigon
 Farley, Gus., Jr., (Heard & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Farmer, C. H., sub-lieutenant, 28th Regiment
 Farmer, Jas. M., (Cornabé & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
 Farmer, J., (Cobb & Co.) carriage builder, Yokohama
 Farnham, Rev. J. M. W., missionary, Shanghai
 Farnham, S. C., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) shipwright, Shanghai
 Farr, L. T., acting supt. of Japanese Post-office, Yokohama
 Farrar, A. A. E., (G. Smith & Co.) wine merchant, Shanghai
 Farrell, E., (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Farres, Rev. E., vice-procurator, Spanish mission, Caine road
 Faugera, J., instructor, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow (Taiwanfoo)
 Faulds, H., physician, Yedo
 Fauque, Rev. J. A., French missionary, Bangkok
 Faurier, Rev. U., Roman Catholic missionary, Niigata
 Fauvel, A., Maritime Customs assistant, Chefoo
 Favacho, V. A., (T. G. Linstead) clerk, Queen's road
 Fave, E., boarding house keeper, Saigon
 Favier, Rev. A., Catholic missionary, Peking
 Favre, V., proprietor, "Hotel de l'Univers," Wyndham street
 Favre-Brandt, C., (C. & J. Favre-Brandt) watch imp., & con. agent for Belgium, &c., Osaka
 Favre-Brandt, J., (C. & J. Favre-Brandt) watch importer, Yokohama
 Favreau, F. H., professor, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
 Faz, P., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) wharfinger, Singapore
 Fazulmahammed, H., (H. A. Esmail & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
 Fearon, J. S., (Fearon, Low & Co) merchant, Shanghai
 Fearon, G. D., (Heard & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Fearon, R. I., (Fearon, Low & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Feather, T., (Riley, Hargreaves & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Febin, A., Upper Yangtze pilot, Shanghai
 Feibel, Ch., (Comptoir d'Escompte) accountant, Queen's road
 Feindel, Ch., student interpreter, German Legation, Peking
 Feit, J., bandmaster to the Second King, Bangkok
 Feliciano, B., (Tatuban Rope Factory) assistant, Manila
 Feliciano, M., (Tutuban Rope Factory) manager, Manila
 Felizardo, J., (Wilks & Earnshaw) assistant, Manila
 Fenallon, conductor, Public Works department, Manila
 Fennell, H. J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Fennell, C. J., staff surgeon, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
 Fenning, W., Maritime Customs assistant tide-surveyor, Shanghai
 Fenton, J. W., professor of music, Government service, Yedo
 Fenton, R. B., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Fentum, G. B., professor of music, Shanghai
 Fenwick, G. (Inglis & Co.) assistant, Spring Gardens
 Fenwick, C. N. lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Egeria*

Feraud, F., saddle & collar maker, Saigon
 Ferguson, H. E., J. H., Netherlands minister, Peking
 Ferguson, J., sergeant, river police, Shanghai
 Ferguson, A., proprietor, "The Farm Maloo," Shanghai
 Fergusson, R., (Morris & Fergusson) bill and bullion broker, Shanghai
 Fergusson, W. S., (Bradley & Co.) clerk, Swatow
 Fergusson, T. T., (Fergusson & Co.) merchant, & Belgian consul, Chefoo
 Feria, J., doctor, Iloilo
 Fernandes, F. d'A., Macao
 Fernandes, B. de S., merchant, and consul for Siam, Macao
 Fernandes, N. T., proprietor, *Boletim de Macao e Timor*, Macao
 Fernandes, F. F., (Horse Repository) assistant, Garden road
 Fernandes, Rev. F. A., professor of French language, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Fernandes, J., assistant usher and process server, Magistracy
 Fernandez, V. A., (J. D. Vaughan) clerk, Singapore
 Fernandez, J. A. clerk, Marine Department, Singapore
 Fernandez, C. D., solicitor, Iloilo
 Fernandez, J., (Eastern Ext., Aust., & China Tele. Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Fernandez, L. C., assistant, Kobe Iron Works, Hiogo
 Fernandez, J., postmaster, Iloilo
 Fernandez, M., restaurant keeper, Manila
 Fernandez, A., coffee house keeper, Manila
 Fernandez, J. V., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
 Fernandez, R., chemist, Manila
 Fernandez, Y., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
 Fernandis, L. A., (E. Koek) clerk, Singapore
 Ferreira, Rev. J. G., professor of moral theology, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Ferrás, J. A., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Ferraz, L. A. M., chief judge, Macao (absent)
 Ferreira, F., barrack clerk, Commissariat
 Ferreira, L., lawyer, Macao
 Ferreira, L. A., acting administrator, Administracao do Conselho, Macao
 Ferrus, nav. sub-lieutenant, steamer *Surcouf*, Saigon
 Ferrusae, D'A. de, officer of ordonnance, Saigon
 Ferressin, H., coffee house keeper, Manila
 Fesefeld, G., Imperial Government school, Osaka
 Festa, C. C. S., Italian consul, Singapore (absent)
 Festa, E., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Fiard, Mme., dealer in provisions, Saigon
 Fiede, R., (C. Schomburgk & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Figera, M., merchant, Iloilo
 Figera, J., merchant, Iloilo
 Figueiredo, H. C. V. de, (Heard & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Finck, R., (Bangkok Saw Mill) clerk, Bangkok
 Findlay, J., public tea inspector, Shanghai
 Fine, N., assistant, Municipal council, Saigon
 Finlayson, J., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Fioritti, Rev. J. B., Catholic missionary, Peking
 Firks, W. J., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
 Firth, T. N., paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
 Fischer, paymaster, H.G.M.S. *Luisa*
 Fischer, H., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Fischer, Ed., (E. Fischer & Co.) merchant, & acting consul general for Hawaii, Y'hama
 Fischer, J., (Dodd & Co.) coal agent, Keelung
 Fischer, F. von, (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Fischer, O., (S. Baer, Senior & Co) clerk, Isabela, Manila

Fischer, G., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Fish, R., smith, H.M. Naval Yard
 Fishe, C. T., secretary, China Inland Mission, Shanghai (absent)
 Fisher, A. A., (Müller and Fisher) carriage builder, Shanghai
 Fisher, H. T., (Eastern Ext., Aust., & China Tele. Co.) electrician, Singapore
 Fisher, J., telegraph office, Singapore
 Fisher, S., (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Fisher, F., "Astor House," Hiogo
 Fisher, E., broker, Hankow
 Fisher, C. L., U.S. vice-consul and consul for Hawaii, Nagasaki
 Fisher, H. I., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
 Fislser, L. F., photographer, Shanghai
 Fitch, Rev. Geo. F., missionary, Soochow
 Fittock, C., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) foreman shipwright, Singapore
 Fitz, W. Scott, (Russell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Fitzgerald, (Yokohama Dispensary) assistant, Yokohama
 Fitzgerald, R., assistant, "Grand Hotel," Yokohama
 Fitz-Henry, D., (Comptoir d'Escompte) sub-accountant, Yokohama
 Flacks, F., chief officer, steamer *Arratoon Apear*, Coast
 Flagg, A. E., proprietor, "Nucleus" billiard saloon, Shanghai
 Flavianus, Rev., Russian Greek Catholic missionary, Peking
 Fleischer, H. M., Danish consul, Nagasaki
 Flemming, L., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Fletcher, C. A., auctioneer, &c., Yokohama
 Fleury, J. A., baggage inspector, Japanese Imperial Customs, Yokohama
 Fleury, M., (M. Peres) engineer, Manila
 Flichtenhöfer, Lieutenant, H.G.M.S. *Hertha*
 Flores, R. M., compositor, *Daily Press* office
 Flourent, V., Tategami dry dock, Nagasaki
 Floury, J. J. M., (Aitken, Donaldson, and Burkinshaw) clerk, Singapore
 Flowers, Marcus, H.B.M.'s consul, and acting consul for France, Austria, &c., Nagasaki
 Flynn, J., Maritime Customs tidewater, Chefoo
 Focke, Dr. J. H., Junr., German consul, and acting consul for Russia, Hiogo
 Focken, F. W., pilot, Swatow
 Foda, E., Spanish vice-consul, Macao
 Foiret, surgeon, Saigon
 Fölser, J., pilot, Taku
 Folsom, W. N., Maritime Customs tide surveyor and harbour master, Takao
 Fonsales, (Denis Frères) clerk, Saigon
 Fonseca, A. A., compositor, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
 Fonseca, J. A. da, clerk, Japanese Post-office, Yokohama
 Fonseca, A. J. da, commission agent, Macao
 Fonseca, R. R., (Heard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Fonseca, J. B., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Fonseca, A., Junr., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Fonseca, F. V. da, (Evans, Pugh & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Fonseca, A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) godown keeper, Wanchi
 Fonseca, E. F., (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Fonseca, F. V., purser, receiving-ship *Wellington*, Shanghai
 Fonseca-Wollheim, da, Lieutenant and adjutant, H.G.M.S. *Vineta*
 Fontina, A., (Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Foote, C., manager, Eastern Club, Yokohama
 Forbes, Wm., merchant and Belgian consul, Tientsin
 Forbes, F. B., (Russell & Co.) merchant, & consul-gen. for Sweden, &c., Shanghai
 Forbes, W. H., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Forbes, D. M., (Ker & Co.) merchant, Manila

Forbes, J. M., Jr., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Forbes, H. de C., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Forbes, W. B., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
 Ford, C. M., inspector, British consulate, Hankow
 Ford, Mrs., housekeeper, "Grand hotel," Yokohama
 Ford, R., "Spring Valley Beer Gardens," Yokohama
 Ford, T., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Ford, C., superintendent of Government gardens, Albany road
 Forest, second engineer, steamer *Leonora*, Coast
 Foreshaw, Miss, (Rose & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Forrest, R. J., consul for Great Britain, Austria, &c., Swatow
 Forsaith, C. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hoilhow
 Forster, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow (absent)
 Forster, John, (J. Forster & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Forssblad, B., M.Ph.C., (Chefoo Medical Hall) medical practitioner, Chefoo
 Forsyth, W. C. C., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Fly*
 Foss, H., (Borneo Co.) manager, Bangkok
 Foster, C. A., master U.S.S. *Palos*
 Foster, E. gunner, H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
 Foster, F. E., (P.M.S.S. Co.) general agent, Yokohama
 Foster, K., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) foreman blacksmith, Singapore
 Foster, Jas., (MacKenzie & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Foster, F. T. P., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Foster, J. T., district superintendent of telegraphs, Yokohama
 Foster, Rev. A., B.A., missionary, Hanyang
 Foulhoux, in charge of public buildings, Saigon
 Foulk, G. C., midshipman, U.S.S. *Kearsarge*
 Fouque, C. A., proprietor, French Bakery, Shanghai
 Fourcade, J. J., storekeeper, Yokohama
 Fowler, W., inspector of police, Central station, Shanghai
 Fowles, T. W., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Fowling, J. G., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Swinger*
 Fox, R., proprietor, "Brooklyn Hotel," Yokohama
 Fox, W. R., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Fraineau, Rev. T. P., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Framjee, Cursetjee, (N. D. Ollia) assistant, Amoy
 Francelli, (Dupuy) assistant, Haiphong
 Francis, W. H., lieutenant, 28th Regiment
 Francis, H., compositor, *Japan Herald* office, Yokohama
 Francis, P., assistant, Kobe Iron Works, Hiogo
 Francis, R., (R. Francis & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Francis, A., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Tamsui
 Francisco, R., manager, *Mercantile Press* office, Singapore
 Francisco, Pedro, (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
 Francke, O., (Bavie & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Francke, H., (Schinne & Francke) merchant, Yokohama
 Franco, F. (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
 Franco, L. A., substitute, Municipal Council, Macao
 Franco, P., telegraph official, Manila
 Franco, F. M., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Franco, R., restaurant keeper, Manila
 Francois, (Morice Frères, and Bailly) clerk, Hanoi
 Frandin, H., student, French Legation, Peking
 Frank, H., (G. Hieber & Co.) commission agent, Singapore
 Frankland, H. W., sailmaker, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Franks, A., nurse, General Hospital, Yokohama

Fraser, Jas., (MacLaine, Fraser & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Fraser, J., secretary, Galena Mining Co., Singapore
 Fraser, Jas., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
 Fraser, Hugh, chargé d'affaires, and secretary of British Legation, Peking
 Fraser, E. J., (J. C. Fraser & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Fraser, J. A., (Heard & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Fraser, L., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Frater, A., British acting vice-consul, and vice-consul for Germany, &c., Tamsui
 Frazer, Rev. J. B., M.D., missionary, Tamsui
 Frazer, M. F. A., assistant, British consulate, Foochow
 Frazer, John, medical practitioner, Tientsin
 Fréchet, L., sodawater manufacturer, Saigon
 Frederic, Miss, (Mrs. Bergen) assistant, Hiogo
 Fredricksen, A. F., pilot, Newchwang
 Freire, F., (T. G. Linstead) clerk, Queen's road
 Freitas, T. J. de, (Macao Dispensary) assistant, Macao
 French, Rev. J. W., B.A., chaplain and naval instructor, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
 French, E. H., student interpreter, British consulate, Bangkok
 French, H. S., (Jackson, French & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Freund, J., tavern keeper, Saigon
 Freusberg, C., interpreter, German consulate, Canton
 Frewin, Henry, pilot, Swatow
 Frey, Mrs., Farukawa Machi, Osaka
 Frias, J. D., doctor, Iloilo
 Fricker, H., (De Bay, Götte & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Friedrich, R., (Botica de la Escolta) assistant, Manila
 Fries, S. von, Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
 Fries, L. Ritter von, Maritime Customs assistant, Newchwang
 Frischling, C. J., tailor, Yokohama
 Frith, C. G., (J. M. Canny & Co.) clerk, Chinkiang
 Fritsch, L., (Remé Brothers) clerk, Singapore
 Fritsche, Dr. H., director, Russian Observatory, Peking (absent)
 Fritz, J., (S.S.N. Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Frois, B. S., (E. Koek) clerk, Singapore
 Frois, A., foreman, *Straits Times* office, Singapore
 Frois, R., (J. D. Vaughan) clerk, Singapore
 Frost, Alex., Hiogo
 Fry, A., lieutenant, Customs cruiser *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
 Fry, J. O., district superintendent Government telegraph service, Yokohama
 Fry, F. W., (John Silverlock & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Fryer, H., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) gunner, Shanghai
 Fryer, John, scientific translation department, Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai
 Fruiter, apothecary, Saigon
 Fuchs, lieutenant, H.G.M.S. *Vineta*
 Fuente, M. de la, (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Fukushima, major K., Japanese consul, Amoy
 Fuller, J. O., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Fuller, W. R., architect and builder, Chefoo
 Fullerton, Mrs., milliner, Nagasaki
 Fulton, P. A., (Riley, Hargreaves & Co.) engineer, Singapore
 Funfgeld, E., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Furber, W. G., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) captain, Yedo
 Furlonger, A., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lily*
 Futtabhoy Ameejee, merchant, Cochrane street
 Futtakia, B. S., (D. B. Futtakia) clerk, Canton
 Futtakia, D. B., merchant, Elgin street

Futtakia, S. R., merchant, Canton
 Futtakia, D. S., (D. B. Futtakia) clerk, Canton
 Fyfe, E., (J. S. Fyfe) clerk, Iloilo
 Fyfe, J. S., merchant, Iloilo
 Fyfe, S., (J. S. Fyfe) clerk, Iloilo
 Fyffe, J. P., commander, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Fyson, Rev. P. K., missionary, Niigata

 Gabaldon, L., Chief of the tax department, Manila
 Gabaretta, R., "The Relief Fire Brigade," Yokohama
 Gabriel, J., assistant, Siamese consulate, Singapore
 Gabriel, P., clerk, Siamese consulate, Singapore
 Gadoso, F., doctor, Iloilo
 Gadras, Mme., proprietor, "Caf  de la Musique," Saigon
 Gaillard, hair dresser, Saigon
 Gaines, J. H., assist. surgeon, U.S.S. *Kearsarge*
 Gair, W. T., third master, Central school, Gough street
 Gale, S., (A. Robinson) clerk, Shanghai
 Gale, R., quartermaster, Customs revenue steam launch *Ti-huy*, Canton
 Gal an, J. B. O. de, sub commissioner, Naval department, Saigon
 Gallagh es, F., Maritime Custom tide-survevor, Whampoa
 Galle, P. E., M.D., (Galle & Pichon) medical practitioner, Shanghai (absent)
 Galles, F. W., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Galles, G., (Behre & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Galpin, Rev. F., missionary, Ningpo
 Galt, Jas., M.D., missionary, Hangechow
 Galton, W. P., (Westall, Galton & Co.) public tea-inspector, Foochow
 Galy, J., (Messageries Maritimes) assistant, Praya central
 Gam, T., (De Bay, G tte & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Gambert, G., legal adviser, Police department, Yedo
 Gamble, R., assistant lightkeeper, Chapel Island lighthouse, Amoy
 Gamboeyeff, N., postmaster, Russian Legation, Peking
 Gamir, S., chief of Estado Mayor, Manila
 Gammell, W., assistant commissary, supply duties, &c., Commissariat
 Gandaubert, G., assistant, "Grand Hotel," Yokohama
 Ganno, G. W., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
 Garay, A. de, Spanish consul, Shanghai
 Garnett, H. J. G., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Garchitorena, A. M., (Garchitorena & Smith) carriage maker, Manila
 Garcia, M., doctor, Iloilo
 Garcia, R., chemist, Manila
 Garcia, B., (Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Garcia, A. J., major, commanding Monte Fort, Macao
 Garcia, N., (B. A. Barretto & Co.) engineer and machinist, Manila
 Gard s, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Gardiner, W. A., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Albay, Philippines
 Gardner, H. A., constable, British consulate, Bangkok
 Gardner, C., interpreter, and acting Vice-consul, British consulate, Canton
 Gardner, C. J., clerk, Admiralty department of works, Yokohama
 Gardner, J. P. Wade, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Gardner, T. S., captain, steamer *Hindustan*, Coast
 Garforth, F. A., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Gargan, J., Yokohama
 Gargollo, G., merchant, Iloilo
 Gargollo, A., merchant, Iloilo
 Gargollo, B., merchant, Iloilo

Garnier, director of primary schools, Cholen, Saigon
 Garnier, B., French consul, Bangkok
 Garrido, inspector of native affairs, Saigon
 Garrigues, Rev. J., Catholic missionary, Peking
 Garst, P., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Palos*
 Garthwaite, M., matron, Lock Hospital
 Garwood, S., storeman, H.M. Naval Yard
 Gaspar, M. A. L., director, Tan-Dinh school, Saigon
 Gauld, W., M.A., M.D., missionary, Swatow
 Gautret, commander, gunboat *Estoc*, Saigon
 Gaveau, C. E., sub-commissioner, Naval department, Saigon (absent)
 Gavilanes, J., doctor, Iloilo
 Gavini, Madame, milliner, Saigon
 Gavini, pilot, Saigon
 Gay, A. O., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Gearing, J. G. W., commission agent, Chinkiang
 Geary, H. S., (Olyphant & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Gebauer, R., student interpreter, German Legation, Yedo
 Gefe, E., commander of Arsenal, Manila
 Geffeney, C. H., hair-dresser, Yokohama
 Gehmeyer, A., (W. G. Hale & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Geissler, lieutenant, H.G.M.S. *Vineta*
 Geller, R., (U. Pila & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Genato, M., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer, and commission agent, Manila
 Genato, Vte A., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer and commission agent, Manila
 Gendre, General le, (C. & J. Favre-Brandt) assistant, Yedo
 Genin, R., coffee house keeper, Saigon
 Gennington, C. A., Maritimes Customs assistant, Kiukiang
 Genouilhac, cashier, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
 Genouilhac, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
 Gentili, Rt. Rev. Dr. Thos., Roman Catholic missionary, Foochow
 Gentle, A., (MacLaine, Frazer & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Génu, L., (Guichard et Fils) merchant, Manila
 Geoghegan, E. J., (Butterfield & Swire) tea inspector, Yokohama
 Georg, E., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 George, J. C. F., (Oriental Bank) accountant, Singapore (absent)
 George, pilot, Haiphong
 George, W. D., (Spring & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Gerard, A., manufacturer, Yokohama
 Gérardin, Rev. J., French missionary, Swatow
 Geraud, P., hotel keeper, Saigon
 Géraud, surgeon, Saigon
 Gerlaud, B., agent, opium and spirit farm, Saigon
 Gerlach, C., M.D., medical practitioner, Wyndham street
 Gerlings, Miss, Hiogo
 Germain, J., notary public, Saigon
 Germann, A., (C. Germaun) clerk, Manila
 Germann, C., merchant, and consul for Switzerland, Manila
 Gernot, C. J., provicar general, Saigon
 Geronimo, G., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Gerontius, Rev., Russian Greek Catholic missionary, Peking
 Gerrard, John, first clerk, Registrar General's office, and registrar of marriages, &c.
 Gervais, blacksmith, Haiphong
 Geslien, H., (Bavier & Co.) Osaka
 Gesselt, A., merchant, and proprietor, "Astor House" hotel, Tientsin
 Getley, A., lieutenant, Customs cruiser *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton

Geykema, A. J., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Singapore
 Giaretto, J., storekeeper, Yokohama
 Gibb, H. B., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Aberdeen street
 Gibb, A., (Patent Slip & Dock Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Gibbs, J. B., proprietor, "Snug Saloon," Yokohama
 Gibson, Rev. J., missionary, Canton
 Gibson, A. McD., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Gibson, C. J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Gibson, G., M.B., surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
 Gibson, Rev. J. C., M.A., missionary, Swatow
 Gika, N. D., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
 Gil, G., (Figera Brothers) clerk, Iloilo
 Gilbert, G., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Gilbert, E., chief supt., Government telegraph service, Yokohama
 Gilbert, A. E., district supt., Government telegraph service, Yokohama
 Gilbert, G. M., district supt. of telegraphs, Yokohama
 Gilbert, S. S., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Gilbie, W., storeman, H.M. Naval Yard
 Gilborne, R., deputy surgeon general, Army Medical department
 Gildemeister, B., (Kumpers & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Giles, J., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Giles, H. A., interpreter, British consulate, Swatow
 Giles, H., boatswain, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
 Gilles, (Messageries Maritimes) storekeeper, Saigon
 Gillies, D., secretary, Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Club Chambers
 Gillies, W. C., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
 Gillingham, J., auctioneer, Hiogo
 Gillingham, A. W., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Gillot, telegraphist, Saigon
 Gilman, F., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Gimenez, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Takao
 Gilmour, D., public silk inspector, Shanghai
 Gilmour, Rev. J., M.A., missionary, Peking
 Ginard, R., civil doctor, Manila
 Ginger, T. W., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Ginsburg, M., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Gioc, A. d'Avila, (Malcampo & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Gioletti, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Gipperich, E., merchant, Shanghai
 Giquel, J., secretary, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Giquel, P., director, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Girard, Mme., coffee house keeper, Saigon
 Girard, inspector of police force, Cholon, Saigon
 Giraud, E., "Hotel de l'Univers," Yokohama
 Giraudier, B., (Ramirez & Giraudier) printer, Manila
 Gittins, J., (Newman & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
 Giudicelli, T., comptable, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Glanvill, S., (Harris, Goodwin & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Glass, C. C. U., (McAlister & Co.) ship broker, Singapore
 Glass, D., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Glass, L. J. R., (Guthrie & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Glehn, W. von, (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Glésis, J. R., clerk, Naval department Saigon
 Gleize, sub-commissaire, Commissariat, Haiphong
 Glennie, A. W., merchant, & public tea inspector, Yokohama
 Globig, Dr., assistant surgeon, H.G.M. gunboat *Nautilus*.

Gloden, von, Captain Lieutenant, H.G.M.S. *Luise*
 Gloria, V., (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Glover, Geo. B., Commissioner of Customs, Shanghai
 Glover, T. G., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Glover, A. B., (H. Gribble & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Goble, Rev. J., missionary, Yokohama
 Godaert, R., assistant, "Hotel et Restaurant des Colonies," Shanghai
 Goddard, second engineer, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
 Goddard, Rev. J. R., missionary, Ningpo
 Goddard, F. D., second officer, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
 Godding, C. C., surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
 Godeaux, French Consul General, Shanghai
 Godfrey, J. G. H., mining service, Yedo
 Godin, director of the Marine Artillery, Saigon
 Godsall, Lieut. W. C., Royal Engineers
 Godsil, John, captain, Governor-General's gunboat *Anlan*, Canton
 Godwin, A. A., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
 Goemaer, overseer of telegraphs, Saigon
 Goertz, Dr., Yokohama
 Goettlinger, L., Variety store, Hiogo
 Goetz, A., (F. Peil) clerk, Shanghai
 Golding, Thomas B., police superintendent, Ningpo
 Goldsmith, B., (China Traders Ins. Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Goldsmith, L. R., (Browne & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Goldspink, R. J., harbour master, Chinkiang
 Göltz, Freiherr von der, Lieutenant, first officer, H.G.M. gunboat *Cyclop*
 Gomar, Rev. V., R. C. missionary, Takao
 Gomes, F. N. X., clerk, Water Police station, Macao
 Gomes, S. officer, gunboat *Tejo* Macao
 Gomes, A., (Ebell & Co.) clerk, Macao
 Gomes, A. S., M.D., medical practitioner, Staunton street
 Gomes, N. J., (E. R. Belilios) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
 Gomes, F. A. X., clerk, Harbour-master's office, Macao
 Gomes, F. A., (Brandão & Co.) merchant, Wellington street
 Gomes, J. B., merchant, Macao
 Gomes, R., (Novelty Iron Works) engineer, West point
 Gomez, J., physician, Iloilo
 Gomez, J. B., (Brandão & Co.) merchant, Wellington street
 Gomez, Aug., (Brandão & Co.) merchant, Wellington street
 Gomez, J., proprietor, "Welcome Tavern," Queen's road central
 Gomma, C., (Landstein & Co.) clerk, Haiphong
 Goñi, J. R., commandante, Guardia Civil Veterana, Manila
 Gönner, A. von., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Gonsalves, J. B., clerk, Colonial secretary's office, Macao
 Gonsalves, N. P., assistant, Revenue department, Macao
 Gonsalves, F. M., (Rozario & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
 Gonsalves, C. J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Gonsalves, J. M., retired major, Macao
 Gonsalves, B. F., (Deacon & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Gontharet, C. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiu-chow, Ningpo
 Gonzaler, Victor, storekeeper, Cebu
 Goode, T., chief officer, steamer *Leonor*, Coast
 Goodfellow, W., (Gas Co.) fitter, Hiogo
 Goodfellow, J. F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Goodrich, C. F., lieutenant commander, U.S.S. *Kearsarge*
 Goodrich, Rev. C., missionary, Tung-chau

Goodrich, Jas. E. C., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Goodridge, R., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow
 Goodwin, A. H., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Goodwin, W., (H. Sietas & Co.) assistant, Chefoo
 Goodwin, F. S., (Cornes & Co.) clerk, Kobe
 Goodwin, C. W., acting chief judge, H.B.M.'s court, Yokohama
 Goodwin, Color. Sergt. J., clerk, Brigade office
 Goolamally Mahomedazum, mahomedan priest, Shanghai
 Goolamally, A., (Abdoolallv Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Goosmann, J., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Gordes, A., (Gordes & Co.) Hiogo
 Gordes, H., (Gordes & Co.) Hiogo
 Gordo, F. J. F., private clerk, Register department, Macao
 Gordo, G. F., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Yokohama
 Gordon, W., (P. Heinemann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Gordon, Rev. M. L., M.D., missionary, Osaka
 Gordon, H. L., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Gordon, Rev. R., M.A., missionary, Amoy
 Gordon, W. G., (Gordon Bros.) commission agent, Hankow
 Gordon, C. W., (Gordon Bros.) clerk, Hankow
 Gore-Booth, R. N. H., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Gore-Booth, E. H., broker, Shanghai
 Gore-Booth, R. H., broker, Shanghai (absent)
 Gorham, J., (Gorham & Warburton) stevedore, Hiogo
 Gorham, C. L., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Gorham, A., M.D., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringlore*
 Gorlach, W. H., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) captain, Yedo
 Gorman, H. J., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Goss, H., clerk, U.S. Naval Depôt, Nagasaki
 Gottburg, W., M.D., physician, Shanghai
 Götte, K., (De Bay, Götte & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
 Gottlieb, F. H., solicitor, Singapore
 Gottze, W., (Lohmann & Kuchmeister) assistant, Yokohama
 Götz, W., (Elles & Co.) in charge of receiving ship *Cesar*, Tamsui
 Götz, W., (Rodewald, Schönfeld & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Goudareau, G., wine merchant, Yokohama
 Gough, Rev. F. F., missionary, Ningpo
 Goulland, L., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Gouin, nav. sub.-lieutenant, steamer *Aspic*, Saigon
 Gouin, assistant commissioner, Commissariat department, Saigon
 Gouin, lieutenant, gunboat *Aspic*, Haiphong.
 Gouineau, pilot, Saigon
 Goularte, J. B., clerk, Procurator's department, Macao
 Goulbourn, W., clerk, Victoria Gaol
 Gould, O., teacher, Government service, Yedo
 Gould, E. B., assistant, British consulate, Bangkok
 Gould, J., overseer of roads, Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Goulding, T., sub.-lieutenant, Revenue steamer *Fai Hu*, Shanghai
 Gourdin, A. O'D., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Gourg, L., (V. Roque) clerk, Saigon
 Gouvea, Rev. Dean M. L. de, president of Portuguese missions, Macao
 Gowan, P., M.D., physician to H.M. the King, Bangkok
 Gowland, Wm., F.C.S., metallurgist and chemist, Government mint, Kawasaki
 Goyenechea, A., (Reyes & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Grace, O., (E. Meyer & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
 Grace, H. P., boatswain, U.S.S. *Tennessee*

- Graça, L. A. de, auctioneer & commission agent, Macao
 Graça, V. A. de, merchant, Macao
 Graça, F. M. de, Macao
 Gracias, V., Macao
 Graham, W. J., quartermaster, 28th Regiment
 Graham, M., second engineer, steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, Coast
 Graham, Jas., (Syme & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Graham, C. G., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Graham, W., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) chief engineer, Yedo
 Graham, G. F., (H. W. Hohnholz & Co.) shiphandler, Yokohama
 Graham, G. G., interpreter, Netherlands consulate, Bangkok
 Graham, J. W., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Gram, C. C., Maritime Customs godown keeper, Shanghai
 Granados, G., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
 Grand, Rev. J. P., French missionary, Bangkok
 Grandon, A., maritime customs diver, Shanghai
 Grandpré, C. de, (A. de Orroño) clerk, Saigon
 Grandpré, Madame de, milliner, Saigon
 Granger, harbour master, Haiphong
 Grant, J., (McAlister & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Grant, P. McGregor, (R. Anderson & Co.) clerk, Kinkiang
 Grant, D. B., (Chartered Bank) sub-accountant, Queen's road
 Grant, J., (Patent Slip & Dock Co.) supt. shipwright, Singapore
 Grant, J., gunner, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
 Grant, J., (D. Lapraik & Co.) clerk, D'Aguilar street
 Grant, C. Lyall, (Adamson, Bell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Grant, P. V., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Shanghai
 Grassi, A., builder, contractor, &c., Bangkok
 Grassi, J., builder, contractor, &c., Bangkok
 Grassian, surgeon, Saigon
 Grauert, H., (Hagart & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Graves, W. S. P., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Graves, Rev. R. H., missionary, Canton
 Gray, A. T., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Gray, Ven. J. H., M.A., Archdeacon of Victoria, & chap. of Christ Church, Canton (absent)
 Gray, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Gray, H. P., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Gray, R. M., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Greany, M. U., M.D., surgeon, Royal Naval sick quarters, Yokohama
 Green, S. S., acting agent for Reuter's Telegram Co., Amoy
 Green, C. J., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) storekeeper, Singapore
 Green, Miss, assistant, "Hiogo Hotel," Hiogo
 Green, Mrs., milliner, Shanghai
 Green, L. M., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
 Green, Mrs., Manager, "Hiogo Hotel," Hiogo
 Green, J. H., lightkeeper, Ockseu lighthouse, Foochow
 Green, S. A. A., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Green, F. J., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Greenough, H., Junr., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Greenwood, Rev. M., M.A., missionary, 'hefoo
 Greet, T. Y., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
 Gregory, third engineer, steamer *Hindostan*, Coast
 Gregory, J., purser, steamer *Hindostan*, Coast
 Gregory, G. E., English teacher, Gov. telegraph school, Yokohama
 Gregory, J. E., (Syme & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Greig, R., (Deacon & Co.) tea inspector, Canton

Greig, M. W., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Grelher, E., lithographic printer, Queen's road
 Grenier, Y., foreman, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Greppi, R., (Perregaux & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Grey, A., warden, Victoria Gaol
 Grey, T., inspector of police, Central station
 Gribble, H., (H. Gribble & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Griboochin, G. J., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Griffin, J. T., (Cornes & Co.) silk inspector, Yokohama
 Griffing, J., (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Griffiths, T., quartermaster, Customs cruiser *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
 Grigsby, W. E., M.A., professor of law, Imperial University, Yedo
 Grimaldi, E. H., Maritime Customs assistant, Takao
 Grimble, P., chief foreman, Ordnance Store department
 Grimble, P., Junr., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Grimes, J., inspector of water police, hulk *John Adam*
 Grimm, B., (Pharmacie de L'Union) assistant, Shanghai
 Grimmer, Jas., manager, Shanghai temperance society, Shanghai
 Grinter, A., overman, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
 Grisdale, B. E., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
 Groblien, F., (Sander & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Groenewont, J. A., (Scheuten & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Gronner, A., (G. Polite) assistant, Shanghai
 Groom, A. H., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Groom, F. A., stock broker, Shanghai
 Groote, Ch. de, Belgian Minister, Yedo
 Grosclaude, U., watchmaker, Hiogo
 Grosclaude, E., watchmaker, Hankow
 Grose, J., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Grösser, F., (Mitsu Bishu S.S. Co.) accountant, Yedo
 Grosser, E., (Grosser & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Grossmann, C. F., merchant, Queen's road
 Grosvenor, Honble. T. G., C.B., second secretary, British Legation, Peking (absent)
 Grote, M., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Groth, A., (Klopfer & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Groundwater, A., chief officer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
 Grün, E., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) merchant, and Austrian consul, &c., Saigon
 Grunauer, Louis, (E. Vincent & Co.) clerk, Swatow
 Grundy, A., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Grunwald, F., (H. C. Morf & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Gsell, E., photographer, Saigon
 Guard, T., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gunboat *Swinger*
 Guardia, E. de la., administrador de Colecciones y Labores, Manila
 Gubbay, M. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Gubbins, G., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Swinger*
 Gubbins, W. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Gubbins, J. H., assistant and interpreter, British consulate, Hiogo
 Guedes, J. M., Jr., auctioneer and commission agent, Queen's road
 Guedes, F. D., (J. M. Guedes, Junr.) auctioneer and commission agent, Queen's road
 Guedon, pilot, Saigon
 Guego, Rev. M., French missionary, Bang-pla-soi, Siam
 Guéno, Ch., (V. Roque) agent in the interior, Saigon
 Guerin, (Lautier & Guerin) hair dresser, Saigon
 Guerra, F., shiphandler, Manila
 Guerrero, B., (M. P. Marqueti) clerk, Manila
 Guevara, B., (Guichard et Fils) clerk, Manila

- Guevara, F., (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Guierry, Mgr. E. F., Catholic vicar apostolic of Chekiang
 Guigné, A. de, (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Singapore
 Guigné, Chr. de, (Comptoir d'Escompte) manager, Queen's road (absent)
 Guillaumon, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Guillemin, Right Rev. P. F., French missionary, Canton
 Guillot, A., Roman Catholic missionary, Kia-shing, Ningpo
 Guimarães, J. da Silva, lieutenant, Police force, Macao
 Guintella, A. F. da Fonseca, lieutenant, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Guiraud, M. T., sub-commissioner, Naval department, Saigon
 Guixa, Rev. N., Roman Catholic missionary, Amoy
 Gulick, Rev. J. T., missionary, Kalgan, Peking (absent)
 Gulick, Rev. C. H., missionary, Hiogo
 Gulland, W. G., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Gultzow, A., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Gundry, R. S., editor, *North China Herald*, Shanghai
 Gunn, H. W., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Gunn, D. A. M., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Gunn, G. S., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
 Gunner, A. G., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
 Günther, J. H. C., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor and harbour master, Newchwang
 Gussmann, Rev. G. A., missionary, Basil missionary society, Chonglok
 Gutbrod, H., clerk, German consulate, Hiogo
 Guterres, A. P., clerk, Mercantile Marine office, West point
 Guthrie, A., (Guthrie & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Gutierrez, H., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Gutierrez, J. P., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Gutierrez, P., restaurant keeper, Manila
 Gutierrez, J. G., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Gutierrez, M., clerk, Surveyor-general's office,
 Gutierrez, Q. J., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Gutierrez, R. F., printer, Wyndham street
 Gutierrez, J. A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Gutschmid, Baron von, secretary of German Legation, Yedo
 Gutschow, Paul, (Gutschow & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Gutteres, G. J., (Novelty Iron Works) engineer, West point
 Gutterres, D. M., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Gutterres, E. B., (Woosung Railway Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Gutterres, N. Q., (Agra Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Guttierrez, A. O., (China Fire Ins. Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Gutsierrez, S. J., (H. L. Dennys) clerk, Bank Buildings
 Guzder, F. D., (Nowrojee & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
 Gye, J., M.D., medical attendant, Maritime Customs, Whampoa

 Haas, J., interpreter, Austro-Hungarian consulate, Shanghai
 Haase, F., (Schuster & Engel) clerk, Singapore
 Habiboolla, A., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Cochrane street
 Hadlow, J., (G. Domoney & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Haden, C. S., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, D'Aguilar street
 Haden, G. W., sub-editor, *North China Herald*, Shanghai
 Hadley, J., (Yokohama Dispensary) assistant, Yokohama
 Hadley, A., boiler maker, H.M. Naval Yard
 Haenni, C., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk, and Chan. of Swiss consulate, Yokohama
 Hagart, H. W., merchant, Hiogo
 Hagedorn, E., (Staehelin & Stahlknecht) merchant, Singapore
 Hagelstange, E., (E. W. Rice) clerk, Shanghai

Hagen, C., (Crasemann & Hagen) merchant, & Vice-consul for Germany, Chetoo
 Hagen, W. N., professor of German and Russian, Peking
 Hagenab, J., messenger, German Legation, Yedo
 Hagens, E., (Grosser & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Hagge, H., (Gutschow & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Haggat, W., second engineer, steamer *Vesso*, Coast
 Hague, E. P., (Maitland & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Hague, F. M., (Cumine & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hague, W. A., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) tea inspector, Hankow
 Hahn, A., piano tuner, Shanghai
 Hainard, watchmaker, Saigon
 Haines, G., Junr., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Haines, G., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Hair, W., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Moderate*
 Hake, Th., (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Hakimna, H. R., (N. Mody & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Hale, W. G., (W. G. Hale & Co.) merchant, Saigon (absent)
 Hales, G., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Haliday, D. J., (Haliday & Co.) shiphandler, Newchwang
 Halkett, R. W., (Kelly & Walsh) clerk, Shanghai
 Hall, Lieut. Colonel L. F., commanding Royal Artillery in China & Straits
 Hall, F., quartermaster, Revenue cruiser *Ling Feng*, Amoy
 Hall, C. H. H., assist. surgeon, U.S.S. *Tennessie*
 Hall, T., second officer, steamer *Hailong*, Coast
 Hall, J., Yedo Butchery, Yedo
 Hall, J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Hall, J. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Hall, J. W., accountant and agent of Oriental Telegram Co., Yokohama
 Hall, J., veterinary surgeon, French livery stables, Shanghai
 Hall, Rev. W. N., missionary, Tientsin
 Hall, J. C., second assistant, British consulate, Yokohama
 Hall, C. P., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Halloran, Jas., inspector of police, Aberdeen station
 Halse, R., Maritime Customs examiner, Canton (absent)
 Halsey, W. F., ensign, U.S.S. *Alert*
 Halsey, J. H., Maritime Customs tide surveyor, Shanghai
 Hamelin, paymaster, steamer *Indre*, Saigon
 Hamid, M. E., (Hajee Meerza Mohmed Ally & Co.) clerk, Gough street
 Hamilton, second officer, steamer *Vesso*, Coast
 Hamilton, St. F., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
 Hamilton, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
 Hamilton, Geo., (J. C. Fraser & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Hamlyn, J. C., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Newchwang
 Hamm, R. S., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
 Hammond, J., quartermaster, Revenue steamer *Fai Hu*, Shanghai
 Hammond, A. M., supernumerary officer, Revenue cruiser, *Ling Feng*, Amoy
 Hammond, T. B., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
 Hammond, F., quartermaster, Naval College, Yedo
 Hammond, W. H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Hampshire, F. K., M.B., colonial surgeon, Singapore (absent)
 Hams, Mrs., (F. C. Brown & Co.) milliner, Amoy
 Hance, A. W., Maritime Customs assistant, Chiukiang
 Hance, H. F., British Vice-consul, Whampoa
 Hancock, J., steward, United Club, Yokohama
 Hancock, A., bill and bullion broker
 Hancock, S., bill and bullion broker

Hancock, W., fourth class clerk, Maritime Customs, Peking
 Handel, H., (Kilner & Handel) tailor, Yokohama
 Handley, A. P., barrister-at-law, Queen's road
 Hanford, F., lieutenant, U.S. *Ashuelot*
 Hanish, F. O., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Hanisch, S. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
 Hanlon, J. M., head master, Victoria Boys' School, Hollywood road
 Hannen, C., Commissioner of Customs, Swatow
 Hannen, N. J., barrister-at-law, Shanghai
 Hansen, H., (H. Sietas & Co.) assistant, Chefoo
 Hansen, C., (H. A. Petersen & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Hansen, A., (Scott & Co.) stevedore, Hiogo
 Hansen, F. J., proprietor, *Commercial Press*, Singapore
 Hansen, J. A., teacher of music, Stanley street
 Hansen, J. V., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Hansen, A. C. W., mariner, Bangkok
 Hansen, C., mariner, Bangkok
 Hansen, H. A. D., mariner, Bangkok
 Hansen, J. C., marine officer, Bangkok
 Hansen, H., mariner, Bangkok
 Happer, Rev. A. P., D.D., missionary, Canton
 Herald, B., proprietor, "Brooklyn Hotel," Yokohama
 Harcourt, W. T., second officer, lighthouse tender *Meiji Maru*, Yokohama
 Harding, J. W., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Harding, H., Yokohama aerated water manufactory, Yokohama
 Hardinge, G., Imperial Government school, Osaka
 Hardoon, S. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
 Hardwick, W. L., (F. Douglas & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Hare, D. J., Yedo
 Hare, A. J., Yedo
 Harkness, T. G., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Harlan, M., emigration examiner, U.S. consulate, Arbuthnot road
 Harley, F., British consulate, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Harling, G., (Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Harling, W. G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Harlow, L., (Mitsu Bishi S S. Co.) chief engineer, Yedo
 Harman, C. D., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Harmand, A., (Jubin & Co.) silk inspector, Yokohama
 Harper, W., pilot, Hiogo
 Harper, R. L., (Chartered Bank) acting manager, Singapore (absent)
 Harper, G., (Oriental Bank) manager, Singapore
 Harper, R., engineer, Royal Mint, Bangkok
 Harris, H. C., third officer, steamer *Namoa*, Coast
 Harris, Wilmer, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Harris, W., shipwright and blacksmith, Swatow
 Harris, J., M.D., (Harris & Thornicroft) medical practitioner, Hiogo
 Harris, Rev. M. C., missionary, and U.S. consular agent, Hakodate
 Harrison, G. L., pilot, Singapore
 Harrison, G., (G. Harrison & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Harrison, T. F., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
 Harrison, W. G., Maritime Customs examiner, Canton
 Harrison, H., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
 Harrisson, G. E., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
 Harrisson, G., (Oriental Bank) manager, Shanghai
 Harrold, F., chief engineer, steamer *Kiukiang*, Canton river
 Harrold, J., second engineer, steamer *Kiukiang*, Canton river

Harry, W., (Cheap Jack & Co.) shipchandler, Shanghai
 Hart, Robert, inspector general, Maritime Customs, Peking
 Hart, G. M., assistant, Municipal Council's offices, Shanghai
 Hart, J., (Turner & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Hart, J. H., Commissioner of Customs, Canton (absent)
 Hart, Thos., reporter, *Daily Press* office
 Hart, Rev. V. C., missionary, Kiukiang
 Hart, H. V., mid-shipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Hartig, G., (Schuster & Engel) clerk, Singapore
 Hartley, J., (J. Hartley & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Hartmann, G., (C. Germaun) clerk, Manila
 Hartmann, J., (Wm. Pustau & Co) clerk, Pottinger street
 Harton, W. H., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Hartwell, Rev. Charles, missionary, Foochow
 Hartwig, F. von, ship chandler, Singapore
 Harvey, A. S., British acting vice-consul and Post-office agent, Hoihow
 Harvey, W., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Harvey, J., Rabin Gold Mines, Bangkok
 Harvey, W. A. assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
 Harvie, J. A., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Harwood, J. W., instructor gunner, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Haselwood, A. H. C., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) acting accountant, Yokohama
 Hasenklever, lieutenant, H.G.M.S. *Hertha*
 Haskell, A., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Haskell, F. E., (China & Japan Trading Co.) agent, Shanghai
 Haslam, R. H., (J. Silverlock & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Haslam, W. H., (R. Anderson & Co.) merchant, Hankow
 Hassell, J. G. T., (Birley & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Haste, W., quartermaster, Customs cruiser *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
 Hastings, R., Maritime Customs examiner, Takao
 Haswell, C. H., Jun., (O. & O.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Hatch, John J., (Hatch & Co.) merchant, and Portuguese consul, Tientsin
 Hauenstein, G., pilot, Amoy
 Haughton, F., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Hauschild, L., secretary, German consulate, & Hongkong Hotel Co.
 Hausmann, T., secretary, German consulate, Bangkok
 Hawes, J. E., (Eastern Extension, Aust., & China Tele. Co.) chief clerk, Burd's lane
 Hawes, J. A. (Evans, Pugh & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Hawkins, H. H., manager, Nagasaki Club, Nagasaki
 Hawkins, Rev. W. W., M.A., British chaplain, Foochow
 Hawkins, H. J., (P. Heinemann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Hawkshaw, R. P., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
 Hawtry, M., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) tea inspector, Shanghai
 Hay, G., (Bangkok Saw Mill) foreman, Bangkok
 Hay, C. W., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Hay, G. Drummond, sub-editor, *Japan Mail*, Yokohama
 Hay, C. E., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Hayden, G. W., lightkeeper, Shanghai
 Hayden, T., lightkeeper, Chefoo
 Haye, J. B., lieutenant commander, H.B.M. gun-boat *Sheldrake*
 Hayllar, T. C., Q.C., barrister-at-law, Queen's Road
 Hazebrouck, painter, Saigon
 Hazle, Ed., sub-editor, *Straits Times*, Singapore
 Hazell, W., municipal constable, Yokohama
 Hazlitt, A., police force, Hiogo
 Head, R. L., (Fergusson & Co.) merchant, Chefoo

- Head, F. S., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Heard, Augustine, (Heard & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Heard, Albert F., (Heard & Co.) merchant (absent)
 Heard, John, (Heard & Co.) merchant, & consul for Russia, Queen's road
 Hearn, R. H., (A. Dent & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Hearne, A., storekeeper, Yokohama
 Hearson, G. H., assist. engineer, H.B.M. dispatch vessel *Vigilant*
 Heart, G., (Y. Rocha & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Heather, H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
 Heaton, A. MacG., merchant, Praya
 Heaysman, D. S., (Hongkong Hotel) assistant, Queen's road
 Hébrard, French vice-consul, Manila
 Heckmann, A., missionary, Hangchow, Ningpo
 Hedge, T. B., (Hedge & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Hedinger, R., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Hee, C. T., M.D., physician to the Siamese Army, Bangkok
 Heemskerk, J. J., (P. Maclean & Co.) clerk, & chancellor of Netherlands con., S'hai
 Heermann, C., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road
 Hefti, R., (Luchsinger & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Heid, J., "Travellers' Club," Yokohama
 Heimann, Chas. A., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Heinemann, Paul, merchant, Yokohama
 Heinszen, C., (C. Heinszen & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
 Heinszen, N., (C. Heinszen & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Heitor, A., architect, Public Works department, Macao
 Helby, E. C. H., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
 Hellbronner, G., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Heldon, E., first mate, lightship *Tungsha* Shanghai
 Helland, G. J., (Gt. Northern Tele. Co.) general agent for China and Japan, Shanghai
 Hellaquin, telegraphist, Saigon
 Hellendoal, P. J., yardsman, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Hellermann, G. C., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hellstøem, J. L., mariner, Bangkok
 Hellyer, T. W., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) agent, Hakodate
 Hellyer, F., (Alt & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Helm, J. M., midshipman, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Helm, Rev. B., missionary, Hangchow
 Helm, J., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Héloury, Y. A., clerk, Naval department, Saigon (absent)
 Hemert, J. P. von, merchant, Yokohama
 Heming, T. H., navigating midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
 Henderson, W., (National Bank of India) acting accountant, Queens's road
 Henderson, I., (Boustead & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Henderson, J. J., U.S. consul for Amoy, Swatow, and Formosa Ports, Amoy
 Henderson, W. A., missionary, Chefoo
 Henderson, Jas., merchant, Tientsin
 Henderson, Ed., M.D., medical practitioner, and municipal officer of health, Shanghai
 Henderson, G., clerk, Shanghai Associated Wharves, Shanghai
 Henderson, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Henderson, D. M., chief engineer, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Henderson, C., (Domoney & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
 Hendrick, W. H., clerk, U.S. consulate, Shanghai
 Hendricks, C. E., Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
 Hendriks, A., clerk, Marine department, Singapore
 Hendriks, R., interpreter, German consulate, Bangkok
 Hendriks, S. O., (Hooglandt & Co.) clerk, Singapore

Hendriks, D. J., (E. Koek) clerk, Singapore
 Hendriks, G., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Henk, Lieutenant, H.G.M.S. *Hertha*
 Henley, H. B., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Henningsen, L. A., marine officer, Bangkok
 Hennequin, A., (Messageries Maritimes) agent, Shanghai
 Hennings, P. H., captain, steamer *China*, Coast
 Henningsen, J., (G. N. Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Foochow
 Henriques, W. H., "International Hotel," Yokohama
 Henry, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Henry, pilot, Saigon
 Henry, Rev. B. C., missionary, Canton
 Henry, J. P., (Bishop & Henry) telegraph engineer, Shanghai
 Hens, J. Ph., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) merchant, & consul for Belgium, &c., Manila
 Henson, J., Hiogo
 Henwood, Jas., gunner, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
 Hepburn, S. D., (E. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Hepburn, J. C., M.D., missionary, Yokohama
 Hepper, F. H., (Macleod, Pickford & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Heras, J., rector, Ateneo Municipal, Manila
 Herb, F., (Alloin & Lamache) clerk, Bangkok
 Herbert, H., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Foochow
 Herbig, Lieutenant, H.G.M.S. *Luise*
 Herbst, E., (Heuermann, Herbst & Co.) storekeeper, &c., Queen's road
 Herce, Rev. F. B., procurator, Spanish mission, Caire road
 Herdman, W. G., (Brand Brothers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Heriot, F. M., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Hermens, A. H., secretary, Netherlands consulate, Singapore
 Heron, F. G., U.S. vice-consul, Manila
 Herrera, J. C. de, director, Civil Administration, Manila
 Herrmann, sub lieutenant, H.G.M.S. *Luise*
 Herring, R. D., chief constable, British Legation Escort, Peking
 Herring, T., (James & Wilson) dairyman, Yokohama
 Herriner, A., agent, Messageries Maritimes, Manila
 Herton, E., commission merchant, and agent for S.S.N. Co., Swatow
 Hertz, E., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
 Hertz, A., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Hertz, H., (Hyde, Herz & Co.) Shanghai
 Herwig, H., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Hess, C. T., confectioner, Yedo
 Heuckendorff, J. J., (F. A. Schultze & Co.) storekeeper, Newchwang
 Heuermann, F. W., (Heuermann, Herbst & Co.) storekeeper, &c., Queen's road
 Henschel, J. H., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Hevia, J. Rats y., director colonel, Infantry Cadets' school, Manila
 Hewetson, C., bandmaster to H. M. the King, Bangkok
 Hewett, W. H., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hewitt, J. J., chief steward, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama
 Hewson, J. R., quartermaster, Customs sailing cruiser *Yao-té*, Canton
 Hey, E., auctioneer & broker, Shanghai
 Heyde, O. von der, (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Heyde, E. von der, (C. Rhode & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Heyden, Dr. von der, Imperial Japanese Government Hospital, Niigata
 Heyden, F. E., (F. Peil) merchant, & Netherlands Consul, Shanghai
 Heymann, J., (S. Baer, Senior & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Heyward, C., navigating lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Maquie*
 Hickey, P. S., Upper Yangtze pilot, Shanghai

- Hickling, H., (Phipps, Hickling & Co.) merchant, Foochow (absent)
 Hickling, A., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hicks, F. G., mariner, Bangkok
 Hicks, G. W., pilot, Taku
 Hicks, T. G., captain (in charge), steam tug *Sans Pareil*, Bangkok
 Hidalgo, A., consul for Portugal, Manila
 Hidulph, Rev., director, St. Joseph's English College, Caine road
 Hieber, G., (G. Hieber & Co.) commission agent, Singapore
 Higgin, J., (Higgin Brothers) merchant, Iloilo
 Higgin, G., (Higgin Brothers) merchant, Iloilo
 Higgin, J. W., (Higgin Brothers) merchant, Negros, Philippines
 Hilgendorff, sub-lieutenant, H.G.M. gunboat *Nautilus*
 Hill, R., paymaster, H.B.M. Navy Yard, Shanghai
 Hill, G. B., fleet surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Hill, Robt. H., (Bradley & Co.) clerk, Swatow
 Hill, G. W., solicitor, Yedo
 Hill, J. C., pilot, Taku
 Hill, G. B., commander, receiving ship *Berwick Walls*, Shanghai
 Hill, Rev. D., missionary, Hankow
 Hillaire, J. J. de St., sub-commissioner, Naval department, Saigon
 Hillier, H. W., Maritime Customs assistant, Hankow
 Hillion, C. J., sub-commissioner, Naval department, Saigon
 Hiltz, R., (Stachelin & Stahlknecht) clerk, Singapore
 Hiltz, J. T., (Hiltz & Co.) sailmaker, Yokohama
 Hinckley, N. B., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hind, J., (Thompson & Hind) milliner, Queen's road
 Hinde, Lieutenant, J. H. E., adjutant, 28th Regiment
 Hinge, T., (Cobb & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Hinnekindt, H., Junr., (E. & H. Hinnekindt) clerk, Singapore
 Hinnekindt, H., (E. & H. Hinnekindt) merchant, & consul for Belgium, Singapore
 Hinz, E., proprietor "German Hotel," Peking
 Hipplesley, Alfred E., acting statistical secretary, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Hipplesley, H. N., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
 Hirbec, J. A., professor, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
 Hird, J., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Hirsbrunner, J., watchmaker, Shanghai
 Hirsbrunner, J., (L. Vard & Co.) assistant, Tientsin
 Hirst, C., (Hesse & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Hirth, F., Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy
 Hitch, F. D., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Hoar, J. H., pilot cutter *Naomi*, Ningpo
 Hoarau-Deernisseau, sub-commissioner, Commissariat department, Saigon
 Hoare, Rev. J. C., missionary, Ningpo
 Hobson, T., inspector Government telegraph service, Yokohama
 Hobson, H. E., Commissioner of Customs, Tamsui and Keelung
 Hobson, R. M., Maritime Customs assistant, Newchwang
 Hochreuter, A., mariner, Bangkok
 Hock, L. C., (J. P. Bisset & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hodge, Rev. W. B., missionary, Tientsin
 Hodges, G. J., first assistant, British consulate, Yokohama
 Hodges, G., constable, British consulate, Yokohama
 Hodgkinson, G., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Egeria*
 Hodgson, A. C., midshipman, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Hodgson, John G., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) accountant, Yokohama (absent)
 Hoebeus, G., hair dresser, Yokohama
 Hoffmann, G., (A. Gerard) assistant, Yokohama

Hog, R., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) captain, Yedo
 Hogarth, J. B., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hogg, E. J., merchant, Shanghai
 Hogg, James, captain, steamer *Chinkiang*, Coast
 Höhne, A., (E. Schellbass & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hohnholz, H. W., shipchandler, Yokohama
 Holcombe, Rev. C., missionary, & secretary of U.S. Legation, Peking
 Holdsworth, E., public silk inspector, Shanghai (absent)
 Hole, C. R., (R. Burke & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Holenberg, S., (Riley, Hargreaves & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Holland, W., student, British Legation, Peking
 Holland, C. J., chief officer, steamer *Hailuogang*, Coast
 Holland, A., accountant, Imperial Arsenal Foochow
 Hollander, J. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
 Holliday, J. F., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Hollins, H. H., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
 Holm, W., "Spring Valley Brewery," Yokohama
 Holman, J. H., clerk, printing office, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Holme, K., (Takasima Colliery) agent, Nagasaki
 Holmes, E. R., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Holmes, G., ship broker, and agent for Oriental Telegram Co., Peddar's hill
 Holmes, H. J., (Stephens & Holmes) attorney, Club Chambers
 Holmes, W. C., assistant engineer, Gas Company, Shanghai
 Holmogoroff, N., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Holst, F. M., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Holstins, O., assistant, Shanghai Dispensary, Shanghai
 Holt, Rev. W. S., missionary, Soochow
 Holtham, C. G., district engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Holwill, E. T., Maritime Customs assistant, Chefoo
 Holz, J. C. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Honey, G. A. K., (Smith, Bell & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Hout, Rev. A. d', French missionary, Bangkok
 Hood, W., in charge P. & O. coal depôt, Yokohama
 Hooglandt, L. D. A., (Hooglandt & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Hooper, W., (Japan Dispensary) assistant, Yokohama
 Hooper, C. F., Yokohama
 Hope, J., lieutenant commander, H.B.M. gunboat *Mouchon*
 Hopkins, D. L., surgeon dentist, Shanghai
 Hopkins, G., captain, steamer *Rijonawinnawar*, Bangkok
 Hopkins, L. C., assistant, British consulate, Canton
 Hookers, G. G., freight and coal broker, Shanghai
 Hopkins, W., butcher, Shanghai
 Hoppers, H., (Seuissen & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Hopton, H., Naval College, Yedo
 Horan, W., assistant commissary, Ordnance Store Department
 Hore, Thos., chief usher, Supreme Court, Shanghai
 Horgan, J. F., agent, Tuleor Company, Ice House street
 Hormussee, Franjee, (Franjee Hormussee & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Horn, R., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Hornby, E., Yedo
 Horne, T. W., (Bradley & Co.) gallown-keeper, Swatow
 Horsley, L., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Horspool, G., acting chief inspector of police, Central station
 Horton, W., inspector of brothels, Wanchi
 Hosie, A., student, British Legation, Peking
 Hosking, W. H., Rabin Gold Mines, Bangkok

Hoskings, T. J., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
 Hoskings, R., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Hoskyn, R. F., lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
 Hoskyn, R. F., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Hoskyn, H. C., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Hosley, H. H., midshipman, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Hosman, J. H., physician, Iloilo
 Hosungjee, C. N., (D. Hosungjee & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Houdinet, clerk, Chamber of Commerce, Saigon
 Houërv, Rev. J. V., procurator, French Mission, Canton
 Hough, H., cable foreman, steamer *Edinburgh*, Singapore
 Houghton, H., foreman, Government railway service, Shinbashi
 Houin, telegraphist, Saigon
 House, E. H., Yokohama
 Hovenbergh, G. W. van, (Burgess & Co.) butcher, Yokohama
 How, A. J., Shanghai
 Howard, J. J., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Howard, W. C., harbour master, Chefoo
 Howard, E., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Howe, H. A., Jr., (H. Gribble & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Howell, J., inspector, river police, Shanghai
 Howell, W. G., editor, *Japan Mail*, Yokohama
 Howes, J., inspector of nuisances, &c., Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Howie, W., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Howie, Robt., (Deacon & Co.) silk inspector, Canton
 Howland, W. O., United States consular agent, Swatow
 Howlett, T., coiner, Government Mint, Kawasaki
 Hoyland, J. P., captain, steamer *Spark*, Canton & Macao
 Hubbard, J. C., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) captain, Yedo
 Hübbe, P. G., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Hübhenet, H., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) captain, Yedo
 Huber, H., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Hubert, J. M. A., sub-commissioner, Naval department, Saigon
 Hubert, J., merchant, Saigon
 Hubrig, Rev. F., missionary, Canton
 Huc, French interpreter, Saigon
 Hudson, Rev. T. H., missionary, Ningpo
 Hudson, J., (Hudson & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Hudson, J. S., (Hudson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
 Huffman, F. S., acting registrar and appraiser, Supreme Court
 Huggan, R., manager, Kobe iron works, Hiogo
 Hughes, A. J., (Hongkong Dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
 Hughes, E. M., master, U.S.S. *Kearsarge*
 Hughes, T. F., acting Commissioner of Customs, Takao
 Hughes, E. J., (W. K. Hughes) clerk, Queen's road
 Hughes, S., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Hughes, J. C., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hughes, J. R., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) accountant, Queen's road
 Hughes, V. D., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
 Hughes, P. J., consul for Great Britain, Denmark, &c., Hankow
 Hughes, R., (Hughes & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Hughes, W. Kerfoot, broker, Queen's road
 Huillel, C., (Jamie & Wynd) assistant, Singapore
 Hülse, W., (Mestern & Hülse) commission agent, & consul for Netherlands, Canton
 Hülsh, H., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
 Human, W., assistant, "International Hotel," Yokohama

- Humblot, Rev. A., Catholic missionary, Peking
 Humby, J., proprietor, "Empire tavern," Queen's road central
 Hume, J. W., Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
 Humphrey, F. G., third engineer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
 Humphreys, J. D., proprietor, Hongkong Dispensary, Queen's road
 Humphreys, W. G., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Hungerford, P. H., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Hunt, J., Yedo
 Hunt, E., (Alt & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Hunt, Rev. M. W., missionary, Peking (absent)
 Hunt, W. E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hunt, I. H., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
 Hunt, H. J., (Alt & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Hunt, P. R., printer, American mission, Peking
 Hunte, F., mariner, Bangkok
 Hunter, E. H., (Hunter & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Hunter, J., secretary to the Kalahome, Bangkok
 Hunter, J., M.D., missionary, Newchwang
 Hunter, A. C., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hunter, J. W., chief officer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
 Hunter, D. L., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Hunter, W. L., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Huot, C., (C. & J. Favre Brandt) clerk, Yokohama
 Hurlbut, G., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Hurlimann, G., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Hurlstone, M. O., staff surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Maggie*
 Hurst, W., assistant, British consulate, Shanghai
 Husband, J. N., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Hondo
 Husden, J., lightkeeper, Chefoo
 Huskisson, major S. G., 80th Regiment, aide-de-camp to Major-General Colborne
 Hussey, P., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) captain, Yedo
 Hutching, F., (Rodewald, Schöntfeld & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Hutchings, C. H., builder and contractor, Shanghai
 Hutchings, J., assistant, "The Point" swimming bath, Shanghai
 Hutchinson, W. L., M.D., physician to the U.S. consulate, Bangkok
 Hutchinson, Rev. A. B., missionary, St. Stephen's mission church
 Hutchison, J. D., (Strachan & Thomas) clerk, Yokohama
 Huteau, (Banque de l'Indo Chine) clerk, Saigon
 Hutton, W., (J. Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Hysman, E. J., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
 Hyde, W., (Hyde & Co.) shiphandler, Yokohama
 Hyde, G., assistant paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Hyde, E. L., (Malcolm, Willeox & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Hyde, W. W., (Hyde, Hertz & Co.) Shanghai
 Hykes, Rev. J. R., missionary, Kiukiang
 Hyman, J., lightkeeper, lightship *Langshan*, Shanghai
 Hyndman, J., magistrate, Macao
 Hyndman, H., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East point
 Hyndmann, F., professor of English, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Hynes, Wm., chief clerk, H.M. Naval Yard
 Hyver, J. P., commission agent, Nagasaki

 Ibañez, P. B., (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Ibañez, F. B., (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Iburg, J. C., music teacher and piano tuner, Shanghai
 Icaza, I. de, agent, Paco rope factory, Manila

Ifland, A., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Chefoo
 Ignacio, Rev., professor of dogmatical theology, Macao
 Ilbert, A., (Ilbert & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Illies, C., (Knittler & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Imbert, A., assistant Chinese secretary, Maritime Customs, Peking
 Imecourt, Cte. d', military attaché, French Legation, Peking (absent)
 Impey, G., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Inas, T., (Higgin Brothers) clerk, Hoilo
 Inchausti, J. J. de, (Inchausti & Co.) merchant, & director Banco Español Filipino, Manila
 Inglis, John, (Inglis & Co.) engineer, Spring Gardens
 Innes, R., (Oriental Bank) accountant, Foochow
 Innocent, Rev. J., missionary, Tientsin
 Irving, Hon. C. J., Auditor General, Singapore
 Irving, E. A., assist. Colonial Secretary, Singapore
 Irving, J. B., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Irwin, R. W., (E. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Isaac, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Isaac, registrar of lands, Saigon
 Isaacs, R., (Isaacs Brothers) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Isaacs, Israel, (Isaacs Brothers) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Isaacs, Marcus, (Isaacs Brothers) clerk, Yokohama
 Isaacson, J. F., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Isfrid, Brother, director, West Point Reformatory
 Isidore, H., bill collector, Saigon
 Ismail, boarding-house keeper, Circular pathway
 Iveson, Egbert, (Iveson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Iwersen, Ch., (Langgaard, Kleinwort & Co.) merchant, Hiogo

Jachmann, sub-lieutenant, H.G.M. gunboat *Nautlus*
 Jacinto, M., (Guichard et Fils) clerk, Manila
 Jack, John, proprietor, Hongkong Distillery, East point
 Jack, W., (Takasima Colliery) captain of tug, Nagasaki
 Jackson, O., second engineer, steamer *Kinslem*, Canton river
 Jackson, E., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co) engineer, Singapore
 Jackson, third engineer, steamer *Leonor*, Coast
 Jackson, L. F. C., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Shelbruck*
 Jackson, J., mariner, Bangkok
 Jackson, W., Tientsin
 Jackson, Ed., (Jackson, French & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Jackson, Thos., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) acting chief manager, Queen's road
 Jackson, J. A., missionary, Wunchow
 Jacques, butcher, Saigon
 Jason, J. H. F., lieutenant, 28th Regiment
 Jaffray, R., manager, Cliff Dairy, Yokohama
 Jaffray, A., "Golden Gate" livery stable, Yokohama
 Jago, C. W., assist. paymaster in charge, H.B.M. dispatch vessel *Vigilant*
 Jaham-Desrivau, assist. commissioner, Naval department, Saigon
 Jahrling, Valerio, naval storekeeper, Cebu
 Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, merchant, Wellington street
 Jalland, W., proprietor, Medical Hall, Nagasaki
 Jamasjee, J., broker, Hollywood road
 Jamault, Rev. D., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Jammaux, E., agent, opium and spirit farm, Saigon
 Jame, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
 Jame, G., notary public, Saigon
 James, Rabin Gold Mines, Bangkok

- James, Rev. F., missionary, Chinkiang
 James, H., navigating sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 James, T. H., engineer, Naval College, Yedo
 James, D., (Hiltz & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 James, F. S., (Heard & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 James, H. G., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Jameson, J. N., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Jameson, J., (V. Roque) superintending engineer, Saigon
 Jamie, R., chemist, Singapore Dispensary, Singapore
 Jamieson, G., acting consul and interpreter for Great Britain, &c., Chefoo
 Jamieson, R. Alex., M.D., consulting physician to Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Jamieson, C., acting chief secretary, Maritime Customs, Peking
 Jamieson, W. B., broker, Shanghai
 Jamieson, W., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) agent, Nagasaki
 Jamsetjee, P., broker, Graham street
 Jane, L. L., Imperial Government school, Osaka
 Janin, A., mining engineer, Solo Island
 Jaasen, A., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Jansen, J. E., (J. W. Müller & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Jansen, D. C., proprietor, "Astor House" hotel, Shanghai
 Jacquemot, J. M., merchant and public silk inspector, Yokohama
 Jacquemot, R. C., (J. M. Jacquemot) clerk, Yokohama
 Jacques, J., first-class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Jarline, James, M.D., physician, Kukiang
 Jardine, A. E., midshipman, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Jardon, surgeon, Military Force, Hanoi
 Jarman, J. J., superintendent of cemetery, Yokohama
 Jau ton, P., Government Service, Yedo
 Javier, J., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Jayne, J. M., harbour master, Iloilo
 Jeanfrancois, R., (Schrøder Frères & Jeanfrancois) merchant, & Italian consul, Saigon
 Jeanningros, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Jeuremand, Ch., (L. Vrad & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Jebreas, J., aide-de-camp to the Captain General of Manila
 Jebsen, H., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Jeffreys, A. C., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Gowder*
 Jeffries, H. U., acting consul for Sweden and Norway, Manila
 Jemble, L., deputy counsellor, court of appeal, Saigon
 Jenkins, C. L., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) chief engineer, Yedo
 Jenkins, W., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) chief engineer, Yedo
 Jenkins, Rev. H., missionary, Ningpo
 Jenkins, T. O. S., (Heard & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Jenkins, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow
 Jenkins, F. H. B., merchant, Shanghai
 Jenkins, M. A., printer, and interpreter, U.S. consulate, Hankow
 Jennings, T. C., Maritime Customs tidewater, Shanghai
 Jennings, Wm., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
 Jensen, J. W., (China and Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Jepson, J., theological student, St. Paul's College
 Jerdein, M. S., merchant and commission agent, Chinkiang
 Jeremiah, P. K., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
 Jeremiah, C., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
 Jeremiah, J., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Jeremiasson, C. C., Maritime Customs tidewater, Swatow
 Jervois, H.E. Colonel Sir W. F. D., R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., Gov. of Straits Settlements
 Jessen, J., captain, steam tug *Sans Pareil*, Bangkok (absent)

- Jesus, M. de, ensign, police force, Macao
 Jesus, A. F. de, clerk, Foreign office, Bangkok
 Jesus, J. V. de, (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.) clerk, Kowloon
 Jesus, J. de, (Patent Slip and Dock Co.) assistant, West point
 Jesus, J. de, (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company) clerk, Whampoa
 Jesus, J. M. de, (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company) clerk, Aberdeen
 Jesus, J. A. de, (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Jesus, J. V. de, (F. d'A. Fernandes) clerk, Macao
 Jeyes, H. O., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Jimenez, F., judge, Potatan, Philippines
 Joakim, J., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Jørgensen, J., mariner, Bangkok
 Johannes, S. P., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Johannsen, F., freight broker, Shanghai
 John, Rev. Russian Greek Catholic missionary, Peking
 John, M. H., pilot, Singapore
 John, Rev. G., missionary, Hankow
 Johnsford, A., (Alfred Dent & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Johnson, A., lightkeeper, Lamocks Lighthouse, Swatow
 Johnson, F. pilot, Foochow
 Johnson, M., officer, Customs revenue steam launch *Yi-hu*, Canton
 Johnson, C., tailor, Yokohama
 Johnson, W. G., (Johnson & Co.) auctioneer, Hiogo
 Johnson, J. R. D., assist. engineer, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Johnson, H., pilot, Yokohama
 Johnson, A. B., (Sharp, Toller & Johnson) solicitor, Supreme Court house
 Johnson, O., assistant interpreter and Post office agent, British consulate, Hankow
 Johnson, R. B., Maritime Customs tidewater, Foochow
 Johnson, F.B., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, & acting consul for Denmark, S'hai
 Johnson, J., M.D., medical officer, British consulate gaol, Shanghai
 Johnston, A. D., Maritime Customs tidewater, Newchwang
 Johnston, H. A., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Johnston, H. C., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) warehouseman, Singapore
 Johnston, F. A., staff commander, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Johnston, G. R., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Hankow
 Johnston, Sir Wm., Bart., (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., (Johnston & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Johnstone, J., (J. Hall) assistant, Yedo
 Johnstone, R., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Johnstone, W., Maritime Customs tidewater, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Jones, T. F., (Hedge & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Jones, H. M., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Maggie*
 Jones, D. W. Op., Industrial section, Yedo
 Jones, R. O. R., Engineering school, Yedo
 Jones, Rev. H. E., missionary, Chefoo
 Jones, W. P., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Jones, D., (Union Insurance Society) agent, Shanghai
 Jones, J. D., (Eastern Extension, Aust., & China Tele. Co.) assistant, electrician, S'pore
 Jones, E. B., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) agent, Yokohama
 Jones, J. G., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
 Jones, T., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
 Jones, C. W., commander, Naval College, Yedo

- Jones, W. M., clerk, Supreme Court, Shanghai
 Jones, H., chief engineer, H.B.M. dispatch vessel *Vigilant*
 Jones, T., broker, and secretary of Foochow Club, Foochow
 Jones, J. M. R., resident engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Jones, F., second engineer, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama
 Jones, A. E., assistant, Municipal Council's offices, Shanghai
 Jones, G., Maritime Customs examiner, Canton
 Jones, J. H., constable, British consulate, Whampoa
 Jordan, P., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Jordan, I. W., assist. paymaster, U.S.S. *Palos*
 Jordan, M., pilot, Yokohama
 Jordan, J. N., student, British Legation, Peking
 Jordana, E., aide-de-camp to the Captain General of Manila
 Jordano, R., director, Jardin Botanico, Manila
 Jorey, E. B., accountant, H.M. Naval Yard
 Jorge, A., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Jorge, E. A., secretary, Auditor's department, Macao
 Jorge, C. J., member of the Municipal council, Macao
 Jorge, H., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Shanghai
 Jorge, P., (Poele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Jorge, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Jørgensen, J. pilot, Newchwang
 Jørgenson, A., second mate, Customs lightship *Newchwang*, Newchwang
 José, Felix, light keeper, Square Island, Ningpo
 Joseph, S., (Bangkok Saw Mill) assistant, Bangkok
 Joseph, E., (Manasseh, Aaron & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Joseph, H. H., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Joseph I. J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) agent, Ningpo
 Joseph, S. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
 Josephs, J., (Evans & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Josselme, teacher, native college, Saigon
 Joubert, A. J., director, Thabert School, Saigon
 Jourdan, Rev. N., Roman Catholic missionary, Chefoo
 Jourdan, P., assistant, Messageries Maritimes coal depôt, Yokohama
 Jouvét, E., engineer, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Jouvét, A., commission agent, Saigon
 Joy, G., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Joyau, V. M. H., sub-commissioner, Naval department, Saigon
 Joyner, H. B. C.E., in charge of Meteorological Branch, Home department, Yedo
 Jubin E., (Jubin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Jubin, C., (Jubin & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Jucker, A., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) manager, and Italian acting consul, Bangkok
 Judah, J. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Judd, W., (Eastern Ext., Aust., & China Tele. Co.) station supt., Singapore
 Jüdel, L., (Ed. Hertou) clerk, Hoihow
 Juéry, H., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Yokohama
 Julien, P. L., Saigon
 Jullien, St. Cyr, (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) merchant, & Italian con., Bangkok (absent)
 Junied, S. J. bin O. A., in charge of Ottoman consulate, Singapore
 Jupiter, M., third officer, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
 Jurgens, H., broker and auctioneer, Shanghai
 Jørgensen, J., pilot, Shanghai
 Just, H. Z., broker, Wyndham street
 Juster, John, proprietor, "Liverpool Arms" tavern, Queen's road central
 Juvet, Leo, general importer, Shanghai
 Jzirgin, J. J., (N. A. Nefedieff) clerk, Tientsin

Kabler, W. F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
 Kader, A., acting Hindustanee interpreter, Magistracy
 Kafer, J. C., P. assist. engineer, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Kahler, W. R., reporter, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
 Kahn, C., (Reiss & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Kalb, Moritz, (Reiss & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Kamp, G., quartermaster, Customs revenue steam launch *Yi-hu*, Canton
 Karberg, P., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) merchant, (absent)
 Kassburg, A., storekeeper, Nagasaki
 Katz, A., (Katz Brothers) storekeeper, Singapore
 Katz, E. M., midshipman, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Katz, C., (Deetjen & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Katz, H., (Katz Brothers) storekeeper, Singapore
 Kauppe, S., employé, U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama
 Kavanagh, J., Imperial College, Nagasaki
 Keasherry, W. H., (Scott, Witham & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Keating, J., (T. N. Driscoll) assistant, Queen's road
 Keeler, J. D., master, U.S.S. *Keewauque*
 Kees, Otto, (Hesse & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Keetch, J. Z., (Kobe Iron Works) storekeeper, Hogo
 Keg, C., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Nagasaki
 Kehding, F., (Remé Brothers) clerk, Singapore
 Keiser, J., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road
 Keiser, M., Singapore
 Keleh, Lieutenant, H.G.M.S. *Laïse*
 Keller, E. A., (Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Keller, Wm., (Hongkong Distillery) assistant, East point
 Keller, Jno., assistant, Sailors' Home
 Kellock, J. R., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) agent, Singapore
 Kelly, K. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Kelly, F., (Luchsinger & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Kelly, J. M., (Kelly & Walsh) printer, bookseller, stationer, & news agent, Shanghai
 Kelly, Lieut. W. P., R.A., inspector of warlike stores
 Kelly, M.B., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Growler*
 Kemp, W. F., (Bangkok Saw Mill) assistant, Bangkok
 Kempermann, T., (Gutschow & Co.) merchant, Hogo
 Kempermann, P. F., secretary & interpreter, German Legation, Yedo
 Kempf, H., (Bangkok Dock Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Kennedy, H.E. Sir Arthur Edward, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor
 Kennedy, W., inspector of telegraphs, Yokohama
 Kennedy, J., (Horse Repository) proprietor, Garden road
 Kennedy, H., third officer, steamer *Arratoon Apear*, Coast
 Kennelly, J. F., proprietor, *Cosmopolitan Press*, Nagasaki
 Kent, W. K., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Kergarader, Comte de, French consul, Hanoi
 Kernaghan, T. J., assistant commissary, Ordnance store department
 Kérouet, V. de, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
 Kerr, C. Morland, (Oriental Bank) manager, Queen's road
 Kerr, Crawford D., (Dodd & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Kerrien, in charge of public works, Saigon
 Keswick, J. J., (Jarline, Matheson & Co.) merchant, & act. con. gen. for Portugal, Y'hama
 Keswick, Hon. W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) mert., & con. gen. for Hawaii, Queen's road
 Keun, R. M., manager, Straits Dispensary, Singapore
 Keun, C. F., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Singapore
 Keun, A. F., (A. L. Johnston & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Keyser, A. de, (Higgin Brothers) clerk, Iloilo

- Khamisa, A. M., dealer in millinery, &c., Peel street
 Khamisa, N. M., dealer in millinery, &c., Peel street
 Khetsey, J., (N. Kessowjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst terrace
 Kier, H., merchant, & con. for Denmark, Norway, & Sweden, Club Chambers
 Kild, Rev. R. H., colonial chaplain
 Kidner, W., (Kidner & Cory) architect, Shanghai (absent)
 Kierulff, P., storekeeper and proprietor, "Danish Hotel," Peking
 Kilburn, R., (Keelung Colliery) charge-man sinder, Keelung
 Kilburn, J., (Keelung Colliery) brakesman, Keelung
 Kilby, E. F., (Hudson, & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Killeen, C., Maritime Customs tide-waiter, Chiofoo
 Kilner, W., (Kilner and Handel) tailor, Yokohama
 Kimball, W. W., lieutenant U.S.S. *Alert*
 Kimbie, A., collector, *Japan Mail* office, Yokohama
 Kindblad, A. W., Maritime Customs tide-waiter, Shanghai
 King, C. H., (R. Nichol) assistant Shanghai
 King, A., Japanese Foundry, Yokohama
 King, J., (J. Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 King, P. H., Maritime Customs assistant, Swatow
 King, G., (R. G. Alford) assistant, Queen's road
 King, W. E., British vice-consul, & acting consul for Austro-Hungary, &c., Kiukiang
 King, W. W., (Shaw, Ripley & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 King-Harman, G. S., sub lieutenant, H.B.M. gun boat *Mosquito*
 Kingdon, N. P., (King lon, Schwabe & Co.) Yokohama
 Kingsmill, Thomas W., civil engineer, architect and surveyor, Shanghai
 Kingsmill, H., M.A., barrister-at-law, Club Chambers
 Kinnear, H. R., (Westall, Galton & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Kip, Rev. L. W., missionary, Amoy
 Kirby, W. T., captain, steam-tug *Fo-ke-kin*, Shanghai
 Kirby, A., P. assist. engineer, U.S.S. *Monoway*
 Kirby, E. C., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Kirby, W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Kirby, R., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, O-saka
 Kirchhoff, H., (Vogel, Hagstorn & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Kirchman, L., proprietor, "The Land We Live In" tavern, Queen's road central
 Kirchner, A., (Kirchner & Böger) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Kirkham, J., (Mitsui Bishi S.S. Co.) chief engineer, Yodo
 Kirkwood J., first engineer, Revenue steamer *Plover*, Shanghai
 Kirkwood, M., barrister-at-law, Yokohama
 Kirschstein, J. C., (H. Siotas & Co.) storekeeper, Chiofoo
 Kitchener, R., gunner, H.B.M.S. *Archduke*
 Kitching, F. W., (John Forster & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Kite, W., engineer, Fire department, Shanghai
 Klahn, N. H., mariner, Bangkok
 Klein, J. C., consul for Netherlands, Hiogo and Osaka
 Kleinwächter, F., Commissioner of Customs, Amoy
 Kleinwort, O. A., (Langgaard, Kleinwort & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Kliene, A., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor and harbour-master, Tientsin
 Klinek, C., engineer, Santa Mesa rope factory, Manila
 Klitzke, Pastor E., superintendent, Berlin Foundling hospital, Braham road
 Klöpfer, A., (Klöpfer & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Klöpfer, E., (Klöpfer & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Klopp, H., (De Bay, Götte & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Klyne, B. A., compositor, *Japan Gazette* office, Yokohama
 Knäpel, F., Maritime Customs tide-waiter, Ningpo
 Knecht, E., chancellor, French consulate, Bangkok

Kneebone, G. A., bill, stock, and bullion broker, Queen's road central
 Kniffler, H., Yedo
 Knight, F. P., (Knight & Co.) merchant, consul for United States, &c., Newchwang
 Knight, A. M., (Knight & Co.) clerk, Newchwang
 Knight, A., acting assistant Colonial Secretary, Singapore
 Knight, W., butcher, Chefoo
 Knoblauch, F., commission merchant, Yokohama
 Knobloch, A. von, interpreter, German consulate, Hiogo
 Knoop, H. A., (Knoop & Co.) shipchandler, Shanghai
 Knorr, Captain, commanding H.G.M.S. *Hertha*
 Knott, R., pilot, Shanghai
 Knott, J., (Evans & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Knowles, J. S., clerk, Harbour Master's office, Shanghai
 Knox, H. T. C., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Knox, T. G., British Political agent and Consul-general for Siam, Bangkok
 Knuksen, mariner, Bangkok
 Kobles, X., veterinary surgeon, Iloilo
 Koch, H., merchant, Niigata
 Koch, Captain, lieutenant, H.G.M.S. *Vineta*
 Koch, O., (Labhart & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Koch, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Koch, Chr., proprietor, "City of Hamburg" tavern, Queen's road central
 Koch, W. L., Junr., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Kock, M., constable, German consulate, Shanghai
 Kook, E., attorney, Singapore
 Koenitz, A. E., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Koffer, Th., proprietor, Medical Hall, Queen's road
 Kofod, C. E., pilot, Shanghai
 Kofod, F. A., pilot, Shanghai
 Kolord, J., in charge China Navigation Co.'s hulk *Saltan*, Kiukiang
 Koger, W., (G. Hieber & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Kolegin, W. T., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) merchant, Hankow
 Koll, W., (Reutenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Koller, U., (Alloin & Lamache) clerk, Bangkok
 Kölling, W., (Knoop & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Koloboff, J. A., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Kolvig, F., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) agent, Yokohama
 Koniger, Dr., assistant surgeon, H.G.M.S. *Hertha*
 Koolakoff, A. F., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Kalgan
 Kooznetzoff, W. M., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Kopoostin, H. V. (Haminoff, Rodionoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Kopp, C. O., (C. Gerard & Co.) shipchandler, &c., Amoy
 Kosigin, J. A., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Koss, F., (Koss & Co.) tailor and clothier, Queen's road
 Kostilew, B., student interpreter, Russian Legation, Yedo
 Koyander, A., secretary of Russian Legation, Peking (absent)
 Kraal, S. A., (Dobie & Co.) clerk, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Kraetzer, E., acting, French consul, Yokohama
 Krall, P. C., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amping, Formosa
 Kramer, J., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) silk-inspector, Canton
 Krasnopolsky, J. A., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) merchant, Hankow
 Krauel, R., acting German consul, Shanghai
 Kraul, W., master, lightship *Tungsha*, Shanghai
 Krause, A., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Krauss, Alfred A., (Shaw, Ripley & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Krebs, Dr., assistant surgeon, H.G.M.S. *Vineta*

- Krebs, F., director, (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) Yedo
 Krebs, C., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddan's wharf
 Krey, W., Maritime Customs assistant, Tientsin
 Kreyer, C. T., interpreter to Taoutai, Shanghai
 Krien, F., interpreter, German consulate, Yokohama
 Krohn, C., pilot, Takao
 Krohn, W., (Rodewald, Schönfeld & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Krohn, W., (Kumpers & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Kroninh, P., interpreter, French consulate, Bangkok
 Krüger, T., (L. Vrad & Co.) assistant, Tientsin
 Krummes, C., (Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Kubik, J., shoemaker, Yokohama
 Kuchmeister, A., (Lohmann & Kuchmeister) tailor, &c., Yokohama
 Kuegler, Dr., staff surgeon, H.G.M.S. *Loise*
 Kugelmann, G., farrier, proprietor, "United Service Hotel," Singapore
 Kuhardt, E. H. M., Hiogo
 Kuhlmann, H., (Kruse & Co.) tobacconist, &c., Queen's road
 Kuhn, Captain lieutenant, H.G.M.S. *Hertha*
 Kühnelt, M., chemist, Manila
 Künemann, F. G., (F. Retz) assistant, Yokohama
 Kupfer, Commander, first officer, H.G.M.S. *Hertha*
 Kurtzhals, A., (A. Markwald & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Kutz, G. F., fleet-engineer, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Kyckbusch, von, Captain Lieutenant, H.G.M.S. *Hertha*
 Kyle, Ed., (Kiangnan Arsenal) foreman forger, Shanghai
 Kyle, J., (Kyle & Bain) proprietor Hongkong Ice Co., East Point

 Labadie, M. E. R., clerk, Naval department, Saigon
 Labedan, J. B., restaurant keeper, Manila
 Labhart, C. J., (Labhart & Co.) merchant, and consul for Austro-Hungary, Manila
 Laborde, A. B., clerk, Naval department, Saigon
 Lacaze, G., Saigon
 Lacaze, A., "Hotel de l'Univers," Saigon
 Lacombe, commander, gunboat *Massue*, Saigon
 Lacroix, colonial physician, Saigon
 Ladage, A., (Koss & Co.) tailor and clothier, Queen's road
 Ladds, Rev. J. S., M.A., chaplain, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
 Laen, P. L., (P. L. Laen & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
 Laffont, captain, Military Force, Hanoi
 Lage, J. M., Lieut.-Col. commanding Macao Battalion, Macao
 Lagden, E. W., Engineering School, Yedo
 Laguna, J., assist. int. Banco Español Filipino, Manila
 Laidlaw, W., (Boyd & Co.) tea inspector, Tamsui and Keelung
 Laidrich, F., (L. Vrad & Co.) watchmaker, Shanghai
 Laine, lieutenant commanding gunboat *Hallebarde*, Haiphong
 Lainé, L., assistant commissioner, Naval department, Saigon
 Laine, Silva, watchmaker, Manila
 Lajeat, G., (Lacroix, Cousins & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Lake, Edward, (G. W. Lake & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Lalande, clerk, Royal Customs, Haiphong
 Lalcaca, E. P., broker, Shanghai
 Lalor, J. P., commission agent & public tea inspector, Foochow
 Lamache, P., surgeon dentist, Saigon
 Lamache, E., (Alloin & Lamache) merchant, Bangkok
 Lamadred, F., doctor, Iloilo
 Lambert, R., (Lambert Brothers) coach builder, Singapore

- Lambert, E., (Lambert Brothers) coach builder, Singapore
 Lambert, J., staff surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Andromeda*
 Lambert, E. B., Yokohama
 Lambert, A. G., shipbuilder, Shanghai (absent)
 Lambert, pilot, Saigon
 Lamblin, G., (Brenand & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Lambuth, Rev. J. W., missionary, Shanghai
 Lank, J., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Playa
 Lannert, G. R., (Lannert, Atkinson & Co.) shiphandler, Peddar's wharf
 Landon, W., (Carter & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Lamont, Rev. Jas., English Presb. minister, (Union Church) Seymour terrace
 Lampe, L., pilot, Bangkok
 Lamy, contractor, Saigon
 Lancken, F., (Wm. Pastau & Co.) merchant, Pottinger street
 Lancon, writer, Naval department, Saigon
 Land, J. M., Maritime Customs examiner, Ningpo
 Landells, W., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kistrel*
 Landes, E. J., des. commander, receiving ship *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
 Landles, D., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Landstein, W. R., (Landstein & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Lane, R. A., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Lang, C. V., chief engineer, steamer *Kinsan*, Canton river
 Lang, W., (Butterfield & Swire) merchant, Shanghai
 Langdon, W. C., (Eastern Ext., Aust., and China Tele. Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Lange, Dr., professor, Medical College, Yedo
 Lange, C., mariner, Bangkok
 Lange, H., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 L'Angellier, A. P., director of pawnbrokers' shops, Saigon
 Langfieldt, A., (Langfieldt & Myers) storekeeper, Yokohama
 Langgaard, T., (Langgaard, Kleinwort & Co.) merchant, Hiogo (absent)
 Langlais, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Yedo
 Langley, A., missionary, Hankow
 Lank-bury, J., chief engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
 Lanning, H., M.D., Osaka
 Lant, T. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
 Lanza, J., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
 La Perle, Mme., coffee house keeper, Saigon
 Lapraik, John S., (D. Lapraik & Co.) merchant, D'Aguilar street (absent)
 Lapsley, W., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East point
 Lara, S. R., telegraph official, Manila
 Large, I. F., Maritime Customs tidewater, Shanghai
 Lark, S. E., assist. paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
 Larken, M., (Dodd & Co.) tea inspector, Tamsui
 Larkin, T. J., district superintendent of telegraphs, Kobe
 Larnaudie, Rev. F. L., French missionary, Siann (absent)
 Larrinaga, N. de, (Larrinaga & Co.) merchant Manila
 Lasnier, (A. de Orroño) clerk, Saigon
 Lasarte, A. D. de, doctor, Iloilo
 Lassere, C. E., assist. commissioner, Naval department, Saigon (absent)
 Lasserre, counsellor, Court of Appeal, Saigon
 Latiere, G. L., clerk, Naval department, Saigon
 Latta, R., second engineer, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
 Laucaigne, J., Catholic Bishop, Nagasaki
 Laurence, S. F., constable, British consulate, Hakodate
 Lauretzen, J., mariner, Bangkok
 Lauriat, Lient.-Colonel, Government service Saigon

- Lantier, (Lantier & Guerin) hair dresser, Saigon
 Laval, deputy inspector of police force, Saigon
 Lavaud, Lieutenant, H.G.M.S. *Hertha*
 Lavers, E. H., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Law, R. (C. J. Skeggs & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Lawless, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
 Lawrence, J. P. S., assist. engineer, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Lawrence, J., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East point
 Lawry S., (Ramsey, Wakefield & Co.) army contractor, Bangkok
 Lawson, W., (J. Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Lay, A., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
 Layard, B. V., captain, 28th Regiment
 Layton, B., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Lazaro, P., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Lazaro, V. W., (Gillfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Leadbetter, chief officer, lighthouse tender *Meiji Maru*, Yokohama
 Leaman, Rev. C., missionary, Nankin
 Leavitt, Rev. H. H., missionary, Osaka
 Lebedeff, L., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Lebedeff, J. R., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Le Breton, L., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
 Le Caus, officer of ordonnance, Saigon
 Lechler, Rev. R., missionary, Basil Mission
 Leckie, John, (Wilkin & Robison) clerk, Yokohama
 Le Clerc, director of telegraph service, Saigon
 Lecoq, clerk of council, Saigon
 Lecomte, nav. sub-lieutenant, steamer *Duchaffaut*, Saigon
 Lecomte, Rev. D., Roman Catholic missionary, Yokohama
 Lecot, telegraphist, Saigon
 Ledbury, J., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) office gunner, Praya
 Ledesma, S., doctor, Hilo
 Lee, K. B., interpreter, United States & German consulates, Foochow
 Lee, John, assistant inspector of brothels, Wanchi
 Leerhoff, G., mariner, Bangkok
 Lees, Rev. J., missionary, Tientsin
 Lees, W., pilot, Hiogo
 Leuten van Duivenbode, Dr. W.K.M. van, in charge Japan Govt. Hospital, Nagasaki
 Lefavour, G. B., chief officer, steamer *White Cloud*, Hongkong and Macao
 Lefebvre, L., Maritime Customs assistant, Keelung
 Lefevre, A., tavern keeper, Saigon
 Lefebvre, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
 Le Garnisson, registrar of justice of the peace, Saigon
 Legend, A., wine merchant and commission agent, Canton
 Legend, A., ingenieur, travaux publics, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Legendre, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
 Legier, H., (Banque de l'Indo Chine) manager, Saigon
 Legg, H., lightkeeper, Public works department, Yokohama
 Legge, W., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Lehmann, R., Kyoto, Japan
 Lehmeier, C., Chinese military service, Tientsin
 Leibenger, P., (Puttackken, Rheinert & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Leicester, W. S. N., (J. Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Leigh, Albert, manager and secretary, Amoy Dock Co., Amoy
 Leiria, A., sorter, Post-office
 Leiria, H. A., (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street (absent)
 Leisk, J. S., (Moses & Co.) clerk, Singapore

Leisk, W. R., (E. & H. Hinnekinth) merchant, Singapore
 Leite, E. P., clerk. Colonial secretary's office, Macao (absent)
 Leite, L. P., clerk and notary public, Macao
 Leith, Alex., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) agent, Foochow
 Leithen, R., von der, Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
 Leizer, A., customs service, Bangkok
 Le Jeune, G. L., writer, Naval department, Saigon
 Lemaire, D., tavern keeper, Saigon
 X Lemarchand, F. W., (Agra Bank) manager, Shanghai X
 Lemaréchal, Rev. J. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Yedo
 Lembke, Justus P., merchant and commission agent, Praya central
 Lemerclier, E., wine merchant, Singapore
 Lemonnier, Rev. E., procureur general, F.R.C. Mission, Staunton street
 Lemos, J. C. de, ensign, police force, Macao
 Lemos, J. M. de, ensign, Police force, Macao
 Lemos, Jose de, judge's clerk, Macao
 Lent, Wm., Shanghai
 Lent, R. I., Maritime Customs assistant, Takao
 Le Nelson, tavern keeper, Saigon
 Lentz, A., Hiogo
 Lenzy, N., secretary, Russian consulate, Tientsin
 Leon, A. de (Ayala & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Leon, N. de, (Reyes & Vaño) clerk, Cebu
 Leon, C. de (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Ilocos Sur, Philippines
 Lépissier, E. L., Maritime Customs assistant, Chinkiang
 Le Poix, apothecary, Saigon
 Leroy, E., (Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Lesage conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Lescasse, J., architect, Yokohama
 Leslie, W., (Agra Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Leslie, B. S., Maritime Customs assistant, Foochow (absent)
 Lessler, Paul, (A. Markwald & Co.) merchant, Bangkok (absent)
 Lester, H., architect, &c., Shanghai
 Lestrac, De, chief assistant commissary, Naval department, Saigon
 Le Tersec, surgeon, Saigon
 Lethbridge, G., (Oriental Bank) acting agent, Foochow
 Letout, Mme., proprietor, "Hotel de l'Europe," Saigon
 Levinge, H. M., M.B., surgeon, H.B.M. sloop *Egria*
 Levy, A., (Landstein & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Lévy, C., proprietor *Echo du Japon*, Yokohama (absent)
 Lévy, L., manager, *Echo du Japon* office, Yokohama
 Levysohn, A. C., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) merchant, Canton
 Lewis, H., (American rice mill) millwright, Bangkok
 Lewis, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
 Lewis, E., watchman at Pokfoolum, Surveyor-general's department
 Lewis, A. J. (China Fire Insurance Company) assistant, Queen's road
 Lewis, Evan, "British Queen" tavern Yokohama
 Lewis, G., ship broker, Shanghai
 Lewis, F. E., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Ley, H., gunner, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
 Leyburn, F., (Odell & Leyburn) merchant, Foochow
 Leyenberger, Rev. J. A., missionary, Ningpo
 Leys, R. R., lightkeeper, Shanghai
 Leyser, A., inspector, Maritime Customs, Bangkok
 Leysner, C. E. A., merchant & German consul, Niigata
 Leyva, J. S., (Garchitorena & Smith) assistant, Manila

Lezena, I. de S., Spanish vice-consul for Hongkong and Canton
 Lezey, Rev. L. D. de, Roman Catholic missionary, Niigata
 Liaigre, J. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
 Lichtenstein, L., Yokohama
 Liddell, J. G., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) superintendent, Kowloon
 Liddell, W., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) turner and fitter, Singapore
 Liddell, A., (Amoy Dock Co.) engineer, Amoy
 Liddelow, R., (Liddelow & Martin) tailor, Singapore
 Liebich, R., (Prehn & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Liedcke, L., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Takao
 Lightwood, H., second officer, steamer *Namoa*, Coast
 Lile, E. L. van, assistant lightkeeper, Fisher Island lighthouse, Amoy
 Lilley, E., storekeeper, corner of Pottinger & Stanley streets
 Lima, F. M., (De Souza & Co.) book-keeper
 Lima, J. M. O., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Limby, H. J., (J. J. Buchheister) clerk, Shanghai
 Limpo, J., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Linard, H. C., assist commissioner, Naval department, Saigon
 Lincoln, C. P., United States consul, Canton
 Lind, J. A., (Lind, Asmus & Co.) clerk Saigon
 Lind, G. A., (Lind, Asmus & Co.) Singapore
 Lind, A. A., (Coare, Lind & Co.) silk inspector, &c., Canton
 Lind, A., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) agent, Shanghai
 Lindequist, von commander, first officer, H.G.M.S. *Vineta*
 Lindsay, G. A. (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk Shanghai
 Lindsay, G., chief officer, receiving ship *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
 Lindsell, R. F., sub-lieutenant, 28th Regiment
 Lindsley, John, (Frazar & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Lines, A. J., (H. Fogg & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Lingham, A. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
 Linstead, T. G., merchant, & consul for Italy, Queen's road
 Lipman, R., counsellor, Imperial Government, Osaka
 Lishman, Jas. W., R.N., paymaster in charge, Royal Naval Victualling depot, Y'hama
 Lissa, A. M. van, (Van Lissa Brothers) instrument maker, Yokohama
 Lissa, J. van, (Van Lissa Brothers) instrument maker, Yokohama
 Lissa, L. A. P. van, (Van Lissa Brothers) assistant, Yokohama
 Lister, Wm., marine surveyor for London & German Lloyds, Newchwang
 Lister, A., Postmaster General and collector of Stamp Revenue
 Lister, W., constable, British consulate Newchwang
 Litchfield, H. C., barrister-at-law, Yokohama
 Little, W., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
 Little, M., (J. Little & Co.) warehouseman, Singapore
 Little, R., M.D., Singapore Dispensary, Singapore
 Little, E., assist. engineer, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Little, R. W., (Little & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Little, L. S., M.D., physician to General Hospital, Shanghai
 Little, Arch. J., (Little & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Littlefield, J. G., (S.S.N. Co.) clerk Shanghai
 Livesey, J., engine driver Hongkong Fire Brigade
 Livingston, G. B., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Alert*
 Livingston, H. W., (Heard & Co.) clerk, & Belgian consul, Hogo
 Livingston, J., pilot, Taku
 Livingstone, J., constable, river police, Shanghai
 Llagostera, M. Puig y, merchant, Manila
 Llagostera, J. Puig y, merchant, Manila
 Llagostera, R. Puig y, merchant, Manila

Llamas, G., vice-director, Junta Directiva, Manila
 Llewellyn, Rev. J., B.A., chaplain, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
 Llorente, J., (Loney & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Llorente, A., aide-de-camp to the Captain General of Manila
 Lloyd, E. K., lieutenant, 28th Regiment
 Lloyd, Rev. L., missionary, Foochow
 Lloyd, C. H., (Lloyd, Kho Tiong Poh & Co.) merchant, Swatow
 Lloyd, E. T., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Fly*
 Lloyd, Captain T. H., R.A.
 Lloyd, J. T., (Powell & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Lloyd-Evans, B., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
 Loam, W. B., clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Lobo, F., lawyer, Macao
 Lobo, A. F., conductor of public works, Macao
 Lockhart, W. S., (Japan Paper Making Co.) constructing engineer, Hiogo
 Lochhead, John H., M.D., Elgin street
 Lockwick, R. W. P., lieutenant, 28th Regiment
 Loercher, Rev. J., missionary, Basil Mission
 Loft, L., lightkeeper, Middle Dog lighthouse, Foochow
 Loftus, A., Government surveyor, Bangkok
 Logan, L. C., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Logan, J. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tamsui
 Logan, D., Solicitor General, Singapore
 Lohmann, H., (Lohmann & Kuchmeister) tailor, &c., Yokohama
 Lohss, E., (Speidel & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Lombard, Rev. E. L., French missionary, Bangkok
 Lôme, D. de, in charge of Spanish consulate, Yokohama
 Loney, R., (Loney & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
 Long, M., proprietor, "British Hotel," Queen's road west
 Long, B., compositor, *Japan Herald* office, Yokohama
 Longa, L. de, (Larrinaga & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Longo, Rev. V., Roman Catholic missionary, Wellington street
 Longridge, Wm., (Keelung Colliery) chargeman sinker, Keelung
 Longridge, J., (Keelung Colliery) chargeman sinker, Keelung
 Longue, M., clerk, Spanish consulate, Singapore
 Lopes, T. M., (H. A. Asgar & H. E-mail) clerk, Gage street
 Lopes, C. J., (W. H. Brereton) clerk, Queen's road
 Lopes, L. J., (H. Kier & Co.) clerk, Club Chambers
 Lopez, B., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
 Lopez, E., doctor, Iloilo
 Lopez, E., Macao
 Lopez, C. V., substitute, Municipal Council, Manila
 Lopez, V., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Lord, Rev. E. C., D.D., U.S. consul, and missionary, Ningpo
 Lording, W. S., deputy supt. of mercantile marine office, West point
 Lorenzini, Captain, commander of the troops, Haiphong
 Lorgeon, interpreter, French consulate, Bangkok
 Löscher, E., (Russell & Co.) clerk, and marshal U.S. consulate, Tientsin
 Louis, Rev. W., missionary, Fuk-wing
 Loughran, J., clerk, Government telegraph service, Yokohama
 Loup, P., (L. Vrand & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
 Lourenço, F., guardian, Water police station, Macao
 Lourtie, Miss, (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Loustean, overseer of quays, Saigon
 Louvier, M., (Lacroix, Cousins & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Lovatt, W. N., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Kiukiang

Love, V., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Love, J., Junr., (Love & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Lovering, P. A., a-sist. surgeon, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Loveridge, T., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Low, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
 Low, E. G., (Fearon, Low & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Low, F., (Fearon, Low & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Lowcock, Hon. H., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Aberdeen street
 Lowder, F., counsel to Japanese Customs, Yokohama
 Lowder, G. G., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
 Lowe, C., (E. & H. Hinnekindt) clerk, Singapore
 Lowe, A. H. O. P., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
 Lowe, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Swatow
 Lowell, J., proprietor, "Union Hotel," Singapore
 Lowndes, R. W., merchant, Queen's road east
 Lowry, Rev. H. H., missionary, Peking (absent)
 Loxley, W. R., (Stytle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Loxton, municipal sergeant, Yokohama
 Loyzaga, B. de, (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Loup, P., (L. Vrand & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
 Lu, Rev. C. J. Paz, teacher, Government school, Macao
 Lübbs, H., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Lubeck, L., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
 Lucas, C., (Brown, Jones & Co.) assistant, Hollywood road
 Lucas, Henry, merchant, Hiogo
 Lucas, Clement, (Blain & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Luccumsey, Jairazbhoy, (R. Habibbhoy) manager, Shanghai
 Luce, G. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
 Lucet, D., fourth officer, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
 Luchsinger, F., merchant, and vice-consul for Germany, Iloilo
 Ludewig, G., chemist, Manila
 Ludlam, T. E., (Tait & Co.) agent, Tamsui
 Ludwig, H., (Bavler & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Lugo, C., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Lührs, W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
 Luna, M. S. de, chief administrator, Control department, Manila
 Lundh, Nils, proprietor, "London Inn," Queen's road central
 Lungrana, M. N., storekeeper, Peel street
 Luong, P., clerk, Municipal department, Saigon
 Luperne, pilot, Saigon
 Luro, inspector of native affairs, Saigon
 Luther, C. F., lightkeeper, Ocksen lighthouse, Foochow
 Luther, W. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow
 Lütjens, J., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Lütken, L. S., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pöttinger street
 Lutz, C., (Lutz & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Luxmore, Capt. P. P., training ship, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Luz, L. J. da (C. Edbrook) assistant, Shanghai
 Luz, D., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Luz, C. da, compositor, *Independant de Saigon* office, Saigon
 Luz, F. de P. da, acting major, Police force, Macao
 Luz, J. A. da, (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Pnyu
 Luz, F. M. da, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Luz, J. A. da, proprietor, Commercial Printing office, Graham street
 Luz, A. J. F. da, clerk and interpreter, Portuguese consulate, Bangkok
 Luzio, J. A., sub-commissioner, Naval department, Saigon

- Lyall, R., (Norton & Co.) merchant, Duddell street
 Lyell, T., marine surveyor, Chefoo
 Lyman, B. S., Industrial Section, Yedo
 Lynborg, C., second mate, lightship *Tungsha*, Shanghai
 Lyon, H., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
 Lyon, Rev. D. N., missionary, Hangchow
 Lyon, H. W., flag lieutenant, U.S. Naval Squadron
 Lyons, W. P., Doshin Machi, Osaka
 Lyttleton, G. W., lieutenant, 28th Regiment

 Maack, H. F., (Remé Brothers) merchant, & Italian vice-consul, Singapore
 Maack, J., Yokohama
 Macalister, D., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 MacArthur, J. R., (Hamilton, Gray & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 MacCarty, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Takao
 MacCaslin, R. J., pilot, Shanghai
 MacCaslin, A. A., captain, steam-tug *Samson*, Shanghai
 MacCaslin, C. H., captain, steam-tug *Fuhle*, Shanghai
 MacClymont, A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 MacDonald, Rev. N. A., missionary, Bangkok
 MacDonald, J., (A. MacDonald & Co.) shipwright, West point
 MacDonald, T. J., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 MacDougal, Dr. A. M., physician, Shanghai
 Macedo, Dr. D. de, colonial secretary, Macao (absent)
 MacEwen, A. P., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
 MacFarlane, W., (Japan Paper Making Co.) assistant, Hiogo
 Macfie, D., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East point
 MacGibbon, T., (Loney & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
 Macgowan, D. J., M.D., physician to U.S. Consulate, Shanghai
 Macgowan, Rev. John, missionary, Amoy
 Macgregor, R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
 Macgregor, J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
 Macgregor, J., (A. Provand & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Machado, F., clerk, Harbour-master's office
 Machado, F. G., postmaster, British Post-office, Yokohama
 Machado, J. M. E., sorter, Post-office
 Machefer, F., (Pharmacie Française) Yokohama
 Machefer, F., pharmacien, Yokohama
 Macintyre, Rev. John, missionary, Newchwang
 MacIver, K., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Mackay, Jas., marine reporter, *China Mail* office, Wyndham street
 Mackay, Rev. G. L., missionary, Tamsui
 Mackellar, M. R., bill broker, Hankow
 Mackenzie, Jas., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Mackenzie, J. K., missionary, Hankow
 Mackenzie, R. J., (Comptoir d'E-compte) agent, Foochow
 Mackenzie, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Mackenzie, R., (Mackenzie & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Mackenzie, H., (Oriental Bank) acting agent, Hiogo
 Mackenzie, Rev. H. L., M.A., missionary, Swatow
 Mackenzie, Geo., (Smith, Bell & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Mackersie, W., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Nagasaki
 Mackertoom, J. G., (C. Poisson & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Mackie, B. S., P., assistant surgeon, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Mackie, J. B. (Martin, Dyce & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Mackintosh, chief engineer, steamer *Leonor*, Coast

Mackintosh, E., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Mackintosh, L., (Chalmers, Mackintosh & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai (absent)
MacLagan, R., engineer, Government mint, Kawasaki
MacLaren, Rev. S. G., missionary, Yedo
Macklay, A. C., Engineering School, Yedo
MacLay, R. H., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
MacLay, Rev. R. S., D D., missionary, Yokohama
Maclean, G. F., (Hatch & Co) merchant, and consular agent for Japan, &c., Chefoo
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.) merchant, Bangkok
Maclean, John, (D. Maclean & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Maclehose, J., (Landstein & Co.) assistant, Wanchi Timber Yard
Macleod, Neil, (Macleod, Pickford & Co.) merchant, Manila
Macleod, A. S., (Pickford & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Macmahon, E. L. B., agent, Reuter's Telegram Co., Yokohama
Macmakin, J., (S.S.N. Co.) marine superintendent, Shanghai
Macnab, J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) accountant, Manila
Macnamara, H. F., surveyor, Royal Engineer department
Macomber, W. H., Shanghai
Macphail, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
Macpherson, A. J., merchant, Yokohama
Macpherson, M. T. B., (Browne & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Mactavish, A. B., captain, steamer *Arratoon Apear*, Coast
Madar, M., clerk, supply duties, Commissariat
Madar, I. P., (Hongkong Hotel) clerk, Queen's road
Madar, A. R., clerk, Colonial Treasury
Madeira, J. R., lieut. quartermaster, Police force, Macao
Maecker, A., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
Maertens, A. H., public silk inspector, Shanghai
Magalhães, F. M. de, captain, Macao Battalion, Macao
Magalhães, S., civil doctor, Manila
Mager, P. T., carpenter, U.S.S. *Kearsarge*
Magniac, Herbert St. L., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Magrane, C. W., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
Maher, M. M., (M. A. dos Remedios) clerk, Macao
Mahnz, H., Osaka
Mahomed, A., (McAlister & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Mahomed, M., (Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy) manager, Wellington street
Mahomed, E. (Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy) clerk, Wellington street
Mahon, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Chinkiang
Mahoney, J. A., boatswain, H.B.M. gunboat *Swinger*
Mahy, surgeon, Saigon
Maier, S. J., (A. L. Johnston & Co.) clerk, & vice-consul for Netherlands, Singapore
Maigre, R., (Maigre & Co.) engineer, Yokohama
Maigre, L., (Maigre & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Maitland, A. W., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Foochow
Maitland, T. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
Maitland, J., (J. Maitland & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Maitland, J., chief officer, Revenue cruiser *Ling-tung*, Amoy
Maitland, J. A., (Maitland & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Maitre, A. C. Le, second commissioner, Naval department, Saigon (absent)
Majeed, A., printer, *Mission Press* office, Singapore
Major, Ernest, general manager, *Shun-pau* office, Shanghai
Major, F., (Major & Smith) merchant, Hankow

Major, F., commission agent, & secretary to the Municipal Council, Osaka
Malaquias, J. M., ensign, Police force, Macao
Malcolm, J., Maritime Customs mechanic, Shanghai
Malcolm, W. A., (Malcolm, Willcox & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Malcolm, J. W., secretary to commissioner, Government Mint, Osaka
Malegin, A. P., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Malende, A., interpreter, Russian Legation, Yedo
Malherbe, L., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) merchant, Bangkok (absent)
Mallent, F., secretary, Army department, Manila
Mallory, L., proprietor, Hongkong Timber Yard, Wanchai
Maloop, (Bangkok Dock Co.) moulder, Bangkok
Malsch, C. C., (Iveson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Maltby, J., (Miltby & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki (absent)
Malteau, G., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) tea inspector, Shanghai
Mamano, N., solicitor, Iloilo
Man, J. Alex., Commissioner of Customs, Newchwang (absent)
Manasseh, S., (Manasseh, Aaron & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Manau, postmaster, Haiphong
Manchau, C., mariner, Bangkok
Mancini, N., roller, Government mint, Kawasaki
Maneckjee, E., (Merwanjee Maneckjee & Co.) manager, Canton
Manecjee, Jamsetjee, shopkeeper, Peel street
Manford, J. P. C., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) sub-accountant, Shanghai
Mangeat, French professor, Imperial University, Yedo
Manger, A. T., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) merchant, D'Aguilar street
Mangum, W. P., U.S. consul, and acting consul for Portugal, Nagasaki
Manley, E. H. R., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Mann, Jas. A., (Thomas & Mercer) clerk, Canton
Mannering, C. J., M.D., Tokio-fu Hospital, Yedo
Manners, T. N., Maritime Customs acting tide surveyor & Harbour Master, Swatow
Mannich, J., (Brown & Co.) agent, Takao
Mansbridge, J., turnkey, British consulate, Yokohama
Mansfeld, Dr., Kioto, Japan
Mansfield, H. B., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Mansfield, Geo. J., (Mansfield & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Manson, W., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
Manson, D., M.D., physician, Amoy
Manson, J. B., (Reid, Evans & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Manson, P., M.D., physician, Amoy
Mantelin, Madame, Yokohama
Manyoo, butcher and compradore, Bangkok
Manz, J., (Hirsbrunner & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Manzano, J., solicitor, Iloilo
Marazi, E., civil doctor, Manila
Mapa, M., solicitor, Iloilo
Marcaida, J. J. de, pawnbroker, Manila
Marçal, S., (De Souza & Co.) compositor
Marçal, J. F., foreman, *Amoy Shipping Report* office, Amoy
Marçal, E. M., clerk, Colonial treasury, Macao
Marçal A. A., proprietor and publisher, *Amoy Shipping Report*, Amoy
Marçal, D. F. R., overseer, *Amoy Shipping Report* office, Amoy
Marçal, F. S., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Marçal, F. de P., clerk, Revenue department, Macao
Marcehal, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Marchand, F. L. de, boot maker, Yedo
Marcus, F. H., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) godown clerk, Singapore -

Marcus, S., (S. Marcus & Co.) importer, Yokohama
Marcus, A., (S. Marcus & Co.) importer, Yokohama
Marcus, E., (S. Marcus & Co.) importer, Yokohama (absent)
Marcus, D., (S. Marcus & Co.) importer, Yokohama
Martfeldt, J. F., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peldar's wharf
Marians, J., (Isaacs Brothers) clerk, Yokohama
Marie, Rev. J., missionary, Hakodate
Marietta, S., coffee house keeper, Saigon
Marie, A., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
Marin, Rev. J., secretary, French mission, Bangkok
Marin, Rev. L. S., missionary Hakodate
Marin, pilot, Saigon
Marmande, P., (G. Polite) assistant, Shanghai
Marks, F. W., solicitor, Yokohama
Markwick, R., first class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Maro, D., (J. Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Marot, Mme. F., provision dealer, Saigon
Maron, J. H., (Maron & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Marquand, P. le, clerk and usher, Supreme Court
Marques, L. J. M., clerk, D. Pedro V. Theatre, Macao
Marques, P., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Marques, T. M., clerk, Municipal Chamber, Macao
Marques, D. P. d'A., clerk, Public Works department, Macao
Marques, A. G., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Marques, C. V. M., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Marques, E., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Marques, E., interpreter, procurador's department, Macao
Marques, Lieut. F. J., teacher of navigation, Government school, Macao
Marques, Lourenço, merchant, Macao
Marques, E. Pio, (L. Marques) clerk, Macao
Marques, D. S., (J. M. Armstrong) clerk, Queen's road
Marques, A. O., interpreter, Junta do Lancamento de Decimas, &c., Macao
Marques, F. P., treasurer, Municipal Chamber, Macao
Marqueti, M. P., merchant, Manila
Marr, T., clerk, Ordnance Store department
Marrable, J., clerk, Government telegraph service, Yedo
Marshall, D. H., Engineering school, Yedo
Marshall, W. A., master U.S.S. *Palos*
Marshall, F. J., C.E., acting surveyor, H.B.M. Works department, Shanghai
Marshall, W. H., assist. engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Marshall, John, harbour master and secretary to Kobe Club, Hiogo
Marshall, Robt., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Marshman, J., captain, 28th Regiment
Marsie, J., proprietor "International Hotel," Nagasaki
Martens, J., acting agent, Netherlands Trading Society, Hiogo
Marti, B., "La Catalanes," storekeeper, Manila
Marti, M., civil doctor, Manila
Martin, D., pilot, Shanghai
Martin, J., lightkeeper, Public Works department, Yokohama
Martin, "Restaurant de Tonquin," Haiphong
Martin, L.C.U., sub-commissioner, Naval department, Saigon (absent)
Martin, telegraphist, Saigon
Martin, H.M., P.A. Surgeon, U.S.S. *Alert*
Martin, A., (Liddelow & Martin) tailor, Singapore
Martin, A. M., (J. Little & Co.) warehouseman, Singapore
Martin, J., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*

Martin, G., Junr., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) merchant, Manila
Martin, H. Wm., mining engineer, Takasima colliery, Nagasaki
Martin, W. A. P., LL.D., president, College of Peking, Peking
Martin, Rev. J. P., R. C. pro-vicar apostolic, Bangkok
Martin, J. P., postmaster, British Post-office, Shanghai
Martin, J., (Martin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Martin, J., Junr., (Martin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Martin, E., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Martin, F., physician, Iloilo
Martin, P., Maritime Customs assistant, Ningpo
Martinet, Rev. J. B., missionary, Shanghai
Martinez, P. E., (A. Franco & Co.) merchant, Manila
Martins, R. F., manager, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
Martos, J. M., magistrate, Manila
Marty, A. R., storekeeper and commission agent, Queen's road
Marty, P., (A. R. Marty) assistant, Queen's road (absent)
Martyn, Miss, (Mrs. E. A. Vincent) assistant, Yokohama
Marvini, J. D., commander, U.S.S. *Alert*
Mary, H.G.L. St., clerk, Naval department, Saigon (absent)
Marzan, J., magistrate, Manila
Marzano, B., secretary to the Municipality, Manila
Mascarenhas, J., Hiogo
Masfen, L. C., (Chart. Merc. Bank) agent, Foochow
Masius, F., (A. Markwald & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Masius, W., (A. Markwald & Co.) merr., & Austro-Hungarian con., Bangkok (absent)
Mason, Geo., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Mason, W. B., telegraph instructor, Government telegraph school, Yokohama
Massais, E., M.D., physician, General Hospital, Yokohama
Massé, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
Massey, W., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Masson, James, (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Masters, Rev. F., missionary, Fatsan
Mateer, Rev. J. L., missionary, Shanghai (absent)
Mateer, Rev. C. W., missionary, Tung-chow-foo
Mateling, G., clerk and constable, German consulate, Amoy
Mather, H. L., lightkeeper, Cape d'Aguilar lighthouse
Mathews, D. J. (Mansfield & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Mathews, W. G., inspector, Government telegraph service, Yokohama
Mathieson, J., inspector of police, Showkewan station
Mathis, surgeon, Saigon
Mathisen, Captain, (Hartwig & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Mathisen, W., (F. Degenaer) clerk, Zetland street
Mathews, E. O., commander, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
Matthews, A. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Matthews, W. G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Matti, F., (F. Matti & Sons) watchmaker, Manila
Matti, J. M., (F. Matti & Sons) watchmaker, Manila
Matti, F. G., (F. Matti & Sons) watchmaker, Manila
Maun, W., (Whitfield and Dowson) assistant, Yokohama
Maundrell, Rev. H., missionary, Nagasaki
Mauss, slaughter-house foreman, Saigon
Marjeebhoy, G., (J. Peerbhoy) manager, Shanghai
Mawhood, F., carriage builder, Shanghai
Maxwell, J., engine driver, Hongkong Fire Brigade
Maxwell, R. W., superintendent of police, Singapore
May, A. J., English master, St. Paul's College

- May, Jas.**, carpenter, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
May, Hon. C., acting treasurer, police magistrate, and superintendent of Fire Brigade
May, J. C., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
May, J. H., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor and harbour master, Hankow
May, F. N., first class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
May, G. storeman, H.M. Naval Yard
Mayer, F. A., Yokohama
Mayer, Alb., (Mayer & Crotte) contractor and timber merchant, Saigon
Mayers, W. F., Chinese secretary, British Legation, Peking
Mayers, J. L., (Langfieldt & Mayers) clerk, Yokohama
Mayet, professor, Medical College, Yedo
Mayhew, J., clerk, Government telegraph service, Kule
Maynard, H. R., (Canton Dispensary) assistant, Canton
Maynet, Q., civil doctor, Manila
Mayo, H. T., midshipman, U.S.S. *Kearsarge*
Mazziolo, A., lightkeeper, Shanghai
McAdam, J. A., surgeon, H.B.M. gunboat *Sheldrake*
McAlister, E., (McAlister & Co.) ship broker, Singapore
McArthur, J. R., Danish acting consul, Singapore
McBain, Geo., broker, &c., Gough street
McBean, D., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) chief engineer, Yedo
McBean, T. R., usher and bailiff, Supreme Court
McCallum, J., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
McCallum, A., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
McCance, R., (J. Hall) assistant, Yedo
McCanse, R., restaurant keeper, Tskidji, Yedo
McCartee, D. B., M.A., M.D., professor of natural history, Imp. University, Yedo
McCarthy, Rev. J., missionary, Chinkiang
McClatchie, H. P., acting interpreter, British vice-consulate, Kiukiang
McClatchie, Rev. T., D.D., canon of the Cathedral, Shanghai
McClatchie, T. R., second asst. and interpreter, British Legation, Yedo
McClure, R., operator, Government telegraph service, Nagasaki
McConachie, A., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
McCoy, Rev. D. C., missionary, Peking
McClellan, W., inspector of cargo boats & junks, Harbour Master's department
McCulloch, D., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
McCulloch, J. B., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant, Manila
McDermott, R. H., (Chapman, King & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
McDonald, E. A., gunner, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
McDonald, C., pilot, Shanghai
McDonald, J., (A. Coutris & Co.) auctioneer, &c., Tientsin
McDonald, W., broker, and Government surveyor, Yokohama
McDonald, J. R., (Broadbear, Anthony & Co.) assistant, Praya
McElmell, E. F., assist. engineer, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
McEuen, J. P., R.N., assistant Harbour Master, Praya west
McEwen, Geo., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
McFarlane, J. W., navigating lieutenant H.B.M. gun-vessel *Grozier*
McFarland, Rev. S. G., missionary, Petchaburi, Bangkok
McFarlann, J., engineer, Customs cruiser *Shen chi*, Canton
McGavin, J. D., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
McGerrow, C., (C. A. Fletcher) assistant, Yokohama
McGiffie, G. D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
McGilvary, Rev. D., missionary, Chaeng Mai, Bangkok
McGrath, J. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
McGrath, J. F., (C. & J. Trading Co.) agent, Hiogo
McGregor, J. H., Yokohama

McGregor, Rev. W., M.A., missionary, Amoy
McGregor, Hugh, (P. Heinemann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
McIlvaine, Rev. J. S., missionary, Che-nan-foo
McIlwraith, R., superintendent, Imperial Arsenal, Tientsin
McInnes, Jas., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) turner & fitter, Singapore
McInnes, H. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
McIntosh, H. P., master, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
McIntosh, J., lightkeeper, Lamocks Lighthouse, Swatow
McIntyre, A., chief engineer, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
McIntyre, A. J., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
McIver, Alex., superintendent, P. & O.S.N. Company
McKean, E., acting commissioner of customs, Hoihow
McKenzie, J. H., M.D., physician, Ningpo
McKenzie, R., bill & bullion broker, Shanghai
McKerrow, W., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
McKibben, Rev. W. K., missionary, Swatow
McLean, L., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) turner & fitter, Singapore
McLean, Miss., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
McLean, Miss F., (Rose & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
McLeod, A., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
McLeod, J., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen street
McLeod, E., overseer of works, Surveyor-general's office
McLeod, N., Osaka
McMechan, A. C., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
McMicking, T., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
McMillan, M., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East point
McMillan, J., Local Postmaster, Shanghai
McMinnies, H. H., Junr., (Chapman, King & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
McMurdo, R., marine surveyor, Hunt's Block
McNab, A. F., chief engineer, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama
McNair, F. V., commander, U.S.S. *Kearsarge*
McNair, Hon. Major J. F. A., R.A., Colonial Engineer, Singapore (absent)
McQuire, F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
McRitchie, J., chief engineer, Public works department, Yokohama
McThorn, H., pilot, Newchwang
M'Crea, R. R., lieutenant, 28th Regiment
Meade, H. J., Maritime Customs chief tide surveyor, Shanghai
Meade, W. B., navigating lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
Meadows, J. J., missionary, Shaohying
Medeiros, Rev. A. J. de, rector, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Medhurst, W. H., British consul, Shanghai
Medina, J. de C., proprietor, "British Crown tavern," Queen's road central
Medlen, J. J., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-ve-sel *Fly*
Meech, Rev. S. E., missionary, Peking
Mees, R. A., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Yokohama
Mehrtens, Geo., (J. Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Mehta, D. C., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) clerk, Takao
Mehta, M. M., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Mehta, B. S., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) merchant and commission agent, Amoy
Mehta, D. M., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
Meier, A., merchant, Yokohama
Meier, O. G., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Méilhan, A., (A. Méilhan & Co.) baker, Shanghai
Meily, J. U., clerk, and vice-consul for Switzerland, Manila
Mein, P. W., (Chartered Bank of India) accountant, Manila
Meira, F. X., (China Traders' Ins. Co.) clerk, Queen's road

Meisner, C. F., (Möller & Meisner) ship chandler, Bangkok
Melbye, Emil, (H. Kiær & Co.) clerk, Club Chambers
Melentieff, J. E., (N. A. Nefedieff) clerk, Tientsin
Melling, Robt., boatswain, H.M. Naval Yard
Mellish, E., broker
Melliza, C., doctor, Iloilo
Melrose, J., engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Sheldrake*
Melville, G. W., P. assist. engineer, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
Membert, C., second engineer, steamer *White Cloud*, Hongkong and Macao
Ménard, commander, steamer *Antelope*, Saigon
Mencarini, A., Spanish consul, Singapore
Menchaca, A., captain, steamer *Falim*, Iloilo
Mendel, L., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) merchant, Praya
Mendes, A. N., lawyer, and second substitute, Judicial department, Macao
Mendes, A. N., Junr., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Mendezona, P., (Gargollo Brothers) clerk, Iloilo
Mendonça, H. A. M. de, clerk & wardmaster, Hospital de San Rafael, Macao
Mendonça, L. M., (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
Ménétré, clerk, Post office, Saigon
Mennels, A., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) turner and fitter, Singapore
Mensayas, F., assistant, Banco Español Filipino, Manila
Mentiplay, A., chief engineer, steamer *Esmeralda*, Coast
Menzies, A. B., Maritimes Customs examiner, Chinkiang
Mercer, S., lieutenant of marines, U.S.S. *Kearsarge*
Mercer, T., (Thomas & Mercer) public tea inspector, Canton and Macao (absent)
Merenguer, A., (Sartorius & Moerike) assistant, Capuz
Merian, J. R., (Ziegler & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Merilbon, acting surveyor, Saigon
Merlejudé, E. A., clerk, Naval department, Saigon
Merrick, J., second officer, steamer *Esmeralda*, Coast
Merrilees, A. G., compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
Merriman, W. L., clerk, Japanese Post office, Yokohama
Merritt, C., garrison sergt.-major, Military staff
Mesney, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
Mesquita, V. N. de, retired colonel, Macao
Messier, clerk, Royal Customs, Haiphong
Mestern, C. J., (Mestern & Hülse) commission agent, Canton
Mestres, J., (Mestres Brothers) auctioneer, Manila
Mesurier, T. Le, constable, river police, Shanghai
Métayer, architect and contractor, Saigon
Metta, E. N., merchant, Canton
Metta, S. F., (E. N. Metta) clerk, Canton
Meulen, E. C. Ver, surgeon, U.S.S. *Kearsarge*
Meuser, O., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Meuss, Sub-lieutenant, H.G.M. gunboat *Cyclop*
Meyenberg, V., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Meyer, H. B., merchant and commission agent, and vice-consul for Germany, Ningpo
Meyer, J. D., (J. D. Meyer & Co.) shipwright, Swatow
Meyer, Adolph E., (Meyer & Co.) merchant, Burd's lane
Meyer, E., tailor, Manila
Meyer, E., (E. Meyer & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
Meyère, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Meyerink, W., merchant, Shanghai
Meyerink, H. F., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
Michael, J. R., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Michel, A., lightkeeper, Middle Dog lighthouse, Foochow

- Michel, professor, boys' public school, Saigon
 Michel, A., assistant, "Hotel des Colonies," Yedo
 Michel, pilot, Saigon
 Michelot, L., (Banque de l'Indo Chine) sub-manager, Saigon
 Michelsen, P. J., proprietor, "Hoyrup's Hotel," Chefoo
 Michelsen, L. P., (H. A. Petersen & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Micklejohn, R., Yokohama
 Middleton, J., merchant, Yokohama
 Middleton, J. W., (Mansfield & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Middleton, J. T., British vice-consul, Taku (absent)
 Middleton, O., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Takao
 Midon, Rev. F., provicar apostolic, Roman Catholic mission, Yokohama
 Mielenhausen, J. W., (E. Wennmohs) assistant, Shanghai
 Mightom, G., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Migueis, T. d'A., vice-president, Municipal Chamber, Macao
 Milenowitz, G., (Landstein & Co.) clerk, Hanoi
 Miles, H. A., British consulate constable, and Post-office agent, Hiogo
 Miles, R. A., proprietor, Colonial Dispensary, Singapore
 Milhan, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Millan, J., assistant, "Grand Hotel," Yokohama
 Milisch, T., (Simon, Evers & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Milisch, C., (G. Raynal & Co.) merchant, and vice-consul for Austria, Macao
 Milla, V., restaurant keeper, Manila
 Millar, J., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) supt. engineer, Singapore
 Millar, A., plumber & gas fitter, Queen's road East
 Millar, G., (Mitsu Bishi S S. Co.) correspondent, Yedo
 Millat, Manuel, "La Catalanes" storekeeper, Manila
 Miller, J. B., (Staehelin & Stahlknecht) clerk, Singapore
 Miller, J., (Giltfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Miller, G. H., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. dispatch vessel *Vigilant*
 Miller, H., (MacKenzie & Co.) auctioneer, Shanghai
 Miller, R. C., (Behre & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Miller, J. I., (Miller, White & Co.) bill broker, Shanghai
 Miller, G. W., stevedore, Yokohama
 Miller, H. B., barrister-at-law, Shanghai
 Miller, D. A., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Miller, H. M., appraiser to Japanese Customs, Yokohama
 Miller, J., assistant steward, General Hospital, Yokohama
 Miller, Rev. E. R., missionary, Yokohama
 Miller, Rowley, (Miller, White & Co.) bill broker, Shanghai
 Miller, W., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Miller, C., hat manufacturer, Iloilo
 Millership, S., overman, Takasima Colliery, Nagasaki
 Millet, B., commander of Admiral's flagship *Fleurus*, Saigon
 Milley, W., compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
 Millot, E., (Millot & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Mills, Miss, (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Mills, A., Naval College, Yedo
 Mills, N., gunner, H.B.M. sloop *Egeria*
 Mills, H., "Sailors' Home," Yokohama
 Mills, Rev. C. R., missionary, Tung-chow-foo
 Mills, W. J., (C. Thorel & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Mills, F. B., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Milne, C., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Growler*
 Milne, A., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Milne, J., Engineering School, Yedo

- Milsom, A., (Valmalle, Schoene & Milsom) merchant, Yokohama
 Milsom, A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Mingard, A., baker, Yokohama
 Minjoot, T. J., clerk, Marine department, Singapore
 Minjoot, F., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Minjoot, W. J., (Crane Bros.) assistant, Singapore
 Minjoot, J., (MacLaine, Fraser & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Miranda, A., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) engineer's apprentice, Aberdeen
 Miranda, C., (N. C. Herald office) compositor, Shanghai
 Misselbrooke, T., gunner, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
 Mitchell, W. P., commission agent, Yokohama
 Mitchell, F. W., Jr., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) acting agent, Saigon
 Mitchell, A., (Curnow & Co.) storekeeper, Yokohama
 Mitchell, G., pilot, Taku
 Mitchell, J. F., shipbuilder, Nagasaki
 Mitchell, W. J., pilot, Foochow
 Mitchil, G. W., missionary, Hankow
 Mistead, J. W., (Mitsui Bishi S.S. Co.) chief engineer, Yedo
 Mitford, B. A., broker, and secretary to Chamber of Commerce, Foochow
 Mitre, commissaire, Commissariat, Haiphong
 Mitre, L. M. S., sub-commissioner, Naval department, Saigon
 Moalle, N., (Sutton & Moalle) shiphandler, Amoy
 Moberly, E. G., (Chartered Bank) accountant, Shanghai
 Modesto, B., (Y. Rocha & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Modesto, F., (Y. Rocha & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Mody, S. K., broker, Shanghai
 Mody, H. N., auctioneer and broker, Graham street
 Mody, P. C., broker, Shanghai
 Möller, A. H., mariner, Bangkok
 Möller, E., mariner, Bangkok
 Moerike, G., (Botica de la Escolta) manufacturer of soda water, &c., Manila
 Moermann, J., (Hooglandt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Mogra, R. S., merchant, Canton
 Mogridge, R., engineer driver, Hongkong Fire Brigade
 Mohlen, M. von der, (Kumpers & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Mohamed Ally, H. M., merchant, Gough street
 Moisy, third officer, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
 Molchanoff, J. M., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) merchant, Hankow
 Molin, O., (Lohmann and Kuchmeister) assistant, Yokohama
 Molina, A., proprietor, "Porvenir Filipino El," Manila
 Molison, C. C., second officer steamer *Arratoon Apar*, Coast
 Möllendorff, O. von, acting interpreter, German consulate, Tientsin
 Mollada, E., (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Hocos Sur, Philippines
 Möllendorff, P. G., acting interpreter, German consulate, Shanghai
 Moller, O. M. R., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Möller, E., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
 Möller, N., broker and general agent, Shanghai
 Möller, H. A., (Möller & Meisner) shiphandler, Bangkok (absent)
 Möller, J., (Möller & Meisner) shiphandler, Bangkok (absent)
 Mollison, J. P., (J. C. Fraser & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Molloy, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Keelung
 Moloney, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
 Molotkoff, O. J., (Iokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) merchant, Hankow (absent)
 Molt, C., (Speidel & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Monalits, S. W., (G. Velozo) clerk, Cebu
 Monbel, R. de, secretary, French Legation, Yedo

- Monestoro, R.**, chief of Military Administration, Manila
Mongan, J., consul for Great Britain, Netherlands, & Aus.-Hungarian Monarchy, T'sin
Monge, J. M. y., Captain General of Philippine Islands, Manila
Monggeoul, forester, Municipal department, Saigon
Monis, J., (Eastern Ext., Aust., & China Tele. Co.) assistant, Singapore
Monro, J. D., (Thomas & Mercer) clerk, Canton
Montagneux, P., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
Monteiro, T. J. B., assistant, Macao Dispensary, Macao
Monteiro, J. X., commission agent, Shanghai
Montell, H. H., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Montgomery, P. H., Maritime Customs assistant, Newchwang
Montgomery, H. J. B., assistant, paymaster & clerk to Vice-Admiral's secretary
Montgomery, R. E., lieutenant marines, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Montgomery, J. P., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Montgomery, G. L., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Montigny, Remi de, merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Montmorand, Vte. B. de, French Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking
Monts, Graf von, Capt. H.G.M. *Vincta*, & C'dore of the Ger. Squadron in China & Japan
Monument, H., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
Moomeen, A., (E. Pubaney) manager, Lyndhurst terrace
Mooney, Capt. J., Shanghai
Mooney, C., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Mooney, J. K., pilot, Shanghai
Moonshee, S. D., broker, Queen's road
Moore, J., commissary, Ordnance Store department
Moore, F., quartermaster Customs revenue steam launch *Hua-shan*, Canton
Moore, J. H., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Kearsarge*
Moore, A., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) captain, Yedo
Moore, D., (Eastern Ext., Aust., & China Tele. Co.) assistant, Singapore
Moore, J. M., commission agent, Shanghai
Moore, M. G., (Russell & Co.) agent, and vice-consul for Sweden and Norway, Tientsin
Moore, H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Moore, E., (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Moore, W. H., (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) storekeeper, Peddar's wharf
Moore, W. P., hairdresser, &c., Hongkong Hotel buildings
Moore, L., broker, Shanghai
Moore, Alonzo, (American Rice Mill) millwright, Bangkok
Moorehead, T., Maritime Customs examiner, Taku
Moore-Lane, G. H., captain 28th Regiment
Moosa, J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Moosabhoy, A., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) manager, Cochrane street
Moosdeen, Alei, boarding-house keeper, Lower Lascar row
Moran, R., Maritime Customs assistant tide-surveyor, Amoy
Morand, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Moreau, superintendent of public gardens, Saigon
Moreno, J. J., colonel of Estado Mayor, Manila
Morhouse, W. N., assistant Maritime Customs, Canton (absent)
Moral, I., rector, Seminario Conciliar de Jaro, Iloilo
Morel, E., bill and bullion broker, and consul for Belgium, Shanghai
Moret, surgeon, steamer *Antilope*, Saigon
Morelos, A., (Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Morelos, N., (Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Morelos, C., (Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Morgan, H., chief officer, steamer *Kinshan*, Canton river
Morf, H. C., merchant, Yokohama
Morgan, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Ningpo

Morgan, F. A., Maritime Customs assistant, Chinkiang
Morgan, W. M., broker, Peddar's hill
Mori, A., Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking
Mori, J., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Morin, first officer, Direction of Interior, Saigon
Moritz, M., (Tabor & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Moritz, C., (M. Secker & Co.) hat manufacturer, Manila
Morley, W., draughtsman, Government railway service, Yokohama
Morony, S. A., compositor, *Daily Press* office
Morris, S. J., broker, Manila
Morris, A., (A. De Ath & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Morris, A. G., (Morris & Ray) ship broker, Bank Buildings
Morris, B. J., (Morris & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Morris, M., (G. Domoney & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Morris, J., district superintendent of telegraphs, Yokohama
Morris, Rev. A., missionary, O-aka
Morris, J., (Morris & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
Morris, H. S., secretary, North China Insurance Company, Shanghai
Morris, T., acting assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
Morrison, G. J., (Woosung Railway Co.) engineer, Shanghai
Morrison, Mrs., washing establishment, Yokohama
Morrison, A., (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East point
Morrison, J. H., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) chief engineer, Yedo
Morrison, M., (Eastern Ext., Aust., & China Tele. Co.) assistant, Singapore
Morrison, J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Amoy
Morrison, J. K., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Queen's road
Morriss, Henry, (Morriss & Fergusson) bill & bullion broker, Shanghai
Morse, G. D., assistant, Sanitary dept., Municipal Council, Shanghai
Morse, J. A., (American Clock Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Morse, H. B., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Morse, W. H., (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Morstadt, E., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Morton, W., (Keelung Colliery) colliery smith, Keelung
Mosely, J. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Moses, M., (L. Moore) clerk, Shanghai
Moses, M. C., (Moses & Co.) Singapore
Moses, C., (Sarkies & Moses) merchant, Singapore
Moses, A. C., (Sarkies & Moses) merchant, Singapore
Moses, N. C., (Sarkies & Moses) clerk, Singapore
Moses, A. E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Newchwang
Moses, D. E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Clefoo
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
Moss, J., (Dodd & Co.) clerk, Tamsui
Moss, D., (Howard & Moss) merchant, West point
Moss, H., Yokohama
Moss, E. J., Yokohama
Moss, C. D., proprietor, *Japan Gazette* office, Yokohama
Mossop, W. H., secretary and clerk to the Chief Justice
Mossyn, R. B., superintendent of roads & police, Municipal Council, Tientsin
Motion, J., watchmaker, Singapore
Mottu, A., (Valmale, Schoene & Milsom) clerk, Yokohama
Moudan, E., steward, Shanghai Club, Shanghai
Moufette, electrician, telegraph service, Saigon
Mouillac, V. de, surgeon, Saigon

Moule, Rev. Geo. E., missionary, Hangchow
 Mou'e, Rev. A. E., missionary, Hangchow
 Moulls, J., Maritime Customs tidewater, Taku
 Moulron, E., agent for Comptoir Belge, and Belgian vice-consul, Yokohama
 Mounsey, A. K., secretary of British Legation, Yedo
 Mourilyan, W., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Moutrie, S., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Moutton, accountant, Municipal department, Saigon
 Movellan, J., restaurant keeper, Manila
 Mowat, R. A., deputy acting judge, Supreme court, Shanghai
 Mowjee, S., (E. Pubaney) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
 Mowll, R. A., M.D., surgeon, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
 Moxham, W. E., Maritime Customs tidewater, Takao
 Moya, F., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Moyers, W., lieutenant, 28th Regiment
 Moyle, P., Rabin Gold Mines, Bangkok
 Mugabure, P. X., Roman Catholic missionary, Yedo
 Muggeridge, J. S., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Mühlensteth, J. A., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Mübry, O., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Muir, J. A., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Muirhead, H., (Eastern Ext., Aust., & China Tele. Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Muirhead, Rev. W., missionary, Shanghai
 Mulaton, contractor, Saigon
 Mulholland, W., (Borneo Co.) manager, Singapore (absent)
 Müller, L. P., (Müller & Fisher) carriage builder, Shanghai
 Müller, H., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Müller, B. J., pilot, Shanghai
 Muller, C. G., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Müller, V., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Müller, E., (De Bay, Götte & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Müller, O., (J. W. Müller & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Müller, J. W., (J. W. Müller & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Müller, G. F., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
 Müller, W., (Pickenpack, Thies & Co.) merc., & act. con. for Netherlands, Bangkok
 Müller, F., (Pickenpack, Thies & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Müller, A., shipchandler, Macao
 Müller, H. C., Maritime Customs assistant tide surveyor, Foochow
 Mullins, D., sergeant of police, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Mummery, G., lightkeeper, Turnabout lighthouse, Foochow
 Muncherjee, D., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
 Munday, N., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Mundy, J., Rabin Gold Mines, Bangkok
 Munro, D., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Munro, D. R., assistant, "British Hotel," Queen's road west
 Munro, S. W., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) acting accountant, Singapore
 Muñoz, J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Muñoz, Juan, proprietor, "Bazar Oriental," Manila
 Munz, J., (L. Eugster & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Muraour, P., (L. Poitevin) assistant, Yokohama
 Murphy, J., quartermaster, Revenue cruiser *Ling-feng*, Amoy
 Murphy, D., chief engineer, steamer *White Cloud*, Hongkong and Macao
 Murphy, M. W., proprietor, "Mariners' Home," Shanghai
 Murray, Geo., captain, steam-tug *Bunker Hill*, Shanghai
 Murray, A., (Riley, Hargreaves & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Murray, Rev. J., missionary, Che-nun-foo

- Murray, D., LL.D., professor, Imperial University, Yedo
 Murray, D., assist. engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
 Murray, A. L., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
 Murray, E. D., (J. C. Fraser & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Murray, D. G., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
 Murray, M. E., (Margesson & Co.) merchant, Macao
 Murray, W. H., agent, National Bible Society of Scotland, Peking
 Mustard, R. W., (Mustard & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai (absent)
 Myburgh, A., barrister-at-law, Shanghai
 Myers, J. C., U.S. Consul General and postal agent, Shanghai
 Myers, C., dealer in exports, Tientsin
 Myers, W. W., M.B., (Carmichael & Myers) medical practitioner, Chefoo

 Nabor, F. W., master, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Nachtigal, Geo., butcher, Hiogo
 Nachtrieb, A., (Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Nacken, Rev. J., missionary, Canton (absent)
 Naladaroo, P. P., merchant, Canton
 Nalla, C., civil doctor, Manila
 Namazee, H. A., (H. A. Asgar & H. Esmail) clerk, Gage street
 Nankivell, G., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Napier, F. J. H., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Fly*
 Nartus, J., port master, Saigon
 Nash, G., (J. Hall) assistant, Yedo
 Nathan, S. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) agent, Tientsin
 Nathan, J. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Chinkiang
 Nauce, J., Rabin Gold Mines, Bangkok
 Naudin, J., (Gutschow & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Naudin, V., lightkeeper, Turnabout lighthouse, Foochow
 Navaro, D., officer, gunboat *Tijo*, Macao
 Nazer, H., lieutenant, Customs cruiser *Shu-chi*, Canton
 Nazer, B. W., chief officer, receiving ship *Wellington*, Shanghai
 Nazer, J. S., (Ingles & Co.) clerk, Spring Gardens
 Neale, E. M., Yokohama
 Neate, S. R., inspector of buildings, Surveyor-general's office
 Neave, T., (Chartered Bank) act. sub-manager and accountant, Singapore
 Neave, J., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Nebot, Rev. J., R. C. missionary, Takao
 Needham, Hon. E. T., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
 Nefedieff, N. A., merchant, Tientsin
 Nègre, A. J. R., (A. F. Nègre) clerk, Yokohama
 Nègre, A. F., broker, Yokohama
 Neimen, F., proprietor, hotel "Stadt Stralsund," Amoy
 Nelson, R. A., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Amoy
 Nelson, R., staff surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
 Nelson, H. H., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) manager, Queen's road
 Nelson, Rev. R., missionary, Shanghai
 Nemchinoff, M. J., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Nemchinoff, F. J., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Ness, G. P., barrister-at-law, Yokohama
 Nethersole H., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Neubronner, A. W., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Neubronner, J. L., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Neuman, F., proprietor, "Hotel Hamburg," Singapore
 Neumann, T., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Nevin, Rev. J. C., missionary, Canton

- Nevius, Rev. John L., D.D., missionary, Chefoo
 Newbury, J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Tientsin (absent)
 Newberry, W. T., (Malcolm, Willcox & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Newell, J., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Newell, G., (Comptoir d'Escompte) accountant, Shanghai
 Newitt, W. T., (E. E., Australasia & C. Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Saigon
 Newland, A. C., lieutenant, 25th Regiment
 Newman, H. O., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Newman, Walter, (Newman & Co.) public tea inspector, Foochow
 Newman, W. H., British vice-consul, Bangkok
 Newman, Rev. J., missionary, Yedo
 Newman, E., proprietor and manager, "Chefoo Family hotel," Chefoo
 Newton, J., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Newton, A., manager, Hongkong and China Gas Company, Praya west
 Newton, C., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Newton, J. T., midshipman, U.S.S. *Kearsarge*
 Newwitter, N. J., United States consul, Hiogo
 Nibbs, C. W., engineer, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
 Nicaise, H., (Borneo Co.) manager, & consul for Belgium & Siam, Queen's road
 Nichol, R., Shanghai
 Nicholls, B., (Wilson, Nicholls & Co.) shipchandler, Amoy
 Nicholson, J. F., (Syme & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Nicholson, G., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
 Nicholson, C., (Shaw, Ripley & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Nickels, M. C., Shanghai
 Nicolayson, N. O., steward in charge, General Hospital, Yokohama
 Nicolier, A., stationery dealer, Saigon
 Nicholson, A., second secretary, British Legation, Peking
 Niedhardt, E., (Medical Hall) chemist, Queen's road
 Nielsen, J. C., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) instrument maker, Shanghai
 Nielsen, C. P., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Amoy
 Nielsen, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Canton (absent)
 Nielsen, C., (A. Coutris & Co.) assistant, Tientsin
 Nightingale, Rev. A. W., missionary, Hankow
 Nind, A. D., (J. Forster & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Niobey, E., lawyer, Saigon
 Nissen, A., pilot, Swatow
 Nissen, Ferd., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Nissle, G., (Behre & Co.) clerk, and acting consul for Germany, Saigon
 Nistead, T., mariner, Bangkok
 Nixon, C. E., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) sub-accountant, Singapore
 Noble, A. K., (G. Domoney & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Noble, John, (G. Falconer & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road
 Noel, G. W., (Maitland & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Noetzi, G. H., deputy commissioner of Customs, Shanghai (absent)
 Nogueira, V., (H.K.C. & M.S.B. Co.) wharfinger, Macao
 Nölting, J., merchant and commission agent, Shanghai
 Nölting, N. A., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Nood, Oscar (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Nooroodin, B., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Cochrane street
 Norden, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
 Norichen, C., (Dircks & Co.) clerk, Swatow
 Norman, A., manager, *Rising Sun* office, Nagasaki
 Noronha, A. J., (C. L. Thevenin) clerk, Queen's road
 Noronha, D., (Noronha & Sons) printer, Wellington street
 Noronha, S., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Wellington street

- Noronha, L., (Noronha & Sons) printer, Wellington street
 North, John, (Yokohama Dispensary) chemist, Yokohama
 Norris, R. O., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Singapore
 Norrington, Ed., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
 Northley, H. A., (Westall, Galton & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
 Northcote, G. S., clerk, Registrar General's office
 Norton, C. F., lieutenant U.S.S. *Alert*
 Notley, W. H., agent for H. S. King & Co., London, Queen's road
 Nougues, lieutenant, steamer *Surcouf*, Siagon
 Novion, A., commissioner of Customs, Hankow
 Nowrojee, D., merchant and baker, and manager of Hongkong hotel, Queen's road
 Noyes, Rev. H. V., missionary, Canton (absent)
 Nully, W. de, baggage inspector, Japanese Imperial Customs, Yokohama
 Nunes, A. A., (Johnston & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Nunes, L. F., clerk, Revenue department, Macao
 Nunn, C. F., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen street
 Nunn, Charles, constable, British consulate, Chinkiang
 Nutter, G. A., carpenter, H.B.M. sloop *Egeria*
 Nuthoo, C., (R. Alladinbhoy) clerk, Hollywood road
 Nutter, Geo., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hoilhow
 Nye, Gideon, (Nye & Co.) merchant, Canton
 Nye, C., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) captain, Yedo
 Nysten, G., constable, German Legation, Peking

 Oastler, J., superintendent of works, Public works department, Yokohama
 Obadaya, I. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Obadaya, E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 O'Brien, M. J., first class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai (absent)
 O'Brien, Geo., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lily*
 O'Brien, R. A., M.D., medical practitioner, St. John's Place
 O'Callaghan, Capt. C., private secretary and aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor
 Ocampo, V. de, (M. P. Marqueti) clerk, Manila
 Ochlers, H., (Riley, Hargreaves & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Odell, John, (Odell & Leyburn) merchant, Foochow
 Oeltze, G., pilot, Foochow
 Oestmann, A., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Ogden, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Ogden, J., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Ogilvie, J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Ogilvie, T. (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Ogilvy, J. L., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant and cashier, Shanghai
 Ogle, R. G., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Ogliastro, (Ogliastro & Blustein) Saigon
 O'Hara, H., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Ohlinger, Rev. Franklin, missionary, Foochow
 Ohlmer, E., second class clerk, Maritime Customs, Peking
 Ojeda, Emilio de, secretary, Spanish Legation, Yedo
 Olañeta, J., (M. Perez) assistant, Manila
 Olano, E. de, (Larrinaga & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
 Olarovsky, Alex. E., Russian consul, and acting consul for Italy, Nagasaki
 Oldham, C. F., lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
 Olivares, N., medical inspector to the Army department of Manila
 Oliveira, A. M. de, interpreter, Spanish consulate, Shanghai
 Oliveira, J., da, ensign, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Oliveira, F. S., (N. C. Herald office) printing manager, Shanghai
 Oliveira, J. F. de, lieut.-quartermaster, Macao Battalion, Macao

Oliveira, A. M., (Oliveira & Co.) broker, Shanghai
 Oliver, Geo., merchant, Foochow
 Oller, G. V. Y., Com. Gral. Corpo de Carabineros de Hacienda, Manila
 Ollia, D. D., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) merchant and commission agent, Taiwan
 Ollia, N. D., merchant, Amoy
 Ollia, J. N., (N. D. Ollia) a-sistant, Amoy
 Olmsted, F. H., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Olona, A., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Olrich, G., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Olsen, A., sergeant of police, Ningpo
 Olsen, A., berthing officer, Harbour Master's office, Shanghai
 Olsen, M. P., mariner, Bangkok
 Olson, J., stevedore, Hiogo
 Olson, J., proprietor, "National Tavern," Queen's road central
 Olyphant, T., (Olyphant & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 O'Malley, A. B., pilot, Newchwang (absent)
 Omnes, coffee rooms, Haiphong
 Onfroy, apothecary, Saigon
 Onions, A., engineer, H.M.B. gun-vessel *Mosquito*
 Oppal, J., (Bazar Filipino) clerk, Manila
 Oppel, J., lithographer, Manila
 Oppenheimer, I., Yokohama
 Oppenheimer, M., Yokohama (absent)
 Opsteltein, J. C., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Orchard, J., chief engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
 Ord, J. W., (Keelung Colliery) colliery joiner, Keelung
 Orienx, pilot, Saigon
 Orley, G., inspector of markets
 Orme, P., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Ormélise, telegraphist, Saigon
 Oroasco, E. S., secretary, Sociedad de Fianzas, Manila
 Orozco, Pedro, aforador, comision de acopios de tobacco, Iloilo
 Orr, J., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) chief engineer, Yedo
 Orr, W. S., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Orroño, A. de, merchant, and agent for Saigon rice mill, Saigon
 Orsted, A. S., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Company) clerk, Woosung Station, Shanghai
 Ortell, J., (Figera Brothers) clerk, Iloilo
 Orth, H., (Hecht, Lihenthal & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Ortiz, A., restaurant keeper, Manila
 Ortiz, L., (M. P. Marqueti) clerk, Manila
 Orton, captain, steamer *Chow Phya*, Bangkok
 Ortuno, F., Spanish consul, Amoy
 Osborn, P., foreign secretary, Judicial department, Yokohama
 Osborne, J. H., (J. S. Baron) clerk, Shanghai
 Osenbruggen, E., (Sieber Waser) assistant, Shanghai
 Osgood, D. W., M.D., missionary, Foochow
 Osmeña, P., (Osmeña, Rita & Co.) hosier, Cebu
 Osmeña, V., (Osmeña, Rita & Co.) hosier, Cebu
 Osmeña, T., (Osmeña, Rita & Co.) hosier, Cebu
 Osmund, C., registration clerk, Registrar General's office
 Osten, L. von., student interpreter, German Legation, Yedo
 Osterholm, L., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
 Ostiani, Conte A. Fé d', Italian Minister, Plenipotentiary, Yedo
 Otadui, F. de O., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Ott, Rev. R., missionary, Basil missionary society, Chonglok
 Ott, T., (Labhart & Co.) clerk, Manila

- Ottaway, E. F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
 Otten, J., mariner, Bangkok
 Ottomeier, A., (Mestern & Hulse) clerk, Canton
 Ottoson, J. W., (R. T. Rennie) clerk, Shanghai
 Oueda, C., interpreter, French consulate, Yokohama
 Overbeck, H., (Overbeck & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Owen, Rev. G., missionary, Peking
 Owen, T., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Maggie*
 Owston, A., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Yedo
 Oxenham, E. L., assistant, H.B.M. consulate, Newchwang
 Oxley, E. H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Ozorio, F. A., (Messageries Maritimes) assistant, Praya central
 Ozorio, E. C., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Queen's road
 Ozorio, C. J., (A. MacG. Heaton) clerk, Praya
 Ozorio, C. A., Junr., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central

 Paasch, C. W., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Pabalan, E., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Pacheco, A., lawyer, Macao
 Pacheco, D. C., (B. de S. Fernandes) clerk, and vice-consul for Siam, Macao
 Padday, R., Danish consul, Singapore (absent)
 Padel, H., clerk, French Post-office, Yokohama
 Padua, captain, steamer *Martaban*, Bangkok
 Paes, A. M., (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.) clerk, Kowloon
 Paez, F., (Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Pagden, H., sailmaker, Yokohama
 Page, R., Industrial section, Yedo
 Page, O., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Page, W. F., traffic manager, Government railway service, Kobe
 Paget, T. G., (Beazley, Paget & Co.) merchant, Hankow (absent)
 Paglar, E., clerk, Import & Export office, Singapore
 Painter, J. E., acting assist. surgeon, U.S. Naval Depot, Nagasaki
 Painter, Rev. G., missionary, Hangchow
 Palamountain, B., manager of printing office, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
 Palgrave, W. G., British consul, Manila
 Palladius, Archimandrite of Russian Greek Catholic mission, Peking
 Pallanjee, Dorabjee, (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
 Pallas, pilot, Saigon
 Pallières, M. des, agent, Messageries Maritimes, Saigon
 Pallies, V., aerated water manufacturer, Singapore
 Palm, T. A., missionary, Niigata
 Palm, J. L. E., Maritime Customs assistant, Ningpo
 Palma, J. L., judge, Iloilo
 Palmer, F. B., (A. Hearne & Co.) store-keeper, Yokohama
 Palmer, H. H., (Harrison & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Palmer, H. B., (Remé Brothers) clerk, Singapore
 Palmer, Rev. R. N., missionary, Shaoying, Ningpo
 Palmer, C. H., captain, Customs cruiser *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
 Pamplona, J. N., clerk, income tax office, Macao
 Pan, J. F. del, reporter, "El Diario de Manila"
 Pan, J. F. del, merchant, Manila
 Pan, E. del, (J. F. del Pan & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Panadis, J., (Puig y Llagostera Hermanos) clerk, Manila
 Pandorf, G., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Papps, Wm., wine and spirit importer, Shanghai
 Parauchin, G. P., "Russian Hotel," assistant, Hakodate

- Pardon, W., (North China Insurance Company) clerk, Shanghai
 Pardun, W., (Kniffler & Co.) merchant, Iliogo
 Parker, J., clerk, Magistracy
 Parker, A., (Novelty Iron Works) engineer, West point
 Parker, Rev. G., missionary, Chinkiang
 Parker, C. E., (Heard & Co.) merchant (absent)
 Parker, F. C., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Parker, Thos., (Hongkong Gas Company) clerk, West point
 Parkes, Rev. H., missionary, Canton
 Parkes, Sir Harry S., K.C.B., British Minister, Japan
 Parkhill, S., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Canton
 Parlane, W., chief engineer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
 Parr, R. B., (Tilson, Herrmann & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Parsons, Rev. W. E., M. A., professor of mathematics, Imperial University, Yedo
 Partridge, Rev. S. B., missionary, Swatow
 Pascoal, J. P., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Pasedag, C. J., (Pasedag & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Amoy
 Pass, S. C., accountant, Yokohama
 Passmore, J., chief officer, Customs revenue cruiser *Kua-hsing*, Shanghai
 Passoo, K. S. B., interpreter & storekeeper, Import & Export office, Singapore
 Passos, J. M. dos, (French Dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
 Pastor, M., coffee house keeper, Manila
 Paterson, J., (E. Hertou) clerk, Hoihow
 Paterson, R. J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Paterson, W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Paterson, D., pilot, Amoy
 Patriat, Rev. C. E., directeur du Sanitarium, Pokfoolum
 Patron, B., (Amigos del Pais Printing office) regent, Manila
 Patterson, A., surgeon H.B.M. gunboat *Moorhen*
 Patterson, J. W., Maritime Customs acting boat officer, Swatow
 Patterson, A., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) chief engineer, Yedo
 Patterson, F. G., tutor, Royal Palace, Bangkok
 Paul, R. H., lieutenant and commander, H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
 Paul, S., Maritime Customs assistant, Swatow
 Paul, E. B., student interpreter, British Legation, Yedo
 Paul, R., shipchandler, Shanghai
 Paul, F. J., compositor, *Amoy Shipping Report* office, Amoy
 Paula, F. de, clerk, Administracao do Conselho, Macao
 Paulsen, mariner, Bangkok
 Paulsen, W., (Amoy Dock Co.) foreman shipwright, Amoy
 Paulsen, O. P. H., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Pavi, telegraphist, Saigon
 Paya, S., vice-president, San Juan College, Manila
 Payne, R., fleet pay clerk, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Payo, H. P., arzobispo metropolitano, Gobierno Ecclesiastico, Manila
 Peacock, P., inspector, British Legation escort, Yedo
 Pearce, W., nav. lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
 Pearce, J., superintendent of works, Public works department, Yokohama
 Pearce, Rev. E., missionary, Nganking
 Pearson, W., agent for Reuter's Telegram Co., & sec., Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai
 Pearson, H., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
 Pearson, G. C., Yokohama
 Pearson, J. T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Peck, H., captain's clerk, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Pedder, W. H., British consul, & act. consul for Austro-Hungary, Amoy
 Pedro, W., compositor, *Amoy Shipping Report* office, Amoy

Pedro, A. San, (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Albay, Philippines
 Pejemsky, J. P., (Ponomareff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Pelican, A., Russian vice-consul, Yokohama
 Pell, B., (Eastern Ext., Aust. and China Tele. Co.) general manager, Singapore
 Pellegrini, A., chancelier, French consulate, Manila
 Pelissier, V., timber merchant, Saigon
 Peltzer, J., (Lohmann & Kuchmeister) tailor, &c., Yokohama
 Pelu, Rev. A. C., R. C. missionary, Nagasaki
 Pemberton, T., (Tug and Lighter Company) assistant, Shanghai
 Penati, J., professor of music, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Penavayre, L. E., judge, Saigon
 Pendered, J. C., captain, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama
 Penfold, C. E., superintendent of police, Shanghai
 Penhallow, P., Agricultural Section, Yedo
 Penn, H., Osaka
 Penna, D., Rubin Gold Mines, Bangkok
 Penny, C. P., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
 Pénot, J. B. E., assist. commissioner, Naval department, Saigon (absent)
 Penrose, J. H., Maritime Customs boat officer, Amoy
 Peperill, G., Naval College, Yedo
 Péphau, commander, steamer *Aspic*, Saigon
 Pequignot, M., French Livery Stables, Yokohama
 Percebois, D., (Fajard & Co.) public silk inspector, Shanghai
 Percival, W. S., clerk, Supreme Court, Shanghai
 Percival, R. H., (Reiss & Co.) silk inspector, Shanghai
 Percival, W. H., (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Pereira, J. L., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Pereira, E., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Pereira, A. P., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
 Pereira, J. F., (G. Smith & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Pereira, J. A., ensign, police force, Macao
 Pereira, Rev. A. J. G., missionary, Macao
 Pereira, A. F. M., Portuguese consul, Bangkok
 Pereira, F. A., (MacKenzie & Co) clerk, Shanghai
 Pereira, A. M., Macao
 Pereira, E. A., (Patent Slip and Dock Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Pereira, J. G., broker, Shanghai
 Pereira, E. J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
 Pereira, L. A. J., (B. A. Pereira) clerk, Macao
 Pereira, B. A., merchant, and chancelier, Belgian consulate, Macao
 Pereira, J. P., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
 Pereira, A. L. G., (National Bank of India) clerk, Queen's road
 Pereira, V. S., lawyer, and first substitute, Judicial department, Macao
 Pereira, J., Victoria Bakery, Wellington street
 Pereira, H. A., (Carvalho & Co.) assist., & chancelier & interpreter, Portg. con., S'hai
 Pereira, F. G., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Pereira, R., (A. A. de Mello & Co.) clerk, Macao
 Pereira, M., civil doctor, Manila
 Pereira, B., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Pereira, P., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Pereira, T. S., (Carvalho & Co.) compositor, Shanghai
 Pereira, A. F., (Landstein & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Pereira, A. M., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Prava central
 Pereira, E., (Schellhass & Co) clerk, Prava
 Peres, B. A., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Yokohama
 Perez, J., telegraph official, Manila

- Perez, J., coffee house keeper, Manila
 Perez, M., (M. Perez Marqueti) clerk, Manila
 Perez, M., proprietor of saw mill, Manila
 Perkins, G., corporal, river police, Shanghai
 Perkins, Dr. H. M., dentist, Yokohama
 Perkins, Jos. A., godown keeper, S.S.N. Co.'s Kin-wing-sing godowns, Shanghai
 Permewan, R. T., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Perpetua, A. M., (J. M. Guedes, Junr.) assistant, Queen's road
 Perpetuo, E., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Perreaux, Rev. R. N., French missionary, Juthia, Siam
 Perregaux, F., aerated water works, Yokohama
 Perrichon, (Perrichon & Baud) contractor, Saigon
 Perrin, A., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Saigon
 Perrin, E., haircutter, Yokohama
 Perrin, commander, gunboat *Sagaie*, Saigon
 Perry, J., Engineering school, Yedo
 Perry, I. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
 Perry, M. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Pesquier, apothecary, Saigon
 Pestana, J. C., clerk, Marine department, Singapore
 Pestonjee, R., broker, Shanghai
 Pestonjee, J., (D. Nowrojee & Co.) storekeeper, Yokohama
 Petch, A. W. O., navigating midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
 Petel, A., Senior, sugar estate owner, Porac Pampanga, Philippines
 Petel, A., Junior, sugar estate owner, Porac-Pampanga, Philippines
 Petel, (G. van P., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) mert. & con. for Netherlands, Manila (absent)
 Peter, J., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) telegraphist Singapore
 Peters, R. L., Rabin Gold Mines, Bangkok
 Peters, J., pilot, Shanghai
 Peters, R. H., captain, lighthouse tender *Meiji Maru*, Yokohama
 Peters, F., assistant, Sanitary dept., Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Peters, H., (Knoop & Co.) shipchandler, Shanghai
 Peters, G., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Petersen, A. C., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) foreman shipwright, Singapore
 Petersen, N. C. R., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Petersen, E. B., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) electrician, Gutzluff station, Shanghai
 Petersen, J. M., pilot, lugger *Teazer*, Ningpo
 Petersen, P. W., constable, British consulate, Tamsui
 Petersen, O. J. V., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
 Petersen, H. A., (Petersen & Co.) merchant & com. agent, & con. for Denmark, Amoy
 Petersen, C., lightkeeper, Middle Dog lighthouse, Foochow
 Peterson, J., sergeant, police force, Hiogo
 Peterson, C. F. W., proprietor, "German Tavern," Queen's road central
 Peterson, W., shipping master, German consulate, Praya central
 Pethick, W. N., U.S. vice-consul and interpreter, Tientsin
 Petit, C., French missionary, Ban-nok-kuak, Siam
 Petitjean, Mgr. B. T., Catholic Bishop of Japan, Yokohama
 Petrocchino, P. E., broker, Yokohama
 Pettersen, G., mariner, Bangkok
 Pettier, Rev. A. E., Roman Catholic missionary, Yokohama
 Pezuela, M. de la, commandant general del apostadero, Manila
 Pfaff, R., (H. Müller & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Pfaff, L., (H. Müller & Co.) watchmaker, Shanghai
 Philips, J., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Milde*
 Philastre, inspector of native affairs, Saigon
 Philipesk, Mme., tavern keeper, Saigon

- Philipsen, P., (H. Kiær & Co.) clerk, Club Chambers
 Phillips, S. W., storeman, H.M. Naval Yard
 Phillips, J., gunner, Revenue cruiser *Ling Fong*, Amoy
 Phillips, R., (Malcolm, Willeox & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Phillips, Geo., interpreter, British consulate, Post-office agent, Amoy
 Phillips, T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
 Phipps, W. T., (E. Holdsworth) clerk, Shanghai
 Phipps, A. L., (Phipps, Hickling & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Phipps, H. G., (Phipps, Hickling & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Phoenix, Richd., marshal, United States consulate, Shanghai
 Piaget, E., watchmaker, Manila
 Piatkoff, M., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Piazzoli, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Wellington street
 Picard, commander, gunboat *Aspic*, Haiphong
 Pichon, L., M.D., (Galle & Pichon) medical practitioner, Shanghai
 Pickering, H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Pickford, C. R. B., (Pickford & Co.) merchant, & consular agent for Italy, Cebu
 Piepmayer, L. W., midshipman, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Piercy, Rev. G., missionary, Canton
 Pierre, J. B., director of botanical gardens, Saigon
 Pierson, Rev. I., missionary, Pau-ting-foo, Peking (absent)
 Piesdorff, A. L., pilot, Swatow
 Pignat, overseer of telegraphs, Saigon
 Pignatel, V., (Pignatel & Co.) storekeeper, Nagasaki
 Pignatel, C., (Pignatel & Co.) storekeeper, Nagasaki
 Pignatel, J., hotel-keeper, Chefoo
 Pignoni, surgeon, Saigon
 Pike, J., pilot, Shanghai
 Pike, F. O., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlow*
 Pike, C. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Newchwang
 Pike, O. O., (Tillson, Hermann & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Pila, U., merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Pilcher, Rev. L. W., missionary, Peking
 Pillaut, A., (Oriental Hotel) cook, Wellington street
 Pillow, F., carpenter, Yokohama
 Pim, T., (Olyphant & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Foochow
 Pina, M., civil doctor, Manila
 Pinckvoss, J. H., (Blain & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Pineau, E., (Pequignot & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Pineda, C., solicitor, Iloilo
 Pinn, J. F., manager, *Japan Herald* office, Yokohama
 Pinna, F. F., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Wellington street
 Pinna, J. de, writer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Pinto, Rev. J. F., missionary, Macao (absent)
 Pinto, R., organist, Roman Catholic Church
 Pintze, sub-lieutenant, military force, Hanoi
 Pioche, pilot, Saigon (absent)
 Piper, R., Rabin Gold Mines, Bangkok
 Piper, Rev. J., missionary, Yedo
 Pipon, J. P., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
 Piquet, J., director of the Interior, Saigon
 Piquet, E., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Pirkis, A. E., accountant, British Legation, Peking
 Pirretas, W., (Puig y Llagostera Hermanos) clerk, Manila
 Piry, P., Maritime Customs assistant, Foochow (absent)
 Piry, T., acting professor of French, Peking

Pistorius, P. E., (Netherlands Trading Society) agent, Singapore
 Pitkin, Jno., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Pitkin, Jos., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Pitman, G. D., captain, (absent)
 Piton, Rev. C. P., missionary, Basil mission, Lilong
 Pitter, V. de P. S., member of the Municipal Council, Macao
 Pitts, W., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Place, J. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
 Place, T., Junr., Shanghai
 Place, L. de S., (Syme & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Placé, F., compositor, *Japan Mail* office, Yokohama
 Placé, A. M., sorter, Post-office
 Placé, C. de S., writer, procurador's department, Macao
 Placé, F. L., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Queen's road
 Plan, J., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) Singapore
 Plate, F., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) agent, Hiogo
 Platen, C., M.D., German Hospital, Amoy
 Platt, A. R., Maritime Customs medical officer, Chinkiang
 Platt, W., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Playfair, G. M., assistant, British consulate, Takao
 Plénet, J. M., second commissioner, Naval department, Saigon (absent)
 Plichon, J., consul for France and Portugal, Foochow
 Plitt, C., chemist & druggist, Manila
 Plumb, Rev. Nathan J., missionary, Foochow
 Plummer, A., (G. Domoney & Co.) butcher, &c., Yokohama
 Plunkett, J., pilot, Newchwang
 Ponte, W., (Thompson & Hind) assistant, Queen's road
 Poate, W. H., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Pocock, T. G., chief officer, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
 Poesnacker, L. (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Poggio, M. de, attaché, Russian Legation, Peking
 Pohl, J., (Pohl Freres & Co.) Yokohama
 Pohl, H., (Pohl Freres & Co.) Yokohama
 Pohl, S., (Pohl Freres & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Poignand, J. J., procureur-general, Administration of Justice, Saigon
 Poignand, W., assistant, Shanghai Associated Wharves, Shanghai
 Poinand, deputy attorney-general, Saigon
 Poirier, Rev. J. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Poirot, nav. sub-lieutenant, steamer *Surcouf*, Saigon
 Poisson, C., (C. Poisson & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Poitevin, L., confectioner, Yokohama
 Poland, J. A., captain, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
 Polder, L. van de, foreign secretary and interpreter, judicial department, Yokohama
 Pole, Wm., F.R.S., consulting engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Poletti, P., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Polglass, J., (Liddelow and Martin) assistant, Singapore
 Poli, G. D., (A. Kassburg & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
 Polishwalla, M. B., broker, Lyndhurst terrace
 Polite, Geo., merchant, Shanghai
 Pollard, C. J., "Seiyoken Hotel," Yedo
 Pollard, F. L., (Strachan & Thomas) clerk, Yokohama
 Pollock, T., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Pollock, A. J., (Chapman, King & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Pollock, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Swatow
 Pomeroy, S. W., Jr., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Pond, J. A., accountant, Municipal Council's offices, Shanghai

Ponomareff, P. A., (Haminoff, Rodionoff & Co.) mer. & act. vice-con. for Russia, H'kow
Ponsford, W. B., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Pool, F. W., Rabin Gold mines, Bangkok
Poons, C., clerk, British consulate, Manila
Popoff, P. A., (A. A. Belogolovy) clerk, Tientsin
Popoff, P., interpreter, Russian Legation, Peking
Popp, E., (Van Oordt & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Porter, J., assistant, Statistical department, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Porter, Rev. H. D., M.D., missionary, Tientsin
Porter, A. P., merchant, Hakodate
Portes, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Porteous, H. L., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Lente, Manila
Posch, W., (China and Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Posnett, constable, British Legation, Peking
Posselt, lieutenant, H.G.M. gunboat *Nautilus*
Pot, J. J. van der, (Netherlands Trading Society) acting chief agent, Yokohama
Potteaux, French interpreter, Saigon
Potter, W. F., resident engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Pouey, H. du, agent, Messageries Maritimes, Praya central
Poulain, nav. sub-lieutenant, steamer *Indre*, Saigon
Poulopoolo, G., coffee house keeper, Saigon
Poulsen, E., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Company) clerk, Bund's lane
Poulsen, C. H. O., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Poulter, F. E., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
Poupon, director, *Courier de Saigon* office, Saigon
Pourquier, telegraphist, Saigon
Pouyer, lieutenant, steamer *Duchaffaut*, Saigon
Povanaries, J., compositor, *Commercial Press* office, Singapore
Powell, W. (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Powell, H. T., (Powell & Co.) auctioneer, Singapore
Powell, C. S., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Powell, G. O., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Power, E. S. M., paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Power, Wm., clerk of works, H.B.M. Works department, Shanghai
Powers, R. H. (A. Kassburg & Co.) storekeeper, and marshal U.S. consulate, Nagasaki
Powrie, James, (MacKenzie & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
Powse, H. A. (Whitfield & Dowson) assistant, Yokohama
Powys, E., (Hall & Holtz.) assistant, Yokohama
Poynter, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Hoilow
Pozdieff, A. N., (Tekmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Prat, Don E. de, secretary of Spanish Legation, Peking
Prater, C. G., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Egria*
Pratt, B. H., (Pratt, Bird & Co.) draper, Yokohama
Precados, T., (J. J. Bischoff & Co.) clerk, Hilo
Prehn, Luis O., (Prehn & Co.) merchant, Manila
Prengrueber, telegraphist, Saigon
Prémont, M., (V. Roque) clerk, Saigon
Prentice, J., (Boyd & Co.) assistant Shanghai
Prestage, Ward, clerk of works, Surveyor-general's office
Preston, T., manager and sub-editor, *Catholic Empire* office, Shanghai
Preston, Rev. C. F., missionary, Canton
Pretzman, C. H. S., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Carlus*
Price, B. J., (H. Consterdine) assistant, Chefoo
Price, John M., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Surveyor-general
Price, C. J., Maritime Customs examiner, Amoy
Price, Alex., bill broker, and secretary of Chamber of Commerce & H'kow Club, H'kow

- Prichard, A. T., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Prieto, L., (S. Baer, Senior & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Primrose, J. A., (Primrose & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
 Primrose, W. M., broker, Shanghai
 Prior, J. O., (G. Domoney & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Prittwitz und Gaffron, von, lieutenant H.G.M.S. *Luise*
 Pritzsche, Rev. C., missionary, Long-hëu
 Private, cashier, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
 Prockter, pilot, Saigon
 Prodhomme, Rev. C. J. B., French missionary, Juthia, Siam
 Prothero, R. C., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Maggie*
 Provand, A., (A. Provand & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Prowse, F., storekeeper, Government telegraph service, Yokohama
 Pubaney, E., merchant, Gage street
 Puertas, F. Piaz Y., (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) printer, Manila
 Pugh, F., (Hail & Holtz) assistant, Yokohama
 Pugh, W., (Evans, Pugh & Co.) merchant, Hankow
 Pignet, E., profes-or, Saigon seminary, Saigon
 Puhlmann, A., proprietor, "Adelphi Hotel," Singapore
 Puissilieux, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Pulsipher, C. H., pilot, Newchwang
 Pusey, E. B., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Tidstle*
 Punchard, J., captain, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
 Purcell, P. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
 Purcell, T. A., principal medical officer, Government railway service, Yedo
 Purdon, John G., merchant, Shanghai
 Purves, C. K., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
 Purvis, J. M., broker, Singapore
 Pustau, W. von, (Wm., Pustau & Co.) merchant, Pottinger street
 Pustau, T. von., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Pustau, W. von, Junr., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
 Puthon, M., (L. Vrad & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Pye, Edmund, (Elles & Co.) merchant, and vice consul for France, Amoy
 Pye, R. H., (Elles & Co.) merchant, Amoy
 Pynn, J. H., sorter, Post-office
 Pynn, J. H., foreman of shipwrights, H. M., Naval Yark

 Queely, A. C., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Growler*
 Quentric, Rev., French missionary, Chant'aboon, Siam
 Quennee, commander, steamer *Indre*, Saigon
 Queri, M., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer and commission agent, Manila
 Quezada, I., secretary, Jockey Club, Manila
 Quick, W. H., Naval College, Yedo
 Quimby, Rev. J. R., missionary, Osaka
 Quini, E. G., administrator, Revenue department, Manila
 Quinn, J., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Quinn, J. J., assistant British consulate, Hiogo
 Quinton, A. W., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Quioga, J. M., (Malcampo & Co.) merchant, Amoy

 Babardelle, Rev. A. P., French missionary, Ban-nok-kuak, Siam
 Bace, Rev. J. R., missionary, Hankow
 Rådecker, R., (Rådecker & Co.) merchant, Wyndham street
 Rademacker, captain, steamer *Bangkok*, Bangkok
 Rademaker, P., mariner, Bangkok
 Ræ, W., Maritime Customs assistant surveyor, Shanghai

- Rae, W., (Medical Hall) assistant, Hiogo
 Raffin, W., inspector of telegraphs, Yokohama
 Rago, A. de, clerk, British Shipping Registry office, Shanghai
 Rago, J. de, billiard table repairer, Shanghai
 Raguit, Rev. A., R. C. missionary, Newchwang
 Raimondi, Right Rev. T. J., D.D., Vicar Apostolic, Roman Catholic bishop
 Rama, Y. de la, doctor, Iloilo
 Ramasse, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Ramée, P. A., (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Ramirez, J. M. y., Civil Governor, Manila
 Ramirez, M., inspector general of public works, Manila
 Ramirez, M., (Ramirez & Giraudier) printer, Manila
 Ramirez, J. F., "La Puerta del Sol," Manila
 Ramos, G., (M. Perez) assistant, Manila
 Rampant, supt. of Public Works department, Saigon
 Ramsay, T., (Ed. Hertou) clerk, Swatow
 Ramsay, G., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) captain, Yedo
 Ramsey, W. B., paymaster, H.B.M. sloop *Uperia*
 Ranches, D. des, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
 Randall, T., pilot, Foochow
 Randell, H. L., principal medical officer, Singapore
 Randle, Rev. H., missionary, Nganking
 Ranfaine, Rev. J. B., French missionary, Chantaboon, Siam
 Rangan, W., Yokohama
 Rangel, J., Portuguese master, Victoria boys' school, Hollywood road
 Rangel, L., compositor, *Indépendant de Saigon* office, Saigon
 Rangel, A., accountant and distributor, Judicial department, Macao
 Rangel, S. J., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Rankin, W. J., M.D., surgeon, Royal Naval Hospital
 Raoul, apothecary, Saigon
 Rapalje, Rev. D., missionary, Amoy (absent)
 Raphael, R. S., merchant, Shanghai
 Rapp, F., (F. Blackhead & Co.) shipchandler, Queen's road
 Rasch, C., (Stucken, Rasch and Ruyter) merchant, Hiogo
 Rashleigh, G. V., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Fly*
 Rasmussen, N. C., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Raspe, M., (Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Rastrick, H., fourth engineer, steamer *Arratoon Apeur*, Coast
 Rathbone, W., (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Raud, A., (J. Raud & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Raud, J., (J. Raud & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Raven, E. A., (Sunder & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Ravetta, F., storekeeper, Osaka
 Rawnsley, A. E., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Maechon*
 Ray, E. C., (Morris & Ray) shipbroker, Bank buildings
 Ray, W. H., secretary, China Traders' Insurance Co., Queen's road
 Rayot, E., (Speidel & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Raymond, telegraphist, Saigon
 Raynal, G., merchant, Stanley street
 Rayson, F., (Lidell & Martin) assistant, Singapore
 Read, W. H. M., (A. L. Johnston & Co.) merchant, & con. gen. for Netherlands, S'pore
 Read, R. B. B., (A. L. Johnston & Co.) mer., and consul for Sweden & Norway, Singapore
 Reamy, L. L., master U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Rearson, J. H., assistant, "Marine Home," Shanghai
 Rech, M., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Reddehen, G., (Kniffler & Co.) merchant, Yokohama

Reddelien, A., (A. Reddelien & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Reddie, J., Shanghai
 Reddie, A. C., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Reddie, J. R., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Reding, J. E. vice-consul for Russia, Shanghai
 Reed, J., cable jointer, steamer *Edinburgh*, Singapore
 Reeds, A. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
 Reeks, C., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Rees, E. A., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) chief engineer, Yedo
 Rees, H., (Shanghai Medical Hall) assistant, Shanghai
 Rees, C. A., (Carter & Co.) silk broker, Shanghai
 Reeve, R., steward, Sailors' Home, Shanghai
 Reeves, W., mariner, Bangkok
 Reeves, W. M., (Westall, Galton & Co.) public tea inspector, Foochow
 Reeves, G., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
 Regidor, R., telegraph official, Manila
 Rego, A. de, ensign, Police force, Macao
 Reh, A., mining engineer, Sado Island
 Rehders, E., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Reiche, von, captain lieutenant, commanding H.G.M. gunboat *Cyclop*
 Reichenbach, von, captain lieutenant, H.G.M.S. *Venita*
 Reid, J., (Kobe Iron Works) assistant, Hiogo
 Reid, A. G., M.D., medical practitioner, Hankow
 Reid, David, (Reid, Evans & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
 Reid, F., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Reid, J. P., (Strachan and Thomas) clerk, Yokohama
 Reid, E. J., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Yokohama
 Reiff, R., (Gutschow & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Reik, H., second engineer, Revenue cruiser *Leng Feng*, Amoy
 Reilley, F. E., manager, "Central Hotel," Shanghai
 Reimers, Otto, (P. Heinemann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Reimers, O., (Reimers, Baehr & Co.) Hiogo
 Reimers, C. F., accountant, Yokohama
 Reina, F. S., proprietor, "Reina's Hotel," Bangkok
 Reis, S. de, clerk, Marine department, Singapore
 Reis, A., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) manager, Shanghai
 Reis, J. S. da Silva, lieut. commanding Taipa Fort, Macao
 Relph, Henry, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Remedios, S. A. dos, assistant, "Canton Hotel," Canton
 Remedios, I. A. dos, (Novelty Iron Works) engineer, West point
 Remedios, R., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Remedios, F., (W. H. Brereton) clerk, Queen's road
 Remedios, J. dos, (Inglis & Co.) assistant, Spring Gardens
 Remedios, Louis, secretary, Clero Catedral, Manila
 Remedios, F. A., (Eastern Extension, Australasia, & China Tele. Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
 Remedios, A. dos, (Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
 Remedios, E. A., (Eastern Extension, Australasia, & China Tele. Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
 Remedios, G. M. dos, (E. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Remedios, J. C. dos, (Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
 Remedios, V. dos, (J. M. Armstrong) clerk, Queen's road
 Remedios, J. J. dos, merchant, Gough street
 Remedios, Alex. A. dos, (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
 Remedios, José A. dos, (Remedios & Co.) merchant, Gough street
 Remedios, A. F. dos, (D. Lapraik & Co.) clerk, d'Aguilar street
 Remedios, M. A. dos, merchant, Macao
 Remedios, A. H. dos, member of the Municipal Council, Macao (absent)

- Remedios, F. J. dos, (D. Lapraik & Co.) clerk, d'Aguilar street
 Remedios, F. dos, (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Remedios, G. dos, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Remedios, J. M. dos, (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
 Remedios, S. B., (Knoop & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Remedios, S. 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, (Rozario & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
 Remedios, C. C. dos, (Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
 Remedios, S. A., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Remey, E. W., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Remiannikoff, T. J., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Kiukiang
 Remusat, M., professor of music, Shanghai
 Renault, Rev. A., R. C. missionary, Nagasaki
 Rennell, E., (Coare, Lind & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Rennell, T. B., harbour master and tide-surveyor, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Rennie, T., M.D., medical practitioner, Takao
 Rennie, J., (Kiangnan Arsenal) naval constructor, Shanghai
 Rens, C. F., watchmaker, Bangkok
 Renwick, W., M.D., physician & surgeon, Nagasaki
 Retz, F., watch and clockmaker, jeweller, &c., Yokohama
 Reuben, D. I., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Reuchlin, G., coffee house keeper, Saigon
 Requesens, Y. de, doctor, Iloilo
 Réthoret, surgeon, Saigon
 Reusch, Rev. C. G., missionary, Basil Missionary Society, Lilong
 Reuss, Prince Heinrich XXVI., Sub-Lieutenant, H.G.M.S. *Fineta*
 Reutens, F. G., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Reutens, P. A., (MacLaine, Fraser & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Reuter, E. L., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
 Reuter, H., (Lanfieldt and Meyers) assistant, Yokohama
 Révilliod, J., chief secretary, Municipal Council, Saigon
 Reyes, I., coffee house keeper, Manila
 Reyes, F., (Reyes & Co.) shiphandler, Manila
 Reyes, B., (Reyes & Vaño) merchant, Cebu
 Reyes, J. N. C., carriage builder, Manila
 Reyes, A., (Y. Rocha & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Reyes, J., (Reyes & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Reymann, Oscar, chemist, Manila
 Reymond, B., "Hotel de Colonies," Hiogo
 Reymond, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Reyna, J., foundry, Iloilo
 Reynell, H. E., Imperial Government school, Osaka
 Reynaud, N., druggist, Saigon
 Reynaud, J., manager, "Grand Hotel," Yokohama
 Reynnders, C. W., (Van Oordt & Co.) clerk, & chancellor of N'lands consulate, Y'hama
 Reynell, H., (Corney & Co.) clerk, Kobe
 Reynell, S., assistant, Municipal Council offices, Shanghai
 Reynold, Wm., Rear Admiral, U.S. Naval Squadron
 Reynolds, T. J., broker, Manila
 Reynolds, F. A., auctioneer and broker, Shanghai
 Reynolds, W. H., mariner, Bangkok
 Rhein, J. von, sergeant of police, Ningpo
 Rhein, H. H. G., usher, Netherlands Cons. Court for China, Shanghai

Rhein, J., secretary interpreter, Netherlands Legation, Peking
 Rhein, G., Shanghai
 Rheinart, inspector of native affairs, Saigon
 Rhiel, butcher, Saigon
 Rhode, C., merchant, Yokohama
 Rhodes, Percival, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Riach, J., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Shanghai
 Ribeiro, R. V., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Wellington street
 Ribeiro, A. J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Ribeiro, A. V., writer, Junta do Lancamento de Decimas, &c., Macao
 Ribeiro, M., (E. & H. Hinnekindt) clerk, and act. consul for Portugal, Singapore
 Ribeiro, J., chief officer & purser, steamer *Spark*, Canton & Macao
 Ribeiro, G., (Garchitorena & Smith) assistant, Manila
 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, J. A., (*N. C. Herald* office,) compositor, Shanghai
 Ribeiro, F. V., clerk, Auditor-general's office
 Ribeiro, A. F., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Ribeiro, A. V., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Ribiero, compositor, *Japan Gazette* office, Yokohama
 Ric, E. M. Otal y, third secretary, Spanish Legation, Peking
 Rice, G. E., marshal, U.S. Consulate, Yokohama
 Rice, Miss, (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Rice, E. W., commission agent, Shanghai
 Rich, J. C., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Alert*
 Rich, F. St. G., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
 Richard, Rev. T., missionary, Chefoo
 Richards, J., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Richards, W. T., paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Richards, W., gunner, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Curlew*
 Richards, G. C., pilot, Newchwang
 Richardson, T. W., (Bradley & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Swatow
 Richelieu, A. de, Siamese navy, Bangkok
 Richmond, T. G., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Richten, A., proprietor, "Falek Hotel," Bangkok
 Richter, A., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
 Richter, R., commission merchant, Hiogo
 Rickard, G. P., chief clerk, H.M. Naval Yard
 Rickerby, C., (Japan Paper Making Co.) general manager, Hiogo
 Rickett, C. B., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Hiogo
 Rickett, J., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) agent, Yokohama
 Ricketts, W., gunner, H.B.M. dispatch vessel *Vigilant*
 Ricon, W., accountant, opium & spirit farm, Saigon
 Riddle, C., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) freight clerk, Nagasaki
 Rider, H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Ridgeway, A. B., assistant paymaster, Commissariat
 Ridley, J. (Keelung Colliery) master engine wright, Keelung
 Riechmann, J. J., (A. Markwald & Co.) mer. & act. Austro-Hungarian consul, B'kok
 Riedtmann, F. G., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Riemer, paymaster, H.G.M.S. *Hertha*
 Rienaecker, R., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Rieutord, assistant, Messageries Maritimes, Saigon
 Rigbye, R. B., assist. paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gunboat *Moorhen*
 Riley, W., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Ringer, E. S., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo

Ringer, B. S., medical practitioner for Tamsui and Keelung
 Ringer, J. M., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Ringer, F., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Rios, M. R. de los, Colonial treasurer, Manila
 Ripall, lieutenant, gunboat *Aspic*, Haiphong
 Rippol, nav. sub-lieutenant, steamer *Aspic*, Saigon
 Ripoll, F. de P., sub-director of the Exchequer department, Manila
 Ritchie, Rev. Hugh, missionary, Takao (absent)
 Ritter, G., constable, German Legation, Peking
 Rivault, E., contractor, Saigon
 Rivera, L., chief of the Infantry Cadets' school, Manila
 Rivières, G. des, registrar of lands, Saigon
 Rivers, W., inspector of police, Eastern station
 Rivington, Chas., broker, Shanghai
 Rizzi, J. M., Catholic missionary, Taichow, Ningpo
 Roa, A., (A. Roa & Son) merchant, Cebu
 Roa, F., (A. Roa & Son) merchant, Cebu
 Roach, J., pay clerk, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 Roberts, J. A. T., linguist, Procurador's department, Macao
 Robb, D., (Buyers & Robb) shipwright, Singapore
 Robb, D. R.N., acting inspector of machinery in charge of factory, H.M. Naval Yard
 Robert, French interpreter, Saigon
 Roberts, W., (Amateur Dramatic Club) theatre keeper, Shanghai
 Roberts, I., second engineer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
 Roberts, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
 Roberts, Rev. J. S., missionary, Shanghai
 Roberts, W. H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Roberts, A., (Coare, Lind & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Roberts, J. P., Shanghai
 Roberts, H. M., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Roberts, H., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Robertson, R., construction foreman, Gov. telegraph service, Yokohama
 Robertson, E. J., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Robertson, J. H., M.D., Singapore Dispensary, Singapore
 Robertson, A. L., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Robertson, T., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Robertson, H. G., (Robertson & Co.) commission merchant, Foochow
 Robertson, J., (Oriental Bank) agent, Yokohama
 Robertson, Wm., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Yokohama
 Robertson, Sir Brooke, C.B., Brit. consul, & act. consul for Austria & Hungary, Canton
 Robertson, Russell, consul for Great Britain and Austro-Hungary, Yokohama
 Robertson, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Robertson, A., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
 Robeson, W., chief founder, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Robinson, J., Upper Yangtze pilot, Shanghai
 Robinson, E. R. N., secretary to Commodore
 Robinson, John, bill and share broker, Morrison hill
 Robinson, A., solicitor, Shanghai
 Robinson, W. J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Foochow
 Robison, J. S., public silk inspector, Shanghai
 Robison, Richard D., (Wilkin & Robison) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Robledo, J. G., administrator general, Post office, Manila
 Robles, Z., medico veterinario, Iloilo
 Rocha, Capt. J. F. da, acting major, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Rocha, C. V. da, Colonial treasurer, Macao
 Rocha, A., marine surveyor, 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. C., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Rocha, A. A. da, purser, steamer *Kinshan*, Canton river
 Roche, G. La, clerk, Governor's office, Saigon
 Roché, professor, boys' public school, Saigon
 Roché, inspector of public roads, Saigon
 Rochechouart, Comte de, first secretary of French Legation, Peking (absent)
 Rocher, E., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
 Rocher, L., second class clerk, Maritime Customs, Peking
 Rodatz, G. C. F., secretary to the Club Germania
 Roderick, J., Yokohama
 Rodewald, J. F., (Rodewald, Schönfeld & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Rodrigues, R. F., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Rodrigues, C., (Stahlin and Stahlkencht) clerk, Singapore
 Rodrigues, B. V., assistant, *Cosmopolitan Press* office, Nagasaki
 Rodrigues, B. S., warden, Water Police station, Macao
 Rodrigues, Rev. V. V., missionary, Macao
 Rodrigues, J. H., opium farmer's inspector, & house agent, Bridges street
 Rodrigues, C., (G. P. Ness) clerk, Yokohama
 Rodrigues, L. F., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Rodrigues, J. M., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Rodrigues, L. S., assistant, *Mission Press* office, Singapore
 Rodrigues, R. S., constable, United States & German consulates, Foochow
 Rodrigues, J., clerk, income tax office, Macao
 Rodrigues, T., teacher, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Rodrigues, J. S., first clerk, Stamp Revenue office
 Rodrigues, A. J., sorter, Post-office
 Roen-ch, G., (Chartered Bank of India) clerk Manila
 Roehr, Victor, (Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Roensch, A., hat maker, Iloilo
 Roesser, P. A., Osaka
 Roger, telegraphist, Saigon
 Rogers, Ed., (China and Japan Trading Co.) local agent, Nagasaki
 Rogers, G. O., surgeon dentist, Arbuthnot road
 Rogers, F. B., (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Rogers, J., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Rogerson, J. M., (Gas Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Rogge, G., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
 Roggers, G., tax collector, Municipal Council offices, Shanghai
 Rohr, V., secretary, Club Germania, Yokohama
 Rohl, G., (Shanghai Associated Wharves,) accountant, Shanghai
 Rohl, E., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Roland, chief commissioner, Marine Survey office, Saigon
 Romanet, E., precepteur, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Romano, A. G., Portuguese acting consul general, Gough street
 Ronan, M., surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
 Rönnekamp, W. H., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) instrument maker, Amoy
 Roos, J., lightkeeper, Middle Dog lighthouse, Foochow
 Ropers, harbour-master, Saigon
 Ropert, attorney-general, Saigon
 Röpke, Mrs., hotel keeper, Yokohama
 Roque, H., (V. Roque) manager, Saigon
 Roque, V., merchant, Saigon
 Roquette, G. de, second secretary of French Legation, Peking

Roretz, A. von., M.D., physician, Yokohama
 Rosado, T. G., director of works, Hope & Charity coal mines, Cebu
 Rose, C., (Windsor, Redlich & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Rose, W. H., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) warehouseman, Singapore
 Rose, Miss J. M., (Rose & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Rose, P., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Rose, E., (Riley, Hargreaves & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Rose, G. W., (Mitsui Bishi S.S. Co.) clerk, Yedo
 Rose, E., proprietor, "Oriental Hotel," Wellington street
 Rose, Mrs., (Rose & Co.) milliner, Queen's road (absent)
 Rose, T., blacksmith, Yokohama
 Rose, T. I., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Rose, E. N., (Boyd & Co.) agent for Takao and Taiwanfoo
 Rose, Miss, (Rose & Co.) milliner, Queen's road
 Rosen, Baron R., secretary Russian Legation, Yedo
 Rosenbaum, S., Maritime Customs tidewater, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Rosenbaum, J., auctioneer, Shanghai
 Rosenstand, A., reporter, *Japan Herald* office, Yokohama
 Ross, R., (Gas Co.) engineer, Hiogo
 Ross, J., Bangkok
 Ross, J. D., Junr., (Bonstead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Ross, K. McK., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Ross, J., gunner, Customs cruiser *Peng-chang-ai*, Canton
 Ross, D. M., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
 Ross, Jno., second engineer, lighthouse tender *Meiji Maru*, Yokohama
 Ross, S., boatswain, H.B.M.S. *Indra*
 Ross, Rev. John, missionary, Newchwang
 Ross, W., (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Ross, H. C., land surveyor, Bangkok
 Ross, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
 Rosse, J. R., pay clerk U.S.S. *Kearsarge*
 Roseau, O., (V. Roque) purser, Saigon
 Rossich, A., toll collector, bridge of boats, Ningpo
 Rost, M., (C. Gerard & Co.) assistant, Amoy
 Rost, W., (Carlowitz & Co.) merchant, Canton
 Rothauscher, F. (Sartorius and Moerike) assistant, Vigan, Manila
 Rothmund, E., (Yokohama furniture depot) proprietor, Yokohama
 Rothwell, T., public tea inspector, Shanghai
 Rothwell, A. W., (Glyphon & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
 Röttschke, C. A., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Rotz, Rev. M. de, Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Rouet, (Messageries Maritimes) storekeeper, Saigon
 Rougé, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiu-kiang
 Rougon, M. L. T., commissioner of the administration of Marine, Saigon (absent)
 Roughton, A., navigating sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat, *Moorhen*
 Rouhaud, H., chancellor, French consulate, Shanghai
 Rouquette, commander, steamer *Surcouf*, Saigon
 Rousseau, Rev. P. L., French missionary, Bangkok
 Roussel, chief commissioner of Royal Customs, Haiphong
 Rousset, sub-lieutenant steamer *Indipar*, Saigon
 Rouston, J., (U. Pila & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Rouston, chief of the cabinet, Governor's office, Saigon
 Roux, surgeon, Saigon
 Roux, pilot, Saigon
 Rover, B., (Behre & Co.) clerk, Cholon, Saigon
 Rowe, C., inspector of cargo boats & junks, Harbour-master's department

Rowe Alfred, (Thomas & Mercer) public tea inspector, Canton
 Rowell, T. I., M.D., proprietor, Straits Dispensary, Singapore
 Rowland, E. J. O., (R. E. Wainwright) clerk, Shanghai
 Rowse, J., timber merchant, Shanghai
 Roxas, J. B., merchant, Manila
 Roxas, P. P., (J. B. Roxas) merchant, Manila
 Roy, R., second engineer, steamer *Esmeralda*, Coast
 Roy, H. L., second officer, steamer *Hindustan*, Coast
 Royse, T. H., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
 Roza, J. B. P. da, ensign, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Roza, J. M. da, Junr., clerk St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Roza, B. M. N., surgeon adjutant, Police force, Macao
 Roza, S. de, (G. P. Ness) clerk, Yokohama
 Roza, R. da, clerk, Colonial Secretary's office, Macao
 Roza, A. M. da, opium dealer, Macao
 Roza, F. da, Yedo
 Roza, L. d'A., (Chartered Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Roza, D. da, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Roza, M. d'A., vice-president, auditor's department, Macao
 Roza, B. M. de A., retired lieutenant-colonel, Macao
 Roza, A. B. da, (Birley & 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, João da, barber and hairdresser, Wellington street
 Rozarie, telegraphist, Saigon
 Rozario, A., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Rozario, F. E. de, (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Rozario, J. d' (E. Koek) clerk, Singapore
 Rozario, J., (McAlister & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Rozario, P. A., clerk, Import and Export office, Singapore
 Rozario, P. F., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
 Rozarib, C. do, proprietor, Mercantile Printing office, Shanghai
 Rozario, A. A. do, assistant, Mercantile Printing office, Shanghai
 Rozario, F. J., (A. R. Marty) clerk, Queen's road
 Rozario, M., (A. Millar & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Rozario, P., (P. F. da Silva) clerk, Takao
 Rozario, H. do, compositor, *Daily Press* office
 Rozario, M. de, (C. K. E. Wood) clerk, Singapore
 Rozario, S., in charge of the steamer *Feiwan*
 Rozario, L. do, baker, Saigon
 Rozario, D. F., (J. Cameron & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Rozario, A. A., compositor, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
 Rozario, F. P., compositor, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
 Rozario, A. A. do, (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Rozario, B. M., (Eastern Extension, Australia, & China Tele. Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Rozario, J. F. do, (Margesson & Co.) clerk, Macao
 Rozario, F. A. do, (M. A. dos Remedios) clerk, Macao
 Rozario, F. F. do, interpreter, Water Police station, Macao
 Rozario, L., (Riley, Hargreaves & Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Rozario, P. H. do, temporary clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
 Rozario, F. H., (MacKenzie & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Rozario, C. M. do, (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Rozario, R. do, (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
 Rozario, L. A., (P.M.S.S Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Rozario, A. F., (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao

- Rozario, A. J. do, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) godown clerk, Praya central**
Rozario, E. F. do, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Rozario, F., chemist, Shanghai
Rozario, D. do, (D. Rozario & Co.) commission agent, Foochow
Rozario, L., (Sharp, Toller & Johnson) clerk, Supreme Court House
Rozario, M. C. do, (Rozario & Co.) merchant, Stanley street
Rozario, R. A. do, interpreter, Supreme Court
Rozario, M. N. do, (M. A. dos Remedios) clerk, Macao
Rozario, L. M. do, messenger, Municipal Chamber, Macao
Rozario, A. F. do, proprietor, "Canton Hotel," and auctioneer, Canton
Rozario, J. E., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Rozario, A. C. do, master of Governor's yacht, Macao
Rozario, J. M., (Chartered Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Roze, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Roze, J., (V. Roque) assistant, Saigon
Rozieres, De La, commissioner of Royal Customs, Hanoi
Rubart, Henry, constable, German cons late, Tientsin
Rubery, H., deputy Commissioner of Customs, Hankow
Rudiker, Lieutenant, H.G.M.S. gunboat *Hertha*
Rudland, J., lightkeeper, Ocksen lighthouse, Foochow
Rudland, W. D., missionary, Taichow (absent)
Ruel, J., "Hotel des Colonies," Yedo
Ruff, J., (Carlowitz & Co.) silk inspector, Canton
Ruiz, V., engineer of public works, Iloilo
Runnalls, J., engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Sheldrake*
Ruppañer, J., (Labhart & Co.) clerk, Manila
Rupprecht, W., secretary, German consulate, Shanghai
Russell, H., (Speidel & Co.) agent in Pnompenh, Saigon
Russell, C., (L. Vrad & Co.) assistant, Tientsin
Russell, W. L., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Russell, D. A., commission agent, Shanghai
Russell, Hon. J., acting Attorney-General, and Police Magistrate
Russell, Joseph, (Oriental Bank) accountant, Yokohama
Russell, Right Rev. Dr. W. A., Bishop of North China, Ningpo
Russell, Th. F., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Nagasaki
Russell, T. C., auctioneer and commission agent, Nagasaki
Rust, sub-lieutenant, H.G.M.S. *Luisa*
Rustomjee, P., (Cawasjee Pullanjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
Rustomjee, S., broker, Stanley street
Rustomjee, C., (Cawasjee Pullanjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Rustomjee, R., (R. Cursetjee & Co.) baker, central market
Ruthven, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pa oda Anchorage, Foochow
Ruttmann, T., (Labhart & Co.) clerk, and German consul, Manila
Ruttmann, H., (J. W. Müller & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ruttonjee, B., (J. Manecjee & Co.) clerk, Peel street
Ruttonjee, D., (D. Ruttonjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst terrace
Ruyter, J. L., Junr., (Stucken, Rasch & Ruyter) merchant, Hiogo
Ryan, J. F., (A. Millar & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Ryan, W. S., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ryder, A. P., vice-admiral and com.-in-chief of British Naval Forces in China & Japan
Ryder, H. C. D., lieut. & commander, H B.M. dispatch vessel *Vigilant*
Ryder, R., Upper Yangtze pilot, Shanghai
Rye, J., carpenter, Customs cruiser *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
Ryke, J. de, Construction section, Osaka
Rylander, J. G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Ryrie, Hon. Phineas, (Turner & Co.) merchant, Queen's road

Sa, L. J. de, (E. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Sa, H. de, assist. interpreter, Foreign office, Bangkok
 Sa, A. F. da, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Sá, F. de, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Sã, C. da, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) engineer's apprentice, Aberdeen
 Sach, W. S., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Sacharoff, N. G., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Sack, A., doctor, Iloilo
 Sackermann, E., (Tills on, Herrmann & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Saddler, Rev. J., missionary, Amoy
 Sadewasser, O., (C. Thorel & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Sage, H., Post-office agent, and constable of British consulate, Swatow
 Sagor, E. M., (R. Dhunjeebhoy & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
 Sainz, V., pawnbroker, Manila
 Sainz, B., (V. Sainz) assistant, Manila
 Sakin, N. J., (Haminoff, Rodionoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Salabelle, Madame X., Yokohama
 Salabelle, X., Yokohama
 Saladin, Rev. E., French missionary, Bangkok
 Salamanca, P., (V. Sainz) assistant, Manila
 Salenave, J. P., representing Société Anonyme, Saigon
 Sales, V. A., chancelier-interprète, French consulate, Canton
 Salje, C. C. C., mariner, Bangkok
 Sallian, C., (E. Grellet) assistant, Queen's road
 Salmon, R. M., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Salmon, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
 Salmond, H., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midye*
 Salter, A. E., merchant, and vice-consul for United States & Netherlands, Chinkiang
 Saltzkorn, E., (Behre & Co.) merchant, Saigon
 Salvador, T., (M. P. Marqueti) clerk, Manila
 Salvaire, (Cazeau & Salvaire) engineer, Saigon
 Salvan, H., Procure des Lazaristes, Shanghai
 Salway, W., (Wilson & Salway) architect, &c., Queen's road (absent)
 Sambet, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
 Sami, J., premier commission, French consulate, Yokohama
 Sampaio, J. E. P., acting Harbour-master, Macao
 Sampiloff, S. S., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Kalgan
 Sampson, T., third officer, steam r *Thales*, Coast
 Sampson, A. F., boarding officer, Harbour-master's department
 Sampson, T., head master, Government School, Canton
 Samson, J., (Little & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Samuels, W. F., surgeon, Army Medical department
 San, E. de., (San & Stein) merchant, Hiogo
 Sanches, C. A., compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
 Sanches, J. M., (M. F. da Silva) clerk, Canton
 Sanches, F. V., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Sanchez, C., (Garchitorena & Smith) assistant, Manila
 Sanchez, R., (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Sandeman, R. H., (National Bank of India) manager, Queen's road
 Sander, F., (Sander & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
 Sanders, J. C., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Magpie*
 Sanders, W. A. L., Maritime Customs chief examiner, Shanghai
 Sanderson, J. L. P., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Sandilands, Hon. F. R., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Sands, W. G., (Hughes & Co.) merchant, Hiogo (absent)
 Sands, G. U., proprietor, Patent Slip and Dock Co., West point

Sandys, W. C., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
 Sangster, C. F. A., org. Cathedral, deputy sheriff & clerk of Court, Club Chambers
 Sangster, T., Maritime Customs signalman, Shanghai
 San Juan, V., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Santiago, T., restaurant keeper, Manila
 Santos, E. C. dos, storekeeper, &c., Takao
 Santos, A. dos, (Purdon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Santos, Rev. C. dos, professor of Portuguese, St. Joseph's College, Macao (absent)
 Santos, J. M., compositor, *Japan Mail* office, Yokohama
 Santos, A. F. dos., compositor, *Daily Press* office
 Sanz, M., magistrate, Manila
 Sauey, E. D., foreman, Fitting depart., Hongkong Gas Co., West point
 Sapoorjee, E., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
 Saracho, D., (MacLeod, Pickford & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Sarda, P. C. E., Yokohama
 Sargent, E. A., (Kelly & Co.) manager, Yokohama
 Sarin, Rev. H., French missionary, Swatow
 Sarra-Gallet, F., (V. Avmonin & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Sirthon, Rev., Catholic missionary, Peking
 Satorius, P., (Botica de la Escolta) soda water maker, &c., Manila (absent)
 Siss, F., mariner, Bangkok
 Sassi, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kinkiang
 Sissoon, E. E., (E. D. Sissoon & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Sissoon, M. E., (E. D. Sissoon & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Sissoon, F. D., (D. Sissoon, Sons & Co.) merchant, Praya central
 Sissoon, J. E., (E. D. Sissoon & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Satow, E., Japanese secretary, British Legation, Yedo
 Senger, P. M., (Dauver & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Saul, G. M., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
 Sumarez, Hon. J., secretary of British Legation, Yedo
 Saunders, Quartermaster Sergt. H. R., Military Staff clerk, Royal Engineer department
 Saunders, G., vergier and sexton, St. John's Cathedral, and chief usher, magistracy
 Saunders, W., artist and photographer, Shanghai
 Saunders, Captain J. C., marine surveyor, Foochow
 Saunders, E. H., surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Saunderson, J. P., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Sanné, B., percepteur French Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Saura, T., surgeon, Iloilo
 Sauvage, J. Le., assistant engineer, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
 Sauvage, A. A., conductor of public works, Macao
 Savage, H., (Savage & Co.) wine merchant, Shanghai
 Saxtorph, V., mariner, Bangkok
 Sayle, T. H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Sayle, D., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Sayle, W. J., Maritime Customs examiner, Kinkiang
 Sayn, H., secretary, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Scarborough, Rev. W., missionary, Hankow (absent)
 Scarnichia, J. E., commander of the navy, Macao
 Schnab, W., (Pickenpack, Thies & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Schaal, F., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Schaar, B., (Dircks & Co.) clerk, Swatow
 Schadenberg, A., (Botica de la Escolta) assistant, Manila
 Schaeffer, A., secretary, German consulate, Yokohama
 Schäffer, C. I. de, Austrian minister, and consul general for China and Japan, Yedo
 Schalkie, L. V., (Jamie & Wynd) assistant, Singapore
 Scharbau, Yedo

Schaub, Rev. M., missionary, Basil mission, Lilong
 Schaumlöffel, H., Maritime Customs examiner, Swatow
 Scheeffe, G., (Overbeck & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Scheerder, L. I., proprietor, New Dispensary, Singapore
 Scheerder, J. C., (New Dispensary) assistant, Singapore
 Scheerder, J. L., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
 Scheffer, J. F., shiphandler, Praya
 Schendel, Dr., professor, Medical College, Yedo
 Schenck, W. S., first class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai (absent)
 Scheppehmann, Ch., (J. M. Taylor) clerk, Shanghai
 Schereschewsky, Rev. S. I. J., D.D., missionary, Peking (absent)
 Scherzer, F. A., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
 Scheuten, H. A., (Scheuten & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
 Schinne, Otto, (Schinne & Francke) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Schlick, R., Austro-Hungarian consul, Chinkiang (absent)
 Schlüter, P. G. H., (Schlüter & Strandt) comprador, Hakodate
 Schmacker, B., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya central
 Schlemming, Rabin Gold Mines, Bangkok
 Schmid, C., (C. Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Schmid, surgeon, Saigon
 Schmid, S. H., proprietor, "Astor House" hotel, Tientsin
 Schmid, E., (H. Ahrens & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Schmid, J. J., restaurant keeper, Manila
 Schmidt, A. J., pilot, Bangkok
 Schmidt, G., Yokohama
 Schmidt, Char., (J. J. Buchheister) clerk, Shanghai
 Schmidt, C. H., stevedore and ballast master, Yokohama
 Schmidt, H., (Behre & Co.) clerk, Saigon
 Schmidt, W., (W. Schmidt & Co.) gunsmith, corner of Peel and Wellington streets
 Schmidt, J. Meinhard, public accountant, Shanghai
 Schmit, Rev. F. J., French missionary, Petrou, Siam
 Schneider, Lieutenant, H.G.M.S. *Hertha*
 Schneider, T., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Canton
 Schnell, T., (F. Peil) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Schnepel, H., quartermaster, Revenue steamer *Fei Hu*, Shanghai
 Schoene, F., (Valmale, Schoene & Milsom) merchant, Yokohama
 Schoenke, F., watchmaker and photographer, Foochow
 Schofield, R., Shanghai
 Schomburg, A., (Ed. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Schomburgk, C., (C. Schomburgk & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Schönberger, R., (Kruse & Co.) tobacconist, &c., & chancellor, Austro-Hungarian con.
 Schönfeld, F., (Rodewald, Schönfeld & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Schönhard, G., (Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
 Schönicke, J. F., Maritime Customs assistant, Foochow
 Schrader, H. L., watchmaker, Shanghai
 Schraub, E., (Busch, Schraub & Co.) shiphandler, Yokohama
 Schriever, W., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Schroder, E., (H. Sietas & Co.) storekeeper, Chefoo
 Schroeder, K., (Schroeder Frères & Jeanfrançois) merchant, Saigon
 Schroeder, A., (Schroeder Frères & Jeanfrançois) merchant, Saigon
 Schroers, A., (Overbeck & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Schultz, Dr., staff surgeon, H.G.M.S. *Vineta*
 Schultz, Lieut. C. A., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) secretary, Shanghai (absent)
 Schultz, H. M., (Wieler & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Schultze, Dr., professor, Medical College, Yedo
 Schultze, E., captain, steamer *Yangtze*, Coast

Schultze, A., merchant, Yokohama
Schuster, P., chemist, Manila
Schuster, H., (Schuster & Engel) merchant, Singapore
Schütt, N. P., proprietor, "Beach Hotel," Chefoo
Schwabe, R. S., (Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.) Yokohama
Schwarzkopf, B., (F. Blackhead & Co.) shipchandler, Queen's road (absent)
Schweblin E., (Comptoir d'Escompte) sub-accountant, Shanghai
Schwenger, A., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
Schwening, H., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Schwob, B., (F. Ullmann) assistant, Manila
Scoll, foreman, *Echo du Japon* office, Yokohama
Scott, G., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) sub-accountant, Singapore
Scott, C., boarding officer, Import and Export office, Singapore
Scott, W., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Scott, J. M., Kioto, Japan
Scott, B. C. G., acting interpreter, British consulate, Tientsin
Scott, T. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Scott, J., Post-office agent, Canton
Scott, T., engineer, H.B.M. sloop *Egeria*
Scott, T., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Scott, T., (Guthrie & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Scott, M., appraiser, Custom House, Hiogo
Scott, Jas., millwright, Sado Island
Scott, Rev. C. P., B.A., missionary, Chefoo
Scott, W. L., (Inglis & Co.) assistant, Spring Gardens
Scott, M., "New York Saloon," Yokohama
Scott, J. L., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
Scott, J. H., (Butterfield & Swire) merchant, Queen's road
Scott, Grant, (Brown & Co.) tea inspector, Tamsui
Scott, J. K., (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Scott, J., (Scott & Co.) stevedore, Hiogo
Scott, Capt. D., broker, Customs agent, &c., Yokohama
Scott, E. I., M.D., medical practitioner, Swatow
Scott, C. M., M.D., medical practitioner, Swatow
Scott, G. O., (Oriental Bank) acting accountant, Queen's road
Scudder, W., head turnkey, Victoria Gaol
Scullard, W. J., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
Seaman, J. F., (Olyphant & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Searle, Jas., proprietor, "Shanghai Hotel," Shanghai
Sear, J. H., midshipman, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
Secker, E., (M. Secker & Co.) hat manufacturer, Manila
Sedgwick, Rev. J. H., acting chaplain, Canton
Seel, A. B., (Hall & Holtz) clerk, Shanghai
Segonzac, E. D. de, Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
Segonzac, L. D. de, sub-director, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Seherzer, F., acting interpreter, French Legation, Peking (absent)
Seimund, C. H. E., (Broadbear, Anthony & Co.) shipchandler, Praya
Seisson, A., proprietor, "Hotel et Restaurant des Colonies," Shanghai
Seitz, Chr., (J. Oppel) assistant, Manila
Seitz, C., lightkeeper, Public works department, Yokohama
Sellenthin, C., lightkeeper, Chefoo
Seller, captain, steam tug *Fairy*, Shanghai
Semanne, H., editor, *Independant de Saigon*, Saigon
Sengstack, H., (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Senden-Bibram, Freiherr von, captain lieutenant, H.G.M.S. *Hertha*
Seneca, C., (O. Reymann) assistant, Manila

Senna, J. C. de, (Hajee Meerza Mohmed Ally & Co.) clerk, Gough street
 Senna, C. M., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Senna, J. P. de, assistant, Public gaol, Macao
 Senna, F. P., (Morgeson & Co.) clerk, Macao
 Senna, V. P., (Mestern & Hülse) clerk, Canton
 Senna, R. M., compositor, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
 Sennett, N., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
 Sensner, G. W., chief engineer, U.S.S. *Kearsarge*
 Sens-Olive, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
 Sequeira, E. P., (E. B. Bellitios) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
 Sequeira, N., overseer, *China Mail* office, Wyndham street
 Sequeira, P. A., pianoforte tuner, Mosque street
 Sergeant, second commissioner naval department, Saigon
 Serrano, D., (M. P. Marqueti) clerk, Manila
 Sère, under secretary, Municipal Council, Saigon
 Seth, P. J., (Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Seth, P. A., (Edgar & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Seth, A. P., (Cornabé & Co.) clerk, Cheloo
 Seth, A., first clerk, Magistracy
 Settna, M. C., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
 Severin, A. B., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Yokohama
 Severim, A. F., commission agent, Macao
 Seward, George F., United States Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking
 Sewell, T., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Sewjee, T., proprietor, Shanghai horse bazaar, Shanghai
 Sewjeebhoy, A., (A. Habibbhoy) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
 Seymour, H., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Shadgett, J., proprietor, "Oriental Hotel," Shanghai
 Shamber, H. H., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) timber keeper, Singapore
 Shand, W. J. S., (Wilkin & Robison) clerk, Yokohama
 Shannigan, H., proprietor, "Germania Hotel," Nagasaki
 Shand, Alex. A., Finance department, Yedo
 Sharnhorst, G. D., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Sharp, M., chief engineer, steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, Coast
 Sharp, W., draughtsman, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Sharp, S. W., proprietor, "Whampoa Hotel," Whampoa
 Sharp, Ed., (Sharp, Toller & Johnson) crown solicitor, Supreme Court House
 Sharp, C. S., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Sharp, J., (Wheelock & Co.) broker, Shanghai
 Sharp, W. F., bill broker, and secretary to the Municipal Council, Hangkow
 Sharp, Granville, (Sharp & Co.) stock, share and estate agency, Bank Buildings
 Sharp, A., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) turner and fitter, Singapore
 Shaw, W. J., constable, British consulate gaol, Shanghai
 Shaw, A. D., theological student, St. Paul's College
 Shaw, R. W., engineer, Customs revenue cruiser *Kua-hsing*, Shanghai
 Shaw, Hon. captain E. W., R.N., Lieut.-Governor of Malacca
 Shaw, S. L., (Bangkok Saw Mill) clerk, Bangkok
 Shaw, C. E., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Shaw, Rev. A. C., missionary, Yedo
 Shaw, T. K., Jr., (Shaw & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Shaw, Capt. S. L., marine surveyor, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Shaw, J. Y. V., (A. MacG. Heaton) clerk, Praya
 Shaw, W. H., (R. Anderson & Co.) clerk, Kiukiang
 Sheargold, A., (Hall & Holtz) clerk, Shanghai
 Sheffield, Rev. D. Z., missionary, Tung-chau
 Sheldon, S., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*

Shellibeer, E., second officer, receiving ship *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
 Shepard, General I. F., United States consul, Hankow
 Shepherd, J. W., (E. Holdsworth) clerk, Shanghai
 Shepherd, H., gunner, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Magpie*
 Sheppard, Eli T., U.S. Consul, Tientsin
 Sheppard, E., (Russell & Co.) clerk, & vice-consul for Sweden & Norway, Foochow
 Sheppard, H., (F. Peil) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Sheriff, J., (Gilfilian, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Sheriff, B. M., (Aitken, Donaldson, and Burkinshaw) clerk, Singapore
 Shermann, F. H., midshipman, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Sherrard, Lieut. J. M., instructor of musketry, 28th Regiment
 Shervinton, Lieut.-Colonel C. R., assistant commissary general, Commissariat
 Shervinton, J. R., district engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Sheveleff, M. G., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) merchant, Hankow (absent)
 Shewan, A., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Shinagawa, E., Japanese consul, Shanghai
 Shirkoonoff, L. P., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Shirras, G., blacksmith, Yokohama
 Shoolegin, R. N., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
 Shore, Hon. H. N., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
 Short, W. H., (Hall & Holtz) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Shortland, C. J., (Imperial Arsenal) cartridge maker, Tientsin
 Shuraffully, Fyabally, (A. Jafferbhoy & Co.) manager, Stanley street
 Shuren, H., photographer, Bangkok
 Shuster, J. F., steward, Sailors' Home
 Siber, H., (Siber & Brennwald) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Sibson, W., gunner's mate, Naval College, Yedo
 Siccama, R. R., staff surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
 Sickles, Colonel D. B., United States consul, Bangkok
 Sidford, H., Maritime Customs assistant, Kinkiang (absent)
 Sidgreaves, His Honor Sir T., Chief Justice, Singapore
 Siebold, H. von, attaché interpreter, Austrian Legation, Yedo
 Siebs, N. A., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Siegfried, C. W., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Siegfried, W. H., (Little & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
 Sienkiewicz, Adam, French consul, Arbuthnot road
 Sigg, H., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
 Sikemeier, E. W., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) captain, Yedo
 Silas, N. I., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
 Silas, D. H., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Silk, E., Maritime Customs mechanic, Amoy
 Sillem, H., (L. Vrand & Co.) watchmaker, Shanghai
 Silling, R., secretary, German consulate, Singapore
 Silliphant, third officer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
 Silva, L. C. da, (National Bank of India) clerk Shanghai
 Silva, F. da, compositor, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
 Silva, J. M. de S., (H. Becker) assistant Yokohama
 Silva, J. de, (McAlister & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Silva, P. D', (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Silva, L. D', (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) assistant storekeeper, Singapore
 Silva, J., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
 Silva, S., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Wellington street
 Silva, E. L. da, auctioneer, Macao
 Silva, Adj. Serg. D. P. da, commanding Guia Fort, Macao
 Silva, C. J. da, clerk, Lusitano Club, Shelley street
 Silva, M. da, (Victoria Dispensary), assistant, Peddar's wharf

- Silva, C. A. da, ensign, police force, Macao
 Silva, H. E., C.E.C. da, Governor & chargé d'affaires, Macao
 Silva, Rev. F. X. da, missionary, Macao
 Silva, Rev. G. F. da, missionary, Macao
 Silva, M. J. M. da, professor collegio da "Immaculado Conceição," Macao
 Silva, Henry, (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) freight clerk, Shanghai
 Silva, Rev. G. F. da, secretary of the Ecclesiastical Chamber, Macao
 Silva, F., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Silva, E. R. da, (Comptoir d'Es-compte) clerk, Yokohama
 Silva, A. da, sorter, Post-office
 Silva, A. H. M. da, (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Silva, L. E. da, voter, Junta do Lançamento de Decimas, &c., Macao
 Silva, J. P. N. da, cotton broker, Gough street
 Silva, P. N. da, professor of Mandarin Chinese, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Silva, Dr. L. A. da, Colonial surgeon, Macao
 Silva, E. da, lawyer, Macao
 Silva, E. E. da, (China Sugar Refinery) assistant, East point
 Silva, D. R. da, writer, Junta do Lançamento de Decimas, &c., Macao
 Silva, M. da, teacher, St. Joseph's College, Macao
 Silva, J. M. da, warden, St. Michael's public cemetery, Macao
 Silva, C. F. da, conductor of public works, Macao
 Silva, H. H., compositor, *Independant de Saigon* office, Saigon
 Silva, P. da, (Carvalho & Co.) compositor, Shanghai
 Silva, F. M. da, commission agent, Canton
 Silva, J. A. da, (W. P. Moore) assistant, Hongkong Hotel buildings
 Silva, P. F. da, commission agent, Takao
 Silva, A. M. da, (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
 Silva, L. da, (B. de S. Fernandez) clerk, Macao
 Silva, D. A., (Wheelock & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Silva, J. M. A. da, clerk, Auditor-general's office
 Silva, M. A. da, (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Silva, T. da, clerk, Colonial secretary's office, Macao
 Silva, E. M. da, (Oriental Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Silva, G. S. da, clerk, British Post-office, Shanghai
 Silva, Rev. F. A. da, missionary, Macao
 Silva, C. J. P. da, captain, Police force, Macao
 Silva, C. da, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) engineer's apprentice, Aberdeen
 Silva, J. da, commission agent and printer, Macao
 Silva, M. F. da, merchant, Macao
 Silva, F. A. F. da, acting commander of Police force, Macao
 Silva, J. da, Junr., (J. da Silva) assistant, Macao
 Silveira, F. C. P., deputy commissary, Ordnance Store department
 Silveira, A. da, (Union Ins. Society) clerk, Shanghai
 Silveira, B. da, clerk, Procurador's department, Macao
 Silverthorne, A., "The Point," swimming bath, Shanghai
 Silverlock, J., Junr., (Silverlock & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Silvín, F., acting chancelier, French consulate, Yokohama
 Sim, Alex., (Brand Brothers & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Sim, A. C., (Medical Hall) druggist, Hiogo
 Simmons, D. B., M.D., medical practitioner, Yokohama
 Simms, Jas., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
 Simoens, N., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Simoens, B., (A. Markwald & Co.'s rice mill) assistant, Bangkok
 Simoens, C. P., clerk, British consulate, Amoy
 Simões, M. (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
 Simões, N. J., ensign, Macao Battalion, Macao

Simon, Mme., provision dealer, Saigon
 Simon, telegraphist, Saigon
 Simon, J., (Simon, Evers & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Simoni, P. M., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Simonet, T. (Comptoir d'Escompte) accountant, Yokohama (absent)
 Simonis, H. (Wm. Pustan & Co.) clerk, Pottinger street
 Simons, J., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Simonsen, E. F., pilot, Foochow
 Simpkins, Wm., superintendent of works, Public works department, Yokohama
 Simpson, J., Yedo
 Simpson, J., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) shipwright, Shanghai
 Simpson, C. L., deputy commissioner of Customs, Shanghai
 Simpson, C. R., (E. Fischer & Co.) clerk, and acting consul for Portugal, Hiogo
 Sinan, M. S., Manila
 Sinclair, C. A., British consul, Foochow
 Sinclair, D., inspector of telegraphs, Yokohama
 Sinclair, W., pilot, Newchwang
 Sinclair, J., chief engineer, Customs cruiser *Shen-chi*, Canton
 Singleton, T. A., (Annand & Singleton) merchant, Yokohama
 Singleton, U. C., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
 Sinues, A. B. y, sub-inspector of Engineers' school, Manila
 Sites, Rev. Nathan, missionary, Foochow
 Sivart, J. T., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Sjögreen, J. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
 Skatschkoff, H. E., C. A., Russian consul general for China, Shanghai
 Skeels, H. J., (Hall & Holtz) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Skeggs, C. J., (C. J. Skeggs & Co.) silk inspector, Shanghai
 Skelly, T. D., (Agra Bank) accountant, Shanghai
 Skey, S. R., clerk, Government telegraph service, Kobe
 Skipworth, W. G., (Skipworth, Hammond & Co.) tailor, Hiogo
 Slade, G., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Slaghek, F. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Sloan, J., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Smale, Hon. Sir John, Knight, Chief Justice
 Small, D., turnkey, British consulate, Yokohama
 Smeaton, Wm., (Oriental Bank) messenger, Yokohama
 Smedley, J., architect, Yokohama
 Smerdeley, N., lightkeeper, Shanghai
 Smith, J. A., fleet paymaster, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Smith, R. F., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) clerk, Club Chambers
 Smith, W., (Hongkong Dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
 Smith, A., pilot, Shanghai
 Smith, R., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Smith, E. C., (Furner & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Smith, F. J., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
 Smith, G., fitter, H.M. Naval Yard
 Smith, J., gunner, H.B.M. gunboat *Moorhen*
 Smith, nav. sub-lieutenant, steamer, *Indre*, Saigon
 Smith, R. S., (Chartered Bank) sub-accountant, Queen's road
 Smith, C. R. B., clerk, Foochow dockyard, Foochow
 Smith, J., assist. audit secretary, Maritime Customs, Peking
 Smith, G. S., M.D., Bangkok
 Smith, Rev. D., missionary, Takao
 Smith, P., shipping master, U.S. consulate, Arbutnot road
 Smith, H., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) superintendent, Aberdeen
 Smith, F. B., (Thomas & Mercer) public tea inspector, Canton

Smith, R. H., professor of mechanical engineering, Imperial University, Yedo
 Smith, R., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) chief engineer, Yedo
 Smith, G., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) chief engineer, Yedo
 Smith, E. M., manager, Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore
 Smith, E. S., "International Hotel," Yokohama
 Smith, Rev. A. H., missionary, Tientsin
 Smith, W. M., Locomotive superintendent Government railway service, Kôbé
 Smith, S., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Smith, M. G., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
 Smith, T. E., captain, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
 Smith, Thos., boatswain, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
 Smith, J. H., (Blackhead & Co.) shipchandler, Queen's road
 Smith, C. S., midshipman H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Smith, P., Government service, Yedo
 Smith, A. J., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
 Smith, J. C., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
 Smith, Capt. J. U., marine surveyor, Nagasaki
 Smith, O., pilot, Nagasaki
 Smith, A. L. R., pilot, Newchwang (absent)
 Smith, E. R., (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Smith, H. R., (Butterfield & Swire) tea inspector, Foochow
 Smith, Peter, boarding-house keeper, Queen's road West
 Smith, Mrs. T., milliner, Yokohama
 Smith, A., (G. Falconer & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road
 Smith, D. Wares, general manager, *Daily Press* office
 Smith, C. D., (Phipps, Hickling & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Smith, A., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, 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, J. R., assistant accountant, Government railway service, Yokohama
 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, E. J., Maritime Customs assistant tide-surveyor, Shanghai
 Smith, R. C., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Smith, J. D., Maritime Customs examiner, Amoy
 Smith, E. U., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Smith, Herbert, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Smith, John G., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
 Smith, Alex. F., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
 Smith, J. L., (Garchitorena & Smith) carriage maker, Manila
 Smith, Hon. C. C., Registrar General (absent)
 Smith, J., (J. Smith & Co.) compradore, Chefoo
 Smith, Rev. G., M.A., missionary, Swatow (absent)
 Smith, J. B., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Smith, Thomas, (George Smith & Co.) wine merchant, Shanghai
 Smith, George, (George Smith & Co.) wine merchant, Shanghai
 Smith, Rev. S. J., missionary, and proprietor *Siam Weekly Advertiser*, Bangkok
 Smith, J., pilot, Bangkok
 Smith, J., pilot, cutter *Orphan*, Ningpo
 Smith, G. M., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) tea inspector, & act. consul for Denmark, O'ton
 Smith, J. M., (E. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Snellgrove, H. E., (Müller & Fisher) assistant, Shanghai
 Snethlage, H., interpreter, Japanese consulate, Shanghai

Snow, H. J., (Blakiston, Marr & Co.) clerk, Hakodate
 Snowden, J., pilot Shanghai
 Snowden, Hon. Francis, 1, Caine Road, Puisne Judge, Supreme Court
 Soares, J. B., ensign, gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
 Soares, E., (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
 Soares, J., master, Water Police station, Macao
 Soares, A. F. J., (North China Ins. Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Soares, D. V., (A. Muller & Co.) clerk, Macao
 Soares, F. P., (Oriental Dispensary) manager, Wellington street
 Soeulin, ham, storekeeper, municipal department, Saigon
 Soden, J. von, German consul, Canton
 Søderstrøm, C., mariner, Bangkok
 Sohst, T., (Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.) Singapore
 Solier, P., tavern keeper, Saigon
 Solomon, F., chief inspector of police, Bangkok
 Solomon, E. A., merchant, Singapore
 Solomon, S. J., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co) clerk, Shanghai
 Solomon, R., general broker, Elgin street
 Solomon, R. J., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Solomonoff, A. A., (P. A. Ponomareff & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Sombreur, Vte. de, Maritime Customs assistant, Kiukiang
 Somejee, H., (A. Habibbhoj) manager, Lyndhurst terrace
 Somerville, J. R., M.D., Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Somerville, J., (Chartered Bank of India) agent, Manila
 Sonne, O. C., electrician, Gt. N. Telegraph Co.'s str. *H. C. Orsted*, Shanghai
 Soojau, C. Y., (R. S. Raphael) clerk, Shanghai
 Soper, Rev. J., missionary, Tskidji, Yedo
 Sorabjee, B., (D. B. Futtakin) clerk, Elsin street
 Sorabjee, N., (Nowrojee & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
 Sorensen, S., mariner, Bangkok
 Sotelo, R., chemist, Manila
 Soulere, E. A., Spanish consul, Saigon
 Souper, E. B., secretary, Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Southan, J., (P & O S N. Co.) issuer of stores, Praya
 Southey, T. S., lightkeeper, Turnabout lighthouse, Foochow
 Souza, A. A. de, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) clerk, Club Chambers
 Souza, V. de, (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Peddar's wharf
 Souza, D. de, (Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Souza, L. M. de, (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Souza, J. P. C. de, captain commanding Barra Fort, Macao
 Souza, P. F. de, acting commander Bomparto Fort, Macao
 Souza, B. D. de, Junr., (J. Forster & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Souza, M. de, (Chalmers, Mackintosh & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Souza, F., clerk, Central Police Station
 Souza, A. de, (Co Ah Chong) assistant, Singapore
 Souza, J. de, (Eastern Ext., Aust., & China Tele. Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Souza, R. de, clerk, U.S. consulate, Singapore
 Souza, F. de, (C. Schomburgk & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Souza, S. R. (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Souza, H. B. (Adamson, Bail & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Souza, A. N. e., (Lisbon Dispensary) chemist, Macao
 Souza, J. N. e., (Lisbon Dispensary) chemist, Macao
 Souza, E. F. de, chancellor, Spanish consulate, Arbuthnot road
 Souza, B. de, (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Souza, J. A. da, retired major, Macao
 Souza, M. de, (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Peddar's wharf

Souza, M. G. de, (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Souza, R. de, Post-office agent, Macao
 Souza, N. L., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Souza, A. J. da Silva e, (De Souza & Co.) manager
 Souza, A. S., book-keeper, *China Mail* office, Wyndham street
 Souza, F. W. R. de, (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Souza, J. de, printer, corner of Wellington and d'Aguilar streets
 Souza, M. A. de, assistant, administracão do conselho, Macao
 Souza, J. de, Junr., printer, corner of Wellington and d'Aguilar streets
 Souza, D. M., (Wheelock & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Souza, C. L., merchant, and vice-consul for Hawaii, Macao
 Souza, M. de, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) clerk, Club Chambers
 Souza, A. de, apothecary, Lock Hospital
 Spahn, R., (G. Nachtigal & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Spain, Geo., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Ringdove*
 Specht, E., Maritime Customs assistant, Hankow
 Speechly, J., boarding officer, Harbour-master's department
 Speidel, T., (Speidel & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Saigon
 Speidel, F. W., (Speidel & Co.) merchant, and acting consul for Belgium, Saigon
 Spence, W. D., assistant, British consulate, Shanghai
 Spencer, A. W., (Spencer & Wolff) merchant and commission agent, Chinkiang
 Speshiloff, S. J., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
 Spinney, W., Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy
 Spitz, E., (Wm. Pustau & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Spooner, A., merchant, Saigon
 Spooner, F. C., (J. D. Carroll & Co) commission agent, Yokohama
 Spooner, G. P., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Sprague, Rev. W. P., missionary, Kalgan, Peking
 Spratt, W. B., (Spratt & Co.) shipwright, Praya east
 Spratt, N., (Spratt & Co.) assistant, Praya east
 Sprecher, C., (Luchsinger & Co.) merchant, and acting vice-consul for Germany, Iloilo
 Spreckelsen, H. A., mariner, Bangkok
 Spring, C. A., (Spring & Co.) draper, Manila
 Spring, E. H., (Sayle & Co.) linen draper, &c., Shanghai
 Spring, Miss, (Spring & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Sprüngli, C., (C. Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Spurrell, J. P., assistant engineer, H.B.M. *Audacious*
 Squier, J. E., (Eastern Ext., Aust., & China Tele. Co.) act. gen. manager, Burd's lane
 Stsöl, L., (Hesse & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Stafford, T. M., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Stagno, A. F. y, Spanish consul, Arbuthnot road
 Stainfield, G., overseer of works, Surveyor-general's office
 Stanford, J. W., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Stanford, S., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Stanford, G. A., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Stanlake, T., engineer, H.B.M. corvette, *Juno*
 Stanley, Rev. C. A., missionary, Tientsin
 Stannius, Dr. H., German consul, Bangkok
 Stappen, J. van, Maritime Customs assistant, Foochow
 Starcke, Captain Lieutenant, H.G.M.S. *Vineta*
 Starkey, R. D., (North China Insurance Company) clerk, Shanghai
 Startzeff, A. D., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
 St. Clair, Captain T. S., 49th Regiment, Brigade Major
 St. Croix, G. C. de, (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 St. Croix, C. W. de, Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
 St. Croix, W. de, (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

St. George, "Seiyoken Hotel," Yedo
 St. John, Edwin, boatswain, Naval College, Yedo
 St. John, H. C., captain, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
 St. Quentin, M. de, chargé d'affaires, French Legation, Yedo
 Stebbins, W., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Tientsin
 Steel, J., boatswain, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
 Steel, Siamese Navy, Bangkok
 Steele, W., third engineer, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
 Steele, H., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) accountant, Yokohama
 Steger, F. R., (Luchsinger & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
 Stehmeyer, mariner, Bangkok
 Steil, R., (Heinemann & Co.) ship broker, Queen's road
 Stein, A., (San & Stein) merchant, Hiogo
 Stein, G. A. (Beazley, Paget & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Steinmetz, A., merchant, Shanghai
 Stellingwerff, J., quartermaster, Customs steam launch *Hua-shan*, Canton
 Stent, G. C., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
 Stephen, D., clerk, Government telegraph service, Yokohama
 Stephens, J., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Thistle*
 Stephens, W. H., navigating lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Egeria*
 Stephens, M. J. D., (Stephens & Holmes) attorney, Club chambers
 Stevens, J., Rabin Gold Mines, Bangkok
 Stevens, M. C., U.S. vice-consul, Amoy
 Stevens, K. A., (Eastern Ext., Aust., and China Tele. Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Stevens, H. A., interpreter, Hiogo
 Stevens, E., second officer, Revenue cruiser *Ling Fong*, Amoy
 Stevens, T., Post-office agent, & constable, British consulate, Hankow
 Stevens, Jacob, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) foreman boilermaker, Kowloon
 Stevens, D. W., secretary, U.S. Legation, Yedo
 Stevenson, J. H., paymaster, U.S. Naval Depot, Nagasaki
 Stevenson, T. H., assistant, U.S. Naval Depot, Nagasaki
 Steward, J., boarding-house keeper, Queen's road West
 Stewart, H., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Leite, Manila
 Stewart, Rev. R. W., missionary, Foochow
 Stewart, A., engineer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Stewart, J., clerk, Government telegraph service, Yokohama
 Stewart, W., commander, H.B.M. gun vessel *Grouler*
 Stewart, W. H., M.B., surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Stewart, W. G., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Stewart, R., Yedo
 Stewart, Mrs. (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Yokohama
 Stewart, J. A., (Hall & Holtz) manager, Yokohama
 Stewart, Fred., M.A., acting police magistrate, coroner, & head master of Central School
 Stewart, J. A., M.D., physician, Foochow
 Stewart, Geo., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) chief engineer, Kowloon
 Stewart, J., (Imperial Arsenal) engineer, Tientsin
 Stewart, E. L., (H.K.C. & M.S.B. Co.) wharfinger
 Stibolt, N., carpenter, Yokohama
 Stickler, F. M., (Shanghai Medical Hall) assistant, Shanghai
 Stiebee, R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Stiefel, W., (Hooglandt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Stillfreid, Baron, (Japan Photographic Association) photographer, Yokohama
 Stiven, J., chief engineer, H.B.M. sloop *Egeria*
 Stiven, R. G., (Hamilton, Gray & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Stookhausen, F. W. G. von, proprietor, "Oriental Hotel," Wellington street
 Stokes, J. M., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*

- Stokes, F. (Wilkinson & Co.), Shanghai
 Stollery, T., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) in charge of coal hulk *Tiptree*, Yokohama
 Stolterfoht, H., (Hesse & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
 Stoltz, Lieutenant, H.G.M.S. *Vineta*
 Stolze, C., mariner, Bangkok
 Stone, F. G., (C. & J. Trading Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Stone, W., acting chief mate, Customs lighthouse *Newchwang*, Newchwang
 Stone, N. J., (American Clock Co.) agent, Yokohama
 Stone, W. H., chief assistant, Government telegraph service, Yokohama
 Stopani, A., (H.K. & W. Dock Co.) captain, steam tugs, *Fame & Pilot Fish*
 Stornebrink, H., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) chief engineer, Yedo
 Stornebrink, L., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) chief engineer, Yedo
 Storrer, Dr., physician, Saigon
 Story, W. O., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
 Stoss, F. W., (W. Saunders) assistant, Shanghai
 Stott, G., missionary, Wunchow
 Stout, Rev. H., missionary, Nagasaki
 Stout, M., D.D.S., Alexandra terrace
 Strachan, W. M., (Strachan & Thomas) merchant, Yokohama
 Strachan, B., (Hongkong Dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
 Strack, Ad., (Deetjen & Co.) merchant, Prava
 Stram, A. B. J., Maritime Customs tidewater, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Strandt, H., (Sohlüter & Strandt) compradore, Hakodate
 Stricker, B. A., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Stringer, C., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Stripling, A., inspector of police, Hongkew station, Shanghai
 Stritmatter, Rev. A., missionary, Kiukiang
 Strom, G. B., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Strome, C. J., merchant, Yokohama
 Stronach, W. G., act. Danish con. & interpreter in charge of Br. consulate, Chinkiang
 Strugnell, W., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Struvé, C., Russian Minister Plenipotentiary, Yedo
 Stuart, J., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) turner & fitter, Singapore
 Stuart, Lieut.-Colonel W. I., commanding Royal Engineers
 Stuart, D. D. V., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Alert*
 Stuart, Rev. J. L., missionary, Hangchow
 Stubbs, S., (Co Ah Chong) assistant, Singapore
 Stüben, J. F., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, and German vice-consul, Cebu
 Stucken, E., (Stucken, Rasch & Ruyter) merchant, Hiogo (absent)
 Studer, Major A. G., U.S. consul, Singapore
 Stuhlmann, C. C., Maritime Customs assistant, Hoilow
 Stulley, W., third engineer, steamer *Esmeralda*, Coast
 Stunzi, H., (Iveson & Co.) silk-inspector, Shanghai
 Suard, telegraphist, Saigon
 Such, H. J., agent for W. Hewitt & Co., London, Shanghai
 Suenson, E., captain, Gt. Northern Tele. Co.'s str. *H. C. Orsted*, Shanghai
 Suenson, A., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Burd's lane (absent)
 Suhl, M., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Suhm, O. von W., (S. Baer, Senior & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Sullivan, T. O., M.D., surgeon, H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
 Sullivan, J. A., (A. Provand & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Summers, Rev. J., Imperial Japanese Government school, Niigata
 Summers, T., engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
 Summers, Rev. T., professor of Eng. literature, Imperial University, Yedo
 Summers, R., clerk, (Banco Español Filipino), Manila
 Sumsodind, A., (Amejee Futtabhoy) clerk, Cochrane street

Sung, Rev., French missionary, Petroo, Siam
 Sung, Sébastien Y., French missionary, Petroo, Siam
 Supico, A. C., major of engineers, Macao
 Surdärkhan, A., (Mahomed Somjeebhoy) clerk, Gage street
 Sutherland, A., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Sutherland, Hugh, (J. Forster & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Sutherland, R., engineer, H.B.M. dispatch vessel *Vigilant*
 Sutherland, J. W., (Cobb & Co.) carriage builder, Yokohama
 Sutherland, D., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) chief engineer, Yedo
 Sutter, Rev. L., Roman Catholic missionary, Kioto, Japan
 Sutton, H., (Sutton & Moalle) shipchandler, Amoy
 Sutton, G., (M. C. Adams & Co.) butcher, Nagasaki
 Sutton, C., contractor, Nagasaki
 Sutton, F. W., chief engineer, Naval College, Yedo
 Swaby, L., Government School, Osaka
 Swainson, G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
 Swallow, Rev. R., missionary, Ningpo
 Swanson, Rev. W. S., missionary, Amoy (absent)
 Swanstrom, C. A., marine surveyor, & constable, U.S. consulate, Newchwang
 Swany, A. F., (H. Fogg & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Sweemoh, O., (A. Markwald & Co.'s rice mill) assistant, Bangkok
 Swinhoe, Robert, British Consul, Ningpo (absent)
 Sword, Jas., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Sybille, V., (Geo. Polite) cook, Shanghai
 Sylva, Rev. E. W., M.A., professor of philosophy, Imperial University, Yedo
 Sylva, H., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Symes, P. S., post-master, Hiogo
 Symonds, J. W., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
 Symons, J., miner, Sado Island
 Symons, H., proprietor, Shanghai Horse Bazaar, Shanghai
 Symons, John, Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai

 Tabor, H. W., compradore, Hiogo
 Tabor, C. H., Hiogo
 Tagle, J. P. de, (Jackson, French & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Tagliabue, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Wellington street
 Taintor, E. C., statistical secretary, Maritime Customs, Shanghai (absent)
 Talbot, F. R., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, & U.S. vice consul, Canton
 Talbot, W. H., average adjuster, Yokohama
 Talmage, Rev. J. V. N., D.D., missionary, Amoy
 Tandberg, L. J., (Haliday & Co.) storekeeper, Newchwang
 Tapp, W. H., registrar of shipping, British consulate, Shanghai
 Tappin, Benj., midshipman, U.S.S. *Kearsarge*
 Tarbell, Imperial Japanese Government School, Niigata
 Tarrant, W. C., gunner, H.B.M. gunvessel *Frolic*
 Tata, D. B., (Tata & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Tate, F. A., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
 Tatham, C. G., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) agent, Foochow
 Taufer, G., in charge of Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's engine
 Taufer, E., engineer, Hongkong Fire Ins. Co.'s engine house
 Taumeyer, E., merchant, Shanghai
 Tavares, A. G., compositor *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
 Tavares, J. F., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
 Tavares, S. A., secretary, Municipal Chamber, Macao
 Tavares, P. J., (*N. C. Herald* office) compositor, Shanghai
 Taylor, A., boarding officer, Import & Export office, Singapore

Taylor, J. M., auctioneer, Shanghai
 Taylor, W., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Taylor, G., (Bangkok Dock Co.) boiler maker, Bangkok
 Taylor, J. T., pilot, Shanghai
 Taylor, E., store issuer, Royal Naval victualling depôt, Yokohama
 Taylor, D. B., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Taylor, J., third officer, steamer *Hindostana*, Coast
 Taylor, H. H., (Oriental Bank) assist. acct. and cashier, Queen's road
 Taylor, Rev. W., M.D., missionary, Hiogo
 Taylor, J. K., (Kobé Shipwright Co.) manager, Hiogo
 Taylor, A., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Taylor, G., foreman machinist, Kobe Iron works, Hiogo
 Taylor, C. S., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
 Taylor, W. H., (Cornes & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Taylor, J., superintendent, Kobe iron works, Hiogo
 Taylor, John R., (Taylor & Co.) shiphandler, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
 Teale, W., district superintendent of telegraphs, Yokohama
 Tebbut J. L., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
 Teillot, A., (Millet & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Telge, B., merchant, Shanghai
 Telles, J. M., surgeon Police force, Macao
 Telles, F. M. da Silva, (Lisbon Dispensary) assistant, Macao
 Telles, M., linguist, Procurador's department, Macao
 Tempest, W., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Tennant, H. P., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) agent and tea inspector, Foochow
 Terada, I., clerk, Japanese consulate
 Terry, De, survivor, Royal Customs, Haiphong
 Tessensohn, E., (Hamilton, Gray & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Testard, commander, gunboat *Escopette*, Saigon
 Testevuide, Rev. L. G., Roman Catholic missionary, Yokohama
 Téus, V., (Inchausti & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Thackeray, C., captain, 28th Regiment
 Thann, J., assist. district engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Thebaud, E., captain, steamer *Esmeralda*, Coast
 Theissen, F., sergeant of police, Ningpo
 Theobald, C. B., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Thevenin, C. L., wine & spirit merchant, Queen's road
 Thiele, Sub-Lieutenant. H.G.M.S. *Vineta*
 Thierry, Rev. J. B., Catholic missionary, Peking
 Thiersant, P. Dabry de, French consul, Canton
 Thiollaz, De, deputy judge, Saigon
 Thiriet, J. professor, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
 Thirkell, J. G., reporter, *North China Herald*, Shanghai
 Thirlby, W. A., (Shanghai Medical Hall) assistant, Shanghai
 Thomas, J., pilot Shanghai
 Thomas, C., French Bakery, Nagasaki
 Thomas, lieutenant, steamer *Antilope*, Saigon
 Thomas, Thos. (Thomas & Mercer) public tea inspector, Canton (absent)
 Thomas, Rev. J., missionary, and minister Union chapel, Shanghai
 Thomas, Thos., (Strachan & Thomas) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
 Thomas, W., compositor, *Amoy Shipping Report* office, Amoy
 Thomas, F. H., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Thomassin, tavern keeper, Saigon
 Thompson, T., lieutenant of orderlies, Army Medical department
 Thompson, Sergeant, military foreman of works
 Thompson, W., overseer in charge of Protestant Cemetery, Surveyor-general's depart.

Thompson, D., interpreter, U.S. Legation, Yedo
 Thompson, G. F., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) captain, Yedo
 Thompson, A. F., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Thompson, J. chemist, Yedo
 Thompson, C., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Thompson, Rev. T. W., missionary, Kalgan, Peking (absent)
 Thompson, G. W., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Yokohama
 Thompson, W., (Thompson & Hind) milliner, Queen's road
 Thompson, J. R., (Thompson & Bewick) shipchandler, Hakodate
 Thompson, Rev. D., missionary, Yedo
 Thomsen, J. C., mariner, Bangkok
 Thomsett, H. G., R.N., Harbour-master, Praya west
 Thomson, W. J., P. A. paymaster, U.S.S. *Kearsarge*
 Thomson, D., inspector of police, Central station
 Thomson, T. S., (Scott, Witham & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Thomson, W. W., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Thomson, Rev. E. H., missionary, Shanghai
 Thomson, C. E., (National Bank of India) accountant, Shanghai
 Thomson, D. J., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
 Thorburn, H., (Chartered Bank) acting manager, Queen's road
 Thorburn, J. D., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Thorburn, R. F., Shanghai
 Thorne, C., (Maitland & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Thorne, John, (J. Thorne & Co.) broker, Shanghai
 Thornicroft, T. C., M.D., (Harris & Thornicroft) medical practitioner, Hiogo
 Thornton, J., (Keelung Colliery) charge-man siuker, Keelung
 Thornton, A. H., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Thornton, E. P., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
 Thorp, R. W., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Thring, F. J., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
 Thueson, J., (W. Birt & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Thurburn, A., share broker, and secretary to General Hospital, Shanghai
 Thurburn, J., manager, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Yokohama
 Tiaoqui, T. S., "La Ciudad de Peking," Manila
 Tiefenbacher, M., (W. Meyerink) clerk, Shanghai
 Tileston, H. N., (O. & O.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Tillson, D. H., comprador, Hiogo
 Timm, captain, steamer *Madagascar*, Bangkok
 Timm, C. F., (H. B. Meyer) clerk, Ningpo
 Titjen, H., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
 Titoushkin, N., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
 Tobin, E., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, d'Aguilar street
 Toda, E., Spanish vice-consul, Arburthnot road
 Todd, T., acting shipping master, Marine department, Singapore
 Todd, G. W., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) chief engineer, Yedo
 Töng, R. E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co) clerk, Ningpo
 Tokmakoff, J. F., (Tokmakoff, Sheveff & Co.) merchant, Kiachta
 Tolatee, F. M., merchant, Hollywood road
 Tolatee, B. F., (F. M. Tolatee) clerk, Hollywood road
 Tolatee, M. P., (F. M. Tolatee) clerk, Hollywood road
 Toller, W. W., (Sharp, Toller and Johnson) solicitor, Supreme Court House (absent)
 Tolliday, T., Maritime Customs chief examiner, Chefoo
 Tolosa, C., (Higgin Brothers) clerk, Ibilo
 Tomlin, Geo. L., first clerk, Surveyor-general's office, & acting supt. of Victoria gaol
 Tomlinson, Rev. W. S., missionary, Hankow
 Tomlinson, W. L., (Gas Co.) assistant, Shanghai

Tomoson, E., (Tabor & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
 Toms, W., Municipal constable, Yokohama
 Tonkin, C., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Tonnadre, telegraphist, Saigon
 Tounnochy, M. S., acting Registrar General, supt. of Victoria gaol, and Sheriff
 Tootal, J. B., (*North China Herald*, office) proprietor, Shanghai
 Topping, C., assistant paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Tornachi, (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) freight clerk, Yedo
 Tornoe, H., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Torp, Von, (Valmalle, Schoene & Milsom) clerk, Yokohama
 Torres, J., constable, British consulate, Ningpo
 Torrey, J. W., (Parker & Co.) commission merchant
 Tottenham, W., engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Swinger*
 Tourillon, L., deputy inspector of police force, Saigon
 Tournié, H., clerk, Naval department, Saigon
 Towell, M. E., first class clerk, Maritime Customs Shanghai
 Townley, F., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Yokohama
 Townsend, A. M., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Hiogo
 Traiholer, J. H., (Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Trail, W., Siamese Navy, Bangkok
 Traill, E., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) assistant accountant, Queen's road
 Trames, J. H., quartermaster, Customs sailing cruiser *Yao-té*, Canton
 Trannack, R., Maritime Customs acting tidesurveyor, Hoihow
 Transguaiador, J. M., (Malcampo & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Travers, A. K., clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
 Travers, D. C., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Treat, A. O., M.D., missionary, Pau-ting-foo, Peking (absent)
 Trebing, Ch., M.D., oculist, Singapore
 Trebing, W., master, Customs lightship *Newchwang*, Newchwang
 Tregaskiss, J., (M. H. Cook) assistant, Shanghai
 Tregenna, R. H., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
 Tremayne, R., carpenter, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
 Tremlett, C. F. (W. G. Hale & Co.) merchant, and consul for Great Britain, Saigon
 Treserra, D., president, San Juan College, Manila
 Trèves, Colonel, Government service, Saigon
 Trevithick, F. H., foreman, Government railway service, Kobé
 Triggs, Geo., engineer, H.B.M. dispatch vessel *Vigilant*
 Triulzi, G., (G. Bolmida) clerk, Yokohama
 Trotter, H., Post-master General, Singapore
 Trotter, D. A., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Trotzir, H., superintendent, Municipal Council, Hiogo
 Troup, British consul, Niigata
 Trueb, R., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Tuason, J. P., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) merchant and banker, Manila
 Tuason G., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) merchant and banker, Manila
 Tuason, T., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer, and commission agent, Manila
 Tucker, W. J., (R. Anderson & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Tucker, R. D., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Tucker, J. J., marine surveyor to North China Insurance Co., Shanghai (absent)
 Ture, L., French consul, Haiphong
 Turnbull, W. A., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Turner, Rev. J. J., missionary, Wuhu
 Turner, T. J., surgeon of the fleet, and U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Turner, A. L., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Hankow
 Turner, W. M., Maritime Customs tidewater, Shanghai
 Turner, C. P., chief engineer, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*

- Turner, F. S., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Twedy, Rev. F. R. C., missionary, Shanghai
 Twigz, Mrs. P. O'B., undertaker, Shanghai
 Ty Sack, D., (Keelung Colliery) mining engineer, Keelung
 Tyebbhoy, A. H., (Abdulla, Bomonjee & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Tyler, G., constable, British consulate gaol, Shanghai
 Tytler, S., Siamese Navy, Bangkok

 Uceda, M., (Roxes & Co.) shipchandler, Manila
 Uckermann, Freiherr von, captain lieutenant, H.G.M.S. *Hertha*
 Ulbrich, J. G., chef d'Exploitation, Compagnie du Gaz, Shanghai
 Ullmann, E., (F. Ullmann) assistant, Manila (absent)
 Ullmann, F., importador de alhajas, Manila
 Uloth, H. W., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) chief assistant, Singapore
 Ulrich, C., mariner, Bangkok
 Umland, W., proprietor, "Imperial Hotel," Nagasaki
 Umland, J. W., proprietor, "Germania Hotel," Nagasaki
 Underwood, P., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
 Unthanks, A. W., C.E., Yedo
 Unwin, F. S., Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy
 Unwin, H. A., (Oriental Bank) acting accountant, Singapore
 Upton, F., interpreter, Custom House, Hiogo
 Ureta, T. G., restaurant keeper, Manila
 Urquhart, F., second engineer, steamer *Namoa*, Const
 Urquhart, A., secretary, Public Works department, Yokohama
 Usher, N. R., midshipman, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Utchida, C., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) agent, Shanghai

 Vachell, H. G., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Vadés, P. V., asist. commissioner Naval department, Saigon
 Vail, J. H., manager, Shanghai Associated Wharves, Shanghai
 Vaissière, J., Roman Catholic missionary, Chusan, Ningpo
 Valantine, B. A., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
 Val, R. de, administrator, General duty department, Manila
 Valdezco, C., watchmaker, Manila
 Valderrama, A., administrator of the Exchequer department, Iloilo
 Vale, T. H., (Harris, Goodwin & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Valentine, Rev. J. D., missionary, Shaohying, Ningpo
 Valera, J., sub-inspector of Artillery School, Manila
 Vallance, telegraphist, Saigon
 Valois, Commander, commanding H.G.M. gunboat *Nautilus*
 Valtriny, V. C., (C. Poisson & Co.) merchant, Singapore
 Van Buren, J. S., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Van Buren, General Thos. B., United States consul-general, Yokohama
 Vandre, Diago y del, proprietor, "Ciudad de Cebu" Cebu
 Van Dyke, Rev. J. W., missionary, Bangkok
 Van Es, J. C., pilot, Bangkok
 Vandeleet, O., wine merchant, Saigon
 Vania, R. C., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
 Vannes, F., (C. & J. Favre Brandt) assistant, Yokohama
 Van Ess, W., constable, British consulate, Chefoo
 Van Oordt, W. C., (Van Oordt & Co.) merchant, & consul for Netherlands, &c., Y'hama
 Vannier, nav. sub lieutenant, steamer *Antelope*, Saigon
 Vantalon, surgeon, Saigon
 Vapereau, C., professor of French, Peking (absent)
 Vara, R. de la, (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)

- Vara, S. de la, (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Vara, L. de la, (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
 Varnum, R. M., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Varnun, W. L., midshipman, U.S.S. *Kearsarge*
 Varquez, J. G., (Carranceja, la Vara & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Vasconcellos, A. M. de, chaplain, Macao Battalion, Macao
 Vassania, J. P., merchant, Canton
 Vaucher, A. E., silk inspector and broker, Ball's court
 Vaughan, J. D., barrister-at-law, Singapore
 Vaughan, J., pilot, Shanghai
 Vaussay, De, lieutenant, Military Force, Hanoi
 Veal, J. H., lightkeeper, Shanghai
 Veaux, H., clerk and accountant, Municipal Council, Saigon
 Veeder, Rev. P. V., D.D., professor of physics, Imperial University, Yedo
 Veitch, A., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) acting accountant, Shanghai
 Velasco, J., (M. P. Marqueti) clerk, Manila
 Velasco, J. V. de, (Banco Español Filipino) clerk, Manila
 Velozo, G., merchant and vice-consul for Portugal and U.S. of Venezuela, Cebu
 Velozo, R., (G. Velozo) clerk, Cebu
 Verbeck, R., Council of State, Yedo
 Verbeck, Rev. G. F., missionary, Yedo
 Verchere, Rev. J. M. P., French missionary, Swatow
 Verdall, L. de, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
 Verdugo, F., director colonel, Maestranza de Artilleria, Manila
 Vergonjeanne, blacksmith, Saigon
 Verril, Ed., manager, French Hotel, Manila
 Verrolles, Rev. M., Roman Catholic Bishop, Newchwang
 Versoza, V., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Vey, Right Rev. J. L., (R. Bishop of Gerasen) Bangkok
 Veyssière, clerk, Messageries Maritimes, Saigon
 Vianna, E., clerk, Administracao do Conselho, Macao
 Victor, S. B., (Dauver & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Victorino, J., ensign, Police force, Macao
 Vidal, A., coffee rooms, Haiphong
 Videau, G., (Comptoir Belge) assistant, Yokohama
 Videau, U., cook, "Hotel et Restaurant des Colonies," Shanghai
 Vieira, Rev. A., missionary, Macao
 Vieira, A. J., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Vieira, I. L., (Oriental Dispensary) assistant, Wellington street
 Vieira, U. A., compositor *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
 Viénot, H., lawyer, Saigon
 Vierow, H., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Tamsui
 Vierra, B. J., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Vignano, Rev. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Wellington street
 Vignes, chief of the staff, Saigon
 Vigroux, Rev. P., Roman Catholic missionary, Yedo
 Viguier, S. A., Harbour-master, Shanghai
 Villanova, C., Maritime Customs signalman, Shanghai
 Villanueva, R., (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) assistant, Manila
 Villard, assistant commissioner, Commissariat department, Saigon
 Villard, inspector of native affairs, Saigon
 Villion, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Hiogo
 Vinay, H., (Comptoir d'Escompte) sub-manager, Shanghai
 Vincenot, F., wine and spirit merchant, Peel street
 Vincent, Miss A. M., (Mrs. E. A. Vincent) assistant, Yokohama
 Vincent, Mrs. E. A., milliner and draper, Yokohama

- Vincent, Henry, gaoler, British consulate, Yokohama
 Vincent, J., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Vincent, E., (E. Vincent & Co.) commission agent, Swatow
 Vincenti, director of primary school, B-ntré, Saigon
 Viney, J., (*Japan Herald* office) foreman, Yokohama
 Vinson, G., lawyer, Saigon
 Vinson, mayor, Municipal Council, Saigon
 Vinton, W., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
 Virmaître, A. L., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
 Visscher, A., merchant, Niigata
 Vitalis, telegraphist, Saigon
 Vivanti, A., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) freight clerk, Hiogo
 Vizenziuvich, M., lightkeeper, Shanghai
 Vizmanos, B. L. de, consulting secretary, Banco Español Filipino, Manila
 Vizmanos y Lecaros, M. S. de, assistant, Banco Español Filipino, Manila
 Vlies, G. van der, (G. van der Vlies & Co.) Hiogo
 Voelkel, S., (Pharmacie de L'Union) proprietor, Shanghai
 Vogel, E., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Vogel, Charles, (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Vogel, E. I., (Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Voelland, midshipman, steamer *Duchaffaut*, Saigon
 Voigt, H. F. F., mariner, Bangkok
 Voigt, O., (Faber & Voigt) merchant, Hiogo
 Voisin, A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, and chairman, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
 Vollhardt, A., steward, Club Germania, Yokohama
 Volong, F. de P., substitute, Municipal Council, Macao
 Vorrath, P. W., mariner, Bangkok
 Vosper, G., boatswain, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Fly*
 Voss, C. de, proprietor, "Hotel de la Paix," Singapore
 Voss, H. A. T., mariner, Bangkok
 Vosteen, H., pilot, Takao
 Vouillemont, E. G., (Comptoir d'Escompte) manager, Yokohama
 Voysey, M., (Domoney & Co.) compradore, Hiogo
 Vroom, J., Junr., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) captain, Yedo
 Vrooman, Rev. D., missionary, and manager of Cotton yarn mill, Canton
 Vuillermoz, (Vuillermoz & Bornaud) watchmaker, Saigon
 Vuillet, Mme., dressmaker, Saigon
 Vuitton, J., (G. Polite) assistant, Shanghai
 Vulliez, J., second judge, Saigon

 Wabroner, R., quartermaster, Revenue cruiser *Ling Fong*, Amoy
 Wachtelbrenner, P. G., marine officer, Bangkok
 Wade, H. J., merchant, Shanghai
 Wade, E. J. P., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
 Wade, J. R., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Wade, J. H., captain, Customs cruiser *Shên-chi*, Canton
 Wade, Sir Thomas F., K.C.B., British Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking (absent)
 Wadman, W. S., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hoihow
 Wadman, E., (Walman & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
 Waerber, C., consul for Russia and Denmark, Tientsin
 Wagen, J. F., (Bavie & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Wagner, C., professor of music, Yokohama
 Wagner, C., first clerk, Central Police station
 Wainwright, R. E., solicitor, Shanghai
 Waite, G., gunner, Harbour-master's department
 Wake, W., powerman, Takasima Coliery, Nagasaki

Walker, R. S. F., lieutenant, 28th Regiment
 Walker, S., (Blain & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Walker, J. W., (Walker & Co.) broker, Shanghai
 Walker, Capt. W., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) superintending captain, Yedo
 Walker, R. N., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) captain, Yedo
 Walker, T. P., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
 Walker, Rev. W. F., missionary, Peking
 Walker, Mrs. J., washing establishment, Yokohama
 Walker, F., (Shaw & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Walker, W. F., merchant and commission agent, Chinkiang
 Walker, Rev. J. E., missionary, Foochow (in city)
 Walker, Robt., merchant, Gough street
 Walker, A., lieutenant, Customs cruiser *Shen-chi*, Canton
 Walkinshaw, Wm., (Turner & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
 Walkinshaw, A. W., (Turner & Co.) merchant, Foochow
 Wallace, Thomas, auctioneer, Yokohama
 Wallace, E., (T. Wallace) assistant, Yokohama
 Waller, W., (Co Ah Chong) foreman, Singapore
 Waller, H. I., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
 Waller, Jos. E., secretary, Shanghai Club, Shanghai
 Wallis, J. P., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Wallis, Wm., (Shanghai Dispensary) proprietor, Shanghai
 Walrond, E. C., in charge of Government dock yard, Bangkok
 Walsh, C. F., editor, *Hiogo News*, Hiogo
 Walsh, F., printer, Hiogo
 Walsh, A., (Kelly & Walsh) printer, bookseller, stationer, and newsagent, Shanghai
 Walsh, R. G., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, and Danish consul, Hiogo
 Walsh, Thomas, (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Walsh, John G., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Walter, W. B., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
 Walter, J., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk, Yokohama
 Walter, W. B., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Walter, W., (Evans, Pugh & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Walter, John, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) acting manager, Yokohama
 Walton, H. F., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Swinger*
 Wanderleach, C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
 Warburton, W., (Gorham & Warburton) stevedore, Hiogo
 Ward, W. C., (Iveson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Ward, E., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Ward, R., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Ward, T., operator, Government telegraph service, Nagasaki
 Wardlaw, J. C., (Tait & Co.) merchant, and consul for Portugal, Amoy
 Ware, C., engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Moorhen*
 Wareing, H., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Warlomont, L., (Bazar Filipino) clerk, Manila
 Warmingham, J., boatswain, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
 Warnecke, F. A., (Pasedag & Co.) clerk, Amoy
 Warner, E. D., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Warren, H. B., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
 Warren, P. L., assistant, British consulate, & Post-office agent, Ningpo
 Warren, Rev. C. F., missionary, Osaka
 Warrick, A., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Hankow
 Wasefield, W., Osaka
 Washbrook, W. A., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Wassall, E., (Hongkong Photographic Co.) assistant, Wyndham street
 Wassenius, C., engine driver, Hongkong Fire Brigade

Wasserfall, A., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Wasson, T. R., professor of civil engineering, Imperial University, Yedo
Waterfield, Wm., chief engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Waterson, Capt. D., marine surveyor, Saigon
Watson, G. W., Commodore in charge of Naval Establishment
Watson, W., assistant tide-surveyor, Double Island station, Swatow
Watson, A. T., (Yokohama dispensary) assistant, Yokohama
Watson, E. B., Yokohama
Watson, Jas., M.D., M.R.C.S.E., physician, Newchwang
Watson, T., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Watson, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Hankow
Watson, J. C., major, Anglo-Chinese force, Ningpo
Watson, H. A., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Watson, W., Shanghai
Wattebled, director, native college, Saigon
Watters, Thos., acting consul for Great Britain, Austria, &c., Takao
Watts, A. C., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) freight clerk, Yedo
Watts, Jas., pilot, Taku
Watts, W., overseer of works, Surveyor-general's office
Wauchope, G., (E. B. Watson) clerk, Yokohama
Weale, W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
Weatherstone, T., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) in charge of hulks, Hankow
Webb, F. E., captain, 28th Regiment
Webb, C., deputy paymaster, Commissariat
Webb, R. O., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Grouler*
Webb, S. D., (H. Fogg & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Webber, H. B., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Weber, O., (Remé Brothers) clerk, Singapore
Weber, A. R., merchant, Niigata
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., Yedo
Weed, J. A., Kioto, Japan
Weeks, C. D., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Wefer, J. D., pilot, Bangkok
Wegdin, W., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Wegener, F., Maritime Customs examiner, Chungking
Weigert, P., truck and drayman, Yokohama
Welch, J., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Weld, D., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Weld, J. D., Junr., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Kinkiang
Welldon, A. F., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
Wellesley, G. E., assistant engineer, Maritime Customs, Shanghai (absent)
Wellings, R. H., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lady*
Wells, G., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) wharfinger, Singapore
Wells, L., fitter, H.M. Naval Yard
Wells, S. S. D., deputy inspector general, Royal Naval Hospital
Wells, E. W., (Eastern Extension, Australasia, & China Tele. Co.) agent, Shanghai
Wells, W., engineer, tug *Orphan*, Taku
Wells, E., engineer, tug *Algerine*, Taku
Wells, E. J., (Gas Co.) manager and secretary, Singapore
Wells, W., (Gas Co.) assistant, Singapore
Wells, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
Welsh, David, (Hongkong Distillery) clerk, East point
Wennmohs, E., tailor, Shanghai
Wertheimer, L., appraiser, Japanese Imperial Customs, Yokohama

- West, clerk, Royal Customs, Haiphong
 West, P., (Kobe Iron Works) assistant, Hiogo
 Westall, A. C., (Westall, Brand & Co.) public silk inspector, Shanghai
 Westendorf, C., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Westernhagen, A., proprietor, "Botica de San Gabriel," Manila
 Westerveld, Construction section, Osaka
 Westlake, C. H., proprietor & manager, *Mission Press*, Singapore
 Westoby, G. T., captain, steamer *Namoa*, Coast
 Wetmore, F. R., importer, bookseller, and stationer, Yokohama
 Wetmore, W. S., (Frazar & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Wetton, R., Kyoto, Japan
 Wetton, E., Kyoto, Japan
 Wewezer, J., mariner, Bangkok
 Wharry, C. J., M.D., superintendent of Civil Hospital
 Wharton, captain, steamer *Celestial*, Bangkok
 Wheatley, E., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor & harbour-master, Ningpo
 Wheeler, Dr. E., Yokohama
 Wheeler, W., Agricultural section, Yedo
 Wheeler, F. S., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
 Wheeler, T., (Imperial Arsenal) powder maker, Tientsin
 Wheeler, G. H., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Wheeler, W., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
 Wheeley, E., (A. Dent & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Wheelock, Thomas R., (Wheelock & Co.) broker, Shanghai
 Wheen, E., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
 Wherry, Rev. John., missionary, Peking (absent)
 White, J., constable, British Consulate, Tientsin
 White, R., (Chartered Bank) sub-accountant, Singapore
 White, J. H., engineer, H.M. Naval Yard
 White, E., principal aid., U.S. Naval Squadron
 White, J., pilot, Nagasaki
 White, R. W., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
 White, Fred. E., British consulate constable, Yokohama
 White, Wm., (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 White, R. G., missionary, Cankiang (absent)
 White, J. G., overseer of works, Surveyor-general's office
 White, Aug., (Miller, White & Co.) bill broker, Shanghai
 White, F. G., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 White, J. R., proprietor, "Stag Hotel," Queen's road central
 Whitehead, T. H., (Chartered Bank) sub accountant, Shanghai
 Whitehead, Rev. S., missionary, Canton
 Whitehead, W. F., inspector of brothels
 Whitehouse, E. N., P. assist. paymaster, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
 White-Thomson, H. N., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Whitfield, Geo., (Whitfield & Dawson) engineer, Yokohama
 Whiting, Rev. A., missionary, Nankin
 Whiting, Rev. J. L., missionary, Peking
 Whitlock, G., lightkeeper, Shanghai
 Whittall, P. G., (Takasima Colliery) assistant, Nagasaki
 Whymark, G., (Domoney & Co.) comprador, Hiogo
 Whyte, A., third engineer, lighthouse tender *Meiji Maru*, Yokohama
 Whyte, A. B., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Whyte, E. H., paymaster, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
 Whyteck, G., (McAlister & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Wibaux, T. L., provicar general, Saigon
 Wickers, J., horse shoer & trainer, Yokohama

Wickham, B. R., (Tait & Co) clerk, Takao
 Wicking, H., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
 Widdicombe, R., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
 Widley, J., Rabin Gold Mines, Bangkok
 Wiebe, H., (H. W. Hohnholz & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Wiegand, C., "Spring Valley Brewery," Yokohama
 Wieler, Oscar, (Wieler & Co.) merchant, Praya
 Wieters, E. B., (Haminoff, Rodionoff & Co) clerk, Hankow
 Wiggins, C., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) commission agent, Yokohama (absent)
 Wignall, J. H., engineer, Yokohama
 Wignall, M., (Itsu Bishi S.S. Co.) chief engineer, Yedo
 Wijnhoven, Rev. F., Catholic missionary, Peking
 Wikoff, H., assistant surgeon, U.S.S. *Palos*
 Wilby, R. G., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Cochon*
 Wilek, C., (E. Wennmohs) assistant, Shanghai
 Wilcox, R. C., editor, *Daily Press*
 Wilford, E. P., lieutenant, 28th Regiment
 Wilgaard, A., Maritime Customs examiner, Canton
 Wilkie, J., chief engineer, steamer *N. moor*, Coast
 Wilkin A. J., (Wilkin & Robison) merchant, Yokohama
 Wilkin, constable, British Legation, Peking
 Wilkins, G. F., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Ashcroft*
 Wilkinson, H., (Eastern Ext., Aust., & China Tele. Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Wilkinson, W., engineer, steam tug *Suez Parcel*, Bangkok
 Wilkinson, T., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Wilkinson, R., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Wilkinson, H. S., act. law sct. & vice-consul & chancellor to British Legation, Yedo
 Wilks, Henry, (Wilks & Earnshaw) engineer, Manila
 Willans, Hon. W. W., Colonial Treasurer, Singapore
 Willcox, T., (Malcolm, Willcox & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Williams, A. P., second officer, steamer *Thetis*, Coast
 Williams, R., pilot, Shanghai
 Williams, M. B., assist. paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gunboat *Sieddroke*
 Williams, Right Rev. C. M., missionary, Yedo
 Williams, C. C., commission merchant, Swatow (absent)
 Williams, W. H., maritime Customs tide-waiter, Ningpo
 Williams, R. T., (A. E. Salter) clerk, Chinkiang
 Williams, J., (Horse Repository) proprietor, Garden road
 Williams, F. R., assistant, Shanghai club, Shanghai
 Williams, Rev. N. B., missionary, Canton (absent)
 Williams, P., pilot, Swatow
 Williams, Rev. Mark, missionary, Kalgan, Peking
 Williamson, T., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
 Williamson, Rev. Jas., missionary, Taichow
 Williamson, Geo., (Williamson & Co.) merchant & commission agent, Chinkiang
 Williamson, Rev. Alex., LL.D., missionary, Chefoo
 Williamson, T. G., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk
 Wills, J. H., livery stable keeper, Shanghai
 Wilson, W. J., M.D., surgeon major, 28th Regiment
 Wilson, J. W., (Eastern Ext., Aust., & China Tele. Co.) assistant, Singapore
 Wilson, C. H., (Eastern Ext., Aust., & China Tele. Co.) assistant, Burd's lane
 Wilson, O., pilot, Shanghai
 Wilson, H., professor of mathematics, Imperial University, Yedo
 Wilson, C. G., A.I.C.E., chief engineer, Imperial Government works, Hiogo
 Wilson, J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
 Wilson, A., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama

Wilson, A., inspector of police, Lowza station, Shanghai
 Wilson, Robt., (Elles & Co.) agent, & consul for Netherlands, Takao
 Wilson, J. A., (Howell & Co.) merchant, Hakodate
 Wilson, John, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
 Wilson, I., lightkeeper, Shanghai
 Wilson, F. G., (G. Domoney & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Wilson, Henry, Independence Pilot Company, Shanghai
 Wilson, Wilberforce, C.E., (Wilson & Salway) architect, Queen's road
 Wilson, W., (Wilson, Nicholls & Co.) ship-chandler, Amoy
 Wilson, Rev. Jonathan, missionary, Chaeng Mai, Bangkok (absent)
 Winekler, J., (H. Abrens & Co.) clerk, Yedo
 Windham, C., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
 Windsor, T., (Windsor, Redlich & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
 Wingfield, H. E., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Audacious*
 Winn, H. H., dentist, Shanghai
 Winn, J. E., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Winslow, C. McR., mid-shipman, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Winstanley, J., (Bourne & Co.) public tea inspector, Yokohama
 Winstanley, A., (Cornes & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Winter, F., theological student, St. Paul's College
 Winton, J. J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) sub-manager, Shanghai
 Wirgman, C., proprietor, Japan *Punch*, Yokohama
 Wisas, D., lightkeeper, Shanghai
 Wise, W. C., lieutenant commander, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Wiseman, Sir Wm., Bart., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
 Wishart, C., (Patent Slip & Dock Co.) manager, Singapore
 Wisner, J. H., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Witham, J. W., (Scott, Witham & Co.) Singapore
 Withen, J., (J. Reyna) engineer, Iloilo
 Withers, G., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) chief clerk, Shanghai
 Withome, N., engineer, Iloilo
 Witt, G., (E. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Witt, F. F., mariner, Bangkok
 Witte, A., (Dircks & Co.) clerk, Swatow
 Witte, Julius, ice manufacturer, Manila
 Witzel, engineer, H.G.M.S. *Hertha*
 Wodehouse, H. E., clerk of Councils, & chief clerk of Colonial Secretary's office
 Wohlters, A., proprietor, "British Inn," Queen's road central
 Wolf, L., (F. Knoblauch & Co.) commission merchant, Yokohama
 Wolfe, Rev. John, missionary, Foochow
 Wolfenden, R., second engineer, Revenue steamer, *Fei Hu*, Shanghai
 Wolff, M., (Spencer & Wolff) merchant & commission agent, Chinkiang
 Wolfs, J., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Wong Fun, M.D., physician to Maritime Customs, Canton
 Wood, Chas., (Kobe Iron Works) assistant, Hiogo
 Wood, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Wood, J., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
 Wood, G. C., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Wood, A. G. (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Wood, Wm., constable, British Legation escort, Yedo
 Wood, R. H. R., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Wood, Thos., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Hankow
 Woodford, J. D., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
 Woodford, H. B., (New Dispensary) proprietor, Singapore
 Woodin, E. L., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
 Woodin, Rev. Simeon F., missionary, Foochow

Woodruff, F. E., commissioner of customs, Chinkiang
 Woods, W., (F. Douglas & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Woods, W. F., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lily*
 Woods, C. K. E., attorney, Singapore
 Woodward, R. H., (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Shanghai
 Woodward, W., Naval College, Yedo
 Woolfe, H. D., Maritime Customs tidewater, Shanghai
 Woollatt, G. H., public tea inspector, and commission agent, Swatow
 Woollett, H., (F. Beato & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
 Woolley, W. A., assistant, British consulate, and Post-office agent, Nagasaki
 Woonwalla, R. S., (R. Dhunjeebhoy & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
 Wooster, L. W., assist. engineer, U.S.S. *Palos*
 Wootton, Jas., clerk of works, H.B.M. Works department, Shanghai
 Worgitzky, C., mariner, Bangkok
 Worsfold, G., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Worsley, F., commander, steamer *Edinburgh*, Singapore
 Wortel, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Keelung
 Worthington, Thos., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Worthy, S. W., storeman, H.M. Naval Yard
 Wotton, Wm., (W. H., Brereton) solicitor and manager, Queen's road
 Wran, R., chief steward, lighthouse tender *Meiji Maru*, Yokohama
 Wright, H., Maritime Customs tidewater, Ningpo
 Wright, F. H., (J. Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Wright, S. W., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
 Wright, Rev. W. B., missionary, Yedo
 Wright, D. M., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Taiwan
 Wright, F. E., audit secretary, Maritime Customs, Peking
 Wright, Alex., (Alt & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
 Wright, Robt., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Wulven, E. van, (Hooglandt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Wusinowsky, Ad., (Prehn & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Wyatt, H. H., paymaster, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
 Wyatt, O. M., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
 Wylde, W., gunsmith, Yokohama
 Wylie, A., (British & Foreign Bible Society) agent, Shanghai
 Wylie, R. A., (Corney & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
 Wynhoven, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Tientsin
 Wynn, J., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) captain, Yedo
 Wyper, R., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) assistant engineer, Yedo

Xavier, J. M., (Ramsey, Wakefield & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
 Xavier, V., (Novelty Iron Works) engineer, West point
 Xavier, L., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) telegraphist, Singapore
 Xavier, L., clerk, Audit office, Bangkok
 Xavier, B. de S., interpreter, Water Police station, Macao
 Xavier, L. A., (D. Lapraik & Co.) clerk, d'Aguilar street
 Xavier, F., (Stephens & Holmes) clerk, Club chambers
 Xavier, J. A., (R. H. Cairns) clerk, Club chambers
 Xavier, F. M., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
 Xavier, J. P., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Shanghai
 Xavier, F., (Messageries Maritimes) assistant, Praya central
 Xavier, C. A., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
 Xavier, M. B., linguist, Procurador's department, Macao
 Xifre, telegraphist, Saigon

Yacooobhoy, G. H., (E. Pubaney) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace

Yangwell, manager, Yang-Tye cargo boat Co., Shanghai
 Yates, M. T., interpreter, U.S. Consulate, Shanghai
 Yeats, J., quartermaster, Customs' revenue steam launch *Yü-min*, Canton
 Yeo, G. J., engineer and secretary, Gas Co., Shanghai (absent)
 Yorke, R. S., Maritime Customs assistant, Hankow
 Youd, F. M., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Young, R., (Keelung Colliery) colliery joiner, Keelung
 Young, M., captain, steamer *Leonor*, Coast
 Young, J., chief of staff, and captain, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
 Young, C., (Mitsui Bishi S.S. Co.) captain, Yedo
 Young, A., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
 Young, J., pilot, Taku
 Young, W. S. (Gilman & Co.) merchant, & Danish consul, Foochow
 Young, A., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) shipwright, Kowloon
 Young, J. M., (Rodewald, Schönfeld & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
 Young, R., medical practitioner "Woodville," Arbutnot road
 Young, S., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Chefoo
 Young, Capt. steamer *Genkai Maru*, Yokohama
 Young, G. B., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
 Youngs, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
 Yrisarry, J. M., (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Yuill, G. S., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
 Yvanovich, A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

Zachariae, V., M.D., physician to German consulate, Shanghai
 Zantzing, W. C., secretary, U.S. Naval Squadron
 Zapolski-Szlifirski, surgeon, Saigon
 Zappe, Ed., German consul, Yokohama
 Zárate, A. O. de, (Ayala & Co.) merchant, Manila
 Zembsch, J. P. A., accountant, &c., Yokohama
 Zemke, P., (C. Schomburgk & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Ziboli, E., solicitor, Iloilo
 Zicavo, P., "Oriental Hotel," Yokohama
 Ziegler, R., (C. Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Ziegler, C., (Ziegler & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
 Ziegler, M., (Lind, Asmus & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Zimmermann, L. F., assistant, "Hotel de l'Europe," Singapore
 Zimpel, P. F., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
 Zobel J., chemist, Manila
 Zorilla, V., magistrate, Manila
 Zovoli, F. G., solicitor, Iloilo
 Zubeldia, M., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
 Zuzarte, D., proprietor, *Colonial Press*, Singapore
 Zuzarte, R., compositor, *Indépendant de Saigon* office, Saigon

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY.

Colonial Departments, Public Offices, &c.

Colonial Government.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral—His Excellency Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Col. Sec.—Hon. J. Gardiner Austin, C.M.G.
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-kook.

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-kook.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., president
Hon. Chief Justice
Hon. Colonial Secretary
Hon. Attorney General
Hon. Colonial Treasurer
Hon. Phineas Ryrie
Hon. H. Lowcock
Hon. W. Keswick
Clerk of Councils—H. E. Wodehouse

} non-official
members

Public Offices.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

輔政使司署

Foo-ching-sz-shoo-sii.

Col. Sec.—Hon. J. Gardiner Austin, C.M.G.
Chief clerk—H. E. Wodehouse
First do.—J. M. D'Almada e Castro
Second do.—J. M. S. Alves
Temporary clerk—P. H. do Rozario

COLONIAL TREASURY.

皇家庫房

Wong-ka-foo-fong.

Acting Treasurer—Hon. C. May
First Clerk & Cashier—J. A. de Carvalho
2nd do. and Accountant—A. F. Alves
3rd do.—A. R. Madar

4th do.—P. M. Alves

Notice Serrer—Lum Shu Tak

First Shroff—Cheung Alloy

Second do.—Cheong Achow

Valuators of Police and Lighting Rates—
John Gerrard and S. Barff

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.—E. Bowdler

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.—Chan a Fook

Overseers of Works—E. McLeod, J. G.
White, W. Watts, G. Stainfield, G.
Baynes

Watchman at Pokfulam—E. Lewis

Overseer in charge of Protestant Cemetery—
W. Thompson

Interpreter—Ng A Tsun

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

書信館

Shü-sun Kün

Postmaster General—A. Lister

Assistant Ditto.—S. Barff

Accountant—J. G. da Rocha

Sorters—J. M. E. Machado, A. Leiria, D.
A. da Costa, A. J. Rodrigues, A. M.
Placé, Z. M. Barradas, A. da Silva, and
J. H. Pynn

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

Macao—R. de Souza (Honorary)

POST-OFFICE AGENTS.

Hainan—A. S. Harvey (Honorary)

Canton—J. Scott

Swatow—Henry Sage

Amoy—G. Phillips

Foochow—C. W. Everard

Ningpo—P. L. Warren

Hankow—O. Johnson

Hiogo—H. A. Miles
Nagasaki—W. A. Woolley

STAMP REVENUE OFFICE.

印捐局

Yan-kün-kuk

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

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Aud. Gen.—Hon. J. Gardiner Austin, C.M.G.
Audit Clerk—J. M. A. da Silva
Second Clerk—F. V. Ribeiro

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

華民政務司

Wa-man ching-mo-sze.

Registrar Gen.—Hon. C. C. Smith (absent)
Acting Registrar General—M. S. Tonnochy
First clerk—John Gerrard
Second clerk—G. S. Northcote
Registration clerk—C. Osmund
Chinese clerks—Cheung Leung, Im A Mong
Chinese Registration clerks—Sung Sing, Ch'an-tsau, Wong-yau, Yung-hung

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES,
 BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

婚姻事務司署

Fan-yan sz-mo-see-chu.

Registrar—The Registrar General
Deputy Registrar—John Gerrard

GOVERNMENT GARDENS & TREE
 PLANTING DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent—Charles Ford

HARBOUR DEPARTMENTS.

船政司

Shün ching-Sz.

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

Assistant do.—J. P. McEuen, R.N.

HARBOUR OFFICE, PRAYA WEST.

Clerks—F. Machado, J. L. de S. Alves, A. C. Botelho

Boarding Officers—A. F. Sampson, J. Speechly

Inspectors of Cargo Boats & Junks—W. McClellan, C. Rowe, J. J. Collaço

Indian Interpreter—Soonderam

Chinese Interpreters and Writers—Tsang Hoi, Chan Chan, Cheung Ip

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICE.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

Deputy Superintendent—W. S. Lording

Clerk—A. P. Guterres

Indian Interpreter—Idroos Moosdeen

LIGHT HOUSES.

Collector of Light Dues—J. P. McEuen, R.N.

Light Keepers, Cape d'Aguilar—A. Baird, H. L. Mather, and two Chinese

Green Island—P. J. d'Almeida and one Chinese

Cape Collinson—Two Chinese

GUN POWDER DEPÔT, STONE CUTTER'S ISLAND.

Officer in charge—R. P. Webster

Gunner—George Waite

OUT-STATIONS.

Shau-ki Wan—J. Mathieson

Stanley—Inspector W. Batten

Aberdeen—Inspector J. Halloran

Yau-Ma Ti—Inspector J. Cameron

SIGNAL STATION, VICTORIA PEAK.

In charge—F. C. Collaço

Assistants—Ko Kam-fuk and Fong Po

Shroff to the Department—Leong Chung

Judicial Establishment.

SUPREME COURT.

大葛衙門

Tai cot-ngá-moon.

Chief Justice—Hon. Sir John Smale, Knight

Puisne Judge—Hon. Francis Snowden

Acting Attorney-General—Hon. J. Russell

Sheriff—M. S. Tonnochy

Deputy Sheriff—C. F. A. Sangster

Acting Registrar—F. S. Huffam

Crown Solicitor—Edmund Sharp

Clerk of Court and Clerk to Mr. Justice

Snowden—C. F. A. Sangster

Secretary and Clerk to the Chief Justice—W. H. Mossop

Interpreter—R. A. do Rozario

Clerk and Usher—P. le Marquand

Usher and Bailiff—T. R. McBean

Chinese Clerk—Ng-mun-yu

Appraiser—F. S. Huffam

Registrar of Companies—F. S. Huffam

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

Judge and Commissary—Hon. Sir John Smale, Knight

Deputy Judge—His Honor Mr. Justice Snowden

Acting Queen's Advocate—Hon. J. Russell
Deputy Registrar—F. S. Huffam
Surrogates—C. F. Sangster and W. H. Mossop
Queen's Proctor—E. Sharp
Marshal—M. S. Tonnochy

Police Department.

MAGISTRATES' COURT.

巡理廳

Chun-lee ting.

- *Police Magistrates*—Hon. C. May and Hon. James Russell
- Acting Police Magistrate*—F. Stewart
- Coroner*—Frederick Stewart
- First Clerk*—Arathoon Seth
- Second do.*—J. Parker
- Third do.*—Ng a-chó
- Fourth do.*—Ng Kwai Shang
- Temporary Clerk*—Ng Fuk Shang
- First Chinese Interp.*—Bedell Lee Yun
- Second do. do.*—Li-Hong-Mi
- 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. Fernandes
- Chinese Usher & process server*—Li Ayam
- Hindustance Interp.*—A. Kader (acting)

Justices of the Peace.

官員

Kicoon-Yuen.

Hon. C. May	Hon. H. Loweock
Hon. P. Ryrie	J. M. Price
H. G. Thomsett,	P. C. B. Ayres,
R.N.	M.R.C.S.E.
R. McMurdo	C. M. Kerr
Hon. C. C. Smith	H. H. Nelson
T. G. Linstead	H. L. Dalrymple
H. St. L. Magniac	A. McIver
W. M. Deane	N. J. Ede
M. S. Tonnochy	H. E. Wodehouse
F. Stewart	J. P. McEuen
C. V. Creagh	T. Jackson
Hon. W. Keswick	J. P. Barnes
Hon. J. Russell	F. D. Sassoon
A. Lister	T. Forrest
E. R. Belilios	R. H. Sandeman
R. A. O'Brien, M.D.	E. Tobin
<i>Sheriff</i> —Malcolm Struan Tonnochy	
<i>Deputy Sheriff</i> —C. F. A. Sangster	

POLICE.

巡捕廳

Tsun-po ting.

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do. Showkewan—J. Mathieson
do. Stanley—W. Batten
do. Kowloon—J. Cameron
do. Markets—G. Orley
do. Aberdeen—J. Halloran
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 80 Constables
Indian Force—
 1 Jemadhar
 5 Sergeants
 5 Acting Sergeants
 162 Constables
Chinese Force—
 2 Sergeants
 187 Constables
Water Police, Chinese—
 3 Sergeants
 8 Acting Sergeants
 140 Constables

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12 Chinese Watchmen

70 Chinese Firemen

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1 European Fireman

2 Chinese Firemen

20 Volunteers (Chinese)

Aberdeen.

1 European Fireman

2 Chinese Firemen

20 Volunteers (Chinese)

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1 European Fireman

2 Chinese Firemen

20 Volunteers (Chinese)

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Secretary—P. A. da Costa*Agents at Canton*—Deacon & Co.*do. at Macao*—A. A. de Mello & Co.**RIVER STEAMERS.****"KIUKIANG,"***Captain*—T. T. Benning*First Officer*—J. C. Brett*Chief Engineer*—F. Harrold*2nd do.* —J. Harrold*Purser*—A. d'Azevedo**"KINSHAN."***Captain*—A. G. Cary*First Officer*—H. Morgan*Chief Engineer*—G. V. Lang*2nd do.* —O. Jackson*Purser*—A. A. da Rocha*Assist. do.* —B. d'Aquino**"POWAN,"** (laid up in Canton).*In Charge*—J. da Costa**"WHITE CLOUD."***Captain*—A. H. Benning*Chief Officer*—G. B. Lefavour*Chief Engineer*—D. Murphy*2nd do.* —C. Membert*Purser*—D. A. d'Eça**"SPARK."***Captain*—J. P. Hoyland*Chief Officer*—J. Ribeiro*Chief Engineer*—J. H. Chesney*Purser*—J. Ribeiro**"FEI WAN,"** (laid up in Hongkong)

S. Rozario, in charge

WHARFINGERS.*Hongkong*—E. L. Stewart*Macao*—V. Nogueira*Canton*—Chop Dollar**HONGKONG GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.****WEST POINT.****煤氣公司***Mui-hi-kung-sze.**Manager*—A. Newton*Clerks*—V. Alonço, Thomas Parker, J.

Alonço, Junr.

Foreman of Works—W. S. Bamsey*Foreman Fitting Depart*—E. D. Sapey**東部洲及澳斯利亞電報公司***Tung-po-chau-kup-o-sz-li-á-tin-po-kung-sz.***EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.****OFFICE, BURD'S LANE; CHIEF OFFICE,**

66, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Acting Gen. Manager—J. Enston Squier*Chief Clerk*—J. E. Hawes*Assistants*—H. Clipperton, C. H. Wilson*Counter Clerks*—F. A. Remedios, E. A.

Remedios

電線行*Tien-sin-hong.***GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.****OFFICE, BURD'S LANE.***General Agent in China and Japan*—George

J. Helland

Superintendent—A. Suenson (absent)*Acting do.* —C. C. Bojesen

E. Poulsen

G. Nicholson

W. Manson

J. Silva

L. Lubeck

F. Franco

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED.

Stanley Cope, agent

ORIENTAL TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED.

G. Holmes, agent

**INDO EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

G. Holmes, agent

香港黃埔船澳公司

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

**HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**HEAD OFFICE—CLUB CHAMBERS,
D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG.**

Directors—Hon. W. Keswick, chairman

A. McIver, vice-chairman

H. Hoppius

A. T. Manger

G. B. Emory

Secretary—D. Gillies

Supt. Engineer—A. G. Aitken

Book-keeper—M. de Souza

Clerks—R. F. Smith, A. A. de Souza

WHAMPOA ESTABLISHMENT.

Clerk—J. de Jesus

ABERDEEN ESTABLISHMENT.

Superintendent—H. Smith

Clerk—J. M. de Jesus

**Engineer's apprentices—A. Miranda, C. da
Sá, C. da Silva**

KOWLOON ESTABLISHMENT.

Superintendent—J. G. Liddell

Chief Engineer—Geo. Stewart

Foreman Boilermaker—Jacob Stevens

Shipwright—A. Young

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STEAM TUG "FAME."

117 tons, 110 Horse Power nominal.

Captain—A. Stopani

STEAM TUG "PILOT FISH."

Captain—A. Stopani

**AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY
OF BORNEO.**

Parker & Co., agents

香港客店公司

Hong-kong-hak-tim-kung-sze.

**HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

**Directors—A. André, (chairman), E. R.
Belilios, O. H. Burrows, W. R. Land-**

stein

Secretary—Louis Hauschild

**HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

General Managers—Lane, Crawford & Co.

Superintendent—J. G. Cullen

雪廠

Sut-chong.

TUDOR COMPANY.

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Agent—John F. Horgan

Insurances.

Adamson, Bell & Co., agents—

**Merchants' Marine Insurance Co.,
Limited, of London**

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Limited, of Adelaide**

**Pacific Fire and Marine Insurance
Co., of Sydney**

Staffordshire Fire Insurance Co.

Arnhold, Karberg & Co., agents—

**Lancashire Insurance Company, Fire
and Life**

Java Sea & Fire Insurance Company

**National Marine Insurance Company
of South Australia**

Borneo Company Limited, agents—

**Commercial Union Assurance Com-
pany, Fire Branch**

Butterfield & Swire, agents—

**British and Foreign Marine Insur-
ance Company, Limited**

**Royal Exchange Assurance Corpora-
tion of London**

**London and Lancashire Fire Insur-
ance Company**

Carlowitz & Co., agents—

**Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesell-
schaft für See Fluss und Land-
transport in Dresden**

**Deutscher Lloyds' Transport Ver-
sicherungs-Actien Gesellschaft,
Berlin**

中華火燭保險行

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

[股份各件自理]

**China Fire Insurance Company, Limited,
Office—39, Queen's Road**

**Directors—Hon. H. Lowcock, chairman, A.
MacG. Heaton, Hon. P. Ryrie, H.
Hoppius, A. McIver, S. W. Pomeroy**

Secretary—J. B. Coughtrie

**Assistants—A. J. Lewis, A. O. Gutierrez
Agents.**

Canton, Messrs. Deacon & Co.

<i>Swatow</i> ,	Messrs.	Bradley & Co.
<i>Amoy</i> ,	"	Elles & Co.
<i>Foochow</i> ,	"	Olyphant & Co.
<i>Ningpo</i> ,	"	Davidson & Co.
<i>Shanghai</i> ,	"	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
<i>Kiukiang</i> ,	"	Robt. Anderson & Co.
<i>Hankow</i> ,	"	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
<i>Chefoo</i> ,	"	Fergusson & Co.
<i>Nagasaki</i> ,	"	Alt & Co.
<i>Yokohama</i> ,	"	{ Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.
<i>Kobe</i> ,	"	Browne & Co.
<i>Saigon</i> ,	"	W. G. Hale & Co.
<i>Singapore</i> ,	"	Gilfillan, Wood & Co.
<i>Penang</i> ,	"	A. A. Anthony & Co.
<i>Manila</i> ,	"	Pelle, Hubbell & Co.

中外衆國保險公司

Chung-ngoi-chung-kwook-po him-lung-sze.

China Traders' Insurance Company,
Limited, 48, Queen's Road

Directors—H. H. Nelson (chairman), A.
Mac G. Heaton, H. Nicaise, L. Mendel

Secretary—W. H. Ray

Clerks—B. Goldsmith, F. X. Meira

Agents for London and Provincial
Marine Insurance Co.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Directors—Adolf André, E. R. Belilios,
O. H. Burrows, C. Morland Kerr, H.
Seymour Geary, Lee Tuck Cheong,
Fung Tang

General Agents—Olyphant & Co.
Agents.

<i>Amoy</i> ,	Messrs.	H. A. Petersen & Co.
<i>Bangkok</i> ,	"	Windsor, Redlich & Co.
<i>Batavia</i> ,	"	Borneo Co., Limited.
<i>Bombay</i> ,	"	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
<i>Brisbane</i> ,	"	R. Armour & Co.
<i>Calcutta</i> ,	"	Ernsthausen & Oesterley
<i>Canton</i> ,	"	Olyphant & Co.
<i>Chefoo</i> ,	"	Fergusson & Co.
<i>Chinkiang</i> ,	"	J. M. Canny & Co.
<i>Colombo</i> ,	"	Delmege, Reid & Co.
<i>Foochow</i> ,	"	Olyphant & Co.
<i>Galle</i> ,	"	Delmege, Reid & Co.
<i>Hakodadi</i> ,	"	Howell & Co.
<i>Hankow</i> ,	"	Evans, Pugh & Co.
<i>Hiogo</i> ,	"	Smith, Baker & Co.
<i>Keelung</i> ,	"	Dodd & Co.
<i>Kiukiang</i> ,	"	R. Anderson & Co.
<i>London</i> ,	"	Forbes, Forbes & Co.
<i>Manila</i> ,	"	Smith, Bell & Co.
<i>Nagasaki</i> ,	"	Holme, Ringer & Co.
<i>Newchwang</i> ,	"	Knight & Co.
<i>New York</i> ,	"	Olyphant & Co. (of China)

<i>Ningpo</i> ,	F. Coit, Esq. (acting)
<i>Penang</i> ,	Messrs. Sandilands, Buttery & Co.
<i>Saigon</i> ,	" Keltenbach, Engler & Co.
<i>San Francisco</i> ,	" Richard B. Irwin & Co.
<i>Shanghai</i> ,	" Olyphant & Co.
<i>Singapore</i> ,	" Borneo Co., Limited.
<i>Sourabaya</i> ,	" Fraser, Eaton & Co.
<i>Swatow</i> ,	" Direks & Co.
<i>Tamsui</i> ,	" Dodd & Co.
<i>Tientsin</i> ,	" Hatch & Co.
<i>Yokohama</i> ,	" Smith Baker & Co.

Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents—

Imperial Fire Insurance Company
Reliance Marine Insurance Company
Forbes & Co.'s Constituents' Insurance Company
Bombay Insurance Company
Eastern Marine Insurance Company
Commercial Union Assurance Company (Life department)

Gilman & Co., agents—

Lloyds'
North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Company
Universal Marine Insurance Company of London, Limited
Liverpool Underwriters' Association
Merchants Shipping and Underwriters' Association of Melbourne
Underwriters' Union of Amsterdam

Heard & Co., agents—

Victoria Marine Insurance Company of Bombay

Heaton, A. MacG., agent—

Scottish Imperial Insurance Company

Holliday, Wise & Co., agents—

Manchester Fire Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation Fire, Marine, and Life
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, Limited

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Canton Insurance Office
Triton Insurance Company
Bombay Insurance Society
Alliance Marine Assurance Office
Alliance Fire Assurance Office

Lapraik & Co., Douglas, agents—

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company

Linstead, T. G., agent—
Sun Fire Insurance Company

McIver, Alex. (P. & O. S. N. Co.), agent—
London & Oriental Steam Transit
Insurance Office

Melchers & Co., agents—
Austrian Insurance Co., "Donau" of
Vienna
North German Fire Insurance Com-
pany, Hamburg
Royal Insurance Co., Fire and Life
La Neuchateloise Société Suisse
d'Assurance of Neuchatel
Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft
"Schweiz" in Zürich

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

那千拿公司

No-chin-na-kung-sze.

North China Insurance Company, Queen's
Road

J. Kennard Davis, agent
W. H. Percival
A. F. J. Soares

Agents for Commercial Union As-
surance Co., (marine department)

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

Notley, W. H., agent—
Amicable Insurance, Calcutta
Universal Life Assurance, Calcutta

Olyphant & Co., agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
New York Board of Underwriters
San Francisco Board of Underwriters
Guardian Fire Assurance Company,
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Pustau & Co., William, agents—
Hamburg & Bremen Fire Insurance
Company
China and Japan Marine Insurance
Company, in liquidation
Düsseldorff General Insurance Co.
Helvetia General Insurance Company
Basel Transport Versicherungs Ge-
sellschaft
Rheinisch Westphalischer Lloyd

Frankfurter Glass Versicherungs Ge-
sellschaft in Frankfurt

Iakor—See Versicherungs Gesells-
chaft in Moskau

Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft
Rhenania in Cöln

Aachen-Leipziger Versicherungs Ac-
tien Gesellschaft in Aachen

Russell & Co., agents—
Yangtze Insurance Association of
Shanghai
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

Schellhass & Co., Ed., agents—
Bremen Underwriters
Transatlantic Marine Insurance
Company, Limited, Berlin
Hanseatic Fire Insurance Company,
Hamburg
Germanie Lloyds'
Guernsey Mutual Insurance Society,
for Shipping
Providentia Insurance Co., Frankfurt
Lübeck Fire Insurance Co., Lübeck

Siemssen & Co., agents—
The Second Colonial Sea and Fire
Insurance Company, of Batavia
Globe Marine Insurance Company of
London, Limited
The Transatlantic Fire Insurance
Company of Hamburg
The Union of Hamburg Underwriters
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance
Company of Samarang

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

於仁洋面保安行

Yu-yun-yau-min-po-on-hong.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ped-
dar's Wharf

Secretary—N. J. Ede
Clerks—E. Moore, P. dos Remedios,
M. de Souza, V. de Souza
Agents for the Home and Colonial
Marine Insurance Co., Limited

Vogel, Hagedorn & Co., agents—
Swiss Lloyds' Transport Insurance
Company, Winterthur

Wilson & Salway, surveyors—

Commercial Union Insurance Co.
 Northern Insurance Company
 Netherlands India Sea and Fire
 Insurance Company
 Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance
 Company
 Queen Insurance Company
 Royal Insurance Company
 China Fire Insurance Company
 Manchester Fire Insurance Company
 London Assurance Corporation

Banks.

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

渣打銀行*Cha-ta-ngan-hong.*

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and
 China, Queen's Road

Draws on the Head Office and on the City
 Bank, London, and on the Agencies and
 Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Akyab,
 Rangoon, Singapore, Penang, Manila,
 Batavia, and Shanghai

Henry Thorburn, acting manager
 W. Dougal, acting accountant
 D. B. Grant, sub-accountant
 R. S. Smith do.
 L. d'A. Roza
 J. M. Rozario
 J. A. Barretto
 M. W. Boyd, manager (Shanghai)
 E. G. Moberly, acct. do.
 T. H. Whitehead, sub-acct. do.
 J. Somerville, agent, Manila
 P. W. Mein, acct. do.
 G. Roensch do.

有利銀行*Yow-le-ngan-hong.*

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, Lon-
 don, and China, Queen's Road

Draws on the Bank of England and the
 London Joint Stock Bank, London; and
 on Branches and Agencies at London,
 Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon,
 Penang, Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya,
 Shanghai, Yokohama, Hankow, and
 Mauritius. The Bank issues notes,
 which are received in payment of Go-
 vernment dues

H. H. Nelson, manager
 J. R. Hughes, accountant
 H. A. Allchin, sub- do.
 E. Traill, assist. do.

M. A. da Silva**C. F. Caldwell****E. Pereira****R. Remedios****L. C. Masfen, agent (F'chow)****H. Herbert, sub-act. do.****Geo. T. Addis, manager (Shanghai)****R. B. Carnegie, acting act. do.****J. P. C. Maulford, sub-act. do.****J. E. Rozario do.****F. V. Satches do.****J. Thurburn, manager (Yokohama)****H. Steele, accountant do.****G. F. Gordo do.****J. Mori do.****佛蘭西銀行***Fat-lan-si-ngan-hong.*

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, office, Bank
 Buildings, Queen's Road

Draws on the Head Office, Paris, on the
 Bank of England, on the Union
 Bank of London, and on the Agen-
 cies at London, Nantes, Lyons, Mar-
 seilles, Bruxelles, St. Denis (Réunion),
 Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, Bombay,
 Calcutta, and Yokohama, &c.

Chr. de Guigné, manager (absent)**Ch. Feibel, accountant****F. L. Placé,****J. M. D'Almeida****E. C. Ozorio****L. Ewald, manager (Shanghai)****H. Vinay, sub-manager do.****G. Newell, accountant do.****E. Schwebelin, sub-acct. do.****J. P. Xavier do.****H. Jorge do.****E. G. Vouillemont, manager (Y'hama)****T. Simonet, accountant do. (abt.)****D. Fitz-Henry, sub-acct. do.****E. R. da Silva do.****R. J. Mackenzie, agent (Foochow)**

Deutsche National Bank at Bremen
 Melchers & Co., agents

香港上海銀行*Hong-kong Shang-hai Ngan-hong.*

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
 poration, No. 1, Queen's Road

Draws on the London and County Bank,
 and on its own Branches and Agencies
 in London, Shanghai, Yokohama, Hiogo,
 Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Bangkok,

Saigon, Manila, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Ningpo, Hankow, San Francisco, Melbourne, Sydney, &c.

Thomas Jackson, acting chief manager

Herbert Cope, sub-manager

H. Smith, accountant

J. D. Woodford

C. H. Beveridge

A. E. Cope

E. H. Oxley

J. S. Edger

H. M. Bevis

P. W. Anton

C. J. Gonsalves

A. Jorge

P. Jordan

F. M. da Luz

N. L. Souza

F. W. Barff

Ewen Cameron, manager (Shanghai)

J. J. Winton, sub-manager do.

A. Veitch, act. accountant do.

G. C. de St. Croix do.

H. Moore do.

J. P. Wade Gardner do.

J. W. Symonds do.

D. A. M. Gunn do.

R. T. Permewan do.

M. A. de Carvalho do.

A. J. Diniz do.

D. M. Guterres do.

B. de Souza do.

S. J. Rangel do.

John Walter, act. manager (Y'hama)

J. G. Hodgson, acct. (absent) do.

A. H. C. Haselwood, act.-acct. do.

E. J. Pereira do.

R. H. Cook do.

J. G. G. Creyk do.

A. J. Smith do.

A. Leith, agent (Foochow)

A. W. Maitland do.

A. M. Townsend agent (Hiogo)

C. B. Rickett do.

Alfred L. Turner, agent (Hankow)

G. R. Johnston do.

E. Morriss, agent (Calcutta)

W. G. Greig do. (absent)

F. de Bovis, act.-acct. do.

G. E. Noble, agent (Bombay)

J. M. Grigor, accountant do.

J. Morrison, agent (Amoy)

R. A. Nelson do.

H. Abendroth do. (absent)

D. McLean, manager (London)

W. Kaye, sub-manager do.

C. J. Barnes, agent (Manila)

J. McNab (Manila)

W. H. Harries, agent (San Francisco)

F. W. Mitchell, Jr., act. agent (Saigon)

National Bank of India, Limited, Queen's Road

Draws on the National Provincial Bank of England, & National Bank of Scotland; and on its Head Office, 80, King William Street, London, also on the Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, and Shanghai

R. H. Sandeman, manager

W. Henderson, acting accountant

A. L. G. Pereira

James Campbell, manager (S'hai)

C. E. Thomson, accountant do.

R. H. Boyd do. do.

Turner & Co., agents (Foochow)

Borneo Co., Ltd., do. (Singapore)

National Bank of Scotland, Limited

Borneo Company, Limited, agents

金寶銀行

Kam-po-ngan-hong.

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

C. Morland Kerr, manager

G. O. Scott, acting accountant

H. H. Taylor, assist. acct. & cashier

J. K. Morrison do.

F. J. Barros

E. M. da Silva

J. A. Ferrás

L. F. Barretto

G. Lethbridge, act. agent (Foochow)

R. Innes, asst. acct. & cash. do.

Geo. Harrison, manager (S'hai)

D. A. J. Crombie, accountant do.

J. L. Ogilvy, asst. acct. & cashier do.

Sir Wm. Johnston, asst. acct. do.

P. M. de Carvalho do.

J. L. Pereira do.

John Robertson, agent (Yokohama)

Joseph Russell, accountant do.

G. W. Thompson, asst. acct. do.

E. L. Reid asst. acct. (Yokohama)
 B. A. Peres do.
 E. Marques do.
 H. Mackenzie, act. agent (Hiogo)
 B. H. Burns, asst. accountant do.
 G. M. de Carvalho do.

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

衣巴刺謙

E-pa-la-him.

Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co., merchants
 and commission agents, Cochrane Street
 Abdoolkader Moosabhoy, manager
 A. Ebrahim
 B. Nooroodin
 A. Allimahomed
 A. Habiboolah
 A. Goolamally (Shanghai)

Abdoolkhaluck, Hajee John Mahomed,
 merchant, Peel Street
 H. J. M. Abdoolkhaluck (Bombay)
 Mahomed Allana, manager

亞坦士

A-tam-se.

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

天祥

Teen-cheung.

Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants
 F. H. Bell (Shanghai)
 C. Lyall Grant do. (absent)
 F. M. Youd do.
 T. G. Williamson
 A. A. Botelho
 A. J. Correa

亞利波行

A-la-bor.

Alabor, J., merchant and commission
 agent, 4, Stanley Street

Algar, Thomas, house agent and rent
 collector, 9, Hollywood Road

鴉佛先生

A-fut-sin-sang.

Alford, R. G., surveyor, 2, Queen's Road
 R. G. Alford
 G. King

拈批亞刺顛行

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

Alladinbhoy, Rahimbhoy, merchant, 16,
 Hollywood Road
 Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy (Bombay)
 Cassumbhoy Bogabhoy, manager
 Cassumbhoy Nuthoo

Anton, James Ross, exchange and bullion
 broker, Club Chambers

Armstrong, J. M., auctioneer and com-
 mission merchant, Government auc-
 tioneer, No. 8, Queen's Road Central
 J. M. Armstrong
 D. S. Marques
 V. dos Remedios

瑞記洋行

Sui-kee-yeung-hong.

Arnhold, Karberg & Co., merchants,
 Praya
 Jacob Arnhold (London)
 Peter Karberg (absent)
 Alexander C. Levysohn (Canton)
 L. Mendel
 L. Poesnecker
 J. Kramer (Canton)
 P. Arnhold
 C. Beurmann
 J. Lamke
 H. Müller
 E. da Cruz

Assis, A., grocer and general compradore,
 1, Lyndhurst Terrace

Battles & Co., commission merchants
 Queen's Road Central
 W. Ward Battles

的

Pun-tik.

Bendicht & Co., W., storekeepers, 2,
 d'Aguilar Street
 W. Bendicht
 J. Martin (Marseilles)

庇厘刺士

Pi-li-la-see.

Belilios, E. R., merchant, Lyndhurst
 Terrace
 E. R. Belilios
 N. J. Gomes
 E. P. Sequeira
 G. S. Botelho

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

巴厘

Pa-lee.

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

Arthur Smith (England)

Thomas Pyke do.

H. L. Dalrymple

J. G. T. Hassell

A. B. da Roza

F. T. P. Foster

G. B. Young

J. F. da Roza

M. da Roza

K. D. Adams (Canton)

H. F. Dent do

Geo. Hales (Foochow)

J. L. P. Sanderson do.

北力乞

Pek-lik-het.

Blackhead & Co., F., shipchandlers, auctioneers, &c, Queen's Road Central

B. Schwarzkopf (absent)

F. Rapp

J. H. Smith

搬島公司

Poon-nu-kung-sze.

Borneo Company, Limited, merchants,

Queen's Road, agents of the Barnagore

Jute Factory Co., Limited, Calcutta

Also of London, Manchester, Singapore,

Batavia, Sarawak, and Bangkok

H. Nicaise, manager

T. I. Rose

D. C. Travers

A. F. Ribeiro

Bowler, T. I., broker and general commission agent, Bank Buildings

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

不蘭爹呵

Ba-lan-da-o.

Brandão & Co., 29, Wellington Street

F. A. Gomes

J. B. Gomez

Aug. Gomez

D. Alemão

布理頓狀師

Po-le-tan-chong-se.

Brereton, Wm. H., attorney, solicitor,

proctor, and notary public, 29, Queen's Road

W. H. Brereton

Wm. Wotton, sol., &c., manager

D. E. Caldwell

M. d'Azevedo

F. Remedios

C. J. Lopes

C. Carvalho

Chun Ayow

巴律卑

Pa-lot-pi.

Broadbear, Anthony & Co., shipchandlers, Praya

T. T. Anthony

C. H. E. Seimund

J. R. McDonald

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

Thos. Algar

C. Lucas

太古

Tai-koo.

Butterfield and Swire, merchants, Queen's Road

J. S. Swire (England)

W. H. Swire do.

W. Iang (Shanghai)

J. H. Scott

G. S. Yuill

J. A. Blogg

J. P. Pereira

J. A. d'Almeida

A. P. Pereira

E. Mackintosh (Shanghai)

F. B. Aubert do.

W. K. Kent do.

J. C. Bois do.

A. Burrows do.

H. B. Endicott do.

J. Andrew do.

James Hall do.

O. M. Wyatt do.

T. Ford do.

J. B. Fonseca do.

S. A. Remedios do.

A. Warrick (Hankow)

H. R. Smith (Foochow)

W. J. Robinson do.

James Dodds (Yokohama)

E. J. Geoghegan do.

Buxoo, Meah John, store-keeper

Byramjee, Bomonjee, broker, 24, Hollywood Road

Cairns, R. H., surveyor for Government, Lloyds Register, and for Local Insurance offices, Club Chambers, d'Aguilar Street

R. H. Cairns

J. A. Xavier

加路威士

Ka-lo-wit-se.

Carlowitz & Co., merchants, 15, Praya Central

R. von Carlowitz (Germany)

O. Benecke (Hamburg)

W. Rost (Canton)

C. Erdmann

A. Hertz

R. Borowski

B. Schmacker

J. Ruff (Canton)

C. von Bose do.

加心杯

Ka-sum-bhoy.

Cassumbhoy, Ebrahim, dealer in furniture, 13A, Queen's Road Central

巴倫治

Pa-lun-jee.

Cawasjee, Pallanjee & Co., merchants

Hormusjee Cooverjee

R. Cursetjee Vania

Maneckjee Cooverjee Settna

渣士爹路

Cha-se te-lo.

Chastel, E., wine merchant and commission agent, Bank Buildings

察打

Chat-ta.

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

察打

Chat-ta.

Chater, J. T., share broker, Bank Buildings

德臣印字館

Tuk-sun Yan-tzee-koon.

"China Mail" Office, 2, Wyndham Street, behind the Club House. *Overland China Mail*, fortnightly for the home mail;

China Mail, every evening except Sunday; *Chinese Mail*, daily; *China Review*, once in two months

Geo. Murray Bain

James Bulgin, editor

Chun Ayin, reporter

James Mackay, marine reporter

A. S. Souza, book-keeper

N. Sequeira, overseer

J. S. d'Assumpção, compositor

Chinese department—Chun Ayin, manager

中國大藥房

Chung-kiwok-tai-yeuk-fong.

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

W. Ball, chemist

A. Beckvewold

糖局

Tong-kook.

China Sugar Refinery, East Point

Hon. W. Keswick, director

H. Dickie, manager

H. Hyndman

E. E. da Silva

A. Morrison

L. da Costa

W. Lapsley

J. Beaton

M. McMillan

D. Brizzle

K. Beaton

D. Macfie

J. Lawrence

古律醫生

Kwoo-lot E-sang.

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

Cohen, C. C., share and general broker, Club Chambers, d'Aguilar Street

Cohen, H., commission merchant, Club Chambers

Collaço, A. J., draper, milliner, &c., Hollywood Road

A. J. Collaço

A. R. Collaço

高林士

Ko-ling-se.

Collings, C. E., Fohkien Interpreter and patentee of Collings' "Typhoon and burglar protector," 20, Praya Central

今孖素印字館*Kam-ma-sho-yun-tsz-koon.***"Commercial Printing Office,"** Graham Street

J. A. da Luz

高吧洋行*Ko-pa-yeung-hong.*

Cooper & Co., H. N., merchants and commission agents, 10, Stanley Street

H. N. Cooper

Cosmopolitan Dock, Kowloon

W. B. Spratt

P. H. Emanuel

各臣*Kok-son.*

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

Cursetjee & Co., R., bakers and confectioners, 40, Central Market

Ruttonjee Rustomjee

Wookerjee Cursetjee

孖刺新聞紙館*Ma-la-san-mun-chi-koon.***"Daily Press"** Office, Wyndham Street, opposite St. Paul's College; *Daily Press*, English edition, published every morning; *Chinese edition*, with a market extra, every morning; *Overland Trade Report*, published fortnightly, on the mornings of the departure of the English Mail.

Y. J. Murrow (England)

Wm. H. Bell, publisher

D. Wares Smith, manager

R. Chatterton Wilcox, editor

G. C. Cox, reporter

Thomas Hart, do.

James Beale, overseer

Adelino A. V. Ribeiro, foreman

Amancio F. dos Santos, compositor

Francisco S. Almario, do.

R. M. Flores, do.

S. A. Morony, do.

H. do Rozario, do.

Leung Akit, clerk

Chinese Edition—Ng A'chan, general manager

Dantra, R. B., general broker, 17, Staunton Street

Deacon, R., bill and bullion broker, 1, Club Chambers

亨泰行*Hang-tye-hong.*

Deetjen & Co., merchants, &c.

E. Deetjen (Bremen)

Ad. Strack

C. Katz

的件拿*De-kin-na.*

Degenauer, F., merchant, Zetland Street

F. Degenauer

W. Mathisen

甸尼士狀師*Tin-ni-sz Chang-sz.*

Dennys, Henry Lardner, solicitor and notary public, 16, Bank Buildings

H. L. Dennys

S. J. Guttierrez

Ng-Ashing

疏沙印字館*So-sa-yan-tze-koon.*

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

J. de Souza

J. de Souza, Junr.

F. M. Lima, book-keeper

A. J. da Silva e Souza, manager

F. Gomes da Costa

G. Gomes da Costa

S. Marçal

L. Carion

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

D. B. Mehta (Calcutta)

Rustomjee Sorabjee Woonwalla

E. M. Sagor

達士*Tut-sze.*

Dods, George, M.D., physician and surgeon, College Gardens, Upper Albert Road

打笠治*Ta-rap-chee.*

Dorabjee, Pestonjee, merchant, Hollywood Road

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

Eranee, B. A., broker, 17, Gage Street

Esmail & Co., Hajee Adum, merchants,
Hollywood Road
Peermahammed Cader, manager
Hajee Fazulmahammed

霍近拿

Fok-kun-na.

Falconer & Co., G. B., watch and chrono-
meter makers, jewellers, &c., Queen's
Road Central

John Noble
A. Smith
W. Ross
W. Rathbone
J. V. Baird
Matthew Falconer
A. A. da Cruz

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

D. Pestonjee (Bombay)
Framjee Hormusjee (Shanghai)
D. M. Mehta
Dadabhoy Muncherjee
F. Dorabjee

佛蘭西藥房

Fat-lan-sai-yeuk-fong.

French Dispensary, 131A, Queen's Road
J. L. Britto
J. M. dos Passos

Futtabhoy Ameejee, merchant, Cochrane
Street

L. Nuthoobhoy, (Bombay)
A. H. Camroodin
A. Sumsoodin

Futtakia, D. B., merchant, Elgin Street

D. B. Futtakia
D. S. Futtakia
B. Sorabjee

播威鏢店

Po-wai-piu-teem.

Gaupp & Co., Charles J., watchmakers
and jewellers, Queen's Road
Chas. Gaupp (Europe)
J. Keiser

C. Heermann
M. Rech
V. Meyenberg

蝦勒醫生

Ka-lack-e-sang.

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

劫公司

Kip-kung-see.

Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants

H. B. Gibb
H. Lowcock
A. G. Wood (Shanghai)
A. McLeod do.
J. McLeod
C. F. Nunn
W. H. F. Darby
H. P. Tennant (Foochow)
C. D. Weeks do.
F. G. White (Shanghai)
H. W. Daniel do.
C. S. Sharp do.
E. J. Caldbeck do.
B. Layton do.

太平行

Tai-ping Hong.

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

C. A. Wild (England)
E. H. Lavers (Shanghai)
H. F. Ramsay (Hankow)
F. Gilman (Shanghai)
W. S. Young (Foochow)
E. Tobin
C. S. Haden
J. da Costa
W. H. Harton (Foochow)
G. Slade do.
F. J. Green (Shanghai)
W. Miller do.
W. de St. Croix do.
L. Fraser do.
L. Gouilland do.

Gomes, A. S., M.D., M.R.C.S., medical
practitioner, Staunton Street

卡刺厘耶

Ka-la-le-ye.

Grelier, E., lithographic printer, 31,
Queen's Road
E. Grelier
C. Sallian

順利洋行*Sun-lee.*

Grossmann, C. F., merchant, 4, Queen's Road

Guedes, J. M., Junr., auctioneer, and commission agent, Queen's Road Central
J. M. Guedes, Junr.

F. D. Guedes

A. M. Perpetuo

葛參厘印字館*Kot ts-le-yin tsze-koon.*

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

啞蝦卑杯*A-ha-be-boy.*

Habibbhooy, Ahmedbhooy, merchant, 14, Lyndhurst Terrace

Ahmedbhooy Habibbhooy (Bombay)

Hassumbhooy Somejee, manager

A. Sewjeebhooy

J. Luccumsey (Shanghai)

哈卑杯*Hap-bi-boy.*

Habibbhooy, Rehembhooy, merchant, 14, Lyndhurst Terrace

R. Habibbhooy (Bombay)

H. Somjeebhooy, manager

A. Sewjeebhooy

J. Luccumsey (Shanghai)

亞士加以士麼*A-sze-ka E-sze-mo.*

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

Mahomed E. H. Asgar, manager

Mahomed Sadeck H. Esmail

H. A. Namazee

T. M. Lopes

亞之美搭馬也亞厘*Ah-jee-me-ja-ma-mud-ah-lee.*

Hajee Meerza Mohmed Ally & Co., merchants, 3, Gough Street

Hajee Meerzu Mohmed Ally

M. E. Hamid

J. C. de Senna

Hancock, A., bill and bullion broker

Hancock, S., bill and bullion broker

Handley, A. P., barrister-at-law, office over Hongkong Dispensary

Hansen, J. A., teacher of music, tuner of pianos, &c., No. 1, Stanley Street

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

曷公司*Hot-koong-se.*

Heard & Co., merchants, Queen's Road

John Heard

Augustine Heard

Albert F. Heard (absent)

C. E. Parker (absent)

H. C. V. de Figueiredo

C. A. Britto

G. D. Fearon (Canton)

T. O. S. Jenkins (Foochow)

R. R. Fonseca (Shanghai)

Gustavus Farley, Jr. (Yokohama)

J. A. Fraser do.

F. S. James do.

H. W. Livingston (Hiogo)

協頓*Hip-ton.*

Heaton, A. MacG., merchant

A. MacG. Heaton

J. Y. V. Shaw

C. J. Ozorio

COAST STEAMER.

S.S. "ESMERALDA."

Captain—E. Thebaud

Chief Officer—R. Cullan

2nd do. —J. Merrick

1st Engineer—A. Mentiplay

2nd do. —R. Roy

3rd do. —W. Stulley

軒你文*Hin-ne-man.*

Heinemann & Co., ship brokers, 50, Queen's Road

Richard Steil

Robert Bernhard

希士公司*He-se-kung-see.*

Hesse & Co., merchants, 11, Queen's Road

Leonhard Staël

H. Stolterfoht

Otto Kees (Canton)

C. Hirst

開亞文哈士公司*Hoi-a-man-hop-sz-kung-sze.*

Heuermann, Herbst & Co., shipchand-
lers, sailmakers, provision merchants,
and general storekeepers, 13, Queen's
Road (opposite Hongkong Hotel)
F. W. Heuermann
E. Herbst

蝦刺爹威士*Ha-la-te-wai-se.*

Holliday, Wise & Co., merchants, Praya
John Holliday (Manchester)
C. W. Farbridge do.
J. F. Holliday (Shanghai)
C. J. Holliday (Manchester)
J. P. Barnes
D. L. Hunter (Manila)
A. P. MacEwen
A. C. Reddie
J. M. O. Lima
A. J. Vieira
J. P. Pascoal
C. G. Tatham (Foochow)
J. Beattie (Shanghai)
J. B. Hogarth do.
J. R. Reddie do.
J. C. Hughes do.
L. Barretto do.
A. Rozario do.
J. B. McCulloch (Manila)
A. Grundy do.
J. Drummond do.
F. Drake do.

堪士*Hom-see.*

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

Hongkong Distillery, East Point

John Jack, proprietor
William Keller
David Welsh

香港影相樓*Heung-kong-ying-seung-lou.*

Hongkong Photographic Company, corner
of Wellington Street (opposite German
Club)

H. Everitt, photographic artist
E. Wassall

香港蘇打水館*Heung-kong-so-ta-shui-koon.*

Hongkong Soda Water Manufacturing
Company, 21, Peel Street
J. P. da Costa
D. A. d'Eça

香港雪廠*Heung-kong-suet-chong.*

Hongkong Ice Company, East Point and
Duddell Street
Kyle and Bain, proprietors

大馬房牛奶舖*Tai-ma-fong-ngeen-nai-po.*

"Horse Repository" and Honkong Dairy,
Garden Road, rear of Murray Barracks
J. Williams
J. Kennedy
F. F. Fernandes

拷核*How-wat.*

Howard & Moss, merchants, West Point
T. Howard (England)
D. Moss

Hughes, Wm. Kerfoot, share and general
broker and auctioneer, office, No. 23,
Queen's Road

W. Kerfoot Hughes
E. Jones Hughes
P. R. Doral

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

J. Inglis
A. Chart
W. L. Scott
J. S. Nazer
G. Fenwick
J. dos Remedios

渣花杯*Cha-fa-bhoy.*

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

Ameerodeen Abdool Latiff (Bombay)
Fyabally Shuraffully, manager

Jamasjee J., broker, Hollywood Road

卑亞杯*Pe-a-poy.*

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

Merallybhoy Mahomed, manager

E. M. Damabhoy

Ebrahim Mahomed

A. Allarukhia

G. Mavjeebhoy (Shanghai)

B. Allarukhiabhoy do.

Jamsetjee, Pestonjee, broker, 15, Graham
Street

渣顛*Cha-teen.*

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

Robert Jardine (England)

William Keswick

H. St. L. Magniac

F. B. Johnson (Shanghai)

W. Paterson (Foochow)

J. Bell Irving (Shanghai)

J. J. Keswick (Yokohama)

Herbert Smith (Shanghai)

H. C. Maclean

W. Kirby

H. G. James

C. S. Taylor

A. Cheyne

E. F. Alford

T. G. Glover

J. P. da Costa

F. H. Azevedo

G. dos Remedios

A. de Britto

C. A. Ozorio, Jr.

A. V. Ribeiro

K. McK. Ross

D. Macalister

J. A. Barreto, Jr.

D. da Roza

A. J. Ribeiro

G. Mackrill Smith (Canton)

B. A. Clarke (Shanghai)

J. H. Cheverton do.

J. Macgregor do. (absent)

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.

P. Orme do.

A. MacClymont do.

Kyle Home Nagasaki

T. Robertson, do.

G. B. Hill (*Berwick Walls*) S'hai

A. Forbes Angus (Foochow)

W. E. Allum do.

J. Wilson do.

F. H. Slagheg do.

W. B. Walter (Yokohama)

G. L. Montgomery do.

C. H. Cobden do.

H. O. Jeyes do.

Just, H. Z., bill and bullion broker, 47,
Wyndham Street

Khamisa, N. M. & A. M., dealers in mil-
linery and drapery goods, 8, Peel Street

Noor Mahomed Khamisa

Ally Mahomed Khamisa

辣詩記修治公司*Lat-si-ki-sow-jee-kung-sze.*

Kessowjee & Co., Nursey, merchants,
Lyndhurst Terrace

Nursey Kessowjee (Bombay)

Casumbhoy Khetsey do.

Mahomedbhoy Khetsey do.

Jafferbhoy Khetsey

Abdoolhoosen Abdoolally

亞咖*Ah-k.*

Kiær & Co., H., merchants, Club Chambers

H. Kiær

E. Melbye

W. E. H. Dunn

P. Philipsen

L. J. Lopez

Kingsmill, H., M.A., barrister-at-law, 1,
Club Chambers

呢擦*Nee-boon.*

Kneebone, G. A., bill, stock, and bullion
broker, 40, Queen's Road, Central

科士*Ko-sz.*

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

F. Koss

A. Ladage

告老紗*Ko-lo-sa.*

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

H. Kuhlmann

R. Schönberger

覽勿押件臣夜冷館*Lam-mat At-kin-shun Ye-ling-kwoon.*

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

G. R. Lammert

W. H. Moore

E. Farrell

E. F. Fonseca

F. R. Rogers

S. Fisher

蘭士顛*Lan-se-teen.*

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

Wm. R. Landstein

Alex. Levy

E. Constantin (Tonquin)

A. F. Pereira

J. Maclehoze, (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

John S. Cox

John Fairbairn

John Wilson (Shanghai)

J. A. Harvie do.

Henry Relph do.

Frederic Townley (Yokohama)

F. de Sá

Henry Crawford

Harry Wicking

Wm. Boffey

John McCallum

George A. Stanford

A. Fonseca, Junr.

John Quinn

A. Beveridge

T. G. Richmond

Wilmer Harris (Shanghai)

W. H. Hewett do.

I. W. Allen do.

R. D. Cheetham (Shanghai)

S. Moutrie do.

H. Wareing do.

J. W. Stanford do.

F. O. Eustace (Yokohama)

George Booth do.

W. Harvey do.

M. Ginsburg do.

A. Owston (Tokio)

得忌利士*Tak-ke-le-se.*

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

John S. Lapraik

A. T. Manger

C. D. Bottomley

S. Ashton

J. Grant

A. F. dos Remedios

A. G. dos Remedios

F. J. dos Remedios

L. A. Xavier

COAST STEAMERS.**"DOUGLAS."**

Captain—E. Burnie

Chief Officer—T. G. Pocock

2nd do. —F. D. Goddard

3rd do. —M. Jupiter

Chief Engineer—J. Cornforth

2nd do. —R. Latta

3rd do. —W. Steele

"NAMO."

Captain—G. T. Westoby

Chief Officer—F. Ashton

2nd do. —H. Lightwood

3rd do. —H. C. Harris

Chief Engineer—J. Wilkie

2nd do. —F. Urquhart

"YESSO."

Captain—J. E. Punchard

Chief Officer—J. W. Hunter

2nd do. — Hamilton

3rd do. — Silliphant

Chief Engineer—T. Bernard

2nd do. —W. Haggat

3rd do. —F. G. Humphrey

"HAI-LOONG."

Captain—J. C. Abbott

Chief Officer—C. J. Holland

2nd do. —T. Hall

3rd do. —H. K. Davis

Chief Engineer—A. McIntyre

2nd do. — Goddard

3rd do. — Clark

"LEONOR."

Captain—M. Young
 Chief Officer—T. Goode
 2nd do. —W. G. Creig
 Chief Engineer—Mackintosh
 2nd do. —Forest
 3rd do. —Jackson

"THALES."

Captain—C. Coles
 Chief Officer—A. Groundwater
 2nd do. —A. P. Williams
 3rd do. —T. Sampson
 Chief Engineer—W. Parlane
 2nd do. —I. Roberts
 3rd do. —G. Caven

謙信洋行

Hym-sun-yeung-hong.

Lembke & Co., Justus, merchants and
 commission agents, No. 19, Praya Central
 Justus P. Lembke
 Th. Bieber

舊日卑覺

Kow-yut-pe-kok.

Lilley, E., dry goods emporium, corner of
 Pottinger and Stanley Streets

連士德

Lin-see-tuk.

Linstead, T. G., merchant, 23, Queen's
 Road
 T. G. Linstead
 F. Freire
 V. A. Favacho

洛乞醫生

Lock-het-e-shang.

Lochhead, John H., M.D., 2, Elgin Street
 Lowndes, R. W., merchant, 107, Queen's
 Road East

Lungrana & Co., M. N., storekeepers, No.
 10, Peel Street
 Merwanjee Nowrojee Lungrana
 Eduljee Jamsetjee Degiria

麥當拿

Mak-tong-na.

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

馬嬌云夫力架公司

Ma-kiu-wun-foo-lik-ka-kung-sz.

MacEwen, Frickel & Co., shipchangers,
 sailmakers, storekeepers and commis-
 sion merchants, 43, Queen's Road and
 22, Praya; agents for *North China*
Herald, Shanghai
 John G. Smith
 Alex. F. Smith
 William Dolan
 A. McConachie
 T. Sewell
 W. G. Humphreys
 P. Grimble, Junr.
 C. Mooney

香港灣仔木園

Hong-kong Muk-ün, Wanchia.

Mallory, L., proprietor of Hongkong
 Timber Yard, Wanchai

Manecjee & Co., Jamsetjee, shop-keepers
 18, Peel Street
 J. Manecjee
 B. Ruttonjee
 S. Cowasjee

Marty, A. R., Japanese & Chinese Curio
 storekeeper, and commission agent, 92,
 Queen's Road
 A. R. Marty
 P. Marty (absent)
 F. J. Rozario
 E. Aussenac (Tonquin)

McBain, G., broker, &c., Gough Street

黑馬道

Mak-mah-to.

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

隸仁藥房

Lai-yun-yeuk-fong.

Medical Hall, 37, Queen's Road
 Th. Koffer
 E. Niedhardt, chemist

也者士

Mat-che-see.

Melchers & Co., merchants, Poddar's Wharf
 Hermann Melchers (Bremen)
 Adolf André

W. Reiners (Europe)

C. Krebs

Joh. Fr. Mardfeldt

J. Goosmann

M. Grote

C. M. do Rozario

Mellish, E., exchange and bullion broker

咪地

Me-yer.

Meyer & Co., merchants, Burd's Lane

A. E. Meyer

H. F. Meyerink

R. Dross

G. Rogge

B. Lopez

P. F. Rozario

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

Andrew Millar

F. J. Ryan

M. Rozario

摩地公司

Mo-tee-kung-se.

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

Nusserwanjee B. Mody (Bombay)

Ardesbir N. Mody do.

Jehangirjee N. Mody do.

Framjee H. Arjane, manager

Hormusjee R. Hakimna

Doosabhoy B. Billia

摩地

Mo-tee.

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

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

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

W. P. Moore

J. A. da Silva

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

摩士厘公司

Mo-li-tsz-le Koong-se.

Morris & Ray, ship brokers, Bank Build-
ings

A. G. Morris

E. C. Ray

羅耶也印字館

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

Noronha & Sons, Government and general
printers and stationers, Oswald's Ter-
race, Wellington Street ("Government
Gazette," and Chinese edition of the
same, published every Saturday, "Chi-
nese newspaper" published every Mon-
day, Wednesday, and Friday.)

D. Noronha

L. Noronha

B. P. Campos, foreman

S. Noronha, compositor

F. F. Pinna,

R. V. Ribeiro

S. Silva

Norton & Co., merchants and commis-
sion agents, Duddell Street

Robert Lyall

R. Bottado

Notley, W. H., No. 2, Queen's Road,
agent for Henry S. King & Co., London

Novelty Iron Works, West Point

Henry C. Bailie, manager

J. W. Croker, engineer

W. Cannon

J. A. dos Remedios

G. J. Gutters

V. Xavier

R. Gomes

A. Parker

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

S. Cowasjee

D. Dorabjee

H. Cowasjee

P. Pereira

Nowrojee & Co., merchants, Hollywood
Road

C. B. Guzder (Calcutta)

B. N. Guzder do.

N. Sorabjee

F. D. Guzder

Cawasjee Dorabjee

O'Brien, R. A., M.D., medical practitioner,
1, St. John's Place

Oriental Sugar Refinery, H. Kiser, general agent

阿厘仁他藥房

O-le-yan-ta-yuk-fong.

"Oriental Dispensary," and Soda Water
Manufactory, 62, Wellington Street
F. P. Soares, manager
I. L. Vieira

阿利芬

O-le-fun.

Olyphant & Co., merchants, Praya
W. W. Parkin (New York)
George W. Talbot do.
H. Seymour Geary
Tobias Pim (Foochow)
Talbot Olyphant (Shanghai)
J. F. Seaman do.
J. Bradlee Smith
J. N. Jameson
E. U. Smith
William Wheeler
J. A. da Luz
F. S. Botelho
F. M. Franco
J. G. Gutierrez
J. H. Wisner (Shanghai)
Frank Reid do.
J. C. Allen, Jr. do.
J. O. Fuller do.
A. F. Thompson do.
W. S. Sach do.
C. A. Xavier do.
John Bathgate (Foochow)
A. W. Rothwell do.
F. R. Talbot (Canton)
A. O. D. Gourdin do.
E. Davis do.

**Paris Soda Water Manufactory, 17,
Stanley Street
Ed. Chastel, proprietor**

伯架公司

Pak-ka-koong-se.

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

Patent Slip & Dock Co., West Point

G. U. Sands, proprietor
H. C. Bailie, manager
D. Blaikie
W. C. Edwards
J. de Jesus

派利

Pai-lee.

Peil, F., merchant, Peddar's Wharf
F. Peil (Germany)
F. E. Heyden (Shanghai)
J. Buse
H. Sheppard
Th. Schnell
A. Goetz (Shanghai)

**Polishwalla, M. B., broker, 16, Lyndhurst
Terrace**

標班呢

Pu-pan-ne.

Pubaney, Ebrahimbhoy, merchant, 29,
Lyndhurst Terrace
Abdollahbhoy Moomeen, manager
Goolam Hoosan Yacoobhoy
Soomarbhoy Mowjee
Mahamedbhoy Cassum
Allarakhiabhoy Davejee, man., S'hai

伯頓

Pak-tun.

**Purdon & Co., merchants, 2, Queen's
Road**

J. G. Purdon (Shanghai)
H. W. Davis (absent)

T. G. Linstead

F. Leyburn agent (Foochow)
A. dos Santos

布士境

Po-se-tow.

**Pustau & Co., Wm., merchants, Pottinger
Street**

William Pustau
J. F. Cordes
C. W. Siegfried (Shanghai)
F. Lancken
Hugo Simonis
L. S. Lütken
A. M. da Silva
W. Von Bohers
C. Deneke, Junr.
C. H. Bluhm
J. Hartmann
W. von Pustau, Junr.
E. L. Reuter
J. M. Bastos
C. M. Donner (Canton)
Fr. Burchardi (Shanghai)
E. Spitz do.

G. Pandorf (Shanghai)
 Geo. Malteau do.
 E. Rehders do.
 A. von Gönner do.
 G. C. Hellermann do.
 T. von Pustau do.

利地架行

Le-te-ka-hong.

Rädecker & Co., merchants and commission agents, Wyndham Street
 R. Rädecker
 W. Detmers

連拿

Lin-nah.

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

泰和行

Tye-wo-hong.

Reiss & Co., merchants, Praya
 Charles Kahn
 Moritz Kalb (Shanghai)
 C. Braun (Yokohama)
 J. R. Bromley (Shanghai)
 R. H. Percival do.
 S. J. Crutch
 R. M. Gray
 S. Hughes
 G. Hurlimann (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
 H. A. Leiria (absent)
 J. M. dos Remedios
 Rumão do Rozario
 Remedios & Co., merchants, 13, Gough St.
 José A. dos Remedios
 J. C. dos Remedios
 C. C. dos Remedios
 A. dos Remedios

Robinson, J., bill & share broker, 4, Morrison Hill

Rodrigues, J. H., opium farmer's inspector and house agent, 33, Bridges Street

Rogers, G.O., D.D.S., dentist, 7, Arbuthnot Road

Rose & Co., general drapers, men's mercers, milliners and dressmakers, Queen's Road Central (adjoining the Hongkong Hotel)

Miss Rose
 Mrs. Rose (absent)
 Miss Foreshaw
 Miss J. M. Rose
 Miss F. McLean

羅沙里澳

Lo-sa-li-o.

Rozario & Co., merchants, 8, Stanley Street
 Marcos C. do Rozario
 F. M. Gonsalves
 D. A. dos Remedios

那沙剪髮店

No-sa-tsin-fat-tim.

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

旗昌

Kee-cheong.

Russell & Co., merchants, Praya
 E. Cunningham (absent)
 William H. Forbes
 F. B. Forbes (Shanghai)
 W. Scott Fitz (absent)
 S. W. Pomeroy, Jr.
 John M. Forbes, Jr.
 F. D. Hitch (Shanghai)
 H. de C. Forbes do.
 L. M. Baptista
 R. Blackwell
 L. L. Bush
 F. F. Elwell
 J. A. Gutierrez
 Q. J. Gutierrez
 H. Gutierrez
 F. Henderson
 F. Jorge
 W. Legge
 J. T. Sivart
 C. V. Smith
 T. B. Cunningham (Canton)
 F. Koch do.
 A. Cordeiro do.
 E. Sheppard (Foochow)
 M. W. Greig do.
 B. Pereira do.
 D. Weld do.

P. K. Dumaresq (Ningpo)
 E. F. d'Almeida (Shanghai)
 C. G. Beebe do.
 S. W. Bradford do.
 H. Cordier do.
 F. D. Cheshire do.
 F. Du Jardin do.
 W. Evarts do.
 S. S. Gilbert do.
 J. F. Goodfellow do.
 J. Grose do.
 A. C. Hunter do.
 N. B. Hinckley do.
 R. H. Maclay do.
 A. Milsom do.
 E. Rohl do.
 N. Simoens do.
 J. D. Thorburn do.
 A. Voisin do.
 G. H. Wheeler do.
 H. M. Cunningham (Kiukiang)
 J. D. Weld, Junr. do.
 F. D. Bush (Hankow)
 J. J. Howard do.
 M. G. Moore (Tientsin)
 E. Lösch do.

Rustomjee, S., broker, Stanley Street

律頓治

Lut-tou-chee.

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

山打

San-ta.

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

F. Sander (absent)
 F. Grobien
 E. A. Raven
 F. C. Dittmer

沙宜

Sa-soon.

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

Sir Albert D. Sassoon (England)
 R. D. Sassoon do.
 Arthur D. Sassoon do.
 S. D. Sassoon (Bombay)
 A. M. Gubbay do.
 F. D. Sassoon
 M. S. Gubbay (Shanghai)
 S. M. Moses do.

A. E. Abraham
 N. D. Ezekiel
 J. S. Judah
 Percival Rhodes
 John A. Mosely
 A. J. Brandão
 A. J. do Rozario, opium godowns
 A. P. da Costa
 E. F. do Rozario
 A. Fonseca, cotton godwn (Wanchi)
 S. A. Joseph (Foochow)
 R. E. Töeg (Ningpo)
 I. A. Ezra do.
 W. E. Hunt (Shanghai)
 J. R. Michael do.
 S. J. Solomon do.
 D. H. Silas do.
 K. S. Kelly do.
 R. J. Solomon do.
 Geo. Clarke (Hankow)
 J. A. Nathan (Chinkiang)
 D. E. Moses (Chefoo)
 S. A. Haroon do.
 S. A. Nathan (Tientsin)
 D. Benjamin do.
 A. Ezra (Newchwang)
 A. E. Moses do.

CALCUTTA STEAMERS.

"HINDOSTAN," BRITISH STEAMER.

Captain—T. S. Gardner
 Chief Officer—E. J. Edwards
 2nd do. —H. L. Roy
 3rd do. —J. Taylor
 Purser—J. Gregory
 Chief Engineer— —. Davidson
 2nd do. —J. Davidson
 3rd do. — —. Gregory

"ARRATOON APCAR," BRITISH STEAMER.

Captain—A. B. MacTavish
 Chief Officer—F. Flacks
 2nd do. —C. C. Molison
 3rd do. —H. Kennedy
 Purser—G. Demetrius
 Chief Engineer—M. Sharp
 2nd do. —M. Graham
 3rd do. —J. Brough
 4th do. —H. Rastrick

新沙遜

Shun-sa-soon.

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

Edward E. Sassoon
 Meyer E. Sassoon
 Jacob E. Sassoon (Shanghai)
 Isaac E. Obadaya

J. S. Moses
 E. E. Elias
 Ezekiel Obadaya
 S. A. David
 S. P. Johannes
 J. B. Elias (Shanghai)
 S. E. Moses do.
 M. S. Perry do.
 J. Moosa do.
 T. M. Stafford do.
 Isaac Joseph (Ningpo)
 N. J. Silas (Chefoo)
 I. S. Perry do.
 Isaac Ezra (Tientsin)
 D. J. Reuben do.

些 厘

Say-le.

Sayle & Co., linen drapers, silk mercers, milliners, merchant tailors, &c., "Victoria Exchange," Queen's Road, and Stanley Street; and corner of Nankin and Szechuen Roads, Shanghai

R. Sayle (England)
 J. Black (absent)
 D. Sayle
 W. H. Hammond
 Mrs. Hammond
 Miss McLean
 S. Smith
 O. Page
 T. W. Fowles
 N. Munday
 W. R. Loxley
 J. Cook
 J. Byrne
 A. G. Marques
 E. H. Spring, (Shanghai)
 T. H. Sayle do.
 Miss. Rice do.
 Miss Lourtie do.
 W. H. Roberts do.
 R. Johnston do.
 W. Massey do.
 H. Pickering do.
 H. Rider do.
 E. Wheen do.
 T. W. Ginger do.
 A. W. Quinton do.

Scheffer, J. F., ship-chandler and store-keeper, 54, Praya Central

J. F. Scheffer
 A. E. Allemão

些 刺 時

She-la-se.

Schellhass & Co., Eduard, merchants, Praya Central

Eduard Schellhass (Hamburg)
 Ludwig Beyer
 C. Emil Bade (Shanghai)
 R. Buschmann
 J. J. Dorrinck
 P. Bohlschau
 G. Harling
 E. Pereira
 A. Schomburg (Shanghai)
 E. Burmeister do.
 A. Höhne do.
 G. Witt do.

士 蔑 公 司

See-mit-kung-se.

Schmidt & Co., W., gun and rifle makers, machinists, and dealers in arms, corner of Peel and Wellington Streets
 Wm. Schmidt

思 歸 刺

Se-quai-la.

Sequeira, P. A., pianoforte tuner and repairer, No. 19, Mosque Street

雲 多 刺 狀 師

Shap-tor-la-chong-se.

Sharp, Toller, and Johnson, 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 Bulmer Johnson
 Lindoro Rozario
 M. A. Baptista, Jr.
 Chau Yau Lok

雲 匯 單 銀 兩 紀 經

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

Sharp & Co., stock, share and estate agency, Bank Buildings

Granville Sharp
 A. M. Baptista

禪臣*Seem-shun.*

Siemssen & Co., merchants, Queen's Road

G. T. Siemssen (Hamburg)

Woldemar Nissen do.

H. Hoppius

Ferd. Nissen

P. G. Hübbe

A. Gültzow

N. A. Siebs

E. Georg

A. Wasserfall

W. Schriever

O. von der Heyde

R. Rienaeker

P. Rose

H. M. Bastos

A. H. M. da Silva

G. Peters (Shanghai)

W. L. Koch, Junr. do.

H. Tornoe do.

C. W. Paasch do.

G. Olrichs do.

T. Neumann do.

J. Richards do.

H. Lübbs (Foochow)

Leop. Flemming do.

COAST STEAMERS.

"CHINA," GERMAN STEAMER.

Captain—P. H. Hennings

"CHINKIANG," BRITISH STEAMER.

Captain—James Hogg

"YANGTSE," BRITISH STEAMER.

Captain—E. Schultze

"NINGPO," BRITISH STEAMER.

Captain—R. Cass

"AMOY," BRITISH STEAMER.

Captain—T. W. Drewes

思利化經紀*Si-li-fa-king-ki.*

Silva, J. P. N. da, cotton and general broker, 7, Gough Street

所羅門*So-lo-moon.*

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

馬也杯宋之杯行*Ma-mul-poy-sung-che-poy-hong.*

Somjeebhoy, Mahomed, merchant, 3, Gage Street

M. Somjeebhoy (Bombay)

A. Surdarkhan

Spratt & Co., W. B., ship carpenters, &c., Praya East, and proprietors of the Cosmopolitan Dock, Kowloon

W. B. Spratt

J. M. Emanuel

N. Spratt

士的芬并堪士狀師*Sz-tek-fun-ping-hom-sze-chong-sz.*

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

M. J. D. Stephens

H. J. Holmes

F. Xavier

Chung-a-Wan

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

他他公司*Ta-ta-kung-sz.*

Tata & Co., merchants, Hollywood Road

S. C. Tata (Bombay)

D. B. Tata (Shanghai)

C. Burjorjee

H. R. Cotewall

Thevenin, C. L., wine and spirit merchant, commission agent, and importer of French goods, 44, Queen's Road, and 11, Stanley Street

C. L. Thevenin

A. J. Noronha

扣臣慳*Tam-son-han.*

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

W. Thompson

J. Hind

W. Poate

Tolatee, Framjee Merwanjee, merchant, 18, Hollywood Road

F. M. Tolatee

B. F. Tolatee

M. P. Tolatee

丹拿公司*Tan-na Kung-se.*

Turner & Co., merchants, Queen's Road

William Walkinshaw (absent)

Phineas Ryrie

E. C. Smith

A. W. Walkinshaw (Foochow)

J. Hart (Shanghai)

D. McCulloch
 J. H. Cox
 J. A. de Jesus
 M. de Carvalho
 A. Hickling (Shanghai)
 J. F. Cheetham do.
 A. Shewan (Hankow)
 H. Dunne (Foochow)
 A. N. Mendes, Junr. do.

富碩

Foo-shek.

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

Victoria Bakery, 28, Wellington Street
 J. Pereira

加利士藥房

Ka-la-see-yeuk-fong.

"Victoria Dispensary," Peddar's Wharf
 W. Cruickshank, manager
 M. da Silva

Victoria Hair Dressing Saloon, Queen's Road Central
 Madame Maria Collaço

Vincenot, F., French bakery, and wine and spirit merchant, 2, Peel Street

利咕

Fo-koo.

Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. merchants, Praya
 Emile Vogel
 F. W. Hagedorn (London)
 Heinrich Kirchhoff (Shanghai)
 Charles Vogel
 Oscar Noodt
 C. A. von Bentivegin
 A. A. dos Remedios
 S. dos Remedios
 Theodore Schneider (Canton)
 W. Elser do.
 W. Aarons do.
 Edward Vogel (Shanghai)
 H. E. Amore do.
 H. Brons do.

戒假

Wak-ka.

Walker, R., merchant, 12, Gough Street

香港大藥房

Heung-kong-ti-yeuk-fong.

Watson & Co., A. S., Hongkong Dispensary, Queen's Road
 J. D. Humphreys
 B. Strachan
 H. R. Maynard (Canton)
 W. Smith
 A. J. Hughes
 J. Anthony, soda water factory
 Achoong

泰興

Tai-hing.

Wieler & Co., merchants, Praya
 Oscar Wieler
 H. M. Schultz

威利臣沙路威

Wil-le-son-sa-lo-way.

Wilson & Salway, architects, surveyors, and civil engineers, 37, Queen's Road
 Wilberforce Wilson, C.E.
 William Salway, M.R.I.B.A. (absent)

央醫生

Young-e-sang.

Young, Richard, L.R.C.P. Edin., F.R.C.S. Edin., "Woodville," Arbuthnot Road

Hotels, Taverns, &c.

英國客店

Ying-kuok-hak tim.

"British Hotel," 2, Queen's Road West
 M. Long
 D. R. Munro

"British Inn," 182, Queen's Road Central
 Andrew Wohlters

"British Crown Tavern," 278, Queen's Road Central
 J. de C. Medina

"City of Hamburg Tavern," 264, Queen's Road Central
 Chr. Koch

嚴派亞酒店

Em-pi-ah-chow-tim.

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

日耳曼酒店*Yat-e-man chow-tim.***"German Tavern,"** 224, Queen's Road Central

C. F. W. Peterson

香港客店*Heung-kong-hak-tim.***"Hongkong Hotel,"** Queen's Road

Dorabjee & Hing-Kee, lessees

Dorabjee Nowrojee, manager

Ismael P. Madar

S. Cawasjee

D. S. Heaysman

J. I. Brown

R. A. Curreem

泰隆*Tai-loong.***"Hotel de l'Univers,"** Wyndham Street

V. Favre, proprietor

"Land We Live In Tavern," 294, Queen's Road Central

Louis Kirchman

"Liverpool Arms Tavern," 232, Queen's Road Central

John Juster

"London Inn," 208, Queen's Road Central

Nils Lundh

拿臣拿酒店*Na-shun-na-tsow-tim.***"National Tavern,"** 292, Queen's Road Central

John Olson

叫連多客店*O-len-to-hak-tim.***"Oriental Hotel,"** Bar, Bowling Alley, and Billiard Rooms, Wellington Street

F. W. G. von Stockhausen

Edward Rose

A. Pillaut, cook

水手館*Sui-sow-koon.***"Sailors' Home,"** Praya West

J. F. Shuster, steward

Jno. Keller

A. Bleecker

士得豪爹厘*Se-tak-ho-te-li.***"Stag Hotel,"** No. 10, Queen's Road Central

J. R. White

"Star Tavern," 200, Queen's Road Central**"Welcome Tavern,"** 288, Queen's Road Central

Joaquim Gomez

"Kowloon Hotel," Kowloon

M. Ruttonjee

H. T. Gilhsen

Licensed Boarding House Keepers.

Sailors' Home, West Point

John Steward, Queen's road west

Peter Smith, Queen's road west

Camez, Lower Lascar row

Ismail, Circular Pathway

Alli Moosdeen, Lower Lascar row

Ignacio Beltrão, Tank Lane

Francisco d'Assis, Bridge street

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN CHINA.

MILITARY.

Staff.

Commanding H. M. Forces in China and Straits Settlements—Major-General the Hon. Sir F. Colborne, K.C.B.

Aide-de-camp—Major S. G. Huskisson, 80th Regiment

Assist. Military Sec.—Col. A. Bassano, C.B.

Brigade Major—Captain T. S. St. Clair, 49th Regiment

Fort Adjutant—Lieut. T. J. Chamberlaine, 80th Regiment

Acting Military Chaplains—Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A., Ch. of Eng. Chaplain

Rev. Father Longo, Roman Catholic Chaplain

Rev. James Lamont, Presbyterian Chaplain

Garrison Sergeant-Major—Charles Merritt
MILITARY STAFF CLERKS.

Military Secretary's Office—Color Sergeant Thos. Doherty

Brigade Office—Color Sergt. John Goodwin, Sergeant Anuan

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Commanding Royal Artillery in China and Straits Settlements—Lt.-Col. L. F. Hall

Major—W. T. Budgen

Captain—T. H. Lloyd

Lieutenant—W. P. Kelly

Fire Master and Inspector Warlike Stores—Lieut. W. P. Kelly

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Com. Royal Eng.—Lt.-Col. W. I. Stuart

Major—W. H. Burton

Lieutenant—W. C. Godsal

Surveyor—H. F. Macnamara

Military Staff Clerks, Royal Engineer Department—Quarter Master Sergeant H. R. Saunders, Sergeant E. G. Acock

Military Foremen of Works—Quarter Master Sergeant J. T. Evans, Sergeants W. Brockley, —. Thompson

INFANTRY.

28TH (NORTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE).

Colonel.

Sir Hen. J. W. Bentinck, K.C.B., General

Lieut.-Colonel.

Compton A. S. Dickins

Majors.

Francis Brodigan

Alex. L. Emerson

Captains.

Chas. Thackeray (Depôt)

Gordon C. S. Ducat

Fra. Edw. Webb

Henry Collingwood

George Conner

Geo. H. Moore-Lane (Depôt)

B. V. Layard

John Marshman

Thos. Carroll Dempster

Robt. Davies

Lieutenants.

Edm. P. Wilford

John H. E. Hinde (Adjutant)

Wm. Moyers

John Meade Sherrard (Ins. of Musketry)

Wm. Holcombe Francis

John H. F. Jacson

Rawdon Robt. M'Crea

Edward Kirkman Lloyd (Depôt)

Geo. Waldron Lyttleton

Jas. Daff Coghlan (Depôt)

Robt. S. F. Walker

Arthur Cannon Newland

Robt. W. P. Lodwick

Sub-Lieutenants.

L. Grafton Beckham

Robt. Fredk. Lindsell

Chas. Henry Farmer.

Paymaster—Denis Creagh, Captain

Ins. of Musketry—J. M. Sherrard, Lieut.

Adjutant—J. H. E. Hinde, Lieut.

Quarter-master—Wm. John Graham

Medical Officer—W. J. Wilson, M.D., Surgeon Major

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Principal Medical Officer—R. Gilborne,

Deputy Surgeon General

Surgeon Major—E. Becher, M.D.

Surgeon—John Barry, M.D.

do. — W. F. Samuels

Lt. of Orderlies—Thos. Thompson, Army Hospital Corps

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Commissary Gen.—Lieut.-Col. C. R. Shervinton

Clerk—W. Cruise

SUPPLY, TRANSPORT, AND BARRACK BRANCHES.

Deputy Commissary—R. C. Baker

Assistant Commissary—Capt. W. Gammell

Clerk, Barrack—F. Ferreira

Clerk, Supply, &c.—M. Madar

PAY AND TREASURY BRANCH.
Deputy Paymaster—C. Webb
Assist. Paymaster—A. B. Ridgway
ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.
Commissary—J. Moore
Deputy Commissary—F. C. P. Silveira

Deputy Commissary—Geo. Arber
Assistant Commissary—W. Horan
do. —T. J. Kernaghan
Clerk—T. Marr
Chief Foreman—P. Grimble
Assist. Foreman—T. Coales

NAVAL.

Royal Naval Department.

Vice Admiral—Alfred P. Ryder, Com-
 mander-in-chief
Secretary—Thomas H. L. Bowling
Assistant Paymasters, Clerks to Secretary
 —Edward H. Banks, James Bramble,
 H. J. B. Montgomery

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

*Commodore in charge of Naval Establish-
 ment*—G. W. Watson
Sec. to Commodore—Ed. Robinson, R.N.
Assist. Paym.—John H. Boulton, R.N.,
 for commodore's office
Naval & Victualling Storekeeper & Cashier
 —John Bremner, Paymaster, R.N.
Accountant—E. B. Jorey
Chief Clerks—G. P. Rickard, Wm. Hynes
Writers—J. da Cunha, V. Danenberg, V.
 C. Rocha, H. Danenberg, W. H. Poate,
 E. C. Barradas, L. F. Carvalho, F. M.
 Xavier, J. de Pinna, F. G. Pereira
Boatswain—Robert Melling
Storemen—W. Gilbie, S. Garwood, L. W.
 Afah, G. May, W. T. Adnams, S. W.
 Phillips, D. Dunmore, S. W. Worthy
Foreman of Shipwrights—J. H. Pynn

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

*Acting Inspector of Machinery in charge of
 Factory*—David Robb, R.N.
Engineers—W. Bryan, A. Stewart, J. H.
 White
Boiler Maker—A. Hadley
Smith—R. Fish
Fitters—W. Addiscott, L. Wells, G. Smith

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

AUDACIOUS, 14. *Double-screw Iron
 Ship, Armour Plated.*
 6,034 (3,774) Tons. 4,021 (800) H.P.
Flag Ship, China.
Vice-Admiral—A. P. Ryder...31 Aug. '74

Secretary—T. H. L. Bowling...31 Aug. '74
Clerk to Sec.—E. H. Banks...21 Sept. '74
do. —J. Bramble...21 Sept. '74
do. H. J. B. Montgomery...22 April '76
Captain—Philip H. Colomb... 1 Sept. '74
Commander—C. A. G. Bridge. 1 Sept. '74
Lieut.—W. McF. Castle..... 1 Sept. '74
do. —H. J. G. Garbett..... 1 Sept. '74
do. —Hon. F. R. Sandilands 1 Sept. '74
do. —Jas. E. C. Goodrich.. 1 Sept. '74
do. —Wm. S. P. Graves ... 1 Sept. '74
Staff Comm.—F. A. Johnston. 3 July '74
Capt. Mar. Art.—S. T. Bridg-
 ford26 Nov. '69

(For service in Japan).

Lt. Mar. Art.—E. R. M. Crooke 1 Sept. '74
Chaplain—Rev. C. J. Corfe, M.A. 1 Sept. '74
Fleet-Surg.—F. W. Davis 1 Sept. '74
do. —George B. Hill...20 Oct. '71
 (For special service in connection with the
 Lock Hospitals, in China and Japan.)
Staff Surgeon—John Lambert. 2 Dec. '75
 (For sick quarters Yokohama.)
Paymaster—Wm. T. Richards. 1 Sept. '74
do. —J. W. Lishman...16 Nov. '75
 (For Service as Naval Accountant and
 Victualling Storekeeper at Yokohama.)
Chief Eng.—C. P. Turner.....11 July '74
 —David Robb.....20 May '74

(In lieu of inspector of machinery afloat).

Nar. Instruc.—J. R. Clark, M.A. 1 Sept. '74
Sub-Lieut.—P. H. Hungerford 1 Sept. '74
do. —J. M. Stokes 6 July '74
Nar. Sub-Lieut.—Henry James 11 July '76
Surgeons—W. H. Stewart, M.B. 1 Sept. '74
do. —E. H. Saunders.... 1 Sept. '74
do. —M. U. Greany, M.D. 1 June '74

(For sick quarters, Yokohama.)

do. —Geo. M. Cuffe.....24 Aug. '76
Assist. Paymaster—C. Topping 1 Sept. '74
do. —George Hyde...15 Oct. '75
Engineer—James Hird.....24 Feb. '72
do. —Charles G. Muller...30 July '74

Engineer—Fred. S. Turner... 1 Sept. '74
do. —H. E. Wingfield... 25 Sept. '75
Gunner—R. Kitchener... 31 Mar. '74
Boatswain—S. Ross... 10 July '74
do. —J. Donovan... 12 July '74
do. —B. Crowther (act)... 12 July '76
Carpenter—John. E. Beatley... 22 Aug. '76
Mid.—H. N. White-Thomson 1 Sept. '74
do. —C. E. Baxter... 1 Sept. '74
do. —E. B. Cleeve... 1 Sept. '74
do. —Chas. S. Smith... 8 Sept. '74
do. —W. G. Stewart... 1 Sept. '74
do. —Arthur Barry... 17 Oct. '74
do. —A. Dodgson... 17 Oct. '74
do. —John Martin... 17 Oct. '74
do. —Henry V. Hart... 17 Oct. '74
do. —H. T. C. Knox... 17 Jan. '75
do. —F. A. Garforth... 17 July '75
At. Eng., 1 Cl.—J. R. D. Johnson 15 Mar. '76
do. —E. Little... 9 Feb. '76
do. 2 Cl.—J. P. Spurrell... 25 April '74
(Commission at Chatham, 1st Sept., 1874)

CHARYBDIS, 17. S. Corvette.

2,187 (1,506) Tons. 1,472 (400) H.P.
Captain—Thomas E. Smith... 24 Sept. '73
Lieut.—John G. Jones... 17 Oct. '73
do. —Richard W. White... 25 Sept. '73
do. —Henry B. Warren... 16 Feb. '75
do. —Robt. M. Bunbury... 16 June '76
Nav. Lieut.—B. S. Bradley... 13 Sept. '73
Lt. Mar.—R. E. Montgomery... 19 Nov. '72
Chaplain and Nav. Inst.—Rev.
 D. J. Boutflower, M.A. ... 22 Nov. '73
Staff Surg.—T. L. Bickford... 24 Sept. '73
Paymaster—R. M. Colwell... 24 Sept. '73
Chief Eng.—Jno. Lanksbury... 11 Sept. '75
Sub-Lieut.—Henry Pearson... 24 Nov. '73
do. —Arthur R. M. Creagh 9 Aug. '76
(For Navigating duties).

Surgeon—G. Gibson, M.B. ... 24 Sept. '73
Assist. Paym.—S. W. Wright... 14 Oct. '73
Engineer—John Boxell... 16 Jan. '74
do. —Leopold M. Green... 13 Feb. '74
Gunner—Edwin Bishop... 26 Sept. '73
Boatswain—T. Smith... 26 Sept. '73
Carpenter—G. Bridges... 1 Apr. '73
Midshipman—T. B. Hammond... 18 Oct. '73
do. —A. G. Gunner... 18 Oct. '73
Navg. Mid.—A. W. O. Petch... 19 Jan. '74
Assist. Eng., 2 Cl.—John W.
 Bennington... 27 Apr. '75
*(Commissioned at Sheerness, 26th
 Sept., 1873).*

CURLEW, 3. Double-screw Composite Gun-Vessel.

774 (665) Tons. 811 (160) H.P.
Comm.—Edmund J. Church... 6 Mar. '73
Lieut.—Chas. H. S. Pretymann... 30 Oct. '75
do. —Fudk. O. Pike... 6 July '76
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—W. J. W.
 Barnard... 1 Dec. '74
Surgeon—Chas. W. Magrane... 1 Dec. '74
Assist. Pay.—Archibald Court... 20 Apr. '76
Engineer—Jno. Bolas... 1 Dec. '74
do. —Edwd. Norrington... 1 Dec. '74
Gunner—W. Richards... 1 Dec. '74
Assist. Eng. 1 Cl.—R. G. Wilby... 25 Mar. '75
*(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 1st
 December, 1874).*

EGERIA, 4. Composite-screw Sloop.

894 (727) Tons. 1,011 (120) H.P.
Commander—A. L. Douglas... 27 Jan. '76
Lieutenant—Chas. G. Prater... 22 Sept. '75
do. —C. N. Fenwick... 20 Apr. '76
Nav. Lieut.—W. H. Stephens... 5 Mar. '74
Surg.—Henry M. Levinge, M.B.
Paymaster—W. B. Ramsey... 2 Nov. '74
Chief Eng.—James Stiven... 22 Jan. '75
Sub-Lieut.—G. Hodgkinson...
do. —Francis H. Boyer.
Assist. Paym.—J. W. Chaster 2 Nov. '74
Engineer—Thomas Scott (d)... 2 Nov. '74
Gunner—Nicholas Mills... 5 Mar. '74
Carpenter—G. A. Nutter... 24 Sept. '73
*(Commissioned at Devonport, 2nd
 November, 1874).*

FLY, 4. Double Screw Composite Gun-Vessel.

584 (464) Tons. 489 (120) H.P.
Commander—John Bruce... 25 June '74
Lieutenant—W. C. C. Forsyth... 29 June '74
do. —F. J. H. Napier... 15 Sept. '76
(For navigating duties).
Surgeon—E. T. Lloyd... 25 June '74
Assist. Paymaster in charge—
 George V. Rashleigh... 25 June '74
Engineer—W. Bremner... 25 May '74
Boatswain—G. Vosper... 8 Apr. '74
Asst. Eng., 1 Cl.—J. J. Medlen... 23 Feb. '75
do., 1 Cl.—T. Agnew... 24 Mar. '76
*(Commissioned at Devonport, 25th
 June, 1874).*

FROLIC, 4. Double Screw Composite Gun-Vessel.

592 (462) Tons. 896 (100) H.P.
Commander—A. E. Dupuis... 1 Dec. '75

Lieutenant—H. H. Barnard... 7 Dec. '75
do. —Chas. Windham..
Nav. Lt.—Herbert J. Dockrell. 1 Dec. '75
Surgeon—St. F. Hamilton... 7 Nov. '74
Asst. Pay. in ch.—S. E. Lark.. 8 Dec. '75
Engineer—James Campbell... 20 April '76
Gunner—Wm. C. Tarrant 1 Dec. '75
 (Recommissioned at Hongkong, 20th
 April, 1876).

**GROWLER, 4. Double Screw
 Composite Gun-Vessel.**

584 (464) Tons. 696 (120) H.P.
Commander—Walter Stewart. 7 Aug. '73
Lieutenant—Robert O. Webb.. 25 Apr. '71
do. —Charles Milne... 6 July '76
Nav.-Lieut.—J. W. McFarlane.. 30 Oct. '75
Surgeon—Albert C. Queely... 8 Aug. '73
Asst. Paym. in charge—An-
 drew C. Jeffreys..... 3 May '73
Engineer—Michael B. Kelly... 20 Aug. '73
Boatswain—W Cousins (act.).. 1 Oct. '73
 (Recommissioned at Malta, 10th
 September, 1873).

**HART, 4 Double Screw Composite
 Gun-Vessel.**

584 (464) Tons. 608 (120) H.P.
Commander—Thos. H. Royle.. 12 Sept. '72
Lieut.—William B. Forbes... 31 Dec. '73
Sub-Lieut.—A. F. Welldon... 31 Dec. '73
Nav. Sub-Lt.—W. J. Scullard.. 31 Dec. '73
Surgeon—John Wood..... 14 Mar. '76
Asst. Paym. in charge—David
 J. Thomson..... 9 Mar. '76
Engineer—Geo. McEwen..... 30 Dec. '73
Boatswain—J. Warwingham.. 31 Dec. '73
Asst. Eng., 2 Cl.—D. Murray.. 8 Sept. '75
 (Recommissioned at Malta 12th Feb., 1874.)

**HORNET, 4. Double Screw Composite
 Gun-Vessel.**

584 (464) Tons. 506 (120) H.P.
Commander—H. N. Hippisley 5 Jan. '76
Lieutenant—C. K. Purvis..... 27 Apr. '75
do. —G. E. Harrison... 6 July '76
Sub-Lieut.—Fred. St. G. Rich. 8 Jan. '75
Surgeon—W. C. Sandys 1 Dec. '74
Asst. Paym. in charge—W. A.
 Harvey 1 Jan. '75
Engineer—E. J. Huysman.... 8 June '75
do. —Thos. F. Brown... 29 April '76
Gunner, 2 Cl.—Philip Cox... 19 Dec. '73
 (To be recommissioned at Hongkong).

JUNO, 8. Screw Corvette.
 2,216 (1462) Tons. 1,381 (400) H.P.
Captain.—James A. Poland... 4 Nov. '75

Lieut.—Arthur H. Boldero... 4 Nov. '75
do. —Wm. B. Ponsord... 4 Nov. '75
do. —Geo. H. Cherry... 4 Nov. '75
Nav. Lieut.—Augustus Fane. 4 June '75
Chaplain and Naval Instructor
 —Rev. Wm. French, B.A.... 4 Nov. '75
Staff Surgeon—R. Nelson... 23 Aug. '76
Paymaster—Ed. S. M. Power. 4 Nov. '75
Ch. Engineer—James Orchard 19 May '75
Sub-Lieut.—Arthur Lingham. 4 Nov. '75
do. —T. Y. Greet... 14 Sept. '76
 (For navigating duties).

Surgeon—Michael Ronan..... 4 Nov. '75
Asst. Pay.—B. Lloyd-Evans.. 4 Nov. '75
Engineer—Wm. R. Abbott... 4 Nov. '75
do. —Rd. H. Tregenna... 4 Nov. '75
do. —Thos. Staulake... 18 June '75
Gunner—Charles Earwaker... 4 June '75
Boatswain—James Steel..... 4 June '75
Carpenter—R. Tremayne 4 June '75
Midshipman—Herbert Lyon. 22 April '76
do. —Frank J. Thring... 22 April '76
do. —T. P. Coode... 22 April '76
do. —Chas. H. Dundas.. 22 April '76
 (Commissioned at Sheerness, 4th Nov., 1875.)

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

592 (462) Tons. 835 (100) H.P.
Commander—C. B. Theobald.. 21 Nov. '73
Lieut.—Powell Underwood... 27 Apr. '76
do. —Fras. E. Poulter... 28 June '76
do. —J. S. Muggeridge... 15 Oct. '75
Nav.-Lieut.—W. B. Meade... 1 June. '75
Surgeon—O. P. Browne, M.B. 8 Dec. '75
Asst. Paym. in charge—G. B.
 Collier.....
Engineer—James Edmond... 29 Dec. '75
do. —Wm. Landells... 11 Dec. '75
Gunner—Louis Evans..... 1 Dec. '75
 (Recommissioned at Hongkong, 20th
 April, 1876).

LAPWING, 3. Double-screw Gun-Vessel.
 774 (663) Tons. 882 (160) H.P.

Com.—Sir W. Wiseman, Bart.. 15 Sept. '74
Lieutenant—Hon. H. N. Shore. 15 Sept. '74
do. —A. L. Murray... 28 April '76
Nav. Lieut.—Henry Backler... 29 April '76
Surgeon—J. W. Davis, M.D... 15 Sept. '74
Asst. Paym.—H. C. Barnard.. 16 Sept. '74
Engineer—R. Widdicombe... 6 May '74
do. —Thomas Jones... 15 Sept. '74
Gunner—Jas. Henwood..... 15 Sept. '74
Assis. Eng. 2 Cl.—W. J. Firks.. 15 Sept. '74
 (Commissioned at Devonport, at 15th
 September, 1874).

LILY, 3. *Composite-screw Gun-Vessel.*
700 Tons. 829 (95) H.P.

Commander—B. E. Cochrane. 3 Aug. '75
Lieutenant—A. Furlonger. 3 Aug. '75
do. —W. Drake. 6 July '76
Staff Surgeon—J. Bradley. 2 Dec. '75
Nav. Sub-Lt.—R. H. Wellings 3 Aug. '75
Assist. Paymaster in charge—
William F. Woods. 3 Aug. '75
Engineer—George O'Brien. 10 July '76
Gunner—Mathew Barrons. 22 May '76
(Commissioned at Devonport, Aug. 3, 1875).

MAGPIE, 3. *Double-screw Gun-Vessel.*
774 (665) Tons. 857 (100) H.P.

Commander—C. V. Anson. 3 July '76
Lieut.—R. C. Prothero. 3 July '76
do. —H. M. Jones. 3 July '76
Nav. Lieut.—C. Heyward. 26 Feb. '76
Staff Surg.—M. O. Hurlstone 3 July '76
Assist. Paymaster in Charge—
Gabriel Beer. 3 July '76
Engineer—J. C. Sanders. 15 Mar. '76
do. —Thos. Owen (B). 3 July '76
Gunner—H. Shepherd. 26 Feb. '76
(Commissioned at Devonport, July 3, 1876).

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

584 (464) Tons. 472 (120) H.P.
Commander—Henry Salmond. 11 Sept. '75
Lieut.—John Phelips. 13 April '74
do. —Wm. F. G. Clarke. 28 April '76
Sub-Lt.—H. B. Anson. 16 Oct. '74
(In lieu of *Nav. Lieut.*)
Surgeon—James Simms. 13 May '73
Assist. Paymaster in charge—
—R. P. Hawkshaw. 19 Aug. '76
Engineer—Stephen Sheldon. 30 Jan. '74
do. —G. E. Biscoombe. 24 July '75
Asst. Eng., 1 Cl.—Rd. S. Hamm. 28 Feb. '75
(Recommissioned at Hongkong 1st February, 1873).

MODESTE, 14. *S. Corvette.*
1,934 (1,405) Tons. 2,177 (350) H.P.
Capt.—Alexander Buller, C.B. 11 Dec. '74
Lieut.—Hon. Ed. T. Neeham. 22 Nov. '75
do. —Ed. J. P. Wale. 29 Mar. '76
do. —John P. Pipon. 1 Jan. '74
Nav. Lieut.—Pownal Aplin. 1 Jan. '74
Chap.—Rev. J. Llewellyn, B.A. 5 Jan. '74
Staff Surg.—Rinso R. Siccama. 1 Jan. '74
Paymaster—Thomas N. Firth. 1 Jan. '74
Chief Eng.—Wm. Waterfield. 5 May '73
Sub-Lieut.—F. A. Tate. 9 Aug. '76
(For Navigating duties).

Sub-Lieut.—J. P. Montgomery 9 Jan. '74
Surgeon—Charles C. Godding. 1 Jan. '74
Assist. Paym.—Wm. C. Gillies. 1 Jan. '74
Engineer—William Hair. 20 April '76
Gunner—John Grant. 11 June '73
Boatswain—Henry Giles. 18 Sept. '74
Carpenter—J. W. Barber. 29 Oct. '75
Midshipman—Thos. P. Walker 1 Jan. '74
do. —Wm. O. Story. 19 June '74
do. —M. G. Smith. 19 June '74
Nav. Mid.—Thos. H. Heming. 1 Jan. '74
A. Eng., 1 Cl.—J. M. C. Bennett 1 Jan. '74
do., 2 Cl.—W. H. Marshall 19 May '73
(Commissioned at Devonport, 1st Jan., 1874).

MOORHEN, 4. *S. Composite Gun-boat.*
455 Tons. 387 H.P.

Lieut. & Com.—John Hope. 10 Feb. '76
Sub-Lieut.—A. E. Rawnsley. 15 Feb. '76
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—A. Roughton 10 Feb. '76
Surgeon—Alfred Patterson. 10 Feb. '76
Assist. Paym. in charge—R. B.
Rigby. 10 Feb. '76
Engineer—Charles Ware. 29 Mar. '75
do. —Wm. Ambler (act.) 10 Feb. '76
Gunner—John Smith. 1 Dec. '75
(Commissioned at Devonport, Feb. 10, 1876).

MOSQUITO, 4. *S. Composite Gun-Boat.*
430 (295) Tons. 501 (60) H.P.

Lieut. & Com.—Robt. H. Paul. 22 Nov. '73
Sub-Lt.—G. S. King-Harman. 22 July '76
(For Navigating duties).
Surgeon—T. O. Sullivan, M.D. 8 Dec. '75
Assist. Paymaster in charge—
Wm. Jennings. 14 June '76
Engineer—Thomas Summers. 11 Dec. '75
do. —Henry Onions. 20 April '76
Gunner—Emanuel Foster. 1 Dec. '75
(Recommissioned at Hongkong, 20th April, 1876).

RINGDOVE, 3. *Double-Screw Gun-Vessel.*
774 (666) Tons. 957 (160) H.P.

(Ordered home, to Devonport.)
Commander—U. C. Singleton. 23 Jan. '74
Lieut.—W. V. Bayley. 30 Sept. '72
do. —D. M. Ross. 15 Sept. '76
N. Sub-Lieut.—V. D. Hughes. 26 Sept. '72
Surgeon—A. Gorham, M.D. 26 Sept. '72
Asst. Paym. in ch.—G. Spain. 1 Feb. '73
Engineer—Holland Harrison. 24 Sept. '72
do. Jno. W. Dupen. 10 Nov. '73
Boatswain—J. Coombe. 26 Sept. '72
At. Eng., 1 Cl.—T. Morris (act.) 24 Sept. '72
(Recommissioned at Hongkong, 1st February, 1873).

SHELDRAKE, 4. S. Com. Gun-boat.
455 Tons. 367 H.P.

Lieut. & Com.—J. B. Haye....16 Dec. '75
Sub-Lieut.—L. F. C. Jackson....16 Dec. '75
Surgeon—John A. McAdam....19 Feb. '76
Assist. Paym. in charge—M.
 B. Williams.....16 Dec. '75
Engineer—James Melrose....29 Mar. '75
do. —John Runnalls.....16 Dec. '75
Gunner—John W. Back.....28 Sept. '75
 (Commissioned at Devonport, Dec. 16, 1875).

SYLVIA, 3. Screw Surveying-Vessel.
877 (695) Tons. 689 (150) H.P.

Captain—Henry C. St. John....15 Nov. '73
Lieut.—Richard F. Hoskyn....15 Nov. '73
do. —Cecil F. Oldham....15 Nov. '73
Nav. Lieut.—Wm. Pearce.(c.)15 Nov. '73
Staff Surg.—S. Campbell, M.D.15 Nov. '73
Paym.—Edward H. Whyte....29 Nov. '73
Sub-Lieut.—Gordon S. Gunn....15 Nov. '73
do. —E. C. H. Helby....18 Feb. '76
Nav. Sub-Lt—F. S. Wheeler....29 Nov. '73
Engineer—Charles W. Nibbs....19 Nov. '73
do. —John H. Bray.....26 June '76
Boatswain—W. Dailey.....28 Jan. '74
 (Commissioned at Sheerness Nov. 13, 1873).

SWINGER, 4. S. Composite Gun-Boat.
430 (295) Tons. 461 60 H.P.

Lieut. & Com.—E. A. Bolitho....24 Sept. '73
Sub-Lieut.—G. Gubbins.....
Nav. Sub. Lt.—J. G. Fowling.. 1 Oct. '73
Surgeon—Ralph W. Brereton....11 Dec. '73
Asst. Paym. in ch.—T. Guard....15 Oct. '73
Engineer—Wm. Tottenham....29 Jan. '72
Boatswain—J. A. Mahoney....19 June '74
A. Eng., 2 Cl.—H. F. Walton....14 Apr. '74
 (Commissioned at Devonport, Sept. 29, 1873).

STORE AT YOKOHAMA

Paymaster in charge—J. W. Lishman
 (Borne in "Audacious.")

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

584 (465) Tons. 641 (120) H.P.
Commander—Ed. B. Pusey....16 Mar. '76
Lieut.—Arthur H. O. P. Lowe 1 Dec. '74
do. —J. R. Broadley..... 6 July '76
Nav. Sub-Lt.—M. S. Beatty....21 Nov. '74
Surgeon—Henry B. Collins....14 Mar. '76
Assist. Paym.—T. F. Harrison 1 Dec. '74
Engineer—James Stephens....26 Apr. '76
Gunner—Henry Ley.....30 Mar. '75
Assist. Eng., 2 Cl.—J. Fraser.. 1 Dec. '74
 (Commissioned at Hongkong, 1st Dec., 1874).

VICTOR EMANUEL, 2. Ship.
5,157 (3,087) Tons.

Receiving Ship at Hongkong.

Captain—G. W. Watson..... 1 Mar. '73
 (Commodore of the 2nd Class.)
Secretary—Edward Robinson. 7 Mar. '76
Lieut.—Francis H. Chapman....28 May '75
Nav. Lieut.—Jesse Dixon....25 June '75
Chap.—Rev. J. S. Ladds, M.A.23 Jan. '74
 (For Service in Hongkong Hospital.)
Staff Surg.—C. J. Fennell.... 1 July '74
 (In lieu of a Surgeon.)
Paymaster—Henry H. Wyatt....22 Feb. '75
do. —R. Hill..... 23 Nov. '75
 (For Service at Shanghai).
Paymaster—John Bremner....16 Jan. '72
 (Naval and Victualling Storekeeper,
 Hongkong).
Assist. Paym.—C. P. Penny.. 20 April '76
do. —J. H. Boulton....18 June '74
 (Additional for Commodore's Office.)
 (For Service in Hongkong Yard.)
Eng.—William Bryan.....23 Oct. '74
do. —H. White.....10 July '76
do. —Alexander Stewart.... 26 Feb. '75
 (Additional for reventing heavy guns.)
Gunner—Thos. Misselbrooke....25 Feb. '76
Boatswain—John Cullinane....28 May '70
do. —R. Melling..... 8 May '70
 (For Service in Hongkong Dockyard.)
Carpenter—James May..... 1 June '74
 (Commissioned at Hongkong, Dec. 1, 1874).

VIGILANT, 2. P. Dispatch Vessel.

985 (835) Tons. 1,815 (250) H.P.

Lt. & Com.—H. C. D. Ryder. 1 Sept. '74
Nav. Lieut.—Geo. W. Balliston17 July '74
Chief Eng.—Henry Jones....14 Apr. '74
Sub-Lieut.—E. D'O. Aplin....22 Sept. '75
do. —C. G. Dicken.....
do. —G. H. Miller.....18 Feb. '76
Surgeon—Rd. A. Mowll, M.D.... 1 Sept. '74
Assist. Paym. in charge—Chas.
 W. Jago..... 24 Aug. '76
Engineer—R. Sutherland.... 1 Sept. '74
do. —Geo. Triggs.... 8 April '74
Gunner, 1 Cl.—Wm. Ricketts
Assist. Eng.—Geo. H. Hearson 24 Mar. '76
 (Commissioned at Portsmouth, Sept 1, 1874).

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL.

Mount Shadwell.

Deputy Inspector General—S. S. D. Wells
Surgeons—Wm. J. Rankin, M.D., Wm. H.
 Elmes
Chaplain—Rev. J. S. Ladds, M.A.
Clerk—George Coles
Dispenser in charge of Stores—G. C. Ewing

U. S. NAVAL SQUADRON IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

United States Navy, Asiatic Station.

Rear Admiral—William Reynolds
Chief of Staff—Jonathan Young
Principal Aid.—Edwin White
Flag Lieutenant—H. W. Lyon
Secretary—W. C. Zantzinger
Surgeon of the Fleet—T. J. Turner
Fleet Paymaster—J. A. Smith
Fleet Engineer—G. F. Kutz
Fleet Marine Officer—R. S. Collum

U. S. NAVAL DEPOT, NAGASAKI.
Paymaster in charge—J. H. Stevenson
Acting Assist. Surgeon—J. E. Painter

"ASHUELOT."

3rd Rate. 6 Guns. 786 Tons.
Commander—E. O. Matthews
Lieutenants—G. F. Wilkins, F. Hanford,
 W. Little, C. W. Chipp, A. C. McMechan
Ensign—Chas. J. Badger
Mate—A. F. Callender

"ALERT."

3rd Rate. 4 Guns. 541 Tons.
Commander—J. D. Marvin
Lieutenants—Geo. B. Livingston, John C.
 Rich, W. W. Kimball, C. F. Norton,
 D. D. V. Stuart
Ensign—W. F. Halsey
P. A. Surgeon—Henry M. Martin
Assist. Paymaster—G. E. Baughman
Chief Engineer—A. H. Able

"KEARSARGE."

3rd Rate. 6 Guns. 695 Tons.
Commander—Frederick V. McNair
Lieut. Commander—Caspar F. Goodrich
Lieutenants—Charles Belknap, T. Dix
 Bolles, John H. Moore
Masters—E. M. Hughes, J. D. Keeler
Midshipmen—Geo. C. Foulk, Henry T.
 Mayo, John T. Newton, Benj. Tappan,
 W. L. Varnun
Surgeon—E. C. Ver Meulen
Assist. Surgeon—J. H. Gaines
P. A. Paymaster—W. J. Thomson
Chief Engineer—G. W. Sensner
P. Assist. Engineer—Jas. H. Chasmar
Lieut. of Marines—Samuel Mercer
Gunner—E. J. Beacham
Carpenter—Philip T. Mager
Commodore's Clerk—Alex. A. Edmiston
Pay Clerk—J. R. Rosse

"MONOCACY."

3rd Rate. 6 Guns. 747 Tons.
Commander—Joseph P. Fyffe
Lieut. Commander—Chas. E. Clark
Lieutenant—H. B. Mansfield
Masters—J. H. C. Coffin, L. L. Reamy,
 F. W. Nabor, H. P. McIntosh
Assist. Surgeon—P. A. Lovering
P. A. Paymaster—E. N. Whitehouse
P. A. Engineer—Absalom Kirby
Assist. Engineer—J. P. S. Lawrence
Pay Clerk—John Roach

"PALOS."

4th Rate. 6 Guns. 306 Tons.
Lieut. Commander—A. S. Barker
Lieutenant—Perry Garst
Masters—G. A. Calhoun, John S. Abbott,
 W. A. Marshall, Chas. A. Foster
Assist. Surgeon—Holmes Wikoff
Assist. Paymaster—John W. Jordan
Assist. Engineer—L. W. Wooster

"TENNESSEE."

2nd Rate. 23 Guns. 2,135 Tons.
Captain—Jonathan Young
Lieut. Commander—W. C. Wise
Lieutenants—W. H. Brownson, L. C.
 Logan, E. W. Remey, W. H. Everett,
 Adolph Marix, John P. Wallis
Master—J. P. J. Augur
Midshipmen—A. C. Hodgson, C. McR.
 Winslow, James M. Helm, H. H. Hos-
 ley, N. R. Usher, D. Daniels, J. H.
 Sears, C. J. Boush, E. M. Katz, A. E.
 Jardine, F. H. Sherman, L. W. Piep-
 mayer
Medical Inspector—T. J. Turner
P. A. Surgeon—Benj. S. Mackie
Assist. Surgeon—C. H. H. Hall
Paymaster—Joseph A. Smith
Assist. Paymaster—Cameron Burnside
Chief Engineer—G. F. Kutz
P. A. Engineers—G. W. Melville, J. C.
 Kafer
Assist. Engineer—E. F. McElmell
Captain of Marines—R. S. Collum
Boatswain—Henry P. Grace
Gunner—E. A. McDonald
Carpenter—G. W. Conover
Sailmaker—H. W. Frankland
Fleet Clerk—A. K. Baylor
Captain's Clerk—H. Peck
Fleet Pay Clerk—R. Payne
Pay Clerk—F. C. Adams

THE GERMAN SQUADRON IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

DEUTSCHES GESCHWADER COMMANDO.

Kapitain zur See Graf von Monts, Com-
mandeur des Geschwaders und Kom-
mandant S.M.S. *Vineta*

Lieutenant zur See da Fonseca-Wollheim
Adjutant des Geschwaders

S.M.S. "VINETA."

Korvetten Kapitain—von Lindequist erster
officier

Kapitain Lieutenant—Starcke

do. —von Reichenbach

do. —Koch

Lieutenant zur See—Geissler

do. —Fuchs

do. —Stoltz

do. —Ascher

do. —Bertram

Unter Lieut. zur See—Thiele

do. —Heinrich XXVI.

Prinz Reuss

Stabsarzt—Dr. Schultz

Assistenzarzt—Dr. Krebs

Zahlmeister—Albrecht

S.M.S. "HERTHA."

Kapitain zur See—Knorr, Kommandant

Korvetten Kapitain—Kupfer, erster officier

Kapitain Lieut.—von Kyckbusch

do. —Kuhn

do. —Freiherr von Senden-
Bibram

do. —Freiherr von Uckermann

Lieut. zur See—Freiherr von Erhardt

do. —Becker

do. —Hasenklever

do. —Rudiger

do. —Lavaud

Lieut. zur See—Henk

do. —Schneider

do. —Flichtenböfer

Stabsarzt—Dr. Epping

Assistenz-arzt—Dr. Koniger

Maschinen Ingenieur—Witzel

Zahlmeister—Riemer

S.M.S. "LUISE."

Korvetten Kapitain—Ditmar, Kommandant

Kapitain Lieut.—Barandon, erster officier

do. —von Gloden

Lieut. zur See—von Prittwitz und Gaffron

do. —Herbing

do. —Kelch

Unter Lieut. zur See—Rust

do. —Herrmann

do. —Becker

Stabsarzt—Dr. Kuegler

Zahlmeister—Fischer

S.M. KANONENBOOT "NAUTILUS."

Korvetten Kapitain—Valois, Komman-
dant

Kapitain Lieut.—Cochius, erster officier

Lieutenant zur See—Claussen von Fink

do. —Posselt

Unter Lieut. zur See—Jachmann

do. —Hilgendorff

Assistenz-arzt—Dr. Globig

S.M. KANONENBOOT "CYCLOP."

Kapitain Lieutenant—von Reiche, Kom-
mandant

Lieutenant zur See—Freiherr von der
Göltz, erster officier

Unter Lieutenant zur See—du Bois

do. —Meuss

PRINCIPAL CHINESE HONGS,

DEALING WITH FOREIGNERS.

General Chinese Merchants.

晉昌 Chun Cheong, 56, Bonham strand
俊昌榮 Chun Cheong Wing, 77, Bonham strand West
晉祥 Chun Cheung, 145, Wing Lok Fong
晉豐 Chun Foong, 62, Bonham strand West
振德祥 Chun Tuk Cheung, 87, Wing Lok lane
振源行 Chun Yuen Hong, 12, Bonham strand West
福聚源 Fook Choy Yuen, 68, Bonham strand
福興和 Fook Hing Wo, 85, Bonham strand
福茂隆 Fook Mow Loong, 65, Bonham strand West
福盛隆 Fook Shing Loong, 26, Praya
福源隆 Fook Yuen Loong, 2, Graham street
興泰棧 Hing Tai Chan, 44, Bonham strand
合興行 Hop Hing Hong, 124, Bonham strand
合泰和 Hop Tai Wo, 1, Bonham strand West
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
恒益 Hung Yik, 24, Praya West
乾利 Keen Le, 87, Wing lok Fong

建昌行 Kin Cheong Hong, 60, Bonham strand West
乾豐行 Kin Foong Hong, 32, Bonham strand West
建南 Kin Nam, 24, Wing Lok Fong
乾泰隆 Kin Tai Loong, 63, Bonham strand West
公信棧 Kung Sun Chan, 27, Praya West
桂茂 Kwai Mow, 9A, Praya West
廣昌隆 Kwong Cheong Loong, 46, Bonham strand
廣福和 Kwong Fook Wo, 5A, Praya West
廣豐和 Kwong Foong Wo, 54, Bonham strand
廣興昌 Kwong Hing Cheong, 58, Bonham strand West
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
廣泰祥 Kwon Tai Cheung, 58, Bonham strand
廣榮盛 Kwong Wing Shing, 46, Bonham strand West
廣永信 Kwong Wing Shun, 101, Wing Lok Fong
廣和祥 Kwong Wo Cheung, 64, Bonham strand
萬福成 Man Fook Shing, 62, Bonham strand
萬同泰 Man Tung Tai, 43D, Praya West

茂和祥 Mow Wo Cheung, 40, Wing Lok lane
寶泰行 Po Tai Hong, 38, Wing Lok Fong
成隆 Shing Loong, 43J, Praya West
順昌 Shun Cheong, 85, Bonham strand
泰豐順 Tai Fung Shun, 71, Bonham strand
泰利 Tai Li, 19, Bonham strand West
得美行 Tuk Mee Hong, 18, Praya West
德美合記 Tuk Mi Hop Kee, 11, Bonham strand West
東生隆 Tung Shang Loong, 62, Bonham strand
東生和 Tung Shang Wo, 2, Bonham strand West
同大盛 Tung Tai Shing, 14, Bonham strand West
同德行 Tung Tuk Hong, 68, Wing Lok Fong
會興 Ui Hing, 16, Praya West
雲來 Wan Loi, 43c, Praya West
永祥吉 Wing Cheung Kut, 40, Bonham strand
永義昌 Wing E Cheong, 15, Praya West
永安行 Wing On Hong, 106, Wing Lok Fong
永誠信 Wing Shing Shun, 53, Bonham strand West
永同興 Wing Tung Hing, 38, Bonham strand West
和興 Wo Hing, 16, Praya West
和記 Wo Kee, 70, Bonham strand West

和順興 Wo Shun Hing, 52, Bonham strand West
和泰 Wo Tai, 64, Bonham strand West
和德興 Wo Tuk Hing, 13, Praya
祐隆行 Yau Loong Hong, 50, Bonham strand
義昌 Yee Cheong, 16, Bonham strand
怡昌正 Yee Cheong Ching, 74, Bonham strand
怡豐 Yee Foong, 22, Bonham strand West
怡記 Yee Kee, 50, Bonham strand West
儀安行 Yee On Hong, 53, Praya West
怡順行 Yee Shun Hong, 42, Bonham strand
義順 Yee Shun Tai, 66, Bonham strand West
怡泰 Yee Tai, 28, Bonham strand West
義德 Yee Tuk, 26, Praya West
盈昌 Yeng Cheong, 75, Bonham strand West
元發行 Yuen Fat Hong, 10, Bonham strand West
源安泰 Yuen On Tai, 30, Bonham strand West
日隆 Yut Loong, 26, Wing Lok Fong

General Commission Agents.

聚昌隆 Choy Cheong Loong, 13A, Praya West
俊德榮 Chün Tuk Wing, 35, Praya West
福生和 Fook Shang Wo, 66, Wing Lok Fong

福悅和 Fook Yuet Wo, 86,
 Wing Lok Fong
 恒昌泰 Hang Cheong Tai, 130,
 Wing Lok Fong
 巨記 Kū Kee, 65, Wing Lok
 Fong
 均興祥 Kwan Hing Cheung,
 71, Wing Lok lane
 均隆盛 Kwan Loong Shing, 94,
 Wing Lok Fong
 廣協 Kwong Hip Wo, 38,
 Praya West
 廣經和 Kwong King Wo, 23,
 Praya West
 廣萬豐 Kwong Man Fung, 91,
 Wing Lok Fong
 廣興 Kwong Nam Hing,
 43E, Praya West
 廣新隆 Kwong Shun Loong,
 134, Wing Lok Fong
 廣泰昌 Kwong Tai Cheong,
 Wing Lok Fong
 廣泰源 Kwong Tai Yuen, 93,
 Praya Central
 廣德榮 Kwong Tuk Wing, 58,
 Wing Lok Fong
 廣源泰 Kwong Yuen Tai, 49,
 Praya
 廣和盛 Kwong Wo Shing, 19,
 Praya West
 凌雲 Ling Wan, 16, Queen's rd.
 聯興隆 Lün Hing Loong, 38,
 Wing Lok Fong
 聯和棧 Lün Wo Chan, 77,
 Wing Lok Fong
 美福 Mee Fook, 34F, Praya West
 泗盛和記 Se Shing Wo Kee,
 48, Wing Lok Fong
 昇泰 Sing Tai, 68, Wing Lok
 Fong

兆英祥 Shu Ying Cheung, 143,
 Wing Lok Fong
 新昌 Shun Cheong, 18, Queen's
 road
 新泰利 Sun Tai Lee, 14, Queen's
 road
 泰昌隆 Tai Cheong Loong, 2A,
 Praya West
 泰牛 Tai Sung, 4A, Praya West
 永祥盛 Wing Cheung Shing,
 43I, Praya West
 榮興 Wing Hing, 43H, 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
 和美 Wo Mee, 43G, Praya West
 友興祥 Yau Hing Cheung, 42,
 Wing Lok Fong
 義生棧 Yee Sang Chan, 36,
 Wing Lok Fong
 裕生昌 Yü Sang Cheong, 4A,
 Praya West

Bakers.

意隆 E Loong, 45, Endicott's lane
 廣和 Kwong Wo, 21, Endicott's
 lane
 永益 Wing Yik, 13, Queen's
 road East

Barbers.

福泰 Fook Tai, 35, Stanley st.
 興發 Hing Fat, 27, Stanley st.

廣勝 Kwong Shing, 23, Stanley street

順興 Shun Hing, 22, Stanley st.

新廣勝 Sun Kwong Shing, 29, Stanley street

泰順 Tai Shun, 23, Lyndhurst terrace

日昇 Yat Sing, 11, D'Aguilar st.

悅盛 Yuet Shing, 6A, Wellington street

Bird's-nest Merchants.

榮源 Wing Yuen, 249, Queen's road Central

義合隆 Yee Hop Loong, 111, Jervois street

裕源 Yü Yuen, 97, Jervois st.

Block Makers.

輝記 Fi Kee, 19, Endicott lane

合利 Hop Lee, 21, Endicott lane

廣德 Kwong Tuk, 11, Endicott lane

大德 Tai Tuk, 38, Gilman street

Bookbinders.

順盛 Cheung Shing, 62, Queen's road Central

致盛 Chi Shing, 26, Queen's road

福盛 Fook Shing, 73, Wellington street

興隆 Hing Loong, 32, Queen's road Central

祺盛 Ká Shing, 46, Wellington st.

泰昇 Tai Sing, 75, Queen's road Central

天成 Tien Shing, 56, Queen's rd.

華昇 Wah Sing, 9, Bonham strand

和盛 Wo Shing, 31, Stanley st.

宏昇 Wung Sing, 66, Queen's road Central

源盛 Yuen Shing, 72, Queen's road Central

Carpenters.

逢勝 Fung Shing, 9, Lyndhurst terrace

協勝 Hip Shing, Ahok, 19, D'Aguilar street

合源 Hop Yuen, 22, Wellington street

廣興 Kwong Hing, 61, Wellington street

廣成 Kwong Shing, 9, Wellington street

悅隆 Kwong Yuet Loong, 6, D'Aguilar street

茂發 Mow Fat, 11, Lyndhurst terrace

茂生 Mow Shang, 43, Wellington street

成 Shing Le, 7, Lyndhurst terrace

勝 Shing Wo, 14, D'Aguilar st.

泰益 Tai Yik, 34, Stanley street

德和 Tuk Wo, 16, Wellington st.

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

同盛 Tung Shing, 39, Wellington street

源 Tung Yuen, 90, Wellington street

永利 Wing Lee, 26, D'Aguilar st.

永成 Wing Shing, 4A, Wellington street

和隆 Wo Loong, 57, Wellington street

匯隆 Wui Loong, Yee Look, 12, D'Aguilar street

怡源 Yee Yuen, 65, Wellington street

源隆 Yuen Loong, 58, Stanley st.

Chair Makers.

義祥 Yee Cheong, 14, Wellington street

義德 Yee Tuk, 12, Wellington st.

裕和 Yü Wo, 18, Wellington st.

Charterers.

合記 Hop Kee, 75, Wing Lok Fong

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, 133, Queen's road Central

廣仁安 Kwong Yan On, 76, Wing lok lane

輪船招商局 Lun Shun Chu Sheung Kook, 46, Bonham strand (China Merchants S. N. Co.)

萬安隆 Man On Loong, 95, Bonham strand

普源公棧 Po Yuen Kung Chan, 132, Queen's road Central

瑞成 Soey Shing, 88, Bonham strand

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.

福興 Fook Hing, 104, Bonham strand

經昌 King Cheong, 20, Queen's road West

公興 Kung Hing, 98, Bonham strand

公源 Kung Yuen, 2c, Graham st.

廣福昌 Kwong Fook Cheong, 175, Queen's road West

隆源 Loong Yuen, 132, Bonham strand West

Cigar Dealers.

廣馨和 Kwong Hing Wo, 133, Queen's road

蕭源記 Sew Yuen Kee, 21A, Queen's road Central

惠和 Wai Wo, 55, 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

時和 See Wo, 71, Queen's road Central

Coal Merchants.

成利 Shing Le, 37, Tung-ham lane

永安祥 Wing On Cheung, 45, Bonham strand

怡生 Yee Sang, 43, Praya Central
榮記 Wing Kee, 15, Endicott's
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
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 rd.
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, 113, 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 Cheung, 80,
Wellington street
均昌隆 Kwan Cheong Loong,
93, Wing Lok Fong
觀記 Kwoon Kee, 86, Wing Lok
Fong
萬興 Man Hing, 12, Wing Lok
Fong

南薰 Nam Fun, 8, 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, 122, Queen's
road Central
悅隆 Yuet Loong, 23, Wing
Lok Fong
悅和隆 Yuet Wo Loong, 88,
Wellington street

Dyers.

中和 Chung Wo, 136, Holly-
wood road West
時昌泰 Se Cheong Tai, 330,
Hollywood road
裕興 Yü Hing, 3, Hillier street
義泰 Yee Tai, 6, Gap street

Eating House Keepers.

福興居 Fook Hing Kū, 74,
Bonham strand
杏花樓 Hang Fa Lou, 281,
Queen's road Central
燕南居 Yin Nam Kū, 11,
Cochrane street
聯陞 Luen Sing, 210, Queen's
road Central
萬芳樓 Man Fong Lou, 42,
Wing Lok Fong
新天和 Sun Tin Wo, 15, Bon-
ham strand
義維居 Yee Wai Kū, 32,
Bonham strand

Fancy Goods Stores.

昌興 Cheong Hing, 50, Queen's
road Central
祥和 Cheung Wo, 28, Queen's rd.

恒安泰 Hung On Tye, 69, Queen's road

洪昇 Hung Sing, 106, Queen's rd.

公昌 Kung Cheong, 83, Queen's road

公泰和 Kung Tai Wo, 89, Queen's road

均泰 Kwan Tai, 104, Queen's rd.

廣興 Kwong Hing, 176, Queen's road

廣泰亨 Kwong Tai Hung, 79, Queen's road

廣和 Kwong Wo, 100, Queen's rd.

南興隆 Nam Hing Loong, 81, Queen's road Central

瑞牛 Shuey Sang, 168, Queen's rd.

新盛 Sun Shing, 64, Queen's rd.

大興 Tai Hing, 77, Queen's road Central

泰盛 Tai Shing, 78, Queen's rd.

德彰 Tuk Cheong, 115, Queen's road

華隆 Wah Loong, 60, Queen's rd.

永祥 Wing Cheung, 108, Queen's road West

和利 Wo Li, 68, Queen's road

裕盛 Yü Shing, 82, Queen's rd.

元章 Yuen Cheong, 54, Queen's road Central

潤記 Yun Kee, 19, Graham st.

Flour Merchants.

祥隆 Cheung Loong, 64, Wing Lok Fong

均喻義 Kwan Yü Yee, 56, Wing Lok Fong

廣英昌 Kwong Ying Cheong, 54, Wing Lok Fong

廣華源 Kwong Wah Yuen, 57, Wing Lok Fong

兩怡 Leong Yee, 119, Bonham strand

聯和棧 Luen Wo Chan, 77, Wing Lok Fong

信益 Shun Yik, 90, Bonham strand

生泰隆 Sung Tai Loong, 82, Bonham strand

和記棧 Wo Kee Chan, 59, Praya

應記 Ying Kee, 79, Bonham strand West

Furniture Dealers.

帶京 Ah King, 31, Queen's road Central

昌隆 Cheong Loong, 22, Wellington street

廣利祥 Kwong Li Cheung, 52, Wellington street

四和 Shi Wo, 50, Wellington street

德和 Tak Wo, 16, Wellington st.

Gold Dealers.

志和 Chee Wo, 67, Bonham strand

昌源 Cheong Yuen, 64, Wing Lok Fong

昌成 Cheong Shing, 54, Wing Lok Fong

全盛 Chuen Shing, 31, Bonham strand

恒昌 Hung Cheong, 62, Wing Lok lane

麗興 Lai Hing, 71, Bonham strand

麗隆 Lai Loong, 39, Bonham strand

麗生 Lai Sang, 35, Bonham strand

南生 Nam Sang, 53, Bonham strand

寶興 Po Hing, 46, Bonham strand

生昌 Sang Cheong, 25, Bonham strand

榮安 Wing On, 75, 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

Gold and Silver Smiths.

濟南 Chai Nam, 70, Wellington street

利昌 Lee Cheong, 145, Queen's rd.

利貞 Lee Ching, 118, Queen's rd.

利昇 Lee Sing, 24A, Queen's rd.

天盛 Tin Shing, Queen's road Central

榮珍 Wing Chun, 25, Stanley st.

Gun Makers.

聚隆 Choy Loong, 46, Stanley street

全勝 Chün Sing, 126, Queen's road West

駿隆 Chun Loong, 8, Tungmun lane

恒發 Hang Fat, 14, Queen's road West

均隆 Kwan Loong, 67, Queen's road West

順成 Sün Shing, 48, Queen's road West

永合隆 Wing Hop Loong, 16, Queen's road West

承德 Wing Tak, 26, Queen's road West

裕隆 Yü Loong, 164, Queen's road Central

Insurance.

招商局保險公司 Chu Sheung Kook Po Him Kung Sze, 46, Bonham strand (China Merchants S. N. Co., agents)

Iron Dealers.

昌隆 Cheong Loong, 37, Endicott lane

兆隆 Chue Loong, 8, Hillier street

福利 Fook Lee, 4, Hillier street

梁萬榮 Leong Man Wing, 1, Jervois street

怡興 Yee King, 16, Kwong-yuen Tung-kai

宜安 Yee On, 19, Hillier street

永利 Wing Lee, 152, Queen's road Central

Iron and Copper Smiths.

祥茂 Cheong mow, 33, Tungmun street

福盛 Fook Shing, 19, Gilman street

廣盛 Kwong Shing, 9, Tungmun street

利隆 Lee Loong, 19, Gilman street

利南 Lee Nam, 8, Endicott lane

泰昌 Tai Cheong, 71, Wellington street

泰興 Tai Hing, 20, Cochrane st.

同昌 Tung Cheong, 23, Queen's road

同裕 Tung Yü, 15, Gilman street

怡昌 Ye Cheong, 33, Queen's road

裕元 Yü Yuen, 81, Queen's rd.

源隆 Yuen Loong, 8, Gilman st.

Iron Founders.

生昌 Sang Cheong, 177, Queen's road East

同合 Toong Hop, 163, Queen's road East

同昇 Toong Sing, 175, Queen's road East

Japan ware Dealers.

絡興 Lok Hing, 12, Queen's road Central

隆盛 Loong Shing, 32, Queen's road Central

三成 Sam Shing, 149, Queen's road Central

三成棧 Sam Shing Chan, 102, Queen's road Central

泰昌棧 Tai Cheong Chan, 7, Bonham strand

東昌隆 Toong Cheong Loong, 229, Queen's road Central

Mat and Bag Sellers.

昌隆 Cheong Loong, 30, Bonham strand

昌和 Cheong Wo, 137, Queen's road

福昌 Fook Cheong, 108, Wing Lok Fong

福興 Fook Hing, 43B, Praya West

福和 Fook Wo, 116, Queen's road Central

恒發 Hung Fat, 99, Bonham strand

廣昌 Kwong Cheong, 62, Bonham strand

廣和 Kwong Wo, 74, Bonham strand West

昌隆 Cheong Loong, 107, Bonham strand

美合 Mee Hop, 24, Bonham strand

寶生 Po Sang, 15, Bonham strand West

成昌 Shing Cheong, 47, Bonham strand West

成發 Shing Fat, 51, Bonham strand

成益 Shing Yik, 5, Bonham strand

大隆 Tai Loong, 69, Bonham strand

泰昌 Tai Cheong, 127, Queen's road Central

泰德 Tai Tuk, 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 Wui 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

謙信祥 Him Shun Cheung, 53,
Bonham strand West

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 Yee Loy Tong, 73,
Wing Lok Fong

同順和 Tung Shun Wo, 77,
Bonham strand

永同福 Wing Tung Fook, 51,
Bonham strand West

永和昌 Wing Wo Cheong,
120, Bonham strand

裕和隆 Yü Wo Loong, 66,
Bonham strand

Milkmen.

祥合 Cheung Hop, 38, Welling-
ton street

租利 Cho Lee, 19, Gage street

柏記 Pak Kee, 22, Shelley st.

勝合 Sing Hop, Mosque street

東成 Tung Shing, 48, Stanley st.

偉利 Wai Lee, 90, Hollywood rd.

和記 Wo Kee, 36, Mosque street

有益 Yow Yik, 56, Hollywood
road

Oil Dealers.

致昌 Chi Cheong, 76, Welling-
ton street

俊昌榮 Chün Cheong Wing,
77, Bonham strand

協成 Hip Shing, 189, Wing
Lok lane

茂昌隆 Mow Cheong Loong,
3A, Praya West

天成 Tin Shing, 131, Queen's
road Central

天益 Tin Yik, 44, Bonham
strand West

榮聚 Wing Choy, 93, Queen's rd.

英隆泰 Ying Loong Tai, 113,
Queen's road

Opium Dealers.

人和公司 Yan Wo Kung Sze,
Opium Farmers, 3, Cleverly st.

信宜公司 Shun Ye Kung Sze,
48, Bonham strand

集成公司 Chap Shing Kung
Sze, Bonham strand

廣裕成公司 Kwong Yü Shing
Kung Sze, 52, Bonham strand

正隆 Ching Loong, 47, Jervois st.

祥源 Cheung Yuen, 101, Jer-
vois street

全興 Chuen Hing, 125, Jervois
street

阜生 Fou Sang, 36c, Bonham
strand

建興祥 Kin Hing Cheung, 80,
Wellington street

經和 King Wo, 85, Jervois st.

鉅源 Kū Yuen, 87, Jervois street

廣盛利 Kwong Shing Lee, 34,
Wing Lok Fong

履泰 Lee Tai, 68, Jervois street

萬全 Man Chuen, 109, Jervois
street

萬源 Man Yuen, 115, Jervois
street

生源 Sang Yuen, 74, Jervois st.

時和 Shee Wo, 71, Jervois st.

盛興 Shing Hing, 91, Jervois st.

同發昌 Tung Fat Cheong, 49, Bonham strand
會興 Wui Hing, 6, Queen's rd.
怡和 Yee Wo, 72, Jervois st.
怡源 Yee Yuen, 117, Jervois st.
裕順 Yü Shun, 81, Praya West
悅和 Yuet Wo, 113, Jervois st.

Opium (prepared) Dealers.

合隆 Hop Loong, 64, Battery rd.
致和 Chee Wo, 84, Bonham strand
春源 Chün Yuen, 124, Wing Lok lane
福隆 Fook Loong, 77, Jervois st.
麗源 Lai Yuen, 105, Jervois st.
炳記 Ping Kee, 73, Bonham strand
兆隆 Sew Loong, 57, Bonham strand
華興 Wah Hing, 8, Queen's road West

Painters.

廣就 Kwong Chow, 37, Second street, West Point
安記 On Kee, 21, Scott lane
安順 On Shun, 4, Gilman st.
安和 On Wo, 18, Gilman street
普源 Po Yuen, 11, Gilman st.
盛利 Shing Lee, 91, Wellington street
順成 Shun Shing, 21, Gilman st.
同盛 Tung Shing, 36, Gilman street
永興 Wing Hing, 21, Tung-mun lane
永順 Wing Shun, 32, D'Aguilar street

Pawnbrokers.

祥泰 Cheung Tai, 78, Queen's road West
俊盛 Chun Shing, 135, Bonham street
致祥 Chi Cheung, 19, Queen's road West
謙源 Heem 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, 75, Wellington street

Photographers.

華芳 Afong, 3, Wyndham st.
賽芳 Choi Fong, 32, Queen's road Central
麗生 Lai Sang, 70, Queen's road Central
南楨 Nam Ching, 84, Queen's road Central
瓊綸 Pun Lun, 56, Queen's road Central

桃盛 To Shing, 6, Wellington street
 永祥 Wing Cheung, 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 Cheung Loong, 51, Jervois street
 貞綸 Ching Lun, 135, Queen's road Central
 聚昌 Choy Cheong, 27, Bonham strand
 紹綸 Chue Lün, 143, Queen's road Central
 紹和 Chue Wo, 13, Jervois street
 晉記 Chun Kee, 9, Bonham strand
 晉昌隆 Chun Cheong Loong, 49, Jervois street
 晉隆 Chun Loong, 124, Queen's road Central
 福泰 Fook Tai, 139, Queen's road Central
 福和祥 Fook Wo Cheung, 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
 經隆 King Loong, 25, Jervois street
 經綸 King Lun, 21, Jervois street
 經泰 King Tai, 69, Jervois st.
 高隆泰 Ko Loong Tai, 33, Jervois street
 廣紹隆 Kwong Shew Loong, 39, Jervois street
 廣福隆 Kwong Fook Loong, 41, Jervois street
 廣隆源 Kwong Loong Yuen, 19, Jervois street
 廣和隆 Kwong Wo Tai, 65, Jervois street
 廣裕綸 Kwong Yü Lün, 5, Jervois street
 美璋隆 Me Cheong Loong, 84, Jervois street
 美綸 Me Lün, 75, Jervois street
 信隆 Shun Loong, 12, Wing Lok lane
 瑞祥 Soey Cheung, 15, Jervois street
 瑞隆 Soey Loong, 3, Jervois st.
 瑞源 Soey Yuen, 17, Jervois st.
 新安隆 Sun On Loong, 76, Jervois street
 新泰隆 Sun Tai Loong, 48, Jervois street
 大綸 Ti Lun, 96, Jervois street
 泰彰 Tai Cheong, 7, Jervois street
 德隆 Tuk Loong, 141, Queen's road
 德泰 Tuk Tai, 37, Jervois st.
 允生祥 Wan Sang Cheung, 45, 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 Cheung, 29,
Jervois street

和綸 Wo Lun, 35, Jervois
street

會隆 Wui Loong, 27, Jervois
street

仁隆 Yan Loong, 23, Jervois
street

怡興隆 Yee Hing Loong, 126,
Queen's road Central

裕隆 Yü Loong, 17, Bonham
strand

Portrait Painters.

忠和 Chung Wo, 11, Wellington
street

協昌 Hip Cheong, 55, Queen's
road Central

錦昌 Kam Cheong, 62, Queen's
road Central

建生 Kin Sang, 32, Queen's
road Central

利興 Lee Hing, 27, Wellington
street

文興 Mun Hing, 58c, Welling-
ton street

仁昌 Yan Cheong, 5, Welling-
ton street

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 Yik, 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 Shuey Wo Tai, 43,
West Point

信裕 Shun Yü, 129, Praya
West

泰記 Tai Kee, 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
lane

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, 100, Wing
Lok Fong

- 福聚源 Fook Choy Yuen, 14, Praya West
 福裕祥 Fook Yü Cheung, 95, Praya
 合棧 Hop Chan, 142, Wing Lok Fong
 合記 Hop Kee, 94, Wing Lok Fong
 行利 Hung Lee, 89, Bonham strand
 建南 Kin Nam, 153, Queen's road East
 公祥 Kung Cheung, 74, Wing Lok Fong
 公泰 Kung Tai, 109, Wing Lok Fong
 公和 Kung Wo, 165, Wing Lok Fong
 公益 Kung Yik, 128, Wing Lok Fong
 公源 Kung Yuen, 102, Wing Lok Fong
 均和隆 Kwan Wo Loong, 81, Praya
 廣聚 Kwong Choy, 159, Praya West
 廣謙和 Kwong Him Wo, 36, Wing Lok Fong
 廣茂 Kwong Mow, 104, Praya West
 廣來 Kwong Loy, 146, 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, 144, Wing Lok Fong
 三和 Sam Wo, 79, Praya
 寶隆 Po Loong, 74, Praya West
 時豐 See Foong, 110, Wing Lok Fong
 盛記 Shing Kee, 140, Wing Lok Fong
 成信 Shing Shun, 18, West street, West Point
 勝和 Shing Wo, 118, Wing Lok Fong
 信益 Shun Yik, 88, Bonham strand
 新永興 Sun Wing Hing, 118, Bonham strand
 泰益 Tai Yik, 84, Wing Lok Fong
 達興 Tat Hing, 64, Queen's road West
 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

怡和 Yee Wo, 88, Wing Lok Fong

義和 Yee Wo, 138, Wing Lok Fong

有益 Yow Yek, 8, East street, West Point

源豐 Yuen Fung, 88, Praya West

元吉 Yuen Kut, 79, Wing Lok Fong

元利 Yuen Lee, 67, Praya West

源來 Yuen Loy, 14, East street, West Point

裕合 Yü Hop, 81, Wing Lok Fong

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 Fou Loong, 25, Wing Lok Fong

廣阜生 Kwong Fou 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 Tai, 21, Wing Lok Fong

Ship Compradores.

昌記 Cheong Kee, 42, Endicott lane

祥合 Cheung Hop, 18, 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

廣順 Kwong Shun, 11, Endicott lane

連昌 Lin Cheong, 9, Wing Lok Fong

萬隆 Man Loong, 30, Gilman street

茂生 Mow Sang, 27, Endicott lane

南和 Nam Wo, 34, Endicott lane

成記 Shing Ki, 12, Webster street

成利 Shing Lee, 27, Wing Lok Fong

成泰 Shing Tai, 14, Endicott lane

遂利 Soey Lee, 29, Endicott lane
 帶記 Tai Kee, 23, Endicott lane
 泰生 Tai Sang, 25, Endicott lane
 同記 Toong Ki, 33, Praya Central
 德興 Tuk Hing, 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.

逢興 Fung Hing, 229, West Point
 合利 Hop Lee, 100, West Point
 協盛 Hip Shing, 88, Praya
 廣利 Kwong Lee, 82, West Point
 茂記 Mow Kee, 31, Praya East
 同合 Tung Hop, 125, West Point
 永隆 Wing Loong, 189, West Point
 義合 Yee Hop, 236, Queen's road
 怡盛 Yee Shing, 234, Queen's road West
 怡勝 Yee Sing, 240, Queen's road West

Shoe Makers.

祥盛 Cheung Shing, 39, Queen's road East
 松盛 Chung Shing, 68, Wellington 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 st.
 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
 永陞 Wing Sing, 9, Wellington street
 仁興 Yan Hing, 11, Queen's road East
 義昌 Yee Cheong, 7, Scott st.
 業昌 Yip Cheong, 11, Wellington street

Sweetmeat Sellers.

濟隆 Chai Loong, 9, Wing On lane
 均榮 Kwan Wing, 314, Queen's road Central
 翠芳 Choy Fong, 16, Bonham strand
 怡茂 E Mow, 320, Queen's road
 萬和祥 Man Wo Cheung, 252, Queen's road
 新盛隆 Shun Shing Loong, 180, Queen's road West.

Tailors.

- 晉昌 Chün 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
 京昌 King Cheong, 4B, Wellington street
 利貞 Le Ching, 30, Wellington street
 昆 Kwan Cheong, Lyndhurst terrace
 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
 同興 Tung Hing, 27, Queen's road East
 同盛 Tung Shing, 33, Stanley street
 華興 Wah Hing, 70, Queen's road Central
 榮昌 Wing Cheong, 22, Cochran street
 和昌 Wo Cheong, 10, Webster street

Tea Merchants.

- 麗春華 Lai Chun Wah, 107, Queen's road

- 隆記 Loong Kee, 72, First street, West Point
 瑞昌隆 Soey Cheong Loong, 69, Queen's road West
 瑞馨 Soey Hing, 318, Queen's road Central
 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

Timber Yards.

- 祥隆 Cheung Loong, 66, Queen's road West
 正祥 Ching Cheung, 55, Queen's road West
 恒泰 Hang Tai, 33, Queen's road East
 廣材 Kwong Choy, 205, Queen's road West
 廣安 Kwong On, 8, West Point
 三和 Sam Wo, 95, Queen's road
 生隆 Sang Loong, 93, Queen's road Central
 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 Cheung 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

大興 Tai Hing, 21, Bonham strand

太和 Tai Wo, 142, Queen's road West

永吉 Wing Kut, 121, Bonham strand

人和 Yan Wo, 76, Wellington street

Washermen.

昌利 Cheong Lee, 118, Hollywood road

祥興 Cheung Hing, 25, D'Aguilar street

聚記 Ohoy Kee, 36, Wing On lane

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 Luen Yik, 68, Hollywood road

寶源 Po Yuen, 9, Stanley street

成記 Shing Kee, 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 Yik Ki, 23, Graham street

閏成 Yun Shing, 24, Scott lane

Watch Makers.

何凌記 Ho Ling Kee, 123, Queen's road West

何廷記 Ho Ting Kee, 125, Queen's road Central

巧珍 How Chun, 25, Stanley st.

利昌 Lee Cheong, 145, Queen's road Central

利貞 Lee Ching, 120, Queen's road Central

劉滿記 Low Moon Kee, 12, Bonham strand

勝記 Shing Kee, 75, Queen's road

德記 Tuk Kee, 122, Queen's road Central

THE CANTON DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

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Acting Vice-Consul—C. Gardner

Interpreter—C. Gardner

Assistants—J. Scott, L. C. Hopkins

Post Office Agent—James Scott

Constable—A. Duncan

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Consul—Chas. P. Lincoln

Vice-Consul—F. R. Talbot

Interpreter—Yu C. Cheung

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Chancier-Interprète—V. A. Sales

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大德國領事衙門

Tai-tuk-kuok-ling-se nga-mun.

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE.

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Interpreter—C. Freusberg

大丹國領事官

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DENMARK.

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Consul—Wm. Hülse

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-Consul—T. B. Cunningham

大奧國領事官

Ao-sze-Ma-ka-Kwok-Ling-sze-koon.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Acting Consul—Sir Brooke Robertson, C.B.

Shameon Municipal Council.

沙面工部

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Treasurer—Alfred Rowe

Secretary—G. M. Smith

Councillors—A. C. Levysöhn, C. M. Donner, K. D. Adams

Imperial Maritime Customs

Canton Office.

粵海關

Yueh Hoi Kwan.

Commissioners Officiating—Robert E. Breton, James H. Hart (absent), H. O. Brown (absent)

Deputy Commissioners—J. M. Daae (acting), T. Marsh Brown (General Superintendent, Preventive Service)

Assistants—C. W. de Ste Croix (1st class), A. Lay (2nd class), D. G. Murray (2nd class), E. D. de Segonzac (3rd class), E. Van Eetvelde (4th class), W. N. Morehouse (absent), J. W. Carrall (absent)

Medical Officers—Wong Fun, M.D., James Gye, M.D., (Whampoa)

Customs' Agent—F. Degenauer, Hongkong

Tide-surveyors—S. Parkhill, F. Gallagher, (Whampoa), H. Eldridge

Examiners—F. H. Ewer, G. Jones, R. Halse (absent), J. Nielsen (absent), W. G. Harrison, A. Wilgaard

Tide-waiters—J. H. Allcot (1st class), Geo. Mason, T. Phillips, C. Wanderleach, N. Sennett, J. Roberts, J. Burns (3rd class)

Watchers—W. A. Washbrook, J. F. Isaacson, C. Tonkin, F. Haughton, G. D. Sharnhorst, T. Williamson, M. Arnstein, A. H. Goodwin, P. Poletti, T. Davies

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS CRUISERS, UNDER SUPERVISION OF FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

STEAM CRUISERS.

"PENG CHAO HAI."

Captain—C. H. Palmer

Lieuts.—Albert Fry, Alfred Getley

Chief Engineer—John Crawford

Engineer—H. J. Dinnen

Carpenter—John Rye

Gunner—J. Ross

Quarter Masters—Walter Haste, T. Griffiths, James Dodd

"SHEN CHI"

Captain—J. H. Wade

Lieuts.—A. Walker, H. Nazer

Chief Engineer—J. Sinclair

Engineer—John McFarlann

"YI HU."

Petty Officer in Charge—M. Johnson

Quarter Masters—G. Kamp, R. Gale

"CHIEN JUI."

Captain—E. F. Collins

**FOR SALT COMMISSIONER'S
DEPARTMENT.
Yü MIN."**

Quarter Masters—J. Geats (in charge), A. Campbell

"HUA SHAN."

Quarter Masters—J. Stellingwerff (in charge), F. Moore

SAILING CRUISERS.

"HSUAN-WEI."

Quarter Masters—H. Edwards (in charge), J. Burns

"YAO-TE,"

Quarter Masters—J. R. Hewson (in charge), J. H. Trames

同文館

Tung-wen-kwan.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

All expenses defrayed by Chinese Government.

Head Master—Theos. Sampson

Asst. Master—Sit Him Kuk

Chinese Teachers—Three

CANTON CLUB.

Committee.

W. Hülse

F. R. Talbot

Rev. J. Chalmers, hon. librarian

T. Mercer, hon. curator of billiard-room

Theos. Sampson, hon. secretary and treasurer

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H. F. Dent, silk do.

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H. N. Cooper

Cotton Yarn Mill
D. Vrooman, manager

Cowasjee, H., merchant

Damianun, André, special agent for Messrs. P. & P. Derode Freres, Paris

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A. T. Duval
Robert Howie (silk inspector)
R. Greig (tea do.)
F. d'Azevedo
B. F. Gonsalves

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D. B. Futtakia
D. S. Futtakia
B. S. Futtakia

Futtakia, S. R., merchant

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S. F. Metta

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E. Davis

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C. M. Donner

Russell & Co., merchants
T. B. Cunningham
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M. F. Silva
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Thomas Thomas (absent)
Thomas Mercer do.
Alfred Rowe
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J. D. Monro
S. M. da Cruz

Vassania, J. P., merchant

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W. Aarons

Wong, F., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edin., medical practitioner

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Secretary—Dr. Diogo de Macedo (absent)

Acting do.—Tercio da Silva

Acting Chief Clerk—Demetrio de Barros

1st Clerk—Eduardo Pereira Leite (absent)

Acting 1st Clerk—João Baptista Gonsalves
do. 2nd do.—Ramiro da Roza

do. 3rd do.—A. Fidelis da Costa

Aide-de-camp—Ensign C. X. Diniz, Jr.

Officer at Order—J. M. Souza e Britto

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President—The Governor C. E. C. da Silva

Secretary—Dr. Diogo de Macedo (absent)

Acting do.—Tercio da Silva

Members—The Bishop, the Judge, Comm. of the Navy, J. E. Scarnichia, Lt.-Col. J. M. Lage, the chief-clerk of the Exchequer, the Attorney-General, the President of the Seal (Senado da Camara), the Colonial Surgeon

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MEMBROS.

O Secretario do Gov.—Dr. D. de Macedo (absent)

O Secretario (interino)—Tercio da Silva

O Delegado do Pro'dor da Corôa e Fazenda—

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Substitutos—B. A. Pereira, Dr. V. S. Pitter

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Messenger—Luiz Maria do Rozario

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Substitutes—A. F. Severim, C. V. Lopez, F. de P. Volong, J. E. d'Almeida, Dr. J. J. F. Alvares, L. A. Franco

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(*Annexa á Camara Municipal.*)

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Escrivao—F. de Paula

Amanuense—E. Vianna

Official de Deligencia—M. A. de Souza

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President—The Governor C. E. C. da Silva

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Secretario—E. A. Jorge

Vogaes—J. S. Telles, O. Vieira, B. A. Silva, J. A. Bull, L. J. M. Marques

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VOGAES.

Sec. da J. da Fazenda—J. C. P. d'Assumpção

Thezoureiro—Carlos Vicente da Rocha

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VOGAES.

Director geral das Obras Publicas—Major d'Engenheiro A. C. Supico

Sec. da J. da Fazenda—J. C. P. d'Assumpção

Delegado do Pro'dor da Corôa e Fazenda—

Secretario—Alferes A. A. Sauvage

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Delegado do Conselho Inspector da Instrução Publica—Dr. J. M. Calleya

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Vogal—Dr. Francisco B. de Carvalho
Secretario—Dr. José Maria Calleya

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Presidente—Dr. L. A. da Silva
Membros—Dr. F. B. de Carvalho, Dr. J. M. Calleya
Secretario—J. J. d'Azevedo

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Enfermeiro de 1a. classe—V. de P. C. de Lemos
Enfermeiros de 2a. classe—Joaquim Pedro, A. de F. Peneque (absent), A. de Figueiredo

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Conductor de trabalhos—Alferes A. F. Lobo, C. F. da Silva, A. A. Sauvage, A. d'A. e Cunha, Jr.
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Amanuense—D. P. d'Almeida Marques

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Escrivão Inspector—J. C. d'Assumpção
Contador—M. Vidal de Castilho
1o. Escripturnario—J. J. d'Azevedo
2o. do.—F. de Paula Marçal
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2o. do.—N. P. Gonsalves

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Chief clerk—Edmundo M. Marçal
Clerk—J. d'Assumpção

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Chief clerk—F. V. Ribeiro
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3rd do.—Joaquim N. Pamplona

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Fiscal—The Attorney General

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Chinese Voters—Apeng, Assi, Tuckfong
Secretary—A. J. Brandão
Int. of the Chinese lang.—A. O. Marques
Writers—D. R. da Silva, A. V. Ribeiro

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1st Substitute—V. S. Pereira
2nd do.—A. N. Mendes
Attorney Gen.—A. M. dos Santos Correia
Lawyers—A. Pacheco, F. Lobo, V. S. Pereira, A. Bastos, Jr., L. Ferreira, E. da Silva, A. N. Mendes
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Accountant & Distributor—Antonio Rangel

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L. Marques, judge, J. E. d'Almeida, substitute, Sé and Santo Antonio Districts; M. M. Maher, judge, L. A. Franco, substitute, San Lourenço District; A. J. d'Arriaga B. da Silveira, clerk

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Secretary—The Attorney General
Jurors—A. A. da Silva, A. M. da Roza, A. Severim, V. de P. Volong
Supplements—C. Lopes, L. J. Baptista

Register Department.

Chief—The Attorney General
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Procurador—J. Hyndman, acting
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Segundo Interprete—Eduardo Marques
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 João P. de Senna, assistente

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R. de Souza, postmaster, 1, Rua de Sta. Clara

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Gov. of B'ric—Rev. Dean M. L. de Gouvea
Sec. of the Ecclesiastical Chamber—Rev. G. F. da Silva

CABIDO.

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Archdeacon—Rev. A. L. de Carvalho
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2nd do. —Rev. J. F. Pinto (absent)
3rd do. —Rev. F. A. Fernandes

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(Instituido no anno de 1870.)

Commissão Directora durante o anno 1877.

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(Under the immediate charge of the Misericordia institution.)

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 H. A. M. de Mendonça, clerk and ward-master

LEPROUS ASYLUM.

(Also under the charge of the Misericordia).
 F. M. da Silva, in charge

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2o. do.—J. C. da S. Telles
3o. do.—F. M. de Graça
Secretario—T. J. Rodrigues
Procurador—V. A. da Graça

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Secretario e Thesoureiro—J. N. das Chagas
Associados—A. A. da Silva, A. M. Pereira, A. J. da Fonseca, J. H. de Carvalho, J. P. da Silva, L. J. Baptista

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Secretario—Pe. G. F. da Silva
Vogues—Pe. F. X. A. da Silva, Pe. F. X. da Silva, Pe. F. X. Cortella

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(Under the charge of the Municipal Chamber.)

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Porter—L. J. Cordeiro

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Consul—Adam Sienkiewicz (residing in Hongkong)
Vice-consul—Baron do Cereal (absent)

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Consul—Baron do Cereal (absent)
Consular Agent—F. A. da Cruz

UNITED STATES.

Vice-consul—vacant

BRAZIL.

Consul—Viscount do Cereal (absent)
Vice-consul—Baron do Cereal do.
Consular Agent—F. A. da Cruz

BELGIUM.

Consul—Baron do Cereal (absent)
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GERMANY.

Vice-consul—H. Ebell

NETHERLANDS.

Acting-consul—H. Ebell

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Vice-consul—C. Milisch

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Consul—B. de Senna Fernandes
Vice-consul—D. C. Pacheco

SPAIN.

Consul—José Modesto Blanco
Vice-Consul—Eduardo Foda

HAWAII.

Vice-consul—C. L. Souza

Insurance Offices.

Deacon & Co., agents—
 Union Insurance Society

Ebell & Co., agents—
 K. K. Priv. Oesterreich Versicherungs
 Gesellschaft "Donau," Vienna

Margesson & Co., agents—
 North China Insurance Company
 Canton Insurance Office
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited

Professions, Trades, &c.

Almeida, J. E. de, merchant, Rua de San Paulo

Baptista, Luiz J., Rua do Pe. Antonio

Belem, J. P., Rua do Hospital

Brandaõ, Antonio C., 14, Travessa do
 "Tronco Velho"

Carvalho, J. H. de, 101, Praya Grande

Chagas, J. N. das, Rua do Baraõ

Collaço, A. J., milliner, silk mercer, &c.,
 29, Rua do Campo
 A. J. Collaço
 J. M. Collaço

Cunha, Francisco Manuel da, Largo de
 Sto. Agostinho

Deacon & Co., Praya Grande
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 Alfred T. Duval
 Robert Howie
 Ronald Greig
 F. d'Azevedo
 B. F. Gonsalves

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 H. Ebell
 Antonio Gomes

Fernandes, B. de Senna, 33, Praya Grande
 B. de S. Fernandes
 D. C. Pacheco
 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

Franco, L. A., Rua Central

Gomes, J. Baptista, Largo da Sé

Graça, F. M. de, Rua de Prata

Graça, L. A. de, auctioneer, and commis-
 sion agent

Graça, V. A. de, 14, Rua de Prata

Gracias, V., Rua do Hospital

Lopez, E., Rua dos Prazeres

Macao Dispensary and Soda Water
 Manufactory, 81, Praya Grande
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 Thomas J. de Freitas
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 Rua Central
 Mortimer E. Murray
 F. P. Senna
 J. F. do Rozario

白鴿巢

Pak-kop-chau.

Marques, Lourenço, 4, Praça de Luiz
 de Camões
 Eduardo Pio Marques

咭路

Me-lo.

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 agents for Hongkong, Canton and Ma-
 cao Steam-boat Co., Praya Grande
 Viscount do Cercal (absent)
 Barão do Cercal (do.)
 F. A. da Cruz
 R. Pereira

Müller & Co., A., naval and general store-keepers, and commission agents, 75, Praya Grande
A. Müller
D. V. Soares

Pereira, A. M., Rua do Pe. Antonio

Pereira, B. A., Rua da Sé, 18
L. A. J. Pereira

Pharmacia Lisbonense (Lisbon Dispensary), Praya Grande
J. Neves e Souza
A. Neves e Souza
F. M. da Silva Telles

Raynal & Co., G., merchants, 19, Praya Grande
C. Milisch

奴萬安澳

Remedios, M. A. dos, merchant, 4, Rua do Barão
M. M. Maher
F. A. do Rozario
Maximo Neves do Rozario

Roza, A. M. da, dealer in opium, &c., Largo do Senado

Severim, A. F., Praya Manduco

Silva, E. L. da, auctioneer, Rua dos Prazeres

Silva, J. da, commission agent, printer, and editor of the *Independente*, Rua dos Prazeres
J. da Silva
J. da Silva, Jr.
A. A. Cordeiro

Souza, Camillo L., 7 and 9, Rua Central

Thomas & Mercer, public tea and silk inspectors
T. Thomas (absent)
T. Mercer (absent)
A. Rowe
F. B. Smith
J. A. Mann
J. D. Monro

Newspaper Office.

"Boletim da Provincia de Macao e Timor,"
Typographia Mercantil, 4, Rua do Pe. Antonio
N. T. Fernandes, proprietor

Lourenço da Costa, foreman
Leonardo M. Mendonça, compositor
A. F. Rozario do.
E. Soares do.
M. Simões do.
A. Cordeiro do.

近西街 興記波樓

Billiard Room, 30, Rua Formosa
Pedro Hingkee, proprietor

Macao Battalion.

Lieut.-Col. Commanding—José Maria Lage
Acting Major—Capt. J. F. da Rocha
Adjutant—A. Dias, jun.
Surgeon—J. J. F. Alvares
Lieut. Quarter Master—J. F. de Oliveira
Chaplain—A. M. de Vasconcellos
Captains—J. M. d'Almeida, F. M. de Magalhães, J. G. da Costa
Lieutenants—A. F. da Fonseca, Guintella P. Agasto
Ensigns—J. B. P. da Roza, G. X. de V. Correia, N. J. Simões, J. da Oliveira

INTENDENCIA MILITAR.

Intendente—J. C. P. d'Assumpção
Ajudante—J. J. d'Azevedo

ALMOXARIFADO.

Almozarife—J. J. da Silva Alonço

INSPECTION OF FIRE.

Inspector—Major of Engineers A. C. Supício
Assist.—Ensign of Inf. A. d'A. e Cunha, Jr.

INSPECCAO DO MATERIAL DE GUERRA.

Inspector—V. de P. Barros
Ajudante—Alferes J. M. S. Britto
Amanuense—Aspirante á' official C. F. F. Martins

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Colonel—Captain V. N. de Mesquita
Lieutenant.-Cols.—B. M. de A. Roza, J. A. d'Almeida
Majors—F. X. Collaço, J. M. Gonsalves, J. A. da Souza

MONTE FORT.

Major commanding—A. J. Garcia

BARRA FORT.

Capt. comm.—J. P. C. de Souza

BOMPARTO FORT.*Acting comm.*—P. F. de Souza**GULIA FORT.***Commanding*—Adj. Serg. D. P. da Silva**D. MARIA II. FORT.***Com'ing*—The comm. of the detachment**MONGHA FORT.***Com'ing*—The comm. of the detachment**TAIPA FORT.***Lieut. Com.*—J. S. da S. Reis**Harbour Master's Department.***Acting Harbour Master & Comm. of Harbour Police*—J. E. P. Sampaio*Clerk*—Francisco A. X. Gomes*Master of Governor's Yacht*—Antonio Cerrillo do Rozario*Water Police Station*—Lorecha Amazona*Warden*—B. S. Rodrigues*Master*—J. Soares*Guardian*—F. Lourenço*Clerk*—F. N. X. Gomes*Interpreters of the Register*—B. de S. Xavier, F. F. do Rozario**MACAO NATIONAL BATTALION.***Lieut.-Col. Commanding*—vacant*Major and Acting Commandant*—P. Z. de Souza*Adjutant*—A. J. L. d'Avila*Captains*—José J. d'Azevedo, L. M. Marques, C. V. Lopez, C. J. da Silva*Lieut. Quarter Master*—J. M. Peres*Lieutenants*—M. d'A. Roza, L. Barretto, J. Neves e Souza*Ensigns*—A. Bastos, Jr., D. Barros, A. Barretto, E. Marques, A. M. Gutierrez*Surgeons*—V. de P. S. Pitter, A. Baretto**GUNBOAT "TEJO,"***Commander*—1st Lieut. F. J. F. d'Amaral*2nd do.* —2nd Lieut. A. Caminha*Ensigns*—J. M. da Roza, J. B. Soares*Officers*—S. Gomes, D. Navaro, C. A. Alemão**POLICE.***Acting Commander*—F. A. F. da Silva*Acting Major*—F. de P. da Luz*Captain*—C. J. P. da Silva*Lieutenant*—J. da S. Guimarães*Lieutenant Quarter Master*—J. R. Madeira*Adjutant*—Ensign C. M. Azedo*Ensigns*—J. A. Pereira, J. M. Malaquias, J. M. da Lemos, A. de Rego, J. Victorino, J. M. Esteves, J. C. de Lemos, J. M. Britto, C. A. da Silva, M. de Jesus*Surgeon*—J. M. Telles*Surgeon Adjutant*—B. M. N. Roza*Com. of Indian Sec.*—Lieut. R. das Dores**THE HOIHOW DIRECTORY.****BRITISH CONSULATE.***Acting Vice-Consul*—A. S. Harvey*Constable*—Robert Bruce*Post-office Agent*—A. S. Harvey**CHINESE IMPERIAL CUSTOMS.***Acting Commissioner*—E. McKean*Assistant*—C. C. Stuhlmann*Acting Tidesurveyor*—R. Trannack*Examiner*—J. Pointer*Tidewaiters*—C. A. Forsaith, G. Nutter, W. S. Wadman*Herton, Edward, agent*—

Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.

Yangtze Insurance Association

Union Insurance Society of Canton

Austrian Insurance Co. "Donau."

瑞昌洋行*Sui-chang-yeung-hong.**Herton, Edward, commission agent*

Edward Herton (Swatow)

John Paterson, signs per pro.

Louis Jüdel

THE SWATOW DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

大英領事官

Ta-Ying-ling-sz-koon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—R. J. Forrest

Interpreter—H. A. Giles

Post-office Agent—H. Sage

Constable—Henry Sage

大美國領事官

Tue-me-kwoh-ling-sz-koon.

UNITED STATES.

Consul—J. J. Henderson (residing at Amoy)

Consular Agent—W. O. Howland

AUSTRIA.

Consul—R. J. Forrest

FRANCE.

Vice-consul—R. J. Forrest

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—Thomas William Richardson

DENMARK.

Consul—Hindr. A. Dircks

GERMANY.

Vice-consul—R. J. Forrest

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-consul—Hindr. A. Dircks

Imperial Maritime Customs.

潮海關

Chao Hai Huan.

Commissioner—C. Hannen

Assistants—Vte. G. d'Arnoux, S. Paul, P. H. King

Acting Tide Surveyor and Harbour Master—T. N. Manners

Acting Boat Officer—J. W. Patterson

Examiners—J. Lowe, W. Pollock, H. Schaumlöffel

Tide-waiters—G. D. McGiffie, G. W. Luce, J. A. Sjögren, J. Ecclestone, T. J. Scott, P. Cunniffy, C. C. Jeremiasson, J. Low

Medical Attendant—Dr. E. I. Scott

DOUBLE ISLAND STATION.

Assistant Tide Surveyor—W. Watson

LAMOCKS LIGHTHOUSE.

Lightkeepers—J. McIntosh, G. Dissmeyer, A. Johnson

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.'s STEAMERS.

Agents—Vincent & Co.

CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION Co.

Agents—Vincent & Co.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. Co.

Agents—Bradley & Co.

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Agent—Edward Herton

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Medical Officer—E. I. Scott, L.K. and Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I.

Trustees—T. W. Richardson, E. I. Scott

Hon. Sec.—E. 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 & Co., agents—

Germanic Lloyds'

Hamburg and Bremen Underwriters

Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia

Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia

Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Samarang

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia

Herton, Edward, agent—
Yangtze Insurance Association
Austrian Insurance Company "Donau"

Vincent & Co., agents—
Canton Insurance Office
Honkong Fire Insurance Company

Bank.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
Bradley & Co., agents

Missionaries.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
Rev. George Smith, M.A. (absent)
Rev. H. L. Mackenzie, M.A.
Wm. Gauld, M.A., M.D.
Rev. Wm. Duffus
Rev. J. C. Gibson, M.A.

FRENCH FOREIGN MISSIONS.
Rev. A. Bernom
Rev. J. M. P. Verchere
Rev. J. Gérardin
Rev. J. M. Boussac
Rev. H. Sarin

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION.
Rev. Wm. Ashmore, D.D.
Rev. S. B. Partridge
Rev. W. K. McKibben
Miss A. M. Fielde

Professions and Trades.

Asverus, Otto, surveyor for Germanic
Lloyds' and local insurance offices

德記行

Tey-kee-hong.

Bradley & Co., merchants
Thomas Wm. Richardson
Robt. H. Hill
W. S. Fergusson
J. R. Bridgman
T. W. Horne, godown-keeper

Campbell & Co., shipchandlers auctioneers,
and general storekeepers
Patrick Campbell
C. H. Dodd

魯麟行

Loo-ling-hong.

Dircks & Co., commission merchants
Hinr. A. Dircks
B. Schaar

E. A. Crasemann
A. Witt
C. Norichen

Harris & Co., shipwrights and black-smiths
W. Harris

瑞昌洋行

Sui-chang-yeung-hong.

Herton, Edward, commission merchant
Edward Herton
J. Paterson (Hoihow)
Louis Jüdel do.
T. Ramsay

Lloyd, Kho Tiong Poh & Co., merchants
and commission agents
C. H. Lloyd
Kho Tiong Poh

柴工師夫

Cha-kung-sai-foo.

Meyer & Co., J. D., shipwrights and black-smiths
J. D. Meyer

士吉醫生

Sze-cut-e-sang.

Scott, C. M., M.D., L.R.C.S.I., and Edward Irwin Scott, L.K. and Q.C.P.I.,
L.R.C.S.I., medical practitioners

福源行

Fook-yuen-hong.

Vincent & Co., E., commission agents
E. Vincent
Louis Grunauer
Edward Bois

Williams & Co., commission merchants
C. C. Williams (absent)
W. O. Howland, in charge

利和

Lee-wo.

Woollatt, Geo. H., public tea inspector
and commission agent

Pilots.

A. L. Piesdorff
F. W. Focken
P. Williams
A. Nissen
H. Frewin

THE AMOY DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

大英海關

Tai-Ying-hei-kwan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

W. H. Pedder, consul
G. Phillips, interpreter and Post-office
agent
Geo. Brown, assistant
C. P. Simoens, clerk
M. Balzano, constable

花旗海關

Fa-kee-hoi-kwan.

UNITED STATES.

(For Amoy, Swatow, and Formosa).
J. J. Henderson, consul
M. C. Stevens, vice-consul
St. J. H. Edwards, clerk and marshal
Frank H. Edwards, acting marshal

法蘭西海關

Wo-lan-sai-hoi-kwan.

FRANCE.

Edmund Pye, vice-consul

大德國領事衙門

Tai-tek-kok-ling-su-ge-mong.

GERMANY.

(For the Fohkien Province).

C. Bismarck, consul
H. Budler, interpreter and acting consul
G. Mateling, clerk and constable

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

W. H. Pedder, acting consul

媽交海關

Ma-kow-hoi-kwan.

PORTUGAL.

J. C. Wardlaw, consul

呂宋海關

Lui-soong-hoi-kwan.

SPAIN.

F. Ortuno, consul
J. Cosiery, constable

DENMARK.

H. A. Petersen, consul

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Robt. Craig, vice-consul

烈市海關

Lit-se-hoi-kwan.

NETHERLANDS.

C. J. Pasedag, consul

大日本國領事館

Tai-yat-poon-kwok ling-sze-kwoon.

JAPAN.

(Amoy, Foochow, Tamsui and Taiwan Foo)

Major K. Fukushima, consul

Go Sheki, acting consul

電線行

Tin-sin-hong

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

(Office, Kulangsu.)

C. P. Nielsen, superintendent
S. A. A. Green
W. H. Rönneknamp, instrument maker
R. A. Stricker
O. M. R. Moller
F. Silva
F. Demée
D. Luz

和明

Ho-ming.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED.

S. S. Green, acting agent

Imperial Maritime Customs.

粵海關

Hsia-hai-kuan.

Commissioner—F. Kleinwächter

Assistants—F. Hirth, F. S. Unwin, W.

Spinney, S. Campbell

Assistant Engineer—M. Beazeley

Tide-surveyor and Harbour Master—E. V.

Brenan

Assistant Tide-surveyor—R. Moran

Boat Officer—J. H. Penrose

Examiners—T. D. Burrows, C. J. Price, J.

D. Smith

Tide-waiters—G. Bayly, E. V. Calver, J. H.

Hollander, W. Luhrs, A. Norden, J. L.

Tebbutt, F. McQuire, H. Heather

Linguists—Lim Chung Nan, Wong Kam

Ming, Ip A How, Kwok Lo Kwai, Liow

Bun Whatt

CHAPEL ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

Lightkeeper—W. Eckhold

Assistant do.—R. Gamble

TSING SEN LIGHTHOUSE.

Lightkeeper—D. Botelho

FISHER ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.*Lightkeeper*—J. Deas*Assist. do.*—E. L. van Lile**凌風****REVENUE CRUISER "LING FENG."***Captain*—T. E. Coker*Chief Officer*—James Maitland*Second do.*—E. Stevens*Supernumerary do.*—A. M. Hammond*Second Engineer*—H. Reik*Gunner*—J. Phillips*Quartermasters*—D. Davies, R. Wabroner,
J. Murphy, F. Hall**Steamship Agents.**

Boyd & Co., agents—

E. and A. M. S. S. Co., Limited

Ocean Steamship Company

China Navigation Steamship Com-
pany, Limited

Elles & Co., agents—

D. Lapraik & Co.'s Coast Steamers

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

China Coast Steam Navigation Co.

Tait & Co., agents—

P. & O. S. N. Company

Insurance Offices, &c.

Boyd & Co., agents—

Lloyds'

China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited

Royal Fire and Life Insurance Co.

Sun Fire Insurance Company

Bremen Marine Insurance Companies

Underwriters' Union at Amsterdam

Jersey Mutual Insurance Society for
ShippingNetherlands India Sea and Fire In-
surance

Brown & Co., agents—

Yangtze Assurance Association

Dodd & Co., agents—

British and Foreign Marine Insurance
Company

Lancashire Fire Insurance Company

Elles & Co., agents—

Alliance Fire Insurance Company

Canton Insurance Office

Union of Hamburg Underwriters

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company

Imperial Fire Insurance Company

China Fire Insurance Company

Johnston & Co., agents—

London and Lancashire Fire Insur-
ance CompanyLondon and Lancashire Life Assur-
ance 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, Limited

K. K. Priv. Oest. Versicherungs-Ge-
sellschaft "Donau," Limited

Tait & Co., agents—

London and Oriental Steam Transit
Insurance CompanyNorth British and Mercantile Fire
Insurance Company

North China Insurance Company

Northern Assurance Company

Union Insurance Society of Canton

Java Sea & Fire Insurance Company

Scottish Imperial Insurance Company

Docks.**大船塢***Tai-suen-o.***AMOY DOCK COMPANY.**

Albert Leigh, manager and secretary

W. Paulsen, foreman shipwright

A. Liddell, engineer

Banks.**渣打銀行***Cha-ta-ngan-hong.*Chartered Bank of India, Australia and
China

Tait & Co., agents

佛蘭西銀行*Fat-lun-si Ngan-hong.*

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris

Tait & Co., agents

匯豐*Hwuy-foong.*Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration

J. Morrison, agent

R. A. Nelson
H. E. C. Abendroth (absent)

Professions, Trades, &c.
Andersen, L. A., surveyor to Germanic
Lloyds' and local offices

寶德行

Pow-tick-hong

Anderson, J. L., public tea inspector and
commission merchant

和記

Wo-kee.

Boyd & Co., merchants and commission
agents

T. D. Boyd (absent)
Robert Craig
Edward N. Rose
R. B. Fenton
W. Laidlaw (Tamsui)
W. S. Orr
Thos. Covil, tea inspector
D. M. Wright (Taiwan)
T. G. Harkness

水陸行

Sui Liock-hong.

Brown & Co., merchants
H. D. Brown (England)
F. Chomley
D. A. Darling
K. MacIver
C. S. Powell
S. G. Bird
J. Mannich (Takao)
Grant Scott (Tamsui)
H. V. Boyol

勿郎

Mat-long.

Brown, & Co., F. C., linen drapers, Silk
mercers, milliners, &c.
F. C. Brown
Mrs. Hams

裕記行

Yu-kee-hong.

Dauver & Co., merchants
H. R. Dauver
P. M. Sauger
T. S. Carlos
S. B. Victor

寶順行

Paou-shun-hong.

Dodd & Co., merchants
John Dodd
Crawford D. Kerr
M. Larken (Tamsui)
E. W. H. Dent (do.)

怡記

Ec-kee.

Elles & Co., merchants
Jamieson Elles (absent)
Edmund Pye
R. H. Pye
Robert Wilson (Takao)
A. W. Bain
H. J. Allen
J. W. Graham
J. Gratton Cass,
W. Christy (Tamsui)
F. Cass
J. C. Elles
H. A. Watson
F. S. Head
H. Bentley (Keelung)
W. Götz (Tamsui)
P. C. Krall (Amping)

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

利記

Lee-kee.

Gerard & Co., C., shipchandlers, sail-
makers, compradores, &c.
C. O. Kopp
M. Rost

震記洋行

Chin-kee.

Hosungjee & Co., D., merchants
P. Dorabjee (Hongkong)
C. N. Hosungjee

Ice and Aërated Water Company
Jok Lin, manager

建隆行*Kin-loong-hong.***Johnston & Co.**, merchants and commission agents

W. Cunningham Johnston

A. A. Nunes

源發*Yün-fat.***Lie Khong Kiet**, agent for Guan Wat & Co., Padang**瑞記洋行***Soy-kee-yeung-hong.***Malcampo & Co.**,

J. Malcampo Quioga

L. d'Azevedo

A. d'Avila Gioc

J. M. Transfiguiacior

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Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy Ollia

Cursetjee Framjee

J. N. Ollia

慶記*Khen-kee.***Ollia & Co., D. D.**, merchants and commission agents

B. S. Mehta

Framjee Cawasjee (Foochow)

D. D. Ollia (Taiwan)

D. C. Mehta (Takao)

P. Bomonjee

寶記*Poa-kee.***Pasedag & Co.**, merchants

Charles J. Pasedag

O. Drishaus (absent)

F. A. Warnecke

R. Ackermam

成記*Sin-kee.***Petersen & Co., H. A.**, merchants and commission agents

H. A. Petersen

J. W. Danielsén

L. P. Michelsen

C. Hansen

Sutton & Moalle, ship chandlers, compradores, stevedores, &c.

Henry Sutton

Nicholas Moalle

德記*Tick-kee.***Tait & Co.**, merchants

J. C. Wardlaw

R. H. Bruce

J. Bruce

B. R. Wickham (Takao)

T. E. Ludlam (Tamsui)

Jas. Masson

A. H. Thornton

D. A. Trotter

F. W. Bruce

福建印字館*Foo-keen-yun-tse-koon.*

"The Amoy Shipping Report," daily

A. A. Marçal, proprietor & publisher

D. F. R. Marçal, overseer

J. F. Marçal, foreman

F. J. Paul, compositor

W. Thomas do.

W. Pedro do.

廣順*Kwong-sun.***Wilson, Nicholls & Co.**, commission agents, shipchandlers, sailmakers, and compradores

W. Wilson

B. Nicholls

Hospitals.**水手醫館***Sui-sou-e-koon.***SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.****Dr. Manson**, manager**GERMAN HOSPITAL.****C. Platen, M.D.****濟世醫館***Chai-sai-e-koon.***NATIVE HOSPITAL.****Patrick Manson, M.D., &c.**

Hotel.
Hotel "Stadt Stralsund"
F. Neimen, proprietor

Pilots.
G. Hauenstein, J. Buschmann, D. Pater-
son, harbour pilots
18 Chinese Licensed sea pilots

Missionaries.
REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.
Rev. J. V. N. Talmage, D.D.
Rev. D. Rapalje (absent)
Rev. L. W. Kip
Miss H. M. van Doren (absent)
Miss M. E. Talmage

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Rev. John Macgowan
Rev. J. Saddler
Rev. E. J. Dukes

ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
Rev. Carstairs Douglas, LL.D.
Rev. W. S. Swanson (absent)
Rev. W. McGregor, M.A.
Rev. R. Gordon, M.A.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.
Church of "Holy Rosary," Pechui.
Rev. Romon Colomer

Foundling Hospital.
Under the control of Italian Sisters
Canossiens

CHURCH OF THE "CONCEPTION," KANGBÔE.
Rev. N. Guixa

CHURCH OF "SANTO DOMINGO," AU-POA.
Rev. Jose Dutras

CHURCH OF "S. JOSE," LAM-PI-LAO.
Rev. Nicholas Guixa

THE FORMOSA DIRECTORY.

TAMSUI.

Consulates.

BRITISH.

Acting Vice-consul—A. Frater
Writer—Lin-yen-hsiang
Linguist—Ung Pock Chuan
Constable—P. W. Petersen

GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Vice-Consul—A. Frater

UNITED STATES.

Consul—J. J. Henderson, Amoy

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—John Dodd

Imperial Maritime Customs.

Commissioner—H. E. Hobson
Assistant—A. Ainslie
Tide-surveyor—H. Vierow
Examiner—P. Baudain
Tide-waiter—J. H. Logan
Linguist—Chew Tiam Eck

Insurances.

Dodd & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
North China Insurance Company
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited
Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Elles & Co., agents—
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Tait & Co., agents—
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

Merchants.

Boyd & Co., merchants
Walter Laidlaw, tea inspector

Brown & Co., merchants
Grant Scott, tea inspector
A. Francis

Elles & Co., merchants
W. Christy, agent

Ringer, Beverley Stewart, M.B.C.S. Eng.,
L.S.A. Lon., medical practitioner for
Tamsui and Keelung

Dodd & Co., merchants

J. Dodd
M. Larken, tea inspector
E. W. H. Dent do.
J. Moss

Tait & Co., merchants
T. E. Ludlam, agent

RECEIVING SHIP "CÆSAR."
Elles & Co., agents
W. Götz, in charge

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
Rev. Geo. L. Mackay
Rev. J. B. Frazer, M.D.

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NETHERLANDS CONSULATE.

Vice-consul—John Dodd

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D. Ty Sack, mining engineer
John Ridley, master engine wright
Joseph Thornton, chargeman sinker
Wm. Longridge do.
Jethro Longridge do.
Robert Kilburn do.
John W. Ord, colliery joiner
Robert Young do.
John Kilburn, brakesman
Robert Curry do.
Wm. Morton, colliery smith

Imperial Maritime Customs.**海關***Hai Kwan.**Commissioner*—H. E. Hobson*Assistant*—L. Lefebvre*Examiner*—J. Wortel*Tide-waiter*—E. Molloy*Linguist*—Chong Leng Lee**Insurances.**

Dodd & Co., agents—

Lloyds'

North China Insurance Company

Chinese Insurance Co., Limited

Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

Elles & Co., agents—

Union Insurance Society of Canton

Merchants.

Boyd & Co., merchants

W. Laidlaw, agent

寶順行*Paou-shun-hong.*

Dodd & Co., merchants

J. Dodd

J. Fischer, coal agent

Elles & Co., merchants

W. Christy, agent

H. Bentley

SOUTH FORMOSA.**TAIWANFOO, TAKAO.****Consulates.**BRITISH, ALSO DANISH, GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.*Acting Consul*—T. Watters*Assistant*—G. M. Playfair*Constable*—Antonio Alborado**UNITED STATES.***Consul*—J. J. Henderson (Amoy)**NETHERLANDS.***Consul*—Robert Wilson**Imperial Maritime Customs.****臺灣關***Tai-wan-kwan.**Acting Commissioner*—T. F. Hughes*Assistants*—R. I. Lent, E. H. Grmani*Tide-surveyor & Harbour Master*—W. N. Folsom*Examiner*—R. Hastings*Tide-waiters*—O. Middleton, L. Liedcke, E. MacCarty, W. E. Moxham**Insurances.**

Boyd & Co., agents—

Lloyds'

China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited

Tait & Co., agents—

North China Insurance Company

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Union Insurance Society of Canton

Professions, Trades, &c.

Boyd & Co., merchants

E. N. Rose (Takao and Taiwanfoo)

D. Moncrief Wright

Brown & Co., merchants

J. Mannich, agent

Elles & Co., merchants

Robert Wilson, agent

Ollia & Co., D. D., merchants and com-
mission agents

D. D. Ollia (Taiwan)

D. C. Mehta (Takao)

Rennie, T., M.D. and C.M.

Santos, E. C. dos, Anping Billiard Room,
storekeeper, commission agent and
compradore

Silva, P. F. da, commission agent

P. F. da Silva

J. Collaço

P. Rozario

Tait & Co., merchants

B. R. Wickham, agent, (Takao and
Taiwan)**Missionaries.**

ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

M. Dickson, M.D. (Taiwan)

Rev. Wm. Campbell (do.)

Rev. D. Smith

Rev. Hugh Ritchie (absent)

Rev. Thomas Barclay, M.A.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Dominicans—Rev. A. Chinchon, Rev. F. Gimenez, vicar; Rev. V. Gomar, Rev. J. Nebot**Pilots.**

C. Krohn, H. Vosteen

THE FOOCHOW DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

大英國領事

Ta-ying-kwo-ling-shih.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—Charles A. Sinclair

Vice-consul—Chas. Carroll (at Pagoda Anchorage)

Interpreter—Charles W. Everard

Assistant—M. F. A. Frazer

Packet Agent—C. W. Everard

Constable at Anchorage—Francis Harley

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.

Acting Consul—M. M. De Lano

Interpreter—K. B. Lee

Constable—M. S. Rodrigues

FRANCE.

Consul—J. Plichon

Chancery Interpreter—G. de Bezaure

PORTUGAL.

Consul—J. Plichon

RUSSIA.

Acting Vice-consul—

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-consul—Edward Sheppard

Consular Clerk—B. Pereira

DENMARK.

Consul—W. S. Young

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—T. Pim

Imperial Arsenal.

Director—P. Giquel

Sub-Director—L. D. de Segonzac

Secretaries—M. Darbel, A. Borel (absent), J. Giquel

Accountant—A. Holland

Engineer—E. Jöuvet

Assistant Engineers—J. de Sauvage, H. Courtois

Training Ship—Capt. P. P. Luxmor, R.N.C.B.

Chief founder—W. Robeson

Headmen—P. Cabouret, Y. Grenier

Instructor—J. Faugera (Taiwanfoo)

Navigation School—J. Carroll, master

Instructor Gunner—J. W. Harwood

do. do. —W. J. Baker

Imperial Maritime Customs.

海關

Hai-kwan.

Commissioner—E. B. Drew

Assistants—P. Piry (absent), B. S. Leslie,

(absent), T. L. Blackmore, J. F. Schö-

nicke, J. van Stappen, A. Duncan

OUT-DOOR STAFF AT NANTAI.

Assistant Tide Surveyor—H. C. Müller

Examiners—W. H. Luther, W. Jenkins,

R. Goodridge, O. E. Bailey, W. Forster (absent)

Tide-waiter—R. B. Johnson

Linguists—L. Wong, Lin Kok Cheng, Ong

Keat Sing, Loke Chew Leong, Li Fat Chang

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

Harbour Master and Tide Surveyor—T. B. Rennell

Tide Surveyor—J. P. Saunderson

Tide-waiters—W. Johnstone, R. Stiebee,

G. O. Powell, S. Rosenbaum, J. Ruthven,

J. Baynes, A. B. J. Strom

POLICE FORCE.

Sergeant—D. Mullins

Constables—R. L. Carr, and 5 Chinese

LIGHTHOUSES.

"Middle Dog."

Chief-keeper—J. Roos

2nd do. —C. Petersen, L. Loft

3rd do. —A. Michel

"Turnabout."

Chief-keeper—T. S. Southey

2nd do. —V. Naudin

2nd do. —G. Mummery

"Ockseu."

2nd keeper—J. H. Green

3rd do. —C. F. Luther

3rd do. —J. Rudland

Pilots.**RIVER MIN.**

Licensed Pilots—W. J. Mitchell, G. Oeltze,
T. Randall, E. F. Simonsen, F. Johnson

Public Companies.**INSURANCES.**

Adamson, Bell & Co., agents—

Commercial Union Assurance Co.
Fire department and Marine
Branch
South Australian Insurance Co.
Lancashire Insurance Co.

Butterfield & Swire, agents—

The British and Foreign Marine In-
surance Company, Limited
Royal Exchange Insurance Company
London and Lancashire Fire Insur-
ance Company

Forster & Co., John, agents—

North British and Mercantile In-
surance Company

Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents—

Union Insurance Society of Canton
Commercial Union Assurance Com-
pany, Life Department
Home and Colonial Marine Insurance
Company

Gilman & Co., agents—

Lloyds'
Association of Underwriters of Glas-
gow
Underwriters' Association of Liver-
pool
Merchant Shipping and Underwriters'
Association of Melbourne
North China Insurance Company
Ocean Marine Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation, Fire
Imperial Fire Insurance Company

Holliday, Wise & Co., agents—

Manchester Fire Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation, Ma-
rine department

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 and Leyburn, agents—

Royal Insurance Company

**London and Provincial Marine In-
surance Company**

Olyphant & Co., agents—

New York Board of Underwriters

Guardian Fire Assurance Company

**China Fire Insurance Company,
Limited**

**Chinese Insurance Company, Li-
imited**

Phipps, Hickling & Co., agents—

**Liverpool and London and Globe
Insurance Company, Fire**

Russell & Co., agents—

Yangtze Insurance Association

Siemssen & Co., agents—

**Globe Marine Insurance Company,
Limited, of London**

**Second Colonial Sea and Fire In-
surance Company of Batavia**

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

**Universal Marine Insurance Co., Li-
imited**

**Merchants' Marine Insurance Com-
pany, Limited**

**China Traders' Insurance Company,
Limited**

FOOCHOW DOCKYARD.

Jas. Anderson, superintendent

C. R. B. Smith, clerk

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Russell & Co., agents

CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
Russell & Co., agents

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL
STEAM CO., LIMITED.
Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents

COMPAGNIE RUSSE DE NAVIGATION A
VAPEUR, DE COMMERCE, ET DU CHEMIN
DE FER, D'ODESSA.
Olyphant & Co., agents

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.
Butterfield & Swire, agents

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Butterfield & Swire, agents

FOOCHOW PILOT COMPANY.
Dobie & Co., agents

SHANGHAI LOCAL POST OFFICE.
Dobie & Co., agents at Pagoda Anchorage

冰廠

Ping-chong.

FOOCHOW ICE COMPANY.
Chas. H. Begley, manager

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

J. Henningsen, superintendent
B. F. Christiansen
F. M. Holst

Banks.

Agra Bank, Limited
Gilman & Co., agents

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and
China
Olyphant & Co., agents

Chartered Mercantile Bank
L. C. Masfen, agent
H. Herbert

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris
R. J. Mackenzie, agent

匯豐

Hwy-foong.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

Alex. Leith, agent
A. W. Maitland, assist. account.

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

麗如

Lai-yu.

Oriental Bank Corporation
Geo. Lethbridge, acting agent
Robert Innes, accountant and cashier

Professions, Trades, &c.

天祥

Tien-cheang.

Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants
W. L. Hunter
A. J. H. Carlill
Fred. Dodwell
H. B. de Souza

秀巖醫生

Sou-ngam-i-sang.

Beaumont, J. M., M.D.

福興

Fook-hing.

Birley & Co., merchants
Geo. Hales
J. L. P. Sanderson

太古

Tai-koo.

Butterfield & Swire, merchants
H. B. Smith, tea inspector
W. J. Robinson

則文行

Chap-man-hong.

Chapman, T. H., public tea inspector and
commission merchant

多比

Do-bee.

Dobie & Co., shipchandlers, Pagoda Island
S. A. Kraal (in charge)

Dunnill & Brockett, tailors, outfitters,
and commission agents

J. Dunnill

G. F. Brockett

昌興

Chong-hing.

Fairhurst, T., merchant

"FOOCHOW HERALD"

Foochow Printing Press, proprietors

天裕

Teen-cu.

Forster & Co., John, merchants

John Forster

H. J. J. Chambers

F. W. Kitching

A. D. Nind

B. D. de Souza, Jun.

乾記

Kien-kee.

Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants

H. P. Tennant, agent, and tea in-
spector

C. D. Weeks

太平

Tai-ping.

Gilman & Co., merchants, and agents for
Lloyds

W. S. Young

W. H. Harton

G. Slade

隆順

Loong-shun.

Heard & Co., merchants

T. O. S. Jenkins

義利

E-lee.

Hedge & Co., merchants, and agents for
Shanghai Local Post

Thomas Dunn (absent)

T. B. Hedge

T. F. Jones

C. A. Dunn

義記

Gnee-kee.

Holliday, Wise & Co., merchants

C. G. Tatham, agent

義和

Yee-wo.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants

W. Paterson

A. Forbes Angus, tea inspector

J. Wilson, do.

W. E. Allum

F. H. Slaghek

和記

Wo-kee.

Jones, Thomas, exchange broker

怡興洋行

Yee-hein.

Kaw Hong Take & Co., merchants, com-
mission agents, and shipbrokers

Kaw Hong Take

豐茂

Foong-mow.

Lalor, J. P., commission agent and public
tea inspector

Mitford, B. A., exchange broker, secretary,
Chamber of Commerce

協昌

Hip cheong.

Morris & Co., B. J., merchants

B. J. Morris

隆文行

Loong-man-hong.

Newman & Co., public tea inspectors and
commission merchants

Walter Newman (absent)

John Gittins

H. Baker

Odell & Leyburn, merchants

John Odell

Frank Leyburn

H. Deacon

慶記

Khen-kee.

Ollia & Co., D. D., merchants and com-
mission agents

Framjee Cawasjee

B. S. Mehta (Amoy)

D. D. Ollia (Taiwanfoo)

D. C. Mehta (Takao)

Pestonjee Bomanjee (Amoy)

太茂*Tai-mow.*

Oliver, George, merchant

同孚*Tung-fo.*

Olyphant & Co., merchants

T. Pim

J. Bathgate

A. W. Rothwell, tea inspector

公裕*Kung-yu.*

Phipps, Hickling & Co., merchants

A. L. Phipps

H. Hickling (absent)

H. G. Phipps

C. D. Smith

阜昌*Fou-chong.*

Piatkoff, Molchanoff, & Co., merchants

M. Piatkoff

L. Lebedeff

N. Holmogoroff

S. J. Speshiloff

Ponomareff & Co., P. A., merchants

P. A. Ponomareff (Hankow)

A. A. Solomonoff

J. P. Pejenasky

同珍*Tung-chun.*

Purdon & Co., merchants

F. Leyburn, agent

羅弼臣*Lo-pin-sun.*Robertson & Co., commission merchants
and auctioneers

H. G. Robertson

Shipchandlers, sailmakers and coal dealers,
Pagoda Anchorage

Thos. Brockett (in charge)

Robertson, H. G., contractor and builder

裕豐*Yue-foong.*

Rodewald, Schönfeld & Co., merchants

F. Schönfeld

W. Krohn

隆祥洋行*Loong-cheung-yong-hong.*

Rozario & Co., D., commission agents

D. do Rozario

旗昌*Kee-cheang.*

Russell & Co., merchants

E. Sheppard

M. W. Greig

B. Pereira

D. Weld

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants

S. A. Joseph, tea inspector

Saunders, Captain J. C., marine surveyor
for Lloyds' agents and local insurance
offices, Pagoda Anchorage

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

H. Lübbes

Leop. Flemming

中和*Chung-wo.*

Silverlock & Co., merchants

John Silverlock (England)

J. Gurney Fry, (do.)

Thomas Smith (do.)

R. H. Haslam

F. W. Fry

John Silverlock, Junr.

所美富醫生*So-may-foo-e-süng.*Somerville, J. R., M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed.,
physician, Pagoda Anchorage**司徒醫生***Sze-to-i-sang.*

Stewart, J. A., M.D., physician

天犁*Teen-lee.*Taylor & Co., storekeepers, &c., Pagoda
Anchorage

John R. Taylor

順豐*Shun-feng.*

Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co., merchants

T. Watson

A. P. Malegin

J. A. Bartasheff

M. J. Nemchinoff

華記*Wha-kee.*

Turner & Co., merchants, and agents for

P. & O. S. N. Company

A. W. Walkinshaw

H. Dunne, tea inspector

A. N. Mendes, Junr.

公易*Koon-yeek.*

Westall, Galton & Co., public tea inspectors and commission agents

W. P. Galton

W. M. Reeves

J. A. H. Drought, tea inspector

H. A. Northey (do.)

H. R. Kinnear

Foochow General Chamber of Commerce.*Committee*—W. Paterson, chairman; H. R. Smith, vice-chairman; A. W. Walkinshaw, R. H. Haslam, F. Schonfield*Secretary*—B. A. Mitford**FOOCHOW CLUB.***Chairman*—W. S. Young*Hon. Treasurer*—T. Fairhurst*Committee*—L. C. Masfen, W. S. Young, R. H. Haslam, T. Fairhurst, W. H. Harton, H. R. Kinnear*Secretary*—T. Jones**Foochow Seamen's Hospital.****PAGODA ANCHORAGE.***Committee of Management*—Rev. W. W. Hawkins, Messrs. Pedder, De Lano, Segonzac, Paterson, Somerville, Shaw, and J. Carroll*Honorary Surgeon*—J. R. Somerville, M.D., F.R.C.S.*Honorary Secretary*—James Carroll**FOOCHOW NATIVE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.***Committee of Management*—W. H. Harton (Hon. Sec. and Treasurer), Messrs. W. H. Pedder, M. M. De Lano, E. B. Drew, H. R. Smith, H. Lübbes, and R. H. Haslam
Honorary Surgeons—J. N. Beaumont, M.D., and J. A. Stewart, M.D.**同仁***Tung Ing.***BRITISH CHAPLAIN.**

Rev. W. W. Hawkins, M.A.

Missionaries.**美以美教會***Mi-e-mi-kow-wai.***AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSION.**

Rev. Stephen L. Baldwin

Rev. Nathan Sites

Rev. Franklin Ohlinger

Rev. Nathan J. Plumb

Rev. D. W. Chandler

Miss Beulah Woolston

Miss S. H. Woolston

Miss S. Trask, M.D.

ENGLISH CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. John Wolfe

Rev. L. Lloyd

Rev. R. W. Stewart

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. Caleb C. Baldwin, D.D., (in city)

Rev. Charles Hartwell

Rev. Simeon F. Woodin

D. W. Osgood, M.D.

Rev. J. E. Walker (in city)

Rev. J. B. Blakely do.

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

CHARTERED STEAM TUG "SAADA," AT PAGODA.

Captain—Geo Allen

THE NINGPO DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英國領事衙門

Da-ing-koh Ling-z-ngô-meng.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—R. Swinhoe (absent)

Acting Consul—Chaloner Alabaster

Interpreter (in charge)—W. M. Cooper

Assistant—Pelham L. Warren

Post Office Agent—P. L. Warren

Constable—Jose Torres

大美領事衙門

Da-me Ling-s-ngô-meng.

UNITED STATES.

Consul—Edwd. C. Lord

GERMANY.

Vice-consul—H. B. Meyer

DENMARK.

Consul—C. Alabaster

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Consul—C. Alabaster

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-consul—P. K. Dumaresq

NETHERLANDS.

Acting Consul—P. K. Dumaresq

Imperial Maritime Customs.

浙海關

Tsuh Hae-kwaen.

Commissioner—T. Dick

Assistants—J. L. E. Palm, P. Martin, H. de la Bastide

Tide-surveyor and Harbour Master—Edmund Wheatley

Examiners—G. Allcot, J. M. Land, J. Morgan

Tide-waiters—E. F. Ottaway, H. I. Waller
W. H. Williams, F. Knäpel, H. Wright
R. von der Leithen, W. B. Walter

CHINHAI STATION.

Assist. Tide-surveyor—W. Brennan

LIGHT KEEPERS.

Tiger Island—L. Antonio

Square Island—Felix José

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—Andreas Olsen, Franz Theissen, J. von Rein

Interpreter—John Yiang

Constables—12 Chinese

Insurances.

Coit & Co., agents—

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Davidson & Co., agents—

Lloyds'

North China Insurance Company

Canton Insurance Office

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company

China Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Commercial Union Assurance Company of London—Life Department

Meyer, H. B., agent—

Berlin-Cologne Fire Insurance Co. of Berlin

Hanseatic Fire Insurance Company

The Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia

THE SHANGHAI DIRECTORY.

Consulates, Public Offices, and Institutions.

H.B.M.'s SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

門衙司使錢刑英大

Ta-ying-hsing-sh'ien-sih-sau-ya-mén.

- C. W. Goodwin, acting judge (Yokohama)
R. A. Mowat, deputy acting judge
H. S. Wilkinson, acting law secretary (Yokohama)
T. G. Smith, chief clerk and private sec.
W. M. Jones, clerk, civil department
W. S. Percival, clerk, criminal department
Thos. Hore, chief usher

NETHERLANDS CONSULAR COURT FOR CHINA.

- F. E. Heyden, acting president
J. J. Heemskerk, acting griffier
H. H. G. Rhein, usher

BRITISH CONSULATE. The Bund.

署事領英大

Ta Ying-ling-shi-shu.

- W. H. Medhurst, consul
A. Davenport, vice-consul
E. C. Baber, interpreter
W. D. Spence, 2nd assistant
E. L. B. Allen, assistant, record office
W. Hurst, assistant, account office

BRITISH REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SHIPPING.

- W. H. Tapp, registrar
Z. B. Barton, Gov. surveyor
A. de Rago, clerk

CONSULATE GAOL.

- J. Johnson, M.D., medical officer
G. Tyler, W. J. Shaw, constables

CONSULAT GENERAL DE FRANCE. French Bund.

門衙事領總國西法大

Ta Fah-lan se Yu men.

- Godeaux, Consul General
H. Rouhaud, chancelier
Arienc, interprète
J. Collin, commis.

Bèer, commis, auxiliaire
Ichang, 1st lettre Chinois

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL.

門衙事領總國美大

Honkew Road.

Hwo-ge Koong-kwan.

- John C. Myers, consul-general
Matthew T. Yates, interpreter
Oliver B. Bradford, vice consul-general
W. H. Hendrick, consular clerk
Richard Phoenix, marshal
Dr. D. J. Macgowan, physician

RUSSIAN CONSULATE.

1, Foochow Road.

館公國斯羅俄大

Ngoo-loo-sz Koong-kwan.

- His. Ex. C. A. Skatschkoff, consul-general for China
J. E. Reding, vice-consul (for Shanghai)
Chen Tsz Fong, Chinese secretary

PORTUGUESE CONSULATE-GENERAL FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

1a, Foochow Road.

館公事領總國洋西大

Se-yong Koong-kwan.

- A. H. de Carvalho, acting consul-general
H. A. Pereira, chancellor and interpreter

GERMAN CONSULATE.

Honkew Bund.

門衙事領國志意德大

P. o-loo-sz Koong kwan.

- R. Krauel, acting consul
G. Mollendorff, acting interpreter
W. Ruprecht, secretary
Dr. Zachariae, physician
Ischön, linguist
M. Kock, constable

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE.

Peking Road.

門衙事領國加馬斯奧大

Da Au Koong kwan.

- Chevalier C. de Boleslawski, consul
J. Haas, interpreter
Hsia J. Ni, linguist

SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATES.
At Messrs. Bassell & Co.'s, The Bund.

館公國威瑞大

Nau-way Koong kwan.

F. B. Forbes, consul-general
Dr. B. Christiernsson, vice-consul

DANISH CONSULATE.

At Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s,
The Bund.

館公國丹大

Ta Tan Koong-kwan.

F. B. Johnson, acting consul

ITALIAN CONSULATE-GENERAL FOR
CHINA.

No. 44, Broadway.

館公國利大意大

E-ta-lee Koong-kwan.

Dr. G. Branchi, acting consul-general

SPANISH CONSULATE.
Broadway.

館公國亞呢巴斯日大

Da Zeh-zz-pa-ne-ya Koong kwan.

Alberto de Garay, consul
A. M. de Oliveira, interpreter
Yu-cha-yung, Chinese secretary

NETHERLANDS CONSULATE.
No. 10, Kiangse Road.

館公國蘭和太

Who-lan Koong-kwan.

F. E. Heyden, consul for Shanghai and the
ports of the Yangtze
J. J. Heemskerck, chancellor

BELGIAN CONSULATE.
No. 33, Kiangse Road.

館公使領國時利比大

Da Pe-li-ze Koong-kwan.

E. Morel, consul

門衙事領總本日本大

Ta-jih-pen-tsung-ling-shih-ya-men.

JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL.
No. 21, Wangpoo Road.

E. Shinagawa, consul
S. Sai, secretary and Chinese interpreter
H. Snethlage, foreign interpreter
S. Ban, Y. Wada, student interpreters
K. Okura, assistant

Municipal Council.

No. 17, Keangse Road, corner of Hankow Road.

A. A. Krauss, chairman
T. Olyphant, vice-chairman
Geo. J. W. Cowie
W. S. Fitz
J. Hart
J. F. Holliday
J. Bell-Irving
E. Iveson
C. W. Siogfried
Edward B. Souper, secretary

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OFFICES,
No. 17, Keangse Road.

部工

Kung-boo.

E. B. Souper, secretary; J. A. Pond, accountant, A. E. Jones, G. M. Hart, E. A. Fabris, S. Reynell, assistants
Geo. Rogers, tax collector
Chang Sang, linguist

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Hankow Road.

樓字寫務工理管部工

Kung-boo-sia-zz rong.

C. B. Clark, clerk of works, acting surveyor
A. A. Dallas, clerk
James Beckhoff, overseer of roads
J. Gould, do. do. (Hongkew)
Z. Keeshaw, linguist
S. Yung-Kiang, draughtsman

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

E. Henderson, M.D., officer of health
J. Howes, inspector of nuisances, markets, and livery stables
G. D. Morse, G. W. Davis, F. Peters

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Central Station. No. 14, Honan Road.

房聽捕巡

Dzing boo-v ng.

C. E. Penfold, superintendent
A. Stripling, inspector, Hongkew Station
W. Fowler, inspector, Central Station
A. Wilson, (do.) Lowza Station
9 sergeants and 22 constables (European)
5 do. 106 do. (Chinese)
8 detectives (Chinese)

SHANGHAI FIRE DEPARTMENT.

所公龍水海上

Sz-loong Koong-so.

No. 1 Company Engine House, 17, Kiangse Road

- No. 2 Company Engine House, 51, Broadway, Hongkew
 No. 3 Company Engine House, Kin-le-yuen Godowns, French Concession
 No. 4 Company Engine House, 17, Kiangse Road
 No. 5 Company Engine House, French Municipal Hall
 No. 6 Engine House, French Gas Works
 No. 7 Steam Fire Engine, Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s Compound, Bund
 No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company, Truck House, Central Police Station, Honan Road
 No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company Truck House, Broadway, Hongkew
 B. Mackenzie, chief engineer (absent)
 C. J. Ashley, acting chief and engineer for district 1, Hongkew settlement
 B. A. Clarke, engineer for district 2, English settlement
 A. Charrier, engineer for district 3, French settlement
 E. Henderson, M.D., surgeon
 W. Kite, engineer

French Municipal Council.

- A. Voisin, chairman
 F. D. Hitch, vice-chairman
 E. Leroy
 W. Lang
 E. W. Rice } members
 H. Sayn, secretary

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

法國公部

Fah-lan-se Koong hoo-jook.

- H. Sayn, secretary
 T. Giudicelli, comptable
 J. Binos, percepteur
 E. Romanet, do.
 B. Sauné, do.
 J. E. d'Almeida, expeditionary

TRAVAUX PUBLICS.

- A. Legras, ingénieur
 H. Bahey, agent-voyer

FRENCH MUNICIPAL POLICE STATION.

法國巡捕房

Fah-lan-se Zing-boo-vong.

Rue de Consulat.

- J. Barbe, superintendent
 O. Berthelot, officier de paix
 2 sergeants, 4 brigadiers, 25 foreign agents,
 17 native agents, 3 native linguists

BRITISH POST OFFICE.

No. 5, Peking Road.

大英書信館

Da-ying Su-sing kwan.

- J. P. Martin, postmaster
 G. S. da Silva, clerk

FRENCH POST OFFICE.

大法國書信館

Fah-lan-se-su-sun-kwan.

- R. Maignan Champrommain, postmaster
 F. J. Deslandes, assistant

美國書信局

Hwo-ge-su-sing-jook.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE, CONSULATE-GENERAL, HONGKOW.

- John C. Myers, postal agent

IMPERIAL JAPANESE POSTAL AGENCY.

- W. H. Carr, acting agent
 M. Katogi, assistant

LOCAL POST OFFICE,

5, Henlow Road.

工部書信館

Koong-boo Su-sing-kwan.

- J. McMillan, local postmaster

Imperial Maritime Customs.

INSPECTORATE GENERAL, PEKING.

- Robert Hart, inspector-general
 Robt. E. Bredon, chief secretary (detached)
 Colin Jamieson, acting chief secretary
 W. Cartwright, Chinese secretary
 F. E. Wright, audit secretary
 E. C. Taintor, statistical do. (absent)
 A. E. Hippisley, acting do.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

江南海關

K'ang-nan Hai-quan.

- Commissioner—G. B. Glover
 Deputy Commissioners—C. L. Simpson, G.
 H. Noetzli (absent), J. Twinem (absent)
 Assistants, 1st class—F. Nevill May, R.
 Markwick, W. S. Schenck (absent), M.
 E. Towell, J. Jaques, M. J. O'Brien
 (absent)
 Assistants, 2nd class—G. G. Lowder, H. J.
 Fisher, H. H. Hollins, A. Courtan
 Assistants, 3rd class—N. Titoushkin, G. C.
 Stent, G. F. Müller

Assistants, 4th class—H. B. Morse, E. F. Creagh, J. H. Hunt, F. A. Scherzer, E. Rocher, F. J. Smith, C. F. J. Baar, S. von Fries

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

處册造關海商通

Tungshang Hai-quan Tsao-ts'è-chu.
7, Peking Road.

Assist. Statistical Sec.—A. E. Hippisley
Statistical Sec.—E. C. Taintor (absent)
Assistant—J. Porter
Man. of Printing Office—B. Palamountain
Proof Reader—J. H. Holman

Consulting Physician—R. A. Jamieson,
M A., M.D.

Medical Attendant—P. Galle, M.D., Paris

OUT-DOOR STAFF.

Chief Tide-surveyor—H. J. Mcade
Tide-surveyor—J. H. Halsey
Assistant Tide-surveyors—W. Rae, W. Fen-
nin, E. J. Smith
Chief Examiner—W. A. L. Sanders
Examiners—W. Youngson, J. H. Liaigre,
G. Reeves, J. H. Burnett, J. Ross, A. A.
Godwin, J. Edwards
Assist. Examiners—G. H. Dredge, E. D.
Burrell, J. Chartin, A. Castro, C. J.
Bryant
Tidewaiters, 1st class—J. J. Boyol, A. W.
Kindblad, F. O. Hanisch, P. R. Dubarry,
G. Swainson, J. H. Hall, J. M. Elshout
Tidewaiters, 2nd class—H. D. Woolfe, J.
T. Pearson, A. Bartolini, W. M. Turner
Tidewaiters, 3rd class—H. A. McInnes, E.
Gioletti, W. G. Harling, T. C. Jennings,
J. C. A. Holz, W. G. Mathews, J. F. Large,
A. Ramasse, J. J. McGrath, J. P.
Donovan, H. O. Newman

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

司泊河

Ho-poh-sz.

Divisional Inspector and Harbour Master—
S. A. Viguier
1st Berthing Officer—C. Deighton-Braysh
2nd do. —A. Olsen
3rd do. —W. Carlson (Woosung)
Temporary Clerk—J. S. Knowles
Sic. men—T. Sangster, C. Villanova

RIVER POLICE.

捕巡水

Inspector—J. Howell
Sergeant—J. Fergusson

Corporal—G. Perkins

Constables—T. Le Mesurier, J. Livingstone

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

房椿浮樓望理管關海

Hai-kwin Ta-yang-fang.

Engineer-in-Chief—D. M. Henderson, C.E.;
M. Inst. C.E. London and Paris; Inst.
M.E.

Assist. Engineers—M. Beazeley, M. Inst
C.E. (Amoy); Gerard E. Wellesley, M.
Inst. C.E. (absent)

Temporary Clerk—W. B. Loam

Mechanics—J. Malcolm, E. Silk (Amoy)

Diver—A. Grandon

Godown Keeper—C. C. Gram

REVENUE CRUISER "KUA HSING."

Captain—N. P. Anderson

1st Officer—J. Passmore (acting)

Engineer—R. W. Shaw

REVENUE STEAMER "FEI HU," 2 GUNS.

Captain—W. H. Clayson

Lieutenant—A. J. Booth

Sub-Lieutenant—T. Goulding

1st Engineer—J. Kirkwood

2nd do. —R. Wolfenden

Gunner—W. Bird

Quartermasters—H. Schenepel, J. Ham-
mond, T. Banyon

WOOSUNG INNER BAE STATION.

Berthing Officer in charge—W. Carlson

**LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS IN SHANG-
HAI DISTRICT.**

LIGHTSHIP "TUNGSHA."

Master—W. Kraul

1st Mate—E. Helden

2nd do. —C. Lynborg

LIGHTSHIP "LANGSHAN."

Master—C. F. Demée

Lightkeeper—J. Hyman

LIGHTHOUSES.

Woosung, Kintoan, Gutzlaff, North Saddle,
Shaweishan, West Volcano

Lightkeepers—N. Smerdeley, A. Mazziolo,
M. Vizenzinovich, F. M. Coffin, A. E.
Brauer, R. B. Leys, G. W. Hayden, J.
Wilson, A. W. Bochncke, J. H. Veal,
J. Cornelli, D. Wisas, C. G. Adams, F.
Carlson, G. Whitlock

**H.B.M. Naval and Victualling Yard
and Coal Depot.**

房棧新英大

Da-ying-sing-dzan-tong.

*In Charge of Naval and Victualling Store,
and Coal depot, and Naval Accountant,
Shanghai—Russell Hill, Paymaster R.N.
Store Issuer—Thos. Cottle
do. —J. W. Bloomfield*

廟昌高

Kau t'sang-mear.

局總造製南江

KIANGNAN ARSENAL.

人大李

Li-ta-jen.

爺老大鄭

Cheng-ta-lou-ye.

Alfred Bayley, overseer rifle manufactory
John M. Allan, overseer marine engineering
L. Bretschneider, drill instructor
John Rennie, naval constructor
Dougal Cowan, overseer gun manufactory
Edw. Kyle, foreman forger
G. D. Davidson, draughtsman

Loong-hwa Powder Works.

John Atkinson, overseer of machinery and
powder manufacture
James Deas, overseer of sheet copper and
brass manufacture
S. Ballard, overseer of cartridge department

堂拜禮大

Ta-li-pay-tong.

THE CATHEDRAL.

Right Rev. William Armstrong Russell,
D.D., Bishop of North-China, visitor
Very Rev. Charles H. Butcher, M.A., dean
Rev. Thomas McClatchie, D.D., M.A., canon
H.B.M.'s Consul, F. H. Bell, A. A. Krauss,
trustees
F. W. Lemarchand, treasurer
G. B. Fentum, organist

堂主天

Tien-tsu-dang.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

French Concession, Rue Montauban.

Rev. F. Basuiau, supr.
Rev. F. Desjacques
Rev. F. Twedy
P. Beauchef

Shanghai Club.

會總

T'soong-way.

2, Yangtsze Road.

Joseph E. Waller, secretary
F. R. Williams, assistant
E. Moudan, steward

Portuguese Club.

會總洋西

Se-yang-tsoong-way.

32, Kiangse Road.

Committee—R. Markwick, J. Danenberg
(hon. sec.), V. P. Fonseca (hon. treas.),
F. S. Oliveira, H. A. Pereira

**Chinese Polytechnic Institution and
Reading Room.**

院書致格

K'chi-shu-yuan.

Corner of Quangsi and Hoopah Roads.
W. H. Medhurst, hon. treasurer
J. Fryer, hon. sec.

Shanghai Yacht Club.

A. J. Little, commodore; G. B. Hill, vice-
commodore; W. Hewett, hon. sec.; J.
Wilson, hon. treasurer

Shanghai Temperance Society.

會首靜

Ch'ng-che-way.

15, Nanking Road.

OFFICERS.

President—C. P. Blethen
Vice do. —Rev. J. Thomas
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—R. D. Cheetham
Manager—J. Grimmer

COMMITTEE.

Very Rev. Dean Butcher, Rev. W. Muirhead,
Messrs. J. M. Rogerson, A. Gordon, C.
S. Churton, with officers of the Society

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

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Hall, 15, Peking Road

Lodge Deputy—C. P. Blethen, Hongkew

Public Companies.

INSURANCES.

Adamson, Bell & Co., agents—
Lancashire Insurance Co. of Manchester
Pacific Insurance Co., of Sydney
South Australian Insurance Co., of
Adelaide

Barnet & Co., Geo., agents—
Scottish Imperial Insurance Company,
Fire and Life

Birley, Worthington & Co., agents—
Liverpool and London and Globe In-
surance Company

Blain & Co., agents—
Commercial Union Fire Assurance
Co., London

Butterfield & Swire, agents—
Royal Exchange Insurance Company
British and Foreign Marine In-
surance Company, Limited
London and Lancashire Fire In-
surance Co.

Chalmers, Mackintosh & Co., agents—
Scottish Fire Insurance Co.

Chapman, King & Co., agents—
Sun Fire Office, London

甯保

Pao-ning.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED.)

J. E. Reding, agent
R. F. Botelho

裕寶

Pau-yu.

CHINA & JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY (in liquidation).

J. Dunn, acting secretary

Dent & Co., Alfred, agents—
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society

Drysdale, Ringer & Co., agents—
Provincial Marine Insurance Co.
Positive Government Life Assurance
Company

Frazar & Co., agents—
New York and Boston Board of Under-
writers
American Shipmasters' Association
Queen Fire Insurance Company of
Liverpool and London
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
National Marine Insurance Company
of South Australia

Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents—
Lloyds

Imperial Fire Insurance Co.
Bombay Insurance Company
Forbes & Co.'s Constituents' Insurance
Company
China Fire Insurance Co., 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

Heard & Co., agents—
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
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance
Company, Limited

Iveson & Co., agents—
Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
Canton Insurance Office
Triton Insurance Company
Ocean Marine Insurance Co. of Bombay
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited
Alliance Fire Insurance Company

Lacroix, Cousins & Co., agents—
Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurance
Maritimes

Lind, Adam, agent—
London and Oriental Steam Transit
Insurance Company
Marine and General Mutual Life As-
surance Society

Maclean & Co., P., agents—
Amsterdam Joint Underwriters' Asso-
ciation

Maitland & Co., agents—
The Alliance Marine Assurance Co.

Morris & Co., agents—
British Marine Mutual Insurance Association

行家保

Pau-ka-hong.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE SHANGHAI:—

*Secretary—*Herbert S. Morris

*Clerks—*R. D. Starkey, W. Pardon, A. S. T. Clifton

*Marine Surveyor—*J. J. Tucker (absent)

HONGKONG BRANCH.

*Agent—*J. Kennard Davis

*Clerks—*W. H. Percival, A. F. J. Soares
YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

*Agent—*W. G. Bayne

LONDON BRANCH, 25, CORNHILL, E.C.

*Agent—*J. S. Mackintosh

Agents for the Commercial Union Assurance Company (Marine Branch)

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

Düsseldorfer Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft für See Fluss und Land Transport

Baseler Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Basel

Dresdener Feuer Versicherungs Gesellschaft

Neiderländische Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Tiel

Deutsche Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Berlin

Dampfschiffahrt Gesellschaft Oesterreichischer Lloyd in Trieste

Rhenania Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Köln

Vaterlandische Transports Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Elberfeld

Merchants' Marine Insurance, Co., Limited, London

Magdeburger Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft

Providentia Frankfurter Versicherungs Gesellschaft

Aachen Leipziger Versicherungs Gesellschaft

Schellbass & Co., Ed., agents—

Transatlantische Güter Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Berlin

Germanic Lloyd

Hanseatic Fire Insurance Company, Hamburg

Lübecker Feuer Versicherungs Gesellschaft

Hamburg Magdeburger Feuer Versicherungs Gesellschaft

Shaw, Ripley & Co., agents—

Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited, of Liverpool

Sieber-Waser, agents—

La Suisse Compagnie Assurances Maritimes

Siemssen & Co., agents—

Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company

The Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia

The Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia

The Globe Marine Insurance Company Limited, of London

The Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company, Limited, of Hamburg

The North German Fire Insurance Co.

Turner & Co., agents—

Northern Assurance Company

安 保

Pau-an.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

Douglas Jones, agent

A. da Silveira

C. W. Bird

R. H. Woodward

Agents for the Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Co., Limited

Vogel, Hagedorn & Co., agents—

Swiss Lloyds' Transport Insurance Society of Winterthur

Westall, Brand & Co., agents—
Phoenix Fire Office

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
Russell & Co., secretaries

火輪船公司

Da-ying-koong-sz-ong.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
15, Yangtze Road

Adam Lind, agent
George Withers, chief clerk
H. H. Joseph
J. Vincent
H. Cooper, gunner (Pootung)
H. Fryer do.

法國火輪船公司

Tu-fah-koo ho-lan-so-kong-sz.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Agent—A. Hennequin
Premier Commis.—J. Bonabeau
2nd Commis.—B. Blanc
Commissaux Marchandises—F. N. de Campos

MITZU BISHI STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Hongkew Bund.

Adolph Reis, manager
C. Utchida, agent
Kawabe, interpreter
H. Sylva
E. R. Holmes

COMPAGNIE RUSSE DE NAVIGATION A
VAPEUR.

Olyphant & Co., agents

CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

輪船招商局

Lin-sin-chu-sang-ku.

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.

Offices, 1, Hankow Road.
Tong King-Sing, manager
G. Bolton, marine surveyor

太古輪船公司

Ta-koo-lin-shen-kung-sze.

French Bund.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.
Butterfield & Swire, agents

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Butterfield & Swire, agents

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Russell & Co., agents

J. MacMakin, marine superintendent

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

金利源

Kin-lee-yuen.

G. A. Butler, godown superintendent
T. Basset, wharf clerk
J. G. Littlefield
J. Fritz, storekeeper

金方東

Kin-fung-toong.

(Northern Steamers Wharf.)

E. W. Ellis, wharf clerk

金能新

Kin-wing-sing.

(Lower Godowns and Machine Shops.)
Jos. A. Perkins, godown keeper
Joseph MacMakin, marine superintendent

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Jardine, Matheson & Co., secs. in China
G. J. Morrison, engineer
E. B. Gutierrez

大英工部總署

Ta Ying-kung-pu Tsung-shu.

H. B. M. OFFICE OF WORKS FOR THE
TREATY PORTS OF CHINA & JAPAN.
Yuen-ming-yuen Road.

Robt. H. Boyce, C.E., surveyor (absent)
F. J. Marshall, C.E., acting surveyor
C. P. M. Donaldson
Wm. Power, clerk of works
James Wooton, do.

電線行

Deen-seen-hong.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
Office, 5, Nanking Road.

George J. Holland, K.D., K.W., K.S.C.D.,
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Lieut. C. A. Schultz, R.D.A., sec. (absent)
Lieut. H. G. C. Bohr, R.D.A., chief engineer
J. A. Mühlensteth
C. H. O. Poulsen
G. B. Strom
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V. Müller
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WOOSUNG STATION.

A. S. Orsted
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GUTZLAFF STATION.

E. B. Petersen, electrician
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E. Suenson, captain
C. Ch. Sonne, electrician

明和

Ho-ming.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED.
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Walter Pearson, agent

行線電

Deen-seen-hong.

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CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LIMITED.
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E. W. Wells, agent
R. M. Rozario

ART UNION OF BOHEMIA.

Joseph Haas, agent

房火來自英大

Da-ying-zu-lay-hoo-vong.

SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY.

J. G. Purdon, chairman
G. J. Yeo, engineer and secretary (absent)
W. C. Holmes, assist. engineer
F. Borchardt
E. Belbin
J. M. Rogerson
A. H. Baker
W. L. Tomlinson

隆晉

Ching-loong.

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Mustard & Co., Office, 10, Canton Road
Cutters, *S. C. Farnham*, *G. F. Seward*, &
Daniel Webster (schooner)

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Henry Wilson
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P. S. Hickey

M. R. Edwards
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INDEPENDENT PILOTS.

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W. C. Blanchard
E. Brand
W. A. Barr
D. Campbell
J. E. Coates
S. O. Dalrymple
W. N. Devills
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J. Jürgensen
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C. E. Kofod
F. A. Kofod
C. McDonald
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R. J. MacCaslin
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B. J. Müller
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J. Vaughan
R. Williams
J. H. Wills
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頭碼泰順

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DINE'S ASSOCIATED WHARVES.

John H. Vail, manager
Gustav Rohl, accountant
G. Henderson
R. Allen
W. Poignand

廠船老

Lau-zayn-tsang.

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S. C. Farnham & Co., lessees

POOTUNG DOCK.

S. C. Farnham & Co., lessees

司公船駁*Pooh-zay-koang-sz.*SHANGHAI TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY.
The Bund.E. W. Rice, agent
T. Pemberton**司公船拖**

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J. S. Baron, agent

Steam-Tug *Bunker Hill*
Geo. Murray, captainSteam-Tug *Fo-ke-lin*
W. T. Kirby, captainSteam-Tug *Fuh-le*
C. H. MacCaslin, captainSteam-Tug *Samson*
A. A. MacCaslin, captainMorris & Co., agents, Steam-Tug *Fairy*
— Seller, captain**易高***Kaou-yih.*

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY.

G. J. W. Cowie, secretary, and solicitor

明和*Ho-ming.*SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE.Walter Pearson, secretary; office, 19, Sze-
chuen Road**院醫濟公**

SHANGHAI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Dr. L. S. Little, physician
A. Thurburn, secretary**院醫仁體***Ti-jén E-yuan.*

GUTZLAFF HOSPITAL.

N. side of Ningpo Road, close to Lowza
R. A. Jamieson, surgeon**館醫濟仁***Zung-tse-e-kwayn.*

CHINESE HOSPITAL.

Johnston, James, M.D., medical officer, 7,
Shantung Road**館醫仁同***Doong-zung-e-kwayn.*

HONGKEW HOSPITAL.

rear of Hongkew Police Station

Drs. Henderson and Zachariae, surgeons

院書英*Fung-su-yön.*

HONGKEW SCHOOL.

21, Nanking Road, Hongkew

Mrs. W. A. Burr, superintendent
Miss Gill, assistant**館書文洋***Yang-vün-sü-kwayn.*

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生 醫 張

Sik-sang-e-tsung.

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Medical Officer, Judicial Department
H.B.M. Consulate

大 成
Dzing-da.

Jürgens, H., general broker, commission agent & auctioneer, 15, Szechuen Road

喊 有
Ju-way.

Juvet, Leo, importer of watches, clocks, musical boxes, &c., 11, Nanking Road

通 開

K'ay-t'ong.

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K. Y. Nambue
S. M. Tukehara

發 別
Bih-fah.

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Doong-co.

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J. M. Cory

恒 有
Yew-hung.

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利 順
Sun-lee.

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A. Kirchner (absent)
H. Böger
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 H. Peters
 W. Bröschén
 W. Kölling
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Kreyer, Carl T., interpreter to Taoutai

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記利*Le ke.*

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 D. Black, foreman

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和德*Tih-oo.*

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師意羅*Lo-e-sz.*

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 R. W. Little
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 J. Samson
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Yü-zung.

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 G. E. Boomer
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Le-nay-zo.

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Nanking Road

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茂新

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Hongkew

C. T. Fishe, hon. secretary (absent)

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Consulates.

BRITISH.

大英領事衙門

Ta-ying-ling-sze-ya-mun.

Interpreter in Charge—W. G. Stronach
Constable—Charles Nunn

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

大美國領事官

Ta-mei-kwoh-ling-shih-kwan.

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Vice-Consul—Albert E. Salter

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Consul—Rudolf Schlick (absent)

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大丹領事衙門

Ta-tan-ling-sze-ya-mun.

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Vice-Consul—Albert E. Salter

Imperial Maritime Customs.

鎮江關

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A. W. Hance

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Tide Surveyor and Harbour Master—R. J.
Goldspink

Examiners—A. B. Menzies, F. Wegener, J.
Mahon

Tide-waiters—L. Le Breton, T. W. Maitland,
E. Macphail, J. Cavendish, J. D. Anna-
toyn, A. Lewis, C. Burnett

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Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company,
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China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited
Lancashire Insurance Co.

Salter, A. E., agent—

Yangtze & Pacific Insurance Com-
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Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., agents—

Union Insurance Society of Canton

Spencer & Wolff, agents—

North China Insurance Co.
Scottish Imperial Fire and Life Insur-
ance Company

Merchants and Agents.

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Hang-le-yeong-hong.

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sion agents

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Farquhar Carnie do.

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David, D. M., merchant and general com-
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Soon-tchong-yeung-hong.

Duff, Thos. W., general merchant, commis-
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新德和

Sin-teh-wo.

Gearing, J. G. W., commission agent

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旗 昌*K'e-chang.*

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老 沙 遜*Lo-sa-soon.*

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commission agents

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永 祥*Wing-chang.*Williamson & Co., merchants and commission
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Geo. Williamson

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B. Bagnall

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Rev. H. Randle, do.

Rev. C. Budd, Tatung

Rev. J. J. Turner, Wuhu

Rev. J. McCarthy

Rev. G. Parker

Rev. F. James

Miss Knight

Miss Goodman

Rev. G. F. Easton, Yangchow

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Consulates.

大英副領事衙門

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Acting Interpreter—H. P. McClatchie

Constable—M. J. Adams

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Fat-kwok-ling-see-koon.

FRENCH CONSULATE.

Consul General at Shanghai

大美國領事官

Ta-mai-kwok-ling-shih-kwan.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

Consular Agent—H. M. Cunningham

大荷蘭國領事官

Ta-ho-lan-kwoh-ling-shih-kwan.

NETHERLANDS CONSULATE.

Vice-consul—A. Bean

大澳斯馬加領事官

Ta Ao-sz Ma-kia Ling-shih-kwan.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE.

Acting Consul—W. E. King

大丹國領事官

Tai-tan-kwo-ling-shih-kwan.

DANISH CONSULATE.

Acting Consul—W. E. King

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九江新關

Kiu-kiang-hsin-kwan.

Acting Commissioner—

Assistants—H. Sidford (absent), H. Edgar (absent), Vte de Sombreuil, C. A. Genington

Tide Surveyor—W. N. Lovatt

Examiners—W. J. Sayle, G. Ballantine, C. V. Bono

Tide-waiters—R. Brown, J. W. Burke, L. Osterholm, W. Weale, E. Brandon, J. Eagan

Municipal Council.

大英工部

Ta-ying-kung-poo.

J. H. Anderson, chairman

W. H. Shaw, treasurer

J. Eagan, constable

Three native policemen

Insurances.

Anderson & Co., R., agents—

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Union Insurance Society of Canton

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company

China Traders' Insurance Company

Chinese Insurance Co.

China Fire Insurance Co.

British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co.

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North China Insurance Co.

Russell & Co., agents—

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company

Yungtze Insurance Association

Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. Co.
Russell & Co., agents

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.
Anderson & Co., R., agents

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Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

怡和

E-wo.

Anderson, & Co., R., agents for Messrs.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Robert Anderson (absent)

J. H. Anderson
W. H. Haslam (Hankow)
P. McGregor Grant
W. H. Shaw

天裕

Teen-eu.

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Jardine, James, M.D., Edin., &c.

旗昌

Kye-cheong.

Russell & Co., merchants
H. M. Cunningham
J. D. Weld, Junr.

順豐

Shoon-foong.

Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co., merchants
T. J. Remiannikoff

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Ganges and Forrest Belle.

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CHINA NAVIGATION Co.
Hulk *Sultan.*

J. Koford, in charge

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Bishop—Bray

Peres—Anot, Bouger, Sassi, Portes, Cour-
sieres, Moloney, Lefebvre, and Rougé

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Consulates.

大英領事府

Ta-ying-ling-sze-foo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—P. J. Hughes

Interpreter—C. M. Ford

Assist. Interp. and Post office Agent—O. Johnson

Constable—T. Stevens

大法領事官

Ta-fat-ling-sze-kwoon.

FRANCE.

Acting Consul—E. Blancheton

大美領事官

Ta-mi-ling-sze-kwoon.

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Vice-consul—

Interpreter—M. A. Jenkins

Assistant—N. E. Bryant

Acting Marshal—P. Carter

大奧國領事府

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Consul—P. J. Hughes

大俄國領事官

Ta-ngo-kwok-ling-sze-kwoon.

RUSSIA.

Acting Vice-consul—P. A. Ponomareff

PORTUGAL.

Consul—J. H. Evans (absent)

大丹國領事府

Ta-tan-kwok-ling-sze-foo.

DENMARK.

Consul—P. J. Hughes

NETHERLANDS.

Vice-consul—Fred. D. Bush

Imperial Maritime Customs.

江漢關

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Deputy Commissioner—H. Rubery

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2nd " —E. Specht

3rd " —H. W. Hillier

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Examiners—J. Brackenridge, J. Mesney,

P. H. Purcell, W. Lawless, J. Watson,

T. J. Hoskings, N. D. Gika

Tide-waiters—E. Hamilton, A. J. Reeds,

W. E. Clodd, J. G. Rylander, A. E.

Matthews, W. F. Kabler

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W. H. Haslam, chairman; Noel Smith,

M. R. Mackellar, A. Shewan, W. F.

Sharp, secretary

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Sergeant—H. Blackert

Fourteen Chinese constables

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Queen Insurance Company

China Traders' Insurance Company,
Limited

Canton Insurance Office (Marine)

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company,
Limited

London and Provincial Marine Insur-
ance Company

British and Foreign Marine Insurance
Company

Evans, Pugh & Co., agents—

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company

Merchants' Marine Insurance Company,
Limited

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

London and Oriental Transit In-
surance Office

Gilman & Co., agents—
 North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Fire
 Universal Marine Insurance Company of London, Limited
 Ocean Marine Insurance Company

Gordon Bros., agents—
 Swiss Lloyds' Insurance Company

Russell & Co., agents—
 Yangtze Insurance Company

Turner & Co., agents—
 Northern Assurance Company
 North China Insurance Company

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 Evans, Pugh & Co., agents

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 Drysdale, Ringer & Co., agents

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 A. L. Turner
 R. Brondsted
 W. H. Haslam
 A. Price, secretary

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Hankow Club.

波樓

Po-lau.

Alexander Price, secretary

Anglo Chinese School.

英華書院

Ying-hua-shu-shu.

Master—A. G. Carrigan
 Assist. do.—Chow Kut Wun
 Chinese Teacher

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密架釐

Ma-ka-lee.

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Drysdale, Ringer & Co., agents

匯豐

Wei-fung.

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Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants

怡和

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J. H. Anderson (Kiukiang)

W. H. Haslam

W. J. Tucker

明利

Ming-lee.

Ballance & Co., merchants

T. F. Ballance

長太

Chang-tai.

Beazley, Paget & Co., merchants

Henry Beazley

Thomas Guy Paget (absent)

G. A. Stein

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 agents

R. Bourke (absent)

C. R. Hole

太古

Tai-koo

Butterfield & Swire, merchants

A. Warrick

牛記

Sung-kee.

Cherepanoff, F. G., merchant and com-
 mission agent

德興

Tuk-hing.

Drysdale, Ringer & Co., merchants

Thos. M. Drysdale (absent)

J. M. Ringer (Shanghai)

Thos. Wood

D. A. Miller

A. L. Robertson

T. Weatherstone, bulk-keeper

寶順

Po-shun.

Evans, Pugh & Co., merchants, and agents
 for P. & O. S. N. Co.

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W. Pugh
F. V. da Fonseca
J. A. Hawes
W. Walter

和昌

Ho-cheong.

Falconer, J., medical practitioner

Fisher, E., bill and bullion broker

太平

Tai-ping.

Gilman & Co., merchants
H. F. Ramsay

Gordon Bros., commission agents
W. G. Gordon
C. W. Gordon

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E. Grosclaude
U. Grosclaude (Hiogo)

恒順

Heng-shun.

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E. B. Wieters
J. N. Brianskii
N. J. Sakin
H. V. Kopoostin

Hankow Printing Press Office
M. A. Jenkins

Mackellar, M. R., bill and bullion broker

信和

Sin-ho.

Major & Smith, merchants
F. Major
Noel Smith

阜昌

Fow-cheong.

Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co., merchants
M. F. Piatkoff (Foochow)
J. M. Molchanoff
J. A. Krasnopolaky
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J. A. Kosigin
F. J. Nemchinoff
N. J. Holmagoroff (Foochow)
J. A. Koloboff
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W. von Glehn

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Reid, A. G., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., medical practitioner

化威

Ho-hwa-way.

Rodewald, Schönfeld & Co., merchants

旗昌

Ker-cheong.

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J. J. Howard

沙遜

Sa-soon.

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Geo. Clark

Sharp, W. F., bill, bullion, and general broker

順興

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M. G. Sheveleff (absent)
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W. T. Kolegin
T. Watson (Foochow)
A. D. Startzeff (Tientsin)
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W. A. Hague, tea inspector
T. J. Remiannikoff (Kiukiang)
L. P. Shirkoonoff
W. M. Kooznetzoff
N. A. Nölting
A. P. Malegin (Foochow)
J. A. Bartasheff do.

R. N. Shoolegin (Tientsin)
 G. J. Griboochin do.
 P. M. Bikoff do.
 A. N. Posdejeff do.

華記
Wa-Ke.

Turner & Co., merchants
 A. Shewan

Receiving Ships.

Princess of Wales—Russell & Co., (J. Brown, in charge)
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 J. K. Mackenzie, L.R.C.P. Edin.; M.R.C.S. Eng.

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Ta-ying-ling-shi-shu.

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Constable—W. Van Ess

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Ta-fa-ling-shi-shu.

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Acting Vice-consul—G. Jamieson

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Tay-eh-chu-ling-shi-shu.

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Vice-consul—C. Hagen

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Poo-lin-yen-ling-shi-shu.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

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Suy-naon-ling-shi-shu.

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Tan-kuoh-ling-shi-shu.

DENMARK.

Vice-consul—W. J. Clarke

大荷蘭領事署

Ta-ho-lan-ling-shi-shu.

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—W. A. Cornabé

大日本領事署

Ta-jih-pen-ling-shi-shu.

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Commissioner—G. Detring

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Chalmers

Harbour Master—W. C. Howard

Boat Officer—J. Armour

Chief Examiner—T. Tolliday

Assistant do. —S. Young, A. Iffland

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Campbell, G. J. Elliot, J. Flynn, C.

Killeen, S. J. Hanisch

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On duty at Shantung Promontory Light—

G. R. Daniels (chief light-keeper), J.

Anderson, C. Sellenthin, J. Husden

(light-keepers)

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Germanic Lloyds'

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool

(Fire and Life)

Imperial Fire Insurance Company

Canton Insurance Office

Yangtze Insurance Association

Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

Crasemann and Hagen, agents—

Oosterling Sea and Fire Insurance Com-
pany of Batavia

Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance
Company of Batavia

Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company
of Batavia

Berlin and Cologne Fire Insurance Co.

Bremen Underwriters

E. Shun & Co., agents—

China Merchants' Insurance Co.

Fergusson & Co., agents—

Lloyds'

North China Insurance Company

North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	A. P. Seth
China Fire Insurance Company	L. Allin
Merchants Shipping and Underwriters' Association of Melbourne	—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited	Courtris, A., navy contractor and storekeeper
—	—
Hatch & Co., agents—	寶興
Union Insurance Society of Canton	<i>Po-hing.</i>
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	Crasemann & Hagen, merchants
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	E. Crasemann (absent)
—	C. Hagen
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. Co.	H. Bauermeister
Fergusson & Co., agents	—
—	滋大
SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.	<i>Tseu-ta.</i>
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—	T. T. Fergusson
CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.	W. J. Clarke
Fergusson & Co., agents	R. L. Head
—	E. Cousins
烟台輪船招商局	W. Brown
CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.	—
E. Shun & Co., agents	Fuller, W. R., architect and builder
—	—
MITSU BISHI MAIL Co.	Gardner & Co., bakers and provisioners
G. F. Maclean, agent	—
—	寶順
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Fergusson & Co., agents	Hatch & Co., merchants
—	John J. Hatch (Tientsin)
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—	—
Carmichael & Myers, medical practitioners	Lyell, Thomas, marine surveyor
J. R. Carmichael, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.	—
W. Wykeham Myers, M.B., C.M.	老沙遜
—	<i>Lau-sa-soon.</i>
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B. Forssblad, M.Ph.C., medical practitioner	D. E. Moses
—	S. A. Hardoon
Consterdine, H., navy contractor and storekeeper	—
B. Consterdine	新沙遜
B. J. Price	<i>Sun-sa-soon.</i>
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和記	N. I. Silas, agent
<i>Ho kee.</i>	I. S. Perry
Cornabé & Co., merchants	—
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A. M. Eckford	J. C. Kirschstein
Jas. M. Farmer	E. Schroder
A. R. Donnelly	W. Goodwin
—	H. Hansen
—	—
—	Smith & Co., J., storekeepers and compradores
—	J. Smith

Yentai Butchery, Park Lane
W. Knight, proprietor

Hotels.

"Chefoo Family Hotel"
E. Newman, proprietor and manager

"Pignatel's Hotel"
J. Pignatel, proprietor

"Hoyrup's Hotel"
P. J. Michelsen, proprietor

"Beach Hotel"
N. P. Schütt, proprietor

"Glenvue House"
O. P. Darmstrom

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Rev. Chas. P. Scott, B.A.

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SCOTLAND MISSION.
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W. A. Henderson, L.R.C.S.E. & P.E.
Miss Mary Martin
Miss Mary Doig

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
Rev. John L. Nevius, D.D.
Rev. Hunter Corbett
Miss C. B. Downing

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Rev. J. S. McIlvaine
Rev. J. F. Crosette
Rev. J. Murray

NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.
Rev. Alex. Williamson, B.A., LL.D.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Rev. N. Jourdan
Rev. John Liu

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AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
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Mrs. E. P. Capp
Mrs. J. M. Shaw

AMERICAN SOUTHERN BAPTIST MISSION.
Rev. T. P. Crawford
Mrs. J. L. Holmes
Miss E. Moon (absent)
Miss L. Moon do.

THE TAKU DIRECTORY.

Vice Consulate.

BRITISH.

Vice-consul—J. T. Middleton (absent)
Constable—J. Moulls

Imperial Maritime Customs.

Examiner in charge—T. Moorhead
Tide-waiter—J. Moulls
Signalman—H. A. Behnke

Pilots.

TAKU PILOT COMPANY.

A. G. Baxter, super-	J. Young
intendent	J. Fölser
W. Boad	G. Mitchell
G. W. Collins	J. C. Hill
G. W. Hicks	Jas. Watts.
J. Livingston	

TAKU TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY.

Tug Orphan, W. Wells, engineer
Tug Algerine, E. Wells, engineer
Tug Pathfinder, L. Anderson, engineer

THE TIENTSIN DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

(For Tientsin and Peking.)

Consul—J. Mongan

Acting Interpreter—B. C. G. Scott

Constable—J. White

FRANCE.

Consul—C. Dillon

Chancery Interpreter—Joseph de Bielke

大俄國領事衙門

Ta-ngo-kwo-ling-sz-ya-mun.

RUSSIA.

Consul—C. Waeber

Secretary—N. Lenzy

UNITED STATES.

Consul—Eli T. Sheppard

Vice-consul and Interpreter—W. N. Pethick

Marshal—Ernest Losch

大德國領事衙門

Tai-tak-kwok-ling-sz-ya-mun.

GERMANY.

Consul—

Interpreter—P. G. von Möllendorff (Shanghai)

Acting Interpreter—Dr. O. von Möllendorff

Constable—H. Rubart

DENMARK.

Acting Consul—C. Waeber

BELGIUM.

Consul—W. Forbes

PORTUGAL.

Consul—John J. Hatch

NETHERLANDS.

Acting Consul—J. Mongan

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-consul—M. G. Moore

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

Consul—J. Mongan

工部

Kung-pu.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Chairman—M. G. Moore

Hon. Secretary—A. Macpherson

Hon. Treasurer—Ad S. Cordes

Member—J. Henderson

Superintendent of Roads and Police—R. B. Mostyn

Imperial Maritime Customs.

津海關

Ching-hai-kwun.

Acting Commissioner—J. Twinem

Assists.—A. Dillon (absent), A. M. de Bernières, W. Krey, E. Farago

Tide Surveyor and Harbour Master—A. Kliene

Examiners—T. Moorehead (Taku)

Assistant Examiners—F. Diercks, W. Stebbins, J. Newbury (absent), C. C. de Castro

Tide Waiters—T. J. Lant, J. Moulls (Taku), A. L. Virmaître, J. Collins, W. C. Castle

Signal Man—H. A. Behuke (Taku)

Insurances.

Cordes & Co., A., agents—

North China Insurance Company

Germanic Lloyds'

Berlin Cologne Fire Insurance Joint

Stock Co., Berlin

Forbes, William, agent—
Imperial Fire Office
Lloyds'
China Traders' Insurance Company
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

Hatch & Co., agents—
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance
Company
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Henderson, James, agent—
Sun Fire Office, London

Meyer & Co., E., agents—
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

Russell & Co., agents—
Yangtze Assurance Office
Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurance Mari-
times

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., agents—
Union Insurance Society of Canton

輪船招商津局
CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.

Managing Director—Tong King-Sing
Managing clerk—Liao Too Sang

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION Co.
Russell & Co., agents

Professions, Trades, &c.
Astor House Hotel
A. Gessiet
S. H. Schmid

阜通
Foo-toong.
Belogolovy, A. A., merchant
A. A. Belogolovy,
P. A. Popoff

牛記
Sing-ke.
Cherepanoff & Marien, merchants
N. A. Nefedieff, agent

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., compradores, auc-
tioners, commission agents, &c.
A. Coutris
J. McDonald
C. Nielsen

仁記
Yan-ke.
Forbes, William, merchant, and agent for
Sir G. Armstrong & Co., Ordnance
manufacturers

Frazer, John, medical practitioner

惇裕
Tun-yü.
Gesseit & Co., A., merchants and com-
mission agents
A. Gessiet

恒順
Hung-shun.
Haminoff, Rodionoff & Co., merchants
N. A. Nefedieff, agent

保順
Po-shun.
Hatch & Co., merchants
John J. Hatch
G. F. Maclean (Chefoo)
Joseph Fairless

廣隆
Kwong-loong.
Henderson, James, merchant
Jackson, W.

飛龍
Fi-loong.
Laen & Co., P. L., storekeepers & wine &
spirit merchants
P. L. Laen
H. McC. Blow

Lehmeyer, C., Chinese Military service

世昌

Shih Chang.

Meyer & Co., E., merchants

E. Meyer

O. Grabe

H. G. Clasen

G. Fischer

裕順

Yü-shun.

Myers, C., dealer in exports

順隆

Shun-loong.

Nefedieff, N. A., merchant

N. A. Nefedieff

J. J. Jzirgin

J. E. Melentieff

阜昌

Foo-chang.

Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co., merchants

A. A. Belogolovy, agent

恒昌

Rodinoff & Co., A. L., merchants

A. D. Startseff, agent

旗昌

Kee chang.

Russell & Co., merchants

M. G. Moore, agent

E. Lösch

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants

S. A. Nathan, agent

D. Benjamin

沙宣

Sing-sa-sun.

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants

Isaac Ezra, agent

D. I. Reuben

順昌

Chun-fung.

Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co., merchants

A. D. Startseff

R. N. Shoolegin

G. J. Griboochin

P. M. Bikoff

A. N. Pozdieff

Vrard & Co., L., storekeepers

P. Lsup

J. Hirsbrunner

T. Krüger

C. Russell

Missionaries.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. J. Lees

Rev. J. S. Barradale

METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
TIENTSIN AND LAOLING.

Rev. J. Innocent

Rev. W. N. Hall

Rev. W. B. Hodge

AMERICAN.

Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Rev. C. A. Stanley

Rev. A. H. Smith

Rev. H. D. Porter, M.D.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Rev. F. Wynthoven

Imperial Arsenal.

Superintendent—R. McIlwraith

Engineers—J. Stewart, A. Black

Cartridge maker—C. J. Shortland

Powder maker—T. Wheeler

KALGAN.

順昌

Chun-fung.

Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co., merchants

N. P. Chechmaroff, agent

A. F. Koolakoff

S. S. Sampiloff

THE NEWCHWANG DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

BRITISH.

Consul—Thomas Adkins
Assistant—E. L. Oxenham
Constable—William Lister

FRANCE.

Acting Vice-consul—Thomas Adkins

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-consul—Francis P. Knight

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—F. P. Knight

UNITED STATES.

Consul—Francis P. Knight
Vice-Consul—F. Bandinel
Constable—C. A. Swanstrum

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

Acting Consul—Thos. Adkins

DENMARK.

Acting Vice-consul—Thos. Adkins

GERMANY.

Vice-consul—Francis P. Knight

JAPAN.

Consular Agent—F. P. Knight
Deputy do. —F. Bandinel

Imperial Maritime Customs.

Commissioner—J. Alexander Man (absent)
Assistants—R. M. Hobson, L. Ritter von Fries, P. H. Montgomery
Medical Officer—J. Watson, M.D.
Harbour Master and Tide Surveyor—J. H. C. Günther
Chief Examiner—G. Clarke (absent)
Examiner—C. H. Pike
Assistant Examiner—J. C. Hamlyn
Tide-waiters—J. Wells, T. J. Ballard, R. Macgregor, J. E. Place, A. D. Johnston
REVENUE CRUISER "HWA SHU."
Master—S. W. Banker

LIGHTSHIP "NEWCHWANG."

Master—W. Trebing
Act.-Chief Mate—W. Stone
Second do —A. Jörgenson
CUSTOMS MILITARY POLICE.
Commandant—J. Alexander Man (absent)
Sub-officers—L. Ritter von Fries, J. H. C. Günther
Medical Officer—J. Watson, M.D.
Sergeants—J. C. Hamlyn, T. J. Ballard, R. Macgregor, A. D. Johnston
Armourer—J. Wells

Insurance Offices.

Bush Brothers, agents—
North China Insurance Company
Canton Insurance Office
Lloyds', London
Hongkong Fire Insurance Office
Lancashire Insurance Co.
Knight & Co., agents—
Yangtze 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

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Bush Brothers, agents

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Knight & Co., agents

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Knight & Co., agents

GERMANISCHER LLOYD.
(For the classification of ships.)
Bush Brothers, agents

Professions, Trades, &c.**遠來***Yün-lae.***Bush Brothers, merchants and commission agents****Henry E. Bush****Clyatt & Co., storekeepers, auctioneers, commission agents, and coal merchants****W. B. Clyatt****Haliday & Co., shiphandlers & storekeepers****D. J. Haliday****L. J. Tandberg****T. Davies****Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants****Bush Brothers, agents****旗昌***Chee-chang.***Knight & Co., merchants****F. P. Knight****J. J. F. Bandinell****A. M. Knight****Lister, William, marine surveyor for London and German Lloyds and local offices.****沙遜***Sha-sun.***Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants****A. Ezra, agent****A. E. Moses****Schultze & Co., F. A., storekeepers, auctioneers, &c.****J. J. Heuckendorff****J. Elberg****Swanstrom, C. A., marine surveyor for Union and Chinese Insurance offices****Watson, James, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., physician****NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.****J. Hunter, M.D.****Rev. J. Carson****UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION.****Rev. John Ross****Rev. J. Macintyre****ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.****Rev. M. Verrolles, Bishop****Rev. A. Raguit, abbé and procureur****Pilots.****B. F. Blackford (absent), B. Carlos, A. F. Fredricksen, D. J. Haliday, H. McThorn, A. B. O'Malley (absent), J. Plunkett, C. H. Pulsipher, G. C. Richards, W. Sinclair, A. L. R. Smith (absent), L. J. Tandberg, J. Jørgensen**

THE PEKING DIRECTORY.

Legations.

大英吉利國欽差公署

Ta Ying-chi-li-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.

BRITISH.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China.—Sir Thos. Francis Wade, K.C.B. (absent)

Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires—Hugh Fraser

2nd Secretaries—Honble. T. G. Grosvenor, C.B. (absent), A. Nicolson

Chinese Secretary—W. F. Mayers

Assistant do.—H. J. Allen

Acting do.—B. Branuan

Assistant—W. R. Carles

Accountant—A. E. Pirkis

Surgeon—S. W. Bushell, M.D.

Chaplain—W. H. Collins

Students—W. Holland, J. R. Coulthard, J. N. Jordan, F. S. Bourne, H. F. Brady, A. Hosie

Legation Escort—Sergt. John Crack

Chief Constable—R. D. Herring

Constables—Posnett, Wilkin, Bruce

大法郎西國欽差公署

Ta Fu-lan-hai-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.

FRENCH.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Vte. B. de Montmorand

1st Secretary of Legation—Comte de Rochechouart (absent)

2nd Sect. of Legation—Guillaume de Roquette

Attaché—E. Bourgarel

Ministry Attaché—Comte d'Imécourt (absent)

1st Interpreter—Jules Aréne

Interpreter—G. Devéria (absent)

Acting Interpreter—F. Scherzer (absent)

Student—H. Frandin

Phyn.—E. Dugat-Estublier, M.D. (absent)

大德意志國欽差公署

Ta Té-i-chih-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.

GERMAN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—M. von Brandt

Interpreter—C. Arendt

Student Interpreter—Ch. Feindel

Constables—G. Nysten, G. Ritter

大俄羅斯國欽差公署

Ta O-lo-ssü-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.

RUSSIAN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—H. E., E. de Butzow

Sect. of Legation—A. Koyander (absent)

Attaché—M. de Poggio

Interpreter—P. Popoff

Physician—E. Bretschneider, M.D.

Student Interps.—N. Lenzy (absent), P. Dimitrevsky

Post Master—N. Gamboyeff

大澳斯馬加國欽差公署

Ta Ao-ssü-ma-chia-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Minister Resident and Consul-General for China—Chevalier Ignatz de Schäffer (residing at Yedo)

Interp.—J. Haas (residing at Shanghai)

大荷蘭國欽差公署

Ta Who-lan-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.

NETHERLANDS.

Minister Resident—H. E., J. H. Ferguson

Secretary Interpreter—J. Rhein

大日斯巴尼亞國欽差公署

Ta Jih-ssü-pa-ni-ya-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.

SPANISH.

Minister Plenipotentiary—Don E. de Espano

Secretary of Legation—Don E. de Prat

2nd do.—M. de Cárcer

3rd do.—E. M. Otal y Ric

大和國欽差公署

Ta Mei-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.

UNITED STATES.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—George F. Seward

Secretary of Legation, and Chinese Interpreter—Rev. Chester Holcombe

比路國欽差公署*Pi-lu-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.***PERUVIAN.***Chargé d'Affaires*—J. Federico Elmore,
LL.D. (absent)*Attaché*—Alfredo Benavides**大日本國欽差公署***Ta-Jih-pen-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.***JAPANESE.***Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*—Arimori Mori*Secretary of Legation*—Nagayasu Tei*2nd. do. and Interpreter*—Yasutaru Takaō*Accountant*—Hide-ichi Kato*Students*—Nagamasa Tei, Osamu Natsunobe*Escort*—Nobuyosi Furukawa, Siuetsu Hegasimura, San Uki, Shiusuke Simomura**Imperial Maritime Customs.****INSPECTORATE GENERAL.***Inspector General*—Robert Hart*Chief Sect.*—Robert E. Bredon (detached)*Acting Chief Secretary*—Colin Jamieson*Chinese Secretary*—W. Cartwright*Audit do.*—F. E. Wright*Act. Statistical do.*—A. E. Hippiusley (S'hai)*Non-Resident do.*—J. D. Campbell (London)*Marine do.*—(vacant)*Assist. Chinese Secretary*—A. Imbert*Assist. Audit Secretary*—J. Smith*Second Class Clerks*—E. Ohlmer, L. Rocher*Fourth do.*—W. Hancock*Gas Engineer*—Thos. Child*Medical Officer*—J. Dudgeon, M.D. (absent)**同文館***Tung-wên-kwan.***COLLEGE OF PEKING.***President*—W. A. P. Martin, LL.D.*Act. Professor of English*—J. P. Cowles, Jun.*Professor of French*—C. Vapereau (absent)*Acting do.*—T. Piry*Professor of German and Russian*—W. N. Hagen*Professor of Chemistry*—Anatole Billequin*Acting Professor of Natural Philosophy*—W. A. P. Martin, LL.D.*Professor of Anatomy and Physiology*—J. Dudgeon, M.D. (absent)*Professor of Astronomy*—vacant*Professor of Mathematics*—Li-shan-lan*Profs. of Chinese Literature*—Four Chinese*Proctors*—Four Chinese**RUSSIAN OBSERVATORY.***Director*—Dr. H. Fritsche (absent)**Missionaries.****ENGLISH.****LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**

Rev. J. Edkins, B.A., D.D.

J. Dudgeon, M.D. (absent)

Rev. J. Gilmour, M.A.

Rev. S. E. Meech

Rev. Geo. Owen

NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

W. H. Murray, agent

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. W. H. Collins

Rev. —. Brereton

AMERICAN.**BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR****FOREIGN MISSIONS.**

Rev. Henry Blodget, D.D.

Rev. Chester Holcombe

P. R. Hunt, treasurer, and superintendent of Press

Rev. M. W. Hunt (absent)

Miss M. H. Porter (absent)

Miss J. E. Chapin

WOMAN'S UNION MISSION.

Miss D. M. Douw

Miss M. B. North (absent)

Miss M. K. Colburn

Miss H. A. Burnett

AT T'UNG-CHAU.

Rev. L. D. Chapin

Rev. C. Goodrich

Rev. D. Z. Sheffield

Miss M. E. Andrews

Miss J. G. Evans

AT KALGAN.

Rev. J. T. Gulick (absent)

Rev. Mark Williams

Rev. T. W. Thompson (absent)

Rev. W. P. Sprague

Miss N. Diamant

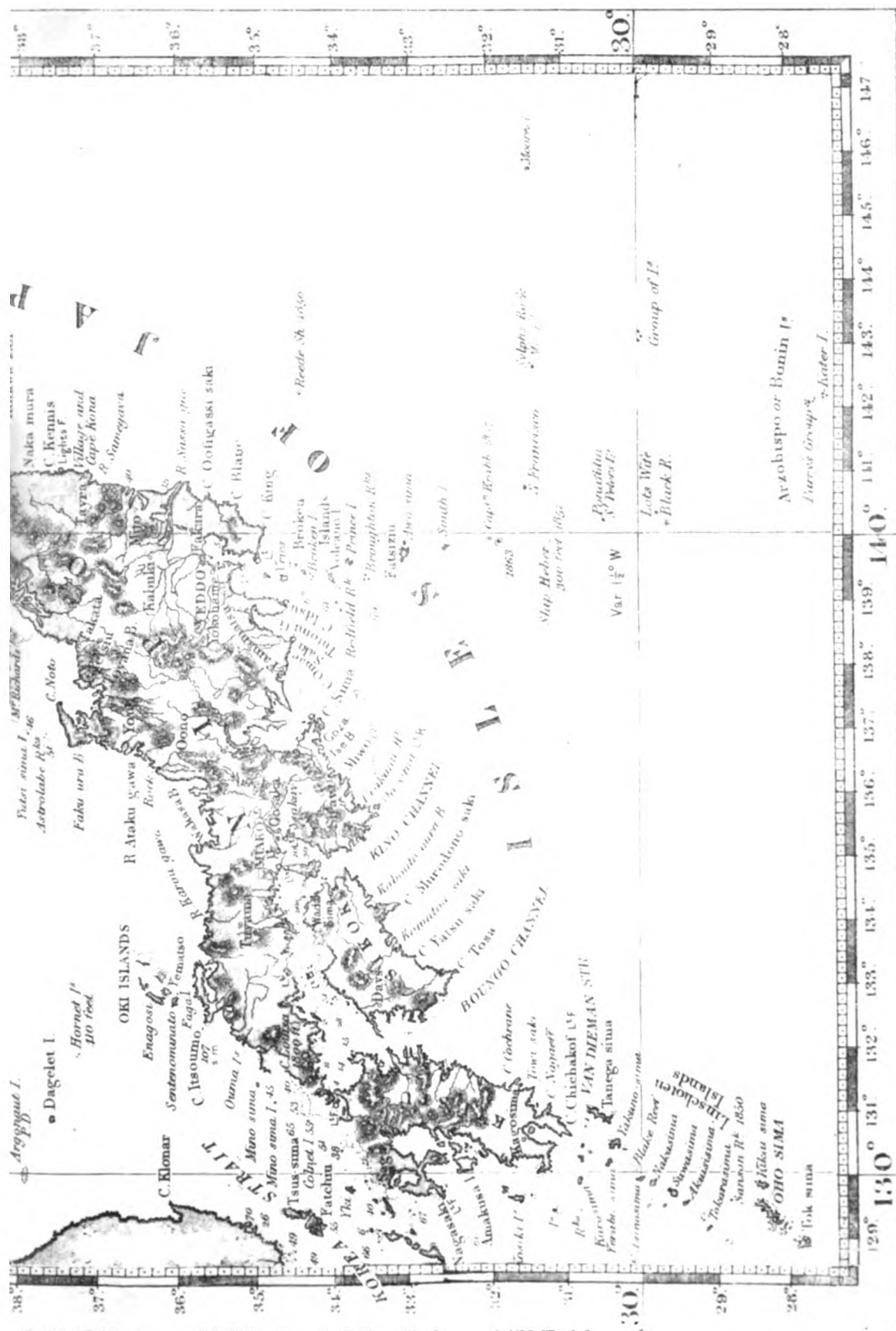
AT PAU-TING FOO.

Rev. I. Pierson (absent)

A. O. Treat, M.D. (absent)

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.**Rev. John Wherry** (absent)**Rev. D. C. McCoy****Rev. J. L. Whiting****AMERICAN EPISCOPAL MISSION.****Rev. S. I. J. Schereschewsky, D.D.** (absent)**AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH MISSION.****Rev. Hiram H. Lowry** (absent)**Rev. L. W. Pilcher****Rev. G. R. Davis****Rev. W. F. Walker****Miss L. L. Combs, M.D.****FRENCH CATHOLIC MISSION.****Monseigneur L. G. Delaplace**, vicar apostolic**Revs. Alph. Favier, Sarthou, P. d'Addosiot, Chevrier, A. Humblot, J. B. Thierry, J. B. Delemasure, J. Garrigues, J. B.****Fioritti, A. Coqset, E. Coqueugnot, F. Wijnhoven, A. David****RUSSIAN GREEK CATHOLIC MISSION.****Archimandrite Palladius****Rev. Flavianus****Rev. Gerontius****Rev. John****Hotels.****"Belgian Hotel"****C. Barthelemy**, proprietor**"Danish" Hotel "****P. Kierulff**, proprietor, storekeeper and commission agent**"French Hotel "****Ta-li**, proprietor**"German Hotel "****E. Hinz**, proprietor





THE JAPAN DIRECTORY.

YEDO.

Legations.

BRITISH.

Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General

Augustus K. Mounsey, secretary

Hon. J. Saumarez, 2nd do.

Ernest Satow, Japanese secretary

H. S. Wilkinson, act. vice-consul chancellor

W. G. Aston, assistant Japanese secretary

T. R. McClatchie, second assistant and interpreter

E. B. Paul, student interpreter

W. Anderson, F.R.C.S., Eng., medical officer

CONSULATE

M. Dohmen, vice-consul (absent)

H. S. Wilkinson, acting vice-consul

E. Dillon, constable

LEGATION MOUNTED ESCORT.

P. Peacock, inspector

A. Aberdien, sergeant

Thomas Davies, constable

William Wood do.

FRENCH.

A. de St. Quentin, chargé d'affaires

Evrard, interprète

ITALIAN.

Conte A. Fé d'Ostiani, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

P. Castelli, consul

RUSSIAN.

C. Struvé, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

Baron R. Rosen, secretary

A. Malende, interpreter

G. Elitsky, B. Kostileff, student interpreters

UNITED STATES.

Hon. John A. Bingham, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

D. W. Stevens, secretary

D. Thompson, interpreter

NETHERLANDS.

W. F. H. von Weckherlin, Minister Resident

H. D. Curtins, secretary

GERMAN.

K. von Eisendecher, Minister Resident

Baron von Gutschmid, sec. of Legation

P. F. Kempermann, secretary interpreter

R. Gebauer, L. von Osten, stud. interpreters

J. Hagenah, messenger

Professors at the Medical College in Yedo.

Dr. Schultz, Dr. Baily, Ahlburg, Dr.

Schendel, Dr. Lange, Mayet

Consulate.

M. Bair, consul

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Chevalier Ignatz de Schäffer, Minister Resident and consul-general for Japan

Henry von Siebold, attaché-interpreter

A. von Roretz, M.D., physician (absent)

BELGIAN.

Ch. de Groote, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

Baron D'Anethan, secretary (absent)

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

W. F. H. von Weckherlin, Minister Resident

DANISH.

W. F. H. von Weckherlin, diplomatic Representative for Denmark
Ed. de Bavier, consul-general (absent)
Ernest de Bavier, acting consul-general

HAWAIIAN.

E. Fisher, acting consul-general

SPANISH.

Don Mariano Alvares, chargé d'affaires
Emilo de Ojeda, secretary
Enrique, third secretary

PORTUGAL.

H.E. José Maria Lobo d'Avila, Minister Plenipotentiary (absent)
J. da Silva, acting secretary (absent)

SWISS CONSULATE-GENERAL.

C. Brennwald, consul-general
C. Haenni, chancellor

PERUVIAN.

J. Federico Elmore, LL.D., chargé d'affaires (absent)

GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

GAIMUSHO (FOREIGN OFFICE.)

P. Smith
P. Jaudon

KOGAKURIO (MINING SECTION.)

J. G. H. Godfrey
L. Bianchi

TOKIO-FU HOSPITAL.

C. J. Mannering, M.D.

SHIHOSHÔ.

F. de Boissonade

KEI SHEI SHO (POLICE DEPARTMENT.)

G. Gambert, legal adviser
W. Dönitz, M.D., medical adviser

GEN-ZE-IN (COUNCIL OF STATE.)

R. Verbeck, A. Du Bousquet

KANGIO RIO (INDUSTRIAL SECTION.)

R. Page, B. S. Lyman, D.W. Ap. Jones

CHI RIO (GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION.)

H. B. Joyner

OKURASHO (FINANCE DEPARTMENT.)

Alex. A. Shand

KAITAKUSHI (AGRICULTURAL SECTION.)

W. S. Clark, LL.D., W. Wheeler, P. Penhallow, L. Boehmer, E. Dun

KOBUSHO (PUBLIC WORKS.)

J. Davidson, T. A. Purcell, C. de Boinville, J. Diack, C.E.

KOGAKURIO (ENGINEERING SCHOOL.)

H. Dyer, W. Ayrton, R. Clarks, D. H. Marshall, A. C. Maclay, R. O. Rymer Jones, J. Perry, E. W. Lagden, G. S. Brinkley, J. Milne

IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF TOKIO

(KEISEI GAKKO.)

English Department.

Professors—Atkinson R. W., B.Sc., chemistry; Allin, H. N., M.A., English language; Berson, G. F., Grigsby, W. E., M.A., law; McCartee, D. B., M.A., M.D., natural history and Latin; Murray David, LL.D., Parsons, Rev. W. E., M.A., mathematics; Smith, R. H., mechanical engineering; Summers, Rev. T., English literature and logic, at Niigata; Syie, Rev. E. W., M.A., philosophy; Veeder, Rev. P. V., D.D., physics; Wasson, T. R., civil engineering; Wilson, H., mathematics

French Professors—M. Duruy, Dengue, Mangeat

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.

Dr. Bailly
Dr. Ahlbury
Dr. Lange
Schendel
Schultze
Mayet

KAIGUNSHO (NAVAL DEPARTMENT.)

NAVAL COLLEGE.

C. W. Jones, commander

Officers.

C. W. Baillie, navigating lieutenant
F. W. Sutton, chief engineer
T. H. James, engineer
Edwin St. John, boatswain 2nd class

W. Anderson, chief gunner's mate
 J. Barton, chief boatswain's mate
 John Christison, ship's corporal
 William Sibson, gunner's mate
 W. Chipps, boatswain's mate
 Frederick Hammond, Alexander Baillie,
 quarter-masters
 Henry Bennett, A. Mills, William Wood-
 ward, Cornelius Collins, John Collins,
 Donald Donaldson, George Peperill,
 leading seamen
 Halbert Hopton, William H. Quick, Mark
 Abbs, able-bodied seamen
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 Ishikawa Shichisae
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 G. Millar, correspondent
 G. W. Rose
 A. C. Watts, freight clerk
 Tornachi, do.

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 Takashira Ueda

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 Henry Silva, freight clerk
Nagasaki

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Chamberlain, B. H., shiba kiridoshi, 76

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Hornby, Evans, 5, Suizi cho Surugadai

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Consulate.

Consul—Russell Robertson

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2nd do. —J. C. Hall

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Legation, Yedo.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Conte A. Fé d'Ostiani

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Do. do. —Y. Takeda

Do. do. —Sabata Kanski

Do. do. —S. Zaima

Do. do. —K. Yegawa

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J. England, M.I.C.E.*Assistant Engineer*—J. Thann*District Engineers* (Kobe-Kioto section)—
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Shinbashi

Do. do. —W. M. Smith, Kobé

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F. H. Trevithick, Kobé*Engine Drivers, Fitters, &c., &c.*—J. Anderson, T. Bellamy, R. Black, H. Bristow, A. Carroll, J. Carroll, E. Cocks, G. Cripps, H. Cross, J. Eustace, H. J. Fennell, C. J. Gibson, J. Gray, J. Haines, Jr., R. Horn, R. Hoskings, G. Haines, G. Joy, J. Mackenzie, E. Martin, G. Nankivell, J. Ogden, T. Pollock, W. Pitts, W. Platt, H. Roberts, J. Robertson, T. Scott, W. Scott, H. Seymour, S. Stanford, W. Tempest, R. Ward, H. B. Webber, J. Wood, G. Worsfold, R. Wilkinson, T. Wilkinson, A. Young**(General.)***Sec. to Managers and Chief Accountant*—
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Assistant Accountant—J. R. Smith
Clerks—W. K. Board, W. H. De'ath, G. Elliott, F. C. C. Ribeiro, R. W. Thorp, W. G. Durham, storekeeper
 (Medical.)

Prin. Med. Officer—T. A. Purcell, (Tokio)
Assistant do. —J. Harris, M.D.,
 and C. T. Thornicraft (Kobe)

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Assistant Commissioner—T. Fukuda
Vice-Assist. Commissioner—M. Okumura
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Chief Assistant—W. H. Stone
District Superintendent—A. E. Gilbert
do. —J. O. Fry
Store Officer—F. Prowse
Mechanician—T. Donaldson
Insp. ctors—T. Hubson, W. G. Mathews
Construction Foreman—R. Robertson
Clerk—J. Stewart

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Telegraph Instructor—W. B. Mason
English Teacher—G. E. Gregory
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Assist. do. —Hasingawa Yoshimishi
do. —Funakoshi Hiroshi
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Secretary—A. Urquhart
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Chief-Officer—J. F. Allen
Chief Engineer—A. F. McNab
2nd do. —F. Jones
Boatswain—F. E. Dunbar
Chief Steward—J. J. Hewitt

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Chinese Interpreter—Cheung Tung Cheun

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Constables—W. Toms, W. Hazell

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Assistant—Sakai Yasusuké
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Head Inspector—Hirakawa Takehira
Supt. of Boarding Office—Watanabe Itaru
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Control Clerk—C. J. Gardner

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 —Alfred P. Ryder

Flag Captain—Philip H. Colomb
Sec.—T. H. L. Bowling, paymaster, R.N.

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Store Issuers—E. Taylor, C. Blackadar

ROYAL NAVAL SICK QUARTERS.
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Surgeon—Michael U. Greany
Steward—Geo. E. Dennis

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Employes—E. Eagling, S. Kauppe

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Assist. Steward—J. Miller
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Right-Hose—G. Hamilton
Left-Hose—J. Walter
Suction and Split-Hose—J. Leckie
Hose Cart, Sec. and Treasurer—F. S. James
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P. of D. B. of G. P.—A. Weiller
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D. G. D. C.—J. S. Cox
D. G. S. B.—F. Prowse
D. G. O.—R. C. Bradhurst
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H. C. mp.—A. Mitchell
J. Comp.—F. W. Sutton, R.N.
Scribe Comp. E.—G. D. Hay
do. Comp. N.—A. Weiller
P. S. Comp.—W. H. Stone

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Senior Warden—W. McDonald
Junior Warden—T. R. McClatchie
Secretary—A. Urquhart
Treasurer—M. Kirkwood
Senior Deacon—G. E. Gregory
Junior Deacon—E. B. Jones
Inner Guard—A. Milnes
Tyler—A. A. Hearne

OTENTOSAMA LODGE—1263, E.C.

Worshipful Master—J. S. Cox
Senior Warden—H. Moss
Junior Warden—C. D. Moss
Secretary—W. E. Clerk
Treasurer—E. J. D. Rothmund
Organist—W. A. Crane
Senior Deacon—N. O. Nicholson
Junior Deacon—G. Booth
Stewards—F. Reitz, J. Farmer
Inner Guard—A. Meir
Tyler—A. Hearne

Public Companies, &c.

INSURANCES.

Abbott, Edgar, agent—
 Queen Insurance Company, Limited

Adamson, Bell & Co., agents—
 Globe Marine Insurance Co.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton
 Home and Colonial Marine Insurance
 Co., Limited

Bavier & Co., agents—
 Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.

Bayne, W. G., agent—
 North China Insurance Company

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

Cornes & Co., agents—
 Lloyds, London

Clark, W. L., agent—
 New England Mutual Life Insurance
 Company of Boston

Findlay, Richardson & Co., agents—
 North British and Mercantile Insurance
 Company
 Scottish Commercial Fire Insurance
 Company

Fischer & Co., Edward, agents—
 Scottish Imperial Fire and Life Insu-
 rance Co.

Fletcher, C. A., agent—
 New York Board of Underwriters

Fraser & Co., J. C., agents—
 Thames and Mersey Marine Insu-
 rance Company

Glennie, A. W., agent—
 Commercial Union Assurance Co.
 Universal Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

Gutschow & Co., agents—
 London Assurance Corporation

Hall, J. W., agent—
 Provident Clerks Mutual Life Assu-
 rance Association

Hecht, Lilienthal & Co., agents—
 Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurance
 Maritimes

Heinemann & Co., Paul, agents—
 China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited
 London and Provincial Marine Insu-
 rance Co.

Hemert, J. Ph. von, agent—
 Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insu-
 rance Company of Batavia

- Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia**
Board of Underwriters at Amsterdam
- Jaquemot, R. C., agent—
Britannia Fire Association of London
- Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
Canton Marine Insurance Company
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
- Kingdon, Schwabe & Co., agents—
Phoenix Fire Insurance, London
Manchester Fire Assurance Company
- Kniffler & Co., L., agents—
Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs-
Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg
- Macmahon, E. L. B., agent—
Staffordshire Fire Insurance Company
- Macpherson, A. J., agent—
Imperial Insurance Company
- Malcolm, Willcox & Co., agents—
Merchants' Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.
Lancashire Fire Insurance Company
- Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., agents—
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited
- Rhode & Co., Carl, agents—
Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Co.
- Rickett, J., agent—
London and Oriental Steam Transit
Insurance Company
- Siber & Brennwald, agents—
Helvetia Marine Insurance Company
- Simon, Evers & Co., agents—
Hanseatic Fire Insurance Co., Hamburg
- Smith, Baker & Co., agents—
Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Com-
pany, London
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
- Strachan & Thomas, agents—
Northern Assurance Co., Fire and Life
- 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
- Wilkin & Robison, agents—
Sun Fire Office
Transatlantic Marine Insurance Co.
- Ziegler & Co., agents—
Swiss Lloyds' Marine Insurance Com-
pany, Winterthur
- GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.**
Fred. Kolvig, agent
E. Perpetuo
- ORIENTAL TELEGRAM AGENCY—67**
J. W. Hall, agent
- REUTER'S TELEGRAM CO.**
E. L. B. Macmahon, agent
- Banks.**
- CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,**
LONDON & CHINA—78
John Thurburn, manager
H. Steele, accountant
G. F. Gordo
J. Mori
- COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS—58**
E. G. Vouillemont, manager
T. Simonet, accountant (absent)
D. Fitz-Henry, sub-accountant
E. R. da Silva
A. B. Severin
- HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COR-
PORATION—62**
John Walter, acting manager
J. G. Hodgson, accountant (absent)
A. H. C. Haselwood, act. do.
E. J. Pereira
R. H. Cook
J. G. G. Creyk
A. J. Smith
J. J. Braga
- ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION—11**
John Robertson, agent
J. Russell, accountant
G. W. Thompson, assistant accountant
E. J. Reid, do.
B. A. Peres
E. J. Marques
William Smeaton, messenger

Steam Transit Companies, &c.**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY—15**

J. Rickett, agent
 H. B. Henley
 J. H. Wong
 COAL HULK "TIPTREE."
 T. Stollery, in charge
 COAL DEPÔT—183
 W. Hood, in charge

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES—10B.

A. Conil, principal agent
 J. Chapsal
 H. Juéry
 A. Fabre
 E. Bonneau
 P. Jourdan, coal depôt

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—4A

F. E. Foster, general agent in China
 and Japan
 C. D. Harman
 E. H. R. Manley
 J. S. Van Buren
 F. B. Mills
 H. H. Montell
 H. O'Hara
 J. W. Brown, supt. of coalyard
 E. Howard

**OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.**

A. Center, agent
 C. H. Haswell, Jun.
 H. N. Tileston

MITSU BISHI MAIL S.S. Co.

E. B. Jones, agent
 A. H. Dare
 A. Haskell

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Butterfield & Swire, agents****WHEATLEY & Co.'s GLOBE PARCELS
EXPRESS, 85 & 45**

Benjamin & Co., receivers

PILOTS' OFFICE, 40

E. Ewalt, H. Johnson, J. Cook, A.
 Christian, M. Jordan

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

Abbott, Edgar, bill, bullion & ship broker, 28

Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants—36

F. D'Iffanger
 F. E. Lewis

Ahrens & Co., H.—29

H. Ahrens
 M. M. Bair (absent)
 E. Schmid
 J. K. Scott
 Th. Hake
 H. Sengstack
 R. C. Brodhurst

Allen, H., Jr., commission agent—33**American Clock Co.—28**

N. J. Stone, agent
 Jas. R. Morse

**Anderson, —, carpenter, shipwright, &c.—
113****Andreis, E'Sprit, French bakery—80****Annand & Singleton—55**

J. Annand
 T. A. Singleton

Aymonin & Co., V., merchants—64

V. Aymonin
 A. Devèze
 F. Sarra-Gallet

Barruca, P., watchmaker—80**Bavier & Co., merchants—76**

Ed. Bavier (absent)
 A. Bavier do.
 Ernest Bavier
 P. M. Simoni
 H. Ludwig
 R. Trueb
 J. F. Wagen
 O. Francke

**Bayne, W. G., agent, North China In-
surance Co.—75****Beato F., merchant—57**

F. Beato
 H. Engelhardt

Beato & Co., F., photographers—17

Felix Beato
 H. Woollett

Becker, H., auctioneer—55

H. Becker
 J. M. de Silva

- Benjamin & Co.—85 & 45
 A. Benjamin
 Bennett, W. R., bill and bullion broker—32
 Berger, E.—234, Bluff
 Berrick Brothers, stationers, &c.—60
 G. B. Berrick
 J. Berrick
 Bland, C. S., bill broker—28
 Bolmida, G., merchant—202
 G. Bolmida
 G. Triulzi
 Boulet, J. H., 220c Bluff
 Bourne & Co., public tea inspectors, commission agents, and auctioneers—70
 Wm. Bourne
 James Winstanley
 Bouvet, Henri—164
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 Walter Brent
 T. L. Brower
 "British Queen" Tavern—81
 Evan Lewis
 "Brooklyn Hotel"—40
 Barnard Harald
 R. Fox
 Buckle, W. T., M.B., (London) L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., (Drs. Wheeler and Buckle) medical practitioner—75
 Burgess & Co., butchers, and compradores—42B
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 J. E. Collyer
 W. E. Clark
 Busch, Schraub & Co., shiphandlers and general storekeepers, in liquidation—55
 E. Schraub
 Butterfield & Swire, merchants—4
 James Dodds
 E. J. Geoghegan
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 Carroll & Co., J. D., commission agents, 16, Bund
 F. C. Spooner
 Charles Wiggins (absent)
 G. P. Spooner
 H. M. Roberts
 C. E. Churchill
 J. Helm
 H. Titjen (Hiogo)
 Carst, Captain Jan, 119, Bluff
 Cassimer, Centurioni, baker—134
 Caudrelier, L., storekeeper and contractor—77
 China & Japan Trading Company, importers of, and dealers in, general merchandise, commission agents, and auctioneers—89
 J. Brunier, agent
 J. G. Brandão
 Clark, W. L.,—44
 Clarke, Robert, bread and biscuit baker—129
 Cliff Dairy
 R. Jaffray, manager
 Cobb & Co., carriage builders and livery stable keepers—61
 J. W. Sutherland
 J. Farmer
 T. Hinge
 Cocking & Co., merchants—70
 Samuel Cocking, Jr.
 Cohen, M.—137
 Colomb & Co., J., merchants—10
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 Paul Colomb
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 G. Videau
 Cook, Mrs. D., milliner, and dealer in fancy goods—52
 Cook, Henry, shipbuilder—115
 Cook, H. L., newsagent—52
 Cope, F. A., merchant and auctioneer—95

- Cornes & Co., merchants—35**
 Frederick Cornes (absent)
 W. H. Taylor
 A. Winstanley
 R. A. Wylie
 J. T. Griffin, silk inspector
 S. Endicott
 F. S. Goodwin (Hiogo)
 H. Reynell (do.)
- Crane, W. A., pianoforte tuner—125, Bluff**
- Culty Frères, hairdressers—51**
 A. Culty
 T. H. Culty
- Curnow & Co., storekeepers—83**
 A. Mitchell
- Curtis, W., restaurateur—51**
- Cuthbertson, R. B., pianoforte tuner—124**
- Damiot, E., pork butcher—80**
- Davis, Lewis, general trader—77**
- Davis, T., general contractor—66**
- Davis, Mrs. E., millinery rooms—66**
- De Jong, Dr. C. G.—177**
- Dell'Oro & Co., merchants—156**
 Isidoro Dell'Oro
 Jos. Dell'Oro (absent)
- Dickins, Fred. Victor, barrister-at-law—28**
- Domoney & Co., G., butchers, ship compradores and storekeepers—17**
 G. Domoney
 A. Plummer
 A. K. Noble
 M. Morris
 J. O. Prior
 J. Haddow
 F. G. Wilson
- Douglas & Co., F., ship compradores—42**
 F. Douglas
 W. Woods
 W. L. Hardwick
- Druse, R., baker—81**
- Durand & Co., saddlers—51**
 U. Durand
 A. O. Chaulet (absent)
- Edwards, James, storekeeper—89**
 J. Edwards
 H. Blandford
- "Echo du Japon"—183**
 C. Lévy, proprietor (absent)
 L. Lévy, manager
 Scoll, foreman
 Boudah, machineman
- Eldridge, Stuart, M.D.—66**
- Favre Brandt, C. & J., watch and clock importers—175**
 C. Favre Brandt (Osaka)
 J. Favre Brandt
 C. Huot
 F. Vannes
- Findlay, Richardson & Co., merchants—7**
 Robert Johnstone
 C. G. Dunlop
 Matthew Brown, Jr.
 G. C. Wood
- Fischer & Co., Edward, merchants—14**
 Edward Fischer
 R. W. Irwin
 J. Mackrill Smith
 C. R. Simpson (Hiogo)
 D. Anderson
 L. J. de Sa
 S. D. Hepburn
 G. M. dos Remedios
 A. Alion (Osaka)
- Fletcher, C. A., commission agent and public auctioneer**
 C. A. Fletcher
 C. McGerrow
- Fourcade, J. J., storekeeper—10**
- Fraser & Co., J. C., merchants—48**
 J. P. Mollison
 E. J. Fraser
 E. D. Murray
 Geo. Hamilton
- Frischling, C. J., tailor and general outfitter—77A**
- Gabaretta, R., "The Relief Fire Brigade"—228**
- Gargan, J., —52 Bluff**
- Geffeney, C. H., hairdresser—59**

- Gerard, A., manufacturer—188
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 G. Hoffmann
- Giaretto, J., general store—80
- Glennie, A. W., merchant and public tea inspector—96
- Goertz, Dr.—75A
- "Golden Gate" Livery Stable—123
 A. Jaffray
- Goudareau, G., wine merchant—166P
- Grand Hotel—20
 J. Reynaud, manager
 G. Gandaubert
 A. Cayeaux
 Mrs. Ford, housekeeper
 J. Milian
 R. Fitzgerald
- Grosser & Co., merchants—180
 E. Grosser
 E. Hagens
- Gullefer & Co., plumbers & tinsmiths—41
- Gutschow & Co., merchants—92
 P. Gutschow
 R. Reiff
 T. Kempermann (Hiogo)
 J. Naudin
 H. Hagge
- Hagart & Co., merchants—75
 H. Grauert
 H. W. Hagart (Kobe)
- Hall, J. W., account. and general agent—67
- Hall & Holtz, drapers—82
 J. A. Stewart, manager
 Mrs. Stewart
 F. Pugh
 E. Powys
- Hartley & Co., J., merchants and general commission agents—90A
 John Hartley
- Heard & Co., merchants—6
 Gustavus Farley, Jr.
 J. A. Fraser
 F. S. James
- Hearne & Co., A., storekeepers and provision dealers—51
 A. Hearne
 F. B. Palmer
- Hecht, Lilienthal & Co., merchants—8
 F. von Fischer
 J. Wolfs
 F. Schaal
 J. Gilbert
 H. Bröschén (Hiogo)
 G. Helbronner
 H. Orth
- Heinemann & Co., Paul, merchants—198
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 H. O. de la Camp (absent)
 Otto Reimers
 Hugh McGregor
 W. Gordon
 H. J. Hawkins
- Hemert, J. Ph. von, merchant—25
- Hepburn, J. C., M.D.—149, Bluff
- Hiltz & Co., sailmakers and riggers—163
 J. T. Hiltz
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- Hohnholz & Co., H. W., shipchandlers and storekeepers—55
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 E. Batavus
 H. Wiebe
- Hooper, C. F.—24 Bluff
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- House, E. H.—67
- Hudson & Co., merchants and commission agents—70A
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 Arthur Brent
 E. F. Kilby
- Hyde & Co., shipchandlers and general storekeepers—81
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 W. Black

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E. S. Smith
W. H. Henriques
T. L. Boag
W. Human

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L. Beguex
F. Arnoux

Isaacs & Brother, R., gen. merchants—42

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R. Isaacs do.
Marcus Isaacs
J. Marians

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T. Herring

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W. Hooper

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C. D. Moss
J. R. Anglin
A. H. L. Cole, sub-editor
Alfred J. Clode, reporter
B. A. Klyne, compositor
T. Batchelor do.
— Ribiero do.

Japan Herald Office—28

J. H. Brooke, proprietor and editor
J. F. Pinn, manager
A. Rosenstand, reporter
J. Viney, foreman
B. Long, compositor
H. Francis do.

Japan Mail Office—32, Water Street, opposite Oriental Bank

W. G. Howell, editor
G. Drummond Hay, sub-editor
H. Collins, foreman
J. M. Santos, compositor
F. Placé do.
A. Kimbie, collector

Japan "Punch"

C. Wirgman, proprietor

Japanese Foundry, Creek side

A. King

Jaquemot, J. M., merchant and public silk inspector—82

J. M. Jaquemot
R. C. Jaquemot

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants—1

J. J. Keswick
W. B. Walter
G. L. Montgomery
C. H. Cobden
H. O. Jeyes

Johnson, C., tailor and outfitter—82**Jubin & Co., merchants—157**

E. Jubin (absent)
G. Blakeway
C. Jubin
F. Biagioni
C. Dorel
A. Harmand, silk inspector

Kelly & Co., news agents, tobacconists, &c.—59

E. A. Sargent, manager

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W. Kilner
H. Handel

Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.—89A

N. P. Kingdon, 16 & 17, Bluff
R. S. Schwabe

Kirby & Co., E. C., merchants—100

E. C. Kirby
W. Cowderoy

Kirkwood, Montague, barrister-at-law—32**Kniffler & Co., merchants—54**

L. Kniffler (Dusseldorf)
G. Reddelien
C. Illies (Hiogo)
Wm. Pardun do.
A. Oestmann do.
E. Bollenhagen
H. Elfen
M. Raspe (Hiogo)
H. Schoening do.
Victor Roehr
C. Falck, godownman

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John S. Cox (do.)

John Fairbairn (do.)

Frederic Townley

A. Owston (Yedo)

F. O. Eustace

G. Booth, tailoring department

W. Harvey, confectioner

M. Ginsburg

Langfieldt & Mayers, storekeepers—52

A. Langfieldt

S. Mayers (San Francisco)

J. L. Mayers

Jos. Deidenbach

Jas. Bunch

H. Reuter

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H. Lohmann

A. Kuchmeister

O. Molin

W. Gottzé

Maack, J.

Macmahon, E. L. B., agent for Staffordshire Fire Insurance Co.

Machefer, F., pharmacien—185

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R. Maigre

C. Boudou

L. Maigre

H. Domergue

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W. A. Malcolm (absent)

E. L. Hyde

R. Phillips

W. T. Newberry

A. Brooke

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A. Marcus

E. Marcus (absent)

D. Marcus

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J. H. Maron (absent)

A. Dousdesbes

P. Falque

Martin & Co., coal merchants—108

J. Martin

J. Martin, jun.

T. Burrell

Massis, Dr. E.—67

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McDonald & Dare, bill, bullion, and sh. brokers—32, Water street

W. McDonald, Govt. surveyor, &c.

G. M. Dare (absent)

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Chas. A. Heimann (absent)
W. J. Cruickshank
A. Bellamy
- Natchigal & Co., G.**, butchers, &c.—26
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R. Spahn
- Nale, E. M.**—78, Bluff
- Nègre, A. F.**, broker—80
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A. J. R. Nègre
- Ness, G. P.**, barrister-at-law—24A
G. P. Ness
C. Rodrigues
S. de Roza
- Netherlands Trading Society**—5A
J. J. van der Pot, act. chief agent
M. Dames
R. A. Mees
J. H. Cartins
- "New York Saloon"**—179
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- Nowrojee & Co., D.**, bakers, storekeepers,
and commission agents—87B
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J. Pestonjee
- "Oriental Hotel"**—84
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P. Zicavo
M. Collard
— Baptiste
- Oppenheimer Freres**—71
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M. Oppenheimer (absent)
- Figden, H.**, sailmaker—31
- Pass, S. C.**, accountant—159
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- Perkins, Dr. H. M.**, dentist—72
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E. Pineau
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R. Greppi
- Perrin, E.**, hair cutter—31A
- Petrocchino, P. E.**, bill and bullion broker
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- Pohl Freres & Co.**—67
John Pohl
H. Pohl
S. Pohl
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P. Muraour
E. Boule
- Pratt, Bird and Co.**, haberdashers and
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A. Raud
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G. Hurlimann
C. V. Marques
- Retz, F.**, jeweller, watch and clock maker,
and general importer—51B2
F. Retz
I. G. Künemann
- Rhode & Co., C.**, merchants—23
Carl Rhode
E. von der Heyde
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 H. Francke
 Schmidt, C. H., stevedore and ballast
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 Shaw & Co., merchants—94
 Henry Barlow
 T. K. Shaw, Jr. (absent)
 F. Walker
 Shirras, Geo., blacksmith, horseshoer, &c.
 —113
 Siber & Brennwald, merchants—90
 H. Siber (absent)
 C. Brennwald
 J. Walter
 C. Haenni
 F. Abegg
 A. Dumelin
 Simmons, D. B., M.D.—39B
 Simon, Evers & Co., merchants—25
 J. Simon (absent)
 A. Evers
 M. Burchard
 T. Milisch
 H. Busch
 Smedley, J., architect—28
 Smith, Mrs. T., milliner, dressmaker, and
 draper—77D
 Smith, Baker & Co., merchants—178
 W. H. Morse (Hiogo)
 E. R. Smith
 P. A. Ramée
 C. Drake
 G. Hurlbut
 A. T. Prichard
 F. H. Olmsted
 D. B. Taylor (Hiogo)
 "Snug Saloon."—41A
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 Spring Valley Brewery—122
 W. Copeland
 C. Wiegand
 W. Holm
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 R. Ford
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 Strachan & Thomas, merchants—63
 W. M. Strachan
 T. Thomas (absent)
 J. Bisset
 F. L. Pollard
 J. P. Reid
 J. D. Hutchison
 Strome, C. J., merchant—85B
 Talbot, W. H., average adjuster—89
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 J. White & Co.
 Thorel & Co., Charles, merchants—23A
 W. J. Mills
 O. Salewasser
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 J. Heid
 Valmale, Schoene & Milsom, merchants—
 177
 F. Schoene
 Ad. Milsom
 A. Mottu
 Von Torp
 Van Oordt & Co., merchants.—12
 W. C. Van Oordt
 C. W. Rynders
 E. Popp (Hiogo)

Van Lissa Brothers, instrument makers
and armourers—66

J. van Lissa
A. M. van Lissa
L. A. P. van Lissa

Vincent, Mrs. E. A., milliner and draper
—85B

E. A. Vincent
Miss Martyn
Miss A. M. Vincent

Wagner, C., professor of music—220, Bluff

Walker, Mrs. J., washing establishment—
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Wallace, T., auctioneer—26

T. Wallace
E. Wallace

Walsh, Hall & Co., merchants—2

John G. Walsh
Thomas Walsh
A. O. Gay
E. Piquet
A. Milne
C. P. Hall
M. Engert
R. M. Varnum
R. G. Walsh (Kobé)
Geo. Bayfield do.

Watson, E. B.—22

E. B. Watson
George Wauchope
T. F. Cruikshank

Weigert, P., truck and drayman—125

Wetmore & Co., F. R., importers, book-
sellers, and stationers—28

F. R. Wetmore

Wheeler, Dr. E.—97, Bluff

Whitfield & Dowson, engineers, &c.,
Yokohama Iron Works—69
George Whitfield

P. S. Dowson
Jules P. Darbier
Chas. H. Dallas
H. A. Powse
W. Maun
J. Deinand

Wickers, John, horseshoer & trainer—93

Wignall, J. H., engineer

Wilkin & Robison, merchants—3

Alfred John Wilkin
Richard Durant Robison (absent)
John Leckie
W. J. S. Shand
J. T. Esdale

Wreck Recovery Company—119, Bluff
J. Carst

Wylde, W., gunsmith—123

Yokohama Trading Co.—57
J. E. Carter, agent

Yokohama Furniture Depot—83
E. Rothmund, proprietor

Yokohama Aerated Water Manufactory—88
H. Harding
W. Dillon

Yokohama Medical Hall & Dispensary—61

J. North
T. Brewer
J. Hadley
A. T. Watson
— Fitzgerald

Young, Captain (S.S. *Genkai Maru*)—24,
Bluff

Zembsch, J. P. A., accountant, &c.—10

Ziegler & Co., merchants—47

Chas. Ziegler
J. R. Merian

THE NIIGATA DIRECTORY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul — —. Troup

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE.

Consul—C. E. Adolph Leysner

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.

Dr. von der Heyden

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

Niigata Go Gakko—Rev. J. Summers, —
Tarbell

ENGLISH CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. P. K. Fyson

EDINBURGH MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Theo. A. Palm, M.A., M.B., C.M.

CATHOLIC MISSION.

L'abbé L. Drouart de Lezey
do. Urbain Faurie

Merchants.

Koch, H., merchant

Leysner, C. E. A., merchant

Visscher, A., merchant

Weber, A. R., merchant

SADO ISLAND.

Adolph Reh, mining engineer

Alexis Janin, do.

James Scott, millwright

John Symons, miner

THE NAGASAKI DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—Marcus Flowers
2nd Assistant—W. A. Woolley
Packet Agent—W. A. Woolley
Constable—John Brown

FRANCE.

Acting Consul—Marcus Flowers

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Acting Consul—Marcus Flowers

SPAIN.

Acting Consul—Marcus Flowers

UNITED STATES.

Consul—Willie P. Mangum
Vice-consul—Chas. L. Fisher
Marshal—Rodney H. Powers

RUSSIA.

Consul—Alex. E. Olarovsky

PORTUGAL.

Acting Consul—Willie P. Mangum

DENMARK.

Consul—H. M. Fleischer

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Acting Consul—Marcus Flowers

NETHERLANDS.

Acting Consul—Marcus Flowers

GERMANY.

Acting Consul—Marcus Flowers

ITALY.

Acting Consul—A. E. Olarovsky

BELGIUM.

Acting Consul—

HAWAII.

Consul—Chas. L. Fisher

JAPANESE HOSPITAL.

Dr. W. K. M. van Leeuwen van Duivenbode

Insurance Companies.

Alt & Co., agents—

Lloyds'

North China Insurance Company

Commercial Union Fire Assurance Co.

China Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Boeddinghaus, Dittmer & Co., agents—

Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company
of Hamburg

Fleischer, H. M., agent—

German Lloyds'

China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited

Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company, Samarang

Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company, Batavia

Correspondents de la Compagnie de Messageries Maritimes

Basel Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft

Gribble & Co., Henry, agents—

Canton Insurance Office

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Northern Assurance Company of London

Holme, Ringer & Co., agents—

The Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

The China and Japan Marine Insurance Company

Kniffler & Co., L., agents—

London Assurance Corporation

Imperial Fire Insurance Company

Reddelien & Co., A., agents—

Hanseatic Fire Insurance Co.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.

Gribble & Co., H., agents

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Gribble & Co., H., agents

MITZU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
W. Jamieson, agent
C. Riddle
G. H. Dunbar

U. S. NAVAL DEPOT.
J. H. Stevenson Paymaster U.S.N. in charge
T. H. Stevenson, assistant
H. Goss, clerk
—, Bach, yeoman

Banks.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.
K. Holme, agent

Oriental Bank Corporation
Gribble & Co., H., agents

Merchants, Professions, and Trades, &c.
Adams & Co., M. C., butchers and compradores
M. C. Adams
G. Sutton

Alt & Co., merchants
H. J. Hunt
F. Hellyer
A. Wright
J. R. Elliott (Hiogo)
E. Hunt (do.)

Anderson, John, storekeeper

"Belle Vue Hotel"
A. Krasburg & Co., proprietors
R. H. Powers, manager

Bezier, Thos., proprietor "London Tavern"

Boeddinghaus, Dittmer & Co., merchants
C. E. Boeddinghaus
F. Dittmer

Boyd & Co., engineers
Wm. Robertson (Yokohama)
W. Mackersie
J. F. Calder (Yokohama)
A. Robertson

Breen, John, supplier of fresh water

China and Japan Trading Company, Limited, importers of, and dealers in, general merchandise, commission agents and auctioneers

H. Fogg & Co., Shanghai, general agents
Edward Rogers, local agent
F. G. Stone

"Cosmopolitan Press"
J. F. Kennelly, proprietor
B. V. Rodrigues

Fullerton, Mrs., millinery store

"Germania Hotel and Bowling Saloon"
J. W. Umland } proprietors
H. Shannigan }

Great Northern Telegraph Company
Th. F. Russell, superintendent
O. J. V. Petersen
J. V. Hansen, electrician
O. G. Meier
N. C. R. Petersen
L. Colding

Gribble & Co., Henry, merchants and commission agents
Henry Gribble
H. A. Howe, Junr.
Y. Duer
A. B. Glover

Holme, Ringer & Co., merchants
E. Z. Holme (England)
F. Ringer
J. C. Smith
R. Smith
Jas. Webster
G. Bozier

Imperial Japanese Post Office
D. Clark, postmaster

Imperial Japanese Telegraphs
R. McClure
T. Ward

Imperial College
A. S. Arnold
J. Kavanagh

"Imperial Hotel"
W. Umland

"International Hotel"
J. Marsie

Hyver, J. P., commission agent

Kassburg & Co., A., storekeepers and com-
pradores

A. Kassburg
R. H. Powers
G. D. Poli

Kniffler & Co., merchants

L. Kniffler (Dusseldorf)
G. Reddelien (Yokohama)
C. Illies (Hiogo)
W. Pardun (do.)

Lake & Co., Geo. W., merchants

G. W. Lake (New York)
Edward Lake
A. Drewes

Maltby & Co., merchants, in liquidation

John Maltby (absent)
George J. Colthrup

Mitchell & Co., J. F., shipbuilders, carpen-
ters and blacksmiths

J. F. Mitchell

Nagasaki Club

J. C. Smith, hon. sec.
H. H. Hawkins, manager

"Nagasaki Medical Hall"

W. Jalland, proprietor

Netherlands Trading Society

C. Keg

Occidental Family Hotel

T. C. Russell, manager

Oriental Hotel

Hyver & Co.

Patent Slip (at Kosaki)

J. Douglas

Pignatel & Co., storekeepers

Victor Pignatel
Charles Pignatel
J. C. Couder

Reddelien & Co., A., merchants

A. Reddelien

Renwick, W., M.D., physician and surgeon

"Rising Sun and Nagasaki Express"
printing office

A. Norman, manager

Russell, Thos. C., auctioneer and commis-
sion agent

Schiller & Co., G., tailors and outfitters

Smith, Capt. J. U., surveyor to the local
Insurance offices

Smith's Hotel, J. U. Smith, proprietor

Sutton, C., contractor

Takasima Colliery

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents

Kyle Holme, agent
P. G. Whittall
T. Robertson
Henry Wm. Martin, mining engineer
J. C. Becton, mechanical engineer
S. Millership, overman
C. Brown do.
W. Wake do.
D. Davis do.
A. Grinter do.
R. Abraham do.
W. Brown, godown keeper
W. Jack, captain of tug

Tategami Dry Dock

V. Flourent

Thomas, C., French Bakery

Missionaries.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Rev. Henry Stout

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF AMERICA.

Rev. J. C. Davison

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. H. Maundrell

FRENCH ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Bishop J. Laucaigne, apostolic vicar
Rev. J. F. Poirier
Rev. M. de Rotz
Rev. A. Salmon
Rev. A. C. Pelu
Rev. D. Jamault
Rev. J. Chatron
Rev. T. P. Fraineau
Rev. A. Renault

Pilots.

J. Breen, O. Smith, J. White, M. Banks

THE HIOGO (KOBE) DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

BRITISH CONSULATE.

Acting Consul—A. A. Annesley
1st Assistant—J. J. Quinn
2nd Assistant & Interpreter—J. H. Gubbins
Constable & Post Office Agent—H. A. Miles

BELGIUM.—30.

Consul—H. W. Livingston

NETHERLANDS.—5.

Consul—J. C. Klein (for Hiogo & Osaka)

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Consul in charge—J. C. Klein

FRANCE, SPAIN & ITALY.

Acting Consul—A. A. Annesley

DENMARK.

Consul—R. G. Walsh

HAWAII.

Consul—G. Duplequet

RUSSIA.

Acting Consul—Dr. J. H. Focke, Junr.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Acting Consul—A. A. Annesley

GERMAN EMPIRE.

Consul—Dr. J. H. Focke, Junr.
Interpreter—A. von Knobloch
Clerk—H. Guthrod
do. —R. Bernhardt

UNITED STATES.—35, Native Town.

Consul—N. J. Newwitter

PORTUGAL.

Acting Consul—C. R. Simpson

Municipal Council.

The Governor of Hiogo
The Consular Body

C. Rasch
H. Faber
H. Mackenzie
H. Trotzig, superintendent

POLICE.

J. Peterson, (serg.) A. Hazlitt, 5 Chinese

Hiogo and Osaka General Chamber of Commerce.

Committee—H. St. J. Brown, (chairman);
H. Faber, C. Iwersen, R. Hughes, A. H. Groom
Secretary—J. C. Abell

Imperial Government.

CUSTOMS.

M. Scott, appraiser
T. Upton, interpreter

POST OFFICE.

P. S. Symes

KOBE & OSAKA RAILWAY DEPARTMENT. (See Yokohama List.)

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPHS. (See Yokohama List.)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Scheuten & Co., agents

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., agents

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Heard & Co., agents

REUTER'S TELEGRAM CO.

J. J. Cann, agent

Insurances.

Browne & Co., agents—
Union Insurance Society of Canton
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited
British & Foreign Marine Insurance
Company, Limited

London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Office	Netherlands Trading Society, agents— China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited
Phoenix Fire Assurance Company	
Sun Fire Insurance Company	
Cornes & Co., agents—	Reimers, Baehr & Co., agents— Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Co. Havarie Commissariat Deutsches Lloyd Transport, Berlin
Northern Assurance Company, Fire and Life	
Faber & Voigt, agents—	Scheuten & Co., agents— Union of Underwriters of Amsterdam
Hamburg and Bremen Board of Underwriters	
North German Fire Insurance Co., Hamburg	Smith, Baker & Co., agents— Chinese Insurance Company, Limited Guardian Fire & Life Assurance Co.
Transatlantic Marine Insurance Co., Berlin	
Fischer & Co., agents—	Stucken, Rasch, & Ruyter, agents— Schweizerischer Lloyd, Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft
Canton Insurance Office	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company	Van Oordt & Co., agents— Manchester Fire Insurance Company Netherlands-India Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
Scottish Imperial Association Insurance Company	
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company	
Gutschow & Co., agents—	Walsh, Hall & Co., agents— Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai
London Assurance Corporation	
Hecht, Lilienthal & Co., agents—	Wilkin & Robison, agents— Lloyds' Sun Fire Office
La Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurance Maritime	
Hughes & Co., agents—	Professions and Trades.
Commercial Union Assurance Co.	Abell, Jno. C., bill & bullion broker—35
Commercial Union Marine Insurance Co.	
Queen Insurance Company (Liverpool and London)	Alt & Co., merchants— J. R. Elliot E. Hunt
Royal Fire & Life Insurance Co.	
Kniffler & Co., agents—	"Astor House"—15 Frank Fisher
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg	
Langgaard, Kleinwort & Co., agents—	Badge, Geo., draper—18
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Bergeu, Mrs., milliner and dressmaker—21 Mrs. Bergeu Miss Frederic
Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft, Hamburg	
Globe Marine Insurance Co., Limited	Bonger Brothers, architects and surveyors —2, Ikuta Baba M. C. Bonger W. C. Bonger
Lucas, H., & Co., agents—	
Home & Colonial Marine Insurance Co., Limited	Browne & Co., merchants—26 H. St. John Browne L. R. Goldsmith M. T. B. Macpherson C. B. Bernard
Northern Assurance Co.	
Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., agents—	
North China Insurance Company	
Imperial Fire Insurance Company	

- Byrne, Ed., bill & bullion broker and marine surveyor—101, Hanakuma
- Cabeldu, & Co., P. S., merchant tailors and general outfitters—16
P. S. Cabeldu
R. Bartrum
- Cann, J. J., auctioneer and general commission agent—36, Division Street
- Carroll & Co., J. D., shipchandlers—38
Carroll's Block
F. C. Spooner (Yokohama)
C. Wiggins (absent)
H. Titjen
- China and Japan Trading Company, importers of, and dealers in, general merchandise, commission agents and auctioneers—80
J. F. McGrath, agent
W. Posch
- Cornes & Co., merchants
F. S. Goodwin
A. Reynel
- De Ath & Co., A., Hiogo Auction Mart—18 & 86
A. De Ath
A. Morris
- Domoney & Co., compradores—81, Division Street
G. Whymark
M. Voysey
C. Henderson
- Duncan, A., barrister-at-law—74
- Elman, N., storekeeper, 83, Native Town
- Faber & Voigt, merchants—25
H. Faber
O. Voigt
T. Lenz (Hamburg)
C. G. F. Birt
- Fearon, Low, & Co., merchants—30
F. Low
- Fischer & Co., E., merchants—32
Ed. Fischer (Yokohama)
C. R. Simpson
- Frost, Alex.
- Gerlings, Miss, 90, Concession
- Gillingham, Jno., auctioneer and commission agent, 29, Concession
- Gordes & Co., 93, Native Town
A. Gordes
H. Gordes
- Gorham & Warburton, stevedores, &c., 62
J. Gorham
W. Warburton
- Grosclaude, E. & U., chronometer, clock and watchmakers—35
U. Grosclaude
E. Grosclaude (Hankow)
- Gutschow & Co., merchants—10
T. Kempermann
H. Hagge
- Hagart & Co., merchants—69
H. W. Hagart
- Harris & Thornicroft, medical practitioners
J. Harris, M.D.
T. C. Thornicroft, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.
- Heard & Co., merchants—30
H. W. Livingston
- Hecht, Lilienthal & Co., merchants—22
H. Brösch
- Heinemann & Co., P., merchants, 8
P. Heinemann, (Yokohama)
H. O. de la Camp (absent)
H. MacGregor
H. J. Hawkins
- Henson, John
- Hiogo Dispensary, 55A, Native Bund
H. W. Tabor
- "Hiogo News" Office, F. Walsh & Co.—1, Native Town
F. Walsh
W. G. Johnson
C. F. Walsh, editor
- Hiogo Saibansho
H. A. Stevens, interpreter
- "Hiogo Hotel," 38, Carroll's Block
Mrs. Green, manager
Miss Green

Hiogo Gas Company

Browne & Co., general agents
 E. Byrne
 H. St. J. Browne } Directors
 A. Oestmann
 B. H. Burns
 R. Ross, engineer
 W. Goodfellow, fitter

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—81

A. M. Towsend, agent
 C. B. Rickett

HOTEL DE COLONIES.

B. Reymond

Hughes & Co., merchants—53

Robt. Hughes
 Wm. G. Sands (absent)

Hunter & Co., merchants

E. H. Hunter

Imperial Government Works

C. G. Wilson, A.I.C.E., chief engineer

International Hospital of Hiogo

A. M. Townsend chairman
 E. de San, hon. sec. & treasurer
 C. Iwersen
 F. S. Goodison } Trustees
 H. C. van Cattenburch
 T. C. Thornicroft, medical director

Japan Paper Making Co., Limited, Factory—1, Kobe Hiogo

Walsh, Hall & Co., agents
 C. Rickerby, general manger
 W. S. Lockhart, constructing engineer
 W. Macfarlane

Local Committee (Yokohama.)

J. G. Walsh
 A. O. Gay
 W. C. van Oordt

Johnson & Co., auctioneers—1, Native Town

W. G. Johnson

Kirby & Co., E. C., merchants—13 & 14

E. C. Kirby (Yokohama)
 B. A. Valentine
 H. J. Gorman

Kobe Hair Dressing Saloon

Prof F. da Canha

Kobe Iron Works

E. C. Kirby
 R. Huggan, manager
 J. Taylor, superintendent
 G. Taylor, foreman machinist
 J. Douglas, boiler maker
 J. Reid, moulder
 J. Z. Keetch, storekeeper
 Chas Wood, machine shop fitter
 P. West, rigger
 L. C. Fernandez do.
 P. Francis do.

Kobe Club—79

Jno. Marshall, honorary secretary

Kobe Laundry

Mrs. de Beer

Kobe Regatta & Athletic Club

M. T. B. Macpherson, captain
 B. H. Burns, hon. sec. and treasurer

Kobe Shipwright Co.

J. K. Taylor, manager

Kniffler & Co., L., merchants—12

L. Kniffler (Dusseldorf)
 G. Reddelien (Yokohama)
 C. Illies
 W. Pardun
 A. Oestmann
 M. Raspe
 H. Schwening

Kuhardt, E. H. M.**Langgaard, Kleinwort & Co., merchants**

Th. Langgaard (absent)
 Otto A. Kleinwort
 Ch. Iwersen

Lentz, A., 49, Native Town**Lucas & Co., H., merchants—50**

Henry Lucas

Medical Hall—18

A. C. Sim
 W. Rae

Marshall, John, harbour-master**Mascarenhas, J.—19, Native Town****Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Co.**

F. Plate, agent
 A. Vivanti

Mourilyan, Heumann & Co., merchants—1
 Walter Mourilyan
 Chas. A. Heumann
 Arthur H. Groom
 Arthur W. Gillingham

Nachtigal & Co., Geo., compradores—97,
 Native Town
 Geo. Nachtigal
 H. Brown

NATIVE HOSPITAL.
 J. C. Berry, M.D., medical director

Netherlands Trading Society—5
 J. Martens, acting agent
 H. J. C. van Cattenburch
 H. Bosma

"Nippon Standard," F. Crutchley & Co.
 R. S. Collaço, publisher

Oriental Bank Corporation—11
 H. Mackenzie, acting agent
 B. H. Burns, assistant accountant
 G. M. de Carvalho

Olson, John, stevedore, Native Bund

Pilots,
 O. Smith, W. Lees, W. Harper

Reimers, Baehr & Co.—70
 O. Reimers
 H. Baehr

Richter, R., commission merchant—47

San, de, & Stein, merchants
 E. de San
 A. Stein

Scheuten & Co., merchants—87
 H. A. Scheuten
 J. A. A. Groenewont

Scott & Co., stevedores
 John Scott
 A. Hansen

Skipworth, Hammond & Co.—15
 W. G. Skipworth

Smith, Baker & Co., merchants—3
 W. H. Morse
 D. B. Taylor

Stucken, Rasch, & Ruyter, merchants
 —28
 E. Stucken (absent)
 C. Rasch
 J. L. Ruyter, Junr.

Tabor & Co., compradores, butchers and
 general storekeepers—55 Bund
 H. W. Tabor
 M. Moritz
 E. Tomoson

Tabor, C. H.,—55, Division Street

Tillson & Co., D. H., compradores, &c.,
 —18, Native Town
 D. H. Tillson

Van Oordt & Co., merchants—101
 E. Popp

Variety Store—43, Native Town
 L. Goettlinger

Vlies & Co., G. van der—79
 G. van der Vlies
 E. Bonger

Walsh, Hall & Co., merchants—2
 R. G. Walsh
 G. Bayfield

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED
 J. J. Cann, agent

UNION PROTESTANT CHURCH.
 Dr. Berry
 R. S. Hughes
 C. F. Walsh } Trustees

Missionaries.

CATHOLIC MISSION.
Notre Dame des sept douleurs, 87.
 Abbé A. Villion

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.
 Rev. O. H. Gulick
 Rev. J. L. Atkinson, M.D.
 J. C. Berry, M.D.
 Rev. Wallace Taylor, M.D.
 Rev. E. T. Doane
 Miss Gulick
 Miss Dudley
 Miss Stevens
 Miss Talcott

THE OSAKA DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

BRITISH CONSULATE—16.

Vice-Consul—A. A. Annesley

BELGIUM.

Consular Agent—C. Favre-Brandt

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—J. C. J. Klein

SWITZERLAND.

Vice-Consul—C. Favre-Brandt

Professions & Trades.

Batteke, G., 25, Concession

Bavier & Co., 12, agents for Norwich
Union Fire Insurance Society
H. Geslien

Cabeldu & Co., P. S., merchant tailors and
general outfitters—13
Nashi Batteke
W. Cannon

Davis, T., Njikawa

Faber & Voigt, 4B

Favre-Brandt, C. & J., watch and clock
importers—10
C. Favre-Brandt
J. Favre-Brandt (Yokohama)

Fischer & Co., Edward—20
A. J. Alion

Frey, Mrs., Furukawa Machi

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

J. Eaton
H. E. Reynell
G. Feseffeld
G. Hardinge
F. Major
L. L. Jane

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration—20
E. Fischer & Co., agents

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT MINT. *Kawasaki.*

DIRECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

E. Dillon, B.A., F.C.S., technical adviser
and assayer
Wm. Gowland, F.C.S., metallurgist
and chemist
R. MacLagan, engineer
T. Howlett, coiner
N. Mancini, roller
J. W. Malcolm, secretary to Commis-
sioner

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT. (Court of Appeal)

R. Lipman, counsellor

IMPERIAL SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY.

B. W. Dwars

DOBUKU RIYO.
(Construction Section)
J. de Ryke, 6, Korai Bashi
— Westerveld

Kirby & Co., E. C., merchants—17
R. Kirby

Klein, J. C.—4 & 5, Hakodadi Yashiki

Kniffler & Co., L., merchants—24

Lyons, W. P., Doshin Machi

Mahnz, H., Yoriki Machi

Major F., commission agent—2, Yumicho

Marsefeld, W., Doshin Machi

McLeod, N., M'memoto-cho

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
The Governor
The Consular Body
H. Geslien
L. Swaby
R. Lipman
F. Major, secretary
P. Doel, superintendent

Osaka Hospital, Suzuki cho
Dr. Ermerius

Osaka Government School
L. Swaby

Penn, H., Doshin Machi

Ravetta, & Co., storekeepers
F. Ravetta
F. Collomb

Roesser, P. A., Doshu Bashi

Missionaries.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Rev. C. F. Warren
Rev. H. Evington, B.A.

AMERICAN EPISCOPAL MISSION.
Rev. A. Morris
Rev. J. R. Quimby
H. Lanning, M.D.
Miss Eddie

FRENCH CATHOLIC MISSION.
Furukawa Machi.
L'Abbé J. Cousin

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.
A. H. Adams, M.D.
Rev. J. H. De Forest
Rev. M. L. Gordon, M.D.
Miss M. E. Gouldy
Miss Wheeler
Rev. H. H. Leavitt

KIOTO.

R. Wetton
E. Wetton
Rev. J. D. Davis
C. H. Baldwin
Dr. Mansfeld
R. Lehmann
O. Exneer
J. A. Weed, Tamba
J. M. Scott
L'Abbe L. Sutter

THE HAKODATE DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—R. Eusden

Constable—S. F. Laurence

FRANCE.

Consular Agent—R. Eusden

UNITED STATES.

Consular Agent—R. M. C. Harris

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

Acting Consul—R. Eusden

DENMARK.

Consul—John H. Dūūs

Insurances.

Dūūs, John H., agent—
London & Oriental Steam Transit
Insurance Co.

Howell & Co., agents—
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited
North China Insurance Co., Limited

Professions and Trades.

Blakiston, Marr & Co., merchants
T. W. Blakiston
H. J. Snow

Dūūs, John H., merchant
J. H. Dūūs
E. H. Dūūs

Howell & Co., merchants

J. Albinson
J. A. Wilson

“Kai-sho-maru” Light ship
H. Legg, light-keeper

Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Company
T. W. Hellyer, agent

Porter, A. P., commission merchant, general
agent, and marine surveyor

“Russian Hotel”
Mrs. P. P. Alexieff
G. P. Parauchin

Schlüter & Strandt, compradores, &c.
P. G. H. Schlüter
H. Strandt

Thompson & Bewick, ship chandlers, naval
contractors, and ship carpenters
J. R. Thompson
Geo. Bewick

Missionaries.

AMERICAN MISSION.

Rev. M. C. Harris

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION.

Rev. W. Dening

MISSION APOSTOLIQUE.

L'abbés J. Marie, L. S. Marin

RUSSIAN MISSION.

Pere Anatoly

THE MANILA DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

CAPITANIA GENERAL.

Capitan General—Jose Malcampo y Monge
Ayudantes de S.E.—E. Beaumont, J.
Jebrero, E. Jordana, A. Llorente

ESTADO MAYOR.

Gefe—Sabina Gamir
Coronel—J. J. Moreno
Teniente Coronel—J. Espi

JUZGADO DE GUERRA.

Presidente—Capitan General
Asesor—J. Bustillos
Fiscal—M. Torres
Escribano—M. Molina

SUBINSPECCION GENERAL DEL EJERCITO.

Subinspector—L. Daban
Secretario—F. Mallent
Ayudantes de S.E.—J. M. Daban, J. Na-
varra

ESCUELA DE CADETES DEL ARMA DE INFANTERIA.

Plaza de la Fuerza de Santiago.
Director Coronel—J. Rats y Hevia
Gefe de Estudios—L. Rivera
Profesores—A. Brull, J. Aldanesi

PLANA MAYOR FACULTATIVA DE ARTILLERIA.

Subinspector—Brigadier J. Valera
2o. Gefe Coronel—M. Ordoñez
Secretario Capitan—P. G. de Paredes

MAESTRANZA DE ARTILLERIA.

Director Coronel—F. Verdugo
Capitanes—A. Carretero, A. Revuelta

PLANA MAYOR FACULTATIVA DE ENGENIEROS.

Director Subinspector—A. Brull y Sinues
Coronel—M. Cano
Teniente Coronel—A. Vallalon

ADMINISTRACION MILITAR.

Intendente Militar de Division—R. Mo-
nestoro
Sub-intendente Militar—J. Urquiza
Comisario de guerra de 1a. clase—R. F.
Munilla
Comisarios de guerra de 2a. clase—F. G.
Bernardos, J. Estrau, E. Calvo, J. Gauche,
J. Ruiz

SANIDAD MILITAR.

Inspector Medico—N. Olivares
Subinspector Medicos—R. P. Torregon, F.
F. Torrero, R. Niubo
Medicos—P. L. y Yela, V. M. Romo, C.
Varquez, L. de Castro, A. Sacristan, M.
G. Florio, P. M. Garcia, R. Climent, A.
L. de Guevara, E. Cañizares, D. Corral,
A. Planter, E. Bach, J. Jasinos, J. Car-
bonell, M. Acal, J. Locelle, J. Villalba,
J. Masiñas, M. Rabadan, N. Caño, J.
Franco, E. Solis
Farmaceuticos—B. Botet, G. Mozo, T.
Chicote, J. Martinez, P. Freirño, N.
Gorich

DIRECCION GENERAL DE HACIENDA.

Director General—J. de Chinchilla
Sub-Director—F. de P. Ripoll
Inspectores—R. P. de Guzman, B. F. Ron-
deros, M. Maville, G. Viana
Gefe Letrado—S. G. Luna

TRIBUNAL DE CUENTAS.

Presidente—L. Castello
Fiscal—T. M. Maurin
Ministros—E. Guerrero, T. de la Torre
Secretario—H. Fernandez
Archivero—M. Reina

ORDENACION GENERAL DE PAGO.

Ordenador—L. Galdon
Interventor—L. R. de Rivera
Gefe de Negociado—M. Valava

CONTADURIA GENERAL.

Contador Gefe—B. Curiño
Gefe de Negociado—R. Echavarria, (ausente)
V. P. Bustillo, F. Aguado, M. G. de Soria

TESORERIA GENERAL.

Tesorero—M. R. de los Rios

ADMINISTRACION CENTRAL DE IMPUESTOS.

Administrador—R. de Val
Interventor—B. G. Bello

ADMINISTRACION CENTRAL DE ESTANCADAS.

Administrador Gefe—M. S. de Luna
Interventor—V. Melgar

Almacenes Generales.

Almacenero—P. S. Ilanos
Interventor—J. Caracul
Oficial—P. Rodriguez

ADMINISTRACION CENTRAL DE COLECCIONES Y LABORES.

Administrador—E. de la Guardia

Interventor—Luis Sagües

Almacenes Generales.

Almacenero—E. Ariza

Interventor—A. Nogueira

Fabrica de Tabacos del Fortin.

Inspector—H. Matta

Contador—L. Toro

Fabrica de Tabacos de Meisic.

Inspector—A. Hidalgo

Contador—J. Font

Fabrica de Tabacos de la Princesa.

Inspector—J. Albareda

Contador—E. del S. Orozes

Fabrica de Tabacos de Arroceros.

Inspector—F. Venero

Contador—E. D. Dangulada

Intervencion de Aforo.

Interventor Gefe—J. R. de Villegas

ADMINISTRACION CENTRAL DE ADUANAS.

Administrador—A. Anguita

Contador—D. F. Piñol

Vistas—J. de A. Moreno, A. R. Simon (interino), J. A. Batista

Auxiliares—F. Giroult, J. G. Alvarez, E. P. Dori

Oficiales—E. del S. Orozco, N. Monteverde, J. L. y Lopez, J. G. Carvajal

Marhamador—P. Sandeira

Alcaide—Almacenero—R. F. Ronderos

Intervento de Almacenes—L. V. Arche

Guarda Almacen—J. Mendihuro, C. de la Aduano

Teniente—N. Micheo

CASA DE MONEDA DE MANILA.

Director—J. R. de Arellano

Contador—B. Ruiz

Tesorero—A. Carmona

Oficiales—J. Delgado, J. Cabezas

Guarda—P. de Peratra

Ensayadores—F. Lafont, T. Alonso

Juez de Balanza—T. Prats

Fiel de Labores—R. Roldan

Guarda—N. Baster

Grabadores—T. S. Sancho, A. Estruch

Supernumerario—R. Naval

ADMINISTRACION DE HACIENDA PUBLICA.

Administrador—E. G. Quini

Interventor—A. Torres

Recandador—E. Luna

Almacenero—A. Manzano

CUERPO DE CARABINEROS DE HACIENDA.

1o. Comandante General—G. V. y Oller

2o. Comandantes—D. C. P. Cabezas

3o. Gefe—Antonio Lopez de Haro

Comandante Visitador Ayudante—Cregorio Roig y Barachina

Comandante Visitadores—Jose Sanchez Subirachs, José Alvarez Arrija, Alfredo Marquerie, Carlos Mihura, Francisco Yglesias, José Esteve, Enrique Dominiguez

Tenientes Primeiros—José Escalante, Nicolas Miches, Domingo Muñoz, Tomas Olavarrieta, Eusebio Flores, Carlos Gomez Luijano, Gabriel Ordare, Pedro Dias Maza, Miguel Rodrigues Ojeda, Eduardo Garcia, Pedro Gonzalez, Luis Perpiñan, Vidal Martinez, Carlos Soriano, Julian Benigno Manjares, Saturnino Preciado, Aurelio Moreno y Ortega

Tenientes Segundos—Manuel Dias Seaño, Bernardino Romeo, Ricardo Bonhiver, Juan Jozé Esposito, Mariano de Suque, Salvador Posuelo del Cauto, Rafael Lopes Gaforio, Enrique Victoria, Tomas Rodero, Celidonio Rios, Casimiro Carrasco, Jorge Casado, Manuel Romero, Severiano Gonzalez, Estevan Lopez, Manuel Gimenes, Juan Martin, Pedro Echevarria.

GOBIENRO GENERAL.

Gobernador General—S.E. José Malcampo y Monge

Junta de Autoridades.

Presidente—Gobernador General

Secretario—El del Gobierno General

Secretaria del Gobierno General.

Secretario—L. C. de Oglou

Gefe de Negociado—J. A. Sotomayor

Interprete de Lenguas—R. Blanco

Seccion de Orden Publico.

Oficiales—C. A. Perera, R. Berruete, J. Tutor

CONSEJO DE ADMINISTRACION.

Gobernador General, presidente; Comandante General de Marina, Arzobispo, Tres Obispo sufraganos, Presidente de la Real Audiencia, Director general de Hacienda, Director general de Administracion Civil, Fiscal de S. M., J. Beruete, J. Muñoz, M. Asensi, F. Gil, V. Conti, F. Muñoz, L. Calvo, B. A. Barretto, J. J. de Ynchausti Y. de Ycaza, J. F. del Pan, A. P. Casal, F. Govantes

Secretaria.

Secretario—J. M. de Laredo

Oficiales—P. Andreas, J. del Alcasar, J. M. Duran

DIRECCION GENERAL DE ADMINISTRACION CIVIL.

Director—J. C. de Herrera

Sub-Director—J. P. Clemente

Gefes de Seccion.

De Gobernacion—A. de Villaralbo

De Fomento—I. Virto

De Contabilidad—J. Contamine

De Negociados—M. Mathet, T. de P. Galvan J. Ferreras

GOBIERNO CIVIL DE LA PROVINCIA.

Gobernador Civil—J. Morales y Ramirez

Secretario—L. Alonso

ADMINISTRACION GENERAL DE CORREOS.

Administrador General—J. G. Robledo

Interventor—R. Diaz

PRESIDIO DE MANILA.

Comandante—O. Carbonell

Mayor—F. Fernandez

Capellan—C. del Rozario

Mayor de las Companias disciplinarias—D. Penavella

OBRAS PUBLICAS.

Inspector General—M. Ramirez

2o. Gefe—G. Canals

Ingenieros—E. L. Navarro, G. Palacios

Secretario de la Inspeccion—F. Casademunt

Maestro de Obras—R. Tanin

Arquitecto—L. Céspedes

GOBIERNO ECLESIASTICO.

Arzobispo Metropolitano—H. P. Payo

CLERO CATEDRAL.

Secretaria de Camara y Gobierno.

Secretario—Luis Remedios

Vice-Secretario—C. Anaya

Archivero—M. M. Perez

Juzgado Provisorial.

Provisor—G. Martinez

Promotor Fiscal—P. F. Martinez

Notario Mayor—V. Cuvugan

do. Receptor—M. M. Perez

CABILDO ECLESIASTICO.

Dignidades.

Dean—J. Perer Angulo

Arcediano—J. Carriedo y Ruiz

Chantre—F. Trinidad

Maestre Escuela—J. Moreno

Tesorero—S. Arnedo (ausente)

Canonigos.

Penitenciario—V. Miñana

Canonigo de Gracia 1o.—J. Sabino Padilla

Magistral—C. Ureta (ausente)

Canonigo de Gracia 2o.—P. Mago

Doctoral—S. Ramirez

Prebendados.

Racioneros—L. G. Calderon, P. F. Martinez, L. Remedios, M. Clemente

Media-Racioneros—J. Rodriguez Carasusan,

J. de Dios Adriano, F. Valdavia y Ruiz,

C. Valdivia Lopez

Maestro de Ceremonias—Mariano Bartolome

Padre Sacristan—F. Revilla

Capellanes de Coro—F. Sanchez, A. Estrella,

J. Daniel, P. Dundon

Sochantre—F. Evangelista

Primer Cura de Sagrario—F. S. Luna

Segundo do. —P. Zamora

Padre Sacristan—V. Aleuas

REAL AUDIENCIA DE FILIPINAS.

Presidente—José de Escatera

Magistrados—A. M. Davila, L. Cortey

(ausente), J. F. Cañete, J. M. Martos,

F. Ortega y Castro, C. G. Encinas, E.

Catalina, R. Castellote, M. Sauz, J. Mar-

zan, V. Zorilla (electo)

Suplentes—B. S. de Vizmanos, J. Muñiz, M. Assensi

Fiscal—A. F. Cañete

Teniente Fiscal—R. Ortega

Abogados Fiscales—C. Cerquella, F. del

Rio, R. N. Brabo, M. G. Tunquitu

(electo)

Secretario—A. V. del Rosario

Relatores—J. Machuca, J. A. Gomez, H.

Flagan

Escribanos de Camara—J. Reyes, R. Monroy,

A. G. Guirres

Jueces de la Capital.

Distrito de Quiapo—T. G. Grano de Oro

Distrito de Binondo—L. Casamor

Distrito de Intramuros—L. O. de Faraño

Distrito de Tondo—J. A. Guerra

COMANDANCIA GENERAL DEL APOSTADERO.

Comandante General—M. de la Pezuela

2o. Gefe—J. Montop (electo)

Mayor General—M. F. Mozo

Secretario—M. Ordoñez

Ayudante de la Mayoria General—J. M. Banitez

Ayudante de S. E.—J. M. de Castro

AUDITORIA DEL APOSTADERO.

Auditor—D. Colmenares

Fiscal—E. Codino

Secretario de Causas—N. Miches
Notaris—F. Hernandez

**CAPITANIA DEL PUERTO DE MANILA
 Y CAVITE.**

Capitan del Puerto—M. F. y Coria
Ayudantes—J. Ponte, B. Roselló
Medico del Puerto—M. Pereira
Interprete de Lenguas—C. E. Taylor

ARSENAL.

Comandante—E. Gefe
Ayudante Mayor—G. España
Gefe de Armas entos—F. Sostoa
Comandante de Ingenieros—
Oficial del Detale—F. Gaspar

CUERPO ADMINISTRATIVO.

Ordenador del Apostadero—J. Negrin
Interventor—M. Rodriguez

CUERPO DE SANIDAD.

Subinspector—
Medicos Mayores—R. G. Molinello

**SOCIEDAD DE FIANZAS MUTUAS DE
 EMPLEADOS.**

Directores—M. R. de los Rios, A. Mather,
L. A. Forrez
biedo, C. S. Plazuelo
Secretario—E. S. Orozco
Delegado del Gobierno—L. Pertierra

EXCELLENTISSIMO AYUNTAMIENTO.

Calle Real 16, (1876.)

Presidente—Gobernador General
Vice-Presidente—J. Morales
Alcades—T. Meynet, A. Carcer
Regidores—J. Munoz, M. Ramirez, F.
Marcaida, F. Reyes, B. Marzano, J.
Valera, J. J. Marcaida, M. Fernandez,
F. Goodiner, R. Pezas, Z. de Aldeiva,
A. V. Baretto, S. de la Vara (alferer-
real)
Secretario—B. Marzano

GUARDIA CIVIL VETERANA.

Teniente Coronel Comandante—J. R. Goñi

JARDIN BOTANICO.

Director en propiedad—Ramon Jordano
Maestros horticultores—R. Garcia, B. J.
Moras

**SOCIEDAD ECONOMICA DE AMIGOS
 DEL PAIS.**

Protector—Gobernador General

JUNTA DIRECTIVA.

Director—J. Centeno
Vice-Director—G. Llamas
Censor—L. Cespedes
Vice-Censor—J. de la Torre
Secretario—F. de Mas
Vice-Secretario—F. Moreno, La Calle
Tesorero—C. Labhart
Consiliario de la Historia Natural—F. R.
Martinez
Consiliario de Agricultura—D. Vidal
Consiliario de Artes—A. Saez
Consiliario de Comercio—M. Puig
Letrado—F. de Mas
Apoderado General—V. S. Ramos
Revisores de Cuentas—R. Cadorniga, E. Li-
zazer (ausente)

UNIVERSIDAD DE FILIPINOS.

Rector—B. Corominas (ausente), T. Cueto
(interino)
Secretario—A. Estrada
Profesores de Teologia—J. Carrera, R.
Martinez, M. Narro, y Manuel Puebla
Profesores de Derecho—M. Marzano, J.
Cardell, J. Arrieta, J. Cueto, B. Nozaleda,
F. Marcaida, J. A. Gomez, y T. Velasco
(notoriado)
Profesores de Medicina—R. Ginard, M.
Marti M. Pina, Quintin Meynet, Carlos
Nalda, G. Mallen, y C. Peiera
Profesores de Farmacia—I. Madrigal, G.
Morzo, y F. Benitez
Profesores de Filosofia—S. Paya, J. Vila,
J. Revilla, G. Buitrago, M. Lainez
Profesores de 2a. Ensenanza—J. Garcia,
N. del Prado, C. de Elera
Profesor de Dibujo—Felipe Roxas
Profesor de Disiplina Ecclesiastica—B. Nora-
leda

COLLEGIO DE SAN JOSE.

Director y Administrador—Dr. D. M.
Clemente

COLLEGIO DE SAN JUAN DE LEBRAN

Presidente—D. Treserra
Vice-Presidente—S. Paya
Rectores—J. M. Garcia, N. del Prado, C
de Elera

ATENE0 MUNICIPAL.

Calle de Arsobispo, Nos. 4, 6, 7, y 8.
Rector—J. Heras

**JUNTA DIRECTIVA DEL HOSPICIO.
DE S. JOSE.**

Protector—Gobernador General
Presidente—Regente del Audiencia
Vice-Presidente—J. P. Angulo
Tesorero—A. Enriquez
Apoderado—A. Goroztiza
Contador y Secretario—L. Pertierra

**JUNTA INSPECTORA DEL HOSPITAL
DE S. JUAN DE DIOS.**

Presidente—Regente del Audiencia
Tesorero Vocal y Inspector de Obras—F. Muñoz
Sindico, Apoderado General de la Junta y Secretario—F. de P. Paves
Vocales—A. O. de Zorate, M. Asensi, M. Marzano, A. Carier
Abogado Consultor—F. Godinez

JUNTA DE ARANCELES.

Presidente—Director General de Hacienda
Secretario—Contador de la Aduana

SOCIEDAD DE SEGUROS MARITIMOS.

Director—J. J. de Marcaida
Consiliarios—J. M. Lago, R. Aenelle, E. de Eliralde

MANILA JOCKEY CLUB.

Presidente—L. Castello
Vice-Presidente—M. Herman (ausente)
Tesorero—F. Oakley
Secretario—I. Quezada

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—W. G. Palgrave
Surgeon—John Burke, M.D.
Clerk—C. Poons

UNITED STATES.

Vice-consul—F. G. Heron
Secretary—John G. Austen
Surgeon—J. Burke, M.D.

FRANCE.

Consul—Du Courthial
Vice-Consul—Hébrard
Chanciller—A. Pellegrini

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Acting Consul—H. U. Jeffries
Secretary—John G. Austen
Surgeon—J. Burke, M.D.

DENMARK.

In Charge—Ogden E. Edwards

GERMANY.

Consul—Theodore Ruttman

AUSTRO HUNGARY.

Consul—J. C. Labhart

ITALY.

Consul—E. M. Barretto

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—G. van Polanen Petel (absent)
Acting Consul—John Ph. Hens

BELGIUM.

Consul—J. Ph. Hens

PORTUGAL.

Consul—A. Hidalgo

SWITZERLAND.

Consul—Charles Germann
Vice-consul—J. U. Meily

BRAZIL.

Consul—E. A. Bellamy

Insurances.

Barretto & Co., B. A., agents—
Canton Insurance Office

Findlay, Richardson & Co., agents—
The Northern Assurance Company
Scottish Commercial Insurance Co.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

Germann, Chas., agent—

Board of Hamburg Underwriters
Bremen Sea Insurance Companies
Swiss Lloyds' Transport Insurance Co.
Baloise Transport Insurance Company
Dresden General Transport Insurance Company
La Neuchateloise Transport Insurance Company
Frankfort Transport and Glass Insurance Company
Dusseldorf Transport Insurance Co.
Vienne Transport Insurance Company
Netherlands Transport Insurance Co.
Austrian Lloyds' S. N. Insurance Co.
Deutscher Lloyd in Berlin
Deutsche Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Berlin

- Vaterländische Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Elberfeld**
Merkur Transport Insurance Company in Vienne
- Guichard et Fils, agents—
 Société Française de Prêts à la grosse de Paris
- Herrtier, A., agent—
 London Assurance Corporation
- 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, Limited
 Union Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.
 Sun Fire Office
 Merchant Shipping and Underwriters' Association of Melbourne
 Lloyd Andaluz
 Union Marine Insurance Co., Limited
 Lancashire Insurance Co.
- Labhart & Co., agents—
 Germanic Lloyds'
 The Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, Limited
- Lutz & Co., C., agents—
 Rheinisch Westphäl Lloyds
 Nord Deutsche Feuerversichungs Gesellschaft, Hamburg
 Schweiz Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Zurich
 Rhenania Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft, Coln
 Helvetia General Insurance Co., St. Gallen
 Magdeburger Marine Insurance Co., Magdeburg
- Martin, Dyce & Co., agents—
 Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, Limited
 China Traders' Insurance Co.
 Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
 Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
- Peele, Hubbell & Co., agents—
 Queen Insurance Company (Fire) of Liverpool and London
- China Fire Insurance Co.**
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai
Marine Board of Underwriters of San Francisco
- Petel & Co., G. van Polanen, agents—
 Oosterling Sea and Fire Insurance
- Smith, Bell & Co., agents—
 Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company
 Commercial Union Assurance Company, (Fire and Marine)
 Imperial Fire Office
 Chinese Insurance Co., Limited
- Tillson, Herrmann & Co., agents—
 Guardian Fire and Life Insurance Office
 Royal Insurance Co., Fire & Life
 Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
 Phoenix Assurance Company
 Deutsche Dampfschiffs-Rhederei at Hamburg
- Tuason & Co., agents—
 Hanseatische Feuer Versicherungs Gesellschaft of Hamburg
- Steam-ship Agencies.**
- "Panay," Spanish str., F. Reyes, agent
 "Mariveles," Spanish str., F. Reyes, agent
 "Paragua," Spanish str., F. Reyes, agent
- MANILA, HONGKONG AND AMOY.**
 "Emuy," Spanish str., Inchausti & Co., agents
 "Esmeralda," British str., Peele, Hubbell & Co., agents
 "Leyte," Spanish str., Peele, Hubbell & Co., agents
 "Aguila," Spanish str., Peele, Hubbell & Co., agents
- INTERIOR DE LUZON.**
 "Feliza," Spanish str., Z. I. de Aldecoa agent
 "Lingayen," Spanish str., Z. I. de Aldecoa, agent
 "Cebu," Spanish str., Macleod, Pickford & Co., agents
 "Mactan," Spanish str., Macleod, Pickford & Co., agents
 "Butuan," Spanish str., Macleod, Pickford & Co., agents

"Ormoc," Spanish str., Macleod, Pickford & Co., agents
 "Sudoeste," Spanish str., I. Rocha & Co., agents
 "Pasig," Spanish str., F. Reyes, agent
 "Tagadito," Spanish str., Jackson, French & Co., agents
 "Mendez Nuñez," Spanish str., R. Dominguez & Co., agents
 "Oriana," Spanish str., Loney & Co.
 "Lola," Spanish str., Loney & Co., owners

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

PROVINCE STEAMERS.

"Sorsogon," Spanish str., Smith, Bell & Co., agents
 "Camiguin," Spanish str., P. E. Martinez, agent

MANILA AND LAGUNA.

"Antipolo," Spanish str., R. Pozas, agent
 "Bulacan," Spanish str., R. Pozas, agent
 "Lipa," Spanish str., T. Guivelondo, agent

COMPAGNIE MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.
 Antonio Herritier, agent

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
 Tillson, Herrmann & Co., agents

E. AND A. MAIL STEAM CO., LIMITED.
 Smith, Bell & Co., agents

Banks.

BANCO ESPAÑOL FILIPINO.

R. G. Calderon, J. J. de Inchausti, directors
 F. de P. Enrique, M. Asensi, managers
 A. Camps, J. Laguna, G. Tuason, F. Mensayas, M. Perez, F. Reyes, deputy assistants
 B. S. de Vizmanos, consulting secretary
 M. S. de Vizmanos y Lecaros, J. Barrios,
 R. Summers, J. V. de Velasco

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Plaza de San Gabriel.

J. Somerville, agent
 P. W. Mein, accountant
 G. Roensch

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND AUSTRALIA.
 Martin, Dyce & Co., agents

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORP.
Plaza de San Gabriel, 7
 C. J. Barnes, agent
 J. McNab, accountant
 D. Crescini

TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Chief Sub-inspector—José Batlle
 Clerks—Pedro Franco, Emilio Buil, Joaquin L. Curie!, Sebastian Real Lara, Ricardo Regidor, J. Perez

Merchants, Professions, and Trades.

Aldecoa & Co., merchants, Barracca
 Z. I. de Aldecoa

Amigos del Pais, printing office, Arzobispo
 B. Patron, regent

Andrews & Co., H. J., merchants, Rosario, 24
 C. A. Röttschke
 J. M. Ede
 T. J. Broome
 J. Ogden
 J. Dean
 S. A. Carlos

Ayala & Co., merchants
 A. O. de Zarate
 R. M. Abarea
 A. de Leon

Baer, Senior & Co., S., merchants, Augusto, 10

Saly Baer (absent)
 J. Heymann
 O. von Willemoes Suhm
 G. A. Baer
 A. Fabian
 L. Prieto
 O. Fischer (Isabela)

Balbas y Co., Hijos de, merchants, Cabildo Manila, 6
 J. Balbas y Ageo
 M. Balbas y Ageo

Balut Rope Factory
 Inchausti & Co., agents

Barretto & Co., Bartolome A., foundry, S. Miguel

B. A. Barretto
N. Garcia, engineer & machinist
A. Bernabé

Barretto & Co., B. A., merchants, San Miguel

B. A. Barretto
E. M. Barretto

"Bazar Filipino," Escolta, 37

L. Warlomont
J. Oppal

Bischoff, J. J., watchmakers, Escolta, 27

Botica de la Escolta, 26

Carlos Plitt, chemist and druggist

Botica de San Gabriel

A. Westernhagen, proprietor

Botica de la Escolta, 25, manufacturers of soda water and lemonade

Pablo Sartorius (absent)
Gustavo Moerike
Rud. Friedrich
Alexander Schadenberg
F. Rothdauscher (Vigan)
H. von Fabrice (Iloilo)
Oscar Burger (Cebu)
A. Morenguer (Capiz)
G. Escarrer (Lipa)

Calero, F., watchmaker, Escolta, 31

Carranceja, la Vara & Co., merchants, Plaza

S. Gabriel, 3
S. de la Vara
L. de la Vara (absent)
Raphael de la Vara (absent)
J. G. Varquezon
R. Sanchez
E. Molleda (Ilocos Sur)
C. de Leon do.
M. de Celis
A. San Pedro (Albay)

Cucullu & Co., merchants, Plaza S. Gabriel, 5

Juan Alegre

Dayot & Co., J., proprietors, "Libreria Religiosa," Solana, 3

J. Dayot
M. Aenlle

"El Bazar Espanol," Escolta, 14

J. Dayot & Co.

Elzinger Brothers, watchmakers, Escolta, 27

Eugster & Co., L., merchants, Anloague, 15

J. Eugster
E. Eugster
J. Munz
F. Eugster

Findlay, Richardson & Co., merchants

James Sloan
John Brown
Robert Wright
J. D. McGavin
E. Carballo
L. A. Barretto

Franco & Co., A., merchants, in liquidation

S. Gabriel, 6
P. E. Martinez

"French Hotel," Binondo, 37

Lala Ari, proprietor
Edward Verril, manager

Garchitorena & Smith, carriage makers, Escolta, 30

Angel M. Garchitorena
J. L. Smith
J. S. Leyva
J. Angeler
G. Ribeiro
C. Sanchez

Genato & Co., auctioneers and commission agents, Escolta, 30

M. Genato
Vte. A. Genato
T. Tuason
M. Queri
V. San Juan
E. Pabalan
L. Cuejilo
G. Geronimo
J. P. Gutierrez

Germann, Chas., merchant

Chas. Germann
A. Germann
Eugene Baenziger
Geo. Hartmann

Guerra, F., shipchandler, Anloague, 16

Guichard et Fils, merchants, S. Jacinto, 42

J. A. Guichard (Paris)
Auguste Guichard do.
Eugène Guichard do.

Fr. Guignard (Paris)	H. L. Porteous (Leite)
Victor Cherest do.	H. Stewart do.
L. Genu	W. A. Gardiner (Albay)
B. Guevara	
C. S. de Alcuaz	Klöpfer & Co., merchants and shipchandlers
M. Jacinto	12, S. Fernando
	E. Klöpfer
Heinszen & Co., C, merchants, Anloague, 4	A. Groth
Courad Heinszen (absent)	A. Klöpfer
N. Heinszen	
A. Krause	Labhart & Co., merchants, Escolta, 6
A. Schwenger	J. C. Labhart
C. Westendorf	Theodore Ruttman
F. Moya	J. Ruppauer
	T. Ott
Holliday, Wise & Co., merchants	O. Koch
D. L. Hunter	
J. B. McCulloch	Laine, Silva, watchmaker, Escolta, 10
A. Grundy	
J. Drummond	"La Casa de Berlin," Calle Nueva
Francis Drake	R. Boll
Inchausti & Co., merchants, S. Fernando	"La Catalanes," Escolta, 18
J. J. de Inchausti	M. Millat
J. M. Elizalde	B. Marti
V. Téus	
J. M. Yrisarry	"La Ciudad de Peking," Escolta
A. Carrall	T. S. Tiaoqui
F. Guevara	
V. Gloria	"La Dalla Azul," Real No. O
	Jimeno & Co.
Jackson, French & Co., merchants	
Edward Jackson	"La Villa de Paris," Real, 37
Hugh S. French	Castillo Brothers
J. P. de Tagle	
José Corrales	"La Puerta del Sol," Escolta
	J. F. Ramirez
Ker & Co., merchants, Collejon de S. Gabriel, 11	
Albert Coates	Larrinaga & Co., merchants, Anloague, 19
D. M. Forbes	N. de Larrinaga
D. Munn	L. de Longa
J. Cembrano	E. de Olano (absent)
Thos. Worthington	
R. C. Smith	Llagostera Hermanos, Puig y, merchants
F. Bolton	Escolta, 14
T. McMicking	Miguel Puig y Llagostera
C. W. Conington	Juan Puig y Llagostera
J. Ogilvie	Ramon Puig y Llagostera
J. Muñaz	F. Puig y Llagostera (Barcelona)
J. Arce	W. Pirretas
J. T. Cassels (Iloilo)	J. Panadis
R. J. Paterson do.	
J. N. Husband do.	Loyzaga & Co., J. de, printers; proprietors
P. Marques do.	of "Mercantile Review," "El Comercio,"
G. M. Saul do.	afternoon paper, S. Gabriel, 3
E. S. Binger do.	F. Diaz y Puertas
	B. de Loyzaga
	P. B. Ibañez

- R. Villanueva
F. B. Ibañez
- Lutz & Co., C., merchants
C. Lutz
Eduard A. Keller
C. Springli
Erwin Ziegler
Carl Schmid
- Macleod, Pickford & Co., merchants, Carenero
N. Macleod
C. R. B. Pickford (Cebu)
Alex. S. Macleod do.
F. H. Hepper
E. F. Birchall
D. Saracho
W. Colquhoun (Cebu)
J. Carrion do.
- Marcaida, J. J. de, pawnbroking agency
S. Jacinto, 47
- Marqueti, Manuel Perez, merchant, An-
loague, 6
Manuel Perez Marqueti
Manuel Perez, hijo
J. Velasco
D. Serrano
L. Ortiz
T. Salvador
V. de Ocampo
B. Guerrero
- Martin, Dyce & Co., merchants, Isla de
Romero, 6
J. B. Mackie
G. Martin, Jun.
W. Johnston
R. N. H. Gore-Booth
C. G. Graham
J. Rogers
T. Ogilvie
F. Fabie
F. W. R. de Souza
M. de la Fuente
- Matti and Sons, F., watchmakers, Es-
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F. Matti
F. G. Matti
J. M. Matti
- Mestres Brothers, auctioneers, Escolta, 29
J. Mestres
- Meyer E., tailor, Escolta, 29
E. Meyer
E. Baalk
- Morris, Samuel J., ship and general broke^r
- Muñoz, Juan, proprietor "Bazar Oriental,"
S. Juan de Lebran, 3
- Nordinann Brothers, watchmakers, Es-
colta
- Oppel, Jorge, lithographer, Escolta, 37
J. Oppel
Chr. Seitz
Gustavo Bergmann
G. Boerner
- Paco Rope Factory
Ignacio de Icaza, agent
- Pan & Co., J. F. del, merchants, Beateriol
frente de Sto. Domingo
J. F. del Pan
E. del Pan
- Peele, Hubbell & Co., merchants, Carenero, I
Ogden E. Edwards
R. D. Tucker
R. A. Lane
J. H. Henschell
F. C. Parker
F. C. Eaton
W. S. Ryan
H. Greenough, Jr.
E. D. Warner
R. Arlegui
J. Carvajal
P. Jorge
F. de O. Otadui
V. Versoza
M. Zubeldia
- Perez, M. proprietor of Saw Mill (Misie)
M. Fleury, engineer
J. Olafeta
G. Ramos
- Petel & Co., G. Van Polanen, merchants
and commission agents, David 4
G. Van Polanen Petel (absent)
John Ph. Hens
J. Carballo
V. Lopez
J. Limpo
B. Domingo
D. Enriquez
- Piaget, Emilio, watchmaker, Rosario, 1

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Angel Molina, editor and proprietor
Eduardo Botella do.
- Prehn & Co.,** merchants, Calle Nueva, 57
Luis Otto Prehn
R. Liebich
Ad. Wusinowsky
- Ramirez & Giraudier,** printers, lithographers,
newsagents, and proprietors "El Diario de
Manila," Magallanes, 3
M. Ramirez
B. Giraudier
J. F. del Pan, reporter
F. Casademunt, do
R. Escalera do.
- Reyes & Co.,** shipchangers, Callejon de S.
Gabriel, 8
F. Reyes
M. Uceda
J. Reyes
A. Goyenechea
- Reyes, J. N. C.,** carriage builder, 7,
Teatro, Viejo Street
- Reymann, Oscar,** chemist, druggist, and
soda water manufacturer, Botica de la
Paz, Escolta, 9
Oscar Reymann
C. Seneca
- Reynolds, T. J.,** exchange, ship, and general
broker
- Rocha, Antonio,** marine surveyor, average
stater, &c.
- Rocha & Co., Y.,** merchants, Anloague, 8
Ygnacio Rocha
A. Reyes
F. Modesto
A. Escalante
G. Heart
B. Modesto
- Roensch, A.,** hat manufacturer, Escolta, 21
A. Roensch (absent)
H. Hülsz
E. Möller
A. Richter
A. Mæcker
E. Hertz
- Roxas, J. B.,** merchant, Solano, 40, S. Mi-
guel
José B. Roxas
- Pedro P. Roxas**
Ysidoro Fernandez
Joaquin V. Fernandez
Gregorio Granados
Pedro Francisco
- Sainz, Vicente,** pawnbroking agency,
Jolo, 11
V. Sainz
B. Sainz
P. Salamanca
- Santa Mesa Rope Factory**
Peele, Hubbell & Co., agents
C. Klinck, engineer
- Secker & Co., M.,** hat manufacturers, Es-
colta, 35
Engelbert Secker
Carl Moritz
- Sinan, M. Saskiz,** del Comercio
- Smith, Bell & Co.,** merchants
R. P. Wood (Liverpool)
G. B. Cadell do.
G. R. Young (London)
D. A. Smith do.
G. Mackenzie
G. A. K. Honey
Robt. Marshall
H. P. Gray
A. B. Whyte
W. P. Jones
W. W. Thomson
F. Maitland Heriot
J. F. Stüben (Cebu)
G. E. A. Cadell do.
- Spring & Co.,** drapers, mercers and gene-
ral outfitters, 23, Escolta
C. A. Spring
Miss Spring
W. D. George
W. Caswell
- Tillson, Herrmann & Co.,** merchants, Anlo-
ague, 21
Edward Parr (London)
Moritz A. Herrmann (Hamburg)
Richard B. Parr
E. Sackermann
Chas. Blakeley
Oscar Dürr
Oliver O. Pike
J. Javier
A. Olona
J. Lanuza

Tondo Matches Manufactory

T. Alonzo, agent

**Tuason & Co., merchants and bankers,
Plaza S. Gabriel, 2**

G. Tuason

J. P. Tuason

A. Morelos

F. Paez

N. Morelos

L. Aguirre

B. Garcia

C. 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)

B. Schwob

Valdezco, Catalino, watchmaker, Real, 23**Witte, Julius, ice manufacturer, and distiller
of essential oils, Baraca, 21****Wilks & Earnshaw, engineers, machinists,
founders, &c., Jaboneros, 3**

Henry Wilks

D. Earnshaw, A.I.C.E., surveyor to
Lloyds' agents

E. Edwards, forman moulder

J. Felizardo

H. Alonzo

MEDICOS CIVILES.

John Burke, Vivac, 4

Ricardo Burke, Vivac, 4

Rafael Ginard, Real de Paco

Mariano Marti, Dulum Cayan, 79

Quintin Maynet, Plaza de Vivac, 5

Carlos Nalda, Plaza de Sta. Ana

Marcial Percina, Victoria, 4

Miguel Pina, Platerias, 7

E. Marazi, Manila

S. Magalhaes, S. Minguel

B. Bustamante, Sto. Christo

BOTICAS Y FABRICAS DE AGUAS GASEOSAS.

Jacobco Zobel, Real, 13

Mariano Kühnell, Cabildo, 14

Jorge Ludewig, Plaza de Binondo

Rouualdo Boie, Sto. Cristo, 8

Rafael Garcia, Tondo

Ramon Sotelo, Divisoria de Tondo

Oscar Reymann, Escolta, 17

Pablo Sartorius, Escolta, 25

Carlos Plitt, Escolta, 26

Rafael Fernandez, Escolta, 37

Pablo Schuster, Plaza de Sta. Cruz

Adolfo Eydner, Plaza de Quiapo

CIRUJANOS DENTISTAS.

J. Arevalo, Plaza de Quiapo, 6

Andres Cereso, Calle de S. Juan de Tetram

Bonafacio Arevalo, Escolta, 10

RESTAURANTS.

El Navio, Escolta

T. G. Ureta, agent

El Luzero, Plaza de Sta. Cruz, 5

M. Fernandez

El Luzon, Plaza de Vivac, 6

A. Ortiz

R. Franco

El Occidente, Real, 16

J. Movellan

El Suizo, Plaza de S. Gabriel, 1

Meily y Pereda

El Vivac, Plaza de Vivac, 7

V. Milla

La Bilbaina, Escolta, 40

Anduiza & Co.

La Catalana, Murallon, 2

M. Catalan

La Confianza, Escolta, 22

J. Carvallo

La Corona, S. Juan de Letran, 18

Castillo Brothers

La Luna, Plaza de Binondo, 2

D. Arcillas

La Peninsular, Plaza de S. Gabriel, 3

C. de la Vara & Co.

La Sevillas, Puente de Binondo, 3

T. Santiago

La Vascongada, Plaza de S. Gabriel, 5

J. B. Labedan

La Villa de Burdeos, Real, 17
C. Alonzo

La Vinda de Gomez, Escolta, 33
M. Queri

Las Cuatro Naciones, Carriedo, 80
J. J. Schmid

Los dos Hermanos, Beaterio, 10
P. Gutierrez

COFFEE HOUSES.

De Paris, Anda, 1
C. Duhamel

De San Vicente, S. Vicente, 3
F. Jornales & Co.

El Oriental, Plaza de S. Gabriel, 1
Meily y Pereda

El Zaragozano, Real, 8
M. Pastor

Iris de Paz, Nueva, 15
I. Reyes

La Campana, Escolta, 33
A. Fernandez

La España, Beaterio, 10
H. Ferssin

La Francesa, Barraca, 37
Lala Ari

La Peninsular, Palacio, 17
J. Perez

Mendez Nuñez, Manila
A. Echavarria

ILOILO.

Colonial Government.

GOBIERNO P. M.

Gobernador del Distrito—E. Fajardo, coronel graduado

Obras Publicas—V. Ruiz, ingeniero; N. Cámara, ayudante; L. Ayecila, pagador

Auxiliares de Fomento—V. Gay, J. Bas, F. Gomez

Comision de Montes—F. Gutierrez, ingeniero
Medico Titular—Dr. J. Gomez

ALCALDIAS MAYORES.

Juez—J. L. Palma

Juez—Fermin Jimenez (Pototan)

Fiscal—Maximino Perez do.

Escribanos.—N. Molina, T. Saenz

ADMINISTRACION DE HACIENDA PUBLICA.

Administrador—Antonio Valderrama

Interventor—J. N. del Cid

Almacenero—José Santarromana

Vista de la Aduana—Antonio Noguera

Auxiliar do. —Enrique Estruch

COMISION DE ACOPIOS DE TABACO.

Aforador—Pedro Orozco

Almacenero—V. Calvo

Alumnos—V. Rosales, P. Mejares

ADMINISTRACION DE CORREOS.

Administrador—J. Fernandez

Interventor—R. Perez

CAPITANIA DEL PUERTO.

Capitan de Fragata—J. M. Jayme

Ayudante.—N. Lores

GOBIERNO ECLESIASTICO.

Obispo.—M. Cuartero

Provisor del Obispado—S. M. Muria

Secretario—P. Garcia

Cura—M. Blanco

ABOGADOS.

F. G. Zovoli, C. Pineda, J. Manzano, C.

D. Fernandez, N. Mapa

MEDICOS.

F. Martin, J. H. Hosman

OFICINAS DE FARMACIA.

F. Cacho, E. Fabrice, J. Bales

MEDICO VETERINARIO.

Z. Robles

PARTICULARES.

M. Aldeguez, E. Acuña, J. M. Escasi, A.

Aldon, Y. de Requeseña, F. Gadoso, A.

Sack, F. Lamadrid, J. D. Frias, J. Gavi-

lanes, M. Garcia, J. Faria, A. D. de La-

sarte, C. Melliza, Y. de la Rama, E.

Lopez, S. Ledesma

VAPOR CORREO "FALIM."

Capitan—A. Menchaca

IMPRENTA.

J. M. Escassi, propietario

SEMINARIO CONCILIAE DE JARO.**Rector**—Ildefonso MoralColegio para niñas, titulado de San Jose
á cargo de las Hermanas de la Caridad
Superiora—Sor Josefa Escalota**Consulates.****GREAT BRITAIN.****Vice-consul**—J. T. Cassels**GERMANY.****Vice-consul**—F. Luchsinger**Acting do.**—C. Sprecher**UNITED STATES.****Consular Agent**—J. G. Austen**Insurances.****Fyfe, J. S., agent**—Netherlands India Sea and Fire In-
surance Company**Higgin, John, agent**—

Imperial

Commercial Union

Ker & Co., agents—

Union Marine Insurance Co., Limited

Loney & Co., agents—

Lloyds'

Royal Fire and Life Insurance Co.

Samarang & Sea Fire Insurance Co.

Guardian & Fire Life Assurance Co.

Smith, Bell & Co., agents—Netherland India Sea & Fire Insur-
ance Co.

Chinese Insurance Co., Limited

Imperial Fire Office

Merchants.**Aldegner & Sons, merchants**

N. Aldegner

S. Aldegner

Anderson, engineer**Balea, T., chemist and druggist****Bischoff & Co., J. J., merchants**

J. J. Bischoff

S. Bischoff

F. Dacer

T. Preciados

Figera Brothers, merchants

M. Figera

J. Figera

G. Gil

J. Ortell

Fyfe, James S., merchant

James S. Fyfe

S. Fyfe

E. Fyfe

Gargollo Brothers, merchants

G. Gargollo

A. Gargollo

B. Gargollo

P. Mendezona

Gomez, José, physician**Higgin, Brothers, timber merchants**

John Higgin

G. Higgin

Jas. W. Higgin (Negros)

A. de Keyser

C. Tolosa

T. Juas

Ker & Co., merchants

J. T. Cassels

R. J. Paterson

J. N. Husband

P. Marques

G. M. Saul

E. S. Ringer

Kobles, X., veterinary surgeon**Loney & Co., merchants**

Robert Loney

Thomas MacGibbon (Cebu)

H. C. Hoskyn

R. F. Hoskyn

Juan Llorente

Luchsinger & Co., merchants

Federico Luchsinger

F. R. Steger

C. Sprecher

John Costeker

F. Blumer

R. Hefti

R. Kelly

Mamano, N., solicitor**Miller, C., hat manufacturer****Reyna, J., foundry**

J. Reyna

J. Anderson, engineer

J. Withayn

Roensch, A., hatmaker
 Saura, T., surgeon
 Smith, Bell, & Co., merchants
 Withome, N., engineer
 Ziboli, E., solicitor

CEBU.

Consulates.**GREAT BRITAIN.**

Vice-Consul—G. E. A. Cadell

GERMANY.

Vice-Consul—J. F. Stüben

UNITED STATES.

Acting Consular Agent—J. G. Austen

ITALY.

Consular Agent—C. R. B. Pickford

PORTUGAL.

Vice-Consul—G. Velozo

UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA.

Consul—G. Velozo

Insurances.

Loney & Co., agents—
 Lloyds'
 Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
 Royal Fire & Life Insurance Company

Smith, Bell & Co., agents—
 Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company
 British & Foreign Marine Insurance Company
 Imperial Fire Office
 Chinese Insurance Co., Limited

Merchants, &c.

'Ciudad de Cebu'
 Diago y del Vandre, proprietor

Claverat, Isidro, wine merchant and proprietor "La Esmeralda"

COAL MINES, THE "HOPE" AND "CHARITY."

(Compostela Village.)

Isaac Conui, proprietor
 T. G. Rosado, director of works

Escondrillas, D., importer of office materials

Gonzalez, Victor, librarian and general storekeeper

Jahrling, Valerio, naval storekeeper

Loney & Co., merchants
 Thomas MacGibbon

Osmeña, Rita & Co., hosiers, &c.

Tomas Osmeña
 Victoriano Osmeña
 Pedro Osmeña

Pickford & Co., merchants

N. MacLeod (Manila)
 C. R. B. Pickford
 W. Colquhoun
 M. Carrion

Reyes & Vaño, merchants

Bernabe Reyes
 N. de Leon

Roa & Son, A., merchants and naval storekeepers

Antonio Roa
 Filomeno Roa
 M. F. Escalante
 J. M. Escalante

Sartorius and Moerike, chemists and druggists

Oscar Berger

Smith, Bell & Co., merchants

J. F. Stüben
 G. E. A. Cadell

Velozo, G., merchant

G. Velozo
 R. Velozo
 S. W. Monalits

PORAC PAMPANGA.

Petel, A. & A., sugar estate owners

A. Petel, senior
 A. Petel, Junior

THE SAIGON DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

Governor—His Excellency Rear Admiral
Baron Duperré
Chief of the Staff—Vignes
Aide-de-Camp—De la Bonninière de Beau-
mont
Officers of Ordinance—Le Camus, De
Poret, D'Aubrade de Ferrusae

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

Chief of the Cabinet—Roustau
Ass st. do.—Cozie
Clerks—G. La Roche, La Combe

PRIVY COUNCIL.

President—H.E. the Governor
Official Members—Bossant, Le Clos, Piquet,
Poignand
Ord nary Members—G. Vinson, Leger,
Jame, A. Spooner
Secretary—Coquille
Clerks—Lecoq, André, Bouteiller

DIRECTION OF THE INTERIOR.

Director—J. Piquet
Secretary-General—E. Béliard
First Office—Morin
Second Office—A. Desmier
Third Office—Moisy
Fourth Office—Didier Lucet
Com. of Archives and Library—P. Clerc

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Commander of the Troops—Col. Bossant
Colonel—Trèves
Lieut. Col.—Lauriat
Director of the Marine Arsenal—Decanis
Director of the Royal Engineers—Courtois
Director of the Marine Artillery—Godin
Director of the Gendarmerie—Epron
Director of Botanical Gardens—J. B. Pierre
Inspector of Native Affairs—Villard

COMMISSION D'ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE.

The Mayor of Saigon, The Curate of
Saigon, The Attorney-General, G. De-
nis, Burté

CONSEIL DE DEFENCE.

President—His Excellency the Governor
Members—The General Commanding the
Troops, Commandant of Marine, Chief
Commissioner of Marine, Director of

Interior, Director of Artillery, Director
of Royal Engineers, Lieut. Conneau,
reporter

ADMINISTRATION OF MARINE.

Commissioners—M. A. Le Clos, chief of
the Administrative service; M. L. T.
Rougon (absent), J. M. Bollaud
Second Commissioners—J. M. Plénet
(absent), L. R. Sergeant, A. E. J.
Champy, A. C. Le Maitre, (absent)
Sub-Commissioners—V. M. H. Joyau, J.
M. A. Hubert, C. E. Gaveau, (absent)
L. C. U. Martin (absent), J. M. Carle, H.
Boyer (absent), L. M. S. Mitre, J. B. O.
de Galéan, J. A. Luzio, J. Ilher de Saint
Hilaire, C. J. Hillion, H. F. Delval, T.
J. Bataille (absent), M. T. Guinand
Assistant Commissioners—E. J. D'Agon de
la Contrie (absent), L. Lainé, E. A.
Ciret, C. E. Lassere (absent) *Jaham-*
Desrivau, A. M. M. E. Bunel, P. V.
Vadés, J. B. E. Pénot (absent), A. T.
P. Boché (absent), H. A. M. C. Linard
Clerks—M. E. R. L. hadie, A. C. Etché-
goyen (absent), E. A. Merlejudé, G. L.
Latiere, H. G. L. St. Mary (absent),
Anandanadapoullé, Y. M. J. A. Hélyoury
(absent), J. B. C. R. Gléises, A. B.
Laborde, H. Tournié
Auxiliary Writers—G. L. Le Jeune, Ar-
rivet, Lancon

MARINE SURVEY OFFICE.

Roland, chief commissioner
Hillion, sub-commissioner
Lainé, Bunel, assist. do.
Tournié, clerk
Arrivet, auxiliary writer

MARINE AUDIT OFFICE.

De Lestrac, chief assist. com.
Anandanadapoullé, Laborde, clerks

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Sergeant, second commissioner

REVENUES.

Carpot, assistant commissioner
Gléises, clerk
Le Jeune, writer

TREASURY.

De Rangousse, treasurer
 Fabiani, assistant treasurer and chief accountant
 Genouilhac, Privat, cashiers
 Mas-é, Belle, Genouilhac, Legendre, Bruneau, Aitelly, Loubens de Verdalle, Sorde Dupeux, Costa, Sens-Olive, Poignand Dupuis, Antonetti, Vallet de Kérouet, Jame, Duclerc des Ranches, Dixon, clerks
 Augustin, Cojondassamy, bailiffs

MARINE HOSPITAL.

Joyau, sub-commissioner
 Guirand, assistant do.
 Labadie, accountant
 Jaham-Desrivau, clerk

MARINE EQUIPMENT OFFICE.

Hubert, sub-commissioner

RESERVED MARINE OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Dumesnil d'Engente, sub-commissioner
 Coquille, do.
 Gouin, assistant do.
 Villard, do. do.
 Hoarau-Desruisseaux, do.

MARINE STORE ROOMS.

Champy, sub-commissioner
 H. Delval, assistant
 Vaders, do.
 Merlejudé, clerk

VICTUALLING.

De Galéan, sub-commissioner
 Latiere, Lancon, clerks

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.*French Cochín-China.*

Luzio, sub-commissioner (Baria)
 J. J. de St. Hilaire, do. (Chaudoc)
 Carle, do. (Vinh-Long)
 Cirt, assist. do. (Mytho)

Tonquin.

Mittre, sub-commissioner (Haiphong)
 Gleize, clerk do.
 Linard, assist.-com. (Quin Hon)
 Le Jeune, clerk do.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

J. J. Poignand, procureur-general
 Bernard, deputy do.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Esquer, president

Lasserre, counsellor
 L. Jemble, deputy do.

TRIBUNAL OF FIRST INSTANCE.

L. E. Penavayre, judge
 J. Vullicz, second judge
 M. L. Bazangeon, De Thiollaz, deputy judges

BAR OF FIRST INSTANCE.

Ropert, attorney-general
 Pomand, deputy attorney-general

REGISTRAR OF THE COURT OF APPEAL AND OF FIRST INSTANCE.

Elie

TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE.

A. de Orroño, president
 Delaganière, A. Cornu, Roque, Denis, judges
 Cléonie, registrar

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

P. L. Julien
 Le Garnisson, registrar of justice of peace

ADMINISTRATION OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Inspectors—Philastre, Piquet, M. d'Arfeuille, Rheinart, Luro, Garrido, Champeaux

Administrators of 1st class—Eymard-Rapine, Labussière, Silvestre, Delefosse, Nouet, Villard (absent), De Serravalle, Parreau, Servant, Prioux (absent), Henri, Moty, Boutroy, Aymonier, Bon, H. de Verneville (absent), Pourquier, Fauvelle (absent), Blanchard

Administrators of 2nd class—Arbod, Hector, Simonard Nicolai, Briere, Dangla, de Saintard, de Béquigny, Granger, d'Elbee, Nansot, Granier, Escoubet, Santi

Auxiliary Administrators of 2nd class—Gouin, Mondière, Renault, Veres

Administrators of 3rd class—Rougeot, Gaillard, Sandret, Navelle, B. d'Avesnes, Bougeault, Marquis, Drouhet, Hamel, Rossigneux, Marquant, Ponchon, Gouy, Lucciana, Chanseaux, Landes, Tirant, Dussol, Jouve, Forestier Fourès, Cellard, de Pommayrac, Barthote, Chavassieux, Bonnal, Lebrun, Bocquillon, Langlais, Liotard

FRENCH INTERPRETERS.

Potteaux, Bonner, Robert, principal interpreters for the Annamite language

Aubaud, 1st class interpreter
 Bollen, do.
 Huc, do.
 Cowie, interp. for the English language

REGISTRY OF LANDS.

Boilloux, chief registrar
 Isaac, G. des Rivières, D'Ausbourg, receivers

SURVEY OFFICE.

Bataille, chief surveyor (absent)
 Merilbon, acting do.

NAVAL DIVISION OF COCHIN-CHINA.

"FLEURUS" (Admiral's flagship).
 Commander—Brunet Millet

VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

"DUCHAFFAUT" S.

Commander—Alquier
 Lieutenant—Pouyer
 Navy Sub-Lieutenants—Lecomte, Boireau
 Midshipman—Voellaud
 Paymaster—De Foulhiac De Padirac
 Surgeon—Dolliéule

"SURCOUF" S.

Commander—Rouquette
 Lieutenant—Nougès
 Navy Sub-Lieutenants—Ferrus, Poirot
 Paymaster—Caplain
 Surgeon—Ambiel

"ANTILOPE" S.

Commander—Ménard
 Lieutenant—Thomas
 Sub-Lieutenants—Fargues, Rousset
 Navy Sub-Lieutenant—Vannier
 Surgeon—Moret

"INDRE" S.

Commander—Quennec
 Lieutenant—Allard
 Navy Sub-Lieutenants—Poulain, Dierx,
 Adigard, Smith
 Midshipmen—Deloncle, Couroux, De Mont-
 golfier
 Paymaster—Hamelin
 Surgeon—Brusque

"ASPIC" S.

Commander—Péphaud
 Navy Sub-Lieutenants—Gouin, Rippol

RIVER GUN-BOATS.

"HARPO," De la Bonnière de Beau-
 mont, commander
 "MASSUE," Lacombe, commander
 "FLAMBERGE," Coreil, commander
 "ESTOC," Gautret, commander

"ESCOPETTE," Testard, commander
 "SAGAIE," Perrin, commander
 "ESPINGOLE," Barrier, commander
 "HALLEBARDE," Sales de Banières, com-
 mander

OPIUM AND SPIRIT FARM.

Directors—Ban-Hap, Tan-Keng-Ho
 President—A. Spooner
 Secretary—Ko-Kiock-Lion
 Agents—B. Gerbaud, E. Jamaux, Archam-
 baud
 Accountant—W. Ricon

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

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Ropers, harbour master
 E. Bottini, A. Antona, secretaries
 J. Nartus, port master

POST OFFICE.

Buchwalter, post master
 Ménétré, Bonneau, clerks
 Geandley, Tran-Phuoc, distributors

Municipal Department.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Mayor—Vinson
 Members—Blancsubé, Catoire, Jame, Se-
 manne, Esquar, Mayer, Didier, De
 Lanueau, Michelot, Salenave

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Chief Secretary—J. Révilliod
 Under Secretary—Sèrre
 First Clerk and Accountant—H. Veaux
 Assistant—Nicolas Finé

PUBLIC ROADS.

Inspector—Roché
 Accountant—Moutton
 Clerk—P. Luong
 Overseer—Chenenaillé
 Overseer of Quays, &c.—Lousteau
 Cemetery Superintendent—Curet
 Slaughter House Foreman—Mauss
 Storekeeper—Socalingham
 Supt. of Public Gardens—Moreau
 Forester—Mongeoul

POLICE FORCE.

Inspector General—Duvivier

Deputy Inspector—Tourillon
do. —Laval
Inspector, Cholen—Girard
Sergeants—Eleven
European Constables—Thirty one
Native Do. —One hundred and
seventeen
Interpreters—Five

BOYS' PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Director—Blaise
Professors—Michel, P. Bao, Roché
GIRLS.

Mistress—Mme. Dussutour

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Rampant, superintendent and chief of the
service
Foulhoux, in charge of Public Buildings
Kerrien, in charge of Public Works
Falbre, principal conductor
Chanavat, Daoulas, Milbau, first class
conductors
Beauvisage, Marcehal, Sambet, Puissi-
liens, second class conductors
Fenailon, Chariot, Delaporte, Jean-
ningros, third class conductors
Roze, Chaalons, Azéma, Meyère, Roy-
mond, Henry, Lesage, Morand, Brison,
Isaac, Guillarmon, Gardès, fourth class
conductors

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Demars, second inspector and superin-
tendent of the service in Cochín-China
Le Clerc, first class transmission director
of the central station
Blanchard de la Brosse, clerk
Simon, Brou, first class telegraphists
Vitalis, Brun, Roger, Ercole, second class
telegraphists
Brondeau, Suard, Desormaux, Pourquoi
Orméise, Bissey, third class telegra-
phists
Xiffre, Gillot, Rozaire, Vallance, fourth
class telegraphists
Hellequin, Houin, Estorges, Michel Cé-
cillon, Martin, Tonnadre, Raymond
Combulazier, D'Escudic, Prengreber,
Pavi, Conche, Brocq, Alsace, Lecot,
fifth class telegraphists
Mouffette, electrician and mechanician
Bourgon, Pignat, Goemaer, and 46 Na-
tives, overseers

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

General Surgeon—Lacroix

Principal Medical Officer—Chastang
First Class Surgeons—Bernard, Géraud,
Mathis, Le Tersec, Balbaud, Valleteau
de Mouillac, Delisle, Foiret
Second Class Surgeons—Vantalon, Cogues
Second Class Auxiliary Surgeons—Dumas,
Pignoni, Roux
Assistant Auxiliary Surgeons—Bagnéris,
Zapolski-Szlitirski, Mahy, Delessard,
Réthoret, Blessing, Digard, Moret
Grassian, Schmid
Apothecaries—Raoul, Pesquier, Le Poix,
Fruitet, Onfroy
Medical Board—Lacroix, president; Chas-
tang, Raoul, Vall-teau de Mouillac,
members; Dumas, clerk

Schools.

NATIVE COLLEGE.

Wattebled, director
Josselme, teacher

PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF SAIGON AND THE DISTRICTS.

Vincenti, -director at Bentré
Garnier, do. at Cholen
Delliard, do. at Mytho
Be-son, do. at Saigon
N. do. at Soctrang
Charrot, do. at Vinblong

Consulates.

BELGIUM.

Acting Consul—F. W. Speidel

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—C. F. Tremlett

DENMARK.

Acting Consul—A. David

GERMANY.

Acting Consul—G. Nissle

ITALY.

Consul—Jeanfrançois

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—T. Speidel

PORTUGAL.

Acting Consul—E. Grün

SPAIN.

Consul—E. A. Soulere

AUSTRIA.

Consul—E. Grün

Public Institutions.**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.***President*—G. Denis*Members*—De Orroño, Catoire, Hubert,
H. Roque, Spooner, Leger, Mayer,
Lamay*Clerk*—Houdinet**MASONIC LODGE.**

"Loge Réveil de l'Orient"

GAOL.*Gaoler*—Campana**Public Companies.****MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.***Agent*—Martin des Pallières*Assistant*—Rieutord*Clerk*—Veyssière*Storekeepers*—Rouet, Gilles**CHOLEN RICE MILL.***Agents*—Ed. Renard & Co.**SAIGON RICE MILL.***Agent*—A. de Orroño**EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND
CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.***Office*: Cape Saint James

W. T. Newitt, superintendent

R. Edgar

Dowling

Collis

Clapperton

W. G. Hale & Co., agents

Insurance Agencies.*Behre & Co.*, agents—

North China Insurance Company

Canton Insurance Office

Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance Co.

Deutsche Transport Versicherungs-
Gesellschaft

Verein Hamburger Assecuradeure

Germanic Lloyds'

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Transatlantic Fire Insurance Com-
pany of Hamburg, Limited

American Lloyds'

Scottish Imperial Insurance Co.

Denis Frères, agents—Insurance Companies of Bordeaux,
Paris, Marseilles, and Havre*Dierx, E.*, agent—Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances
Maritimes*Hale & Co.*, W. G., agents—

Lloyds'

Western Clubs, Topsham

China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.

Union Insurance Society of Canton

Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

China Fire Insurance Co., Limited

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

North British and Mercantile Insu-
rance Company*Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.*, agents—Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Sun Fire Office*Speidel & Co.*, agents—

Yangtze Insurance Association

Zutphen and Netherlanden Fire In-
surance CompaniesTransatlantische Guterversicherungs-
Gesellschaft

Queen Fire Insurance Company

Banks.*Banque de l'Indo Chine*

H. Leger, manager

L. Michelot, sub-manager

L. Dierx, accountant

Huteau, 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

*Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration*—

F. W. Mitchell, acting agent

A. Perrin, clerk

Oriental Bank Corporation—

Speidel & Co., agents

Professions, Trades, &c.*Abadie, Ed.*, auctioneer, Rue Catinat*Andrew, B. & V. F.*, bakers and beerhouse
keepers, Rue de l'Eglise

- Angelucci, coffee-house keeper, Rue de l'Hôpital
- Baudran and Fargeot, Mesdames, ladies' and children's dress makers, Rue Catinat
- Behre & Co., merchants
G. Niederberger (Europe)
E. Saltzkorn
G. Nissle,
A. Bauermeister
B. Rover (Cholen)
H. Schmidt
G. Galles
R. C. Miller
- Bénézech, Antoine, tavern keeper, Rue de Batavia
- Benoit, P., storekeeper, Rue Catinat
- Berteaud, J., contractor, Rue de Baria
- Blancsubé, Jules, lawyer, Rue Catinat
A. David
- Blugeot, farrier
- Brun, Hippolyte, farrier
- "Café de la Musique," Rue Rigault de Genouilly
Mme. Gadras, proprietor
- "Café de Paris," Quai du Commerce
Mme. Vv. Carbonnel, proprietor
- Caraman, Thomas, merchant (Cambogia)
- Cardi, P., apothecary and druggist, Rue Catinat
- Catoire, A., shipwright and timber merchant
- Cazeau and Salvaire, engineers, tinmen, &c., Rue Catinat
- Codry and Berges, architects and contractors, Rue Pellerin
- Colas, Joseph, carpenter, Rue Nationale
- Cornand Frères, plumbers and tinmen, Rue Catinat
- Daclin, watch maker, Rue Catinat
- D'Audigier, Mme., provision dealer, Rue Catinat
- David, Alfred, ice manufacturer, Rue Nationale
- Degoul, H., law agent, Rue Rigault de Genouilly
- Denis Frères, merchants and commission agents, Rue Catinat
Emile Denis (Europe)
Gustave Denis
Alphonse Denis, signs per pro.
E. Bézian
Fonsales
- Devaux and Bory, boarding house, Rues Bonnard and Catinat
- Devise, hair dresser, Rue Rigault de Genouilly
- Dierx, Edouard, merchant
Edouard Dierx
Albert Cornu, signs per pro.
- Dimitri, J., compradore, Quai du Commerce
- Drell and Coutel, contractors, Rue de l'Eglise
- Dussol, H., contractor, Rue Boress
- Dussutour, A., auctioneer, Rue Catinat
- Fabre, hair dresser and dealer in perfumery, Rue Catinat
- Farinole, J. B., bureau d'encaissement and recouvrement, Rue Rigault de Genouilly
- Fave, E., boarding house, Rue Catinat
- Feraud, F., saddle and collar maker, Rue de l'Eglise
- Fiard, Mme, dealer in provisions, Rues Rigault de Genouilly and Vannier
- Fréchet, Isidore, sodawater manufacturer Rue de l'Eglise
- Freund, J., tavern keeper, Rue Catinat
- Gaillard, hair dresser and dealer in perfumery, Rue Catinat

- Gavini, Madame**, dress maker and milliner, Rue Rigault de Genouilly
- Genin, Rosalie**, coffee-house keeper, Rue Charner
- Geraud, P.**, hotel keeper, Rue Rigault de Genouilly
- Germain, Jame**, notary public, Rue Rigault de Genouilly
- Girard, Mme.**, coffee house keeper, Rue Vannier
- Grandpré, Madame de**, millinery rooms, Rue Catinat
- Gsell, E.**, photographer, Rue Rigault de Genouilly
- Hainard**, watchmaker, Rue Catinat
- Hale & Co., W. G.**, merchants
W. G. Hale (absent)
C. F. Tremlett
W. Detmering
A. Gehmeyer
- Hazebrouck**, painter, Rue de l'Eglise
- Hotel de l'Europe**, Quai du Commerce
Mme. Letout, proprietor
- Hotel de l'Univers**, Rue Vannier
A. Lacaze, proprietor
- Hubert, Joseph**, merchant, Rue Catinat
- "Imprimerie Commerciale,"** office of "Indépendant de Saigon," fortnightly newspaper
H. Semanne, editor
J. H. Bloom, publisher and manager
T. B. Edwards, clerk
H. H. Silva, compositor
C. da Luz, do.
J. M. Cruz, do.
R. Zuzarte, do.
L. Rangel, do.
- "Imprimerie Nationale,"** office of "Courrier de Saigon," Government Gazette, fortnightly newspaper
Poupon, director
- Isidore, Henri**, bill collector
- Jacques**, butcher, Rue Charner
- Jame, G.**, notary public, Rue Rigault de Genouilly
- Jouvet, A.**, commission agent and public accountant, Rue Rigault de Genouilly
- Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.**, merchants
Gustave Kaltenbach (Europe)
Frederic Engler (do.)
E. Grün
J. C. Opsteltein, signs per pro.
E. Funfgeld
C. Lugo
C. Calame
- Lacaze, A.**, storekeeper, Rue Catinat
- Lacaze, G.**, Rue Catinat
- Lamache, P.**, surgeon dentist, Rue Catinat
- Lamy**, contractor, Rue Ollivier
- La Perle, Mme.**, coffee house keeper, Rue Charner
- L'Angellier, A. P.**, director of the pawn brokers' shops, Cholen
- Lautier & Guerin**, hairdressers and dealers in perfumery, Rue Catinat
- Lefebvre, Alfred**, tavern keeper, Rue Nationale
- Lemaire, D.**, tavern keeper, Rue Catinat
- Le Nelson**, tavern keeper, Rue Nationale
- Marot, Mme. Firmin**, dealer in provisions, Rue Catinat
- Marietta, S.**, coffee house keeper, Rue Nationale
- Mayer & Crotte**, contractors and timber merchants, Rue MacMahon
A. Mayer
Jean Crotte
- Métayer**, architect and contractor, Rue Thabert
- Morice Frères & Bailly**, general drapers and outfitters, Rue Catinat

- Mulaton**, contractor, Rue Rigault de Genouilly
- Nicolier**, A., stationery dealer, Rue Catinat
- Niobey**, E., lawyer, Rue Charner
- Ogliastro and Blustein**, Tamhoi
- Orroño**, A. de, merchant, and agent for A. Cahuzac, Saigon Steam Rice Mill, and Steam Service between Saigon and Cholen
A. de Orroño
A. Bonnefond
C. de Grandpré
Lasnier
- Pelissier**, V., timber merchant, and contractor, Rue MacMahon
- Perrichon and Baud**, contractors and light fitters, Rue Catinat
- Philipesk**, Mme., (Vve Roubert,) tavern keeper, Rue Charner
- Poulopoolo**, G., coffee house keeper, Rue Charner
- Reuchlin**, G., coffee house, Rue Chasseloup Laubat
- Reynaud**, N., druggist, Rue Catinat
- Rhiel**, butcher, Rue Charner
- Rivault**, E., contractor, Rue MacMahon
- Roque**, V., merchant, commission agent, contractor to Government for steamship navigation to different provinces in Cochin China, engineer, boiler-maker, copper-smith
V. Roque
H. Roque, manager
V. Candau, signs per pro
J. Roze, ship's husband
J. Jameson, sup. engineer
E. Boutinière
M. Prémont
L. Gourg
A. Branzell, agent in the interior
Ch. Guéno, do.
Delécluse, O. Rosseau, pursers
- Rozario**, L. do, baker, Rue Amiral Roze
- Schroeder Frères and Jeanfrançois**, merchants
K. Schroeder
A. Schroeder
R. Jeanfrançois
- Semanne**, H., auctioneer, Rue Catinat
- Simon**, Mme., provision dealer, Rue Catinat
- Société Anonyme de Commission Consignations et des Transports**, J. P. Salenave, representing, Rue Rigault de Genouilly
- Solier**, P., tavern keeper, Rue Nationale
- Speidel & Co.**, merchants
F. W. Speidel
T. Speidel
E. Lohss
E. Rayot
C. Molt
H. Rüsell, agent in Puompenh (Cambodge)
- Spooner**, A., merchant
- Storrer**, Dr., physician, Rue de Canton
- Tan Keng Ho**, merchant, Quai de l'arroyo Chinois
- Thomassin**, tavern keeper, Rue de Bangkok
- Vandelet**, O., wine merchant and provision dealer, Rue Catinat
- Vergonjeanne**, blacksmith, Rue Catinat
- Viénot**, H., lawyer, Rue Catinat
- Vinson**, G., lawyer, Maison Wangtai
- Vuillermoz and Bornaud**, watchmakers, Rue Catinat
- Vuillet**, Mme., ladies' and children's dress maker, Rue Catinat
- Waterson**, Captain D., surveyor to Local Insurance Companies, Rue Lefebvre
- River Pilots**
Luperne, Prockter, Charles, Dennemont, Guédon, Michel, Marin, Pallas, Roux,

Orieux, Castera, Lambert, Henry,
Duzac, Gouineau Gavini, Pioche (ab-
sent), Arduzer, (absent)

CHURCHES AND MISSIONS.

Monseigneur Colombert, bishop of Samo-
sate and vicar apostolic of the Mission
of Cochin-China; T. L. Wibaux, C. J.
Gernot, provicars general; E. N. Colson,
secretary to the bishop

SAIGON SEMINARY.

T. L. Wibaux, provicar general superior.

J. Thiriet, F. H. Favreau, J. B. Duques-
rav, J. A. Hirbec, J. A. Dumas, J. M.
Chédal Anglay, E. Pugnet, professors

TAN-DINH SCHOOL.

M. A. L. Gaspar, director

THABERT SCHOOL.

A. J. Joubert, director

D'ADREAN SCHOOL.

J. B. Duquesnay, director

THE HAIPHONG DIRECTORY.

FRENCH CONSULATE.

Consul—L. Turc
Chancelier—De Curt
Interpreter—J. Bollich

ROYAL CUSTOMS.

Chief Commissioner—Roussel
Clerks—Lalande, Messier, West
Surgeons—De L'Angle, De Terry

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

Harbour Master—Granger
Pilots—George, Bertha, Crochet

COMMISSARIAT.

Commissaire—Mitre
Sub-Com.—Gleize
Clerk—Claude
Assistant—Alexandrine

POST OFFICE.

Postmaster—Manau

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

Barelle, blacksmith and engineer

Boyer, A., storekeeper

Dupuy, shipowner

Dupuy
Francelli

Gervais, blacksmith and engineer

Landstein & Co., merchants

E. Constantin
C. Gomina
G. Chiney

Martin, "Restaurant de Tonquin"

Marty, A. R., storekeeper and commis-
sion agent
E. Aussenac

Morice Frères, & Bailly, general store-
keepers
Bailly
d'Argence

Omnes, coffee rooms

Vidal, A., coffee rooms

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Commander of the Troops—Captain Loren-
zini

NAVAL FORCE.

"ASPEC," Gunboat.

Commander—Picard

Lieutenant—Gouin
do. —Ripall

"COUTELAS," Gunboat.

Lieut. Commanding—C. Barrier

"HALLFARDE," Gunboat.

Lieut. Commanding—Laine

THE HANOI DIRECTORY.

FRENCH CONSULATE.

Consul—Comte de Kergaradec
Chancelier—Aumoite

ROYAL CUSTOMS.

Commissioner—De La Rozieres
Clerk—Blois

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

Beire, Madame de, storekeeper

Crozat, Ch., storekeeper

Landstein & Co., merchants

E. Constantin
G. Milenowitz

Morice Frères & Bailly, general store-
keeper
Bailly
Francois

MILITARY.

Commander of the Troops—Bilès

Captain—Laffont
Lieutenant—De Vaussay
Sub-Lieutenant—Pintre
Surgeon—Jardon

THE SINGAPORE DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

Governor, Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief—His Excellency Colonel Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.

Colonial Sec.—Hon. J. Douglas, C.M.G.

Assist. Colonial Secretary—E. A. Irving

Acting Assist. do.—A. Knight

Lieut.-Governor of Penang—Hon. Lieut.

Col. A. E. H. Alison, C.M.G.

Lieut.-Governor of Malacca—Hon. Captain E. W. Shaw, R.N.

Chief Justice, and Commissary of Vice-Admiralty Court—His Honor Sir T. Sidgreaves, Knight

Attorney General—Hon. T. Braddell

Solicitor General—D. Logan

Treasurer, Commissioner of Stamps and Accountant General Supreme Court—Hon. W. W. Willans

Auditor General—Hon. C. J. Irving

Colonial Engineer, Surveyor Gen., and Comptroller of Convicts—Hon. Major J. F. A. McNair, R.A., (absent); W. D. Bayliss (in charge)

1st Assistant do.—Capt. J. H. Satterthwaite in charge at Penang

Inspector General of Police, Straits Settlements—Capt. S. Dunlop

Sup. of Police, Singapore—R. W. Maxwell
do. Penang—Hon. H. Plunkett

do. Malacca—E. Hayward

Master Attendant—Henry Ellis

Postmaster General—H. Trotter

Prin. Med. Officer—H. Lloyd Randell

Colonial Surgeons—A. F. Anderson, M.D., F. K. Hampshire, M.B. (absent)

Registrar-General and Coroner of Singapore—A. W. V. Cousins

Sheriff of Singapore—G. E. Evans

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor, president
The Senior Military Officer in Command
Hon. Lieutenant-Governor of Penang
Hon. Lieutenant-Governor of Malacca
Hon. Judge of Penang
Hon. Colonial Secretary
Hon. Attorney General
Hon. Treasurer
Hon. Auditor General
Hon. Colonial Engineer

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor, president
Hon. Chief Justice
The Senior Military Officer in Command
Hon. Lieutenant-Governor of Penang
Hon. Lieutenant-Governor of Malacca
Hon. Judge of Penang
Hon. Colonial Secretary
Hon. Attorney General
Hon. Treasurer
Hon. Auditor General
Hon. Colonial Engineer
Hon. Ho Ah Kay (Whampoa), C.M.G.
Hon. T. Scott (absent)
Hon. W. Head
Hon. W. Adamson
Hon. J. R. MacArthur
Hon. Walter Scott
Clerk of Councils—A. Knight (acting)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Master Attendant and Shipping Master—Henry Ellis
Deputy do.—E. Bradbery
Acting do.—T. Todd
Clerks—G. S. Reutens, J. C. Pestana, T. J. Minjoot, A. Hendricks, S. de Reis, J. A. Fernandez

IMPORT AND EXPORT OFFICE.

Registrar—Henry Ellis
Clerks—A. D. Chopard, Z. A. de Cruz, P. A. Rozario, R. S. Edward, E. Paglar
Boarding Officers—C. Scott, A. Taylor
Interp. & Storekeeper—K. S. Bukit Passoo

Foreign Consulates.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Consul—A. G. Conighi

BELGIUM.

Consul—H. Hinnekindt

BRAZIL.

Consul—J. d'Almeida

DENMARK.

Consul—R. Padlay (absent)
Acting Consul—J. R. McArthur

FRANCE.

Acting Consul—M. Craveri

GERMANY.

Consul—Dr. E. Bieber
Secretary—R. Silling

ITALY.

Consul—Chevalier C. S. Festa (absent)
Vice-Consul—H. F. Maack

NETHERLANDS.

Consul General—W. H. Read
Vice-Consul—S. J. Maier
Secretary—A. H. Hermens

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

Consul—Syed Junied bin Omar Al Junied,
 in charge

PORTUGAL.

Acting Consul—M. Ribeiro

RUSSIA.

Vice-Consul—Hon. H. A. K. Whampoa
Clerk—Chun Chun Fook

SIAM.

Consul & Commissioner—Tam Kim Ching
Assistant—J. Gabriel
Clerk—P. Gabriel

SPAIN.

Consul—A. Menearini
Clerk—M. Longue

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Consul—R. B. B. Read

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Consul—Major A. G. Studer
Clerk—R. de Souza

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

J. R. Kellock, agent
 H. W. Uloth, chief assistant
 J. M. Rodrigues
 F. G. Reutens
 H. Crockford, pilot
 F. H. Marcus, godown clerk

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

Paul Brasier, agent
 A. de Guigné
 C. Anchant
 P. C. Anchant

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN MAIL S. S. Co.,
LIMITED.

Guthrie & Co., general agents

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY.
Gilfillan, Wood & Co., agents

OCEAN S. S. COMPANY.

Mansfield & Co., W., agents

BRITISH INDIA S. N. Co., LIMITED.

Hamilton, Gray & Co., agents

ROYAL NETHERLANDS S.S. Co.

Hooglandt & Co., agents

NETH. IN. S. N. Co., LIMITED.

Hamilton, Gray & Co., agents

CHINA MERCHANTS' S. N. COMPANY.

Whampoa & Co., agents

RUBALLINO STEAMER LINE.

Réme Brothers, agents

BULLI COAL CO.

McAlister & Co., agents

GALENA MINING CO.

Directors—F. C. Bishop (chairman); J.
 Fisher, A. Currie, W. Krohn, J. Bren-
 nand
Secretary—J. Fraser

Insurances.

Almeida, José, agent—

Lloyds' "Andaluz," Spain and Re-
 gistro Italian

Behn, Meyer & Co., agents—

Board of Underwriters, New York,
 Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia,
 Hamburg

Agrippina of Cologne

Nieder Rheinsche Gueter Assecuranz
 Gesellschaft

Niederlandische Allgemeine Versi-
 cherungs Gesellschaft

La Neuchateloise at Neuchatel

Rhenania Ins. Coy. at Cologne

Allegemeine Transport Versiche-
 rungs Gesellschaft at Vienna

Dusseldorfer Allegemeine Versiche-
 rungs Gesellschaft

Rheinisch Westphaelischer Lloyd at
 M. Glashaus

Hamburg Magdeburg Fire Insurance
 Company

Germanischer Lloyd

American Shipmasters' Association

Borneo Co., Limited, agents—

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.

- North China Insurance Company
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited
Standard Life Assurance Company
"Cassa Marittima" of Genoa
- Boustead & Co., agents—
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.
Thames and Mersey Marine Ins. Co.
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool (Fire and Life)
Scottish Fire Insurance Co.
- Cameron & Co., John, agents—
Scottish Imperial Fire and Life Assurance Company
Lancashire Insurance Co.
Newcastle A.I. Insurance Association
Imperial Marine Insurance Co.
- Gilfillan, Wood & Co., agents—
Commercial Union Assurance Co.
British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
China Fire Insurance Company
Yangtze Insurance Association
London Assurance Corporation
- Guthrie & Co., agents—
London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company
Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited
Triton Insurance Company
- Hamilton Grey & Co., agents—
North British and Mercantile Fire and Life Insurance Company
Ocean Marine Insurance Company
- Harrison & Co., agents—
London and Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company
Western Insurance Club
- Hooglandt & Co., agents—
Joint Underwriters Union at Amsterdam
Zutphen Fire Insurance Company
Nederlands Fire Insurance Company
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
East India Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
Dutch Lloyds
French Underwriters
- Johnston & Co., A. L., agents—
Bengal Insurance Society
Union Insurance Society of Canton
- Kellock, J. R., agents—
London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Co.
- Kümpers & Co., agents—
Transatlantische Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Berlin
Transatlantic Marine Insurance Co., Berlin
Manchester Fire Insurance Co.
- MacLaine, Fraser & Co., agents—
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Phoenix Fire Office
Sovereign Life Assurance Co.
Northern Assurance Co.
- Martin, Dyce & Co., agents—
Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Sun Fire Office
- Paterson, Simons & Co., agents—
Alliance Fire Assurance Company
Church of England Life Assurance Company
Guardian Life Assurance Company
Globe Marine Insurance Company
- Powell & Co., agents—
Staffordshire Fire Insurance Co.
- Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co., agents—
North German Fire Insurance Company at Hamburg
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company, Limited, of Hamburg
- Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co., agents—
Bremen Underwriters
Antwerp do.
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
Helvetia Sea Insurance Company in St. Gall
Helvetia Swiss Fire Insurance Company in St. Gall
Schweiz Transport Insurance Company in Zurich
Germanic Lloyds (Transport Insurance) in Berlin
German Transport Insurance Company in Berlin
Sjo Assurance Foringer (Finland)

Remé Brothers, agents—

Queen Insurance Company
Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances
Maritimes
Hanseatic Fire Insurance Co., Ham-
burg
Genoa Underwriters' Association
"Italia" Marine Insurance Society,
Genoa

Sarkies & Moses, agents—

Amicable Insurance Office
Reliance Marine Insurance Office
Calcutta and China Steam Insurance
Office

Schomburgk & Co., C., agents—

National Insurance Company of El-
berfeld

Scott, Witham & Co., agents—

Canton Insurance office
Imperial Fire Insurance Company
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company,
Limited
Universal Life Office

Staehelin, & Stablknacht, agents—

Swiss Lloyd Transport Insurance Co.
Baloise Insurance Company
Frankfort Insurance Co.

Syme & Co., agents—

Lloyds, London
Liverpool Underwriters' Association
Union Marine Insurance Co., Limited

Banks.**Chartered Bank of India, Australia and
China**

R. I. Harper, acting manager
Thos. Neave, act. sub-man. and acct.
R. White, sub-accountant
J. C. Budd do.

**Chartered Mercantile Bank of India Lon-
don and China**

F. C. Bishop, manager
S. M. Munro, acting accountant
C. E. Nixon, sub- do.
Geo. Scott do.
J. M. Angus
J. L. Scheerder
G. W. Ganno
P. K. Jeremiah

C. Jeremiah

P. R. Bell

C. Bernard

H. G. Evans

Dorabjee Pallanjee

**Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration**

Boustead & Co., agents

London & Westminster Bank

Bank of Montreal

Hamilton, Grey & Co., agents

National Bank of India, Limited

Borneo Co., agents

National Bank of New Zealand

Scott, Witham & Co., agents

Oriental Bank Corporation

G. Harper, manager

J. C. F. George, accountant (absent)

H. A. Unwin, acting do.

A. F. Black, assistant do.

Chas. F. Keun

The Merchants' Banking Co., London

Gulfillan, Wood & Co., agents

**Coutts & Co.; Drummonds'; Herries,
Farquhar & Co.**

Guthrie & Co., agents

Bank of Rotterdam

Hooglandt & Co., agents

Banque de l'Etat St. Petersburg

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris

Netherlands India Commercial Bank

Banque de l'Indo-Chine

Franco Egyptienne Banque

Johnston & Co., A. L., agents

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

"Adelphi Hotel," Bonham Street and
Battery Road

A. Puhlmann, proprietor

**Aitken, Donaldson, and Burkinshaw, ad-
vocates, attorneys, prectors and notaries
public**

A. M. Aitken (Europe)

A. L. Donaldson

J. Burkinshaw

B. M. Sheriff

J. J. M. Floury

Allen, Whitworth, merchant

**Almeida, José d' J. P., commission agent
and broker, Raffles Place**

**Angus, Gilbert, auctioneer and com-
mission agent, Battery Road**

**Behn, Meyer & Co., merchants, Malacca
Street**

A. O. Meyer (Europe)

J. G. Ginz (do.)

J. Brussel

J. Lütjens, signs per pro.

H. Brinckmann

A. Cordanau

P. F. Zimpel

O. Mühry

J. P. Doral

F. E. de Rozario

**Bernard, Alfred, bill, bullion and stock
broker, Battery Road**

Bing, A. C., marine surveyor and pilot

**Bond, Isaac Swinburne, barrister-at-law,
advocate, attorney, proctor, and notary
public**

I. S. Bond

T. F. Cork

R. J. Bruce

Borneo Co., Limited

Wm. Mulholland, manager (absent)

Andrew Currie, acting do.

W. A. Cadell

E. Festa

A. Black

A. W. Neubronner

J. L. Neubronner

M. Beins

Boustead & Co., merchants

E. Boustead (London)

Wm. W. Shaw do.

J. Young do.

F. Armstrong (Penang)

I. Henderson

T. Cuthbertson

A. M. Aitken, Jun. (absent)

J. Finlayson

H. W. Gunn

C. E. Shaw

J. D. Ross, Jun.

A. Jansen

F. Minjoot

A. J. McIntyre

J. Simons

B. J. Viera

Brennand & Co., merchants

R. Brennand (London)

J. Brennand

G. Lambkin

Brown & Co., merchants and agents

G. H. Brown

G. W. Brown

**Burrows, W., superintendent, pilot as-
sociation**

W. Burrows

G. L. Harrison

W. Bosustow

M. H. John

J. C. Davies

W. Barker

Buyers & Robb, shipwrights

J. C. Buyers

D. Robb

Cameron, & Co., John, merchants

John Cameron

Charles Dunlop (Europe)

W. Drennan, signs per pro.

D. F. Rozario

S. Eber

Carapiet, M. J., merchant, Raffles Place

**Cazalas, J., engineer, iron and brass
founder, and machinist**

"Clarendon Hotel," Beach Road

C. Emmerson, proprietor

Co Ah Chong, shipwright

W. Waller, foreman

S. Stubbs

A. De Souza

Colonial Aerated Water Works, Brass

Bassa Road; office New Dispensary

H. B. Woodford, proprietor

Colonial Press, 12, Raffles Place

D. Zuzarte, proprietor

Colonial Dispensary

R. A. Miles, proprietor

Commercial Press

F. J. Hansen, proprietor
J. Povanaries, compositor

Crane, Bros., auctioneers and parcel agents

C. E. Crane
W. J. Minjoot

De Cotta, Joze L., pianoforte instructor, tuner, and repairer, 584, Victoria Street**Desker & Co., butchers**

H. F. Desker
E. Desker

Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited; offices, 6, Princes Street

Bennett Pell, general manager
H. T. Fisher, electrician
W. Judd, station superintendent
A. Brook, clerk in charge, check office
J. D. Jones, assistant electrician
J. Donovan, do.
J. C. Cuff, do. and mechanician
R. W. Bernard
C. J. Cole
J. W. Wilson
H. Muirhead
D. Moore
W. C. Langdon
M. Morrison
H. Wilkinson
K. A. Stevens
B. D'Cotta
J. de Souza
J. Monis
J. Fernandez

Maintenance Steamer *Edinburgh*—

F. Worsley, commander
G. Derrick, chief engineer
H. Hough, cable foreman
J. Reed, cable jointer

Edgar & Co., merchants, Raffles Place

Galastan Edgar
J. S. Sarkies (Batavia)
M. M. Zorab (Sourabaya)
J. A. Mesrope do.
P. A. Seth, signs per pro.

Emmerson, C., M.R.C.V.S. London, veterinary and shoeing establishment, 7, Beach Road**Emmerson's tiffin, billiard and reading rooms, Cavanagh Bridge**

C. Emmerson

Gilfillan, Wood & Co., merchants

S. Gilfillan (Europe)
W. Adamson
H. W. Wood (Europe)
James Miller } sign per pro
James Sword }
J. Sheriff
A. McD. Gibson
J. Donough
V. W. Lazaroo
W. Strugnell
L. F. Rodrigues
J. Joakim

Gottlieb, F. H., solicitor, proctor, and notary public, Raffles Place**Guthrie & Co., merchants**

T. Scott
L. J. R. Glass
A. Guthrie
W. McKerrow, signs per pro
R. M. Salmon
J. Anderson
J. R. Adam
S. Asoozoo
H. Lange

Hamilton, Gray & Co., merchants

R. Paddav, (London)
C. H. H. Wilsone (Glasgow)
J. R. MacArthur
R. G. Stiven, signs per pro
James Bishop
N. Elvin
E. Tessensohn

Harrison & Co., merchants

Alexander S. Cumming
W. Clarke
H. H. Palmer

Hartwig & Co., shipchandlers, sailmakers, and auctioneers

F. von Hartwig
Captain Mathisen

Hieber & Co., G., commission agents and warehousemen

G. Hieber
H. Frank
J. Hieber (Penang)

W. Koger A. Bossart	A. Katz Max Behr Meyer Behr
Hinnekindt, E. & H., merchants Henri Hinnekindt W. R. Leisk M. Ribeiro H. Hinnekindt, Jun. C. Lowe	Keiser, M, M.A.O., CH.D.
Hooglandt & Co., merchants J. D. Hooglandt (Europe) L. D. A. Hooglandt W. H. Diethelm E. van Wulven W. Stiefel J. Moermann S. O. Hendriks	Koek, Edwin, advocate, attorney, and notary public, De Souza's Buildings E. Koek J. W. Cashin D. J. Hendriks J. D'Almeida L. A. Fernandis B. S. Frois J. d'Rozario
"Hotel de la Paix" C. de Voss, proprietor	Kugelmann, Gustav, farrier, horsebreaker and Livery Stable keeper
"Hotel De l'Europe," Esplanade A. Becker, proprietor L. F. Zimmermann P. Andrew	Kumpers & Co., merchants E. N. Kumpers (Europe) W. Krohn B. Gildemeister } sign per pro. M. von der Mohlen J. W. Angus
"Hotel Hamburg" F. Neuman, proprietor	Lambert Brothers, coach builders, Singa- pore Carriage Works and Livery Stables, Orchard Street R. Lambert E. Lambert J. Andrew
Jamie & Wynd, shipchandlers, sailmakers and auctioneers J. P. de Bassagoiti C. Huillel L. V. Schalkie F. Allen	Lemercier, E., wine merchant and soda- water manufacturer
Johnston & Co., A. L., merchants William Henry Macleod Read E. B. Barclay Read S. J. Maier, signs per pro T. Davidson A. F. Keun	Liddelow & Martin, tailors, milliners, general drapers and outfitters, Com- mercial Square; also Agents for the Straits Settlements for "The Chronicle and Directory for China, Japan, and the Philippines" R. Liddelow A. Martin Mrs Liddelow Mrs. Martin W. V. Biffen F. Rayson T. R. Baker J. Polglass
Kaltenbach, Engler & Co., merchants G. Kaltenbach (Paris) F. Engler (Frankfort) T. Zeltmann (Europe) H. Fischer H. Huber, signs per pro. A. Erb G. Bueler	Lind, Asmus & Co., Battery Road G. A. Lind H. Asmus E. Burkhard, signs per pro. J. A. Lind M. Ziegler
Katz Brothers, storekeepers and general warehousemen H. Katz	

Little & Co., J., warehousemen and commission agents

J. M. Little (London)
 M. Little
 A. M. Martin
 C. J. F. Banister, signs per pro.
 S. R. Carr
 F. H. Wright
 W. Lawson
 W. Hutton
 Geo. Mehrtens
 James Bamford
 Daniel Maro
 J. King
 W. S. N. Leicester

MacLaine, Fraser & Co., merchants

L. J. Fraser (London)
 G. J. Fraser do.
 C. Dunlop do.
 A. Gentle
 James Frazer
 P. A. Reutens
 J. Minjoot

Manasseh, Aaron & Co., merchants

S. Manasseh,
 A. N. Aaron (Calcutta)
 E. Joseph

Mansfield & Co., merchants

G. J. Mansfield
 T. Bogaadt, signs per pro.
 J. W. Middleton
 D. J. Mathews
 T. Bawasah

Martin, Dyce & Co., merchants

T. H. Campbell (Glasgow)
 J. M. Martin do.
 R. M. Wenley (Europe)
 R. Campbell
 N. MacVicar (Java)
 A. Maccoll do.
 J. B. Mackie (Manila)
 G. Martin, Junr., do.
 C. E. Hay, signs per pro.
 R. G. Booth
 F. Bernard
 E. J. Robertson

McAlister & Co., ship brokers, chandlers, general merchants and commission agents

E. McAlister
 C. C. U. Glass
 J. M. L. Cornelius

J. Grant
 C. Black
 J. Rozario
 G. Whytieck
 J. de Silva
 A. Mahomed

Mercantile Press, Raffles Place

B. H. Especkerman, proprietor
 R. Francisco, manager

Mission Press

C. H. Westlake, prop. and manager
 A. Majeed
 L. S. Rodrigues
 J. Arozoo
 Daniel Eber

Moses & Co.

M. C. Moses
 J. S. Leisk
 M. Cromo

Motion, James, watch and chronometer maker and jeweller**Netherlands Trading Society**

P. E. Pistorius, agent
 H. J. Geykema
 R. O. Norris

New Dispensary, Kling Street

L. I. Scheerder
 H. B. Woodford
 J. C. Scheerder

New Harbour Dock, Co., Limited

Paterson, Simons & Co., agents

Pallies, V., manufacturer of Aera ted Waters, Brass Bassa Road**Patent Slip and Dock Company**

C. Wishart, manager
 J. Grant, sup. shipwright
 A. Gibb
 J. Anderson
 G. Baldwin
 J. C. Anderson
 E. A. Pereira

Paterson, Simons & Co., merchants

W. Paterson (London)
 H. M. Simons do.
 T. Sheldord do.
 W. G. Gulland
 J. Neave, signs per pro.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A. T. Gray
C. Stringer
A. Eber
G. Hendricks
J. Jeremiah</p> <hr/> <p>Poisson & Co., C., merchants
C. Poisson
V. C. Valtriny
J. G. Mackertoom</p> <hr/> <p>Powell & Co., auctioneers
H. T. Powell
J. T. Lloyd</p> <hr/> <p>Parvis, J. M., bill and stock broker</p> <hr/> <p>Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.
O. Puttfarcken (Hamburg)
E. Ritter (Europe)
Th. Sohst
J. H. Traiholer, signs per pro.
P. Leibenger
W. Brandt
C. Krummes
P. J. Seth
D. de Souza</p> <hr/> <p>Kantenberg, Schmidt & Co., merchants
F. Küstermann (Hamburg)
A. Hasche do.
C. Sturzenegger (Europe)
M. Suhl
H. Herwig
R. Bremer, signs per pro.
W. Koll
A. Behncke
E. Morstadt
H. Jebben
W. Wegdin
R. Hedinger</p> <hr/> <p>Remé Brothers, merchants
G. A. Remé (Europe)
G. H. Remé do.
H. F. Maack
R. A. Crasemann, signs the firm
W. de la Camp
F. Föh
O. Weber
F. Kehding
L. Fritsch
H. B. Palmer</p> <hr/> <p>Reuter's Telegram Co., Limited
H. W. Uloth, agent</p> | <p>Riley, Hargreaves & Co., civil and mechanical engineers, &c.
E. J. Wells
P. A. Fulton
J. R. Allen
E. Rose
H. Ochlers
T. Feather
L. Rozario
S. Hølemberg
Andrew Murray</p> <hr/> <p>Robinson & Co., drapers, milliners, and dressmakers
P. Robinson (London)
T. Loveridge, signs per pro
A. Banning
A. L. Kœnitz
W. R. Fox
Mrs. Loveridge, sup. mil. rooms
Miss Mills</p> <hr/> <p>Sarkies & Moses, merchants
C. Moses
A. C. Moses
N. C. Moses</p> <hr/> <p>Schomburgk & Co. C., merchants
C. Schomburgk
E. M. Bernhard
P. Zemke
R. Fiede
F. de Souza</p> <hr/> <p>Schuster & Engel, merchants
H. Schuster
E. Engel (Europe)
G. Hartig, signs per pro.
F. Haase</p> <hr/> <p>Scott, Witham & Co.
W. R. Scott (Europe)
J. W. Witham
T. S. Thomson, signs per pro
W. H. Keasberry</p> <hr/> <p>Singapore Club
J. Fraser, hon. secretary</p> <hr/> <p>Singapore Dispensary
R. Little, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.
J. H. Robertson, M.D.
R. Jamie, dispensing chemist</p> |
|---|--|

- Singapore Gas Company**
 E. J. Wells, manager and secretary
 W. Coveney, man. fitting depart.
 W. Wells, assistant
-
- Solomon, E. A., merchant, Raffles Place**
-
- Staehelin & Stahlknecht, merchants**
 C. G. Stahlknecht (Bremen)
 Egmont Hagedorn
 D. Brandt
 R. Hiltz
 C. Rodrigues
-
- Straits Dispensary, Battery Road**
 T. I. Rowell, M.D., proprietor
 R. Keun, manager
-
- "Straits Times" Office, 32, Raffles Place;**
Daily Times published every morning;
Weekly Straits Times, every Saturday,
Overland Journal fortnightly, for
 despatch by each P. & O. mail
 John Cameron, prop. and editor
 Edward Hazle, sub-editor
 André Frois, foreman
 B. M. Cornelius, clerk
-
- Syme & Co., merchants**
 J. C. Bolton (Glasgow)
 G. McMicking (London)
 R. Jardine do.
 J. Ross (Glasgow)
 James Graham, signs per pro
 W. Bolton
 J. F. Nicholson
 L. de S. Place
 James E. Gregory
-
- Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited**
 E. M. Smith, manager
 John Plan, assist. do.
 P. Drummond, accountant
 A. Desker
 R. L. Cox
 L. M. de Souza
 S. R. de Souza
 P. Lazaroo
 P. D'Silva
 R. F. Rodrigues
 Charles Fittock, foreman shipwright
 A. C. Petersen do.
 A. Blankenkeeper, timber clerk
-
- Charles J. Green, storekeeper**
 L. D'Silva, assist. do.
 A. F. D'Alburguerque, clerk in store
 Jackson Millar, supt. engineer
 John Stuart, A. Mennels, A. Sharp,
 James McInnes, W. Liddell, L.
 McLean, turners and fitters
 D. Buchanan, coppersmith
 R. Foster, foreman blacksmith
 C. Durar, boiler maker
 H. H. Shamber, timekeeper
 G. Wells, J. Dyksmann, P. Faz,
 wharfingers
 W. H. Rose, H. C. Johnston, ware-
 housemen
 E. Jackson, C.E., engineer, New Dock
 James Dolbar, foreman of works
 J. Peter, L. Xavier, telegraphists
-
- Telegraph between Singapore and New Harbour**
 J. Fisher
-
- Trebing, Ch., M.D., oculist, aurist, &c.**
-
- To Chibbok & Co., general warehousemen, Raffles Place**
-
- Union Hotel, High Street**
 J. Lowell, proprietor
-
- United Service Hotel, High Street**
 G. Kugelman, proprietor
-
- Vaughan, J. D., barrister-at-law, attorney, advocate, proctor, and notary public.**
 J. D. Vaughan
 V. A. Fernandez
 R. Frois
-
- Whampoa & Co., commission agents, warehousemen and general merchants, Boat Quay and Bonham Street**
 Hoo Ah Kay (Whampoa)
 H. A. Y. Whampoa, Jr. (China)
 Chun Chun Fook
-
- Woods, C. K. E., advocate, attorney, proctor, and notary public**
 C. K. E. Woods
 C. B. Buckley
 M. de Rosario

THE BANGKOK DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

PORTUGUESE CONSULATE GENERAL. (Established 1820.)

Consul—A. F. Marques Pereira
Secretary—J. V. d'Almeida
Clerk and Interpreter—A. J. F. da Luz
Messenger—Majudin
Jailor—Long

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA. (Established May 29th, 1856.)

Consul—Colonel D. B. Sickels
Marshal—
Medical Attendant—W. L. Hutchinson, M.D.

BRITISH AGENCY AND CONSULATE GENERAL.

(Established June 14th, 1856.)
Political Agent & Consul General—T. G. Knox

Vice-consul—W. H. Newman
1st Assistant—D. J. Edwardes
2nd Assistant—E. B. Gould
Student Interpreter—E. H. French
Medical attendant—Wm. Campbell, M.D.
Constables—H. A. Gardner and natives

FRENCH CONSULATE. (Established July, 1856.)

Consul—B. Garnier
Chancellor—E. Knecht
1st Interpreter—Lorgeou
2nd Interpreter—P. Kronminh
Clerk—A. Chin
Constable—Pedro Dieu

DANISH CONSULATE. (Established 1858.)

Consul—F. C. C. Kobke

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LEGATION AND CONSULATE.

(Established March, 1866.)
Minister resident and Consul General for Siam—Chevalier Ignatz de Schäffer
(residing at Yedo)
Consul—Wm. Masius (absent)
Acting Consul—J. J. Riechmann

SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE.
Consul—V. Pickenpack (absent)
Acting Consul—W. Müller

NETHERLANDS CONSULATE.

Consul—W. H. Senn van Basel
Clerk—Jacob Churf
Interpreter—Geo. G. Graham

CONSULATE FOR THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Consul—Dr. Hermann Stannius
Secretary—T. Hausmann
Interpreter—R. Hendriks
Second do.—Bua

ITALIAN CONSULATE.

Consul—St. Cyr Jullien (absent)
Acting Consul—A. Jucker

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Harbour Master & Master Attendant—Capt. John Bush
Clerk—J. Chuey
Interpreter—Nai Yem
Ghaut Sirang—Suloyman

CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Commissioner—S. Bateman
Inspector—A. Leyser
Tide Waiters—E. Anchant, Sow Chong, J. Chivers (Paknam)

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

(Established April, 1862.)
Commissioner of Police Forces—S. J. B. Ames } doing duty in the
Malayan Officers—Nine } foreign
Do. Peons—124 } quarters
Interpreter—Nai Pea

(Within City Walls.)

Chief Inspector—F. Solomon
Siamese Officers—Fifteen
Do. Privates—Two hundred

Insurance Companies.

Borneo Company, Limited, agents—
Lloyds'
North China Insurance Co.
Northern Assurance Company

Malherbe, Jullien & Co., agents—
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

Markwald & Co., A., agents—
Hamburg, Dresden and Bremen Underwriters
Canton Insurance Office

Germanic Lloyds'—with power for classing ships
 German Transatlantic Transport Insurance Company of Berlin
 Swiss Lloyd of Winterthur
 Westphalia Lloyds Insurance Company "Iakor" of Moskau
 Hanseatic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg
 Rhenania Insurance Company of Cologne
 German Lloyd Transport Insurance Company of Berlin
 Berlin Cologne Fire Insurance Co., of Berlin
 Transport Insurance Co., of Basel
 "Schweiz" Transport Insurance Co., of Zurich
 General Insurance Co., of Magdeburg
 Aachen Leipziger Fire Insurance Co., of Aachen

Pickenpack, Thies & Co., agents—
 Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
 China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited
 Yangtze Insurance Association
 Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, Limited

Windsor, Redlich & Co., agents—
 Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
 Union Insurance Society of Canton
 Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
 Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Public Companies.

BANGKOK DOCK COMPANY.
 (Established 1865.)

Managing Director—John Bush
 Assistant—M. T. Apcar
 Boiler maker—G. Taylor
 Foreman—Apow
 Engineer—Jas. Cummings
 Clerk—H. Kempf
 Moulder—Maloop

BANGKOK SAW MILL.
 Ed. Bonneville, proprietor
 R. Finck, signs per pro.
 S. L. Shaw, book-keeper
 Geo. Hay, foreman
 UPPER YARD.
 W. F. Kemp
 St. Joseph

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, H. Lewis

BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, STEAM RICE MILL.
 Chief Engineer—J. Croley
 Engineer—J. Black

MODEL RICE MILL.
 A. Hoosen & Co., proprietors
 A. MARKWALD & Co.'s STEAM RICE MILL.
 Engineers—A. Carl, E. J. Derrick
 Assistants—B. Simoens, O. Sweemoh

STEAMERS TO SINGAPORE.

"BANGKOK."
 Captain—Rademacker
 Agent—Fohkien
 "MAETABAN."
 Captain—Padua
 "KROMATHA."
 Captain—Craik
 "BAN YONG SENG."
 Captain—Dark
 "CELESTIAL."
 Captain—Wharton
 "CHOW PHYA."
 Captain—Orton
 To HONGKONG.
 "MADAGASCAR."
 Captain—Timm
 "BELLONA."
 Captain—Ahrens
 Agents—Pickenpack, Thies & Co.

MACBEGOR STEAMSHIP LINE.
 Windsor, Redlich & Co., agents
 "DANUBE."
 Captain—A. Clanchy
 "RAJANATTIANUHAR."
 Captain—G. Hopkins

BANQUE DE L'INDO CHINE.
 Malherbe, Jullien & Co., agents

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
 Malherbe, Jullien & Co., agents

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA
AND CHINA.**
A. Markwald & Co., agents

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.**
Pickenpack, Thies & Co., agents

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.**
Pickenpack, Thies & Co., agents

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Borneo Company, Limited, agents

Merchants and Traders.

Alloin & Lamache, merchants
J. M. Alloin (absent)
E. Lamache

F. Herb, signs per pro.
U. Koller
G. A. de Barros
B. B. de Barros

Baskes, Pedro H., general storekeeper

"Berns' Hotel"
L. H. Berns, proprietor

Borneo Company, Limited, merchants
Henry Foss, manager
F. S. Clarke

Bouret, H., butcher, baker & comradore,
New Road

Campbell, W., M.D., next the British Con-
sulate

Chit, F., photographer

Concordia Club Rooms
C. Meisner, secretary

Costa, J. M. F. de, merchant
J. M. F. de Costa
G. M. Braga

De Bay, Götte & Co., merchants
E. De Bay
R. Götte
H. Klopp, signs per pro.
G. Falk
H. Fricker
T. Gam
Branch House.
E. Müller
F. Cordeiro

"Falck Hotel," and billiard & bowling alley
Ch. Falck
A. Richten

"Falck Hotel," Paknam, and Superintend-
ents of the Bangkok Bar Lighthouse
Ch. Falck
A. Richten

Gowan, P., M.D., physician to His Majesty
the King of Siam

Graham, G. G., stevedore

Grassi, J. & A., builders, contractors, sculp-
tors, and decorators, West side of the river
J. Grassi
A. Grassi
S. Cardu

Hee, C. T., M.D., physician to the Siamese
Army

Hutchinson, W. L., M.D., physician to the
U. S. Consulate, opposite the British
Consulate, New Road

Kobke, F. C. C., surveyor to the local offices

Maclean & Co., D., merchants
Daniel Maclean
John Maclean
M. Beck

Malherbe, Jullien & Co., merchants and
shipchandlers

L. Malherbe (absent)
St. Cyr Jullien (absent)
A. Jucker, manager
H. Sigg
A. Demianoff
F. G. Riedtmann

Branch Store, on the East side of the river
A. Bjurling, manager

Markwald & Co., A., merchants
Paul Lessler (absent)
Wilhelm Masius (absent)
J. J. Riechmann
A. Kurtzhals
F. Masius

Manyoo, butcher and comradore

Möller & Meisner, ship chandlers and
general importers
H. A. Möller (absent)
C. F. Meisner

Julius Möller (absent)
H. Busch

Pickenpack, Thies & Co., merchants
V. Pickenpack (Europe)
W. Müller
W. Schaab
F. Müller

Rainsey, Wakefield & Co., army contractors and agents for R. Harris & Co.'s safes, hardware, and machinery
R. H. Ramsay (Europe)
S. Lawry
H. A. Badman
J. M. Xavier
B. Baggah
Ah Chong

"Reina's Hotel"
F. S. Reina, proprietor

Reus, C. F., watchmaker

Ross, Henry C., land surveyor

Shuren, H., photographer

Siam "Weekly Advertiser"
Rev. S. J. Smith, proprietor and editor

Smith, S. J., printer and publisher, Bangkok'olém Point, East side of the river

Smith, G. S., M.D., next the British Consulate

Windsor, Redlich & Co., merchants, and owners of Steam Rice Mill
T. Windsor
Alexis Redlich (Europe)
Carl Rose
Wee Chin Hong
Koon Lew
Jan Go Bah
T. Cairns, engineer

Europeans in Government Employ.
J. H. Chandler, interp. & translator
G. Dupont, sec. Court Marshal office
J. Clunis, civil architect
C. Hewetson, band master to H.M. the King
J. Feit, band master to the 2nd King
E. C. Walrond, in charge of Govt. Dock Yard
A. Loftus, Govt. surveyor
H. Alabaster, tutor and translator Royal Palace

F. G. Patterson, tutor Royal Palace
H. de Sa, assist. interpreter For. office
A. F. de Jesus, clerk Foreign office
R. Harper, engineer Royal Mint
E. C. Davidson, telegraphic engineer
J. Hunter, secretary to the Kalahome
W. Trail, Siamese Navy
L. Xavier, clerk, Audit office
S. Tytler, Siamese Navy.
P. W. Burke, instructor, Royal Artillery
A. de Richelieu, Siamese Navy
J. Bateman, A. Leizer, Customs service
J. Ross
— Balfour, Siamese Navy
— Steel, Siamese Navy

At the Rabin Gold Mines.

R. L. Peters, J. Nance, Ed. Brenton, F. W. Pool, R. Piper, W. H. Hosking, J. Waldley, D. Penn, P. Moyle, J. Stevens, J. Harvey, J. Mundy, W. Champion, — James, —. Schlemming

Mariners at Bangkok.

J. Wewezer, H. F. F. Voigt, H. Bloom, C. Worgitzky, E. Møller, J. Jørgensen, P. W. Vorrath, P. Rademaker, C. Sæderstrøm, L. P. Buckholdt, A. Leyser, A. Hochreuter, P. J. S. Dethleffsen, L. Bruhns, C. Stolze, C. C. C. Salje, H. A. T. Voss, C. Hansen, C. Ulrich, G. Dethleffsen, J. C. Thomsen, C. Lange, J. L. Hellstøm, M. T. Colberg, G. Pettersen, J. Lauretzen, H. A. D. Hansen, C. Manchau, G. Leerhoff, F. Hunte, J. Otten, N. H. Klahn, J. Andreasen, M. P. Olsen, F. F. Witt, H. A. Spreckelsen, T. Benedictson, A. H. Møller, F. Sass, V. Saxtorph, A. C. W. Hansen, T. Nistead, H. Hansen, S. Sørensen, S. P. Andersen, F. G. Hicks, J. Jackson, W. Reeves, W. H. Reynolds, J. Cederberg, Stehmeyer, Knudsen, Paulsen, A. H. de Compos

Officers on Siamese Ships.

J. G. R. C. Hansen, E. W. Bentzen, L. A. Henningsen, A. H. Buur, P. G. Wachtelbrenner

Printing Offices.

BRADLEY'S PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND BINDING HOUSE.

Manager—D. B. Bradley

NOVELTY PRESS.

G. G. Graham, manager

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

Manager—Rev. N. A. MacDonald

PROTESTANT HOUSES OF WORSHIP.

Chapel of the American Presbyterian Mission

Chapel of the American Baptist Mission
The British Church, on the brink of the River

BANGKOK LIBRARY. Rooms in the British Church.

Missionaries.

AMERICAN BAPTIST BOARD.

THE CHINESE MISSION AT BANGKOK, COMMENCED BY W. DEAN, 1835.

Rev. William Dean, D.D. (absent)

THE SIAMESE MISSION, COMMENCED BY THE REV. J. T. JONES, D.D., 1833,
Is now self supporting, and under the charge of the Rev. S. J. Smith

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

(Established March, 1840.)

STATIONED AT BANGKOK.

Rev. N. A. MacDonald

Rev. Jas. W. Van Dyke

Rev. J. N. Culbertson

Rev. E. P. Dunlap

Miss S. D. Grimstead

STATIONED AT PETCHABURI.

Rev. Samuel G. McFarland

Miss Coffman

Miss M. L. Cort

STATIONED AT CHAENG MAI, (LAOS.)

Rev. D. McGilvary

Rev. Jonathan Wilson (absent)

M. A. Cheek, M.D.

MISSION DE SIAM.

Vey, Right Rev. J. L., bishop of Gerasen and vicar apostolic of Siam, at Bangkok

M. Martin, Jean Pierre, pro vicar-apostolic, Church of the Conception at Bangkok

M. Larnaudie, Francois Louis (absent)

M. Marin, Jean, Secretary to the Mission

M. Ranfaine, Jean Baptist, M. Quentric M. Dessalles, Church of the Conception, at Chant'aboon

M. Saladin, Emile, M. Grand, Jean Pierre, Church of Rosaire, at Bangkok

M. Rabardelle, Alfred Prudhomme, M. Petit, Charles, Church of the Nativity, at Ban-nok-kuak

M. Perreaux, Renè Nicolas, M. Prodhomme, C. J. B., Church of St. Joseph, at Juthia

M. Schmit, Francois Joseph, M. Sung, Church of St Paul, at Petroo

M. Fauque, Joseph Amable, and M. Rousseau, Pierre Louis, College of S. H. of Jesus

M. Guego, Mathurin, Church of the Compassion at Bang-pla-soi

M. d'Hont, Aloïs, Church of St. Francois Xavier, at Bangkok

M. Lombard, Emile Louis, Church of St Croix, at Bangkok

M. Barbier, Pierre Narcisse, Church of Takien

Chaumet, Benjamin Marie, Church of St. Agnes, at Hatsaké

Colombet, Emile Auguste, Church of the Assumption at Bangkok

Sung Sébastien, Ygnace, Church of St. Paul at Petroo

MAIL AND REPORT BOAT.

Falck & Richten, proprietors

The German steamer *Post*, or the Post boat 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 TUG.

"*Sans Pareil*," Borneo Company, Ltd.

Captain—J. Jessen (absent)

do. (in charge)—T. G. Hicks

Engineer—W. Wilkinson

BANGKOK LICENSED PILOTS.

Office at the Harbour Master's.

C. Aström, G. A. Berkeley, J. H. Christians,

L. Lampe, G. Ecclestone, J. Smith, J.

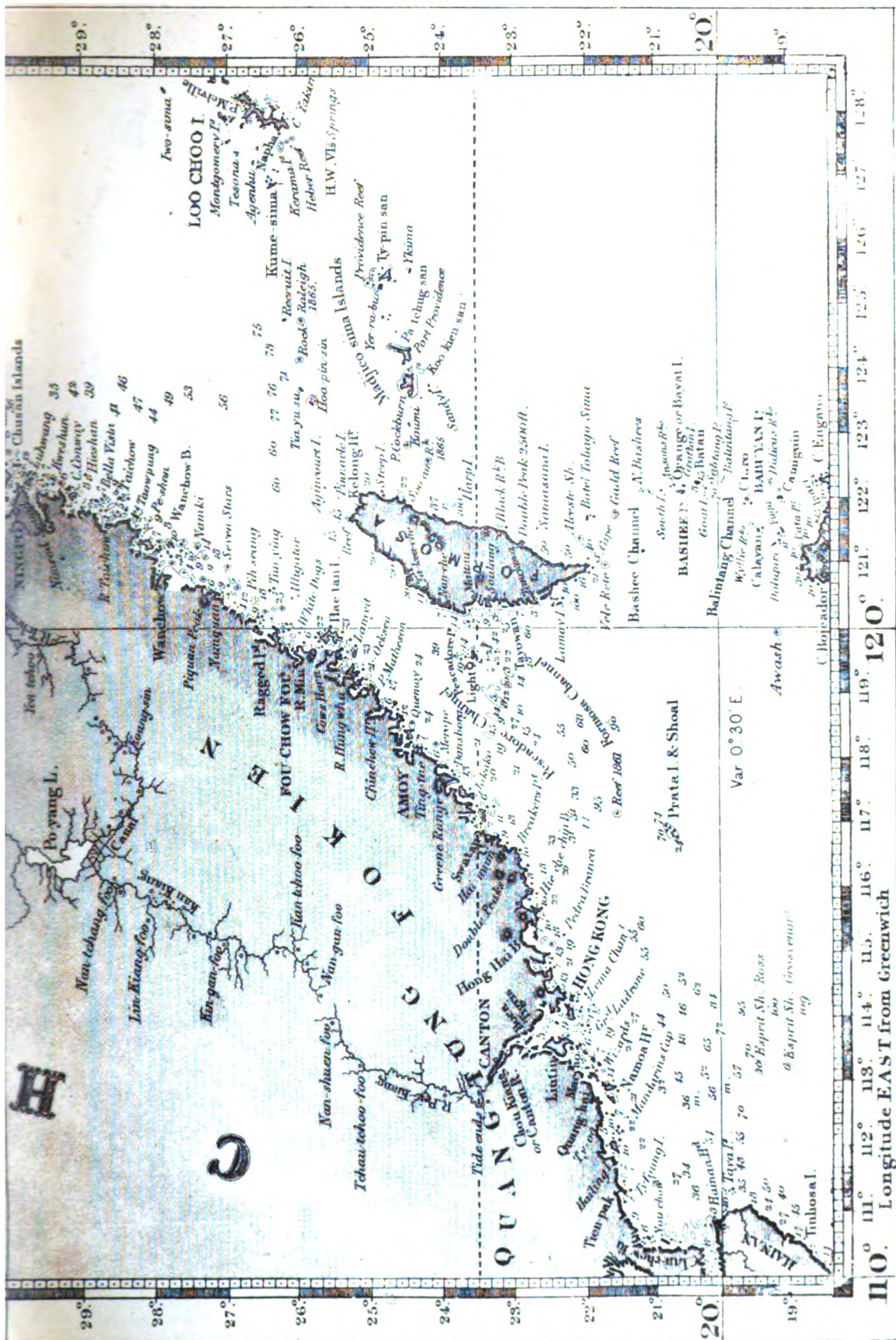
C. Van Es, J. D. Wefer, A. J. Schmidt

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 Somet Ong Noi—On the western side of the river, a little above Mussulman Square, for the sale chiefly of eatables; quite a large market.



ORDER OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN COUNCIL,
FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF HER MAJESTY'S
SUBJECTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 9TH DAY OF MARCH, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS an Act of Parliament was passed in the Session of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign (chapter eighty) "for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China": Preamble. 6 & 7 Vict. c. 80.

And whereas, by that Act it was enacted (among other things) that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order or Orders made with the advice of Her Privy Council, to ordain for the government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, any law or ordinance which to Her Majesty in Council might seem meet, as fully and effectually as any such law or ordinance could be made by Her Majesty in Council for the government of Her Majesty's subjects being within Her Majesty's Island of Hongkong:

And whereas, another Act of Parliament was passed in the same Session (chapter ninety-four) "to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual" (to which Act the expression The Foreign Jurisdiction Act when hereafter used in this Order refers): 8 & 7 Vict. c. 94.

And whereas, by The Foreign Jurisdiction Act it was enacted (among other things) that it was and should be lawful for Her Majesty to hold, exercise, and enjoy any power or jurisdiction which Her Majesty then had, or might at any time thereafter have, within any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the same and as ample a manner as if Her Majesty had acquired such power or jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory:

And whereas, Her Majesty has had and now has power and jurisdiction in the dominions of the Emperor of China, and in the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan:

And whereas, Her Majesty was pleased from time to time, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, by Orders in Council of the

several dates in the Schedule to this Order specified, to ordain laws and ordinances for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within certain ships or vessels at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, and to make provision for the exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction aforesaid in the dominions of the Emperor of China and of the Tycoon of Japan respectively:

And whereas, it has seemed to Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to be expedient at the present time to revise the provisions of the said Orders, and to ordain further and other laws and ordinances for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within such ships or vessels as aforesaid, and to make further and other provision for the due exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction aforesaid and particularly for the more regular and efficient administration of justice among Her Majesty's subjects resident in or resorting to the dominions of the Emperor of China or of the Tycoon of Japan:

And whereas, under the authority of provisions in this behalf in the first-recited Act contained, ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects 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 Chinese and Japan Order in Council, 1865.

Interpretation.

2. In this Order—

The term "China" means the dominions of the Emperor of China:

The term "Japan" means the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan:

The term "Minister" means the superior diplomatic representative of Her Majesty for the time being, whether Ambassador, Envoy, Minister Plenipotentiary, or Chargé d'Affaires:

The term "Chief Superintendent of Trade" means the Superintendent of the trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China for the time being, or any person for the time being authorized to act as such:

The term "Consular Officer" includes every officer in Her Majesty's Consular Service, whether Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent, or person authorized to act in any such capacity in China or Japan:

The term "British vessels" includes every vessel being a British ship within the meaning of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or any other Act of Parliament for the time being in force for the regulation of merchant shipping,—and any vessel owned wholly or in part by any person entitled to be the owner of a British ship in the sense aforesaid,—and any vessel provided with sailing-letters from the Governor or Officer administering the Government of Hongkong, or from the Chief Superintendent of Trade :

The term "Treaty" includes Convention, and any Agreement, Regulations, Rules, Articles, Tariff, or other instrument annexed to a Treaty, or agreed on in pursuance of any stipulation thereof :

The term "month" means calendar month :

Words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing or more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to females (as the case may require).

3. The provisions of this Order relating to British subjects apply to all subjects of Her Majesty, whether by birth or by naturalization.

The provision of this Order relating to foreigners apply to subjects of the Emperor of China and of the Tycoon of Japan respectively, and subjects or citizens of any State other than China or Japan (not being enemies of Her Majesty).

II.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RESPECTING HER MAJESTY'S JURISDICTION.

4. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction exerciseable in China or in Japan for the judicial hearing and determination of matters in difference between British subjects, or between foreigners and British subjects,—or for the administration or control of the property or persons of British subjects,—or for the repression or punishment of crimes or offences committed by British subjects,—or for the maintenance of order among British subjects,—shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, and not otherwise.

5. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the civil and criminal jurisdiction aforesaid shall, as far as circumstances admit, be exercised upon the principles of and in conformity with the Common Law, the Rules of Equity, the Statute Law, and other Law for the time being in force in and for England, and with the powers vested in and according to the course of procedure and practice observed by and before Courts of Justice and Justices of the Peace in England, according to their respective jurisdictions and authorities.

6. Except as to offences made or declared such by this Order, or by any Regulation or Rule made under it—

Any act other than an act that would by a Court of Justice having criminal jurisdiction in England be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing such act liable to punishment in England, shall not, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order, be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing such act liable to punishment.

III.—CONSTITUTION OF HER MAJESTY'S COURT.

I.—*The Supreme Court at Shanghai.*

7. There shall be a Court styled Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan.

The Supreme Court shall have a seal bearing its styles and such

device as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time directs.

Place of sitting.

8. The Supreme Court shall hold its ordinary 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 summary way such criminal charges originally brought before the Supreme Court as may be lawfully so heard and determined, and as are from time to time referred to him by the Judge.

Acting Assistant Judge.

16. In case of the absence or illness of the Assistant Judge, or during a vacancy in the office of Assistant Judge, or during the temporary employment of the Assistant Judge in any other capacity, or on emergency, the Judge may, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, appoint the Law Secretary, or any fit person approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or by Her Majesty's Minister in China, to act as Assistant

Judge for the time therein mentioned; but every such appointment shall be revocable, at pleasure, by the Judge, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court.

The Law Secretary, or other person so appointed, shall, during the continuance of his appointment, have all the power and authorities of the Assistant Judge.

17. The Law Secretary shall be appointed by Her Majesty by warrant under Her Royal sign manual.

Appointment of Law Secretary.

18. The Law Secretary shall be the Registrar of the Court.

Law Secretary to be Registrar.

19. The Law Secretary shall hear and determine such matters and questions arising in suits and proceedings of a civil nature originally instituted in the Supreme Court as the Judge from time to time for the despatch of urgent business thinks fit to refer especially to him, but in every such case any party to the suit or proceeding shall be entitled, as of course, to a rehearing before the Judge.

Duties of Law Secretary in civil cases.

20. The Law Secretary shall discharge such duties in connexion with the conduct of criminal prosecutions as the Judge from time to time directs.

In criminal prosecutions.

21. The Law Secretary shall hear and determine in a summary way such criminal charges originally brought before the Supreme Court as may be lawfully so heard and determined, and as the Judge from time to time for the despatch of urgent business thinks fit to refer specially to him.

In hearing criminal cases.

22. In case of the absence or illness of the Law Secretary, or during a vacancy in the office of Law Secretary, or during the temporary employment of the Law Secretary in any other capacity, or on emergency, the Judge may, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, appoint any fit person approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or by Her Majesty's Minister in China, to act as Law Secretary for the time therein mentioned; but every such appointment shall be revocable, at pleasure, by the Judge, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court.

Acting Law Secretary.

The person so appointed shall, during the continuance of his appointment, have all the power and authority of the Law Secretary.

23. The Judge, Assistant Judge, and Law Secretary shall hold office during the pleasure of Her Majesty, but any warrant of appointment to the office of Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary shall not be vacated by reason only of a demise of the Crown.

Tenure of office of Judge, Assistant Judge, and Law Secretary.

In case at any time Her Majesty thinks fit by warrant under Her Royal sign manual to revoke the warrant appointing any person to be Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary,—or while there is a Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary in office, thinks fit by warrant under Her Royal sign manual to appoint another person to be Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary (as the case may be),—then and in every such case, until the warrant of revocation or of new appointment is notified by Her Majesty's Minister in China to the person holding office, all powers and authorities vested in that person shall continue and be deemed to have continued in as full force,—and he shall continue and be deemed to have continued entitled to all the privileges and emoluments of the office as fully, and all things done by him shall be and be deemed to have been as valid in law,—as if such warrant of revocation or new appointment had not been made.

24. One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may, and Her Majesty's Ministers in China and Japan respectively, with the approval of the Judge of the Supreme Court in each instance first

Consular officers temporarily attached.

obtained, may from time to time temporarily attach to the Supreme Court any persons holding appointments as Consuls or Vice-Consuls.

Every person so attached shall discharge such duties in connexion with the Court as the Judge from time to time, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, directs, and shall have the like power and authority as the Assistant Judge or Law Secretary has, according as in each case the nature of the duties directed to be discharged by the person so attached may require.

II.—*The Provincial Courts.*

Provincial Courts to be held by Consuls or Vice-Consuls (commissioned), or by Acting Consuls or Vice-Consuls.

25. Each of Her Majesty's Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls (holding a commission as such from Her Majesty), resident in China or in Japan (with the exception of Her Majesty's Consuls at Shanghai, and with such other exceptions as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State at any time thinks fit to make),—or any person acting temporarily, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State or of Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan, as and for a Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, so commissioned as aforesaid,—shall for and in his own Consular district, hold and form a Court styled Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton or as the case may be*], hereafter in this Order called a Provincial Court.

Seal.

Each Provincial Court shall have a seal bearing its style and such device as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time directs.

IV.—*JURIES.—ASSESSORS.*

Qualifications of jurors.

26.—Every male British subject resident in China or in Japan,—being of the age of 21 years or upwards,—being able to speak and read English,—having or earning a gross income at the rate of not less than 250 dollars a year,—not having been attainted of treason or felony, or convicted of any crime that is infamous (unless he has obtained a free pardon),—and not being under outlawry,—shall be qualified to serve on a jury.

Exemptions.

27. All persons so qualified shall be liable so to serve, except the following:—

Persons in Her Majesty's Diplomatic, Consular, or other Civil service in actual employment;

Officers, clerks, keepers of prisons, messengers, and other persons attached to or in the service of any of Her Majesty's Courts;

Officers and others on full pay in Her Majesty's Navy or Army, or in actual employment in the service of any Department connected therewith;

Persons holding appointments in the Civil service, and Commissioned Officers in the Naval or Military service of the Emperor of China or of the Tycoon of Japan;

Clergymen and ministers in the actual discharge of professional duties;

Advocates and attorneys in actual practice;

Physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries in actual practice;

And except persons disabled by mental or bodily infirmity.

Making of jury list.

28. On or before the 14th day of September, in the year 1865, and on or before the 14th day of January in every subsequent year, each Court shall make out a list of the persons so qualified and liable, resident within its district.

The list shall, on or before the 21st day of the same respective Month, be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court, and shall be there exhibited until the end of that month, with a notice annexed

that on a day specified, not being sooner than the 7th or later than the 14th day of the then next month, the Court will hold a special sitting for the revision of the list.

The Court shall hold such special sitting accordingly, and at such sitting, or at some adjournment thereof (of which public notices shall be given), shall revise the list by striking out the name of any person appearing to be not qualified or not liable to serve, and by inserting the name of any person omitted and appearing to be so qualified and liable, either on the application of the person omitted, or on such notice to him as the Court thinks fit.

The list shall be finally revised and settled not later than the 21st day of October in the year 1865, and not later than the 21st day of February in every subsequent year, and when settled shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court, and be there exhibited during not less than two months.

Such list, as settled, shall be brought into use in the year 1865, on the 1st day of November, and in every subsequent year on the 1st day of March, and in every case shall be used as the Jury list of the Court until the 1st day of March next after the time of its being brought into use.

29. Where, in pursuance of this Order, a jury is ordered, the Court shall summon so many of the persons comprised in the jury list, not fewer than fifteen, as seem requisite. Summoning and attendance of jurors.

Any person failing to attend according to such summons shall be liable to such fine, not exceeding 50 dollars, as the Court thinks fit to impose. Penalty.

Any such fine shall not be levied until after the expiration of 14 days. The proper officer of the Court shall forthwith give to the person fined notice in writing of the imposition of the fine, and require him within six days after receipt of the notice to file an affidavit excusing his non-attendance (if he desires to do so). The Court shall consider the affidavit, and may, if it 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 Consular Court,—Assessors; their number; qualifications;

Where, however, by reason of local circumstances, the Court is able to obtain the presence of one fit person only as Assessor, the Court may sit with him alone as Assessor; and where for like 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 of 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.

Courts of Record.

40. Every Court shall, in the exercise of every part of its respective jurisdiction, be a Court of Record.

Barristers, attorneys, and solicitors.

41. The Judge of the Supreme Court may from time to time admit fit persons to practice in the Supreme Court as barristers, attorneys, and solicitors, or in any of those capacities.

The Judge of the Supreme Court may from time to time, subject to the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, make Rules for regulating the admission of persons to 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 otherwise, to the Supreme Court, or elsewhere in China or Japan, according to the writ, order, or warrant.

44. Any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or in Japan may execute any writ, order, or warrant issuing from the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and accompanied by a request for such execution in writing under the seal of that Court;—and may take security from any person named in any such writ, order, or warrant for his appearance personally, or by attorney at Hongkong;—or may cause any such person to be taken in custody or otherwise, to Hongkong, according to the writ, order, or warrant.

Execution of writs, &c., from Hongkong.

45. Any of Her Majesty's Judicial or Consular Officers shall not be liable to action for the escape of any person taken under any writ, order, or warrant of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

Protection of Consular 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 think fit, take from the parties, or any of them, security to abide by the result of the reference.

Reference to arbitration by Court.

In any such case the award shall be final and conclusive.

On the application of any party a decree of the Court may be entered in conformity with the award, and such decree shall not be open to any appeal or re-hearing whatever.

50. Every agreement for reference to arbitration, or submission to arbitration, by consent may, on the application of any party, be made a rule of a Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the reference or submission, which Court shall thereupon have power and authority to enforce the agreement or submission and the award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award in such manner and on such terms as may be just.

Reference to arbitration made a rule of Court.

General Authorities of Courts.

51. The Supreme and every other Court shall be a Court of Law and Equity.

Special Authorities of Courts.

52. The Supreme and every other Court shall be a Court of Bankruptcy, and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have (as to a Provincial Court, for and within its own district), with respect to British subjects and to their debtors and creditors being either British subjects or foreigners submitting to the jurisdiction of the Court, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to the Court of Bankruptcy and the County Courts in England, or to any other judicial authority having for the time being jurisdiction in Bankruptcy in England.

Bankruptcy.

Coroner.

53. The Supreme and every other Court shall (as to a Provincial Court, for and within its own district) have and discharge all the powers, rights, and duties appertaining to the office of Coroner in England,—summoning when necessary a jury of not less than three persons comprised in the Jury list of the Court.

Any person failing to attend according to such summons shall be liable to the like fine, to be levied in the like manner, as in this Order provided with reference to juries in civil and criminal proceedings.

Admiralty.

54. The Supreme Court shall be a Vice-Admiralty Court, and as such shall, for 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.

Lienancy.

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 administrations, where there is no contention respecting the right to the grant, and it is proved on oath that the deceased had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Court.

Probate or administration granted by a Provincial Court shall have effect over all the property of the deceased within China and Japan, and shall effectually discharge persons dealing with an executor or administrator thereunder, and that, notwithstanding any defect afterwards, appears in the grant.

Such a grant shall not be impeachable by reason only that the deceased had not at the time of his death his fixed place of abode within the particular jurisdiction.

Testamentary papers to be deposited in Court.

58. Any person having in his possession or under his control any paper or writing of a deceased British subject, being or purporting to be testamentary, shall forthwith bring the original to the Court within the district whereof such person is at the time of his first knowledge of the death of the deceased, and deposit it there.

Penalty.

Any person neglecting to do so for fourteen days after having knowledge of the death of the deceased, shall be liable to such penalty, not exceeding 250 dollars, as the Court thinks fit to impose.

59. From the death of a British subject, having at the time of death his fixed place of abode in China or Japan, intestate, until administration is granted, his personal property within China and Japan shall be vested in the Judge of the Supreme Court, as the personal property of an intestate in England is vested in the Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Probate there.

Property of intestate until administration.

60. If any person, other than one of Her Majesty's Consular Officers, takes possession of and in any manner administers any part of the personal property of any person deceased, without obtaining probate or administration within three months after the death of the deceased,—or within one month after the termination of any suit or dispute respecting probate or administration (if there is any such which is not ended within two months after the death of the deceased), he shall be liable to such penalty not exceeding 500 dollars as the Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the property of the deceased thinks fit to impose; and in every such case the same fees shall be payable by the person so administering as would have been payable by him if he had obtained probate or administration.

Penalty on administering without probate.

61. Where a British subject, not having at the time of death his fixed place of abode in China or Japan, dies there, the Court within whose district he dies shall, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, forthwith on the death of the deceased, or as soon after as may be, take possession of his personal property within the particular jurisdiction, or put it under the seal of the Court (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstance so require, making an inventory) and so keep the property until it can be dealt with according to law.

Taking possession of property of deceased.

Trial with a Jury.

62. Where a suit originally instituted in the Supreme Court relates to money, goods, or other property, or any matter at issue of the amount or value of 1,500 dollars or upwards,—or is brought for recovery of damages of the amount of 1,500 dollars or upwards,—the suit shall, on the demand of either party, be, under order of the Court, tried with a Jury.

Cases for trial with jury.

In any case (except where according to the Rules of the Court, the suit is to be heard and determined in summary way) a suit so instituted may be tried with a jury, if the Court of its own motion or on the application of either party, thinks fit so to order.

One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may, by order under his hand, extend the present provision to any Provincial Court, where it appears to him there is a sufficient Jury list.

Trial with Assessors.

63. Where a suit instituted in a Provincial Court relates to money, goods, or other property of a less amount or value than 1,500 dollars,—or does not relate to or involve, directly or indirectly, a question respecting any matter at issue of the amount or value of 1,500 dollars or upwards,—or is brought for recovery of damages of a less amount than 1,500 dollars,—the Court may hear and determine the case without Assessors.

Provincial Consular Court,—cases for Assessors.

In all other cases the Court (subject to the provisions of this Order respecting inability to obtain an Assessor) shall hear and determine the case with Assessors.

III.—In Criminal Matters.

64. Every Court may cause to be apprehended and brought before it any British subject being within the district of the Court and charged with having committed a crime or offence in China or in

Power of apprehension over British subjects.

Japan, and may deal with the accused according to the jurisdiction of the Court and in conformity with the provisions of this Order;— or where the crime or offence is triable, and is to be tried, in Her Majesty's dominions, may take the preliminary examination, and commit the accused for trial, and cause or allow him to be taken to the place of intended trial.

Accused escaping to another district.

65. Where a person charged with having committed a crime or offence in the district of one Court escapes or removes from that district, and is found within the district of another Court, the Court within the district of which he is found may proceed in the case to examination, indictment, trial, and punishment, or in a summary way (as the case may require) in the same manner as if the crime or offence had been committed in its own district;—or may, on the requisition or with the consent of the Court of the district in which the crime or offence is charged to have been committed send him in custody to that Court, or require him to give security for his surrender to that Court, there to answer the charge, and be dealt with according to law.

Where any person is to be so sent in custody, a warrant shall be issued by the Court within the district of which he is found, and such warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and carry him to and deliver him up to the Court of the district within which the crime or offence was committed according to the warrant.

Backing of warrant issued in British dominions.

66. Where a warrant or order of arrest is issued by a competent authority in Her Majesty's dominions for the apprehension of a British subject, who is charged with having committed a crime or offence within the jurisdiction of the authority issuing the warrant or order, and who is, or is supposed to be, in China or Japan, and the warrant or order is produced to any Court, the Court may back the warrant or order; and the same when so backed, shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom the warrant or order was originally directed and also to any constable or other officer of the Court by which it is backed, to apprehend the accused at any place where the Court by which the warrant or order is backed has jurisdiction, and to carry him to and deliver him up in Her Majesty's dominions according to the warrant or order.

Sending of prisoner to Hongkong for trial.

67. Where any person is charged with the commission of a crime or offence, the cognizance whereof appertains to any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan, and it is expedient that the crime or offence be enquired of, tried, determined, and punished within Her Majesty's dominions, the accused may (under The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, section 4,) be sent for trial to Hongkong.

The Judge of the Supreme Court may, where it appears expedient by warrant under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, cause the accused to be taken for trial to Hongkong accordingly.

Where any person is to be so taken to Hongkong, the Court before which he is charged shall take the preliminary examination, and shall send the deposition to Hongkong, and (if it seems necessary or proper) may bind over such of the proper witnesses as are British subjects in their own recognizances to appear and give evidence on the trial.

Supreme Court.—Jury.

68. All crimes which in England are Capital shall be tried by the Judge of the Supreme Court with a jury.

Other crimes and offences above the degree of 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 provision, 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 in Japan in directing what punishment is to be inflicted in lieu of the punishment of death, shall have regard as far as circumstances admit, and subject to the other provisions of this Order, to the punishments imposed by the law of England in like cases, and to the mode in which the same are inflicted in England. 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 accused.

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 of 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 the seal of the Supreme Court, cause the offender to be taken to Hongkong, in order that the sentence passed on him may be there carried into effect accordingly.

In criminal cases, reports to Secretary of State.

80. The Judge of the Supreme Court shall, when required by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, send the Secretary of State a report of the sentence passed by the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of the Court in every case not heard and determined in a summary way, with a copy of the minutes of proceedings and notes of evidence, and the Judge may send with such report any observations he thinks fit.

Every Provincial Court shall forthwith send to the Judge of the Supreme Court a report of the sentence passed by it in every case not heard and determined in a summary way, with a copy of the minutes of proceedings and notes of evidence, and with any observations the

Court thinks fit. The Judge of the Supreme Court shall, when required by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, transmit the same to the Secretary of State, and may send therewith any observations he thinks fit.

VI.—WAR, INSURRECTION, OR REBELLION.

81.—If any British subject commits any of the following offences, Punishment for levying war, &c.
that is to say,—

- (1.) In China, while Her Majesty is at peace with the Emperor of China, levies war or takes part in any operation of war against the Emperor of China, or aids or abets any person in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against the Emperor of China.
- (2.) In Japan, while Her Majesty is at peace with the Tycoon of Japan, levies war or takes part in any operation of war against the Tycoon of Japan, or aids or abets any person in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion, against the Tycoon of Japan; every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction thereof shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to be punished by imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars, or by a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars, without imprisonment.

In addition to such punishment, every such conviction shall of itself, and without further proceedings, make the person convicted liable to deportation; and the Court before which he is convicted may order that he be deported from China or Japan to such place as the Court directs.

82. If any British subject, without the licence of Her Majesty Punishment for serving with Forces of Emperor of China without licence. (proof whereof shall lie on the party accused), takes part in any operation of war in the service of the Emperor of China against any persons engaged in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against the Emperor of China, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction thereof shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to be punished by imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars, or by a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars without imprisonment.

83. If the Court before which any person charged with having committed such a misdemeanour as in the two last preceding Articles mentioned is brought is a Provincial Court, the Court shall report to the Judge of the Supreme Court the pendency of the case. 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 Treaties.

85. Her Majesty's Minister in China may from time to time Regulations for China. make such Regulations as seem fit for the peace, order, and good

Government of British subjects resident in or resorting to China, and for the observance of the stipulations of Treaties between Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, and the Emperor of China, and for the maintenance of friendly relations between British subjects and Chinese subjects and authorities, and may make any such regulations apply either throughout China or to some one or more of the Consular districts in China, and may by any such Regulations repeal or alter any Regulations made for any such purpose as aforesaid before the commencement of this Order.

Any such Regulations shall not have effect unless and until they are approved by Her Majesty, such approval being signified through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State,—save that in case of urgency, declared in any such Regulation, the same shall have effect unless and until they are disapproved by Her Majesty, such disapproval being signified through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and notification of such disapproval is received and published by Her Majesty's Minister in China.

Penalties.

86. Such Regulations may impose penalties for offences against the same, as follows; namely,—for each offence imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, without imprisonment,—and with or without further 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 hand-writing 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 Officer in China.

Trial of offences.

91. Any charge under this order of an offence against any Treaty or against any such Regulation as aforesaid, shall be enquired of, heard, and determined in like manner in all respects as any ordinary

criminal charge may be inquired of, heard, and determined under this Order, subject only to this qualification,—that (notwithstanding anything in this Order) every charge of an offence against any Treaty or against any Regulation for the observance of the stipulations of any Treaty shall be heard and determined in a summary way, and (where the proceeding is before a Provincial Court) without Assessors.

VIII.—*Unlawful Trade with Japan.*

92. All trade of British subjects in, to, or from any part of Japan, except such ports and towns as are for the time being opened to British subjects by Treaty between Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, and the Tycoon of Japan, is hereby declared unlawful. Trade except to open ports unlawful.

If any person engages in such trade as a principal, agent, ship-owner, ship-master, or supercargo, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to be punished (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) by imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 10,000 dollars without imprisonment.

93. If the Court before which any person charged with having committed such a misdemeanour is brought is a Provincial Court, the Court shall report to the Judge of the Supreme Court the pendency of the case. Report of Provincial Court.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

94. The officer commanding any of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or any of Her Majesty's Naval Officers authorised in this behalf by the Officer having the Command of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in Japan, by writing under his hand, may seize any British vessel engaged or reasonably suspected of being or having been engaged in any trade by this Order declared unlawful, and may either detain the vessel, with the master, officers, supercargo, crew, and other persons engaged in navigating the vessel, or any of them, or take or cause to be taken the vessel, and the master, officers, supercargo, crew, and other persons aforesaid, or any of them to any port or place in Japan or elsewhere, convenient for the prosecution of a charge for the misdemeanour alleged to have been committed. Seizure of vessel, &c.

Any such vessel, master, officers, supercargo, crew, and persons may lawfully be detained at the place of seizure, or at the port or place to which the vessel is so taken under the authority of any such officer, or of any of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China or Japan, until the conclusion of any proceedings taken in respect of such misdemeanour.

IX.—JAPANESE WATERS.

95. When and as often as it appears to Her Majesty's Minister in Japan that the unrestricted entrance of British vessels into, or the unrestricted passage of British vessels through, any straits or other water in Japan may lead to acts of disturbance or violence, or may otherwise endanger the maintenance of peaceful relations and intercourse between Her Majesty's subjects and the subjects of the Tycoon of Japan, Her Majesty's Minister may make any regulation for prohibiting or for restricting, in such manner as seems expedient, the entrance or passage of any British vessel (other than a vessel Regulations as to entering waters, &c.

of war of Her Majesty) into or through any such strait or other water as aforesaid, as defined in the Regulation.

Her Majesty's Minister may from time to time revoke or alter any such Regulation.

Penalties and proceedings.

96. The foregoing provisions of this Order relative to the making, printing, publication, enforcement, and proof of Regulations to be made by Her Majesty's Minister in Japan, and to the mode of proceeding in respect of any charge for an offence against any such Regulations, shall extend and apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to any Regulation made by Her Majesty's Minister in Japan, as last aforesaid.

Seizure of vessel.

97. If any person navigating a British vessel wilfully violates, or wilfully attempts to violate, any such Regulation, the officer commanding any vessel of war of Her Majesty, or in charge of any boat belonging to such vessel of war, may use force for the purpose of compelling him to desist from the violation or attempted violation of the Regulation, and if it appears necessary or expedient may seize the vessel, and such Commanding Officer may either detain her at the place of seizure, or take her, or cause her to be taken to any port or place in Japan or elsewhere where the offender may be more conveniently prosecuted for such offence.

Any such vessel may lawfully be detained at the place of seizure, or at the port or place to which she is so taken, under the authority of any such Commanding Officer, or of any of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in Japan, until the conclusion of any proceedings taken in respect of the offence.

X.—*Piracy.*

Jurisdiction as to piracy.

98. Any British subject being in China or in Japan may be proceeded against, tried, and punished under this Order for the crime of piracy wherever committed.

Report by Provincial Court.

99. If the Court before which a British subject charged with the crime of piracy is brought is a Provincial Court, the Court shall report to the Judge of the Supreme Court the pendency of the case.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

XI.—*Offences against Religion.*

Punishment in summary way for public insult to religion or religious institutions.

100. If any British subject is guilty of publicly deriding, mocking, or insulting any religion established or observed in China or in Japan—or of publicly offering any insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in any part of China or in Japan, or to any place for worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any such religion, or to the ministers or professors thereof,—or of wilfully committing any act tending to bring any such religion or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace,—he shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or to a fine not exceeding 500 dollars without imprisonment.

Notwithstanding anything in this Order, every charge against a British subject of having committed any such offence shall be heard and determined in a summary way, and any Provincial Court shall have power to impose the punishment aforesaid.

Her Majesty's Consular Officers shall take such precautionary measures as seem to them proper and expedient for the prevention of such offences.

XII.—*Authority within 100 Miles of the Coast of China.*

101. Where a British subject, being after the commencement of this Order in China or in Japan, is charged with having committed, either before or after the commencement of this Order, any crime or offence within a British vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China,—or within a Chinese or Japanese vessel at such a distance as aforesaid,—or within a vessel not lawfully entitled to claim the protection of the flag of any State, at such a distance as aforesaid,—any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or in Japan within the Jurisdiction whereof he is found may cause him to be apprehended and brought before it, and may take the preliminary examination and commit him for trial. Jurisdiction of Courts in China and Japan.

102. If the Court before which the accused is brought is a Provincial Court the Court shall report to the Judge of 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 vessels at such a distance as aforesaid, the Supreme Court at Hongkong shall have and may exercise authority and jurisdiction with respect to the crime or offence as fully as if it had been committed in Hongkong. Jurisdiction at Hongkong.

105. Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan, the Judge or Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, and any of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China or in Japan, or the Governor or person administering the Government of Hongkong, on receiving satisfactory information that any soldier, sailor, marine, or other person belonging to any of Her Majesty's Military or Naval forces, has deserted therefrom, and has concealed himself in any British, Chinese, Japanese, or other such vessel at such a distance as aforesaid, may, in pursuance of such information, issue his warrant for a search after and apprehension of such deserter, and on being satisfied on investigation that any person so apprehended is such a deserter, shall cause him to be with all convenient speed taken and delivered over to the nearest military station of Her Majesty's forces or to the officer in command of a vessel of war of Her Majesty serving in China or Japan, as the case may require. Military and Naval Deserters.

XIII.—*Deportation.*

106. (i.) When it is shown on oath, to the satisfaction of any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or in Japan that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that any British subject in China or in Japan is about to commit a breach of the public peace,—or that the acts or conduct of any British subject in China or in Japan are or is likely to produce or excite to a breach of the public peace,—the Court within the jurisdiction whereof he happens to be may cause him to Deportation in what cases.

be brought before it, and require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court, to keep the peace, or for his future good behaviour, as the case may require.

(ii.) Where any British subject is convicted, under this Order, of any crime or offence, the Court within the jurisdiction whereof he happens to be may require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour.

In either of the cases, if the person required to give security fails to do so, the Court may order that he be deported from China or Japan to such place as the Court directs.

Place of Deportation.

107. In any case where an order of deportation is made under this Order the Court shall not, without the consent of the person to be deported, direct the deportation of any person to any place other than Hongkong or England.

Report by Provincial Court.

108. A Provincial Court shall forthwith report to the Judge of the Supreme Court any order of deportation made by it, and the grounds thereof.

The Judge of the Supreme Court may reverse the order, or may confirm it with or without variation, and in case of confirmation, shall direct it to be carried into effect.

Time of deportation.

109. The person to be deported shall be detained in custody until a fit time and opportunity for his deportation arrive.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall then (and in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence or while it is in course of execution), by warrant cause him to be taken to the place of deportation.

Order for expenses.

110. The Judge of the Supreme Court may order that the person to be deported do pay all or any part of the expenses of, or preliminary to, his deportation.

Report of deportation.

111. The Judge of the Supreme Court shall forthwith report to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State any order of deportation made or confirmed by him, and the grounds thereof, and shall also inform Her Majesty's Ministers in China and Japan of the same.

Deportation to and from Hongkong.

112. Where any person is deported to Hongkong, he shall on his arrival there be delivered, with the warrant under which he is deported, into the custody of the Chief Magistrate of Police of Hongkong, or other officer of Her Majesty there lawfully acting as such, who, on receipt of the person deported, with the warrant, shall detain him and shall forthwith report the case to the Governor or person administering the Government of Hongkong, who shall either by warrant (if the circumstances of the case appear to him to make it expedient) cause the person so deported to be taken to England, and in the meantime to be detained in custody (so that the period of such detention do not exceed three months), or else shall discharge him from custody.

Punishment for returning.

113. If any person deported returns to China or Japan without the permission of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in writing under his hand (which permission the Secretary of State may give) he shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall be liable on conviction thereof to punishment (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) by imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 200 dollars, or by a fine not exceeding 200 dollars, without imprisonment, and also to be forthwith again deported in manner hereinbefore provided.

XIV.—*Registration of British Subjects.*

114. Every British subject resident in China or Japan,—being of the age of 21 years or upwards, or being married, or a widower or widow, though under that age,—shall, in the month of January in the year 1866, and every subsequent year, register himself or herself in a register to be kept at the Consulate of the Consular district within which he or she resides,—subject to this qualification, that the registration of a man shall be deemed to include the registration of his wife (unless she is living apart from him), and that the registration of the head of 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 her husband) shall be indorsed on her husband's certificate; and the names and descriptions of females whose registration is included in that of the head of the family shall be indorsed on the certificate of the head of the family.

Certificate.

XV.—*Foreigners. Foreign Tribunals.*

117. Where a foreigner desires to institute or take any suit or proceeding of a civil nature against a British subject, the Supreme or other Court, according to its jurisdiction, may entertain the same, and where any such suit or proceeding is entertained shall hear and determine it according to the 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 judicial

Compulsory attendance of British subjects before foreign tribunals.

officer, or in a Court or before a judicial officer in China or Japan of any State in amity with Her Majesty, the Court may, in cases and under circumstances which would require the attendance of that British subject before one of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan, and if it seems to the Court just and expedient so to do, make an order for the attendance of the British subject in such Court or before such judicial officer and for such purpose as aforesaid,—but so that a Provincial Court shall not have power to make an order for such attendance of a British subject at any place beyond the particular jurisdiction of the Court.

Any British subject, duly served with such an order, and with reasonable notice of the time and place at which his attendance is required, failing to attend accordingly and not excusing his failure to the satisfaction of the Court making the order, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 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 trial.

The Court or Officer shall then state a special case, setting out the question reserved, with the facts and circumstances on which it arose, and shall send the case to the Supreme Court.

On summary conviction appeal on point of law to lie.

121. Where any person is convicted in a summary way of a crime or offence, and is dissatisfied with the conviction as being erroneous in point of law, the Court or Officer trying the case may, on his application in writing, and on compliance by him with any terms prescribed by the Rules made under this Order, state a special case, setting out the facts and the grounds of the conviction, for the opinion of the Supreme Court, and send it to that Court.

Postponement of judgment or execution.

122. Where a special case is stated, the Court or Officer stating it shall, as seems fit, either postpone judgment on the conviction, or respite execution of the judgment, and either commit the person convicted to prison, or take proper security for him to appear and receive judgment or render himself in execution (as the case may require) at an appointed time and place.

Authority of Supreme Court.

123. The Supreme Court shall hear and determine the matter, and thereupon shall reserve, affirm, or amend, the judgment, conviction, or sentence in question,—or set aside the same, and order an entry to

be made in the minutes of proceedings to the effect that in the judgment of the Supreme Court the person convicted ought not to have been convicted,—or arrest the judgment, or order judgment to be given at a subsequent sitting of the Court or Officers stating the case,—or make such other order as justice requires—and shall also give all necessary and proper consequential directions.

124. The judgment of the Supreme Court shall be delivered in open Court after the public hearing of any argument offered on behalf of the prosecution or of the person convicted. Proceedings to be public.

125. Before delivering judgment the Supreme Court may, if necessary, cause the special case to be amended by the Court or Officer stating it. Amendment of special case.

126. If on an application for a special case, on a summary conviction, it seems to the Court or Officer that the application is merely frivolous, but not otherwise, the Court or Officer may refuse to state a case. Refusal to state special case on summary conviction.

A Court or Officer so refusing shall forthwith send to the Supreme Court a report of the sentence, with a copy of the minutes of proceeding and not of evidence, and any observation the Court or officer thinks fit, and with a copy of the application for a special case.

The Supreme Court shall examine the report and documents so sent, and, unless the Supreme Court is of opinion that the application was merely frivolous, shall on the application in that behalf of the appellant, if made within one month after the refusal of a special case, proceed to hear and determine the matter according to the foregoing provisions as nearly as may be as if a special case had been stated.

XVII.—RULES OF PROCEDURE.

127. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, from time to time, frame Rules for any purpose for which it is before in this Order expressed or implied that Rules of procedure or practice are to be made, and also for the regulation of procedure and pleading, forms or writs, and other proceedings, expenses of witnesses and prosecutions, costs and fees, in civil and in criminal cases, in the Supreme Court and other Courts, including the regulation of cross-suits and the admission of counter-claims, and the regulation 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 penalties shall be enforced in any Court for the breach of any Rule until the Rule has been so exhibited in the Court for one month.

Evidence of Rules.

129. A printed copy of any Rule, purporting to be certified under the hand of the Judge of the Supreme Court and the seal of that Court shall be for all purposes conclusive evidence of the due framing, approval, and publication of the contents thereof.

Revocation of existing Rules.

130. From and after the commencement of any Rules made by the Judge of the Supreme Court under this Order, all Rules and Regulations theretofore made by the Chief Superintendent of Trade in China, or by Her Majesty's Consul-General in Japan, in respect of any matter in respect whereof the Judge of the Supreme Court is by this Order authorised to make Rules shall cease to operate.

XVIII.—APPEAL TO HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.**Appeal on question of law from Supreme Court in Civil cases involving 2,500 dollars or upwards.**

131. Where any final decree or order of the Supreme Court is made in a civil case in respect of a sum or matter at issue of the amount or value of 2,500 dollars or upwards,—or determines directly or indirectly any claim or question respecting property of the amount or value of 2,500 dollars or upwards,—any party aggrieved by the decree or order may within fifteen days after the same is made, apply by motion to the Supreme Court for leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Execution or suspension.

132. If leave to appeal is applied for by a party adjudged to pay money or perform a duty, the Supreme Court shall direct either that the decree or order appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended, pending the appeal, as the Court considers to be in accordance with substantial justice.

Security on execution.

133. If the Court directs the decree or order to be carried into execution, the party in whose favour it is made shall, before the execution of it, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the due performance of such order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

Security on Suspension.

134. If the Court directs the execution of the decree or order to be suspended pending the appeal, the party against whom the decree is made, shall, before any order for suspension of execution, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the due performance of such order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

Security on appeal.

135. In all cases security shall also be given by the appellant to the satisfaction of the Court to an amount not exceeding 2,500 dollars for the prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent by Her Majesty in Council, or by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

Leave to appeal.

136. If the last-mentioned security is given within one month from the filing of motion-paper for leave to appeal then, and not otherwise, the Supreme Court shall give leave to appeal.

Leave in other cases

137. In any case other than the cases hereinafore 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 appropriate 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 Governments of China or that of the Tycoon of Japan declines to receive any confiscation or pecuniary penalty by treaty appropriated or payable to it, the same shall be applied as other confiscations and pecuniary penalties are applicable.

**Mode of removal of
prisoners, &c.**

153. Whenever under this Order any person is to be taken in custody or otherwise, for trial or imprisonment, or by way of deportation, or for any other purpose, to the Supreme Court or elsewhere, in China or Japan or to Hongkong, England, or elsewhere, the Court or other authority by this Order authorized to cause him to be so taken, may for that purpose (if necessary) cause him to be embarked on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or if there is no such vessel available, then on board any British or other fit vessel, at any port or place whether within or beyond the particular jurisdiction or district of that Court or authority, and in order to such embarkment may (if necessary) cause him to be taken, in custody or otherwise, by land or by water, from any place to the port or place of embarkment.

The writ, order, or warrant of the Supreme Court for China and Japan, or of a Provincial Court in China or Japan, or of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, or the warrant of the Governor or person administering the government of Hongkong (as the case may be), by virtue whereof any person is to be so taken, shall be sufficient authority to every constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and to the commander or master of any vessel of war, of 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 discretion of the Court, according to the nature and circumstances of the case.

A minute shall be made and kept of every such case of punishment, recording the facts of the offence and the extent of the punishment; and in the case of a Provincial Court, a copy of such minute shall be forthwith sent to the Supreme Court.

156. If any clerk or officer of a Court acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court is charged with extortion, or with not duly paying any money levied, or with other misconduct, the Court may (without prejudice to any other liability or punishment to which the clerk or officer would in the absence of the present provision be liable, inquire into the charge in a summary way, and for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons in like manner as the attendance of witnesses and others may be enforced in a suit, and may make such order thereupon for the payment of any money extorted or for the due payment of any money levied, and for the payment of such damages and costs as the Court thinks just; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, impose such fine upon the clerk or officer not exceeding 50 dollars for each offence, as seems just. Misconduct of 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 case of a continuation of damages, within three months next after the doing of such damage has ceased.

The plaintiff in any such suit shall not succeed if tender of sufficient amends is made by the defendant before the commencement thereof; and if no tender is made, the defendant may, by leave of the Court, at any time pay into Court such sum of money as he thinks fit, whereupon such proceeding and order shall be had and made in and by the Court as may be had and made on the payment of money into Court in an ordinary suit.

XX.—HONGKONG.

Backing of warrant
or Order.

158. Where a warrant or order of arrest issued by any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan for the apprehension of a British subject, who is charged with having committed a crime or offence within the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the warrant or order: and who is or is supposed to be in Hongkong, and the warrant or order is produced to any of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for Hongkong, such Justice may back the warrant or order, and the same when so backed shall be sufficient authority to the person to whom the warrant or order was originally directed, and also to any constable or other peace officer in and for Hongkong, to apprehend the accused in Hongkong, and to carry him to and deliver him up within the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the warrant or order, according to the warrant or order.

Jurisdiction at Macao.

159. The Supreme Court of Hongkong may take cognizance of offences committed by British subjects within the peninsula of Macao, and of suits originating there, when the party offending or the party sued comes or is found within the jurisdiction of that Court; but that Court shall not have power to issue any warrant or writ to be executed or served within that peninsula.

Abolition of jurisdiction
of Court in China and
Japan.

160. Save as expressly provided by this order, all jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Supreme Court of Hongkong 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 or any Consular Ordinances described in the Schedule to this Order shall be repealed; but this repeal shall not affect the past operation of any such Order or Ordinance, or any appointment made or thing done, or right, title, obligation, or liability acquired or accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order.

XXII.—PENDING PROCEEDINGS.

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 of any suit of a civil nature pending at the commencement of this Order,—or interfere with the bringing or prosecution of any appeal in any such suit that might have been brought or prosecuted if this Order had not been made,—or take away or abridge any jurisdiction, power, or authority of any Court, Judge, Officer, or person in relation to any appeal in any such suit, or to the execution or enforcement of any judgment, decree, or order made before or after the commencement of this Order, in or respecting any appeal in any such suit; and notwithstanding this Order, any appeal in any such suit shall lie and may be brought and prosecuted, and any such judgment, decree or order may be made, executed, and enforced in like manner and with the like effect and consequences in all respects as if this Order had not been made, subject only to this qualification: that in case of any appeal, which, if this Order had not been made, would have lain or been heard and determined by the Chief Superintendent, or to or by Her Majesty's Consul-General in Japan, the same shall lie to and be heard and determined by the Supreme Court in a like course of procedure as nearly as may be in all respects as if this Order had not been made.

Appeals in pending Suits.

XXIII.—COMMENCEMENT AND PUBLICATION OF ORDER.

Times of commencement

164. This Order shall commence and have effect as follows:

- (1.) As to the making of any warrant or appointment under this Order,—immediately from and after the making of this Order:
- (2.) As to the framing of Rules by the Judge of the Supreme Court, and the approval thereof by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, immediately from and after the first appointment under this Order of a Judge of the Supreme Court:
- (3.) As to all other matters and provisions comprised and contained in this Order, immediately from and after the expiration of one month after this Order is first exhibited in the public office of Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai; for which purpose Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai is hereby required forthwith, on receipt by him of a copy of this Order, to affix and exhibit the same conspicuously in his public office, and he is also hereby required to keep the same so affixed and exhibited during one month from the first exhibition thereof; and of the time of such first exhibition notice shall, as soon thereafter as practicable, be published in every Consular District in China and Japan, in such manner as Her Majesty's Ministers there respectively direct:

And, notwithstanding anything in this Order, the time of the expiration of the said month shall be deemed to be the time of the commencement of this Order.

Proclamation of Order.

165. A copy of this Order shall be kept exhibited conspicuously in each Court and Consulate in China and in Japan.

Printed copies shall be provided and sold at such reasonable price as Her Majesty's Minister in China directs.

And the Right Honourable the Earl Russell, and the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed,) EDMUND HARRISON.

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Order refers.

Orders in Council Repealed.

CHINA.

JAPAN.

9 DECEMBER,	1833 (Two Orders.)	23 JANUARY,	1860
4 JANUARY,	1843	4 FEBRUARY,	1861
24 FEBRUARY,	1843	12 SEPTEMBER,	1863
2 OCTOBER,	1843	7 JANUARY,	1864
17 APRIL,	1844		
13 JUNE,	1853		
2 FEBRUARY,	1857		
3 MARCH,	1859		
12 SEPTEMBER,	1863		
9 JULY,	1864		

Consular Ordinances Repealed.

No. 1.—19 JANUARY,	1854.	Deserters.
No. 2.—31 MARCH,	1855.	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 decree.

Questions 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, 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. In what cases.

Special case for Supreme Court.

When the case is stated under order of a Provincial Court, the Court shall send the case to the Supreme Court; and the Supreme Court may direct the case to be re-stated or to be amended, or may refuse to determine the same if the facts are not sufficiently stated, or if the question thereon is not properly raised, or if the parties cannot agree on an amended case; and may draw inferences of fact from the facts stated in the case.

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, 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 the whole proceedings shall be in the discretion of the Supreme Court.

Decree.

9. The special case and proceedings and decree shall be recorded, and the decree shall have the same effect as a decree in a contested suit.

II.—SUMMARY PROCEDURE FOR CLAIMS UNDER 100 DOLLARS.

In what cases.

10. Where the claim which any person desires to enforce by proceedings in the Court relates to money, goods, or other property, or any matter at issue of a less amount of value than 100 dollars,—or is for the recovery of damages of a less amount than 100 dollars,—proceedings shall be commenced by summons (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 as far as the Court may in any case for the avoiding of delay and furtherance of substantial justice think fit otherwise to direct), particularly as to the matters following:

The service of summons, notices, and orders.

The summoning of witnesses.

The taking of evidence.

The postponement or adjournment of the hearing.

The allowance of costs.

The contents and effect of orders, and the enforcement thereof.

The recording of the proceedings.

The mode of appeal.

12. When, either on the application for a summons or before, ^{Power of Court to direct a petition.} or at the hearing thereof, it appears to the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) that the nature and circumstances of the case render it unjust or inexpedient to hear and determine the claim in a summary way, the Court may direct proceedings to be taken and carried on by petition, as in suits for sums of 100 dollars and upwards.

III.—SUMMARY PROCEDURE FOR ADMINISTRATION OF PROPERTY OF DECEASED PERSONS.

13. Any person claiming to be a creditor or a legatee, or the ^{In what cases} 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.

14. On proof of due service of the summons, or on the ^{Order.} appearance of the executor or administrator in person, or by counsel or attorney, and on proof of such other things (if any) as the Court requires, the Court may, if in its discretion it thinks fit so to do, make an immediate order for the administration of the property of the deceased, and the order so made shall have the force of a decree to the like effect made on the hearing of a cause between the same parties.

The Court shall have full discretionary power to make or refuse such order, or to give any special directions respecting the carriage or execution of it, and in the case of applications for such an order by two or more different persons or classes of persons, to grant the same to such one or more of the claimants or classes of claimants as the Court thinks fit.

If the Court thinks fit the carriage of the order may subsequently be given to such person and on such terms as the Court directs.

15. On making such an order, or at any time afterwards, the ^{Custody of property.} 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.

16. If the extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances of ^{Proceedings ex-officio.} 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.

17. The reasons of the Court for making any order under the ^{Minute of reasons} present provision shall be recorded in the minutes of proceedings.

IV.—SUMMARY PROCEDURE ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

18. Suits on bills of exchange or promissory notes, instituted ^{In what cases} within six months after the same become due and payable, may be

commenced by summons (Form 4), and may be heard and determined in a summary way as hereinafter is provided.

Leave to defend, when.

19. The Court shall, on application within seven days from the service of the summons, give the defendant leave to defend the suit on his paying into Court the sum indorsed, or on evidence on oath showing to the satisfaction of the Court a good legal or equitable defence, or such facts as would make it incumbent on the holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as the Court deems sufficient to support the application, and on such terms as to security and other things as to the Court seems fit; and in that case the Court may direct proceedings to be taken and carried on by petition in the ordinary way.

Decree.

20. If the defendant does not so obtain leave to defend, the plaintiff, on proof of due service of the summons, shall be entitled as of course at any time after the expiration of such seven days, to an immediate absolute decree for any sum not exceeding the sum indorsed on the summons, together with interest at the rate specified (if any) to the date of the decree, and a sum for costs to be fixed by the Court in the decree.

Proceedings after decree.

21. After decree the Court may, under special circumstances, set aside the decree, and may, if necessary, set aside execution, and may give leave to defend the suit, if it appears to the Court reasonable so to do, and on such terms as to the Court may seem just, the reasons for any such order being recorded in the minutes of proceedings.

Deposit of bill.

22. In any proceedings under the present provisions, it shall be competent to the Court to order the bill or note sought to be proceeded on to be forthwith deposited in the Court, and further to order that all proceedings be stayed until the plaintiff gives security for costs.

Security for costs.

Holder's expenses.

23. The holder of a dishonoured bill or note shall have the same remedies for recovery of the expenses incurred in the noting of the same for non-acceptance or non-paying, or incurred otherwise by reason of the dishonour, as he has under the present provisions for recovery of the amount of the bill or note.

One summons against all or any of the parties.

24. The holder of a bill or note may, if he thinks fit, obtain one summons under the present provisions against all or any of the parties to the bill or note; and such summons shall be the commencement of a suit or suits against the parties therein named respectively; and all the subsequent proceedings against such respective parties shall be carried on, as far as may be, as if separate summonses had issued.

But the summons or its indorsement must set forth the claims against the parties respectively, according to their respective alleged liabilities, with sufficient precision and certainty to enable each defendant to set up any defence on which he individually may desire to reply.

Appeal.

25. An appeal from a Provincial Court to the Supreme Court in respect of any decision, decree, or order given or made in any such suit does not lie, except by special leave.

V.—SUITS FOR SUMS OF 100 DOLLARS AND UPWARDS.

Petition.

In what cases.

26. Subject to the foregoing provisions, where the claim which any person desires to enforce by proceedings in the Court relates to money, goods, or other property of the amount or value of 100 dollars or upwards,—or relates to or involves directly or indirectly a question respecting any matter at issue, of the amount

or value of 100 dollars or upwards—or is for the recovery of damages of the amount of 100 dollars or upwards—proceedings shall be commenced by the filing of a petition (Form 5).

27. The petition shall contain a narrative of the material facts, matter, and circumstances on which the plaintiff relies, such narrative being divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively, each paragraph containing, as nearly as may be, a separate and distinct statement or allegation, and shall pray specially for the relief to which the plaintiff may conceive himself entitled, and also for general relief. 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 debt or damages exceeds the sum stated in the particulars. Effect of particulars.

Particulars of demand shall not be amended except by leave of the Court; and the Court may, on any application for leave to amend, grant the same, on its appearing that the defendant will not be prejudiced by amendment. Otherwise the Court may refuse leave or grant the same on such terms as to notice, postponement of trial, or costs, as justice requires. Amendment.

Any variance between the items contained in the particulars and the items proved at the hearing may be amended at the hearing, either at once or on such terms as to notice, adjournment, or costs, as justice requires. Variance.

Time.

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 to their length, possession of copies by the defendant, loss, inability to procure copies), that he may have to allege. The plaintiff shall, in his petition, offer to allow the defendant to inspect such papers and documents as aforesaid, or such of them as are in his possession or power.

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.

Suit on behalf of others.

34. Persons entitled to sue and suing on behalf of others, as guardians, executors, or administrators,—or on behalf of themselves and others, as creditors in a suit for administration,—must state the character in which they sue.

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 of 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 of 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 allegation in the petition as the defendant knows to be true, or desires to be taken as admitted. Such admission, if plain and specific, will prevent the plaintiff from obtaining the cost of proving at the hearing any matters of fact so admitted.

All material allegations of fact admitted by a defendant shall be taken as established against him, without proof thereof by the plaintiff at the hearing. But the plaintiff shall be bound to prove as against each defendant all allegations of fact not admitted by him, or not stated by him to be true to his 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 question 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 *viva 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 *viva 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 case is about to be transferred from the general hearing list to the hearing paper, notice shall be served on the parties (Form 7); and unless the Court in any particular case directs otherwise, ten days shall be allowed between service of such notice and the day of hearing.

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

Causes taken out of turn.

turn, the name of the cause or matter shall be placed in the hearing paper, with the words "by order" subjoined.

Adjournment.

70. In case of any adjournment of the hearing from the day appointed in the hearing paper by reason of the preceding causes in the hearing paper not having been got through, or under any order of the Court made during the sitting on that day, no further notice to either party of the adjournment day shall be requisite; and the adjournment day shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, be the next ordinary Court day.

Sittings of Court.

On what days.

71. The sittings of the Court for the hearing of causes shall be, where the amount of public business so warrants, held on fixed and stated days.

The Court may, at its discretion, appoint any other day or days from time to time for the hearing of causes, as circumstances require.

Publicity.

72. The sittings of the Court for the hearing of causes shall ordinarily be public; but the Court may, for a reason to be specified by it on the minutes hear any particular cause or matter in the presence only of the parties and their legal advisers and the officers of the Court.

Keeping witnesses out of Court.

73. On the application of either party at the commencement of the proceedings, or of its own motion, the Court may order witnesses on both sides to be kept out of Court until they have respectively given their evidence; but this rule does not extend to the parties themselves, or to their respective legal advisers, although intended to be called as witnesses.

Order of business at sittings.

74. Subject to special arrangements for any particular day, the business of the day shall be taken as nearly as circumstances permit in the following order:

(i.) At the commencement of the sitting, judgment shall be delivered in matters standing over for that purpose, and appearing for judgment in the paper:

(ii.) *Ex parte* motions and motions by consent shall next be taken, in the order in which the motion papers have been sent in:

(iii.) Opposed motions on notice, and arguments on showing cause against orders returnable on that day, shall then be taken, in the order in which these matters respectively stand in the hearing paper:

(iv.) The causes in the hearing paper shall then be called on, in their order, unless the Court sees fit to vary the order.

Hearing.

Non-appearance of both parties.

75. When a cause in the hearing paper has been called on, if neither party appears, either in person or by counsel or attorney, the Court, on being satisfied that the plaintiff has received notice of the hearing, shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, strike the cause out of the hearing paper.

Non-appearance of plaintiff.

76. If the plaintiff does not appear in person or by counsel or attorney, the Court, on being satisfied that the plaintiff has received notice of the hearing, shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, strike out the cause, and make such orders as to costs in favour of any defendant appearing as seems just.

Non-appearance of defendant.

77. If the plaintiff appears, but the defendant or any of the defendants do not appear, in person or by counsel or attorney, the Court shall, before hearing the cause, inquire into the service of the petition, and of notice of hearing on the absent party or parties.

If not satisfied as to the service on every party, the Court shall direct that further service be made as it directs, and adjourn the hearing of the cause for that purpose.

If satisfied that the defendant or the several defendants has or have been duly served with the petition and with notice of the hearing, the Court may proceed to hear the cause, notwithstanding the absence of the defendant or any of the defendants, and may, on the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, give such judgment as appears just. The Court, however, shall not be absolutely bound to do so, but may order the hearing to stand over to a further day, and direct fresh notice to be given to the defendant or defendants, in case justice seems to require an adjournment.

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. App. al.

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 to 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 matter.

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.

Objections to evidence.

87. All objections to evidence must be taken at the time the question objected to is put, or, in case of written evidence, when the same is about to be put in, and must be argued and decided at the time.

Note of objection.

88. Where a question put to a witness is objected to, the Court, unless the objection appear frivolous, shall take a note of the question and objection, if required by either party, and shall mention on the notes whether the question was allowed to be put or not, and the answer to it, if put.

Evidence by affidavit.

89. Where any evidence is by affidavit, or has been taken by commission, or on deposition, the party adducing the same may read and comment on it, either immediately after his opening, or after the *viva voce* evidence on his part has been concluded.

Admission of affidavit although no cross-examination.

90. The Court may, at 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 pleading to be amended. Variation 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 case

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 orders.** 109. Where in any suit or matter a decree or order directs any person to pay money or do any other act, the same or some subsequent decree or order shall state the precise time within which the payment or other act is to be made or done, reckoned from the date or from the service of the decree or order in which the time is stated, or from some other point of time, as seems fit.
- 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 payments 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 think fit, on the application of a defendant, and on such terms as seem just, stay execution of a decree or order pending a suit in the same or any other Court in which that defendant is plaintiff, and the person who has obtained such decree or order is defendant. 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 Sale.

any damage that ensues from any irregularity or from any improper or illegal proceeding taken at his instance.

Adverse claims to
goods seized.

124. The Court shall not order any goods to be sold unless satisfied *prima facie* that they belong to the person against whom execution 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 during time

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; 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 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,—

Continued.

- (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 change, 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 *Place of imprisonment.* 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

Expenses of maintenance
in prison.

being had to the requirements of health and decency, for the confinement of a British subject under civil process.

133. The expenses of the debtor's maintenance in prison must be defrayed in the first instance by the person prosecuting the decree or order, and may be recovered by him in such manner as the Court directs.

Such expenses shall be estimated by the Court, and shall be paid at such time and in such manner as the Court directs.

In default of payment the debtor may be discharged if the Court thinks fit.

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 of custody.

Rescinding or variation
of order for payment.

136. On the hearing of any such summons as aforesaid, the Court, if it thinks fit, whether it makes any order for the commitment of the person summoned or not, may rescind or alter any decree or order previously made against him for the payment of money by instalment or otherwise, and make any further or other order, either for the payment of the whole thereof forthwith, or by any instalments, or in any other manner as the Court thinks reasonable and just.

Execution out of Jurisdiction.

Warrant of execution or
commitment, where to
be executed.

137. Ordinarily a warrant of execution or commitment shall not be executed out of the particular jurisdiction, except under an order made for that purpose, on the request of the Court issuing the warrant, by the Court within whose jurisdiction it is to be executed, which Court may take such steps as if it had originally issued the warrant, but shall ultimately send any money produced by the execution or the person apprehended (as the case may be) to the Court from which the warrant issued, to be there dealt with according to law.

But where the urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court issuing the warrant so to require, the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) may order it to be executed out of the particular jurisdiction, and it may be so executed accordingly.

Arrest.

In what cases

138. Where the decree or order is one directing some act to be done other than payment of money, and the person directed to do the act refuses or neglects to do it according to the exigency of the decree or order, the person prosecuting the decree or order shall be entitled to apply to the Court for a warrant of arrest against the disobedient person.

Warrant.

139. The Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, on the application of the person prosecuting the decree or order, issue, under the seal of the Court, a warrant of arrest directed to a proper officer, who shall be thereby empowered to take the body of the disobedient person and detain him in custody until further order.

Sequestration.

140. In case the person against whom the warrant of arrest In what cases. issues is not and cannot be found,—or is taken and detained in custody under the warrant without obeying the decree or order,—then the person prosecuting the decree or order shall be entitled to an order of sequestration against his property.

Commitment for Disobedience.

141. Where any person over whom the Court has jurisdiction In what cases. is guilty of wilful disobedience to a decree or order, the person prosecuting the decree or order shall be entitled to apply to the Court for an order on the disobedient person to show cause why he should not be punished for the disobedience. The Court, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, shall on such application make an order accordingly.

The Court shall not grant the order except on evidence on oath establishing such a case as, if uncontradicted and unexplained, would justify the immediate commitment of the disobedient person.

A certified copy of the affidavit or deposition on which the order is granted shall be served on the party to whom the order is directed together with the order, and he may file counter affidavits.

142. On the return day of the order, if the person to whom it Warrant. is directed does not attend, and does not establish a sufficient excuse for not attending, and if the Court is satisfied that the order has been duly served,—or if he attends and does not show cause to the satisfaction of the Court why he should not be punished for the disobedience,—the Court may issue a warrant for his commitment to prison.

The Court may enlarge the time for the return to the order, or may, on the return of it, and under circumstances which would strictly justify the immediate commitment of the person guilty of the disobedience, direct that the warrant for his commitment shall issue only after a certain time, and in the event of his continued disobedience at that time to the decree or order, in respect of which he has been guilty of disobedience.

143. A person committed for disobedience to a decree or order Duration of detention. is liable to be detained in custody until he has obeyed the decree or order in all things that are to be immediately performed, and given such security as the Court thinks fit to obey the other parts of the decree or order (if any) at the future times thereby appointed,—or in case of his no longer having the power to obey the decree or order, then until he has been imprisoned for such time or until he has paid such fine as the Court directs.

VI.—INTERLOCUTORY PROCEEDINGS.

144. Interlocutory applications may be made at any stage of a Form of interlocutory application. suit or proceeding.

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 Motion-paper order sought from the Court; and a motion shall not be entertained until the party moving has filed in the Court a written motion paper distinctly stating the terms of the order sought (Form 8).

The motion may in its terms ask for an order directing more than one thing to be done, and may also be 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 give leave to give a notice of motion for a certain day.

Application *ex parte*.

148. On a motion *ex parte* the party moving shall apply for either an immediate absolute order of the Court in the terms of the motion-paper on his own shewing and evidence, or an order to the other party to appear on a certain day and show cause why an order should not be made in the terms of the motion-paper.

Any party moving in Court *ex parte* may support his motion by argument addressed to the Court on the facts put in evidence by the affidavits filed in support of the motion: and no party to the suit or proceeding, although present, other than the party moving, shall be entitled to be then heard.

Order on motion.

149. On a motion coming on, the Court may allow the motion-paper to be amended.

It may allow additional evidence to be produced by affidavit or depositions.

It may direct the motion to stand over.

It may refuse the motion.

It may make an order in terms of the motion.

Where an immediate order absolute is asked, and the right thereto clearly appears, it may grant such order.

It may grant an order to show cause why the order sought should not be made.

It may allow a motion on notice to be made.

If the motion as originally framed, or as amended, is substantially divisible into two or more parts, it may divide the same, and deal in different ways with the separate parts thereof, as the case may require.

If it appears to the Court on the evidence adduced in support of the motion, or on any additional evidence which the Court permits to be adduced in support thereof, that the party moving is entitled to an order absolute, or to show cause different from the order asked, and the party moving is willing to take such different order, the Court may so order accordingly.

If he is not willing to take such different order, the Court shall refuse the motion.

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 *ex parte*.

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, afterwards by special leave of the Court. Time for application or 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 case hereinbefore described, the Court below, if it considers it just or expedient (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceeding) to do so, may give leave to appeal on the terms and in the manner aforesaid.

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 for appeal.

160. After the expiration of six months from the date of a decree or order, leave to appeal against it shall not be given by a Provincial Court.

Application for leave to appeal must in that case be made to the Supreme Court, which shall grant such leave if, on consideration of all the circumstances of the case, it appears just and expedient that an appeal should be allowed, but not otherwise, and may impose such terms as to security and other things as seem just.

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. Application of foregoing Rules.

162. An appeal from a decree or order made at the hearing of a suit shall be made by petition. Appeal petition, Motion.

Other appeals shall be made by motion.

II.—From Decrees or Orders at Hearing.

163. The appellant must file his petition or appeal in the Court below within fourteen days after leave to appeal is given. Appeal petition; Time for filing.

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. Contents.

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 reserved 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. Service.

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. Respondent's answer.

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. Copies furnished.

168. All matter of objection to any appeal, as being out of time, on or 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. Objections in answer.

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. Effect of not answering.

170. On the expiration of the time for answering, the Court below shall, without receiving any further pleading in appeal, make Record of appeal.

up the record of appeal, which shall consist of (1) the petition, pleadings, order, and proceedings, and the decree or order in the suit, (2) a copy of all written and documentary evidence admitted, or tendered, and of the notes of the *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 questions in controversy between the parties,—and for that purpose may, as between the parties to the appeal, amend any defects, or errors in the record of appeal,—and may direct the Court below to inquire into and certify its finding on any question as between such parties, or any of them, which it may be necessary or expedient to determine before final judgment in the appeal,—and generally shall, as between the parties to the appeal, have as full and ample jurisdiction over the whole suit as if the same had been instituted and prosecuted in the Supreme Court itself as a Court of first instance, by parties subject to its ordinary original jurisdiction,—and may rehear the whole case,—or may remit it to the Court below to be reheard, or to be otherwise dealt with as the Supreme Court directs.

Day for hearing.

173. The Supreme Court shall, on receiving the record of appeal, fix a day for the hearing thereof.

Such day shall be fixed as will allow of the Court giving notice thereof through the Court below to the parties to the appeal, and as will allow of the parties attending either in person or by counsel or attorney, if they or any of them desire to do so.

Appearance by counsel or attorney.

174. In case all the several parties to an appeal appoint persons at the place of sitting of the Supreme Court to represent them as their respective counsel or 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 when any party to the appeal motion notifies to the Supreme Court his desire to attend in person, or by counsel or attorney, when the motion is being disposed of, he shall be at liberty to do so, and the Court shall hear him, or his counsel or attorney, before disposing of the motion.

VIII.—SUMMARY ORDERS BEFORE SUIT.

179. Where the extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, the Court may on evidence on oath, without a petition having been previously presented, make *ex parte* an order of injunction, or an order to sequester money or goods,—or to stop a passport,—or the clearance of a ship,—or to hold to bail. In what cases.

180. Before making such an order the Court shall require the person applying for it to enter into a recognizance (with or without a surety or sureties as the Court thinks fit), signed by the party applying (and his surety or sureties if any), as a security for his being answerable in damages to the person against whom the order is sought, or to give such other security for that purpose by deposit or otherwise as the Court thinks fit. Recognizance

181. Any such order shall not remain in force more than 24 hours, and shall at the end of that time wholly cease to be in force unless within that time a suit is regularly instituted by the person obtaining the order. Duration of 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 costs) for which bail is required. Arrest and other proceedings under order to hold to bail.

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 custody in the Supreme or other Court his own Will, sealed up under his own seal and the seal of the Court. Testator may deposit will.

*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 the 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 effect 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.

Execution of will as to mode of execution

203. On receiving an application for probate or for administration with will annexed, the proper officer must inspect the will, and

see whether it appears to be signed by the testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction, and subscribed by two witnesses, according to the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 7 Will. 4, & 1 Vict. c. 26 sect. 9, * and 15 & 16 Vict. c. 24 sect. 1, † and in no case may he proceed further if the will does not appear to be so signed and subscribed.

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 favour 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 himself, by what appears on the face of the will or Will of testator blind, obviously illiterate or ignorant.

* And be it further enacted, that no will shall be valid unless it shall be in writing and executed in manner hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, it shall be signed at the foot or end thereof by the testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction, and such signature shall be made or acknowledged by the testator in the presence of two or more witnesses present at the same time, and such witnesses shall attest and shall subscribe the will in the presence of the testator, but no form of attestation shall be necessary."

† "Where by an Act passed in the first years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, instituted, "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 besides, 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 besides the name of 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 wherein 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 directions which is underneath or which follows it, nor shall it give effect to any disposition or direction inserted after the signature shall be made."

by evidence on oath, that the will was read over to the deceased before its execution, or that the deceased had at that time knowledge of its contents.

Where this information is not forthcoming, the officer must communicate with the Judge of the Supreme Court.

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 interlineation 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.

77 annexed or attached.

If there are any vestige 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 Marking of will or copy sworn to. 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.

211. The officer shall take care that the copies of wills to be Writing of copies. annexed to probates or letters of administration are fairly and properly written, and to reject those which are not so.

III.—Administration.

212. The duties of the proper officer in granting administration Administration not with will annexed. (not with will annexed) are in many respects the same as in cases of probate.

He shall ascertain the time and place of the deceased's death, and the value of the property to be covered by the administration.

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 Administration bond bond (Form 18, 19), with two or more responsible British subjects as sureties, to the Judge of the Supreme Court, to enure in favour of the Judge for the time being, conditioned for duly collecting, getting in, and administering the personal estate of the deceased.

Where, however, the property is under the value of 250 dollars one such surety need be taken.

The bond shall be in a penalty of double the amount under which the personal estate of the deceased is sworn, unless the proper officer in any case thinks it expedient to reduce the amount, for reasons to be forthwith certified by him to the Judge of the Supreme Court.

The proper officer may also in any case direct that more bonds than one shall be given, so as to limit the liability of any surety to such amount as the officer thinks reasonable.

216. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, on application, in Assignment of suit on bond. a summary way, and on being satisfied that the condition of any administration bond has been broken, assign the same to some person, who shall thereupon be entitled to sue on the bond in his own name, as if the same had been originally given to him instead of to the Judge of the Supreme Court, and shall be entitled to recover thereon, as trustee for all persons interested, the full amount recoverable in respect of any breach of the condition of the bond.

X.—ARBITRATION.

217. The following rules respecting arbitration apply exclusively In what cases these rules apply. to cases where the agreement for reference to arbitration or submission to arbitration by consent is made a rule of Court.

218. Arbitrators shall make their award within one calendar Time for award. month after they have entered on the reference, or been called on to act by a notice in writing from any party, unless the document authorizing or making the reference contains a different limit of time.

Enlargement of time.

219. The Court may, if it thinks fit, on reasonable notice to all parties, from time to time enlarge the time for making the award for such time as it thinks fit, the reasons for such enlargement being recorded in the minutes of proceedings.

When umpire may enter on reference.

220. An umpire may enter on the reference in lieu of the arbitrators, if the latter have allowed their time or their extended time to expire without making an award, or have filed, in the Court, a notice in writing that they cannot agree.

Revocation of authority.

221. The authority of an arbitrator or umpire is not revocable except by the Court.

Special case.

222. Where it appears to the arbitrators or umpire that any difficult question of law is involved in, or raised by, the facts as finally ascertained by them or him, they, or he may, if it seems fit, state the award (as to the whole or any part thereof) in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court having jurisdiction in the matter, or of the Supreme Court.

The Court shall consider and deliver judgment on such case, and shall be at liberty to draw inferences of fact from the facts stated, and to amend the case or remit it for amendment by reason of any irregularity, mistake, or imperfection.

Costs.

223. The arbitrator or umpire shall have power to award how the costs of the reference shall be borne, in the whole or in part; but any award as to costs shall not preclude the party or parties against whom costs are awarded from applying to the Court to tax the costs; and on such application the costs, including the remuneration (if any) of the arbitrators and umpire, or any of them, shall be taxed at a reasonable rate by the Court, and the Court shall make such order regarding the costs of taxation as justice requires.

Form and contents of award.

224. Every award must be in writing, signed by the arbitrators or umpire making the same.

It must contain a conclusive finding, and may not find on the contingency of any matter of fact being afterwards substantiated or deposed to.

It must comprehend a finding on each of the several matters referred.

Arbitrators or an umpire may, however, from time to time make several awards on several parts of a matter or on several matters referred, so as the latest of the awards is made within the time limited.

Deposit of award.

225. The arbitrators or umpire making an award shall within the time limited deposit the award in the Court, enclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed with the names of the parties to the reference, and the amount claimed by the arbitrators and umpire for remuneration.

Notice thereof.

Notice of the award having been deposited shall be given by the Court to the parties, who shall be at liberty to read the award, and to have copies of it on payment of the proper fees.

Application against award.

226. Any person interested may within seven days after notice of the award apply to the Court by motion to prevent the award, or any specified part of it, being carried into effect.

Order of Court.

227. If no such motion is made, the Court shall proceed, on reasonable notice to all parties, to make such order for carrying into effect the award or any part thereof, and as to costs and other things as seems just.

Remitting of matters referred.

228. The Court shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to remit the matters referred, or any of them, to the reconsideration and redetermination of the arbitrators or umpire, on such terms as to costs and other things as seem just.

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, or in the usual and familiar language of the witness swearing it. Language.

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 Court in China and Japan, must be headed in the Court, and in the suit or proceeding in which the affidavit is to be used. 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. Contents.

232. Every affidavit used in the Court must contain only a statement of facts and circumstances, to which the witness swears, either on his own personal knowledge, or from information which he believes to be true.

It must not contain any extraneous matter, by way of objection, prayer, or legal argument or conclusion; and every statement must be as brief and positive as may be consistent with proper 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, how written.

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. An affidavit may be used, notwithstanding it is defective in form according to these Rules, if the Court is satisfied that it has been sworn before a person duly authorized, and that its form is in accordance with the law and custom of the place where it is sworn.
- Affidavit sworn before attorney in suit.** 236. An affidavit shall not be admitted which is proved to have been sworn before a person on whose behalf the same is offered, or before his attorney, or before a partner or clerk of his attorney.
- Signature of witness.** 237. Every affidavit sworn before a British judicial or Consular officer in China or Japan must be signed by the witness; or in case the witness cannot write his name, his mark must be subscribed; such signature or mark to be made in the presence of the officer.
- Jurat.** 238. The jurat should be written without interlineation or erasure, immediately at the foot of the affidavit, and towards the left side of the paper, and must be signed by the judicial or Consular officer before whom the affidavit is sworn, and be sealed with the seal of the Court of which he is an officer, or with his Consular or other official seal (as the case may be).
- It must state the date of the swearing of the affidavit, and the place where it was sworn.
- It must state that the affidavit was sworn before the judicial or Consular officer.
- Where the witness is blind or illiterate it must state that fact, and that the affidavit was read over to him in the presence of the officer, and that the witness appeared perfectly to understand it.
- Where the witness cannot write his name, and therefore 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 seems just.
- Costs.** 241. Where an affidavit used in the Court is not in accordance with these rules, the Court may make such order respecting the costs of, or connected with, the affidavit as seems just.
- Filing of original. Office copy.** 242. Before an affidavit is used in the Court, the original affidavit must be filed in the Court; and the original, or an office copy thereof (that is, a copy sealed with the seal of the Court as evidence of its being a correct copy, and either made under the direction of the Court or produced to the Court for examination and sealing), shall alone be recognized for any purpose in the Court.

Other Evidence.

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, *visâ voce*, by or before it, in like manner as at the hearing of a suit.

Visâ 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.

Visâ 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. When all parties to a suit are competent to make admissions, any party may call on any other party, by notice filed in the Court, and served under order of the Court, to admit any document, saving just exceptions.

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 any 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. Where it appears to the Court (either with or without any attempt at personal service) that for any reason personal service cannot be conveniently effected, the Court may order that service be effected either— 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 jurisdictions 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 holidays.

Abandoning 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 Bail.

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 cost of the suit generally, although the Court may order him, notwithstanding his success in the whole suit, to pay the costs occasioned by any particular proceeding therein.

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 holidays,
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, Sunday, 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 and other Change.

273. Where, pending a suit, any change or transmission of interest or liability occurs in relation to any party to the suit, or any party to the suit dies or (being a woman) marries, or the suit is in any other way rendered defective or incapable of being carried on, any person interested may, on motion *ex parte*, obtain from the Court such order as is requisite for curing the defect, or enabling or compelling proper parties to carry on the proceedings. Change or transmission of interest or liability.

But it shall be open to any person served with such an order within such time, not exceeding fourteen days, as the Court in the order directs, to apply to the Court by motion to discharge such order.

Adjournment.

274. Nothing in these Rules shall affect the power of the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) to refer or adjourn, on 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 authorised to appoint the time for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding,—or to enlarge the time appointed or allowed for that purpose by these Rules or otherwise,—the Court may further enlarge any time so appointed or enlarged by it on such terms (if any) as seem just, provided that the application for further enlargement is made before the expiration of the time already allowed, and that such further enlargement appears to the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) to be required for the purpose 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 person of weak or unsound mind (not so found by inquisition), so that he is unable of In what cases.

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 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 authorised.

Summons or warrant.

281. In every case, whether the charge is or is not such as must or may be heard and determined in a summary way, the Court shall proceed, if the accused is not already in custody, either by way of summons to him (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;

In another Consular district, when,

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.

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 or 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 any person summoned does not obey the summons, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, then (after proof on oath of the service of the summons) the Court may issue its warrant (Form 36) to compel his attendance. Warrant 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 Holiday.

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 all 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 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 charge 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 herein before described, the Court shall ordinarily admit him to bail.

In murder or treason.

303. A person charged with murder or treason can be admitted to bail by the Judge of the Supreme Court only.

Power of Judge of Supreme Court.

304. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, on good grounds, admit any person to bail, although the Provincial Court before which the charge is made does not think fit to do so.

Form of bail.

305. The accused who is to be admitted to bail is to produce such surety or sureties as, in the opinion of the Court, will be sufficient to ensure his appearance at the time and place when and where he is to be tried, and with such surety or sureties to enter into a recognizance accordingly (Form 45).

A notice of each recognizance (Form 46) is at the same time to be given to each person bound thereby.

Copies of depositions to accused.

Privileges of Accused.

306. At any time after the preliminary examination has been completed, the accused is entitled to have copies of the depositions on which he has been committed for trial, or held to bail, or 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.

Transmission of depositions and other documents to Court.

Preparations for Trial.

307. The written charge (if any), the depositions, the statement of the accused, the recognizance of prosecutor and witnesses, and the recognizance of bail (if any) shall be carefully transmitted in proper time to the Court at which the trial is to be held.

Course of proceedings on trials on indictment.

Indictment.

308. A trial before the Judge or an officer of the Supreme Court, with a jury, and the proceedings before and after trial relative thereto, shall be conducted as nearly as may be as a criminal trial before a Judge with a jury and the corresponding proceedings is and are conducted in England.

Other criminal trials, with or without a jury, or with Assessors, and the proceedings before and after trial relative thereto, shall be conducted in the manner *mutatis mutandis*.

Conduct of prosecution before Supreme Court.

309. In criminal cases to be tried on indictment before the Judge or Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, whether with or without a jury, the depositions when completed shall forthwith be delivered to the law Secretary, as prosecutor on behalf of the Crown, who shall thereupon, in person or by some proper representative appointed by him, in any case by writing under his hand, take all proper steps for indicting and bringing to trial the accused, and conduct the prosecution in Court at the trial; and no such prosecution shall be under the direction or conduct of any private prosecutor.

Any private prosecutor may, however, retain any member of the English, Irish, or Scottish Bar, or any regular and duly qualified advocate of foreign nationality, to assist in the prosecution; and such barrister or advocate may, with the assent of the prosecutor for the Crown, appear in Court at the trial and take part in the prosecution; but no such prosecution shall be withdrawn or abandoned without the express consent of the Law Secretary, as prosecutor for the Crown, or of his representative, given in open Court.

III.—Summary Proceedings.

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. Public

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 at 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 do 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 Superior Courts and of Justices of the Peace in England in like cases shall, as far as possible, be followed, save that with respect to matters arising under the Admiralty or other special jurisdiction, the procedure of the Courts having such jurisdiction in England shall, as far as possible, be followed.

Sealing of notices, &c.

340. Notices, summonses, warrants, decrees, orders, and other documents issuing from the Court shall be sealed with the seal of the Court.

Interpretation.

341. In these Rules the words "oath" and "affidavit," and words referring thereto, or to swearing, include affirmation and declaration and refer thereto, or to the making of an affirmation or declaration, where an affirmation or declaration is admissible in lieu of an oath or affidavit.

Terms used in these Rules have the same 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.

Issue for Decision of Question of Fact without formal Suit.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].
 [Saturday] the [] day of []
 18

Between A.B.
 and
 C.D.

This Court has ordered that the above-named A.B. of [gentleman] and the above-named C.D. of [merchant] may proceed to the trial of the questions of fact to be determined between them without any petition presented or other pleading.

This Court therefore now further orders that the following questions be tried.

1. Whether, &c.
2. Whether, &c.

the said A.B. maintaining the affirmative, and the said C.D. the negative thereof respectively.

(Seal).

2.

Summons in Summary Procedure for Claim under 100 dollars.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].
 [Saturday] the [] day of []
 18

Between A.B. Plaintiff,
 and
 C.D. Defendant,

[or

In the matter of E.F. an infant]

To C.D. of [gentleman] the above-named Defendant.

You are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to attend this Court at [] on [] the [] day of [] at [] o'clock in the [] noon on the hearing of a claim [or an application] on the part of A.B. of [merchant] the above-named Plaintiff (state the precise nature and particulars of the claim, and the amount sought to be recovered or the precise object of the application, as the case may be).

• (Seal).

The following note is to be added to the original summons, and when the time is altered by indorsement, the indorsement is to be referred to as below.

NOTE.—If you do not attend either in person or by counsel or attorney at the time and place above-mentioned [or at the place above-mentioned at the time mentioned in the indorsement hereon], such order will be made and such proceedings taken as the Court may think just and expedient.

3.

Summons to Administrator or Executor for Summary Administration.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].
 [Saturday] the [] day of [] 18
 In the matter of the property of A.B., late of
 deceased.

Between C.D. Plaintiff,
 and
 E.F. Defendant.

To E.F. of the above-named Defendant,
 executor of the above-named A.B.

On the application of C.D. of , Esq., the above-named Plaintiff, who claims to be a creditor of the said A.B.

You are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name to attend this Court on at [] o'clock in the [] noon, and show cause, if you can, why an order for the administration of the property of the said A.B. under the direction of this Court should not be granted.

(Seal).

The following note is to be added to the original summons, and when the time is allowed by indorsement, the indorsement is to be referred to as below.

NOTE.—If you do not attend either in person or by counsel or attorney at the time and place above-mentioned [or at the place above-mentioned at the time mentioned in the indorsement hereon], such order will be made and such proceedings taken as the Court may think just and expedient.

4.

Special Summons on Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].
 [Thursday] the [] day of [] 18
 Between A.B. Plaintiff,
 and
 C.D. Defendant.

To C.D. of , the above-named Defendant.

You are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name to attend this Court within seven days after service of this summons on you, inclusive of the day of service, and obtain leave from this Court to defend this suit: otherwise A.B. of , the above-named Plaintiff, will be entitled, as of course, to an immediate absolute decree against you. •

(Seal).

[Indorsement of Summons.]

The Plaintiff claims [] pounds sterling, principal and interest [or balance of principal and interest] due to him as the payee [or indorsee] of a bill of exchange or promissory note, of which the following is a copy:—

[Here copy bill or note and all indorsements on it.]

And if the amount thereof be paid to the Plaintiff within [] days from the service hereof, further proceedings will be stayed.

NOTICE.

If the Defendant does not within seven days after having been served with this summons, inclusive of the day of service, obtain leave from the Court to defend this suit, the Plaintiff will be entitled, as of course, at any time after the expiration of those seven days, to an immediate absolute decree, from which there is no appeal, for any amount not exceeding the sum above claimed, and such sum as may be fixed by the Court for costs.

Leave to defend the suit may be obtained on application *ex parte* to the Court, supported by evidence on oath, showing that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that the Defendant should be allowed to defend the suit: or on payment into Court of the sum hereon indorsed.

5.

Petition.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Between *A.B.* Plaintiff,

and

C.D. and } Defendants.
E.F. }

To *X.Y.*, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at [*Canton*].

The petition of *A.B.* of [*Merchant*], the above-named Plaintiff,

Shows as follows:—

1. (On the 1st day of June, 1859, the Defendant, &c.)
2. (On the next day the Plaintiff wrote and sent a letter to the Defendant, the material parts of which were as 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.

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 1, *C.D.*, say as follows:—

1.
2.
3.

[or *C.D.*
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 , 18 , and will come on to be heard in its turn on that day, if the business of the Court permits, or otherwise on some adjournment day, of which you will receive no further notice.

You are desired to pay attention to the following directions:—

If the Plaintiff fails to attend in person or by counsel or attorney on the day appointed, the case if called on may be struck out, and the Plaintiff will be liable to pay to the Defendant such costs as may be fixed by the Court. Also, the case must be set down in the General Hearing List afresh, by which the Plaintiff will incur delay and expense.

If the Defendant fails to attend in person or by counsel or attorney on the day appointed, the case if called on may, if the Court so directs, be heard and determined in his absence on the evidence adduced on behalf of the Plaintiff, and the Court will issue execution of the judgment so obtained.

If either party has any application to make to the Court to postpone the hearing, it should be made as soon as possible, on application for a summons for that purpose, and if the application is based on any matter of fact, as the absence of a material witness or the like, the facts relied on must be set out and verified in one or more 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 attendance.

It is indispensable that the application should be made so as to allow time for a reasonable notice to the witness required.

If the witness is required to bring books or papers, they must be particularized in the summons sufficiently to enable him clearly to understand what is meant.

Any party summoning a witness through the Court, thereby becomes liable to pay such witness a reasonable sum of money to be summarily fixed by the Court for his expenses and loss of time.

The Court will not enforce the attendance of a witness unless such sum has been deposited in the Court.

If either party desires to use in evidence at the hearing any book, paper, or document in the possession or power of the other party, he must give the other party reasonable notice in writing to produce it at the hearing, failing which he will not be allowed to give any secondary evidence of its contents.

No person is excluded from giving evidence by reason of interest or relationship. The parties themselves, their wives, relations, partners, and servants respectively are competent witnesses.

(Seal).

8.

Motion Paper.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

Between A.B. Plaintiff,

and

C.D. Defendant.

The Plaintiff [or as the case may be] moves that [here state the terms of the motion].

9.

Affidavit of attesting Witness in proof of the due Execution of a Will or Codicil dated after 31st December, 1873.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

In the matter of A.B. deceased.

I, C.D. of _____, make oath and say that I am one of the subscribing witnesses to the last Will [or Codicil, as the case may be,] of A.B., late of _____, deceased, the said Will [or Codicil] being now hereto annexed, bearing date _____, and that the testator executed the said Will [or Codicil] on the day of the date thereof, by signing his name at the foot or end thereof [or in the testimonium clause thereof, or in the attestation clause thereto, as the case may be], as the same now appears thereto, (1) in the presence of me and of the other subscribed witness thereto, both of us being present at the same time, and we thereupon attested and subscribed the said Will [or Codicil] in the presence of the testator.

(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 Codicil] 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, 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 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.

12.

Oath for Administrator (not with Will annexed).

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

In the matter of *A.B.* deceased.

I, *C.D.* of _____, make oath and say that *A.B.*, late of _____, deceased, died intestate, a bachelor, without parent, brother or sister, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece, and that I am his lawful cousin-german and one of his next of kin [*this must be altered in accordance with the circumstances of the case*]; that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the deceased, by paying his just debts, and distributing the residue of his property according to law; that I will exhibit an inventory and render an account of my administration whenever lawfully required; that the deceased died at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 18____; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at _____ within the jurisdiction of this Court; and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of _____ to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C.D.

Sworn at _____, this _____ day of _____ 18____, before me, *E.F.*

13.

Probate.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

Be it known that on the _____ day of _____ 18____ the last Will [*or the last Will with* _____ Codicils] (a copy whereof is hereto annexed) of *A.B.*, late of _____, deceased, who died on _____ at _____, and who at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode at _____ within the jurisdiction of this Court, was proved and registered in this Court; and that the administration of the personal property of the said deceased was granted by this Court to *C.D.*, the sole executor [*or as the case may be*] named in the said Will, he having been first duly sworn.

X.Y.

H.B.M. Consul at [Canton].
(Seal).

To be written }
in margin. }
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 _____

To be written }
in margin. }
and that the Testator died }
on or about the }
day of }
18____

this Court to *C.D.* [*insert the character in which the grant is taken*],
he having been first duly sworn.

X.Y.,
H.B.M. Consul at [*Canton*].
(Seal).

15.

Letters of Administration (not with Will annexed).

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Be it known, that on the day of
18 , Letters of Administration of the personal property of *A.B.*,
late of deceased, who died on
18 , at intestate, and who had
at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at
within the jurisdiction of this Court, were granted by this Court to
C.D., of , the widow [*or as the case may be*] of the said
intestate, she having been first duly sworn.

X.Y.,
H.B.M. Consul at [*Canton*].
(Seal).

16.

Double Probate.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Be it known, that on the day of
18 , the last Will [with Codicils] of *A.B.*, late
of , deceased, who died on
 , at
and who at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode at
within the jurisdiction of this Court, was proved and
registered in this Court, and that administration of his personal
property and any way concerning his Will, was granted by this Court
to *C.D.*, one of the executors named in the said Will [*or Codicil*], he
having been first duly sworn, power being reserved of making the
like grant to *E.F.*, the other executor named in the said Will. And
be it further known, that on the
day of , 18 , the said Will of the said
deceased was also proved in this Court, and that the like adminis-
tration 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.

Letter of Administration de Bonis non.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Be it known, that *A.B.*, late of , deceased, died on
18 , at , intestate, and had
at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at
within the jurisdiction of this Court, and that since his death,
namely, on the day of 18 , Letters of
Administration of his personal property were granted by this Court
to *C.D.* [*insert the relationship or character of administrator*] (which
Letters of Administration now remain on record in this Court) who,
after taking such administration upon him partly administered

Sworn under
and that the Intestate died
on or about the
day of

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 or about the
day of

the personal property of the deceased, and afterwards, on died, leaving part thereof unadministered and that on the day of , 18 , Letters of Administration of the personal property so left unadministered were granted by this Court to , he having been first duly sworn.

X.Y.,
H.B.M. Consul at [Canton].
(Seal).

18.

Administration Bond.

Know all men by these presents, that we, A.B. of , C.D. of , and E.F. of are jointly and severally bound unto G.H., the Judge of Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan, in the sum of to be paid to the said G.H. or the Judge of the said Court for the time being; for which payment we bind ourselves, and each of us, for the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated the day of 18 .

A.B. (L.S.)
C.D. (L.S.)
E.F. (L.S.)

The condition of the above-written obligation is such, that if the above-named A.B., the intended Administrator of the personal property of I.J., late of deceased, who died on the day of [left unadministered by] do make a true and perfect inventory of the personal property of the deceased [so left unadministered], which has or shall come into [his] possession, or into the possession of any person for [him], and the same so made do exhibit into Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court or Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton], whenever required by law so to do; and the same personal property, and all other the personal property of the deceased, which shall at any time after the making and exhibition of such inventory come into the possession of the said A.B. or of any person for [him], do well and truly administer according to law; (that is to say), to pay the debts which the deceased owed at [his] death, and all the residue of the said personal property do deliver and pay to such person or persons as shall be entitled thereto under the Act of Parliament 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 in-
 ventory of the personal property of the deceased, left unadministered
 by which has or shall come into [his] possession, or
 into the possession of any person for [him], and the same so made
 do exhibit into Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court or Her
 Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton], whenever required by law so
 to do, and the same personal property [so left unadministered] and
 all other the personal property of the deceased which shall at any
 time after the making and exhibition of such inventory come into
 the possession of the said *A.B.*, or of any person for [him], do well
 and truly administer, (that is to say), to pay the debts which the
 deceased owed at [his] death, and then the legacies given by the
 said Will annexed to the said Letters of Administration as far as
 such personal property will extend, and the law 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 Administra-
 tion whenever lawfully required, then this obligation shall be void,
 and otherwise shall remain in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered before this Court.

(Seal).

20.

Declaration of the Personal Property of a Testator or an Intestate.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

A true declaration of all the personal property of *A.B.*, late of
 , deceased, who died on the
 day of , at , and had at the time
 of his death his fixed place of abode at
 within the jurisdiction of this Court, which have at any time since
 his death come to the possession, or knowledge of *C.D.*, the admin-
 istrator with the Will annexed of the said *A.B.*, [or administrator,
 as the case may be], made and exhibited upon and by virtue of the
 oath [or solemn affirmation] of the said *C.D.* as follows:

First, I declare that the deceased was at the time of his death possessed of or entitled to . . .

[The details of the deceased's property must be here inserted, and the value inserted opposite to each particular.]

Lastly, I say that no personal property of the deceased has at any time since his death come to my possession or knowledge, save as is hereinbefore set forth.

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
property of *A.B.*, late of deceased, for his
faithful administration thereof; and I the said *C.D.*
for myself make oath and say, that I am, after payment of all my
just debts, well and truly worth in money and effects the sum of
 ; and I the said *E.F.* for
myself make oath and say, that I am, after payment of all my just
debts, well and truly worth in money and effects the sum of
 .

Sworn by the deponents, *C.D.* and) *C.D.*
E.F., at , *E.F.*
this day of 18 .)

Before me,
X.Y.

22.

Renunciation of Probate and Administration with Will annexed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

In the matter of *A.B.*, deceased.

Whereas *A.B.*, late of , deceased, died
on the day of 18 , at ,
having had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at
within the jurisdiction of this Court; and whereas he made and duly
executed his last Will, dated the
day of 18 (1), and thereof appointed *C.D.*

executor and residuary legatee in trust [or as the case may be].

(1) If there are codicils
their dates should be
also inserted.

Now I, the said *C.D.*, do hereby declare, that I have not
intermeddled in the personal property of the deceased, and will not
hereafter intermeddle therein, with intent to defraud creditors, and
further do hereby expressly renounce all right to probate of the said
Will [and Codicils, if any], and to Administration of the said Will
[and Codicils, if any], annexed, of the personal property of the
deceased.

In witness 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 Administration
thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal, this
day of 18 .

C.D. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said C.D. in the presence
of

G.H.

24.

*Order to a Person to bring in a Paper purporting to be
testamentary.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

The day of 18 .

To C.D., of

Whereas it appears by a certain affidavit filed in the Court on
the day of 18 , and made by
of , that a certain original
paper, being or purporting to be testamentary, namely [here describe
the paper], bearing date the day of
18 , is now in your possession or under your control:

Now this is to command you, in Her Majesty's name, that within
eight days after service hereof on you, inclusive of the day of such
service, you do bring into and leave in this Court the said original
paper, or in case the said original paper be not in your possession
or under your control, that you, within eight days after the service
hereof on you, inclusive of the day of such service, do file in this
Court an affidavit to that effect, and therein set forth what
knowledge you have of and respecting the said paper.

(Seal.)

25.

Affidavit of Handwriting.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

In the matter of C.D., deceased.

I, A.B. of , make oath and say, I knew and was
well acquainted with C.D., late of

deceased, who died on the day of , at ,
for many years before and down to his death, and that during that
time I have frequently seen him write and sign his name, whereby
I have become well acquainted with his handwriting and signature,
and having now with care and attention inspected the paper writing
hereunto annexed, purporting to be the last Will of the said *C.D.*
beginning thus , 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 eight hundred

This form of Affidavit is
to be used when it is
shown by affidavit that
neither the subscribing
witnesses nor any other
person can depose to the
precise time of the exe-
cution of the will.

A.B.

Sworn at _____, this _____
day of _____
18_____, before me,
G.H.

Notice to prohibit Grant of Probate or Administration.

In the matter of *A.B.*, deceased.

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signed) C.D., of [or E.F. of
the attorney of G.H.], of []

Warning to Person filing Notice to prohibit Grant.

In the matter of *A.B.*, late of _____, deceased.

You are hereby warned, within six days after the service of this

NOTE.—The warning is issued at the instance of R.S., of
[here state what interest R.S. has, and if under a Will or Codicil state
its date].

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30.

List of Probate and Administration.

Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

The [1st] day of [August] 18[66].

LIST OF PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATIONS granted by this Cover 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].
 [Saturday] the day of 18
 To X.Y. Police officer, and other officers of this Court.
 A.B. of [labourer] was on the day of
 18 , charged [on oath] before this Court for that
 [&c., as is 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 to 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 Witness on Preliminary Examination before
 Indictment.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18

A.B. of [*labourer*] stands charged before this Court

for that he [*&c., as in summons*].

And in the presence and hearing of the said A.B. , C.D.

of [*labourer*] and E.F. of [*labourer*]
 depose on oath as follows:—

First, the said C.D. says as follows:—[*state the deposition of the
 witness as nearly as possible in the very words he uses. When his
 deposition is complete let him sign it*].

Secondly, the said E.F. says as follows:—[*state his deposition in
 same manner*].

(Seal.)

40.

Statement of the Accused on Preliminary Examination.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18

A.B. of [*labourer*] stands charged before the Court

for that [*&c., as in summons*].

And the said charge having been read to the said A.B., and C.D.
 and E.F., witnesses for the prosecution, having been severally

examined in his presence and hearing, and their respective depositions having been read over to the said *A.B.*, these words are now said to the said *A.B.* by this Court, namely—

“Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so, but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you on your trial. And I give you clearly to understand that you have nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat, that may have been held out to you to induce you to make any admission or confession of your guilt; but whatever you now say may be given in evidence against you upon your trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat.

Whereupon the said *A.B.* says as follows:—*[state whatever the accused says, and as nearly as possible in the very words he uses. Get him to sign the statement if he will].*

[*A.B.*]
(Seal.)

41.

Recognizance to prosecute or give Evidence.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18
C.D. of [*labourer*] comes personally before this Court and acknowledges himself to owe to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of , to be levied on his goods if he fails in the condition hereon indorsed.

(Signed) *C.D.*
(Seal).

Condition indorsed.

The condition of the within-written recognizance is as follows:—

A.B. of [*labourer*] has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

If, therefore the within-named *C.D.* appears before this Court on at *and then and there prefers an indictment against the said *A.B.* for the said offence, and duly prosecutes the same [and gives evidence thereon*], then the said recognizance shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

[*Where the recognizance is only to give evidence, substitute for the words between the asterisks* the following:—*] and then and there give evidence on an indictment, to be then and there preferred against the said *A.B.* for the said offence.

42.

Notice of Recognizance to be given to Prosecutor and each of his Witnesses.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18
C.D. of [*labourer*].

You are bound in the sum of to appear before this Court on at and then and there to prosecute and give evidence against [*or to prosecute or to give evidence against*] *A.B.* of [*labourer*] and unless you do so, the recognizance entered into by you will be forthwith levied on your goods.

(Seal.)

43.

Commitment of Witness for refusing to enter into Recognizance.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18
To X. Y. Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper
of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at
A.B. of [labourer] has been charged before this
Court for that [&c., as in summons].

And E.F. of [labourer] having been now
examined before this Court concerning the said charge, and being
required, refuses to enter into a recognizance to give evidence against
the said A.B.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name,—
you the above-named X.Y. to take the said E.F., and convey him
safely to the above-named prison, and there deliver him to the keeper
thereof, together with this warrant.

And you, the keeper of the said prison, to receive the said E.F.
into your custody in the said prison, and to keep him there safely until
after the trial of the said A.B. for the said offence, unless the said E.F.
in the meantime consents to enter into such recognizance as aforesaid.
(Seal.)

44.

*Warrant remanding the Accused, or (in summary cases) committing him
for safe custody during an adjournment of the hearing, or where the
hearing is not at once proceeded with.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18
To X.Y. Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper
of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at
A.B. 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 preli-
minary 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 surrender himself into the custody of the keeper of the prison there, and plead to such indictment as may be preferred against him for the offence aforesaid, and take his trial thereon, and not depart from the Court without leave.

46.

Notice of Recognizance to be given to Accused and each of 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 this Court also adjudges the said A.B. to pay to the said C.D. the sum of for his costs in this behalf. And if the same be not paid forthwith [or on or before next] then* this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said A.B.

And in default of sufficient distress* this Court adjudges the said A.B. to be imprisoned in the said prison [to be there kept to hard labour] for the space of to commence at and from the termination of his imprisonment aforesaid, unless the sum for costs be sooner paid.

(Seal.)

[Where the issuing of a distress warrant would be ruinous to the person convicted and his family, or it appears that he has no goods whereon a distress could be levied, then substitute for the words between the asterisks* * the following:—]

Inasmuch as it has now been made to appear to the Court that the issuing of a warrant of distress in this behalf would be ruinous to the said A.B. and his family [or that the said A.B. has no goods whereon the said sum could be levied by distress].

49.

Summary Conviction for a Penalty to be levied by Distress, and in default of sufficient Distress, Imprisonment, or for a Penalty, and in default of Payment Imprisonment.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18 .
A.B. of [labourer] is this day convicted before this Court for that [§c., state the offence, and time and place when and where committed].

And this Court adjudges the said A.B. for his said offence to forfeit and pay the sum of [state the penalty and also the compensation if any] to be paid and applied according to , and also to pay to the said C.D. the sum of for his costs in this behalf.

And if the said sums be not paid forthwith [or on or before next] then* this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said A.B.

And in default of sufficient distress,* this Court adjudges the said A.B. to be imprisoned in [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at there to be kept [to hard labour] for the space of unless the said sums and all costs and charges † of the said distress [and † of the commitment and conveyance of the said A.B. to the said prison] be sooner paid.

(Seal.)

[Where the issuing of a distress warrant would be ruinous to the person convicted and his family, as it appears that he has no goods whereon a distress could be levied, then substitute for the words between the asterisks * * the following :—]

Inasmuch as it has now been made to appear to this Court that the issuing of a warrant of distress would be ruinous to the said A.B. and his family [or that the said A.B. has no goods whereon the said sum can be levied by distress].

[Where the conviction is for as 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 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. 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 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 the further sum of] be sooner paid.

(Seal.)

52.

Warrant of Distress upon Conviction for a Penalty, or where the Person convicted is to pay Costs but no Penalty.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18

To X.Y. Police Officer of this Court.

A.B. of [labourer] stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the day of for that [&c., as in conviction].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said A.B. should, * for his said offence, forfeit and pay [&c., as in conviction], and should also * pay to the said C.D. the sum of for his costs in that behalf.

And that if the same should not be paid forthwith [or on or before the day of] the same should be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said A.B.

And the said A.B., although required to pay the same according to the said conviction, has not paid the same.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, that you forthwith make distress of the goods of the said A.B., and if within the space of days next after the making of such distress, the said sums † together with the reasonable charges of the making and keeping of the said distress be not paid, then that you sell the said goods by you distrained, and pay the money arising thereby into this Court, in order that it may be applied according to law, and that the overplus, if any, may be rendered on demand to the said A.B., and that if no such distress can be found, then you certify the same to this Court, in order that further proceedings may be had according to law.

(Seal.)

*Where the person convicted is to pay costs but no penalty, omit the words between the asterisks * *, and for the word "sums" marked †, substitute "sum."*

53.

Officer's Return, if no sufficient Distress, to be indorsed on Warrant.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18

I, X.Y. of _____, Police Officer of this Court, do hereby certify to this Court that by virtue of the within written warrant, I have made diligent search for the goods of the within named A.B., and that I can find no sufficient 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.)

54.

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 [&c., as

in summons or warrant].

And now both the said parties appear before this Court in order that it may hear and determine the said charge [or the said A.B. appears before this Court, but 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.)

*Where the person making the charge does not appear at the hearing the words between the asterisks * * may be omitted.*

56.

Certificate of Dismissal of Charge to be given to Accused.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18 .

This is to certify that a charge made on the day of
by *C.D.*, of , [labourer], against
A.B. of , [labourer], for that [&c., as in
summons or warrant] is now considered by this Court, and is by this
Court dismissed [with costs].

(Seal.)

57.

*Warrant of Distress for Costs to be paid by the Person making the
Charge, on an Order for Dismissal of the Charge.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[Thursday] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.*, Police Officer of this Court.

A.B., of , [labourer], was on the
day of 18 , charged before this Court for that
[&c., as in summons or warrant].

And afterwards, namely, on the day of
18 , both parties appeared before this Court in order that it should
hear and determine the said charge [or the said *A.B.* appeared before
this Court, but the said *C.D.*, although duly called did not appear], and
thereupon the matter of the said charge being duly considered by this
Court,* and it manifestly appearing to this Court that the said
charge was not proved,* this Court did dismiss the same, and
adjudged that the said *C.D.* should pay to the said *A.B.* the sum of
for his costs in that behalf, and that if the said sum should
not be paid forthwith [or on or before] then the same
should be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *C.D.*

And the said *C.D.*, although required to pay the same according
to the said order has not paid the same.

Therefore you are hereby commanded—

*Proceed as in the commanding part of Form 52, only substituting
the name of C.D., the prosecutor, for the name of A.B., the accused, and
for the word "sums" at the mark † read "sum."*

(Seal.)

58.

Warrant of Commitment for Want of Distress in the last Case.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Canton].

[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 of the civil jurisdiction—

	<i>Dollars.</i>
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	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Two per cent. on assets} \\ \text{collected} \end{array} \right.$
On trust deed for benefit of creditors or other instrument of arrangement registered	
	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{One half per cent. on} \\ \text{value of estate.} \end{array} \right\}$

Maritime Cases.

On application for commission of survey	10
On appointment of commission	5
To each surveyor	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Such sum as the Court} \\ \text{(but in the case of a} \\ \text{Provincial Court,} \\ \text{subject to the appro-} \\ \text{val of the Supreme} \\ \text{Court) thinks fit} \\ \text{and reasonable.} \end{array} \right.$
For extension of Report of survey and copies	
On petition for appointment of adjusters	
To each adjuster	
On extending average bond	
To agent or owners of cargo	

Probate and Administration.

	<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 admini- strator.
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—		
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	2½
On every security	5	2½
On order for leave to appeal... ..	10	5
	On petition or Motion.	On Hearing
On appeal against adjudication of bankruptcy	20	20
On appeal against allowance, suspension, or refusal of order of discharge in bankruptcy	20	20
On appeal where judicial relief or assistance is sought, but not the recovery of money	10	10
On any appeal other than such as are before 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.	1
For certifying signature or seal ...		1
For attendance at a sale:		
Where the purchase-money is under 500 dollars...		1
Where 500 dollars or upwards...	{ Two per cent on amount.	
On a reference to the archives ...		0½
For certified copy of document in the archives—		
For first 100 words ...		1
For every further 100 words ...		0½
For an official certified translation of any document in Chinese, Japanese, or Dutch ...	{ Such sum as the Court directs.	
For an official certified translation of a document in any other language—		
For first 200 words ...		10
For every further 200 words ...		2½
For communication between two Courts ...		2½
For communication in writing to a foreign Consulate, or to local Chinese or Japanese authority ...		5
For attendance of any of Her Majesty's officers at Chinese or Japanese office or tribunal:—		
Where amount involved is—		
Under 1,250 dollars ...		5
1,250 dollars and under 2,500 dollars ...		10
2,500 dollars and under 5,000 dollars ...		20
5,000 dollars and upwards ...		50

II.—CRIMINAL MATTERS.

On every summons or warrant, unless specially directed by the Court to be issued ...	0½
On hearing in summary case ...	0½
On warrant of commitment ...	0½
On recognizance or other security ...	0½
For service of notice on each juror or assessor ...	0½
On trial with a jury ...	5
On record of sentence on trial with a jury ...	5
For copies of documents ...	As in civil cases

Appeal to Supreme Court.

On application for special case on summary conviction ...	5
On argument filed separately from application ...	5
On special case on summary conviction ...	5
On special case on point of law reserved ...	15
On recognizance or other security ...	5

Appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

On each step required ...	{ The like fee as on the corresponding step in civil appeals to Her Majesty in Council.
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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.

Ratification 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 sum 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 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 been once paid at any of the said ports the regulated customs and dues, agreeable to the tariff to be hereafter fixed, such merchandise may be conveyed by the Chinese merchants to any province or city in the interior of the empire of China, on paying a further amount as transit duties, which shall not exceed — per cent. on the tariff value of such goods.—(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 post at Chinhae will also be withdrawn; but the islands of Koolangsoo, and that of Chusan, will continue to be held by Her Majesty's forces until the money payment, 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 Nanking, and signed and sealed by the plenipotentiaries on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Cornwallis*, this 29th day of August, 1842; corresponding with Chinese date, twenty-fourth day, of seventh month, in the twenty-second year of 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 Ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin of the Year 1858, duly exchanged at Peking, on the 24th of October, 1860.

The Earl of Elgin now publishes for general information the text of the said Convention and Treaty, together with the text of the tariff, and rules which form part of the Treaty, and were agreed to by him and the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of China at Shanghai, on the 8th of November, 1858.

The Earl of Elgin trusts that by a considerate treatment of the natives with whom they may come into contact, and a faithful observance of their obligations towards the Chinese Government, Her Majesty's subjects in China will do what in them lies to reconcile the people and authorities of China to the changes in their relations with foreigners, which are about to be introduced under the international compacts herewith promulgated—changes which, if they be carried into effect in such manner as to afford greater scope to the commercial activity of the Chinese people, without doing unnecessary violence to their habits and traditions, will, it may be hoped, prove beneficial to them, and to all who have dealings with them.

Due notice will be given whenever the arrangements for carrying into execution the provisions of this Convention and Treaty, at the Ports thereby opened to British Trade, shall be completed.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated at Tientsin, this twentieth day of November, A.D., 1860.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

CONVENTION OF PEACE BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

SIGNED AT PEKING, 24TH OCTOBER, 1860.

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, being alike desirous to bring to an end the misunderstanding at present existing between their respective Governments, and to secure their relations against further interruption, have for this purpose appointed Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung; who having met and communicated to each other their full powers, and finding these to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following Convention, in Nine Articles:—

Art. I.—A breach of friendly relations having been occasioned by the act of the Garrison of Taku, which obstructed Her Britannic Majesty's Representative when on his way to Peking, for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Tientsin in the month of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China expresses his deep regret at the misunderstanding so occasioned.

Art II.—It is further expressly declared, that the arrangement entered into at Shanghai, in the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, between Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and His Imperial Majesty's Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana, regarding the residence of Her Britannic Majesty's Representative in China, is hereby cancelled, and that, in accordance with Article III. of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, Her Britannic Majesty's Representative will henceforward reside permanently or occasionally, at Peking, as Her Britannic Majesty shall be pleased to decide.

Art. III.—It is agreed that the separate Article of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight is hereby annulled, and that in lieu of the amount of indemnity therein specified, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall pay the sum of eight millions of taels, in the following proportions or instalments, namely, —at Tientsin, on or before the 30th day of November, the sum of five hundred thousand taels; at Canton, on or before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, three hundred and thirty-three thousand and thirty-three taels, less the sum which shall have been advanced by the Canton authorities towards the completion of the British Factory site of Shameen; and the remainder at the ports open to foreign trade, in quarterly payments, which shall consist of one-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 this duty.

In order to prevent future discussion, it is moreover declared that of the eight millions of taels herein guaranteed, two millions will be appropriated to the indemnification of the British Mercantile Community at Canton, for losses sustained by them; and the remaining six millions to the liquidation of war expenses.

Art. IV.—It is agreed that on the day on which this Convention is signed, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall open the port of Tientsin to trade, and that it shall be thereafter competent to British subjects to reside and trade there, under the same conditions as at any other port of China by Treaty open to trade.

Art. V.—As soon as the ratifications of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall have been exchanged, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, will, by decree, command the high authorities of every province to proclaim throughout their jurisdictions that Chinese, in choosing to take service in British Colonies or other parts beyond sea, are at perfect liberty to enter into engagements with British subjects for that purpose, and to ship themselves and their families on board any British vessels at the open ports of China; also, that the high authorities aforesaid shall, in concert with Her Britannic Majesty's Representative in China, frame such regulations for the protection of Chinese emigrating as above as the circumstances of the different open ports may demand.

Art. VI.—With a view to the maintenance of law and order in and about the harbour of Hongkong, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to cede to

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Her heirs and successors, to have and to hold as a 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 ratification of the Treaty of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall have been exchanged, and an Imperial Decree respecting the publication of the said Convention and Treaty shall have been promulgated, as provided for by Article VIII. of this Convention, Chusan shall be evacuated by Her Britannic Majesty's troops there stationed, and Her Britannic Majesty's force now before Peking shall commence its march towards the city of Tientsin, the forts of Tuku, the north coast of Shun-tung, and city of Canton, at each or all of which places, it shall be at the option of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, to retain a force, until the indemnity of eight millions of taels, guaranteed in Article III., shall have been paid.

Done at Peking, in the Court of the Board of Ceremonies, on the twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Seal of
Chinese
Plenipotentiary

Signature of
Chinese
Plenipotentiary.

TREATY
OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION,
BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR
OF CHINA.

SIGNED AT TIENTSIN, 26TH JUNE, 1858.

Ratifications Exchanged at Peking, 24th October, 1860.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being desirous to put an end to the existing misunderstanding between the two countries, and to place their relations on a more satisfactory footing in future, have resolved to proceed to a revision and improvement of the Treaties existing between them; and, for that purpose, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :-

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, a Peer of the United Kingdom, and Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle;

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, the High Commissioners Kweiliang, a Senior Chief Secretary of State, styled of East Cabinet, Captain-General of the Plain White Banner of the Manchu Banner Force, Superintendent-General of the Administration of Criminal Law; and Hwashana, one of His Imperial Majesty's Expositors of the Classics, Manchu President of the office for the regulation of the Civil Establishment, Captain-General of the Bordered Blue Banner of the Chinese Banner Force, and visitor of the office of Interpretation;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

Art. I.—The Treaty of Peace and Amity between the two nations, signed at Nanking on the twenty-ninth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, is hereby renewed and confirmed.

The Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade having been amended and improved, and the substance of their provisions having been incorporated in this Treaty, the said Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade are hereby abrogated.

Art. II.—For the better preservation of harmony in future, Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and His Majesty the Emperor of China mutually agree that, in accordance with the universal practice of great and friendly nations, Her Majesty the Queen may, if she see fit, appoint Ambassadors, Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents to the Court of Peking; and His Majesty the Emperor of China may, in like manner, if he see fit, appoint Ambassadors, Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents to the Court of St. James.

Art. III.—His Majesty the Emperor of China hereby agrees, that the Ambassador, Minister, or other Diplomatic Agent, so appointed by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, may reside, with his family and establishment, permanently at the capital, or may visit it occasionally at the option of the British Government. He shall not be called upon to perform any ceremony derogatory to him as representing the Sovereign of an independent nation on a footing of equality with that of China. On the other hand, he shall use the same forms of ceremony and respect to His Majesty the Emperor as are employed by the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Diplomatic Agents of Her Majesty towards the Sovereigns of independent and equal European nations.

It is further agreed, that Her Majesty's Government may acquire at Peking a site for building, or may hire houses for the accommodation of Her Majesty's Mission, and that the Chinese Government will assist it in so doing.

Her Majesty's Representative shall be at liberty to choose his own servants and attendants, who shall not be subjected to any kind of molestation whatever.

Any person guilty of disrespect or violence to Her Majesty's Representative, or to any member of his family or establishment, in deed or word, shall be severely punished.

Art. IV.—It is further agreed that no obstacle or difficulty shall be made to the free movement of Her Majesty's Representative, and that he, and the persons of his suite, may come and go, and travel at their pleasure. He shall moreover, have full liberty to send and receive his correspondence to and from any point on the sea-coast that he may select; and his letters and effects shall be held sacred and inviolable. He may employ, for their transmission, special couriers, who shall meet with the same protection and facilities for travelling as the persons employed in carrying despatches for the Imperial Government; and, generally, he shall enjoy the same privileges as are accorded to officers of the same rank by the usage and consent of Western nations.

All expenses attending the Diplomatic mission of Great Britain shall be borne by the British Government.

Art. V.—His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to nominate one of the Secretaries of State, or a President of one of the Boards, as the high officer with whom the Ambassador, Minister, or other Diplomatic Agent of Her Majesty the Queen shall transact business, either personally or in writing, on a footing of perfect equality.

Art. VI.—Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain agrees that the privileges hereby secured shall be enjoyed in her dominions by the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Diplomatic Agents of the Emperor of China, accredited to the Court of Her Majesty.

Art. VII.—Her Majesty the Queen may appoint one or more Consuls in the dominions of the Emperor of China; and such Consul or Consuls shall be at liberty to reside in any of the open ports or cities of China, as Her Majesty the Queen may consider most expedient for the interest of British commerce. They shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese authorities, and enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consular Officers of the most favoured nation.

Consuls, and Vice-Consuls in charge, shall rank with Intendants of Circuit; Vice-Consuls, Acting Vice-Consuls, and Interpreters, with Prefects. They shall have access to the official residences of these officers, communicate with them, either personally or in writing, on a footing of equality, as the interests of the public service may require.

Art. VIII.—The Christian religion, as professed by Protestants or Roman Catholics, inculcates the practice of virtue, and teaches man to do as he would be done by. Persons teaching it or professing it, therefore, shall alike be entitled to the protection of the Chinese authorities, nor shall any such, peaceably pursuing their calling and not offending against the laws, be persecuted or interfered with.

Art. IX.—British subjects are hereby 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-tze). 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, Tung-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 from 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 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 of the Consul, to declare the amount of duties leviable on produce between the places of production and the port of shipment, and upon imports between the Consular port in 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 the bankers, authorized by the Chinese Government to receive the same in its behalf, either in sycee or in foreign money, according to the assay made at Canton on the thirteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

Art. XXXIV.—Sets of standard weights and measures, prepared according to the standard issued to the Canton Custom-house by the Board of Revenue, shall be delivered by the Superintendent of Customs to the Consul at each port, to secure uniformity and prevent confusion.

Art. XXXV.—Any British merchant-vessel arriving at one of the open ports shall be at liberty to engage the services of a pilot to take her into port. In like manner, after she has discharged all legal dues and duties and is ready to take her departure, she shall be allowed to select a pilot to conduct her out of port.

Art. XXXVI.—Whenever a British merchant-vessel shall arrive off one of the open ports, the Superintendent of Customs shall depute one or more Customs' officers to guard the ship. They shall either live in a boat of their own, or stay on board the ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their food and expenses shall be supplied them from the Custom-house, and they shall not be entitled to any fees whatever from the master or consignee. Should they violate this regulation, they shall be punished proportionately to the amount exacted.

Art. XXXVII.—Within twenty-four hours after the arrival, the ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., shall be lodged in the hands of the Consul, who will within a further period of twenty-four hours report to the Superintendent of Customs the name of the ship, her registered tonnage, and the nature of her cargo. If, owing to neglect on the part of the master, the above rule is not complied with, within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival, he shall be liable to a fine of fifty taels for every day's delay; the total amount of penalty, however, shall not exceed two hundred taels.

The master will be responsible for the correctness of the manifest, which shall contain a full and true account of the particulars of the cargo on board. For presenting a false manifest, 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 transshipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission, under pain of confiscation of the goods so transhipped.

Art. XLI.—When all dues and duties shall have been paid, the Superintendent of Customs shall give a port-clearance, and the Consul shall then return the ship's papers, so that she may depart on her voyage.

Art. XLII.—With respect to articles subject, according to the Tariff, to an *ad valorem* duty, if the British merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in affixing a value, then each party shall call two or three merchants to look at the goods, and the highest price at which any of these merchants would be willing to purchase them shall be assumed as the value of the goods.

Art. XLIII.—Duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article, making a deduction for the tare weight of congee, &c. To fix the tare on any articles, such as tea, if the British merchant cannot agree with the Custom-house officer, then each party shall choose so many chests out of every hundred, which being first weighed in gross, shall afterwards be tared, and the average tare upon these chests shall be assumed as the tare upon the whole; and under 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, which 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 fact to the officers of Customs of the other ports. All which being done, on the arrival in port of the vessel in which the goods are laden, everything being found on examination there to correspond, she shall be permitted to break bulk, and land the said goods, without being subject to the payment of any additional duty thereon. But if, on such examination, the Superintendent of Customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue in the case, then the goods shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

British merchants desiring to re-export duty-paid imports to a foreign country shall be entitled, on complying with the same conditions as in the case of re-exportation to another port in China, to a drawback-certificate, which shall be a valid tender to the Customs in payment of import or export duties.

Foreign grain brought into any port of China in a British ship, if no part thereof has been landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

Art. XLVI.—The Chinese authorities at each port shall adopt the means they may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering from fraud or smuggling.

Art. XLVII.—British merchant-vessels are not entitled to resort to other than the ports of trade declared open by this Treaty, they are not unlawfully to enter other ports in China or to carry on clandestine trade along the coast thereof. Any vessel violating this provision, shall, with her cargo, be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

Art. XLVIII.—If any British merchant-vessel be concerned in smuggling, the goods, whatever their value or nature, shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese authorities, and the ship may be prohibited from trading further, and sent away as soon as her account shall have been adjusted and paid.

Art. XLIX.—All penalties enforced, or 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, on 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 eight 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 Articles 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 eight 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 Chingsbih, 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 Signature.

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.

Seal of Chinese
Plenipotentiaries.

Signature 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 merchandise, 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.
				<i>t. m. c. c.</i>
1	Agar-agar	60	海菜 石花菜	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	黑海參	„ 1 5 0 0
7	„ White.....	53	白海參	„ 0 3 5 0
8	Birdnests, 1st quality.....	49	上燕窩	per catty 0 5 5 0
9	„ 2nd „	50	中燕窩	„ 0 4 5 0
10	„ 3rd „, or uncleaned	51	下燕窩	„ 0 1 5 0
11	Buttons, Brass.....	42	銅鈕扣	per gross 0 0 5 5
12	Camphor, Baroos, clean..	14	上冰片	per catty 1 3 0 0
13	„ „ refuse..	15	下冰片	„ 6 7 2 0
14	Canvas & Cotton Duck, } not exceeding 50 yards } long	95	蔴棉帆布	per piece 0 4 0 0
15	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	斜紋布	per piece 0 1 0 0
31	Cotton Piece Goods,— not exceeding 30 in. wide, and not exceed- ing 30 yds. long.	100	無花布	„ 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	藤黃	„ 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	細蘇布	per piece 0 5 0 0
80	„ coarse, as Linen and Cotton, or Silk and Linen mixtures, not exceeding 50 yds. long	117	粗蘇布	„ 0 2 0 0
81	Lucraban Seed.....	39	大風子	per 100 catties 0 0 3 5
82	Mace.....	26	昔蔻花	„ 1 0 0 0
83	Mangrove Bark.....	73	栲皮	„ 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 Sheetting, and Nails.....	151	黃銅釘黃皮鉚	„ 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	肉菓荳蔻	„ 2 5 0 0
103	Olives, Unpickled, Salt- ed, or Pickled.....	138	橄欖片	„ 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 麂皮	„ 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	貉權皮	„ 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	輕重木桅	each 4 0 0 0
140	„ not exceeding 60ft.....	77		„ 6 0 0 0
141	„ exceeding 60ft.....	78		„ 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	木板	„ 6 5 0 0
145	„ Beams, Hard-wood, } not exceeding 26 feet } long and under 12 in. } square..... }	82		„ 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		„ 2 0 0 0
148	„ Planks, Soft-wood.....	85		per 1,000 sq. ft. 0 7 0 0
149	„ Planks, Teak.....	86	蔴栗樹板	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.
157	Wax, Japan	1	日本蠟	<i>t. m. c. c.</i> per 100 catties 0 6 5 0
158	Woods, Camagon	88	毛柿	„ 0 0 3 0
159	„ Ebony	75	烏木	„ 0 1 5 0
160	„ Garroo	11	沉香	„ 2 0 0 0
161	„ Fragrant	46	香柴	„ 0 4 5 0
162	„ Kranjee, 35 ft. long, 1 ft. 8 in. wide, and 1 ft. thick	89	呀蘭治木	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, English, 31 in. wide	128	羽紗	„ 0 0 5 0
169	Woollen Camlets, Dutch, 33 in. wide	127	羽緞	„ 0 1 0 0
170	Woollen Camlets, Imitation and Bombazettes	129	羽綢	„ 0 0 3 5
171	Woollen Cassimeres, Flannel and Narrow Cloth	130	小呢番絨等類	„ 0 0 4 0
172	Woollen Lastings, 31 in. wide	134	羽綾	„ 0 0 5 0
173	Woollen Lastings, Imitation and Orleans, 34 in. wide	135	小羽綾	„ 0 0 3 5
174	Woollen Bunting, not exceeding 24 in. wide 40 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 Spanish Stripes	136	下等絨	per chang 0 1 0 0
177	Woollen Yarn	131	絨線	per 100 catties 3 0 0 0

II.—TARIFF ON EXPORTS.

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
				<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	斑貓	per 100 catties 2 0 0 0
21	Capoor Cutchery.....	16	三奈卸三賴	„ 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	葦蔴油	„ 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	良羌	" 0 1 0 0
59	Garlic.....	171	蒜頭	" 0 0 3 5
60	Ginseng, Native.....	37	關東人參	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
61	" Corean or Ja- pan, 1st quality }	27	高麗日本參上	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.
64	Glass or Vitrified Ware.	48	料器	<i>t. m. c. c.</i> per 100 catties 0 5 0 0
65	Glasscloth, Fine.....	118	細夏布	" 2 5 0 0
66	" Coarse.....	119	粗夏布	" 0 7 5 0
67	Ground-nuts.....	165	花生	" 0 1 0 0
68	" Cake.....	166	花生餅	" 0 0 3 0
69	Gypsum, Ground, or } Plaster of Paris.... }	40	石羔	" 0 0 3 0
70	Hair, Camels.....	58	駱駝毛	" 1 0 0 0
71	Hair, Goats.....	60	山羊毛	" 0 1 8 0
72	Hams.....	153	火腿	" 0 5 5 0
73	Hartall, or Orpiment...	24	石黃	" 0 3 5 5
74	Hemp.....	78	蔴	" 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 100 catties 1 3 5 0
78	India Ink.....	75	墨	" 4 0 0 0
79	Indigo, Dry.....	86	土靛	" 1 0 0 0
80	Ivory Ware.....	93	象牙器	per catty 0 1 5 0
81	Joss-sticks.....	15	時辰香	per 100 catties 0 2 0 0
82	Kittysols, or Paper } Umbrellas..... }	50	雨遮即紙遮	per hundred 0 5 0 0
83	Lacquered Ware.....	94	漆器	per 100 catties 1 0 0 0
84	Lamp wicks.....	79	燈草	" 0 6 0 0
85	Lead, Red, (<i>Minium</i>)..	65	紅丹	" 0 3 5 0
86	" White (<i>Ceruse</i>)..	69	鉛粉 白丹	" 0 3 5 0
87	" Yellow (<i>Massicot</i>)..	70	黃丹	" 0 3 5 0
88	Leather Articles, as } Pouches, Purses.... }	101	皮器	" 1 5 0 0
89	" Green.....	85	綠皮	" 1 8 0 0
90	Lichees.....	162	荔枝	" 0 2 0 0
91	Lily Flowers, Dried....	158	金針菜	" 0 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.
98	Mats of all kinds.....	137	蓆子各樣	<i>t. m. c. c.</i> 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	土布各色	per 100 catties 1 5 0 0
105	Nutgalls.....	41	五貝子	" 0 5 0 0
106	Oil, as Bean, Tea, Wood, } Cotton 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	通紙畫	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	海菜	per 100 catties 0 1 5 0

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
				<i>t. m. c. c.</i>
132	Sessamun Seed	164	芝麻	per 100 catties 0 1 3 5
133	Shoes and Boots, Leather or Satin..... }	118	各色皮緞靴鞋	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	草帽綆	" 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	錫薄	" 1 2 5 0
160	Tobacco, Prepared	146	烟絲各樣	" 0 4 5 0

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.
				<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	大頭菜	" 0 1 8 0
168	Varnish, or Crude Lac- quer.....	76	漆	" 0 5 0 0
169	Vermicelli.....	150	粉絲	" 0 1 8 0
170	Vermillion.....	67	硃砂	" 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

R U L E S .

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, druggeting, cutlery, foreign medicines, glass, and crystal ware.

The above pay no import or export duty, but, if transported into the interior will, with the exception of personal baggage, gold and silver bullion, and foreign coins, pay a transit duty at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*.

A freight, or part freight of duty-free commodities (personal baggage, gold and silver bullion, and foreign coins, excepted) will render the vessel carrying them, though no other cargo be on board, liable to tonnage dues.

RULE 3.—*Contraband Goods.*—Import and export trade is alike prohibited in the following articles:—gunpowder, shot, cannon, fowling-pieces, rifles, muskets, pistols, and all other munitions and implements of war, and salt.

RULE 4.—*Weights and Measures.*—In the 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 duties. The importer will set it only at the port. It will be carried into the interior by Chinese only, and only as Chinese property; the foreign trader will not be allowed to accompany it. The provisions of Article IX. of the Treaty of Tientsin, by which British subjects are authorized to proceed into the interior with passports to trade, will not extend to it, nor will those of Article XXVIII. of the same treaty, by which the transit-dues are regulated. The transit-dues on it will be arranged as the Chinese Government see fit: nor in future revisions of the Tariff is the same rule of revision to be applied to opium as to other goods.

II. *Copper Cash.*—The export of cash to any foreign port is prohibited; but it shall be lawful for British subjects to ship it at one of the open ports of China to another, on compliance with the following Regulation: The shipper shall give notice of the amount of cash he desires to ship, and the port of its destination, and shall bind himself, either by a bond, with two sufficient sureties, or by depositing such other

security as may be deemed by the Customs satisfactory, to return, within six months from the date of clearance to the collector at the port of shipment, the certificate issued by him, with an acknowledgment thereon of the receipt of the cash at the port of destination by the collector at that port, who shall thereto affix his seal; or, failing the production of the certificate, to forfeit a sum equal in value to the cash shipped. Cash will pay no duty inwards or outwards; but a freight or part freight of cash, though no other cargo be on board, will render the vessel carrying it liable to pay tonnage dues.

III. The export of rice and all other grain whatsoever, native or foreign, no matter where grown or whence imported, to any foreign port, is prohibited; but these commodities may be carried by British merchants from one of the open ports of China to another, under the same conditions in respect of security as cash, on payment at the port of shipment of the duty specified in the Tariff.

No import duty will be leviable on rice or grain; but a freight or part freight of rice or grain, though no other cargo be on board, will render the vessel importing it liable to tonnage dues.

IV. *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 of the tariff duty, either to other ports of China, or to foreign countries.

V. Saltpetre, sulphur, brimstone, and spelter, being munitions of war, shall not be imported by British subjects, save at the requisition of the Chinese Government, or for sale to Chinese duly authorized to purchase them. No permit to land them will be issued until the Customs have proof that the necessary authority has been given to the purchaser. It shall not be lawful for British subjects to carry these commodities up the Yang-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 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*, as provided in Article II. of these Rules. Merchandise shall be cleared of its transit dues under the following conditions:—

In the case of Imports.—Notice being given at the port of entry, from which the Imports are to be forwarded inland, of the nature and quantity of the goods, the ship from which they have been landed, and the place inland to which they are bound, 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 communications, 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 or 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 favourable 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

proportion among such sufferers,—the amount to be appropriated for the losses and injuries incurred by such French subjects and others protected, to be One Million of Taels. The remainder will be retained for military expenses.

Art. VI.—It shall be promulgated throughout the length and breadth of the land, in the terms of the Imperial Edict of the 20th February, 1846, that it is permitted to all people in all parts of China to propagate and practice the “teachings of the Lord of Heaven,” to meet together for the preaching of the doctrine, to build churches and to worship; further, all such as indiscriminately arrest [Christians] shall be duly punished; and such churches, schools, cemeteries, lands, and buildings, as were owned on former occasions by persecuted Christians shall be paid for, and the money handed to the French Representative at Peking, for transmission to the Christians in the localities concerned. It is, in addition, permitted to French Missionaries to rent and purchase land in all the provinces, and to erect buildings thereon at pleasure.

Art. VII.—On the day on which the Ministers of the two countries affix their seals and signatures, the port of Tientsin, in the province of Chih-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 Payamont, the Duchies Anhalt, Dessau, Koethen, and Anhalt-Bernburg, the Principalities Lippe, the Principalities Schwarzburg-Sondershausen and Schwarzburg-Audolstadt, Reuss the Elder, and Reuss the Younger Line, the Free City of Frankfort, the Grand Bailiwick Meisenheim of the Landgravate Hesse, the Bailiwick Hamburg of the Landgravate 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 Majesty the King of Prussia, may, with his family and establishment, permanently reside at the capital, or may visit it occasionally, at the option of the Prussian government.

Art. III.—The diplomatic agents of Prussia and China shall, at their respective residences, enjoy the privileges and immunities accorded to them by international law.

Their persons, their families, their residence, and their correspondence shall be held inviolable. They shall be at liberty to select and appoint their own officers, couriers, interpreters, servants, and attendants, without any kind of molestation.

All expenses occasioned by the diplomatic missions shall be borne by the respective governments.

The Chinese government agrees to assist His Prussian Majesty's diplomatic agent, upon his arrival at the capital, in selecting and renting a suitable house and other buildings.

Art. IV.—The contracting German States may appoint a Consul-General, and for each port or city opened to foreign commerce, a Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agents, 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, Tungchau, Tientsin, Newchwang, Chinkiang, Kiukiang, 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 merchandise, 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 must not, contrary to law, enter other ports, or carry on illicit trade along the coast. All vessels detected in violating this stipulation, shall, together with their cargo, be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

Art. VIII.—Subjects of the contracting German States may make excursions in the neighbourhood of the open ports to a distance of one hundred li, and for a time not exceeding five days.

Those desirous of proceeding into the interior of the country must be provided with a passport, issued by their respective Diplomatic or Consular authorities, and countersigned by the local Chinese authorities. These passports must upon demand be exhibited.

The Chinese authorities shall be at liberty to detain merchants or travellers, subjects of any of the contracting German States, who may have lost their passport,

until they have procured new ones, or to convey them to the next consulate; but they shall not be permitted to subject them to ill-usage or allow them to be ill-used.

It is, however, distinctly understood that no passports may be given to places at present occupied by the rebels, until peace has been restored.

Art. IX.—The subjects of the contracting German States shall be permitted to engage compradores, interpreters, writers, workmen, sailors, and servants from any part of China, upon a compensation agreed to by both parties, as also to hire boats for the transport of persons and merchandise. They shall also be permitted to engage Chinese for acquiring the Chinese language or dialects, or to instruct them in foreign languages. There shall be no restriction in the purchasing of German or Chinese books.

Art. X.—Persons professing or teaching the Christian religion shall enjoy full protection of their 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 harbour, the Superintendent of Customs may, if he see fit, depute one or more Customs' officers to guard the ship, and to see that no merchandise is smuggled. These officers shall live in a boat of their own, or stay on board the ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their salary, food, and expenses shall be defrayed by the Chinese Customs' authorities, and they shall not be entitled to any fees whatever from the master or consignee. 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 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 favoured nations are liable to.

The commercial stipulations appended to this treaty shall constitute an integral part of the same, and shall therefore be considered binding 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 merchandize subject to duty, shall come under the category of vessels under one hundred and fifty tons, and pay tonnage-dues at the rate of one mace per register ton.

Art. XXIV.—Goods on which duties have been paid in any of the ports open to foreign trade, upon being sent into the interior of the country, shall not be subject to any but transit duty. The same shall be paid according to the tariff now existing, and may not be raised in future. This also applies to goods sent from the interior of the country to any of the open ports.

All transit duties on produce brought from the interior to any of the open ports, or importations sent from any of the open ports into the interior of China, may be paid once for all.

If any of the Chinese officers violate the stipulations of this article by demanding illegal or higher duties than allowed by law, they shall be punished according to Chinese law.

Art. XXV.—If the master of a merchant-vessel belonging to any of the contracting German States, having entered any of the open ports, should wish to land only a portion of his cargo, he shall only pay duties for the portion so landed. He may take the rest of the cargo to another port, pay duties there, and dispose of the same.

Art. XXVI.—Merchants of any of the contracting German States, who may have imported merchandize into any of the open ports and paid duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same, shall be entitled to make application to the Superintendent of Customs, who shall cause examination to be made to satisfy himself of the identity of the goods and of their having remained unchanged.

On such duty-paid goods the Superintendent of Customs shall, on application of the merchant wishing to re-export them to any other open port, issue a certificate, testifying the payment of all legal duties thereon.

The Superintendent of Customs of the port to which such goods are brought, shall, upon presentation of said certificate, issue a permit for the discharge and landing of them free of all duty, without any additional exactions whatever. But if, on comparing the goods with the certificate, any fraud on the revenue be detected, then the goods shall be subject to confiscation.

But if the goods are to be exported to a foreign port, the Superintendent of Customs of the port, from which they are exported, shall issue a certificate, stating that the merchant who exports the goods has a claim on the Customs equal to the amount of duty paid on the goods. 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 payment of duties are made and in case of any dispute they shall be referred to.

Art. XXIX.—Penalties enforced, or confiscations made for violation of this Treaty, or for the appended regulations, shall belong to the Chinese government.

Art. XXX.—Ships-of-war belonging to the contracting German States cruising about for the protection of trade, or being engaged in the pursuit of pirates, shall be at liberty to visit, without distinction, all ports within the dominions of the Emperor of China. They shall receive every facility for the purchase of provisions, the procuring of water, and for making repairs. The commanders of such ships shall hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities on terms of equality and courtesy. Such ships shall not be liable to the payment of duties of any kind.

Art. XXXI.—Merchant-vessels belonging to any of the contracting German States, 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 of the payment of tonnage-dues or duties on the goods, if only landed for the purpose of making the necessary repairs of the vessel, and remaining under the supervision of the Superintendent of Customs. Should any such vessel be wrecked or stranded on the coast of China, the Chinese authorities shall immediately adopt measures for rescuing the crew and for securing the vessel and cargo. The crew thus saved shall receive friendly treatment, and if necessary, shall be furnished with the means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station.

Art. XXXII.—If sailors or other individuals of ships-of-war or merchant vessels belonging to any of the contracting German States, desert their ships and take refuge in the dominions of the Emperor of China, the Chinese authorities shall, upon due requisition by the Consular Officer, or by the Captain, take the necessary steps for the detention of the deserter, and hand him over to the Consular Officer or to the Captain.

In like manner, if Chinese deserters or criminals take refuge in the houses or on board ships belonging to subjects of the contracting German States, the local Chinese authorities shall apply to the German Consular Officer, who will take the necessary measures for apprehending the said deserter or criminal, and deliver him up to the Chinese authorities.

Art. XXXIII.—If any vessel belonging to any of the contracting German States, while within Chinese waters, be plundered by pirates, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities to use every means to capture and punish the said pirates, to recover the stolen property where and in whatever condition it may be, and to hand the same over to the Consul for restoration to the owner. If the robbers or pirates cannot be apprehended, or the property taken cannot entirely be recovered, the Chinese authorities shall then be punished in accordance with the Chinese law, 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 one 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 should 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 favour of any nation in the tariff, in the customs' duties, in tonnage and harbour dues, in import, export, or transit duties, shall, as soon as they take effect, immediately and without a new treaty, be equally applied to the contracting German States, and to their merchants, shipowners, and navigators.

Art. XLI.—If in future the contracting German States desire a modification of any stipulation contained in this treaty, they shall be at liberty, after the lapse of ten years, dated from the day of the ratification of this treaty, to open negotiations to that effect. Six months before the expiration of the ten years it must be officially notified to the Chinese government that modifications of the treaty are desired, and in what these consist. If no such notification is made, the treaty remains in force for another ten years.

Art. XLII.—The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications be exchanged within one year, dated from the day of signature; the exchange of the ratifications to take place at Shanghai or Tientsin, at the option of the Prussian government. Immediately after the exchange of ratifications has taken place, the treaty shall be brought to the knowledge of the Chinese authorities, and be promulgated in the Capital and throughout the provinces of the Chinese Empire, for the guidance of the authorities.

In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries of the high contracting powers, have signed and sealed the present treaty.

Done in four copies, at Tientsin, this second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, corresponding with the Chinese date the twenty-eighth day of the seventh 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 signatures and affixed their seals.

Done in four copies at Tientsin, this second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, corresponding to the Chinese date of the twenty-eighth day of the seventh month 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.

The 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-eight 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 Gachwan (Ay-Kom, on the Amoor) on the 2nd of June, 1858, and the ninth article of the Treaty concluded at Tientsin, on the 13th of June of the same year, it is agreed that the Eastern boundaries, separating Russian from Chinese territory, shall be as follows:—From the junction of the rivers Shih-lih-ngih-urh (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 Houghtou'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 Foumen to the mouth of the said river, there shall be neutral territory, separating the Russian from the Chinese possession, 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-ua-kih-ta-yay-jue-keae-e-yih-qih-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.

* This is the Chinese expression for Ignatieff, the Russian Plenipotentiary's name.—Translator

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 (1728) at Sha-pee 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-pee 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 in Russian and one in Manchurian or Chinese) in Russia, and two (one in Russian and one in Manchurian or Chinese) in China. On the interchange of these charts, they shall be appended hereto as forming part of this article.

Art. 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-how. A [*Russian*] Consul with a limited retinue may be stationed at Koo-lun, he shall himself supervise the building of a consulate, but the site, the number of buildings, and the land for pasturage of cattle, shall all be determined by the High officers stationed at Koo-lun.

Chinese merchants, desirous of so doing, are at liberty to repair to Russia, and there carry on trade.

Russian merchants visiting the Chinese marts shall be under no restrictions, whether as to the time at which they may visit such places or the duration of their stay; but the number of merchants at any one place shall not exceed two hundred. The Russian officers stationed on the frontiers shall supply each party of merchants with a passport, in which shall be specified the name of the chief merchant, the number of people that accompany him, and the place about to be visited by them for trade. The merchants shall themselves provide funds for the expenditure attendant on their business and for the purchase of food and cattle.

Art. 6.—In the establishment of trade, the same regulation, 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 concession 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 Tiensin Treaty. In matters in which the merchants of both countries are concerned, the officers of the two governments shall take conjoint action; criminals shall be punished in accordance with the laws of their country, as directed by the seventh article of the Tientsin Treaty.

In all cases of disputes originating in the non-payment of money due in mercantile transactions, the parties concerned shall themselves call in arbitrators; the Russian Consuls and the Chinese local officials shall merely take such action as may tend to bring about an amicable settlement, and shall not in any way be called upon or held responsible for the payment of bad debts.

At the trading marts the merchants may register, at the offices of the Consuls and local authorities, agreements in reference to property and houses. In such cases, should either of the principals refuse to carry out the terms of the registered agreement, the Consuls and officials shall enforce their fulfilment.

In cases other than those arising from mercantile transactions, as quarrels and such like small matters, the Consuls and local officers shall act conjointly in the examination, and shall punish the guilty parties respectively, as under their several jurisdictions.

Russians secreting themselves in Chinese houses, or absconding to the interior of China, shall, on the requisition of the Consul, be sought for and sent back by the Chinese authorities; and Russian officials shall act reciprocally in the event of Chinese hiding in Russian houses, or escaping to Russian territory.

In such serious cases as murder, robbery, wounding, conspiracy to kill, incendiarism, &c., &c., the guilty party, if Russian, shall be delivered for punishment to the Russian authorities; if Chinese, he may be punished as the laws direct, by the Chinese authorities, either at the place where the crime was committed, or at such other place as the Chinese officials may deem proper. In all cases, great or little, the Consuls and local officials shall each deal with their own countrymen; they shall not in an irregular manner arrest, detain, or punish [people not subject to their jurisdiction].

Art. 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 Nipehu* 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-hae-peen (Eastern Sea-shore) provinces in communication with the Tartar General, stationed in Hib-lung-keang and Kee-lin.

* In Latitude 51.40 N.

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 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 officer of the locality, on being informed of the fact by official communication, shall, without delay, dispatch people to search for them; they shall likewise give full information to the soldiery at the frontier 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-lun 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 packages 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 character, 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 herein-after 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 the manner duly authenticated by seal and signature.

The articles of the present convention, without waiting for the ratification of the same by their Imperial Majesties, the Emperors of the two countries, shall be in force, and for ever observed, from the day on which the translations into Chinese of the original text shall have been interchanged by the Ministers Plenipotentiary, who shall each forthwith issue whatever commands may be necessary for the carrying into effect of the provisions of the convention.

Signed and sealed 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-poc-urh, in the year 1860 [4th November, 1860].

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CHINA.

SIGNED AT TIENTSIN, JUNE 18TH, 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 Governors-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 Governors-General, as the case may be, shall in all cases consider and acknowledge such communications promptly and respectfully.

Art. V.—The Minister of the United States of America in China, whenever he has business, shall have the right to visit and sojourn at the capital of his Majesty the

Emperor of China, and there confer with a member of the Privy Council, or any other high officer of equal rank deputed for that purpose, on matters of common interest and advantage. His visits shall not exceed one in each year, and he shall complete his business without unnecessary delay. He shall be allowed to go by land or come to the mouth of the 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 (*pin-ching*). In no case shall any terms or styles be used or suffered which shall be offensive or disrespectful to either party. And it is agreed that no presents, under any pretext or form whatever, shall ever be demanded of the United States by China, or of China by the United States.

Art. VIII.—In all future personal intercourse between the representative of the United States of America and the Governors-General or Governors, the interviews shall be held at the official residence of the said officers, or at their temporary residence, or at the residence of the representative of the United States of America, whichever may be agreed upon between them; nor shall they make any pretext for declining these interviews. Current matters shall be discussed by correspondence, so as not to give the trouble of a personal meeting.

Art. IX.—Whenever national vessels of the United States of America, in cruising along the coast and among the ports opened for trade for the protection of the commerce of their country, or for the advancement of science, shall arrive at or near any of the ports of China, commanders of said ships and the superior local authorities of Government shall, if it be necessary, hold intercourse on terms of equality and courtesy, in token of the friendly relations of their respective nations; and the said vessels shall enjoy all suitable facilities on the part of the Chinese government in procuring provisions or other supplies, and making necessary repairs. And the United States of America agree that in case of the shipwreck of any American vessel, and its being pillaged by pirates, or in case any American vessel shall be pillaged or captured by pirates on the seas adjacent to the coast, without being shipwrecked, the national vessels of the United States shall pursue the said pirates, and if captured deliver them over for trial and punishment.

Art. X.—The United States of America shall have the right to appoint Consuls and other commercial agents for the protection of trade, to reside at such places in the dominions of China as shall be agreed to be opened, who shall hold official intercourse and correspondence with the local officers of the Chinese government (a Consul, or a Vice-Consul in charge taking rank with an intendant of circuit or a prefect), either personally or in writing, as occasion may require, on terms of equality and reciprocal respect. And the Consuls and local officers shall employ the style of mutual

communication. If the officers of either nation are disrespectfully treated, or aggrieved in any way by the other authorities, they have the right to make representation of the same to the superior officer of the respective Governments, who shall see that full inquiry and strict justice shall be had in the premises. And the said Consul and agents shall carefully avoid all acts of offence to the officers and people of China. On the arrival of a Consul duly accredited at any port in China, it shall be the duty of the Minister of the United States to notify the same to the Governor-General of the province where such port is, who shall forthwith recognize the said Consul and grant him authority to act.

Art. XI.—All citizens of the United States of America in China, peaceably attending to their affairs, being placed on a common footing of amity and good will with subjects of China, shall receive and enjoy for themselves and everything appertaining to them the protection of the local authorities of Government, who shall defend them from all insult or injury of any sort. If their dwellings or property be threatened or attacked by mobs, incendiaries, or other violent or lawless persons, the local officers, on requisition of the Consul, shall immediately 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 injure the property of Chinese, or commit any other improper act in China, shall be punished only by the Consul or other public functionary thereto authorized, according to the laws of the United States. Arrest in order to trial may be made by either the Chinese or the United States authorities.

Art. XII.—Citizens of the United States, residing or sojourning at any of the ports open to foreign commerce, shall be permitted to rent houses and places of business, or hire sites on which they can themselves build houses or hospitals, churches, and cemeteries. The parties interested can fix the rents by mutual and equitable agreement; the proprietors shall not demand an exorbitant price, nor shall the local authorities interfere, unless there be some objections offered on the part of the inhabitants respecting the place. The legal fees to the officers for applying their seal shall be paid. The citizens of the United States shall not unreasonably insist on particular spots, but each party shall conduct themselves with justice and moderation. Any desecration of the cemeteries by natives of China shall be severely punished according to law. At the places where the ships of the United States anchor, or their citizens reside, the merchants, seamen, or others can freely pass and repass in the immediate neighbourhood; but in order to the preservation of the public peace, they shall not go into the country to the villages and marts to sell their goods unlawfully, in fraud of the revenue.

Art. XIII.—If any vessel of the United States be wrecked or stranded on the coast of China and be subjected to plunder or other damage, the proper officers of the Government, on receiving information of the fact, shall immediately adopt measures for its relief and security; the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and be enabled to repair at once to the nearest port, and shall enjoy all facilities for obtaining supplies of provisions and water. If the merchant vessels of the United States, while within the waters over which the Chinese Government exercises jurisdiction, be plundered by robbers or pirates, then the Chinese local authorities, civil and military, on receiving information thereof, shall arrest the said robbers or pirates, and punish them according to law, and shall cause all the property which can be recovered to be restored to the owners, or placed in the hands of the Consul. If, by reason of the extent of territory and numerous population of China, it shall in any case happen that the robbers cannot be apprehended, and the property only in part recovered, the Chinese Government shall not make indemnity for the goods lost; but if it shall be proved that the local authorities have been in collusion with the robbers, the same shall be communicated to the superior authorities for memorializing the Throne, and these officers shall be severely punished and their property be confiscated to repay the losses.

Art. XIV.—The citizens of the United States are permitted to frequent the ports and cities of Canton and Chau-chau, or Swatow, in the province of Kwangtung; Amoy, Foochow, and Tai-wan in Formosa, in the province of Fohkien; Ningpo in the province of Chekiang; and Shanghai in the province of Kiangsu, and any other port or place hereafter by treaty with other powers, or with the United States, opened to commerce; and to reside with their families and trade there, and to proceed at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise from any of these ports to any other of them. But said vessels shall not carry on a clandestine and fraudulent trade at other ports of China not declared to be legal, along the coast thereof; and any vessel under the American flag violating this provision shall, with her cargo, be subject to confiscation to the Chinese Government; and any citizen of the United States who shall trade in any contraband article of merchandise shall be subject to be dealt with by the Chinese Government, without being entitled to any countenance or protection from that of the United States; and the United States will take measures to prevent their flag from being abused by the subjects of other nations as a cover 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, on being in ballast, to purchase an entire or fill up an incomplete cargo, the Consul shall report the same to the Commissioner of Customs, who shall note on the port-clearance that the tonnage duties have been paid and report the circumstances to the collectors at the other Custom-houses; in which case, the said vessel shall only pay duty on her cargo, and not be charged with tonnage duty a second time. The collectors of Customs at the open ports shall consult with the Consuls about the erection of beacons or light-houses, and where buoys and light-ships should be placed.

Art. XVII.—Citizens of the United States shall be allowed to engage pilots to take their vessels into port, and, when the lawful duties have all been paid, take them out of port. It shall be lawful for them to hire at pleasure servants, compradores, linguists, writers, labourers, seamen, and persons for whatever necessary service, with passage or cargo-boats, for a reasonable compensation, to be agreed upon by the parties or determined by the Consul.

Art. XVIII.—Whenever merchant vessels of the United States shall enter a port, the Collector of Customs shall, if he see fit, appoint Custom-house officers to guard said vessels, who may live on board the ship or their own boats, at their convenience. The local authorities of the Chinese government shall cause to be apprehended all mutineers or deserters from on board the vessels of the United States in China, on being informed by the Consul, and will deliver them up to the Consuls or other officers for punishment. And if criminals, subjects of China, take refuge in the houses, or on board the vessels of citizens of the United States, they shall not be harboured, but shall be delivered up to justice on due requisition by the Chinese local officers, addressed to those of the United States. The merchants, seamen, and other citizens of the United States shall be under the superintendence of the appropriate officers of their government. If individuals of either nation commit acts of violence or disorder, use arms to the injury of others, or create disturbances endangering life, the officers of

the two governments will exert themselves to enforce order and to maintain the public peace, by doing impartial justice in the premises.

Art. XIX.—Whenever a merchant vessel belonging to the United States shall cast anchor in either of the said ports, the supercargo, master, or consignee, shall, within forty-eight hours, deposit the ship's papers in the hands of the Consul or person charged with his functions, who shall cause to be communicated to the Superintendent of Customs a true report of the name and tonnage of such vessel, the number of her crew and the nature of her cargo, which being done, he shall give a permit for her discharge. And the master, supercargo, or consignee, if he proceed to discharge the cargo without such permit, shall incur a fine of five hundred dollars, and the goods so discharged without permit shall be subject to forfeiture to the Chinese government. But if a master of any vessel in port desire to discharge a part only of the cargo, it shall be lawful for him to do so, paying duty on such part only, and to proceed with the remainder to any other ports. Or if the master so desire, he may, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the vessel, but not later, decide to depart without breaking bulk; in which case he shall not be subject to pay tonnage, or other duties or charges until, on his arrival at another port, he shall proceed to discharge, 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 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 teaches and practices the principles of Christianity, shall in no case be interfered with or molested.

Art. XXX.—The contracting parties hereby agree that should at any time the Ta-Tsing Empire grant to any nation, or the merchants or citizens of any nation, any right, privilege, or favour, connected either with navigation, commerce, political or other intercourse, which is not conferred by this Treaty, such right, privilege, and favour shall at once freely enure to the benefit to 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 of Hien Fung, fifth moon, and eighth day.

[L.S.]
[L.S.]
[L.S.]

WILLIAM B. REED.
KWELIANG.
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 water 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 or 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 circumstance 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 their 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 services.

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-KIANG.
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 States, 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 20th, 1833; and May 29th, 1856.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to carry into full effect the provisions of the treaties of the United States with the empires of China, Japan, and Siam, respectively, 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 Misdemeanours the said public functionaries are hereby fully empowered to arraign and try, in the manner herein provided, all citizens of the United States charged with offences against law, which shall be committed in such countries, respectively, and upon conviction, to sentence such offenders in the manner herein authorized; and the said functionaries, and each of them, are hereby authorized to issue all such 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 provisions of this Act, as the exigency may demand: and all such regulations, decrees, and orders shall be plainly drawn up in writing, and submitted, as above provided, for the advice of the Consuls or as many of them as can be consulted without prejudicial delay or inconvenience, who shall each signify his assent or dissent in writing, with his name subscribed thereto; and after taking such advice, and considering the same, the Minister, in the said countries respectively, may nevertheless, by causing the decree, order, or regulation to be published with his signature thereto, and the opinions of his advisers inscribed thereon, make it to become binding and obligatory until annulled or modified by Congress; and it shall take effect from the publication, or any subsequent day thereto named in the Act.

SEC. 6.—*And be it further enacted*, That all such regulations, orders, and decrees, shall, as speedily as may be after publication, be transmitted by the said Ministers, with the opinions of their advisers, as drawn up by them severally, to the Secretary of State, to be laid before Congress for revision.

SEC. 7.—*And be it further enacted*, That each of the Consuls aforesaid, at the port for which he is appointed, shall be competent, under the authority herein contained upon facts within his own knowledge, of which he has good reason to believe true, or upon complaint made, or information filed in writing and authenticated in such way as shall be prescribed by the Minister, to issue his warrant for the arrest of any citizen of the United States charged with committing, in the country, an offence against law; and when arrested, to arraign and try any such offender; and upon conviction to sentence him to punishment in the manner herein prescribed; always meting out punishment in a manner proportioned to the offence; which punishment shall, in all cases, except as is herein otherwise provided, be either fine or imprisonment.

SEC. 8.—*And be it further enacted*, That any Consul, when sitting alone for the trial of offences or misdemeanours, shall finally decide all cases where the fine imposed does not exceed one hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment does not exceed sixty days; and there shall be no appeal therefrom, except as provided in section 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 offences, if the Consul and his associates concur in opinion, the decision shall be final, except as is provided in section nine of this Act.

SEC. 11.—*And be it further enacted*, That Consuls aforesaid, and each of them, at the port for which he is appointed, shall have jurisdiction as is herein provided, in all civil cases arising under such treaties, respectively, wherein the damage demanded does not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars; and if he see fit to decide the same without aid his decision thereon shall be final; but if in his judgment any case involves legal perplexities, and assistance will be useful, or if the damage demanded exceed five hundred dollars, in either such case it shall be his duty to summon to his aid, from a list of individuals which shall have been nominated for the purposes of this Act to the Minister and received his approval, not less than two nor more than three citizens of the United States if such are residing at the port, of good repute and competent to the duty, who shall with him hear any such case; and if the Consul and his associates concur in opinion, the judgment shall be final; but if the associates, or any of them, differ from the Consul, the opinions of all shall be noted on the record, and each shall subscribe his name to his assent to, or dissent from, the Consul, with such reasons therefor as he thinks proper to assign, and either party may thereupon appeal, under such regulations as may exist, to the Minister; but if no appeal is lawfully claimed, the decision of the Consul shall be final and conclusive.

SEC. 12.—*And be it further enacted*, That in all cases, criminal and civil, the evidence shall be taken down in writing in open Court, under such regulations as may be made for that purpose; and all objections to the competency or character of testimony shall be noted down, with the ruling in all such cases, and the evidence shall be part of the case.

SEC. 13.—*And be it further enacted*, That the Minister of the United States in the country to which he is appointed shall, in addition to his power to make regulations and decrees as herein provided, be fully authorized to hear and decide all cases, criminal and civil, which may come before him, by appeal, under the provisions of this Act, and to issue all processes necessary to execute the power conferred upon him; and he is hereby fully empowered to decide finally any case upon the evidence which comes up with it, or to hear the parties further, if he thinks justice will be promoted thereby; and he may also prescribe the rules upon which new trials may be granted, either by the 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 and other foreign Christian nations.

SEC. 22.—*And be it further enacted*, That the word *Minister*, when used in this Act, shall be understood to mean the person invested with, and exercising, the principal diplomatic functions in each of the countries mentioned in the first section of this Act. The word *Consul* shall be understood to mean any person invested by the United States with, and exercising the functions of, Consul-general, of Vice-consul-general, Consul, or Vice-consul, in any of the countries herein named. And if at any time there be no Minister of the United States in either of the countries hereinbefore mentioned, the judicial duties which are imposed by this Act upon the Minister, shall devolve upon the Consul-general, or Consul residing at the capital of the country, who is hereby authorized and required to discharge the same.

SEC. 23.—*And be it further enacted*, That all such officers shall be responsible for their conduct to the United States and to the laws thereof, not only as diplomatic or consular functionaries, respectively, but as judicial officers, when they perform judicial duties, and shall be held liable for all negligencies and misconduct as public officers.

SEC. 24.—*And be it further enacted*, That capital cases for murder, or insurrection against the government of either of the countries hereinbefore mentioned, by citizens of the United States, or for offences against the public peace, amounting to felony under the laws of the United States, may be tried before the Minister of the United States in the country where the offence is committed, if allowed jurisdiction, and it shall be competent for each of the said Ministers to issue all manner of writs, to prevent the citizens of the United States from enlisting in the military or naval service of either of the said countries, to make war upon any foreign power with whom the United States are at peace, or in the service of one portion of the people against any other portion of the same people; and he may carry out this power by a resort to such force as may at the time be within his reach, belonging to the United States.

SEC. 25.—*And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint *Marshals* for such of the consular courts in the said countries as he may think proper, not to exceed seven in number, namely, one in Japan, four in China, one in Siam, and one in Turkey, who shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars per annum, in addition to the fees allowed by the regulations of the said Ministers, respectively, in the said countries: and it shall be the duty of the said Marshals, respectively, to execute all 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 much matters are usually referred, at the place where a Consul or Agent of the United States may reside, and shall be discussed and decided according to equity, in presence of an employé of the Consul or Agent of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the Consular Officer to attend the trial in person, and see that justice is administered. And all suits and disputes occurring in Persia between the citizens of the United States and the subjects of other foreign powers, shall be tried and adjudicated by the 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 allegation and evidence of both parties, to give judgment according to the laws of the United States, and according to the equity and right of the matter, in the same manner as justices of the peace are now authorized and empowered where the United States have exclusive jurisdiction. And the said Consuls and Commercial Agents, respectively, are hereby invested with the powers conferred by the provisions of the seventh and eight sections of this Act for trial of offences or misdemeanours.

SEC. 31.—*And be it further enacted*, That all marriages in the presence of any Consular officer in a foreign country, between persons, who would be authorized to marry if residing in the district of Columbia, shall have the same force and effect, and shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as if the said marriage had been solemnized within the United States. And in all cases of marriage before any Consular officer, the said Consular officer shall give to each of the parties a certificate of such marriage, and shall also send a certificate thereof to the Department of State, there to be kept; which certificate shall specify the names of the parties, their ages, places of birth, and residence.

SEC. 32.—*And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

SEC. 33.—*And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Approved June 22nd, 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 26TH, 1858.

Ratifications Exchanged at Yedo, July 11th, 1859.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, being desirous to place the relations between the two countries on a permanent and friendly footing, and to facilitate commercial intercourse between their respective subjects, and having for that purpose resolved to enter into a Treaty of Peace, Amity, and Commerce, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, The Right 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; Inouwe 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-a-gata be found to be unsuitable as a harbour, another convenient port on the west coast of Nipon, on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Hiogo on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

In all the foregoing ports and towns British subjects may permanently reside. They shall have the right to lease ground, and purchase the buildings thereon, and

may erect dwellings and warehouses; but no fortification, or place of military strength, shall be erected under pretence of building dwellings or warehouses; and to see that this Article is observed, the Japanese authorities shall have the right to inspect, from time to time, any buildings which are being erected, altered, or repaired.

The place which British subjects shall occupy for their buildings, and the harbour regulations, shall be arranged by the British Consul and the Japanese authorities of each place, and if they cannot agree the matter shall be referred to and settled by the British Diplomatic Agent and the Japanese Government. No wall, fence, or gate shall be erected by the Japanese around the 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 Loge (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 horses, and the distance they may go, shall be arranged by the British Diplomatic Agent and the Government of Japan.

Art. IV.—All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between British subjects in the dominions of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

Art. V.—Japanese subjects, who may be guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects, shall be arrested and punished by the Japanese authorities, according to the laws of Japan.

British subjects who may commit any crime against Japanese subjects, or the subjects or citizens of any other country, shall be tried and punished by the Consul or other public functionary authorized thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain.

Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

Art. VI.—A British subject having reason to complain of a Japanese must proceed to the Consulate and state his grievance.

The Consul will inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Japanese have reason to complain of a British subject, the Consul shall no less listen to his complaint, and endeavour to settle it in a friendly manner. If disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of the Japanese authorities, that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably.

Art. VII.—Should any Japanese subject fail to discharge debts incurred to a British subject, or should he fraudulently abscond, the Japanese authorities will do their utmost to bring him to justice, and to 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 Government are to be held responsible for the payment of any debts contracted by British or Japanese subjects.

Art. VIII.—The Japanese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon employment, by British subjects, in any lawful capacity.

Art. IX.—British subjects in Japan shall be allowed free exercise of their religion, and for this purpose shall have the right to erect suitable places of worship.

Art. X.—All foreign coin shall be current in Japan, and shall pass for its corresponding weight in Japanese coin of the same description.

British and Japanese subjects may freely use foreign or Japanese coin in making payment 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 exception of munitions of war, which shall only be sold to the Japanese Government and foreigners, they may freely buy from Japanese and sell to them any articles that either may have for sale, without the intervention of any Japanese officer in such purchase or sale, or in receiving payment for the same, and all classes of Japanese may purchase, sell, keep, or use any articles sold to them by British subjects.

Art. XV.—If the Japanese Custom House officers are dissatisfied with the value placed on any goods by the owner, they may place a value thereon, and offer to take the goods at that valuation. If the owner refuses to accept the offer, he shall pay duty on such valuation. If the offer be accepted by the owner, the purchase money shall be paid to him without delay, and without any abatement or discount.

Art. XVI.—All goods imported into Japan by British subjects, and which have paid the duty fixed by this Treaty, may be transported by the Japanese into any part of the Empire, without the payment of any tax, excise, or transit duty whatever.

Art. XVII.—British merchants who may have imported 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.
MIDZO TSIKFOGONO KAMI.
NAGAI GEMBANO KAMI.
INOUEWYE SINANO NO KAMI.
KORI ORIBENO KAMI.
IWASE HIGONO KAMI.
ISUDA HAUZABRO.

REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH BRITISH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN JAPAN.

REGULATION I.—Within forty-eight hours (Sunday excepted) after the arrival of a British ship in a Japanese port, the captain or commander shall exhibit to the Japanese Custom-house authorities the receipt of the British Consul, showing that he has deposited all the ship's papers, the ship's bills of lading, &c., at the British Consulate, and he shall then make an entry of his ship, by giving a written paper, stating the name of the ship, and the name of the port from which she comes, her tonnage, the name of her captain or commander, the names of her passengers (if any), and the number of her crew, which paper shall be certified by the captain or commander to be a true statement, and shall be signed by him: he shall, at the same time, deposit a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages, and their contents, as they are described in his bills of lading, with the names of the persons or person to whom they are consigned. A list of the stores of the ship shall be added to the manifest. The captain or commander shall certify the manifest to be a true account of all the cargo and stores on board the ship, and shall sign his name to the same.

If any error is discovered in the manifest, it may be corrected within twenty-four hours (Sunday excepted) without the payment of any fees, but for any alteration or post entry to the manifest made after that time, a fee of fifteen dollars shall be paid.

All goods not entered on the manifest shall pay double duties on being landed.

Any captain or commander that shall neglect to enter his vessel at the Japanese Custom-house within the time prescribed by this regulation, shall pay a penalty of sixty dollars for each day that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

REGULATION II.—The Japanese Government shall have the right to place Custom-house officers on board of any ship in their ports (men-of-war excepted). All Custom-house officers shall be treated with civility, and such reasonable accommodation shall be allotted to them as the ship affords.

No goods shall be unladen from any ship between the hours of sunset and sunrise, except by special permission of the Custom-house authorities, and the hatchway, and all other places of entrance into that part of the ship where the cargo is stowed, may be secured by Japanese officers between the hours of sunset and sunrise, by fixing seals, locks, or other fastening; and if any person shall, without due permission open any entrance that has been affixed by the Japanese Custom-house officers, every person so offending shall pay a fine of sixty dollars for each offence.

Any goods that shall be discharged from any ship, without having been duly entered at the Japanese Custom-house as hereinafter provided, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Packages of goods made up with an intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, concealing therein articles of value which are not set forth in the invoice, shall be forfeited.

If any British ship shall smuggle, or attempt to smuggle goods, at any of the non-opened harbours of Japan, all such goods shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government, and the ship shall pay a fine of one thousand dollars for each offence.

Vessels needing repairs may land their cargo for that purpose, without the payment of duty. All goods so landed shall remain in charge of the Japanese authorities, and all just charges for storage, labour, and supervision, shall be paid thereon. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the regular duties shall be paid on the portion so disposed of.

Cargo may be transhipped to another vessel in the same harbour without payment of duty, but all transhipment shall be made under the supervision of Japanese officers, and after satisfactory proof has been given to the Custom-house authorities of the *bonâ fide* nature of the transaction, and also under a permit to be granted for that purpose by such authorities.

The importation of opium being prohibited, and British vessels coming to Japan for the purposes of trade, and having more than three catties' weight of opium on board, the surplus quantity may be seized and destroyed by the Japanese authorities; and any persons smuggling, or attempting to smuggle opium, shall be liable to pay a fine of fifteen dollars for each catty of opium so smuggled or attempted to be smuggled.

REGULATION III.—The owner or consignee of any goods who desires to land them, shall make entry of the same at the Japanese Custom-house. The entry shall be in writing, and shall set forth the name of the person making the entry, and the name of the ship in which the goods were imported, and the marks, numbers, packages, and the contents thereof, with the value of each package, extended separately in one amount, and at the bottom of the entry shall be placed the aggregate value of all the goods contained in the entry. On each entry, the owner or consignee shall certify in writing that the entry then presented exhibits the actual cost of the goods, and that nothing has been concealed whereby the Customs of Japan would be defrauded, and the owner or consignee shall sign his name to such certificate.

The original invoice or invoices of the goods so entered shall be presented to the Custom-house authorities, and shall remain in their possession until they have examined the goods contained in the entry.

The Japanese officers may examine any or all 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 or importation before such goods have been delivered to him, he may notify the Custom-house authorities of such damage, and he may have the damaged goods appraised by two or more competent and disinterested persons, who after 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, descriptions, 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.

And 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 TSUKFUGONO 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 Gorjoiu 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, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*;

And of Holland,

Monsieur Dirk de Graeff van Polsbroek, Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Political Agent and Consul-General of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands;

The following Convention, comprising Twelve Articles.

Art. I.—The contracting Parties declare in the names of their respective Governments that they accept, and they hereby do formally accept, as binding upon the subjects of their respective Sovereigns, and the citizens of their respective countries, the Tariff hereby established annexed to the present convention.

This Tariff is substituted not only for the original Tariff attached to the Treaties concluded with the above-named four Powers, but also for the special Conventions and arrangements relative to the same Tariff, which have been entered into at different dates up to this time between the Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States on 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 on 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 of 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 rate to be charged as the cost of coinage shall be determined hereafter by the common consent of the Contracting Parties.

Art. VII.—In order to put a stop to certain abuses and inconveniences complained of at the open Ports, relative to the transaction of business at the Custom-house, the landing and shipping of cargoes and the hiring of boats, coolies, servants, &c., the Contracting Parties have agreed that the Governor at each open port shall at once enter into negotiations with the foreign Consuls with a view to the establishment, by mutual consent, of such regulations as shall effectually put an end to those abuses and inconveniences, and afford all possible facility and security both to the operations of trade and to the transactions of individuals.

It is hereby stipulated that in order to protect 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-fifty 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	44
3	Brass Buttons	Gross.	0	22
4	Candles	100 catties.	2	25
5	Canvas and Cotton Duck	10 yards.	0	25
6	Cigars	catty	0	25
7	Cloves and Mother Cloves	100 catties.	1	00
8	Cochineal	"	21	00
9	Cordage	"	1	25
10	Cotton, Raw	"	1	25
COTTON MANUFACTURES.				
11	Shirtings, Grey, White, and Twilled, White, Spotted or Figured, Drills and Jeans, White Brocades, T-Cloths, Cambrics, Muslins, Lawns, Dimities, Quilting, Cottonets; All the above Goods Dyed, Printed Cottons, Chintzes and Furnitures:—			
A.	not exceeding 34 inches wide	10 yards.	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
B.	" 40 "	"	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
C.	" 46 "	"	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 Velvet, Velveteens, Satins, Satinets and Cotton Damask, not exceeding 40 inches	"	0	20
14	Ginghams, not exceeding 31 inches	"	0	6
	" not exceeding 43 "	"	0	9
15	Handkerchiefs	dozen.	0	5
16	Singlets and Drawers	"	0	30
17	Table Cloths	each	0	6
18	Cotton Thread, plain or dyed, in reel or ball.	100 catties.	7	50
19	Cotton Yarn, plain or dyed	100 "	5	00
20	Cutch	100 catties.	0	75
21	Feathers (Kingfisher, Peacock, &c.)	100 in No.	1	50
22	Flints	100 catties.	0	12
23	Gambier	"	0	45
24	Gamboge	"	3	75
25	Glass, Window	{ box of 100 } square feet.	0	35
26	Glue	100 catties.	0	60
27	Gum Benjamin and Oil of Ditto	"	2	40
28	" Dragons' Blood, Myrrh, Olibanum	"	1	80
29	Gypsum	"	0	8
30	Hides, Buffalo and Cow	"	1	20
31	Horn, Buffalo and Deer	"	1	5

No.	ARTICLE.	PER	Boos.	CENTS.
32	Horn, Rhinoceros	100 catties.	3	50
33	Hoofs	"	0	30
34	Indigo, 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, Pig	"	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 Loaf	"	1	00
74	Tobacco	"	1	80
75	Vermillion	"	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 inches	"	1	25
77	Spanish Stripes	"	0	75
78	Cassimeres, Flannel, Long Ells, and Serges,	"	0	45
79	Bunting	"	0	15
80	Camlets, Dutch	"	0	75
81	" 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	Gallnuts	"	0	90
13	Chinang or Icio	"	0	45
14	Hemp	"	2	00
15	Honey	"	1	05
16	Horns, Deers', Old	"	0	90
17	Irico or Beche de Mer	"	3	00
18	Iron, Japanese	"	0	60
19	Isinglass	"	2	25
20	Lead	"	0	90
21	Mushrooms, all qualities	"	5	00
22	Oil, Fish	"	0	30
23	do. Seed	"	1	05
24	Paper, Writing	"	3	00
25	do. Inferior	"	1	00
26	Peas, Beans, and Pulse of all kinds ...	"	0	30
27	Peony Bark (Botanpi)	"	3	75
28	Pctatoes	"	0	15
29	Rags	"	0	12
30	Saké 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	"	0	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.

RULES.

RULE I.

Unenumerated Imports if mentioned in the Export list shall not pay Duty under that list, but shall be passed *ad valorem*; and the same rule shall apply to any unenumerated Exports that may be named in the Import list.

RULE II.

Foreigners resident in Japan, and the crews or passengers of foreign ships, shall be allowed to purchase such supplies of the grain or flour named in the list of Exports as they may require for their own consumption, but the usual shipping permit must be obtained from the Custom House before any of the aforesaid grain or flour can be shipped to a foreign vessel.

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 Kaneshaku. 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
Français, au Japon.*

[L.S.] A. L. C. PORTMAN,
Chargé d'Affaires a. i., of the United States, in Japan.

[L.S.] D. DE GRAEFF VAN POLSBROEK,
*Politiek Agent en Consul General der Nederlanden, in
Japan.*

[L.S.] 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 IWASAY, Prince of Hiogo, 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 harbour, another port on the west coast of Nipon shall be selected by the two governments in lieu thereof. Six months after the opening of Kanagawa, the port of Simoda shall be closed as a place of residence and trade of American citizens. In all the foregoing ports and towns, American citizens may permanently reside; they shall have the right to lease ground and purchase the buildings thereon, and may erect dwellings and warehouses. But no fortification or place of military strength shall be erected under pretence of building dwellings or warehouses; and to see that this article is observed, the Japanese authorities shall have the right to inspect, from time to time, any buildings which are being erected, altered, or repaired. The place which the Americans shall occupy for their buildings, and the harbour regulations shall be arranged by the American Consul and the authorities of each place, and if they cannot agree, the matter shall be referred to and settled by the American diplomatic agent and the Japanese government. No wall, fence, or gate shall be erected by the Japanese around the place of residence of the Americans, or anything done which may prevent a free 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 catties (four pounds avoirdupois) weight of opium on board, such surplus quantity shall be seized and destroyed by the Japanese authorities. All goods imported into Japan, and which have paid the duty fixed by this treaty, may be transported by the Japanese into any part of the empire without the payment of any tax, excise, or transit duty whatever.

No higher duties shall be paid by Americans on goods imported into Japan than are fixed by this treaty, nor shall any higher duties be paid by Americans than are levied on the same description of goods, if imported in Japanese vessels, of any other nation.

Art. V.—All foreign coin shall be current in Japan, and pass for its corresponding weight of Japanese coin of the same description. Americans and Japanese may freely use foreign or Japanese coin in making payment to each other. As some time will elapse before the Japanese will be acquainted with the value of foreign coin, the Japanese government will, for the period of one year after the opening of each harbour, furnish the Americans with Japanese coin in exchange for theirs, equal weights being given and no discount taken for recoinage. Coins of all descriptions (with the exception of Japanese copper coin) may be exported from Japan, and foreign gold and silver uncoined.

Art. VI.—Americans committing offences against Japanese shall be tried in American consular courts, and when found guilty shall be punished according to American law. Japanese committing offences against Americans shall be tried by the Japanese authorities, and punished according to Japanese law. The consular courts shall be open to Japanese creditors, to enable them to recover their just claims against American citizens, and the Japanese 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 government are to be held responsible for the payment of any debts contracted by their respective citizens or subjects.

Art. VII.—In the opened harbours of Japan, Americans shall be free to go where they please, within the following limits:—At Kanagawa, the river Logo (which empties into the bay of Yedo between Kawasaki and 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 harbours, 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 misdemeanour, shall not go more than (1) one Japanese ri inland, from the places of their respective residences, and all persons so convicted shall lose their right of permanent residence in Japan, and the Japanese authorities may require them to leave the country. A reasonable time shall be allowed to all such persons to settle their affairs, and the American consular authority shall, after an examination into the circumstances of each case, determine the time to be allowed, but such time shall not in any case exceed one year, to be calculated from the time the person shall be free to attend to his affairs.

Art. VIII.—Americans in Japan shall be allowed free exercise of their religion, and for this purpose shall have the right to erect suitable places of worship. No injury shall be done to such buildings, or any insult be offered to the religious worship of the Americans. American citizens shall not injure any Japanese temple or mia, or offer any insult or injury to Japanese religious ceremonies, or to the objects of their worship. The Americans and Japanese shall not do anything that may be calculated to excite religious animosity. The government of Japan has already abolished the practice of trampling on religious emblems.

Art. IX.—When requested by the American Consul, the Japanese authorities will cause the arrest of all deserters and fugitives from justice, receive in jail all persons held as prisoners by the Consul, and give to the Consul such assistance as may be required to enable him to enforce the observance of the laws by the Americans, who are on land, and to maintain order among the shipping. For all such services, and for the support of prisoners kept in confinement, the Consul shall in all cases pay a just compensation.

Art. X.—The Japanese Government may purchase or construct in the United States, ships of war, steamers, merchant ships, whale-ships, cannon, munitions of war and arms of all kinds, and any other things it may require. It shall have the right to engage in the United States, scientific, naval, and military men, artisans of all kinds, and mariners, to enter into its service. All purchases made for the Government of Japan may be exported from the United States, and all persons engaged for its service may freely depart from the United States. *Provided*,—That no articles that are contraband of war shall be exported, nor any persons engaged to act in a naval or military capacity, while Japan shall be at war with any power in amity with the United States.

Art. XI.—The articles for the 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 Yedo, this twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-third, corresponding to the Japanese era the nineteenth day of the sixth month of the fifth year of Asei 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 the regulation, shall pay a penalty of (\$60) sixty dollars for each day that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

REGULATION II.—The Japanese Government shall have the right to place Custom-house officers on board of any ship in their 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 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 seal, 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 harbours of Japan, all such goods shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government, and the ship shall pay a fine of (\$1,000) one thousand dollars for each offence.

Vessels needing repairs may land their cargo for that purpose without the payment of duty. All goods so landed shall remain in charge of the Japanese authorities, and all just charges for labour, storage, and supervision shall be paid thereon. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the regular duties shall be paid on the portion so disposed of.

Cargo may be transhipped to another vessel in the same harbour without the payment of duty; but all such transshipments shall be made under the supervision of Japanese officers, and after satisfactory proof has been given to the Custom-house authorities of the *bona fide* nature of the transaction, and also under a permit to be granted for that purpose by such authorities.

The importation of opium being prohibited, 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 discover 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 Customs 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. The word *ship*, wherever it occurs in these regulations, or in the Treaty to which they are attached, is to be held as meaning ship, barque, brig, schooner, sloop, or steamer.

REGULATION V.—Any person signing a false declaration or certificate, with the intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, shall pay a fine of (\$125) one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each offence.

REGULATION VI.—No tonnage duties shall be levied on American ships in the ports of Japan, but the following fees shall be paid to the Japanese Custom-house authorities:—

For the entry of a ship (\$15) fifteen dollars.

For the clearance of a ship (\$7) seven dollars.

For each permit (\$1½) one dollar and a half.

For any other document (\$1½) one dollar and a half.

REGULATION VII.—Duties shall be paid to the Japanese government on all goods landed in the country, according to the following tariff:—

Class 1.—All articles in this class shall be free of duty. Gold and Silver, coined or uncoined; wearing apparel in actual use; household furniture and printed books not intended for sale, but the property of persons who come to reside in Japan.

Class. 2.—A duty of (5) five per cent. shall be paid on the following articles:—All articles used for the purpose of building, rigging, or fitting out of ships. Whaling gear of all kinds, coals, timber for building houses, rice, paddy, steam machinery, zinc, lead, tin, raw silk.

Class 3.—A duty of (35) thirty-five per cent. shall be paid on all intoxicating liquors, whether prepared by distillation, fermentation, or in any other manner.

Class 4.—All goods not included in the preceding classes, shall pay a duty of (20) twenty per cent. All articles of Japanese production, which are exported as cargo, shall pay a duty of (5) five per cent., with the exception of gold and silver and copper in bars.

Five years after the opening of Kanagawa, the import and export duties shall be subject to revision, if the Japanese government desire it.

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 Idzou no Kami, Kawada Sagami no Kami, Ambassadors of His Majesty the Tycoon, duly authorised to that effect, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I.—In reparation of the act of hostility committed in the month of July, 1863, against the ship *King Cheng* of the Imperial navy, upon which shots were fired in the province of Nagato, the Japanese government 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 Simenosaki meet with at present, and to keep that passage free at all times by recurring, if necessary, to the employment of force, and by acting, if need be, in concert with the commandant of the French naval division.

Art. III.—It is agreed between the two Governments that in order to promote the regular development of commercial exchange between France and Japan, the tariff reduction recently accorded by the government of His Majesty the Tycoon to foreign commerce, shall be maintained in favour of the articles imported by French merchants, or under the French flag, during the entire duration of the treaty concluded at Yedo between the two countries on the 9th October, 1858. In consequence, while that treaty remains in force, the Japanese Customs shall admit free the following articles, intended for the preparation and package of tea—tin foil, solder, matting, rattans, oils for painting, indigo, gypsum, pans, and baskets. It will simply impose a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* upon 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 BETWEEN JAPAN AND COREA.

The following Treaty, having been concluded with Corea, is hereby made known.

SANJO SANEYOSHI,

Daijio Daijin.

22nd March, 1876.

A Treaty of friendship.

Amity has existed from ancient times between Dai Nippon and Dai Chosen. But its relations never having been clearly defined, it has been thought desirable to base it upon more solid foundations so that it may stand for ever.

To this end the Japanese Government sent its special Envoy, Kuroda Kiyotaka, Lieutenant-General, Privy Councillor and Chief of the Kaitakushi, together with Inouye Kaworu as Vice-Envoy, to Kokwa Fu in Corea, where they met Shinken, Chief Controller and In Jisho, Vice-Controller.

Here, agreeably to the commands of their respective Sovereigns, the Representatives of the two High Contracting Powers arranged and concluded the following Treaty stipulations.

Art. I.—Corea, being an Independent Sovereignty, and Japan her compeer, in furtherance of their mutual desire for lasting peace and friendship, do hereby settle and conclude the forms and conditions of their intercourse upon terms of equality and mutual regard.

All old rules and observances on either side which have in the past been found vexatious to the opposite party shall be and are hereby abrogated, so that mutual love and peace may for ever be established.

Art. II.—Within fifteen months from the date of this Treaty the Japanese will send a representative to the capital of Corea, where he shall be permitted to communicate freely with the Reiso Hansho in order to arrange between the two countries all the details of mutual friendly intercourse. The Japanese representative shall be free at all times to remain in Corea or return to Japan at will. The Government of Corea may also at any future time send its representative to Tokio, the capital of Japan, and there he may communicate freely with the Foreign Office to arrange all affairs of mutual concern between the two countries. The representative of Corea shall also be free to remain in Japan or return at his pleasure.

Art. III.—In all written communications between the two countries the Japanese Government will write in its native language, giving therewith a translation into Chinese, and the Corean Government shall write in its own language.

Art. IV.—Trade having long been carried on at Sorioko, in the harbour of Fusan, between the Japanese and Coreans, all the old rules and customs of that trade shall be abolished and new trade regulations in accordance with the articles and stipulations of this treaty as in the 5th article shall be provided. Corea shall open two ports upon its coast where Japanese may freely resort for purposes of trade, and may rent land, and build houses and stores, or rent houses from Coreans.

Art. V.—Two harbours most suitable for trade shall be sought out on the coast of the five provinces, viz.:—Keike, Chusri, Zenra, Keisho, and Kankio. After examination of these coasts the locality shall be settled by mutual agreement. The opening of these ports to trade shall be within twenty months from the 2nd month of the 9th year of Meiji according to the Japanese calendar, and the 1st month of Heishi.

Art. VI.—Hereafter when any Japanese vessel shall be in distress on the Corean coast, whether in bad weather or in want of fuel or food, and such ship shall be

unable to reach either one of the open ports, she shall be permitted to enter any harbour or bay which may be at hand to seek shelter from the winds and waves, and to buy whatever the crew may require, to repair damages or to buy fuel as may be required.

While the Captain of such ship is expected to pay for all the ship may require, yet it is incumbent upon the local magistrates and all the people to show all possible kindness to all ships in distress. Whenever any ship of either country shall be wrecked upon the coast of any part of the other country, the utmost effort shall be made to save life, and the matter be reported to the nearest local magistrates who shall take immediate measures for the relief of the shipwrecked people and for their safe return under official escort to their native land or to the nearest consulate of their government in the country where the shipwreck occurred.

Art. VII.—As there are on the coast of Corea many unknown rocks and reefs both above and under the water, Japanese ships shall therefore be permitted to survey all these coasts and make charts, so as to ensure to the ships of both nations safe navigation of the Korean waters by the mariners of either nation.

Art. VIII.—Hereafter Japanese Consuls shall be sent to the ports to be opened in Corea, to govern the people who shall go from Japan to trade or reside there. If at any time any trouble shall arise between the people of the two nationalities, the Japanese Consul shall consult with the local Korean authorities and so settle all disputes by mutual agreement.

Art. IX.—Peace and amity having now been settled between the two countries, the people of either country may freely resort to the other country for purposes of trade and commerce, and officials of either country shall in no wise interfere with or obstruct the trade of the one people with the other.

If the merchants of either country shall defraud those of the opposite country or neglect to pay their just dues, the officers of the delinquent nationality shall examine and rectify the wrong, always providing that the government on either side is not responsible for the debts of its subjects.

Art. X.—If any Japanese subject living in any open port of Corea commits any crimes against any Korean subjects, he shall be judged by the officer of his own government. On either side impartial judgment shall be given, according to the laws of the respective countries.

Art. XI.—Peace being now established between the two countries, commercial regulations must be enacted for the convenience of the merchants of either country, and what has been provided for in general in these articles must be considered in detail, for which purpose officials of both countries being duly appointed by their respective governments shall within six months from this date meet at the Capital of Kokua to consult upon and settle all the necessary rules and regulations.

Art. XII.—The foregoing eleven articles of eternal Peace and Amity being now concluded between the two countries, shall take effect and be in full binding force upon both of the high contracting parties from this day onward for ever. In witness whereof see the seals and signatures of the respective officials of either government signed in duplicate.

Being of Dai Nippon the 2536 year, and of Meiji 9th year, 2 month 26th.

KURODA KIYOTAKA,

*Envoy Extraordinary, Ambassador General and Lieutenant-General
of Army, Privy Councillor and Chief of Kaitakushi of Dai Nippon.*

INOUE KAWORU,

Vice-Envoy Ambassador of Dai Nippon.

Being of Dai Chosen 485 year of Hei Shi, 2 month 2nd day.

SHIN KEN,

Dai Kan, Hanchiu-sufuji of Great Corea.

IN JISHO,

Fuku kan, Josofu Fukuso kan of Great Corea.

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, and conduct of their trade, and for the prevention of violations of the laws of Siam. Any disputes arising between British and Siamese subjects shall be heard and determined by the Consul, in conjunction with the proper Siamese officers; and criminal offences will be punished, in the case of English offenders, by their own laws, through the Siamese authorities. But the Consul shall not interfere in any matters referring solely to Siamese, neither will the Siamese authorities interfere in questions which only concern the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

It is understood, however, that the arrival of the British Consul at Bangkok shall not take place before the ratification of this treaty, nor until 10 vessels owned by British subjects sailing under British colours and with British papers, shall have entered the port of Bangkok for the purposes of trade, subsequent to the signing of this treaty.

Art. III.—If Siamese in the employ of British subjects offend against the laws of their country, or if any Siamese having so offended, or desiring to desert, take refuge with a British subject in Siam, they shall be searched for, and, upon proof of their guilt or desertion, shall be delivered up by the Consul to the Siamese authorities. In like manner any British offenders resident or trading in Siam, who may desert, escape to, or hide themselves in Siamese territory, shall be apprehended and delivered over to the British Consul on his requisition. Chinese not able to prove themselves to be British subjects, shall not be considered as such by the British Consul, nor be entitled to his protection.

Art. IV.—British subjects are permitted to trade freely in all the seaports of Siam, but may reside permanently only at Bangkok, or within the limits assigned by this Treaty. British subjects coming to reside at Bangkok may rent land, and buy or build houses, but cannot purchase land within a circuit of 200 *sen* (not more than 4 miles English) from the city walls, until they shall have lived in Siam for ten years, or shall obtain special authority from the Siamese Government to enable them to do so. But

with the exception of this limitation, British residents in Siam may at any time buy or rent houses, lands, or plantations, situated anywhere within a distance of twenty-four hours' journey from the city of Bangkok, to be computed by the rate at which boats of the country can travel. In order to obtain possession of such land or houses, it will be necessary that the British subject shall, in the first place, make application through the Consul to the proper Siamese officers; and the Consul having satisfied himself of the honest intentions of the applicant, will assist him in settling, upon equitable terms, the amount of the purchase money, will mark out and fix the boundaries of the property, and will convey the same to the British purchasers under sealed deeds. Whereupon he and his property shall be placed under the protection of the Governor of the district and that of the particular local authorities; he shall conform, in ordinary matters, to any just directions given him by them, and will be subject to the same taxation that is levied on Siamese subjects. But if through negligence, and want of capital or other cause, a 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 of duty shall be levied thereon. Any infringement of this regulation shall subject the opium to seizure and confiscation.

Articles of export from the time of production to the date of shipment shall pay one impost only, whether this be levied under the name of inland tax, transit duty, or duty on exportation. The tax or duty to be paid on each article of Siamese produce previous to or upon exportation, is specified in the tariff attached to this Treaty; and it is distinctly agreed that goods or produce which pay any description of tax in the interior, shall be exempted from any further payment of the duty on exportation.

English merchants are to be allowed to purchase directly from the producer the articles in which they trade, and in like manner to sell their goods directly to the parties wishing to purchase the same, without the interference, in either case, of any other person.

The rates of duty down in the tariff attached to this Treaty are those that are now paid upon goods or produce shipped in Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks; and it is agreed that British shipping shall enjoy all the privileges now exercised by, or which hereafter may be granted to, Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks.

British subjects will be allowed to build ships in Siam, on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

Whenever a scarcity may be apprehended of salt, rice, or fish, the Siamese Government reserve to themselves the right of prohibiting, by public proclamation, the exportation of these articles.

Bullion or personal effects may be imported free of charge.

Art. IX.—The code of regulations appended to this Treaty shall be enforced by the Consul, with the co-operation of the Siamese authorities; and they, the said authorities and Consul, shall be enabled to introduce any further regulations which may be found necessary, in order to give effect to the objects of this Treaty.

All fines and penalties inflicted for infraction of the provisions and regulations of this Treaty shall be paid to the Siamese Government.

Until the British Consul shall arrive at Bangkok, and enter upon his functions the consignees of British vessels shall be at liberty to settle with the Siamese authorities all questions relating to their trade.

Art. X.—The British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been, or may hereafter be granted by the Siamese Government to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

Art. XI.—After the lapse of ten years from the date of the ratification of this Treaty, upon the desire of either the British or Siamese Government, and on twelve months' notice being given by either party, the present and such portions of the Treaty of 1826 as remain unrevoked by this Treaty, together with the Tariff and Regulations hereunto annexed, or those that may hereafter be introduced, shall be subject to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on and insert therein such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

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 officer 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. Bêche-de-mer	3	0	0	0	"
20. Fish maws	3	0	0	0	"
21. Bird's nests, uncleaned ...	20	per cent.			
22. Kingfishers' feathers ...	6	0	0	0	per 100
23. Cutch	0	2	0	0	per picul.
24. Beyche seed (Nux Vomica)	0	2	0	0	"
25. Pungtarai seed	0	2	0	0	"
26. Gum Benjamin	4	0	0	0	"
27. Angrai bark	0	2	0	0	"
28. Agilla wood	2	0	0	0	"
29. Ray skins	3	0	0	0	"
30. Old deers' horns	0	1	0	0	"
31. Soft, or young ditto ...	10	per cent.			per 100 hid.
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. Tawool	1	0	0	0 per picul.
63. Salt	6	0	0	0 per koyan.
64. Tobacco	1	2	0	0 per 1,000 bndls.

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 Tani 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 Pyamont, 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 Frankfort, as likewise in the name of the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz on the one part, and their Majesties Phra Bard Somdetch, Phra Paramenda Maha Mongkut, Phra Chan Klan Chau Yu Hua, the First King of Siam, and Phra Bard Somdetch, Phra Pawarendr Ramesr Maniswareer, 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 Sannet;

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. I.—Between the Contracting German States and their Majesties the First and the Second Kings of Siam, their heirs and successors, as well as between their respective subjects, there shall be constant peace and perpetual amity.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions of the other full security of person and property.

There shall be full and entire freedom of Commerce and Navigation for the subjects and vessels of the High Contracting 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 favoured 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 favoured nation. The said Consular Officers shall, however, not begin to exercise their functions until they shall have received the Exequatur of the local government. The Contracting German States will appoint one Consular Officer only for each port or town, but for those places where they appoint a Consul-General or a Consul, they shall have the right of nominating a Vice-Consul or Consular Agent besides, to act for the Consul-General or Consul in case of his being absent or unable to attend. Vice-Consul 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 Choupya river up to the old walls of the town of Lobpury, and a straight line from thence to the Pragnam landing place, near the town of Saraburi on the river Pasak.

On the East: A straight line drawn from the Pragnam landing place to the junction of the Klongkut canal with the Bangpakong river; and this river from thence to its mouth. On the coast between the Bangpakong and the island of Simaharaja German subjects may settle at any place within a distance of twenty-four hours' journey from Bangkok.

On the South: The island of Simaharaja, the Seechang Islands, and the walls of Petchaburi.

On the western coast of the gulf German citizens may settle at Petchaburi, and anywhere between that city and the river Meklong, within a journey of twenty-four hours from Bangkok.—From the mouth of the Meklong that river shall form the boundary up to the town to 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 service.

If Siamese in the employment of a German subject offend against the laws of Siam, or if any Siamese offenders or fugitives take refuge with a German subject in Siam, the German Consular Officer shall, upon proof of the guilt or desertion, take the necessary steps to ensure their being delivered up to the Siamese authorities.

Art. VII.—Subjects of the Contracting German States shall not be detained against their will in the Kingdom of Siam, unless the Siamese authorities can prove to the German Consular Officer that there are lawful reasons for such detention.

Within the boundaries fixed by article 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-kumg-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-kumg-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, shall take refuge in the house of a subject of any of the Contracting German States, or on board of German vessels, the local authorities shall address themselves to the German Consular Officer, who, on proof of the culpability of the accused, shall immediately authorise his arrest. All concealment and connivance shall be carefully avoided by both parties.

Art. XIII.—Should a subject of any of the Contracting German States, engaged in business in the Kingdom of Siam, become bankrupt, the German Consular Officer shall take possession of all his goods, in order to distribute them proportionately among the creditors, for which end he shall receive every aid from the Siamese authorities; he shall also neglect no means to seize, on behalf of the creditors, all the goods which the said bankrupt may possess in other countries. In like manner in Siam the authorities of the Kingdom shall adjudicate and distribute the effects of Siamese subjects who may become insolvent in their commercial transactions with subjects of the Contracting German States.

Art. XIV.—Should a Siamese subject refuse or evade the payment of a debt to a German subject, the Siamese authorities shall afford the creditor every aid and facility for recovering what is due to him. In like manner the German Consular Officer shall give every assistance to Siamese subjects to recover the debts which may be due to them by subjects of the Contracting German States.

Art. XV.—In case of the decease of any of their respective subjects in the dominions of one or the other of the High Contracting Parties, his property shall be delivered unto the executor of his will, or, if none have been appointed, unto the family of the deceased, or unto his partners in business. If the defunct possesses neither family nor partners in business, his property shall, in the dominions of both of the High Contracting Parties, be placed, as far as the laws of the land permit it, under the charge and control of the respective Consular officers, in order that they may deal with it in the customary manner, according to the laws and usages of their country.

Art. XVI.—Men-of-war belonging to any of the Contracting German States **may** enter the river and anchor at Paknam, but in case they intend to proceed to Bangkok they must first inform the Siamese authorities, and come to an understanding with the same respecting the anchorage.

Art. XVII.—Should a German vessel in distress enter into a Siamese port, the local authorities shall offer every facility for her being repaired and revictualled, so that she may be able to continue her voyage. Should a German vessel be wrecked on the coast of the Kingdom of Siam, the Siamese authorities of the nearest place, being informed thereof, shall immediately afford every possible assistance to the crew, and take all measures necessary for the relief and security of the vessel and cargo. They shall thereupon inform the German Consular Officer of what has taken place, in order that he may, in conjunction with the competent Siamese authority, take the proper steps for sending the crew home, and dealing with the wreck and cargo.

Art. XVIII.—By paying the import and export duties mentioned hereafter, vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States and their cargoes, shall be free in Siam of all dues of tonnage, pilotage, and anchorage, or other dues whatever, as well on the arrival as their departure. They shall enjoy all privileges and immunities which are or shall be granted to junks, Siamese vessels, or vessels of the most favoured nation.

Art. XIX.—The duties to be levied on merchandize imported into the Kingdom of Siam by vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States shall not exceed three per cent. on their value. They shall be paid in kind or in money, at the choice of the importer. If the importer cannot agree with the Siamese Custom-house officers as to the value of the merchandize imported, the matter shall be referred to the Consular officer and a competent Siamese functionary, who, if they consider it necessary, will each invite one or two merchants to act as advisers, and will settle the difference according to justice.

After payment of the said import duty of three per cent., the merchandize **may** be sold by wholesale or retail, free of an 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 *bona fide* before its publication;

German merchants shall, however, inform the Siamese authorities of any bargains they have concluded previously to the prohibition. It shall also be permitted that ships which have arrived in Siam at the time of the publication of said prohibition, or are on their way to Siam from Chinese ports or from Singapore, if they have left those ports before the prohibition to export could be known there, may be laden with rice for exportation. Should the Siamese government thereafter reduce the duties on goods imported or exported in Siamese or other bottoms, vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States, which import or export similar produce, shall immediately participate in the benefit accruing from such a reduction.

Art. XXII.—The Consular Officer of the Contracting German States shall see that German merchants and seamen conform themselves to the regulations annexed to the present Treaty, and the Siamese authorities shall aid them herein. All fines levied for infractions of the present Treaty shall belong to the Siamese Government.

Art. XXIII.—The Contracting German States and their subjects shall be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, that may have been or may hereafter be granted by the Siamese Government to the Government, subjects, or citizens of any other nation.

Art. XXIV.—After the lapse of twelve years from the date of ratification of this Treaty the Contracting States may propose a revision of the present Treaty and of the regulations and tariff thereunto annexed, in order to introduce such alterations, additions, and amendments as experience may prove to be desirable. Notice of such an intention must, however, be given at least a year beforehand.

Art. XXV.—The present Treaty is executed in four-fold copies, in the German, the Siamese, and the English languages. All these versions have one and the same meaning and intention, but the English text shall be looked upon as the original text of the Treaty, so that, if any different interpretation of the German and Siamese versions shall ever occur, the English text shall determine the sense.

The Treaty shall take effect immediately, and its ratifications shall be exchanged at Bangkok within eighteen months of the present date.

In witness 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 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
14. Buffalo and Cow bones	0	0	0	3	per picul.
15. Rhinoceros' hides	0	2	0	0	"
16. Hide cuttings	0	1	0	0	"
17. Turtle shells	1	0	0	0	"
18. Soft ditto.	1	0	0	0	"
19. Béche-de-mer	3	0	0	0	"
20. Fish maws	3	0	0	0	"
21. Birds' nests, uncleaned	20 per cent.				
22. Kingfishers' feathers	6	0	0	0	per 100

TARIFF OF DUTIES—SIAM.

	TICAL.	SALUNG.	FUANG.	HUN.	
23. Cutch	0	2	0	0	per picul.
24. Beyehe seed (Nux Vomica)	0	2	0	0	"
25. Pungtaria seed	0	2	0	0	"
26. Gum Benjamin	4	0	0	0	"
27. Hanglai bark	0	2	0	0	"
28. Agilla wood	2	0	0	0	"
29. Ray skins	3	0	0	0	"
30. Old deers' horns	0	1	0	0	"
31. Soft, or young ditto ...	10 per cent.				
32. Deer hides, fine	8	0	0	0	per 100
33. Do. common	3	0	0	0	"
34. Deers' 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	"
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 saburys per picul.
Do. red	1 " "
Cotton, clean and uncleaned ...	10 per cent.
Salt fish, <i>Plata</i>	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 saburys 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 powers.

Art. VII.—If French subjects and Cambodians have disputes together, they must complain to the French Consul, and if after investigation the case is not settled, the Consul and the Cambodian officers will consult together and arrange the matter justly. If Cambodians have disputes, the French Consul will not interfere in the matter. If French subjects have disputes among themselves the Cambodian officer will not interfere. If foreigners, natives of Europe, have disputes with the French, the French officers will settle the case. If a French subject, having committed an offence, fly to Cambodia, the Cambodian authorities will assist the French Consul to convey the defaulter to the Commander-in-chief at Saigon for judgment. If there be no French Consul or Officer in Cambodia, the French Commander-in-chief will have power to act for the Consul in arranging such matters.

Art. VIII.—If a French subject wish to reside in Cambodia he will register himself at the French Consulate, and the French Consul will inform the Cambodian authorities of the circumstance.

Art. IX.—If a Cambodian wish to reside in French territory, and there is no impediment to his doing so, he will be registered by the Cambodian authorities, themselves, or by the Cambodian officer appointed by the Prince of Cambodia to reside at Saigon.

Art. X. — If traders bring merchandise of any description from foreign ports, with the exception of opium, for sale in Cambodia, and they have a pass from the Saigon authorities permitting them to come, the Cambodian Custom-house must not levy any duty, but if the traders bring opium, the Cambodian authorities can levy a duty on it.

Art. XI.—All articles of commerce which traders take from Cambodia to 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 at 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 Naradon, 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 at 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.

AMOIY, 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, JUN., <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 replevined have been demanded.

4.—*Petitioner must deposit money.*—The petitioner shall be required to deposit a reasonable sum to defray the probable expenses of court and defendant's costs; subsequent deposits may be required if found necessary.

5.—*Notice to Defendant.*—Upon deposit of the money, the Consul shall order notice of the petition, in writing, directing defendant to appear before the court at a given day and hour to his written answer on oath.

6.—*Service.*—Notice must be served on each defendant at least five days before return day, by delivery of an attested copy of the petition and order, and of any accompanying account or paper.

7.—*Personal service* should always be required when practicable.

8.—*Default.*—On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his answer as required; but the default may be taken off for good cause within one day after, exclusive of Sunday.

9.—*Damages.*—But in actions of wrong, and all other where the damages are in their nature unliquidated and indefinite, so that they cannot be calculated with precision from the statement of the petition, the amount of the judgment shall be ascertained by evidence, notwithstanding the default.

10.—*Answer.*—If defendant appears and answers, the Consul, having both parties before him, shall, before proceeding further, encourage a settlement by mutual agreement, or by submission of the case to referees agreed on by the parties, a majority of whom shall decide it.

11.—*Amendments.*—Parties should, at the trial, be confined as closely as may be to the averments and denials of the statement and answer, which shall not be altered after filing except by leave granted in open Court.

12.—*American witnesses compelled to attend.*—On application of either party and advance of the fees, the Consul shall compel the attendance of any witness within his jurisdiction before himself, referees, or commissioners.

13.—*Parties are witnesses.*—Each party is entitled, and may be required, to testify.

14.—*Decrees to be obeyed.*—Judgment may be given summarily against either party failing to obey any order or decree of the Consul.

15.—*Attachment and arrest.*—For sufficient cause and on sufficient security, the Consul, on filing a petition, may grant a process of attachment of any defendant's property to a sufficient amount, or of arrest of any defendant not a married woman, nor in the service of the United States under commission from the President.

16.—*Dissolution of attachment.*—Defendant may at any time have the attachment dissolved by depositing such sum, or giving such security, as the Consul may require.

17.—*Sale of perishable property.*—Perishable property or such as is liable to serious depreciation under attachment, may, on petition of either party, be sold by the Consul's order, and its proceeds deposited in the Consulate.

18.—*Release of Debtor.*—Any defendant arrested or imprisoned on civil petition shall be released on tender of a sufficient bond, deposit of a sufficient sum, or assignment of sufficient property.

19.—*Debtor's disclosure.*—Any person under civil arrest or imprisonment may have his creditor cited before the Consul to hear a disclosure of the prisoner's affairs under oath, and to question thereon; and if the Consul shall be satisfied of its truth and thoroughness, and of the honesty of the debtor's conduct towards the creditor, he shall for ever discharge him from arrest upon that debt; provided that the prisoner shall offer to transfer and secure to his creditor the property disclosed, or sufficient to pay the debt, at the Consul's valuation.

20.—*Debtor's board.*—The creditor must advance to the jailer his fees and payment for his prisoner's board until the ensuing Monday, and afterwards weekly, or the debtor will be discharged from imprisonment and future arrest.

21.—*Execution.*—On the second day after judgment (exclusive of Sunday) execution may issue, enforcing the same with interest at 12 per cent. a year, against the property and person of the debtor, returnable in thirty days, and renewable.

22.—*Seizure and sale of property.*—Sufficient property to satisfy the execution 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 the defendant's property or credits is proved in the party's hands, in either case the third party must be discharged with costs against petitioner.

31.—*Replevin.*—Before granting a writ of replevin, the Consul shall require petitioner to file a sufficient bond, with two responsible sureties, for double the value of the property to be 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 citizen arising out of a violation of the provision of the Act of Congress approved February 19th, 1862, relating to the "coolie trade" so called, nor any claim which involves the holding of any person in slavery.

45.—*Habeas Corpus.*—Upon application of any person in writing and under oath, representing that he or any other person is enslaved, unlawfully imprisoned, or deprived of his liberty by any American citizen within the jurisdiction of a Consul, such Consul may issue his writ of Habeas Corpus, directing such citizens to bring said person, if in his custody, or under his control, before him, and the question shall be determined summarily, subject to appeal.

VII.—DIVORCE.

46.—*Libels for divorce* must be signed and sworn to before the Consul, and on the trial each party may testify.

47.—*Attachment.*—The Consul, for good cause, may order the attachment of libeller's property to such an amount and on such terms as he may think proper.

48.—*Husband to advance money.*—He may also, at his discretion, order the husband to advance his wife, or pay into Court, a reasonable sum to enable her to defend the libel, with a reasonable monthly allowance for her support pending the proceedings.

49.—*Alimony.*—Alimony may be awarded or denied the wife on her divorce at his discretion.

50.—*Custody of the minor children* may be decreed to such party as justice and the children's good may require.

51.—*Release of both.*—Divorce releases both parties, and they shall not be re-married to each other.

52.—*Costs.*—Costs are at the discretion of the Consul.

VIII.—MARRIAGE.

53.—*Record and return.*—Each Consul shall record all marriages solemnized by him or in his official presence.

IX.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

54.—The birth and death of every American citizen within the limits of his jurisdiction shall likewise be recorded.

X.—BANKRUPTCY, PARTNERSHIPS, PROBATE, &c.

55.—Until promulgation of further regulations, Consuls will continue to exercise their former lawful jurisdiction and authority in bankruptcy, partnerships, probate of wills, administration of estates, and other matters of equity, admiralty, ecclesiastical and common law, not especially provided for in previous decrees, according to such reasonable rules, not repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States, as they may find necessary or convenient to adopt.

XI.—SEAMEN.

56.—In proceedings or prosecutions instituted by or against American seamen, the Consul may, at his discretion, suspend any of these rules in favour of the seamen, when in his opinion, justice, humanity, and public policy require it.

XII.—CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

57.—*How commenced.*—Complaints and informations against American citizens should always be signed and sworn to before the Consul when the complainant or informant is at or near the Consul's port.

58.—*How authenticated.*—All complaints and informations not so signed and sworn to by a citizen of the United States, and all complaints, and informations in capital cases, must be authenticated by the Consul's certificate of his knowledge or belief of the substantial truth of enough of the complaint or information to justify the arrest of the party charged.

59.—*Copy of accusation.*—No citizen shall be arraigned for trial until the offence charged is distinctly made known to him by the Consul in respondent's own language. In cases of magnitude, and in all cases when demanded, an attested copy (or translation) of the complaint, information, or statement, authenticated by the Consul, shall be furnished him in his own language, as soon as may be, after his arrest.

60.—*Presence of accuser.*—The personal presence of the accuser is indispensable throughout the trial.

61.—*May testify.*—He shall be informed of his right to testify, and cautioned that if he choose to offer himself as a witness, he must answer all questions that may be propounded by the Consul or his order, like any other 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 calendar of all civil actions and proceedings, entering each case separately, numbering consecutively, to the end of his term of office, with the date of filing, the names of the parties in full, their nationality, the nature of the proceeding, the sum or thing claimed, with minute and dates of all orders, decrees, continuances, appeals, and proceedings, until final judgment.

80.—*Criminal.*—He shall keep another regular docket for all criminal cases, with sufficient similar memoranda.

81.—*Filing papers.*—All original papers shall be filed at once and never removed; no person, but an officer of the Consulate or Minister, should be allowed access to them. All papers in each case must be kept together in one inclosure, and numbered as in the docket with the parties' names, the nature of the proceeding, the year of filing the petition, and of final judgment, conspicuously marked on the inclosure, and each year's cases kept by themselves in their order.

XV.—LIMITATION OF ACTIONS AND PROSECUTIONS.

82.—*Criminal*.—Heinous offences, not capital, must be prosecuted within six years, minor offences within two.

83.—*Civil*.—Civil actions based on written promises, contract, or instrument, must be commenced within six years after the cause of action accrues; others within two.

84.—*Absence; fraudulent concealment*.—In prosecutions for heinous offences not capital, and in civil cases involving more than \$500, any absence of respondent or defendant for more than three months at a time from China, shall be added to the limitations; and in civil cases involving more than \$100, the period during which the cause of action may be fraudulently concealed by defendant, shall likewise be added.

XVI.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

85.—*Trials public*.—All trials and proceedings in the United States' Consular Courts in China shall be open and public.

86.—*Interpreting and translating*.—Papers and testimony in a foreign language shall be translated into English by a sworn interpreter, appointed by the Consul; in civil cases to be paid by petitioner. Oaths and questions shall be translated by the interpreter from the English for any witness who does not understand English.

87.—*Testimony*.—Parties may be required to file their petitions, answers, complaints, informations, and all other papers addressed to the court, in English; or they may be translated by the interpreter at the Consul's discretion. All testimony must be taken in writing in open Court by the Consul or his order, and signed by the witness, after being read over to him for his approval and correction, and it shall form part of the papers in the case.

88.—*Adjournment*.—The Consul may adjourn his Court from time to time, and place to place, within his jurisdiction, always commencing proceedings and giving judgment at the Consulate.

89.—*Officer*.—All processes not served by the Consul personally must be executed by an officer of the Consulate, who shall sign his return, specifying the time and mode of service, and annexing an account of his fees.

90.—*Copies on appeal*.—On appeal, copies of all the papers must be paid for in advance by the appellant, except in criminal cases where respondent is unable to pay.

91.—*Copies*.—Any person interested is entitled to a copy of any paper on file, on prepayment of the fee.

92.—Reasonable clearness, precision, and certainty should be required in the papers; and substantial justice and all practicable dispatch are expected in the decisions.

93.—*Definition of Consul*.—The word "Consul" is intended to include the Consul-General, and any Vice-Consul or Deputy-Consul, actually exercising the Consular power at any Consulate, unless the sense requires a more limited construction.

94.—*Associates*.—Each associate in a Consular trial shall, before entering on his duties, be sworn by his Consul. Before taking the oath, he may be challenged by either party, and for sufficient cause excused, and another drawn.

95.—*Contempt*.—Consuls will always preserve order in Court, punishing summarily any contempt committed in their presence, or any refusal to obey their lawful summons or order, by imprisonment not exceeding 24 hours, or by fine not exceeding fifty dollars and costs.

96.—*Attorney*.—Every party to a civil or criminal proceeding may be heard in person, or by attorney of his choice, or by both; but the presence of counsel shall be under the exclusive control and discretion of the Consul.

97.—*Accounts*.—The accounts of the Consular Courts shall be kept in United States' currency; and every order of deposit, decree of costs, taxation of fees, and generally every paper issuing originally from the Court, shall be expressed in dollars and cents, and satisfied in United States' metallic currency, or its equivalent.

XVII.—FEES.

98.—*In Consular Court.*—

In all cases where the amount in question is not more than \$500.....	\$ 5.00
In all cases where it is over \$500.....	15.00
In all cases where no specific damages are sought, the fee shall be \$5 for minor, and \$15 for greater cases.	

99.—*Clerk's fees.*—

For issuing all writs, warrants, attachments, or other compulsory process.....	1.50
For docketing every suit commenced.....	1.00
For 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 Marshall, and all papers filed in Court.....	0.10

100.—*Marshal's fees.*—

For apprehending a deserter, and delivering him on board the vessel deserted from, to be paid by the vessel before leaving port.....	5.00
For searching for the same, and if not found, to be certified by the Consul, and on his order to be paid by the said ship.....	\$2.00
For serving any writ, warrant, attachment, or other compulsory process, each person.....	2.00
For serving summons.....	1.00
For returning all writs, attachments, warrants, and summonses, each.....	0.50
For each bail-bond.....	1.00
For every commitment or discharge of prisoner.....	2.00
On subpoenas, for each witness summoned.....	0.50
For returning subpoena.....	0.20
For each day's attendance upon Court.....	3.00
For levying execution.....	1.50
For advertising property for sale.....	2.00
For releasing property execution by order of plaintiff.....	3.00
For selling property under execution, when the amount collected does not exceed \$1,000.....	5 per cent.
If over \$1,000, and not exceeding \$5,000.....	3 " "
If over \$5,000.....	2 " "
For making collections under \$200 in cases where no adjudication has taken place.....	5 " "
If the amount exceed \$200.....	2½ " "
For travelling fees in serving all processes, each mile.....	\$0.15
For serving every notice not heretofore provided for in addition to the usual travelling fees.....	0.50

101.—*Interpreter's Fees.*—

For each day's attendance upon Court.....	3.00
For making translations.....	2.00
If more than 200 words, for each additional hundred.....	1.00

102.—*Witnesses' Fees.*—

For every day's attendance at Court.....	1.50
For each mile travelled in going to and returning from Court.....	0.15

103.—*Crier's Fees.*—

On trial of every suit.....	1.00
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104.—*Associate's Fees.*—

For each day's attendance.....	3.60
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105.—*Costs for prevailing party.*—

All necessary Court fees paid out.

XVIII.—PROVISO.

106.—All decrees heretofore issued by authority of the Commissioners and Minister of 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,

PEKING, April 23rd, 1864.

GEO. F. SEWARD,
Consul-General.

Assented to,

CANTON, July 12th, 1864.

OLIVER H. PERRY,
U.S. Consul.

Assented to,

SWATOW, September 3rd, 1864.

J. C. A. WINGATE,
U.S. Consul.

Assented to,

AMOY, August 30th, 1864.

OLIVER B. BRADFORD,
U.S. Vice-Consul.

Assented to,

FOO-CHOW-FOO, 1864.

A. L. CLARKE,
U.S. Vice-Consul.

Assented to,

NINGPO, June 20th, 1864.

EDWARD C. LORD,
U.S. Vice-Consul.

Assented to,

HANKOW, June 11th 1864.

WM. BRECK,
U.S. Consul.

Assented to,

KIUKIANG, June 13th, 1864.

H. G. BRIDGES,
U.S. Vice-Consul.

Assented to,

CHINKIANG, June 2nd, 1864.

G. H. COLTON SALTER,
Acting U.S. Consul.

Assented to,

TIENTSIN, April 27th, 1864.

S. W. POMEROY, JUN.,
U.S. Vice-Consul.

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 prescribed by the said Legislature, which copy and certificate, with any documents to be attached thereto (hereinafter designated as emigration papers), shall be signed by the said emigration officer, nor until the master shall, with two sufficient sureties, to

be approved by the said emigration officer, have entered into a joint and several bond in the sum of one thousand pounds to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in the form contained in schedule C to this Act annexed, or in such other form as shall be prescribed by the said Legislature.

V.—The said penal sum of one thousand pounds shall be due and recoverable, notwithstanding any penalty or forfeiture imposed by this Act or by the aforesaid regulations, and whether such penalties or forfeitures shall have been sued for and recovered or not.

VI.—It shall be lawful for commanders of any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or for any emigration officer, Custom-house officer, or *British* Consul, to enter and search any *Chinese* passenger ship (being a *British* vessel or within *British* Jurisdiction) so long as such ship shall have any passengers on board, and forty-eight hours afterwards, and in case such ship shall be engaged on a voyage of more than seven days' duration, to require the production of the emigration papers of such ship, and to examine all persons on board of the same, in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act, and of the regulations aforesaid, have been complied with: and any person who refuses to allow, attempts to avoid, or obstructs any such entry, search, or examination, or who knowingly misleads or deceives any person lawfully making any such search or examination, or who, being the master of the ship or having the emigration papers in his custody, fails to produce the same when required as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour.

VII.—In case of any neglect or refusal to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or any of the regulations aforesaid, or to perform any stipulation in any of the contracts made with the passengers, the master of the ship, and any other persons who may have been guilty of, or have aided or abetted such neglect or refusal, shall each be deemed for each offence guilty of misdemeanour.

VIII.—If any *Chinese* passenger ship clears out or proceeds to sea on any voyage exceeding seven days' duration without such emigration papers as aforesaid, or if the emigration papers of any *Chinese* passenger ship are forged or fraudulently altered, such ship shall, if she is a *British* ship, or if, not being a *British* ship, the offence is committed and the ship is seized in Her Majesty's dominions or in the territories of the *East India Company*, be forfeited to Her Majesty.

IX.—Every person who commits or aids or abets in committing any act or default by which any *Chinese* passenger ship may become liable to forfeiture shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds for each offence.

X.—It shall be lawful for any commissioned officer on full pay in the military or naval service of Her Majesty, or any *British* officer of customs, or any *British* Consul, to seize and detain any ship which has become subject to forfeiture as aforesaid, and bring her for adjudication before the High Court of Admiralty in *England* or *Ireland*, or any court having Admiralty Jurisdiction in Her Majesty's dominions, or the territories of the *East India Company*, and such court may thereupon make such order in the case as it thinks fit, and may award such portion of the proceeds of the sale 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 misdemeanours and other criminal offences punishable under this Act shall be dealt with, tried, and judged of in the same manner as misdemeanours and other offences punishable under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and all the rules of law, practice, or evidence applicable to the last mentioned misdemeanours and offences shall be applicable to misdemeanours and other offences under this act.

XIV.—Any court, justice, or magistrate imposing any penalty under this Act for which no specific application is herein provided, may, if it or he thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any wrong or damage which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which such penalty is imposed, or in or towards payment of the expense of the proceedings; and subject to such directions or specific application as aforesaid, all penalties recovered in the United Kingdom shall be paid into the receipt of Her Majesty's Exchequer in such manner as the Treasury may direct, and shall be carried to and form part of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom; and all penalties recovered in any *British* possession shall be paid over into the public treasury of such possession, and form part of the public revenue thereof.

XV.—In any legal proceedings taken under this Act, or in respect of the bond hereinbefore required, any document purporting to be the written declaration of any *British* Consul, or of the commander of any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or to be a copy of 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 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 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 must be satisfied,—

1.—That the ship is seaworthy, and properly manned, equipped, fitted, and ventilated; and has not on board any cargo likely, from its quality, quantity, or mode of stowage, to prejudice the health or safety of the passengers:

* See Proclamation 18, 4th February, 1856.

2.—That the space appropriated to the passengers in the between decks contains at the least twelve superficial and seventy-two cubical feet of space for every adult on board; that is to say, for every passenger above twelve years of age, and for every two passengers between the age of one year and twelve years:

3.—That a space of five superficial feet per adult is left clear on the upper deck for the use of the passengers:

4.—That provisions, fuel, and water have been placed on board, of good quality, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the passengers on board during the declared duration of the intended voyage, according to the following scale:—

DIETARY SCALE.

(Proclamation of 1st November, 1872.)

Rice	lb 1½ per diem.
Salt Beef	} lb ½ on alternate days.
Salt Pork	
Salt Fish	
Fresh Beef, or Mutton in tins	
Salted Vegetables	} lb ½ on alternate days.
Pickles	
Fresh Vegetables, as Yams, Pumpkins, &c	
Water	Imperial qts. 3 a day.
Firewood	lbs. 2 a day.
Tea	oz. ½ a day.
Lime or Lemon Juice and Sugar	oz. 2 a week.

Note.—Fresh Vegetables to be issued during the first month of the voyage only, unless the master shall obtain a fresh supply *en route*, when these articles may be again supplied in the above proportion.

5.—That Medicines and Medical Comforts have been placed on board according to the following Scale:—

SCALE OF MEDICINES AND MEDICAL COMFORTS.

For every 100 Passengers, and in like Proportion for any greater or less Number:—

Calomel	3 oz.
Blue Pill	2 oz.
Rhubarb Powder	2 oz.
Compound Jalap Powder	12 oz.
Ipecacuanha Powder	12 oz.
Opium	2 oz.
Dover's Powder	2 oz.
Magnesia	2 oz.
Epsom Salts	6 lbs.
Chloride of Lime	20 lbs.
Tartar Emetic	4 drams.
Quinine	2 oz.
Antimonial Powder	0½ oz.
Extract of Colocynth, Compound	1 oz.
Carbonate of Ammonia	1½ oz.
Assafœtida	1 oz.
Camphor	1½ oz.
Camphorated Liniment	16 oz.
Catechu	2 oz.
Prepared Chalk	2 oz.
Tincture of Opium	8 oz.
Turpentine	16 oz.
Senna Leaves	8 oz.
Blist'ring Plaister	8 oz.
Sulphur Sublimed	16 oz.
Sulphur Ointment	12 oz.

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 oz.
Jeremie's Opiate.....	2 oz. phial
Aromatic Spirit of Hartshorn.....	4 oz.
Cholera Pills in phial.....	12 drams.
Cubebs Powder.....	4 lb.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre.....	16 oz.
Copaiba.....	16 oz.
Sulphate of Copper.....	2 oz.
Sulphate of Zinc.....	1 oz.
Lunar Caustic.....	4 drams.
Lime Juice.....	36 quarts.
Rum or Brandy.....	36 quarts.

INSTRUMENTS, &c.

- 1 Set of Amputating and other Surgical Instruments (if there be any person on board competent to use them).
- 1 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 days.	120 days.
Sandwich Islands.....	75 days.	56 days.
New Caledonia and New Hebrides, Feejee Islands, } Tahiti, Society or Friendly Islands.....	100 days.	100 days.
Sydney, Melbourne, or South Australia.....	60 days.	80 days.
Western Australia.....	45 days.	60 days.
Van Dieman's Land.....	65 days.	80 days.
New Zealand.....	75 days.	90 days.
Manila.....	20 days.	20 days.
Singapore.....	20 days.	45 days.
Batavia.....	30 days.	60 days.
Ceylon.....	45 days.	70 days.
Madras or Calcutta.....	50 days.	75 days.
Bombay.....	60 days.	80 days.
Mauritius or Bourbon.....	60 days.	80 days.
Cape of Good Hope.....	65 days.	85 days.
West Indies or East Coast of America.....	147 days.	168 days.
Great Britain or Europe.....	162 days.	184 days.
Siam.....	20 days.	45 days.

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 misdemeanour.

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

And I do further declare, that the allowance of—

“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—

Salted vegetables or pickles, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. alternate days.

Pickles or pickled vegetables, *not-salted*, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., „ „

Given under my hand and Seal of the Colony, at the Government Office, 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.

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.

NOTICE.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT,
Hongkong, 14th September, 1875.

EMIGRATION.

The following information is supplied to Masters of vessels about to carry Chinese Passengers under "The Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855," and *Local Ordinances*.

1. *Imperial Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855*.—Any vessels clearing with more than twenty (20) Asiatics on a voyage of more than seven (7) days' duration is a Chinese Passenger ship.

2. *Proclamations of 26th January, 1856, and 17th November, 1858*.—Declare the length of certain voyages.

3. *Ordinance No. 5 of 1874*.—Section III. gives the legal definition of a short voyage.

PART I.

4. *Section IV*.—Notice of ship being laid on as a Chinese Passenger ship to be given to Emigration Officer.

5. *Section V*.—No Chinese Passenger ship shall clear out, unless the Master of such ship shall be provided with a Licence. [See Ordinance 5 of 1876.]

6. This Section describes the mode of application for a Licence, and it also empowers the Governor in Council to remove any Officer from an Emigrant ship who is unfit for the proper discharge of his duties.

7. *Section VI*. prohibits any person from the sale or letting of passages in any Chinese Passenger ship, unless such person shall have procured a Licence.

8. *Section VII*.—Every Chinese Passenger ship, except ships clearing under the provisions of Section VIII., shall be provided with a Hospital, properly fitted with Beds, Bedding, and Utensils.

9. *Par. 4*.—All the Passengers and Crew shall be medically examined before the departure of the ship.

10. *Par. 8*.—Chinese Medical Practitioners may be Surgeons of Chinese Passenger ships.

11. *Section VIII*. contains modified regulations for ships clearing out on voyages of not more than thirty (30) days' duration.

12. *Section IX*. treats of vessels about to convey Emigrants under contract of service.

13. *Par. 2*.—Emigrants under contract of service shall lodge at least three (3) clear days in a dépôt, approved of and under the supervision of the Emigration Officer.

14. *Section X*.—Orders of Her Majesty the Queen in Council relating to the quantity of water to be carried by Passenger ships having a certain description of Condensing Apparatus shall apply to Chinese Passenger ships.

15. *Section XI*.—No sailing Chinese Passenger ship bound to any port westward of the Cape of Good Hope, or to any Port in Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, or Tasmania, is permitted to clear between the months of April and September inclusive.

PART II.

16. *Section XIV*.—Notice is to be given to the Emigration Officer of intention to fit any vessel for the conveyance of Chinese Emigrants to be embarked at any port or place out of the Colony.

17. *Par. 2*.—The Master of any ship arriving within the waters of the Colony, and which is fitted for the conveyance of Chinese Emigrants, is to report the same to the Emigration Officer.

18. *Par. 3*.—All Fittings are subject to the approval of the Emigration Officer.

19. *Par. 4*.—No ship fitting or fitted under this Section shall proceed to sea without the Emigration Officer's Certificate.

20. *Par. 5*.—Barricades and Gratings are prohibited.

21. *Section XV*.—No Chinese Emigrant ship within the provisions of this Section shall be fitted, manned, or equipped, unless the Master thereof shall have procured a Licence from the Governor.

RULES.

1. The Master of a Chinese Passenger ship enters into a *Bond of One Thousand Pounds* that every and all of the Requirements of the Chinese Passengers' Act, and of the Regulations issued under the Act, or by the Legislature of Hongkong, shall be well and truly observed.

2. These Regulations apply more especially to the accommodation, medical attendance, and regular daily issue of provisions, fuel, and water. It is, therefore, the Master's interest, and he should make it his especial care, to see that the fittings are strong, and that the *full* quantity of provisions, medicine, and medical comforts, fuel, and water, are on board; and, that after these articles are on board and have been passed by the proper Officer from this Office, they are carefully and securely stowed away.

3. When the articles above-mentioned are stowed away, the Emigration Officer will, if necessary, cause the hatches, &c., to be sealed down. These seals must not be broken until the ship is beyond the waters of the Colony.

4. Emigration under contract of service is prohibited, unless the ship shall be proceeding to a British Colony.

5. When a ship is about to convey Chinese Passengers, the Master is to notify the Emigration Officer, in writing, to that effect, naming the Licensed Passage Broker authorised to issue Passage Tickets, and forwarding, at the same time, a copy of the Government Surveyor's Certificate of Measurement.

6. The vessel will then be inspected by the Emigration Officer, who will pass or reject her as he shall see fit.

7. When the vessel is passed, the Agent or Charterer will make the usual application for a Licence, on a form to be obtained at this Office, and, if granted, the Master, with two approved Sureties, must attend at the Emigration Office and execute the Bond required under Section IV. of "The Chinese Passengers' Act."

8. When the ship's voyage is approved, she is to be fitted with such berths, booby hatches, ladders, hospital, privies, &c., as may be directed by the Emigration Officer.

9. If the vessel is to carry Female Passengers, a place separated from the Male Passengers must be appropriated to their use, conveniences for them being placed aft.

10. Between the bunks of married couples there must be a division board not less than 22 inches high.

11. When the provisions are taken in, they must not be stowed away without the sanction of the Emigration Officer, who will *not* pass (in vessels about to proceed on voyages of over thirty (30) days' duration) any Chinese preserved Beef or Pork, nor Fish cured with their entrails remaining in them.

12. The water should be taken on board at an early period to admit of the casks *taking up*.

13. The Master will make arrangements with his Passage Broker for providing his vessel with properly qualified Surgeons and Interpreters, one of each being required for every Two Hundred (200) Passengers, but in the event of an European or American Surgeon being engaged for the voyage, only one Surgeon is needed. Chinese Doctors must undergo an examination at Canton as to their qualifications.

14. If the vessel is a Steamer, she must be supplied with such quantity and quality of Coals as the Emigration Officer shall direct, and a certificate must be produced that the Engines and Boilers are in good condition for the contemplated voyage.

15. If the vessel is fitted with an approved Distilling Apparatus, she may carry a reduced quantity of water in casks or tanks.

16. When the ship is ready to receive the Passengers on board, the Passage Broker will bring a written notice to that effect from the Master, when a time will be fixed for the attendance of the Passengers at the Emigration Office to have their *Contracts or Passage Tickets* (as the case may be) signed and explained to them by the Emigration Officer.

17. The Passengers will then embark, and when the Master shall have satisfied himself that they are all on board, he is to report to that effect. The Emigration Officer will muster the Passengers and make a final inspection of the ship.

18. The papers to be lodged with the Emigration Officer before Clearance will be granted, are :—

- (a.) Government Surveyor's Certificate of Measurement and Seaworthiness.
- (b.) When required, Engineer Surveyor's Certificate as to condition of Boilers and Engines, quantity and quality of Coals on board, description of Condensing Apparatus and quantity of fresh water it is capable of producing daily. The Condensing Apparatus must be of such a description as the Board of Trade may, from time to time, approve.
- (c.) List of Provisions and Medicines in duplicate. This list will contain a declaration to be made by the Master that the several articles therein mentioned are on board and securely and safely stowed.
- (d.) Certificate of Medical Inspector of Emigrants that he has examined Crew, Passengers, and Medicines.
- (e.) Passengers' List in duplicate, with summary attached, specifying the numbers respectively of Passengers and Crew.
- (f.) If the vessel is proceeding on a voyage of over thirty (30) days' duration, Certificate from Colonial Surgeon, vouching for the competency of the Surgeon or Surgeons.
- (g.) Master's Certificate relative to Chinese Doctor (provided he fails in securing an European or American Surgeon for a reasonable remuneration).

NOTE.—*Chinese Cooks, Stewards, Interpreters, and Doctors*, are included in the total number of Passengers which the ship is certified to carry. Four Cooks and Stewards are required for every 100 Passengers.

19. Ships with full Complements of Passengers must carry Boats as follows :—

Less than 200 tons register.....	2 Boats.
200 to 400 tons register.....	3 Boats.
400 to 600 tons register.....	4 Boats.
600 to 1,000 tons register.....	5 Boats.
1,000 to 1,500 tons register.....	6 Boats.
1,500 and upwards tons register.....	7 Boats.

NOTE.—In every case, one Boat must be a properly fitted Lifeboat and one a Longboat. The sizes of the Boats will be in accordance with the number of Passengers carried.

20. Each ship shall carry one Life buoy for every one hundred Passengers, also Fire Engine or Force Pump, with sufficient Hose to reach fore and aft, and three dozen Buckets.

SMALL STORES.

Brooms.....	24 for every 100 Passengers.
Lanterns with Locks.....	2 for every 100 Passengers.
Cooking Spades.....	3 for every 100 Passengers.
Meat Chopper.....	3 for every 100 Passengers.
Chopping Board.....	3 for every 100 Passengers.
Wood Chopper.....	8 for every 100 Passengers.
Rice Baskets.....	10 for every 100 Passengers.
Iron Dishes, 18 inches.....	10 for every 100 Passengers.
Rubbish Tubs.....	4 for every 100 Passengers.
<i>A Bed, Blanket, and Pillow, for each person the Hospital can accommodate.</i>	
18 Blue Lights and 18 Rockets.	

DIETARY SCALE.

For Voyages of not more than 30 days' duration.

For every Passenger per diem :—

Rice or Bread Stuffs.....	lb. $1\frac{1}{3}$.
Dried or Salt Fish.....	lb. $0\frac{1}{3}$.
Chinese Condiments and Curry Stuff.....	oz. 1.
Fresh Vegetables which will keep for short voyages, such as Sweet Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, and Pumpkins..	lb. $1\frac{1}{3}$.
Firewood.....	lb. 2.
Water (to be carried in tanks or sweet casks).....	gallon 1.

For Voyages over 30 days' duration.

Rice.....	lb $1\frac{1}{2}$ per diem.
Salt Beef.....	} lb $\frac{1}{2}$ on alternate days.
Salt Pork.....	
Salt Fish.....	
Fresh Beef, or Mutton in tins.....	} lb $\frac{1}{2}$ on alternate days.
Salted Vegetables.....	
Pickles.....	
Fresh Vegetables, as Yams, Pumpkins, &c.....	
Water.....	Imperial qts. 3 a day.
Firewood	lbs. 2 a day.
Tea.....	oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ a day.
Lime or Lemon Juice and Sugar.....	oz. 2 a week.

NOTE.—Fresh Vegetables to be issued during the first month of the voyage only, unless the Master shall obtain a fresh supply *en route*, when these articles may be again supplied in the above proportion.

H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.,

Emigration Officer, &c.

R U L E S

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 depots 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 depots 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 sunrise 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 terms 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 depôt, 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 depôt, 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 the 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.

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 or 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 hands 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 to do so.

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 seamen 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.

* This Ordinance, together with all other Ordinances relating to the Harbour Department, is being revised.

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 or 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 within the limits of the 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 not, 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 northernmost point of the Island of Hongkong to the North-east boundary of British Kowloon.

On the West,—

A line drawn from the westernmost 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. 4 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 transhipment of any quantity, shall exhibit at the highest mast-head 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 lbs.

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 the twenty-one days after the same shall have become due and payable, it shall be lawful for the Governor to direct the said gunpowder to be sold, in order to defray the expense of storage, and the proceeds thereof, after deducting all government charges and the expense of sale, shall be paid to the party who shall prove himself entitled thereto to the satisfaction of the Governor.

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 & CASTRO,
Clerk of Council.

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 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 misdemeanour, 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 there shall be 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*, The 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 manners 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 misdemeanour, 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 authorised 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 time in a clean, healthy state; and owners of every such vessel so employed, are required to construct on the decks 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, whenever 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 as 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 masters 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 unsuited 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 session.

SEC. 14.—*And be it 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, coloured 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 to 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 coloured emigrants from the United States to the coast of Africa, from the provisions of the Act 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 forty-nine, 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," are hereby repealed. But nothing in this Act contained shall in anywise obstruct or prevent the prosecution, recovery, distribution, or remission of any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may have been incurred in respect to any vessels prior to the day this Act goes into effect, in respect to such vessels, under the laws hereby repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

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.

Approved, March 3rd, 1855.

EXTRACT OF AN ACT FOR THE REGISTERING, ENROLLING, AND LICENSING OF SHIPS OR VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES.

How Foreign built vessels can be owned by Citizens of the United States.

Art. 73.—On questions submitted to this department, as to what documents can be issued under the laws of the United States to foreign built vessels purchased and wholly owned by citizens of the United States, whether purchased of belligerents or neutrals during a war to which the United States are not a party, or in peace of foreign owners, it has been decided as follows:—

Vessels so purchased and owned are entitled to the protection of the authorities and flag of the United States, as the property of American citizens, although no register, enrolment, licence, or other marine document, prescribed by the United States, can be lawfully issued to such vessels.

Art. 74.—To enable, however, the owners of a vessel so circumstanced to protect their rights, if molested or questioned, the collector of the customs, though forbidden by law to grant any marine document or certificate of ownership, may lawfully make record of the bill of sale in his office, authenticate its validity in form and substance, and deliver to the owner a certificate to that effect; certifying, also, that the owner is a citizen of the United States.

Art. 75.—These facts, thus authenticated, if the transfer was in good faith, entitle the vessel to protection as the lawful property of a citizen of the United States; and the authentication of the bill of sale and of citizenship will be *prima facie* proof of such good faith.

Art. 76.—In all cases, therefore, where the evidence of the purchase of a foreign vessel by a citizen of the United States, with proof of citizenship and of the *bona fide* character of the purchase, shall be furnished to the collector of the customs, he will, if the proof be satisfactory, and purchase deemed fair, record the bill of sale in his office, and deliver to the party the original, with a certificate endorsed thereon in the following form, to wit: I Collector of the Customs for the Port
in the State of in the United States of America, do hereby certify that the
within Bill of Sale, bearing date of the (here describe the vessel,
her tonnage, denomination, name, &c.), sold and transferred by to
is, in form and substance, valid and effective in law, and has been
duly recorded in my office; and that the said (naming the owners) are Citizens of the
United States.

As Witness my hand and seal this day of in the year of our
Lord 18 .

[L.S.]

Art. 77.—Before granting such certificate, the collector of the customs will require the tonnage of the vessel to be duly ascertained in pursuance of law, and insert the same in the description of the vessel in his certificate.

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 perscribed 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 steamship 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 or steamship 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 subject of the Government of China for the purpose of transporting or disposing of them as aforesaid, every ship or vessel, steamship 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, steamship 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 vessels, steamship 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 22nd, 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 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.

An Act supplementary to the Act in relation to Immigration.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in determining whether the immigration of any subject of China, Japan, or any Oriental Country, to the United States is free and voluntary, as provided by section two thousand one hundred and sixty-two of the Revised Code, title "Immigration," it shall be the duty of the Consul-General or Consul of the United States residing at the port from which it is proposed to convey such subjects, in any vessels enrolled or licensed in the United States, or any port within the same, before delivering to the masters of any such vessels the permit or certificate provided for in such section, to ascertain whether such immigrant has entered into a contract or agreement for a term of service within the United States for lewd and immoral purposes, and if there be such contract or agreement the said Consul-General or Consul shall not deliver the required permit or certificate.

SEC. 2.—That if any citizen of the United States or other person amenable to the laws of the United States shall take or cause to be taken or transported to or from the United States any subject of China, Japan, or any Oriental Country without their free and voluntary consent for the purposes of holding them to a term of service, such citizen or other person shall be liable to be indicted therefor, and on conviction of such offence shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding one year, and all contracts and agreements for a term of service of such persons in the United States, whether made in advance or in pursuance of such illegal importation, and whether such importation shall have been in American or other vessels, are hereby declared void.

SEC. 3.—That the importation into the United States of women for the purposes of prostitution is hereby forbidden; and all contracts and agreements in relation thereto, made in advance or in pursuance of such illegal importation and purposes are hereby declared void, and whoever shall knowingly and wilfully import, or cause any importation of women into the United States for the purposes of prostitution, or shall knowingly or wilfully hold or attempt to hold any woman to such purposes in pursuance of such illegal importation and contract or agreement, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, and pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4.—That if any person shall knowingly and wilfully contract or attempt to contract, in advance or in pursuance of such illegal importation, to supply to another the labour of any coolie or other person brought into the United States in violation of section two thousand one hundred and fifty-eight of the Revised Statutes, or of any other section of the laws prohibiting the coolie-trade or of this Act, such person shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof, in any United States Court,

shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

SEC. 5.—That it shall be unlawful for aliens of the following classes to immigrate into the United States, namely persons who are undergoing a sentence for conviction in their own country of felonious crimes other than political or growing out of or the result of such political offences, or whose sentence has been remitted on condition of their emigration, and women “imported for the purposes of prostitution.” Every vessel arriving in the United States may be inspected under the direction of the Collector of the port at which it arrives if he shall have reason to believe that any such obnoxious persons are on board; and the officer making such inspection shall certify the result thereof to the master or person in charge of such vessel, designating in such certificate the person or persons, if any there be, ascertained by him to be of either of the classes whose importation is hereby forbidden. When such inspection is required by the collector as aforesaid it shall be unlawful, without his permission, for any alien to leave any such vessel arriving in the United States from a foreign country until the inspection shall have been had and the result certified as herein provided, and at no time thereafter shall any alien certified to by the inspecting officer as being of either of the classes whose immigration is forbidden by this section, be allowed to land in the United States except in obedience to a judicial process issued pursuant to law. If any person shall feel aggrieved by the certificate of such inspecting officer stating him or her to be within either of the classes whose immigration is forbidden by this section, and shall apply for release or other remedy to any proper Court or Judge, then it shall be the duty of the collector at said port of entry to detain said vessel until a hearing and determination of the matter are had, to the end that if the said inspector shall be found to be in accordance with this section and sustained, the obnoxious person or persons shall be returned on board of said vessel, and shall not thereafter be permitted to land unless the master, owner, or consignee of the vessel shall give bond and security, to be approved by the Court or Judge hearing the cause, in the sum of five hundred dollars for each such person permitted to land conditioned for the return of such person, within six months from the date thereof, to the country whence his or her emigration shall have taken place, or unless the vessel bringing such obnoxious person or persons shall be forfeited in which event the proceeds of such forfeiture shall be paid over to the collector of the port of arrival and applied by him, as far as necessary, to the return of such person or persons to his or her own country within the said period of six months. And for all violations of this Act, the vessel, by the acts, omissions, or connivance of the owners, master, or other custodian, or the consignees of which the same are committed, shall be liable to forfeiture, and may be proceeded against as in cases of fraud against the revenue laws for which forfeiture is prescribed by existing law.

Approved, March 3rd, 1875.

**LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS,
AND BOATS IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.**

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour.....	10 cents.	Three hours.....	50 cents.
Hour.....	20 cents.	Six hours.....	70 cents.
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 cents per man.

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.

To Victoria Peak.

<i>Single Trip.</i>		<i>Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).</i>	
Four Coolies.....	\$1.00.	Four Coolies.....	\$1.50.
Three Coolies.....	0.85.	Three Coolies.....	1.20.
Two Coolies.....	0.70.	Two Coolies.....	1.00.

To Victoria Gap (to level of Umbrella Seat).

<i>Single Trip.</i>		<i>Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).</i>	
Four Coolies.....	\$0.60.	Four Coolies.....	\$1.00.
Three Coolies.....	0.50.	Three Coolies.....	0.85.
Two Coolies.....	0.40.	Two Coolies.....	0.70.

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than *three* hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above 3 hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (12 hours) {	Peak.....	75 cents each Coolie.
	Gap.....	60 cents each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour.....	10 cents.
Half-day.....	35 cents.
Day.....	50 cents.

Boats.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 800 or 900 piculs, per day.....	\$3.00.
1st Class Cargo Boat of 800 or 900 piculs, per load.....	2.00.
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per day.....	2.50.
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per load.....	1.75.
3rd Class Cargo Boat, or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per day.....	1.50.
3rd Class Cargo Boat, or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per load.....	1.00.
3rd Class Cargo Boat, or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, half-day.....	50.

Sampans.

Or Pullaway Boat, per day.....	\$1.00.
Or Pullaway Boat, one hour.....	20.
Or Pullaway Boat, half-an-hour.....	10.
After 6 P.M.....	10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One day.....	33 cents.
Half-day.....	20 cents.
Three hours.....	10 cents.
One hour.....	5 cents.
Half-hour.....	3 cents.

Nothing in the above Scale is to affect private agreements.

* 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.
Purchasing Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton, if as returns for Goods sold	2½ per cent.
Purchasing all other Goods and Produce, Ships, and Real Estate	5 per cent.
Purchasing Bullion	1 per cent.
Selling Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton	3 per cent.
Selling all other Goods and Produce, Ships, and Real Estate	5 per cent.
Inspecting Silk or Tea	1 per cent.
Guaranteeing Sales and Remittances when required	3½ per cent.
Guaranteeing Sales alone	2½ per cent.
Drawing or indorsing Bills of Exchange	2½ per cent.
Drawing or negotiating Bills of Exchange without recourse	1 per cent.
Realizing Bullion or Bills of Exchange	1 per cent.
Remitting the proceeds of Bullion or Bills of Exchange	1 per cent.
Paying and receiving Money in current account	1 per cent.
Paying Ships' Disbursements	2½ per cent.
Collecting Freight	2½ per cent.
Obtaining Freight or Charter	5 per cent.
Obtaining Freight or Charter and collecting same freight	6 per cent.
Adjusting Insurance Claims	2½ per cent.
Effecting Insurance; on the insured amount	0½ per cent.
Prosecuting or defending successfully claims either at law or by arbitration	5 per cent.
Prosecuting or defending unsuccessfully	2½ per cent.
Managing Estates and Collecting Rents	5 per cent.
Transshipping and Forwarding Jewellery and Bullion	0½ per cent.
Landing or Transshipping Cargo	1 per cent.
Transshipping and Forwarding Opium	\$3 per chest.
Goods withdrawn or re-shipped	half commission.
Granting letters of credits	1 per cent.
Brokerage on Bills and Bullion, buying and selling	$\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. from seller.
Brokerage on Bills and Produce and general Merchandise	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from seller.
Ship Brokerage	1 per cent. from consignees.
Brokerage on Shares, on subscribed capital of up to \$250, \$½ per Share from each party.	
Brokerage on Shares, on subscribed capital of over \$250, \$1 per Share from each party.	

*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.

GENERAL RULES.

I.—Two days' notice shall be given of any meeting of Council to each member by the Clerk of Councils; but, in cases of urgency, the Governor may dispense with the necessity of the two days' notice.

Should circumstances occur to render a meeting on any day appointed for the same inconvenient, the Council may be adjourned to such early day as the Governor shall appoint by a notice in writing, to be transmitted to each member by the clerk one day prior to the period which had been appointed.

II.—The hour of meeting, except under special circumstances, shall be at 2.30 p.m.; and if any member shall move that the Council do adjourn, and if such motion be seconded, it shall be put to the vote.

III.—No member shall absent himself from Council, without communicating to the Governor his inability to attend.

IV.—As soon as five members, exclusive of the Governor, shall be present after the hour appointed for the meeting of Council, the Governor shall take the chair, and will direct the clerk to read the minutes of the last meeting, which, having been approved, or corrected if necessary, shall be confirmed by the Governor.

V.—Should a quorum of members not be present at the expiration of fifteen minutes from the time for which the Council shall have been summoned on any particular day, the meeting shall stand adjourned to such time as shall be directed by the Governor. Notice of the said adjournment shall be sent by the Clerk to the Members.

VI.—Any member desiring the minutes to be corrected, shall propose such correction immediately after the minutes are read, and such correction shall be forthwith admitted or rejected by the Council.

VII.—No question shall be asked in Council or proposed for debate without notice of at least three days to the Clerk of Councils. All such questions shall be entered in a book called "*The Order Book*" (which shall be kept by the Clerk), in the order of priority of time at which the same shall have been transmitted. Measures proceeding originally from the Governor need not be inserted in the Order Book.

VIII.—With the exception of questions of privilege, which shall take precedence of all others, all business shall be taken in the order in which it appears in the Order Book; unless, on motion made by permission of the Governor, and carried, preference be given to any particular subject.

IX.—The Governor shall preserve order, and decide on all disputed points of order.

X.—Every motion or amendment, except for adjournment, must be in writing, and must be seconded before it can be put to the vote.

XI.—No member shall be allowed to read any speech, but may obtain permission to introduce documentary matter.

XII.—Every member in discussing any question shall address the Governor; and should he wish to allude to the speech or opinion of any other member, should avoid employing his name. Official members may be designated by their appointments.

XIII.—If two or more members wish to speak at the same time, the Governor shall call on the one entitled in his opinion to pre-audience.

XIV.—On any question being put, every member present is required to give his vote in the distinct terms "Aye" or "No," beginning with the junior,—the Clerk minuting the vote of each member; after which he shall declare the number of votes for and against the question.

XV.—Any member may protest in writing against any decision of the Council, provided he give notice of his intention immediately after such decision, and that such written protest be delivered to the Clerk within seven days after such decision. It shall be competent to the Council to expunge any passage deemed offensive in such protest.

XVI.—The members of Council shall have freedom of speech, and shall not at any time be questioned by Government for anything they have said therein.

XVII.—In the general discussion, no member shall be at liberty to speak more than once, except in explanation, or on the clauses of a Bill in committee, but a reply shall be allowed to a member who has made a substantive motion, not being an amendment.

XVIII.—In the absence of the Governor at any meeting of the Council, the member who shall be first in precedence of those present, shall preside and exercise all such powers as may be vested in the Governor by these Standing Orders.

CLERK OF COUNCIL.

XIX.—The Clerk, unless otherwise ordered by the Governor, shall read all matters brought before the Council. He shall keep a journal in which shall be entered, in the order in which they occur, the minutes of the proceedings of the Council.

XX.—All existing and future records and papers, and all papers heretofore or hereafter to be laid before the Council, shall be deposited with the Clerk, who shall be responsible for the safe custody thereof, and shall have all such papers ready to be produced before the Council, whenever the same may be required by any member; and such papers, and the order and journal books, shall be at all reasonable times open to the inspection and perusal of any member.

PETITIONS.

XXI.—Petitions may be presented to the Governor by any member, immediately after the minutes of the previous meeting have been confirmed; and every member presenting a petition, shall satisfy himself that the petition is respectful and deserving of presentation.

XXII.—Any member may move that such petition be read, but in so doing he shall state the purport of the petition, with his reasons for wishing it read, and the motion being seconded, the question may be put—"whether the petition shall be read?"

PROGRESS OF BILLS.

XXIII.—On moving the first reading of every Bill, the grounds and reasons upon which it is founded shall be stated, either by the Governor, or by any official member called upon by him for the purpose; but no discussion shall take place thereon.

XXIV.—At the first reading of every Bill, the Clerk shall read the title only, and, immediately after, some day may be appointed for the second reading. Except in cases of emergency, seven days shall elapse between the first and second reading of a Bill.

XXV.—Every Bill presented to the Council shall, after the first reading, unless otherwise ordered, be published in the next issue of the *Government Gazette*; and a printed copy of such Bill shall be furnished to each member with convenient despatch.

XXVI.—An adjournment of the discussion of any question may be moved at any time, and if seconded, shall forthwith be put to the vote.

XXVII.—Any member may propose an amendment at any time during the progress of a Bill, but no amendment may be proposed upon an amendment which is under discussion.

XXVIII.—No question can be put to the vote during the discussion of a Bill which is substantially the same as one on which the judgment of the Council has already been expressed,—unless for the purpose of correcting an error, and with the consent of the Governor.

XXIX.—Upon the motion for the second reading of a Bill, its general merits and principles shall be discussed, and if such second reading be assented to, the title only of the Bill shall be read, and thereupon the Council shall go into committee immediately on the clause of such Bill, or shall appoint a future day for that purpose.

XXX.—It shall be competent for the Council, with the consent of the Governor, to appoint a special committee for the purpose of examining into and reporting to the Council on the clause of any Bill. On the Bill being committed or re-committed, the committee shall discuss its several provisions, and any proposed amendments; and adjourn such discussions from time to time, as occasion may require.

XXXI.—After a Bill has been approved in committee, the question to be put shall be, "That this Bill do pass?" and if the question be carried in the affirmative, the Clerk shall read the title only of the Ordinance.

XXXII.—When any Bill shall be proposed whereby vested rights and interests of property will be unavoidably affected, due notice shall be given to all parties concerned by notification in the *Government Gazette*, one month before the first reading of such Bill; and such notification shall appear at least three times in the said *Gazette*; and before going into committee on the said Bill, the same shall be published three times in the said *Gazette*.

XXXIII.—In cases of emergency, or where no amendments whatever, or only amendments of an unimportant nature, shall be proposed to be made to a Bill, it may be moved that the Standing Rules relative to the reading and commitment of the Bill be suspended; and if adopted by two-thirds of the members present, and sanctioned by the Governor, it may be carried through its several stages at one sitting.

PRIVATE RIGHTS.

XXXIV.—In any case where individual rights or interests of property may be peculiarly affected by any proposed Bill, all parties interested may, on motion made, seconded, and carried, be heard before the Council, or any committee thereof either in person, or by their advocate.

WITNESSES.

XXXV.—When it is intended to examine any witnesses, the member, or the petitioner, requiring such witnesses, shall deliver to the Clerk a list containing the names and residences of such witnesses, at least two days before the day appointed for their examination. The evidence of every such witness shall be taken down by the Clerk and be signed by the witness.

XXXVI.—The Standing Rules and Orders of the 12th day of July, 1858, are hereby rescinded.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 2nd day of July, 1873.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,

Clerk of Councils.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG.

ORDINANCE No. 13 OF 1873.

[SIR ARTHUR EDWARD KENNEDY, K.C.M.G., C.B.,
Governor and Commander-in-chief.

AN Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the Advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Process, Practice, and Mode of Pleading in the Supreme Court of the Colony, and to provide a Uniform Code of Procedure at Common Law and Equity.

[30th September, 1873.]

INTRODUCTION.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Process, Practice, and Mode of Pleading in the Supreme Court of the Colony, and to provide a Uniform Code of Procedure at Common Law and in Equity: Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I.—This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as “The Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure.”

II.—The following terms and expressions shall be understood as hereinafter defined or explained, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such definition or explanation; that is to say:—

“Court” shall mean the Supreme Court, and shall include the Chief-Justice and Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, sitting together or separately, in Court or in Chambers.

“Full Court” shall mean the Chief-Justice and the Puisne Judge sitting together.

“Registrar” shall mean the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

“Sheriff” shall include a Deputy Sheriff, and any person lawfully authorized to execute the Process of the Court.

“Code” shall mean the Code of Civil Procedure introduced by this Ordinance.

“Cause of Action” in suits founded on contract shall not necessarily mean the whole Cause of Action, but a cause of action shall be deemed to have arisen within the jurisdiction, if the contract was made therein, though the breach may have occurred elsewhere, and also if the breach occurred within the jurisdiction, though the contract may have been made elsewhere.

“Within the Jurisdiction” shall mean within the Colony, and shall not include the jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court under Article 159 of the Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council of the 9th of March, 1865, for the Government of Her Majesty’s Subjects in China and Japan.

III.—Nothing in this ordinance contained shall be deemed:—

(a.) To affect the Rights, Privileges, or Remedies of the Crown;

(b.) To affect the existing Jurisdiction or Powers of the Supreme Court;

(c.) To affect the Procedure and Practice of the Supreme Court in matters or causes testamentary under Ordinance No. 8 of 1870, nor under “The Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1864,” nor under “The Companies Ordinance, 1856,” nor further nor otherwise than is herein expressly enacted;

(d.) To affect the Procedure and Practice of the Vice-Admiralty Court of the Colony;

(e.) To affect any Suit, Action, or other Proceeding instituted at the time of the commencement of this Ordinance:

Provided always that in case the parties to any such last-mentioned Suit, Action, or other Proceeding shall desire to carry on and continue the same, so far as may be practicable, under the provisions of this Code, the Court may, in its discretion, permit them so to do upon such terms and conditions as it may think reasonable.

Old Procedure and Practice.

IV.—Except so far as may be otherwise specially provided in this Code, or the enactments contained in any Ordinances of the Colony, or in any Acts or Parts of Acts of the Imperial Parliament in force therein relating to the procedure and practice of the Court in its common law and equity jurisdiction, and all rules and orders of the Supreme Court (including all unwritten rules of practice, and all rules or orders of any Court of law or equity in England, which are now in force in the Colony) shall, from and after the commencement of this Ordinance, and during the continuance thereof, be suspended in their operations, so far as they relate to such procedure and practice, subject to the proviso next hereinafter contained, that is to say: Provided that as regards any matters for which no special provision may have been made by this Code, the said Ordinances, Acts, or Parts of Acts, Rules, or Orders hereby suspended, shall be deemed to remain in force so far as the same shall not conflict, or be inconsistent with, the Code of Procedure introduced by this Ordinance, and can be made auxiliary thereto.

New Procedure and Practice.

V.—From and after the commencement of this Ordinance, the procedure and practice of the Supreme Court in its common law and equity 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 so served; or,
- (b.) By delivery thereof to some agent within the Colony of the person to be served, or to some other person within the Colony through whom it appears to the Court there is a reasonable probability that the document and order served will come to the knowledge of the person to be served; or,
- (c.) By advertisement in some newspaper circulating within the Colony; or,
- (d.) By notice put up at the Court-house, or at some other place of public resort, or at the usual or last known place of abode or business of the person to be served, within the Colony.

4.—When the defendant is in the service of the government, the Court may transmit a copy of the document to be served to the head officer of the department in which the defendant is employed, for the purpose of being served on him, if it shall appear to the Court that the document may be most conveniently so served.

5.—When the suit is against a British Corporation, or a Company authorised to sue and be sued in the name of an officer or trustees, the document may be served by giving the same to any director, secretary, or other principal officer, or by leaving it at the office of the Corporation or Company.

6.—When the suit is against a foreign Corporation or Company having an office and carrying on business within the Colony, and such suit is limited to a cause of action which arose within the jurisdiction, the document may be served by giving the same to the principal officer, or by leaving it at the office of such foreign Corporation or Company within the Colony.

7.—When the suit is against a defendant residing out of the jurisdiction, but carrying on business in the Colony in his own name, or under the name of a firm through a duly authorised agent, and such suit is limited to a cause of action which arose within the jurisdiction, the document may be served by giving it to such agent, and such service shall be equivalent to personal service on the defendant.

8.—The Court may direct service to be made out of the jurisdiction in all cases in which the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that the suit is limited to a cause of action which arose within the jurisdiction.

9.—In every case in which the Court shall direct service to be made out of the jurisdiction, it shall be lawful for the Court, in its discretion, to fix the time within which an appearance shall be entered by the defendant and to give any other directions with reference to such service which it may think fit, and to receive any

affidavit or statutory declaration of such service having been effected as *prima facie* evidence thereof.

10.—Any order for service may be varied from time to time with respect to the mode of service directed by the order, as occasion requires.

11.—Whenever the service of Process by the sheriff shall be attended with 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-Appearence.

XII.—If the defendant shall fail to enter an appearance within the time hereinbefore limited in that behalf, and it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the writ was duly served, the Court may give leave to the plaintiff to proceed with the suit *ex parte*. The plaintiff may thereupon file his petition and apply forthwith to have the cause set down for hearing.

2.—If the defendant enter an appearance at any time before the hearing of the suit, he may, upon such terms as the Court may direct as to the payment of costs

or otherwise, be heard in answer to the suit, in like manner as if he had duly entered an appearance within the time limited as aforesaid.

3.—When the cause has been called on, the Court may proceed to hear the same *ex parte*, and may, on the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, give such judgment as appears just; but it shall not be obligatory on the Court to decide *ex parte* in the absence of the defendant, and it shall be at the discretion of the Court to issue a warrant to arrest him and detain him till another day appointed for the hearing of the cause, and, in the meanwhile, to attach his property.

Writs specially Indorsed.

XIII.—In all cases in which the defendant is within the jurisdiction of the Court, and the claim is for a debt or liquidated demand in money, whether founded on a legal or equitable right, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to make upon the writ of summons and copy thereof, a special endorsement of the particulars and amount of his claim and of any interest payable thereon by law or under any contract expressed or implied, and in default of appearance, he shall be entitled to judgment for any sum not exceeding the sum indorsed on the writ together with interest, if any, payable thereon as aforesaid, to the date of the judgment, and the amount of the taxed costs: Provided always that the Court may, nevertheless, let in the defendant to defend upon an application, supported by satisfactory affidavits accounting for his non-appearance and disclosing a defence upon the merits.

2.—If the defendant has appeared, the plaintiff shall be entitled, upon filing an affidavit verifying the cause of action, and swearing that in his belief there is no defence, to take out a summons to show cause why he should not proceed to judgment and execution, and upon such summons, such order may be made as the justice of the case may require.

3.—In 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 co-partnership had been actually, and in fact, a defendant in the action, and had been duly served with process, and every such judgment or order may be enforced as in ordinary cases of the like nature.

Guardian for Purpose of Suit.

XV.—Where on default made by a defendant in entering an appearance to the suit after due service of the writ of summons, it appears to the Court that he is an infant, or a person of weak or unsound mind (not so found by inquisition), so that he is unable of himself to defend the suit, the Court may, on the application of the plaintiff, or of its own motion, appoint some fit person to be guardian of the defendant for the purpose of the suit, by whom he may defend the same.

2.—No such order shall be made except on notice, after expiration of the time for appearance, and four days at least before the day named in the notice for the hearing of the application; such notice shall be left at the dwelling-house of the person with whom or under whose care the defendant was at the time of service of the writ of summons, and also, in the case of an infant not residing with or under the care of his father or guardian, served on or left at the dwelling-house of such father or guardian, unless the Court thinks fit in any case to dispense with such last-mentioned service.

CHAPTER II.—ARREST OF ABSCONDING DEFENDANT—INTERIM ATTACHMENT—
INJUNCTIONS—DETENTION OF SHIPS.

Arrest of Absconding Defendant.

XVI.—If in any suit, not being a suit for land or other immovable 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 immovable, 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 probate 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 representatives of the deceased sole plaintiff or surviving plaintiff, and for proceeding with the suit in order to a final determination of the matters in dispute, as may appear just and proper in the circumstances of the case.

5.—If any dispute arise as to who is the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, it shall be competent to the Court either to stay the suit until the fact has been duly determined in another suit, or to decide at or before the hearing of the suit who shall be admitted to be such legal representative for the purpose of prosecuting the suit.

6.—If there be two or more defendants, and one of them die, and the cause of action shall not survive against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, and

also in case of the death of a sole defendant, or sole surviving defendant, where the action survives, the plaintiff may make an application to the Court, specifying the name, description, and place of abode of any person whom the plaintiff alleges to be the legal representative of such defendant, and whom he desires to be made the defendant in his stead; and the Court shall thereupon enter the name of such representative in the register of the suit in the place of such defendant, and shall issue an order to him to appear on a day to be therein mentioned to defend the suit; and the case shall thereupon proceed in the same manner as if such representative had originally been made a defendant, and had been a party to the former proceedings in the suit.

Marriages of Parties.

XXII.—The marriage of a female plaintiff, or defendant, shall not cause the suit to abate, but the suit may notwithstanding be proceeded with to judgment, and the decree thereupon may be executed upon the wife alone; and if the case is one in which the husband is by law liable for the debts of his wife, the decree may, by leave of the Court, be executed against the husband also; and in case of judgment for the wife, execution of the decree may, by leave of the Court, be issued upon the application of the husband, where the husband is by law entitled to the money or things which may be the subject of the decree.

Bankruptcy of Parties.

XXIII.—The bankruptcy of the plaintiff in any suit which the assignee might maintain for the benefit of the creditors, shall not be a valid objection to the continuance of such suit, unless the assignee shall decline to continue the suit and to give security for the costs thereof within such reasonable time as the Court may order; if the assignee neglect or refuse to continue the suit, and to give such security within the time limited by the order, the defendant may, within eight days after such neglect or refusal, plead the bankruptcy of the plaintiff as a reason for abating the suit.

CHAPTER IV.—THE PETITION.

Form and Contents.

XXIV.—After the appearance of the defendant to the suit, or in case of non-appearance, then by leave of the Court, the plaintiff may file in the Supreme Court a petition which shall contain the names, descriptions, and places of abode of the plaintiff and of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained, and shall correspond in those particulars with the writ of summons.

2.—The petition shall then set out by way of narrative the material facts, matters, and circumstances on which the plaintiff relies, such narrative being divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively, and each paragraph containing, as nearly as may be, a separate and distinct statement or allegation. The petition shall pray specifically for the relief to which the plaintiff may conceive himself entitled, and also for general relief.

3.—The petition must be as brief as may be consistent with a clear statement of the facts on which the prayer is sought to be supported, and with information to the defendant of the nature of the claim set up.

4.—Documents must not be unnecessarily set out in the petition *in hæc verba*, but so much only of them as is pertinent and material may be set out, or the effect and substance of so much only of them as is pertinent and material may be given, without needless prolixity.

5.—Dates and sums shall be expressed in figures and not in words.

6.—The petition may not contain any statement of the mere evidence by which the facts alleged are intended to be proved, and may not contain any argument of law.

7.—The facts material to the establishment of the plaintiff's right to recover shall be alleged positively, briefly, and as clearly as may be, so as to enable the defendant by his answer either to admit or deny any one or more of the material allegations, or else to admit the truth of any or all of the allegations, but to set forth some other substantive matter in his answer, by reason of which he intends to contend

that the right of the plaintiff to recover, or to any relief capable of being granted on the petition, has not yet accrued, or is released or barred or otherwise gone.

8.—Subject to any general rule or order relating thereto, the petition must be signed by the plaintiff or his counsel in all cases, unless the plaintiff obtain the leave of the Court to dispense with such Signature.

9.—The Court may, where the circumstances of the case appear to require it, order the plaintiff to verify his petition, or any part thereof, on oath or by affidavit.

Particulars of Demand.

XXV.—Where the plaintiff's claim is for money payable in respect of any contract, expressed or implied, or to recover the possession or the value of any goods wrongfully taken and detained, or wrongfully detained by the defendant from the plaintiff, it shall be sufficient for the plaintiff to state his claim in the petition in a general form, and to annex to the petition a schedule stating the particulars of his demand in any form which shall give the defendant reasonably sufficient information as to the details of the claim.

2.—An application for further or better particulars may be made by the defendant before answer, on summons.

3.—The plaintiff shall not at the hearing obtain a judgment for any sum exceeding that stated in the particulars, except for subsequent interest and the 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.—When particulars are amended by leave of the court, or where further or better particulars are ordered to be given, the order shall state the time within which the amendment, is to be made, or the further or better particulars are to be given; and the order for the amended or further or better particulars shall state the time which the defendant is to have to put in 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 fact stated and proved, though not specifically asked, if it may be granted without hardship to the defendant.

Parties.

XXVIII.—Persons entitled to sue and suing on behalf of others, as guardians, executors, or administrators, or on behalf of themselves and others as creditors in a suit for administration, must state the characters in which they sue.

2.—All persons having a joint cause of suit against any defendant ought ordinarily to be parties to the suit.

3.—Where the plaintiff has a joint and several demand against several persons, either as 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 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.

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 of such service, or in cases of service out of the jurisdiction, within such time as the Court shall have ordered: Provided always that no such service of the petition shall be required to be made upon any defendant who has failed to enter an appearance and as against whom the plaintiff has obtained the leave of the Court to proceed with his suit *ex parte*.

2.—Where service of the writ of summons is directed to be made out of the jurisdiction, the Court may order that the petition be filed forthwith, and that a copy thereof under the seal of the Court be served upon the defendant concurrently with the writ.

Staying Proceedings for Defect in Petition.

XXX.—Where a petition is defective on the face of it by reason of non-compliance with any provision of the Code, the Court may, either on application by a defendant or of its own motion, make an order to stay proceedings until the defect is remedied.

2.—The Court may, of its own motion, make an order to stay proceedings on a defective petition, where the defect is patent and comes to the knowledge of the Court before service of the petition on the defendant.

Dismissal of Petition on Ground of Law.

XXXI.—Where a defendant conceives that he has a good legal or equitable defence to the petition, so that even if the allegations of fact in the petition were admitted or clearly established, yet the plaintiff would not be entitled to any decree against him (the defendant), he may raise this defence by a motion that the petition be dismissed without any answer being required from him.

Amendment of Petition.

XXXII.—Any plaintiff not giving sufficient information to enable the defendant reasonably to understand the nature and particulars of the claim set up against him, may be ordered, on the application of the defendant before answer, to amend his petition.

2.—The plaintiff may be ordered to annex copies of, or produce for inspection, such papers or documents in his possession or power as he has referred to in the petition, and as the defendant is entitled to inspect for the purposes of the suit.

3.—The Court may, in such cases, make such order as to costs as justice requires, and stay proceedings until the order is complied with.

4.—If any petition contains libellous or needlessly offensive expressions, the Court may, either of its own motion before service thereof, or on the application of the defendant, order the petition to be amended, and make such order as to costs as justice requires.

5.—A petition may be amended at any time before answer by leave of the Court obtained *ex parte*.

6.—Notice of the amendment shall be given to the defendant within such time and in such manner as the Court directs.

CHAPTER V.—THE ANSWER—REPLICATION—INTERROGATORIES—
SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

Form and Contents.

XXXIII.—Unless an answer shall be dispensed with by leave of the Court, or by consent of parties, or in certain cases by any general rule or order of Court, the defendant must file in the Court an answer to the petition within ten days from the date of the service thereof, or in cases of service out of the jurisdiction within such time as the Court shall have ordered: Provided always that he may obtain further time to answer, on summons, stating the further time required and the reasons why it is required.

2.—The application when made, unless consented to, must be supported by affidavit, or if the Court in its discretion shall permit, by oral evidence on oath, showing that there is reasonable ground for the application and that it is not made for the purpose of delay.

3.—Where a defendant does not put in any answer (or such answer is dispensed with in manner aforesaid), he shall not be taken as admitting the allegations of the petition, or the plaintiff's right to the relief sought; and at the hearing (even though such defendant does not appear) the plaintiff must open his case, and adduce evidence in support of it, and take such judgment as to the Court appears just.

4.—A defendant neglecting to put in an answer within the time or further time allowed, shall not be at liberty to put in an answer without leave of the Court, or consent of parties.

5.—The Court may grant such leave by order on the *ex parte* application of the defendant at any time before the plaintiff has set down the cause, or applied to have it set down for hearing.

6.—Where the cause has been set down, or the plaintiff has applied to have it set down for hearing, the Court shall not grant such leave except on return of a summons to the plaintiff giving notice of defendant's application, and on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just.

7.—The answer shall show the nature of the defendant's defence to the claim set up by the petition, but may not set forth the evidence by which such defence is intended to be supported.

8.—It should be clear and precise, and not introduce matters irrelevant to the suit, and the rules before laid down respecting the setting out of the documents and the contents of the petition generally shall be observed in the answer *mutatis mutandis*.

9.—It must deny all such material allegations in the petition as the defendant intends to deny at the hearing.

10.—Where the answer denies an allegation of fact, it must deny directly as (for example) where it is alleged that the defendant has received a sum of money, the answer must deny that he has received that sum, or any part thereof, or else set forth what part he has received. And so, where a matter of fact is alleged in the petition, with certain circumstances, the answer must not deny it literally, as it is alleged, but must answer the point of substance positively and certainly.

11.—The answer must specifically admit such material allegations in the petition as the defendant knows to be true, or desires to be taken as admitted. Such admission, if plain and specific, will prevent the plaintiff from obtaining the cost of proving at the hearing any matters of fact so admitted.

12.—All material allegations of fact admitted by a defendant shall be taken as established against him without proof thereof by the plaintiff at the hearing. But the plaintiff shall be bound to prove as against each defendant all allegations of fact not admitted by him, or not stated by him to be true to his belief.

13.—The answer must allege any matter of fact not stated in the petition on which the defendant relies in defence, as establishing, for instance, fraud on the part of the plaintiff, or showing that the plaintiff's right to recover, or to any relief capable of being granted on the petition, has not yet accrued, or is 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 propose 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 persons who refuses to make an affidavit, may apply by summons for an order to such person to appear and be examined upon oath before the Court or Registrar, to whom

it may be most convenient to refer such examination, as to the matters concerning which he has refused to make an affidavit; and the Court may, if it think fit, make such order for the attendance of such person before the person therein appointed to take such examination, for the purpose of being examined as aforesaid, and for the production of any writings or documents to be mentioned in such order, and may thereupon impose such terms as to such examination, and the costs of the application and proceedings therein, as it shall think just.

6.—Upon the application of either party to any suit or other civil proceeding upon an affidavit of such party of his belief that any document, to the production of which he is entitled for the purpose of discovery or otherwise, is in the possession or power of the opposite party, it shall be lawful for the Court to order that the party against whom such application is made, or if such party is a body corporate, that some officer to be named of such body corporate, shall answer on affidavit, stating what documents he or they has or have in his or their possession or power relating to the matters in dispute, or what he knows as to the custody they or any of them are in, and whether he or they objects or object (and if so on what grounds), to the production of such as are in his or their possession or power; and upon such affidavit being made, the Court may make such further order thereon as shall be just.

7.—All such interrogatories, answers, depositions, and affidavits as aforesaid, shall be filed in Court in the suit or other civil proceeding, and the evidence so taken may be used at the hearing thereof, saving just exceptions.

CHAPTER VI.—INTERLOCUTORY PROCEEDINGS.

Motion and Summons.

XLII.—Interlocutory applications may be made at any stage of a suit or proceeding.

2.—They shall be made either by motion in Court or by summons in chambers, and shall be headed in the suit or other proceeding.

3.—Subject to any general orders, the Court shall, in each case, decide whether the application is a proper one to be made by motion in Court, or by summons in chambers, and may, at or before the hearing, if it shall think fit, remove the same into Court or into chambers, as the case may be.

Motion.

XLIII.—No motion shall be entertained until the party moving has filed in the Court a written motion-paper, distinctly stating the terms of the order sought.

2.—The motion may in its terms ask for an order directing more than one thing to be done, and may also be in an alternative form, asking that one or another order be made, so only that the whole order sought be therein substantially expressed.

3.—If the motion-paper contains any matter by way of argument, or other matter except the proper particulars of the motion itself, the Court may direct the motion-paper to be amended, and make no order thereon, until it is amended accordingly by the striking out of such argument, or other matter.

4.—There shall be filed with the motion-paper all affidavits on which the person moving intends to rely.

5.—No other evidence can be used in support of the motion, except by leave of the Court.

6.—The person filing the motion-paper may move the Court, in cases of urgency, at any time while the Court is sitting, and not engaged in hearing any other matter.

7.—All motions shall be made *ex parte* in the first instance, unless the Court gives leave to give a notice of motion for a certain day.

8.—On a motion *ex parte*, the party moving shall apply for either an immediate absolute order of the Court in the terms of the motion-paper on his own showing and evidence, or an order to the other party to appear, on a certain day, and show cause why an order should not be made in the terms of the motion-paper.

9.—Any party moving in Court *ex parte* may support his motion by argument addressed to the Court on the facts put in evidence by the affidavits filed in support

of the motion; and no party to the suit or proceeding, although present, other than the party moving, shall, unless by leave of the Court, be entitled to be then heard.

10.—On a motion coming on, the Court may allow the motion-paper to be amended, and additional evidence to be produced by affidavit or declaration, or may direct the motion to stand over.

11.—If it appears to the Court on the evidence adduced in support of the motion, or on any additional evidence which the Court permits to be adduced in support thereof, that the party moving is entitled to an order absolute, or to show cause different from the order asked, and the party moving is willing to take such different order, the Court may so order accordingly.

12.—Where an order is made on a motion *ex parte*, any party affected by it may, within seven days after service of it, or within such further time as the Court shall allow, apply to the Court by motion to vary or discharge it; and the Court on notice to the party obtaining the order, either may refuse to vary or discharge it, or may vary or discharge it with or without imposing terms as to costs, security, or other things, as 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 person served appear, or the Court is satisfied that service on all proper parties has been duly effected, the Court may proceed with the matter.

5.—The Court may either discharge the order or make the same absolute, or adjourn the consideration thereof, or permit further affidavits to be filed in support of, or against the order, and may modify the terms of the order so as to meet the merits of the case.

Summons.

XLV.—Every summons shall be issued out of the Registrar's Office, and, before it can be issued, an application for the same to the Registrar must be made in writing, and signed by the applicant or his attorney, and headed in the suit or other proceeding.

2.—The application for the summons shall distinctly set forth the nature of the particular application.

3.—The Registrar may thereupon issue a summons setting forth the nature of the application, ordering the person to whom it is directed to appear at the time and place directed by the Registrar and specified on the summons.

4.—On the return-day of the summons, if the person to whom the summons is directed appears, or in his absence, on proof of service, the Court may, on the application of the person obtaining the summons, consider and deal with the application in a summary way.

5.—The Court shall take a note of the material evidence, if taken *viva voce*.

6.—The Court may adjourn the hearing of any summons when necessary.

7.—The Court may order any proceedings in chambers to be heard in private.

Evidence in Interlocutory Proceedings.

XLVI.—The evidence at the hearing of any interlocutory or other application in a suit or matter, shall, as a general rule, be by affidavit, but the Court may, if it thinks it expedient, summon any person to attend to produce documents before it, or to be examined, or to be cross-examined *viva voce* by or before it, in like manner as at the hearing of a suit.

2.—Such notice as the Court in each case, according to the circumstances, considers reasonable, shall be given to the person summoned, and to such persons (parties to the suit or proceeding otherwise interested) as the Court considers entitled to inspect the documents to be produced, or to examine the person summoned, or to be present at his examination, as the case may be.

3.—The evidence of a witness on any such examination, shall be taken in like manner as nearly as may be, as at the hearing of a suit.

Stay of Proceedings.

XLVII.—No summons or notice of motion shall operate as a stay of proceedings, except by direction of the Registrar endorsed thereon, and in such case, it shall so operate from time of the service thereof on the opposite party.

2.—Every order made in chambers shall have the same force and effect as an order of Court, and the Court sitting in chambers shall have the same power to enforce, vary, or deal with any such order, by attachment or otherwise, as if sitting in Court.

PART II.

FROM THE HEARING OF A SUIT TO JUDGMENT AND DECREE.

CHAPTER VII.—PRELIMINARIES OF TRIAL.

Setting down of Cause for Hearing.

XLVIII.—No cause shall be set down for hearing without an order of the Court first obtained on summons.

2.—At the expiration of the time allowed for answering, and whether an answer shall have been filed or not, the Court may, on the application of the plaintiff, order the cause to be set down for hearing.

3.—An order to set down the cause may be made on the application of the defendant by summons, if it appears to the Court, having regard to the state of the pleadings, that the cause is ready to be heard, and that there has been delay on the part of the plaintiff in obtaining an order for setting down the cause, for which the plaintiff has no reasonable excuse (as the absence or illness of a material witness), and that the defendant is prejudiced, or may reasonably be expected to be prejudiced, by such delay.

Dismissal for Want of Prosecution.

XLIX.—Where the plaintiff does not obtain an order for setting down the cause within one month from the time at which he might first apply for such an order, the defendant may apply by motion for an order to dismiss the petition for want of prosecution.

2.—On such application, the Court may, if it thinks fit, make an order dismissing the petition, or make such other order, or impose such terms as the Court thinks reasonable.

Postponement of Hearing.

L.—The Court may, at any time, on a summons taken out by any party, postpone the hearing of a cause set down, on being satisfied by evidence on oath that the postponement will have the effect of better ensuring the hearing and determination of the questions between the parties on the merits.

2.—Where such an application is made on the ground of the absence of a witness, the Court shall require to be satisfied that his evidence is material, and that he is likely to return and give evidence within a reasonable time.

3.—Where such an application is made for the purpose of enabling the party applying to obtain the evidence of a witness resident out of the jurisdiction, the Court shall require to be satisfied that the evidence of the witness is material, and that he is permanently residing out of the jurisdiction, or does not intend to come within the jurisdiction within a reasonable time.

Hearing List and Hearing Paper.

LI.—There shall be kept a general hearing list for causes, and a hearing paper.

2.—When a cause is set down for hearing it shall be placed in the general hearing list, and shall be transferred to the hearing paper strictly in its turn and order, according as the general hearing list becomes exhausted.

3.—The regular order shall in no case be departed from without special direction.

4.—When a cause is about to be transferred from the general hearing list to the hearing paper, notice shall be served on the parties, and, unless the Court in any particular case direct otherwise, ten days shall be allowed between service of such notice and day of hearing.

5.—When any cause or matter has been specially directed by the Court to be heard on a particular day, or out of its ordinary turn, the name of the cause or matter shall be placed in the hearing paper with the words "by order" subjoined.

6.—In the case of any adjournment of the hearing from the day appointed in the hearing paper by reason of the preceding causes in the hearing paper not having been got through, or under any order of the Court made during the sitting on that day, no further notice to either party of the adjournment day shall be requisite, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

Sittings of Court.

LII.—The sittings of Court for the hearing of causes shall be, where the amount of the business so warrants, held on fixed and stated days.

2.—The Court may, at its discretion, appoint any other day or days, from time to time, for 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 the 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 decisions of the Courts of such country, and books proved to be commonly admitted in such Court 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 favour of any defendant appearing as seems just.

3.—If the plaintiff attends, but the defendant or any of the defendants does or do not attend in person or by counsel, the Court shall before hearing the cause, inquire into 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 case is called on, the Court, on the application of the defendant, and if the non-attendance of the plaintiff appears to be wilful and intended to harass the defendant, or to be likely to prejudice the defendant by preventing the hearing and determination of the suit, may make an order on the plaintiff to show cause why a day should not be fixed for the peremptory hearing of the cause; and on the return to that order, if no cause, or no sufficient cause be shown, the Court shall fix a day accordingly upon such notice and other terms as seem just.

9.—In case the plaintiff does not attend on the day so fixed, either in person or by counsel, the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, order judgment to be entered for the defendant.

Order of Proceeding.

LXII.—The order of proceeding at the hearing of a cause shall be as follows:—

1.—The plaintiff shall state the pleadings.

2.—The party on whom the burden of proof is thrown by the nature of the material issues or questions between the parties has the right to begin: he shall address the Court and open his case.

3.—He shall then produce his evidence and examine his witnesses in chief.

4.—When the party beginning has concluded his evidence, he shall ask the other party if he intends to call evidence (in which term is included evidence taken by affidavit or deposition, or under commission, and documentary evidence not already read or taken as read); and, if answered in the negative, he shall be entitled to sum up the evidence already given and comment thereon; but if answered in the affirmative, he shall wait for his general reply.

5.—When the party beginning has concluded his case, the other party shall be at liberty to address the Court, and to call evidence, and to sum up and comment thereon.

6.—If no evidence is called or read by the latter party, the party beginning shall have no right to reply, unless he has been prevented from summing up his case by the statement of the other party of his intention to call evidence.

7.—The case on both sides shall then be considered closed.

8.—If the party opposed to the party beginning calls or reads evidence, the party beginning shall be at liberty to reply generally on the whole case, or he may call fresh evidence in reply to the evidence given on the other side, on points material to the determination of the issues, or any of them, but not on collateral matters.

9.—Where evidence in reply is tendered, and allowed to be given, the party against whom the same has been adduced shall be at liberty to address the Court, and the party beginning shall be entitled to the general reply.

10.—Each witness after examination-in-chief, shall be subject to cross-examination by the other party, and to re-examination by the party calling him, and after re-examination may be questioned by the Court, and shall not be recalled or further questioned save by leave of the Court.

11.—The Court shall take a note of the *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 immoveable property, the decree holder shall be put in possession thereof, if necessary, by the Sheriff or other officer executing the decree.

2.—If the decree be for any specific moveable, or for the specific performance of any contract or other particular act, it shall be enforced by the seizure, if practicable, of the specific moveable and the delivery thereof of the party of 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 immoveable, belonging to the defendant, and whether the same be held in his own name or by another person in trust for him or on his behalf.

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 favour the decree has been made, or to whom it has been transferred.

Immediate Execution.

LXXI.—The Court may, as the time of making the decree on the verbal application of the party in whose favour the decree is made, order immediate execution thereof, except as to so much as relates to the costs, and that the decree shall be executed as to costs as soon as the amount thereof shall be ascertained by taxation.

Application for Execution in ordinary Cases.

LXXII.—When any party in whose favour a decree has been made is desirous of enforcing the same, he shall apply to the Registrar for execution. Such application

must be in writing, and shall specify the number of the suit or proceeding and the names of the parties.

2.—If there be cross-decrees between the same parties for the payment of money, execution shall be taken out by that party only who shall have obtained a decree for the larger sum and for so much only as shall remain after deducing the smaller sum, and satisfaction for the smaller sum shall be entered on the decree for the larger sum as well as satisfaction on the decree for the smaller sum, and if both sums shall be equal, satisfaction shall be entered upon both decrees.

3.—Whenever a suit shall be pending in the Court against the holder of a previous decree of the Court, by the person against whom the decree was made, the Court may, if it appear just and reasonable to do so, stay execution of the decree either absolutely or on such terms as it may think just, until a decree shall be made in the pending suit.

4.—If any person against whom a decree has been made shall die before execution has been fully had thereon, application for execution thereof may be made against the legal representative, or the estate of the person so dying as aforesaid; and if the Court shall think proper to grant such application, the decree may be executed accordingly.

5.—If the decree be ordered to be executed against the legal representative, it shall be executed in the manner provided in Section LXX, Par. 5, for the execution of a decree for money to be paid out of the property of deceased persons.

6.—The Registrar on receiving any application for execution of a decree, containing the particulars above-mentioned, shall make a note of the application, and the date on which it was made.

7.—The Registrar may, at any time, take the direction of the Court as to any application for execution, and in the meanwhile refuse to issue the writ.

8.—All writs of execution shall be issued in the order of application for the same, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

Measures in certain Cases preliminary to the Issue of Execution.

LXXIII.—If an interval of more than one year shall have elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for its execution, or if the enforcement of the decree be applied for against the representative of an original party to the suit, the Court shall issue a notice to the party against whom execution may be applied for, requiring him to show cause, within a limited period to be fixed by the Court, why the decree should not be executed against him: Provided that no such notice shall be necessary in consequence of an interval of more than one year having elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for execution, if the application be made within one year from the date of the last order obtained on any previous application for execution; and provided further that no such notice shall be necessary in consequence of the application being against such representative, if upon a previous application for execution against the same person, the Court shall have ordered execution to issue against him.

2.—When such notice is issued, if the party shall not appear, or shall not show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court why the decree should not be forthwith executed, the Court shall order it to be executed accordingly. If the party shall appear and shall offer any objection to the enforcement of the decree, the Court shall make such order as in the circumstances of the case may seem to be just and proper.

Issue of the Writ of Execution.

LXXIV.—Upon the application of the decree-holder the Registrar shall, subject to the provision of the last two preceding sections, issue the proper writ for the execution of the decree.

Execution of Decrees for immovable Property.

LXXV.—If in the execution of a decree for land or other immovable property, the officer executing the same shall be resisted or obstructed by any person, the person in whose favour such decree was made may apply to the Court at any time within one month from the time of such resistance or obstruction. The Court shall fix a day for

investigating the complaint, and shall summon the party against whom the complaint is made to answer the same.

2.—If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the obstruction or resistance was occasioned by the defendant, or by some person at his instigation, on the ground that the land or other 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 *bona fide* to be in possession of the property on his own account or on account of some other person than the defendant, the claim shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the decree-holder as plaintiff and the claimant as defendant, and the Court shall, without prejudice to any proceedings to which the claimant may be liable for such resistance or obstruction, proceed to investigate the claim in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the decree-holder against the claimant under the provisions of this Code, and shall make such order for staying execution of the decree, or executing the same, as it may deem proper in the circumstance of the case.

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 to the Court within one month from the date of such dispossession; and if, after examining the applicant, it shall appear to the Court that there is probable cause for making the application, the application shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the decree-holder as defendant, and the Court shall proceed to investigate the matter in dispute in the same manner and with the like powers as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the applicant against the decree-holder.

6.—The decision of the Court under the provisions contained in either of the last preceding paragraphs shall be of the same force or effect as a decree in an ordinary suit; and no fresh suit shall be entertained between the same parties or persons claiming under them in respect of the same cause of action.

CHAPTER XII.—EXECUTION OF DECREES FOR MONEY BY ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY.

LXXVI.—If the decree be for money, and the amount thereof is to be levied from the property of the person against whom the same may have been pronounced, the Court shall cause the property to be attached in the manner following:

2.—Where the property shall consist of goods, chattels, or other moveable property in the possession of the defendant, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the Sheriff or other officer shall keep the same in his custody, and shall be responsible for the due custody thereof.

3.—Where the property shall consist of goods, chattels, or other moveable property to which the defendant is entitled subject to a lien or right of some other person to the immediate possession thereof, the attachment shall be made by a written

order prohibiting the person in possession from giving over the property to the defendant.

4.—Where the property shall consist of lands, houses, or other immovable property, or any interest therein either at law or in equity, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting the defendant from alienating the property by sale, gift, or in any other way, and all persons from receiving the same by purchase, gift, or otherwise.

5.—Where the property shall consist of debts not being negotiable instruments, or of shares in any public company or corporation, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting the creditor from receiving the debts, and the debtor from making payment thereof to any person whomsoever, until the further order of the Court, or prohibiting the person in whose name the shares may be standing from making any transfer of the shares or receiving payment of any dividends thereof, and the manager, secretary, or other proper officer of the company or corporation from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment, until such further order.

6.—Property in the custody or under the control of any public officer in his official capacity shall be liable to attachment in execution of a decree with the consent of the Attorney-General, and property *in custodia legis* shall be liable also to attachment by leave of the Court. In such cases, the order of attachment must be served on such public officer, or on the Registrar, as the case may be.

7.—Where the property shall consist of a negotiable instrument, and attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the Sheriff or other officer shall bring the same into Court, and such instrument shall be held subject to the further orders of the Court.

8.—In the case of goods, chattels, or other moveable property not in the possession of the defendant, an office copy of the order shall be delivered to the person in possession of the property. In the case of lands, houses, or other immoveable property, or any interest therein, an office copy of the order shall be registered in the land office under Ordinance No. 3 of 1844. In the cases of debts, office copies of the order shall be delivered to or served upon each individual debtor. And in case of shares in the capital or joint-stock of any public company or corporation, an office copy of the order shall be delivered to or served upon the manager, secretary, or other proper officer of the company or corporation.

9.—After any attachment shall have been made by actual seizure, or by written order as aforesaid, and in the case of an attachment by written order, after it shall have been duly intimated and made known in manner aforesaid, any alienation without leave of the Court of the property attached, whether by sale, gift, or otherwise, and any payment of the debt or debts or dividends, or shares to the defendant during the continuance of the attachment, shall be null and void.

10.—In every case in which a debtor shall be prohibited from making payment of his debt to the creditor, he may pay the amount into Court, and such payment shall have the same effect as payment to the party entitled to receive the debt.

11.—In all cases of attachment under this chapter, it shall be competent to the Court, at any time during the attachment, to direct that any part of the property so attached as shall consist of money or bank-notes, or a sufficient part thereof, shall be paid over to the party applying for execution of the decree, or that any part of the property so attached as may not consist of money or bank-notes, so far as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the decree, shall be sold, and that the money which may be realized by such sale, or a sufficient part thereof, shall be paid to such party.

12.—When the property attached shall consist of debts due to the party who may be answerable for the amount of the decree, or of any lands, houses, or other immoveable property, it shall be competent to the Court to appoint a manager of the said property with power to sue for the debts, and to collect the rents or other 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 the Colony, and it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the public sale of any of his property which has been attached, consisting of lands, houses, or any interest therein, is objectionable, and that satisfaction of the decree may be made within a reasonable period by a temporary alienation of such property, the Court may, of its own motion, instead of proceeding to a public sale of such property, order that 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 event of any claim being preferred to, or objection offered against, the sale of lands or any other immoveable or moveable property which may have been attached in execution of a decree or under any order for attachment made before judgment, as not liable to be sold in execution of a decree against the defendant, the Court shall, subject to the proviso contained in the next succeeding section, proceed to investigate the same with the like powers as if the claimant had been originally made a defendant to the suit, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the land or other immoveable property was not in the possession of the party against whom execution is sought, or of some person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of persons paying rent to him at the time when the property was attached, or that being in the possession of the party himself at such time, it was so in his possession not on his own account, or as his own property, but on account of, or in trust for some other person, the Court shall make an order for releasing the said property from attachment. But if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the land or other immoveable or moveable property was in possession of the party against whom execution is sought, as his own property, and not on account of any other person, or was in the possession of some person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of persons paying rent to him at the time when the property was attached, the Court shall disallow the claim. The party against whom the order may be given shall be at liberty to bring a suit to establish his right at any time within one year from the date of the order.

2.—The claim or objection shall be made at the earliest opportunity to the Court; and if the property to which the claim or objection applies shall have been advertised for sale, the sale may (if it appears necessary) be postponed for the purpose of making the investigation mentioned in the last preceding paragraph; Provided that no such investigation shall be made if it appear that the making of the claim or objection was designedly and unnecessarily delayed, with a view to obstruct

the ends of justice, and in such case, the claimant shall be left to prosecute his claim by a regular suit.

Of Sale in Execution of Decrees.

LXXVIII.—Sale in execution of decree shall be made under the direction of the Registrar, and shall be conducted according to such orders, if any, as the Court may make on the application of any parties concerned, and all such sales shall be made by public auction: Provided that it shall be competent to the Court to authorize the sale to be made in such other manner as it may deem advisable.

2.—At any time within ten days from the date of the sale of any 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 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 moveable 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 of 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 immoveable property sold in execution of a decree shall, notwithstanding the order of the Court, be resisted or obstructed in obtaining possession of the property, the provisions contained in section LXXV., relating to resistance or obstruction to a party in whose favour a suit has been decreed in obtaining possession of the property adjudged to him, shall be applicable in the case of such resistance or obstruction.

14.—If it shall appear that the resistance or obstruction to the delivery of possession was occasioned by any person other than the defendant, claiming a right to the possession of the property sold as proprietor, mortgagee, lessee, or under any other title, or in the delivery of possession to the purchaser, any such person claiming as aforesaid shall be dispossessed, the Court, on the complaint of the purchaser, or of such person claiming as aforesaid, if made within one month from the date of such resistance or obstruction, or of such dispossession, as the case may be, shall enquire into the matter of the complaint, and make such order as may be proper in the circumstances of the case. The party against whom it is given shall be at liberty to bring a suit to establish his right at any time within one year from the date thereof.

Of the Execution of Decrees by Imprisonment.

LXXIX.—When a defendant is committed to prison in execution of a decree, the Court shall fix whatever monthly allowance it shall think sufficient for his subsistence, not exceeding twenty-five cents per day, which shall be paid by the party at whose instance the decree may have been executed, to the superintendent of the gaol, by monthly payments in advance, before the first day of each month, the first payment to be made for such portion of the current month as may remain unexpired before the defendant is committed to prison.

2.—In case of the serious illness of any defendant imprisoned under a decree for debt, it shall be lawful for the Court, on the certificate of the Colonial Surgeon, to make an order for the removal of the defendant to the Government Civil Hospital, and for his treatment there under custody until further order, and the period of the defendant's stay in hospital shall be counted as part of his term of imprisonment for debt, and his subsistence money shall be paid as if no such order had been made.

3.—A defendant shall be released at any time on the decree being fully satisfied, or 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 hereinafter 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 hereinbefore provided in the case of a writ being set aside or a judgment in the suit being reversed or varied.

6.—All writs of foreign attachment against moveable property shall be executed by the Sheriff.

7.—Where two or more writs of foreign attachment shall issue at the suit of different plaintiffs, they shall take priority respectively according to the date and time at which they reach the hands of the Sheriff for execution. The Sheriff shall indorse upon the writ the date and time of the receipt thereof.

8.—Property in the custody or under the control of any public official in his official capacity shall be liable to attachment with the consent of the Attorney-General; and property in *custodia legis* shall be liable to attachment by leave of the Court. In such cases, the writ of foreign attachment must be served on such public officer, or on the Registrar, as the case may be.

9.—Where the defendant is beneficially entitled to lands or any interest therein, a memorial containing a copy of the writ of foreign attachment shall be registered in the land office establishment under Ordinance No. 3 of 1844 in a special book to be kept for the purpose, and to be called the "Foreign Attachment Book;" and the date and time of such registration shall be duly noted and entered in the said book; and in case such writ of foreign attachment shall be dissolved, or the judgment in the suit shall be satisfied, a certificate to that effect under the hand of the Registrar, and the seal of the Court may be filed at the land office, and thereupon the memorial shall be deemed to have been cancelled. The fees payable to the land office shall be, for the registration of such memorial, one dollar; and for the filing of such certificate, one dollar; and no other fees shall be chargeable by the land office in respect thereof.

10.—From the time of the registration in the land office of the memorial of a writ of foreign attachment, all lands within the jurisdiction, or any interest therein to which the defendant mentioned in such writ is then beneficially entitled, whether solely or jointly with others, shall, to the extent of his interest therein, and subject to Crown debts and to any *bona fide* prior title thereto, to lien or charge thereon, and to the rights and powers of prior incumbrancers, be attached to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff.

11.—From the time of the service upon the garnishee of a writ of foreign attachment, all property whatsoever, within the jurisdiction, other than lands, or any interest therein to which the defendant mentioned in such writ is then beneficially entitled, whether solely or jointly with others, and which is in the custody or under the control of the garnishee, and all debts then due or accruing due by the garnishee to the defendant, shall, to the extent of the defendant's interest therein, and subject to Crown debts and to any *bona fide* prior title thereto, or lien or charge thereon, and to the rights and powers of prior incumbrancers, be respectively attached in the hands of such garnishee, to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff.

12.—The Court may, at any time before judgment, upon such grounds as it shall deem sufficient, order any property, other than lands, or any interest therein, attached under such writ, to be sold in such manner as it shall direct, and the net proceeds to be paid into Court.

13.—Any garnishee who shall without leave or order of the Court, at any time after the service of the writ and before the attachment shall be dissolved, knowingly and wilfully part with the custody or control of any property attached in his hands, or remove the same out of the jurisdiction of the Court, or sell or dispose of the same, or pay over any debt due by him to the defendant, excepting only to or to the use of the plaintiff, shall pay such damages to the plaintiff as the Court shall award, and he

shall be deemed guilty of contempt of Court: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of damages than it is competent to decree in an action for damages, and such award shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such attachment.

14.—In all cases where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Registrar by affidavit or otherwise that there is reasonable cause to believe that any property attached is in danger of being removed out of the jurisdiction, or of being sold, or otherwise disposed of, the Registrar may, by an order in writing, direct the Sheriff to seize such property and detain the same subject to the order of the Court; and the Sheriff shall thereupon seize and detain such property accordingly.

15.—Notice of the issue of the writ of foreign attachment shall be inserted twice in the *Gazette*, and twice in some local newspaper, unless the Court shall, by reason of the defendant having entered an appearance, or upon any other ground, dispense with the publication of such notice.

16.—In cases where the place of residence of the defendant out of the jurisdiction, shall be known, the Court may, if it shall think fit, upon the application of the garnishee, or of any friend, or agent of the defendant, or of its own motion, and upon such terms as it may deem reasonable, order that notice of the writ be served upon the defendant out of the jurisdiction, and that further proceedings be stayed until further order, but without prejudice to the attachment under the writ.

17.—After the issue of the writ of foreign attachment (but subject to the provisions of the last preceding paragraph), the plaintiff may forthwith file his petition, and upon such day after the return of the writ as the Court shall appoint, may proceed to establish his claim as in ordinary suits in which there has been due service of the writ of summons and leave has been obtained to proceed *ex parte*.

18.—Upon the hearing of the petition, the Court shall proceed to enquire and determine whether in fact the plaintiff's case is within the provisions herein contained relating to foreign attachment, and whether the plaintiff has established his claim, and shall pronounce judgment accordingly; and if the plaintiff shall obtain a judgment, the Court may, at the same or any subsequent sitting, examine, or permit the plaintiff to examine, the garnishee and any other persons, and determine what property moveable or 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 favour of the plaintiff, or at any subsequent sitting, order that execution do issue against all or any of the property attached which the Court shall have declared to be liable to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, and all the provisions of this Code relating to execution of decree in ordinary suits shall apply to execution so ordered against the said property.

21.—If the plaintiff shall fail to obtain judgment, the Court shall thereupon dissolve the writ of foreign attachment issued at his suit.

22.—Whenever there shall be two or more adverse claimants to any goods laden on board of any ship, and such ship shall be attached in a suit against the shipowner for the non-delivery of such goods, the Court may, in its discretion, on the application of the master, or of the agent of the shipowner, stay the proceedings upon such terms as the Court shall deem reasonable, and order such goods to be landed and warehoused *in custodia legis* without prejudice to the master's lien thereon, and may dissolve the attachment against the ship, and may make such orders as may be necessary for the determination of the rights of such adverse claimants upon such terms, as to security and other matters, as may seem just.

23.—Whenever there shall be several claimants 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 *bona fide* purchaser for valuable consideration of any property sold in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim.

CHAPTER XIV.

Claims against the Government.

LXXXIII.—All claims against the Government of the Colony of the same nature as claims within the provisions of "The Petitions of Right Act, 1860," may, with the consent of the Governor, be preferred in the Supreme Court, in a suit instituted by the claimant as plaintiff against "The Attorney-General" as defendant.

2.—It shall not be necessary for the plaintiff to issue a writ of summons, but the suit shall be commenced by the filing and service of the petition upon the Crown Solicitor.

3.—The Crown Solicitor shall transmit the petition to the Government, and in case the Governor shall grant his consent as aforesaid, the suit may proceed and be carried on under the ordinary procedure provided by this Code.

4.—The petition and all other documents, notices, or proceedings, which, in a suit of the same nature between private parties would be required to be served upon the defendant, shall be served upon the Crown Solicitor.

5.—Whenever in any such suit a decree shall be made against the Government, no execution shall issue thereon, but a copy of such decree under the seal of the Court shall be transmitted by the Court to the Government.

CHAPTER XV.

Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

LXXXIV.—Suits on Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, instituted within six months after the same 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 to return thereto, except that of compliance, shall be allowed, but time to return it may, upon sufficient grounds, be allowed by the Court, either with or without terms.

6.—The Court may, upon application by the plaintiff, besides or instead of proceeding against the disobedient party by attachment, direct that the act required to be done may be done by the plaintiff, or some other person appointed by the Court, at the expense of the defendant; and upon the act being done, the amount of such expense may be ascertained by the Court itself, or by reference to the Registrar, as the Court may think fit to order; and the Court may order payment of the amount of such expenses and costs, and enforce payment thereof by execution.

CHAPTER XVII.

Suits in Forma Pauperis.

LXXXVI.—Any poor person, before commencing or defending any action or suit in the Court in his own right or becoming poor during the progress thereof, may apply to the Court by petition for leave to sue or defend as a pauper, which petition shall be supported by an affidavit of the petitioner, and of two householders living in his neighbourhood, that he is not possessed of property to the amount of fifty dollars in value, excepting wearing apparel, and the matter or thing claimed by him in the action or suit if he be plaintiff, and thereupon it shall be referred to a barrister to consider the case; and upon the petitioner producing a certificate, signed by such barrister, that he has considered the case, and believes him to have a good cause of action or defence, as the case may be, it shall be lawful for the Court to admit the petitioner to sue or defend, as the case may be, *in forma pauperis*; and also to appoint a barrister and attorney to appear for him.

2.—No person shall be admitted to sue *in forma pauperis*, unless he shall have filed in Court an affidavit containing a full statement of all the material facts of the case to the best of his belief.

3.—If in any case the Court thinks fit to assign a counsel or attorney to assist a person admitted to sue or defend *in forma pauperis*, or to consider the case and give such certificate as aforesaid, the counsel or attorney so assigned may not refuse his assistance, unless he satisfies the Court that he has some good reason for refusing.

4.—No fee shall be taken by any barrister or attorney so signed, nor shall any fees of Court be demanded by any officer of the Court from any persons applying or admitted to sue or defend as a pauper; but if he succeed, and the costs should be awarded to be paid by his opponent, then the barrister and the attorney so assigned, shall be entitled to and shall receive all such fees as the Registrar of the Court shall allow to them on taxation, and such Court fees as would, in other cases, be chargeable shall be charged and recovered.

5.—Any person having been admitted to sue or defend as a pauper, and becoming of ability during the progress of the cause, or misbehaving himself therein by any vexatious or improper conduct or proceeding, or wilfully delaying the cause, shall on the same being shown to the Court, be deprived of all the privileges of such admission.

PART V.

PROCEEDINGS BY AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.—ARBITRATION. —MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Issues by Agreement of Parties.

LXXXVII.—When the parties to a suit are agreed as to the question or questions of fact or of law to be decided between them, they may state the same in the form of an issue, and enter into an agreement in writing, which shall not be subject to any stamp duty, that upon the finding of the Court in the affirmative or the negative of such issue, a sum of money specified in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Court upon a question inserted in the issue for that purpose, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them, or that upon such finding some property specified in the agreement, and in dispute in the suit, shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them, or that upon such finding one or more of the parties shall do or perform some particular act, or shall refrain from doing or performing some particular act, specified in the agreement, and having reference to the matter in dispute.

2.—If the Court shall be satisfied, after an examination of the parties and taking such evidence as it may deem proper, that the agreement was duly executed by the parties, and that the parties have a *bona fide* interest in the decision of such question, and that the same is fit to be tried and decided, it may proceed to try the same, and deliver its finding or opinion thereon in the manner as if the issue had been framed by the Court, and may, upon the finding or decision on such issue give judgment for the sum so agreed on, or so ascertained as aforesaid, or otherwise according to the terms of the agreement; and upon the judgment which shall be so given, decree shall follow and may be executed in the same way as if the judgment had been pronounced in a contested suit.

How Questions may be raised for the Decision of the Court by any persons interested.

LXXXVIII.—Parties interested or claiming to be interested in the decision of any question of fact or law, may enter into an agreement, which shall not be subject to any stamp duty, that upon the finding of the Court in the affirmative or negative of such question of fact or law, a sum of money fixed by the parties, or to be detained by the Court, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them; or that some property, moveable or 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 *bona fide* interest in the question of fact or law stated therein, and that the same is fit to be tried or decided, it shall proceed to try the same, and deliver its finding or opinion thereon in the same way as in an ordinary suit; and shall, upon its finding or deciding upon the question of fact or law, give judgment for the sum fixed by the parties, or so ascertained as aforesaid, or otherwise, according to the terms of the agreement, and upon the judgment which shall be so given, decree shall follow and may be executed in the same way as if the judgment had been pronounced in an ordinary suit.

CHAPTER XIX.

Reference to Arbitration.

LXXXIX.—If the parties to a suit are desirous that the matters in difference between them in the suit, or any of such matters, shall be referred to the final decision of one or more arbitrator or arbitrators, they may apply to the Court at any time before final judgment for an order of reference, and such order shall be filed with the proceedings in the suit.

2.—The arbitrators shall be nominated by the parties in such manner as may be agreed upon between them. If the parties cannot agree with respect to the nomination of the arbitrators, or if the persons nominated by them shall refuse to accept the arbitration, and the parties are desirous that the nomination shall be made by the Court, the Court shall appoint the arbitrators.

3.—The Court shall, by an order under its seal, refer to the arbitrators the matters in difference in the suit which they may be required to determine, and shall fix such time as it may think reasonable for the delivery of the award, and the time so fixed shall be specified in the order.

4.—If the reference be to two or more arbitrators, provision shall be made in the order for a difference of opinion among the arbitrators, by the appointment of an umpire, or by declaring that the decision shall be with the majority, or by empowering the arbitrators to appoint an umpire, or otherwise as may be agreed upon between the parties; or if they cannot agree, as the Court may determine.

5.—When a reference is made to arbitration by an order of Court, the same process to the parties and witnesses whom the arbitrators, or umpire, may desire to have examined, shall issue as in ordinary suits; and persons not attending in compliance with such process, or making any other default, or refusing to give their testimony, or being guilty of any contempt to the arbitrators, or umpire, during the investigation of the suit, shall be subject to the like disadvantages, penalties, and punishments, by order of the Court on the representation of the arbitrators or umpire, as they would incur for the same offences in suits tried before the Court.

6.—When the arbitrators shall not have been able to complete the award within the period specified in the order from want of the necessary evidence or information, or other good and sufficient cause, the Court may, from time to time, enlarge the period for delivery of the award, if it shall think proper. In any case in which an umpire shall have been appointed, it shall be lawful for him to enter on the reference in lieu of the arbitrators, if they shall have allowed their time, or their extended time, to expire without making an award, or shall have delivered to the Court, or to the umpire, a notice in writing stating that they cannot agree: Provided that an award shall not be liable to be set aside only by reason of its not having been completed within the period allowed by the Court, unless on proof that the delay in completing the award arose from misconduct of the arbitrators, or umpire, or unless the award shall have been made after the issue of an order by the Court superseding the arbitration and recalling the suit.

7.—If, in any case of reference to arbitration by an order of Court, the arbitrators or umpire shall die, or refuse or become incapable to act, it shall be lawful for the Court to appoint a new arbitrator or arbitrators or umpire in the place of the person or persons so dying or refusing or becoming incapable to act. Where the arbitrators are empowered by the terms of the order or reference to appoint an umpire, and do not appoint an umpire, any of the parties may serve the arbitrators with a written notice to appoint an umpire; and if within seven days after such notice shall have been served no umpire be appointed, it shall be lawful for the Court, upon the application of the party having served such notice as aforesaid and upon proof to its satisfaction of such notice having been served, to appoint an umpire. In any case of appointment under this section, the arbitrators or umpire so appointed shall have the like power to act in the reference as if their names had been inserted in the original order of reference.

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 arbitrator or umpire. Any application to set aside an award shall be made within fifteen days after the publication thereof.

12.—If no application shall have been made to set aside the award, or to remit the same, or any of the matters referred for reconsideration, or if the Court shall have refused any such application, either party may file the award in Court, and the award shall thereupon have the same force and effect for all purposes as a judgment.

13.—When any person shall 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 or arbitration and to enforcement of such award.

14.—When any matter has been referred to arbitration without the intervention of the Court and award has been made, any person interested in the award may, within six months from the date of the award, make application to the Court that the award be filed in Court. The Court shall direct notice to be given to the parties to the arbitration other than the applicant, requiring such parties to show cause, within a time to be specified, why the award should not be filed. The application shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants. If no sufficient cause be shown against the award the award shall be filed, and shall thereupon have the same force and effect for all purposes as a judgment.

CHAPTER XX.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Adjournment.

XC.—Nothing in the Code shall affect the power of the Court to defer or adjourn the hearing or determination of any suit, matter, proceeding, or application, for such time and on such terms as justice requires.

Amendment.

XCI.—Nothing in this Code shall affect the power of the Court to order or allow any amendment of any writ, petition, answer, notice, or other document whatever, at any time on such terms as justice requires.

Power of Court as to Time.

XCII.—Nothing in the Code shall affect the power of the Court to enlarge or abridge the time appointed or allowed for the doing of any act, or the taking of any proceeding on such terms as justice requires.

2.—Where the Court is by this Code, or otherwise, authorised to appoint the time for the doing of any act, or the taking of any proceedings, or to enlarge the time appointed or allowed for that purpose by this Code, or otherwise, 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 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 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 or 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 shall be given. It is strictly prohibited to throw overboard the bodies of seamen or other persons dying on board of a vessel in Harbour. Except in cases of urgent necessity, no burial should take place on shore or from any ship in Harbour without the 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 200lbs. of such material on board, shall not approach nearer than a distance of one mile from the limits of the anchorage. On arriving at that distance she must be forthwith reported to the Consular Authorities.

Special anchorages or stations will be assigned for such ships in the neighbourhood of the ports.

XIII.—No seaman or other person belonging to a British ship may be discharged or left behind at any port or anchorage without the express sanction of the Consul, and not then until sufficient security shall have been given for his maintenance and good behaviour while remaining on shore, and if required, for the expenses incident to his shipment to a Port in the United Kingdom or to a Colonial Port, according as the seaman or other person may be a native of Great Britain or of any British Colony.

If any British subject left at a Port or anchorage by a British vessel be found requiring public relief prior to the departure of such vessel from the Dominions of the Emperor of China, the vessel will be held responsible for the maintenance and removal of such British subject.

XIV.—When a vessel is ready to leave a port or anchorage, the master or consignee shall apply at the Chinese Custom-house for a Chinese port clearance, and on his presenting this document, together with a copy of the manifest of his export cargo, at the Consulate office, his ship's papers will be restored, and he will be furnished with a Consular port clearance, on receiving which the vessel will be at liberty to leave the port. Should any vessel take in or discharge 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 end of justice.

XV.—When a vessel is ready to leave a port or anchorage, the master shall give notice thereof to the Consul, and shall hoist a Blue Peter at least 24 hours before the time appointed for her departure. The Consul may dispense with the observance of this regulation on security being given that claims presented within 24 hours will be paid.

XVI.—No British subject may establish or carry on a hotel, boarding or eating-house, house of 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 licenced 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 Customs House a port clearance, and on exhibiting this at the consulate and depositing a copy of his export manifest he will receive back the ship's register, on presenting which to the Vice-consul at Whampoa he will receive the ship's articles and an English port clearance, on payment of the requisite fees.

VIII.—Any individual appealing from the decision of the Vice-consul at Whampoa, is required to forward his appeal under flying seal through the Vice-consul to the Consul at Canton.

IX.—River steamers regularly engaged in transmission of passengers or goods between Canton and Hongkong, may, if permitted by the Customs' authorities, load and discharge at Canton.

CANTON.

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 Wampoa a separate manifest will be required to be handed to the customs' officer at that place.

The customs must in all cases be furnished with import manifest before any cargo can be discharged.

II.—Consignees are not required to make application to the customs for permission to remove consignments from the steamers, but all goods imported in such vessels must, on being discharged, be taken for examination to the customs jetty.

III.—All exports for shipment by river steamers must be sent to the customs' jetty for examination, on which a permit to ship will be granted.

IV.—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 relanded.

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 manifest are correct, and that all dues and duties have been paid, the clearance will be issued.

IX.—In all cases of transshipment, application must be made for a tranship permit. Goods transhipped before receipt of such permit are liable to confiscation.

X.—Cargo boats conveying goods from Canton to Whampoa for shipment there, must be taken for examination to the customs' jetty, before the goods can be put on board the ship. On arrival at Whampoa, their permits must be exhibited at the Floating Custom-house, for countersignature, in like manner the permit of cargo boats conveying goods to Canton from ships at Whampoa must be countersigned at the Whampoa Floating Custom-house, and on arrival at Canton they must repair to the customs jetty for examination.

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, should 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 endorsed, 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. 1.; 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 view 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, *bona 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 Ministry'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 Nos. 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 houses 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 Road 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.

REGULAMENTO DO PORTO DE MACAO.

Art. 1o.—O navio, que ao approximar-se da rada içar no tope de prôa o jack nacional, mostrará pedir pratico.

Art. 2o.—A pilotagem por pratico que não seja examinado na capitania não obriga esta a tomar conhecimento de quaesquer avarias.

Art. 3o.—No serviço de pilotagem só empregará o capitão do porto praticos examinados.

§ 1o.—Só poderão ser considerados praticos examinados os que apresentarem um certificado passado pela capitania do porto.

§ 2o.—Entendem-se por ancoradouros de Macao a rada, o porto interior, e a Taipa.

§ 3o.—Os navios que não reclamarem pilotagem para o porto interior ou Taipa pagarão, não obstante, ametade da pilotagem estabelicida.

Art. 4o.—Os capitães de navios são obrigados a dar entrada na capitania por si ou por seus agentes dentro de 24 horas da sua chegada. Os contraventores pagarão \$100 de multa para a fazenda publica.

Art. 5o.—Os capitães logo que desembarquem se apresentarão ao capitão do porto com os papeis do navio e estes documentos ficarão na capitania até á sua sahida, se em Macao não houver consulado da nação a que o navio pertence.

§ unico.—Os navios portuguezes depositarão o passaporte na secretaria do governo.

Art. 6o.—Ao capitão do porto incumbe promover a apprehensão dos desertores de qualquer navio logo que lhe seja feita a competente reclamação. Poderá ainda ser capturado o desertor quando, posteriormente á sahida do navio, seja reclamado pelo respectivo consulado, devendo n'este caso ser entregue á competente auctoridade.

Art. 7o.—Nenhum capitão poderá despedir a tripulação do seu navio ou parte d'ella sem o participar ao capitão do porto, quando não haja consul da sua nação.

Art. 8o.—Os pedidos para admissão de doentes nos hospitaes serão feitos pelo capitão do navio ao capitão do porto, correndo as despesas por conta do navio a que pertencam.

Art. 9o.—E prohibido abandonar invalidos em Macao; só poderão desembarcar com licença do capitão do porto. A falta de observancia d'esta disposição será punida com a multa de \$100 revertendo esta para a fazenda publica.

Art. 10o.—Dentro do rio não poderão os navios mudar de amarração sem licença do capitão do porto.

Art. 11o.—Os navios mercantes não podem entrar o porto interior com polvara a bordo; antes da entrada devem deposital-a na fortaleza da Barra, recebendo-a só depois da sahida.

Art. 12o.—E prohibido lançar ao mar nos ancoradouros do porto interior e Taipa, lastro, varreduras ou cinzas sob pena de \$100 de multa.

Art. 13o.—Os direitos d'ancoragem que as embarcações devem pagar d'ora em diante nos portos de Macao vão designados na tabella A annexa a este regulamento.

§ 1o.—O pagamento dos ditos direitos será feito na capitania do porto mediante recibo no qual se designarão as quantias pagas por diversos titulos.

§ 2o.—Os direitos cobrados na capitania do porto por conta das outras repartições publicas serão remetidos a essas repartições pelo capitão do porto com as formalidades legaes.

Art. 14o.—Os emolumentos que devem ser pagos na capitania do porto vão designados na tabella B.

Art. 15o.—A pilotagem de entrada para os ancoradouros da Taipa e porto interior será paga segundo a tabella C.

§ unico.—Da importancia da pilotagem se deduzirá \$1 como emolumento do capitão do porto, sendo as \$4 restantes para pagamento do pratico.

Art. 16o.—O serviço de pilotagem será feito por turno pelos pilotos inscriptos no quadro da capitania do porto. No dia 1o. de cada mez se fará a distribuição do rendimento do mez antecedente segundo a § do artigo anterior.

Art. 17o.—A baixa do barometro acompanhada de signaes atmosphericos prenuncios de temporal será indicada no pontão do registo içando em tope bem visivel a bandeira convencionada, branca com um quadrado vermelho no centro, a firmando-a com um tiro de peça.

§ unico.—Do noite serão içadas duas luzes de côr verde na verga de signaes, firmadas pela mesma forma.

Art. 18o.—Aos capitães de navios mercantes se recommenda o maior cuidado, em conservar claras as suas amarrações, ter os ferros da roça promptos a largar, e mais precauções usuas para resistir com segurança ao mau tempo. Os signaes de prevenção indicam apenas a probabilidade de se aproximar o temporal, sem que possa haver elementos sufficientes para assegurar a sua passagem n'este porto, ou dar indicações sobre a sua intensidade.

Art. 19o.—A capitania do porto fará registrar e marcar com caracteres visiveis os barcos de pesca e os tancás.

Art. 20o.—O actual regulamento será distribuido impresso a todos os navios que ao nosso porto vierem.

Secretaria do governo de Macao, em 11 de Junho de 1872.

HENRIQUE DE CASTRO,
Secretario Geral.

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-tae-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 transhipment can take place without special written permission.

X.—Drawback, exemption, or coast trade duty certificates will be issued simultaneously with the permit for the shipment of the goods covered by them. Exemption or coast trade duty certificates for goods imported must be presented simultaneously with the consignee's application for the permit to land.

XI.—Before application is made for the "Customs' clearance," the export manifest, signed by the master, must be handed in. All dues and duties having been paid, the clearance will be issued.

N.B.—The office of Customs is open for the transaction of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

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, vertically striped with white, and middle ground 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 Pae-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-ki."

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 Chinbai 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 Chinbae.

II.—On entering the port tide-waiters will be placed on board.

III.—The limits within which the shipment and discharge of cargo can take place, are the British cemetery, the bridge of boats, and the salt gate ferry. A vessel having once anchored within these limits must not change her position before obtaining permission to do so from the Customs.

IV.—Vessels must, within forty-eight hours after entering the port, deposit with the Consul their papers and manifest. If there be no Consul, they must be deposited with the Customs.

V.—Manifests must be signed by the masters of vessels, and must contain all particulars,—quantity, marks, and numbers, &c., &c., and any changes must be made within twenty-four hours.

VI.—Landing and discharging of cargo or ballast can only take place between sunrise and sunset, and cannot go on without special permission on Sundays and holidays.

VII.—When ready to discharge cargo, the consignee must send to the customs an application in Chinese (and English) giving particulars of the goods to be discharged, on which he will be furnished with a permit to remove his consignment from the ship by which imported, and place the same on board a cargo boat: the cargo-boat must then repair to the customs' jetty in order that the goods may be examined and assessed for duty: a customs memo. will thereon be issued, which the consignee must take to the 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, showing that the goods have paid transit dues. The goods will then be examined and customs memo. issued, and on production at the office of the bank receipt, a "Duty-paid order" will be issued, upon which shipment may take place.

IX.—Goods "shut out" must be taken to the customs' jetty for examination before being re-landed.

X.—Before application being made for the customs' clearance, the export manifest must be handed in to the customs.

XI.—No transshipment can take place without special written permission.

XII.—Drawback and exemption certificates will be issued simultaneously with the permit for the shipment of the goods covered by them, and exemption certificates for goods duty paid at other ports must be presented simultaneously with application for permit to land.

XIII.—Foreign vessels are prohibited from throwing ballast into the river, under a penalty of fifty taels.

XIV.—The firing of arms of any kind is strictly prohibited, under a penalty of fifty taels.

XV.—Any infringement of the above rules will entail the enforcement of the penalties provided for by the treaty.

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.

Vessels' 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 Changhai 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 the "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 the British flag coming to the port of Chinkiang shall be reported by the foreigner in charge within 24 hours of their arrival. The following reports will be required:

A manifest of the raft, countersigned by the agent or consignee;

A list of persons other than Chinese employed on the raft, signed by the consignee;

A list of all passengers, not Chinese, brought down by the raft, signed by the consignee.

The foreigner or foreigners in charge of 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 containing 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 in 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 transaction 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 200lbs. of explosive or combustible material must anchor at a distance of not less than one mile from the Foreign Settlement and from the Native City.

— 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 limits of the British settlement.

The limits of the port extend from the Lao-yeh-ko, or Central Temple, on the west to the eastern extremity of the British Concession.

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 of 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 the 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 duties 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 post 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 meeting.

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 interest 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 those 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 labour.

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 cost 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 *bona 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 Chinese local authority, and the purchase money can then be paid.

If there are graves or coffins on the land rented, their removal must be a matter of separate agreement.

III.—All such conveyances or leases of land so purchased as aforesaid shall be registered at the British Consulate, within one month from the time of the completion of the sale, under a penalty not exceeding \$100; and all charges by way of mortgages made in the Consular District of Tientsin whether of a legal or equitable character, shall be registered as is provided in Clause III. of the Local Land Regulations; otherwise such mortgage deed will not be allowed precedence over judgment or simple contract debts contracted before the execution of said deed.

IV.—All transfers of land purchased by British subjects within the Consular District of Tientsin, but outside the limits of the British settlement, shall be made by the parties to the transfer, or their duly authorized representatives, in the presence of an officer of H.B.M. Consulate at Tientsin, or H.B.M. Vice-Consulate at Taku, and shall be registered at said Consulate, or Vice-Consulate, within one month of such transfer, under a penalty not exceeding \$100.

V.—No British subject shall be allowed to establish any tavern, public-house, boarding house, or house of entertainment at Tientsin or Taku, or in the Consular district of Tientsin or Taku, without a licence from H.B.M. Consul or Vice-consul, and without paying the annual licence fee in such behalf payable, and said licence shall be granted subject at any time to revocation, should it be proved that such house or tavern is improperly conducted, or that the inmates or frequenters thereof misconduct themselves or act in a disorderly manner. Persons convicted of a breach of this regulation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100.

VI.—All British vessels entering port shall anchor at Taku or Tientsin only in such places as the harbour-master, or other person duly authorised by the custom-house authorities, shall appoint, and whenever any one of the said vessels is about to leave port, shall hoist the blue peter at least 24 hours before the time appointed for her departure. Each breach of this regulation shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$50.

VII.—Every British vessel shall show her colours on entering port, and keep them hoisted until she has been reported, and her papers have been lodged at either the Vice-Consulate at Taku or the Consulate at Tientsin: and the master of every British vessel arriving at Taku, a steamer bound up the river of Tientsin excepted, shall deposit his ship's papers, together with a summary of the manifest of the cargo, at H.B.M. Vice-Consulate of Taku, within 48 hours if in the inner anchorage, and within 72 if in the outer, unless a Sunday or holiday should intervene. Masters shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$200 for each breach of this regulation.

VIII.—Every British sailing vessel, whether intending to pass up the river to Tientsin or not, shall report at the Vice-Consulate at Taku, and lodge her papers there. Provided that, if a sailing vessel passes up the river to Tientsin, she shall take up with her the "ship's articles," and deposit said document at the Consulate at Tientsin. Said articles shall be handed back to the master, when the vessel is about to return to Taku, where she shall receive her other papers and port clearance at the Vice-Consulate.

IX.—British steamers bound for Tientsin shall not be required to report and lodge their papers at Taku, but may report and clear at Tientsin. Provided that if a steamer bound for Tientsin remain for more than three hours at Taku, unless she can show reasonable cause for so doing, she shall report and lodge her papers at H.B.M. Vice-Consulate there, under a penalty not exceeding \$200 for each breach of this regulation.

X.—Should any vessel, the property of a British subject, but not provided with a certificate of registry or other recognized pass, hoist the British ensign within the anchorages, or should she exhibit within such limits any flag so similar to the British ensign as not to be clearly distinguished from it, the master of such vessel shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding \$100.

XI.—The discharge of guns and other firearms from British vessels in the 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 at Tientsin anchorage, under a penalty of \$50 for every such offence, nor shall the bodies of seamen, or other persons dying on board British vessels in either the Tientsin or Taku anchorage, be thrown overboard, under a like penalty of \$50 for every such offence.

XIV.—All masters of British vessels shall, so far as English law permits, be held accountable for the conduct of their crews on shore, and shall not give their

mates, engineers, or men leave to go into the country either at Taku or Tientsin, without the express sanction of H.B.M. Consul or Vice-consul. Masters convicted of a breach of this regulation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100 for each offence, and should any such mate, engineer, or other member of the crew of a British vessel go into the country without the permission of the said Consul or Vice-Consul he shall be liable to a fine of \$100, or one month's imprisonment.

XV.—No seaman or other person belonging to a British ship shall be discharged or left behind at this port without the express sanction of H.B.M. Consul or Vice-Consul, nor until reasonable security shall have been given for his maintenance and good behaviour while remaining on shore. If any such person aforesaid being a British subject, be left at this port by a British vessel, and be found requiring public relief prior to the departure of the said vessel from the dominions of the Emperor of China, then the owners of the said vessel shall be held responsible for the maintenance and removal of the said British subject; Provided said owners should be within the jurisdiction of any of H.B.M. Consulates in China. Provided always, that nothing in this clause shall be held to limit the responsibility of shipowners or shipmasters in respect of seamen or other persons which is or may be incurred under the Merchant Shipping Act.

XVI.—All fees and penalties leviable under these general regulations, and under any additional general regulations which may hereinafter be framed by H.B.M. Minister for the peace, order, and good government of British subjects residing or being within the said Consular District of Tientsin, shall be summarily recoverable by H.B.M. Consul either by distress or imprisonment, and the amounts so recovered shall be carried to the credit of H.B.M. Government, and shown in the quarterly account of H.B.M. Consulate or Vice-Consulate.

XVII.—The 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 and 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 this port.

Art. II.—Lighters, tow-boats, 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 draw from that place through Kiôkôjimura 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 ship's 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 seamen 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, under such condition as he may require.

XI.—Gunpowder or other explosive substances can only be stored, on shore or afloat, at such 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 regulations 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.
Purchasing Tea, Raw Silk, if as returns for goods sold.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"
Purchasing all other Goods and Produce, Ships, and Real Estate.....	5	"
Purchasing Bullion.....	1	"
Selling Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton	3	"
Selling Tea, all other Goods and Produce, Ships, and Real Estate.....	5	"
Inspecting Silk or Tea.....	1	"
Guaranteeing Sales and Remittances, when required.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	"
Guaranteeing 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	"
Paying Ship's Disbursements.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"
Collecting Freight.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"
Obtaining Freight or Charter.....	5	"
Obtaining Freight 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	"
Prosecuting or Defending 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.....	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.		
Brokerage on Bills, Produce, and General Merchandize— $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., from seller.		
Ship Brokerage— $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Consignees.		
The foregoing rates to be exclusive of Shroffage, 1 per mil, and Brokerage when paid.		

NEWCHWANG.

SCALE OF COMMISSIONS

ADOPTED BY THE

NEWCHWANG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In consideration of the fact that charges on purchases and sales at this port have been found to be insufficient, in comparison with those at other ports in China, owing to the high cost of building materials and boats, and the short period during which business can be conducted at the port, the merchants of Yingtze, under authority of the Newchwang Chamber of Commerce, have unanimously agreed upon the following scale of charges, based on the Shanghai rates, to take effect on and after this date.

Newchwang, 12th September, 1863.

	Including One Month's Storage.		Each Succeeding Month.	
	T.	C.	T.	C.
ON IMPORTS.				
Landing charges, boat and coolie hire, labor and storage in Godowns, and Wharfage.....				
On Cotton Goods—15 pieces and under per bale, per pie.,	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
On Cotton Goods—50 pieces and under per bale, per pie.,	"	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	"	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
On Woollens.....	"	4	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar, Iron, Straits, Japanese and Chinese produce } and Glass..... per picul or equivalent... }	"	10	"	5
Coal..... per ton.....	1	75	"	88
Coal..... per ton, open air.....	1	50	"	75
Tea..... $\frac{1}{2}$ -chest.....	"	10	"	5
Tea..... 1-chest.....	"	12	"	6
Paper..... small packages, per picul...	"	8	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paper..... large packages, per picul...	"	5	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Commission on sales of all Imports, except Opium, 3%.				
Opium,—Tael 20 per chest, including all charges.....	20	"	"	"
ON EXPORTS.				
Boat and coolie hire for 10 pieces Beancake.....	"	18	"	"
Boat and coolie hire for 1 shee (3 pcs.,) Peas.....	"	18	"	"
Chow-chow cargo in proportion.				
Commission 5 per cent. on gross amount of Invoice, in all cases except where goods are sent as a remittance— in such cases 3 per cent.				
Procuring Freight, 5 per cent.				
Advancing funds to vessels, 5 per cent.				
Collecting freight on account of Charters, 1 per cent.				
Remitting freight on account of Charters, 1 per cent.				
For transacting business for vessels on Chinese charter				
Cargo to Captain, Taels 25.				
Cargo to Natives, Taels 50 for vessels under 5,000 piculs capacity—Taels 100 for above that capacity, but it is understood that Captains of vessels seeking a freight here, choose a Consignee, and that no final settle- ment of charter-party shall take place except through that consignee.				

(Sig.) HENRY E. BUSH,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

(Sig.) THOS. PLATT,
Chairman.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE KROM HLUANG
WONGSA-DIRAT-SANIDT,

*Superintendent of Customs, begs to inform all who are interested in this document,
that having consulted with all the Consuls in Siam about the Imports
and Exports, he has agreed with them upon the following Regulations,
which, from this date, are the 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 unsaleable, and desiring to re-export it, shall report the particulars to the inspector of customs, and receive drawback to the full amount of the duty paid by them on the said goods.

VII.—Masters of vessels, or supercargoes purchasing produce generally liable to export duty, to be consumed by the crews of vessels on a voyage, shall report to the inspector of customs the quantity purchased.

VIII.—Merchants or other persons exporting produce either in foreign or native vessels, shall enter with the inspector of customs the quantity, description, and value of exports previous to the vessel's obtaining port clearance.

IX.—The inspector of customs shall have authority to search passenger's 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 supercargoes of vessels shall ordinarily neither receive nor discharge cargo but between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., when an officer will be in attendance on board. Special permission will have to be obtained from the Inspector of Customs to receive or discharge cargo at other than the above stated times.

XII.—That should permission not be granted by the Siamese authorities for a vessel to break bulk within 24 hours after her due entry, the Consul of the nation to whom the vessel belongs shall have power to order the discharge.

XIII.—That the Siamese government will be liable for damages in the case of any vessel having been detained by the inspectors of imports and exports upon suspicion, which on examination appears to have been unfounded.

XIV.—That all cases arising from a breach of these regulations shall be laid before the Consul concerned, who will then with the Superintendent of Customs enquire whether the infraction has been intentional or through ignorance, and only in cases of wilful infringement of the regulations shall they impose the full fine; in cases where there is no proof of the infringement being intentional they shall proportion the fine to the offence.

XV.—The native vessels shall be under the same strict control as vessels of other nations.

Should it appear to the Consuls of this place that those whose interest 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 sixpence.

The period in which such registration can take place after the occurrence of the event in foreign countries, has been fixed by Her Majesty's government to be seven years; this being the utmost limit that can be allowed for such registration.

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, peculation, or assault where British and Siamese subjects are both concerned, a Siamese, if guilty of any criminal act, may be conveyed to Her Majesty's Consulate, provided there is no responsible officer of his country at hand to whom the offender might be delivered. But British subjects will not be permitted to use violence to Siamese offenders, or take steps for the redress of their grievances, under peril of rendering themselves liable for the prosecution of an assault.

VII.—It is strictly forbidden a British subject, whether permanently or temporarily residing in Bangkok, or in any other part of Siam, to enter the precincts of a Wat or Siamese Temple for the purpose of shooting pigeons or other birds; nor is it permitted to injure the edifices, or the symbols of Siamese worship of their tombs, or to damage any of the trees and shrubs within the last. Any infringement of this rule will subject the offender to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or in default of such payment, to imprisonment in the Consular gaol for a period not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour.

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 licenced 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 secretes any seaman or apprentice who has deserted from a British ship, knowing or having reason to believe such to be the case, shall, conformably to the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1854" (paragraph 257), incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, in default he may be imprisoned in the Consular gaol for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.

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) and within four and twenty hours after arrival, must 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 and other weapons 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 of 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 Luan Wisuth Sakaratith, the Harbour-master, and then a pass be obtained for her at the Custom-office. But vessels belonging to the country, under Chinese or Mussulman flag, according to the custom of either, shall be reported to the officers of the port in the service of the Kromato of the right hand, or the 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, 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 articles 2nd and 3rd.

All cases of this class that exist at the present time, or that may arise in the future, and the person required thereby to pay damages, shall have any 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 colours be drawn up to bestow a Royal salute according to custom. And the people who may be on board these vessels at the time can 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,—steamboats in Siam, which are to be many in the future, when they come or go with or against the tide, shall not pass near the shore, but between the lines of large vessels at anchor. The reason of this law is, that steamboats have great power and speed, so that small craft will be likely not to have time to get out of their way.

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 provided to have remained 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 owners 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 Fhya. 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 of 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 Phadoon kroong krasem, and the canals called Saon 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 F'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 fireworks 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 post 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 cubics. 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 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 those 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 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 honour: 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 persons 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 an 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 is 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 festival, 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 festival 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-mahathai, 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 firearms 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 firearms by the temples, or villages, or homes of the people. Even in the fields 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 sum 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, or horse, or ox, or buffalo, or other animal which their owners are nourishing, damages shall be estimated according to the worth of the animal 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 Consul 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 places 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 naves 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.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

The following Convention has not yet been ratified by the Home Government, but is now published for general information :—

Agreement negotiated between Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of China, and Li, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China, Senior Grand Secretary, Governor-General of the Province of Chih-Li, of the First-Class of the Third Order of Nobility.

The negotiation between the Ministers above named has its origin in a despatch received by Sir Thomas Wade, in the Spring of the present year, from the Earl of Derby, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated 1st January, 1876. This contained instructions regarding the disposal of three questions, first, a satisfactory settlement of the Yünnan affair; secondly, a faithful fulfilment of engagements of last year respecting intercourse between the high officers of the two Governments; thirdly, the adoption of a uniform system in satisfaction of the understanding arrived at in the month of September, 1875 (8th month of the 1st year of the reign Kwang Su), on the subject of rectification of conditions of trade. It is to this despatch that Sir Thomas Wade has referred himself in discussions on these questions with the Tsung-li Yamên, farther reference to which is here omitted as superfluous. The conditions now agreed to between Sir Thomas Wade and the Grand Secretary are as follows :—

SECTION I.—*Settlement of the Yunnan Case.*

1.—A Memorial is to be presented to the Throne, whether by the Tsung-li Yamên or by the Grand Secretary Li, is immaterial, in the sense of the memorandum prepared by Sir Thomas Wade. Before presentation the Chinese text of the Memorial is to be shown to Sir Thomas Wade.

2.—The Memorial having been presented to the Throne, and the Imperial Decree in reply received, the Tsung-li Yamen will communicate copies of the Memorial and Imperial Decree to Sir Thomas Wade, together with copy of a letter from the Tsung-li Yamên to the Provincial Governments, instructing them to issue a proclamation that shall embody at length the above Memorial and Decree. Sir Thomas Wade will thereon reply to the effect that for two years to come officers will be sent by the British Minister to different places in the provinces to see that the proclamation is posted. On application from the British Minister or the Consul of any port instructed by him to make application, the high officers of the provinces will depute competent officers to accompany those so sent to the places which they go to observe.

3.—In order to the framing of such regulations as will be needed for the conduct of the frontier trade between Burmah and Yünnan, the Memorial submitting the proposed settlement of the Yünnan affair will contain a request that an Imperial Decree be issued directing the Governor-General and Governor, whenever the British Government shall send officers to Yünnan, to select a competent officer of rank to confer with them and to conclude a satisfactory arrangement.

4.—The British Government will be free for five years, from the 1st of January next, being the 17th day of the 11th moon of the 2nd year of the reign Kwang Su,

to station officers at Ta-li Fu, or at some other suitable place in Yunnan, to observe the conditions of trade; to the end that they may have information upon which to base the regulations of trade when these have to be discussed. For the consideration and adjustment of any matter affecting British officers or subjects, these officers will be free to address themselves to the authorities of the province. The opening of the trade may be proposed by the British Government as it may find best at any time within the term of five years, or upon expiry of the term of five years.

Passports having been obtained last year for a Mission from India into Yunnan, it is open to the Viceroy of India to send such Mission at any time he may see fit.

5.—The amount of indemnity to be paid on account of the families of the officers and others killed in Yunnan on account of the expenses which the Yunnan case has occasioned; and on account of claims of British merchants arising out of the action of officers of the Chinese Government up to the commencement of the present year, Sir Thomas Wade takes upon himself to fix at two hundred thousand Taels, payable on demand.

6.—When the case is closed, an Imperial letter will be written expressing regret for what has occurred in Yunnan. The Mission bearing the Imperial Letter will proceed to England immediately. Sir Thomas Wade is to be informed of the constitution of this Mission for the information of his Government. The text of the Imperial Letter is also to be communicated to Sir Thomas Wade by the Tsung-li Yamên.

SECTION II.—*Official Intercourse.*

Under this heading are included the conditions of intercourse between high officers in the capital and the provinces, and between Consular officers and Chinese officials at the ports; also the conduct of judicial proceedings in mixed cases.

1.—In the Tsung-li Yamên's Memorial, of the 28th September, 1875, the Prince of Kung and the Ministers stated that their object in presenting it had not been simply the transaction of business in which Chinese and Foreigners might be concerned; missions abroad and the question of diplomatic intercourse lay equally within their prayer.

To the prevention of farther misunderstanding upon the subject of intercourse and correspondence, the present conditions of both having caused complaint in the capital and in the provinces, it is agreed that the Tsung-li Yamên shall address a circular to the Legations, inviting Foreign Representatives to consider with them a code of etiquette, to the end that foreign officials in China, whether at the ports or elsewhere, may be treated with the same regard as is shown them when serving abroad in other countries and as would be shown to Chinese agents serving so abroad.

The fact that China is about to establish Missions and Consulates abroad renders an understanding on these points essential.

2.—The British Treaty of 1858, Article XVI., lays down that "Chinese subjects who may be guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects shall be arrested and punished by Chinese authorities according to the laws of China."

"British subjects who may commit any crime in China shall be tried and punished by the Consul, or any other public functionary authorised thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain."

"Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides."

The words "functionary authorised thereto" are translated in the Chinese text "British Government."

In order to the fulfilment of its Treaty obligations, the British Government has established a Supreme Court at Shanghai, with a special code of rules, which it is now about to revise. The Chinese Government has established at Shanghai a Mixed Court; but the officer presiding over it, either from lack of power or dread of unpopularity, constantly fails to enforce his judgments.

It is now understood that the Tsung-li Yamên will write a circular to the Legations, inviting Foreign Representatives at once to consider with the Tsung-li Yamên the measures needed for the more effective administration of justice at the Ports open to Trade.

3.—It is agreed that, whenever a crime is committed affecting the person or property of a British subject, whether in the interior or at the open ports, the British Minister shall be free to send officers to the spot to be present at the investigation.

To the prevention of misunderstanding on this point, Sir Thomas Wade will write a Note to the above effect, to which the Tsung-li Yamèn will reply, affirming that this is the course of proceeding to be adhered to for the time to come.

It is farther understood that so long as the laws of the two countries differ from each other, there can be but one principle to guide judicial proceedings in mixed cases in China, namely, that the case is tried by the official of the defendant's nationality; the official of the plaintiff's nationality merely attending to watch the proceedings in the interests of justice. If the officer so attending be dissatisfied with the proceedings, it will be in his power to protest against them in detail. The law administered will be the law of the nationality of the officer trying the case. This is the meaning of the words *hui tung*, indicating combined action in judicial proceedings in Article XVI. of the Treaty of Tientsin; and this is the course to be respectively followed by the officers of either nationality.

SECTION III.—Trade.

1.—With reference to the area within which, according to the treaties in force, *lekin* ought not to be collected on foreign goods at the open ports, Sir Thomas Wade agrees to move his Government to allow the ground rented by foreigners (the so-called Concessions) at the different ports, to be regarded as the area of exemption from *lekin*; and the Government of China will thereupon allow I-ch'ang, in the province of Hu-pei; Wu-hu, in An-Hui; Wên-Chôw, in Che-Kiang; and Pei-hai (Pak-hoi), in Kwang-Tung to be added to the number of ports open to trade and to become Consular stations. The British Government will farther be free to send officers to reside at Ch'ung K'ing, to watch the conditions of British trade in Ssu-Ch'uen. British merchants will not be allowed to reside at Ch'ung K'ing, or to open establishments or warehouses there so long as no steamers have access to the port. When steamers have succeeded in ascending the river so far, further arrangements can be taken into consideration.

It is farther proposed as a measure of compromise that at certain points on the shore of the Gr. at River, namely, Ta-t'ung and Ngan-Ching, in the province of An-Hui; Hu-Kou, in Kiang-Si; Wu-sueh, Lu-chi-kow, and Sha-shih in Hu-Kwang; these being all places of trade in the interior, at which, as they are not open ports, foreign merchants are not legally authorised to land or ship goods, steamers shall be allowed to touch for the purpose of landing or shipping passengers or goods; but in all instances by means of native boats only and subject to the regulations in force affecting native trade.

Produce accompanied by a half-duty certificate may be shipped at such points by the steamers, but may not be landed by them for sale. And at all such points, except in the case of imports accompanied by a transit duty certificate or exports similarly certificated, which will be severally passed free of *lekin* on exhibition of such certificates, *lekin* will be duly collected on all goods whatever by the native authorities. Foreign merchants will not be authorised to reside or open houses of business or warehouses at the places enumerated as ports of call.

2.—At all ports open to trade, whether by earlier or later agreement, at which no settlement area has been previously defined, it will be the duty of the British Consul, acting in concert with his colleagues, the Consuls of other Powers, to come to an understanding with the local authorities regarding the definition of the foreign settlement area.

3.—On opium, Sir Thomas Wade will move his Government to sanction an arrangement different from that affecting other imports. British merchants, when opium is brought into port, will be obliged to have it taken cognisance of by the Customs, and deposited in bond, either in a warehouse or a receiving hulk, until such time as there is a sale for it. The importer will then pay the tariff duty upon it and the purchaser the *lekings*; in order to the prevention of evasion of the duty. The

amount of *lekin* to be collected will be decided by the different Provincial Governments according to the circumstances of each.

4.—The Chinese Government agrees that Transit Duty Certificates shall be framed under one rule at all ports, no difference being made in the conditions set forth therein; and, that so far as imports are concerned, the nationality of the person possessing and carrying these is immaterial. Native produce carried from an Inland Centre to a Port of Shipping, if *bona fide* intended for shipment to a foreign port, may be, by treaty, certificated by the British subject interested, and exempted by payment of the half-duty from all charges demanded upon it *en route*. If produce be not the property of a British subject, or is being carried to a port not for exportation, it is not entitled to the exemption that would be secured it by the exhibition of a Transit Duty Certificate. The British Minister is prepared to agree with the Tsung-li Yamên upon rules that will secure the Chinese Government against abuse of the privilege as affecting produce.

The words *nei-ti*, inland, in the clause of Article VII. of the Rules appended to the Tariff, regarding carriage of imports inland, and of native produce purchased inland, apply as such to places on the sea coasts and river shores, as to places in the interior not open to foreign trade; the Chinese Government having the right to make arrangements for the prevention of abuses thereat.

5.—Article XLV. of the Treaty of 1858 prescribes no limits to the term within which a drawback may be claimed upon duty paid Imports. The British Minister agrees to a term of three years, after expiry of which no drawback shall be claimed.

6.—The foregoing stipulations, that certain ports are to be opened to foreign trade, and that landing and shipping of goods at six places on the Great River is to be sanctioned, shall be given effect to within six months after receipt of the Imperial Decree approving the memorial of the Grand Secretary Li. The date for giving effect to the stipulations affecting exemption of imports from *lekin* taxation within the foreign settlements, and the collection of *lekin* upon opium by the Customs Inspectorate at the same time as the Tariff Duty upon it, will be fixed as soon as the British Government has arrived at an understanding on the subject with other foreign Governments.

7.—The Government of Hongkong having long complained of the interference of the Canton Customs Revenue Cruisers with the junk trade of that Colony, the Chinese Government agrees to the appointment of a Commission to consist of a British Consul, an officer of the Hongkong Government, and a Chinese official of equal rank, in order to the establishment of some system that shall enable the Chinese Government to protect its revenue without prejudice to the interest of the Colony.

Separate Article.

Her Majesty's Government having it in contemplation to send a Mission of Exploration next year by way of Peking through Kan-Su and Koko-Nor, or by way of Ssu-Chu'en, to Thibet, and thence to India, the Tsung-li Yamên, having due regard to the circumstances, will, when the time arrives, issue the necessary passports, and will address letters to the high provincial authorities and to the Resident in Thibet. If the Mission should not be sent by these routes, but should be proceeding across the Indian frontier to Thibet, the Tsung-li Yamên, on receipt of a communication to the above effect from the British Minister, will write to the Chinese Resident in Thibet, and the Resident, with due regard to the circumstances, will send officers to take due care of the Mission; and passports for the Mission will be issued by the Tsung-li Yamên that its passage be not obstructed.

Done at Chefoo, in the province of Shan Tung, this Thirteenth Day of September, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.

[L.S.] THOMAS FRANCIS WADE.

[L.S.] CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARY.

SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND COREA.

The following Supplementary Treaty was received too late to admit of its insertion in the proper place:—

It is hereby notified that Supplementary Articles to the Treaty of Friendship and Trade Regulations have now been agreed upon with Corea, as in the enclosure.

SANJO SANEYOSHI,

Daijo Daijin.

October 14th, 1876.

Appendix to the Treaty of Amity and Friendship.

Whereas, on the twenty-sixth day of the second month of the ninth year Meiji, corresponding with the Korean date of the second day of the second month of the year Heishi, a Treaty of Amity and Friendship was signed and concluded between Kuroda Kiyotaka, High Commissioner Extraordinary, Lieutenant-General of H.I.J.M. Army, Member of the Privy Council, and Minister of the Colonization Department, and Inouyé Kaoru, Associate High Commissioner Extraordinary and Member of the Genrô-In, both of whom had been directed to proceed to the city of Kokwa in Corea by the Government of Japan; and Shin Ken, Dai Kwan, Hanchoo-soofuji, and In Ji-shô, Fuku Kwan, Tosofu, Fukuso Kwan, both of whom had been duly commissioned for that purpose by the Government of Corea:—

Now therefore, in pursuance of Article XI. of the above Treaty, Miyamoto Okadzu, Commissioner despatched to the Capital of Corea, Daijô of the Foreign Department, and duly empowered thereto by the Government of Japan, and Chio Inki, Kôshookwan, Gisheifudôshô, duly empowered thereto by the Government of Corea, have negotiated and concluded the following articles:—

Art. I.—Agents of the Japanese Government stationed at any of the open ports, shall hereafter, whenever a Japanese vessel has been stranded on the Korean coasts and has need of their presence at the spot, have the right to proceed there on their informing the local authorities of the facts.

Art. II.—Envoys or Agents of the Japanese Government shall hereafter be at full liberty to despatch letters or other communications to any place or places in Corea, either by post at their own expense, or by hiring inhabitants of the locality wherein they reside as special couriers.

Art. III.—Japanese subjects may, at the ports of Corea open to them, lease land for the purpose of erecting residences thereon, the rent to be fixed by mutual agreement between the lessee and the owner.

Any lands belonging to the Korean Government may be rented by a Japanese on his paying the same rent thereon as a Korean subject would pay to his Government.

It is agreed that the Shumon (watch-gate) and the Shotsumon (barrier) erected by the Korean Government near the Kokwa (Japanese official establishment) in Sorioko, Fusan, shall be entirely removed, and that a new boundary line shall be established according to the limits hereinafter provided. In the other two open ports, the same steps shall be taken.

Art. IV.—The limits within which Japanese subjects may travel from the port of Fusan, shall be comprised within a radius of ten *ri*, Korean measurement, the landing place in that port being taken as a centre.

Japanese subjects shall be free to go where they please within the above limits, and shall be therein at full liberty either to buy articles of local production or to sell articles of Japanese production.

The town of Torai lies outside of the above limits, but Japanese shall have the same privileges as in those places within them.

Art. V.—Japanese subjects shall at each of the open ports of Corea be at liberty to employ Korean subjects.

Korean subjects, on obtaining permission from their Government, may visit the Japanese Empire.

Art. VI.—In case of the death of any Japanese subject residing at the open ports of Corea, a suitable spot of ground shall be selected wherein to inter his remains.

As to the localities to be selected for cemeteries in the two open ports other than the ports of Fusan, in determining them regard shall be had as to the distance there is to the cemetery already established at Fusan.

Art. VII.—Japanese subjects shall be at liberty to traffic in any article owned by Korean subjects, paying therefor in Japanese coin. Korean subjects, for purposes of trade, may freely circulate among themselves at the open ports of Corea, such Japanese coin as they may have possession of in business transactions.

Japanese subjects shall be at liberty to use in trade or to carry away with them the copper coin of Corea.

In case any subject of either of the two countries counterfeit the coin of either of them he shall be punished according to the laws of his own country.

Art. VIII.—Korean subjects shall have the full fruition of all and every article which they have become possessed of either by purchase or gift from Japanese subjects.

Art. IX.—In case a boat despatched by a Japanese surveying vessel to take soundings along the Korean coasts, as provided for in Article VII. of the Treaty of Amity and Friendship, should be prevented from returning to the vessel, on account either of bad weather or of the ebb tide, the headman of the locality shall accommodate the boat party in a suitable house in the neighbourhood. Articles required by them for their comfort shall be furnished to them by the local authorities, and the outlay thus incurred shall afterwards be refunded to the latter.

Art. X.—Although no relations as yet exist between Corea and foreign countries, yet Japan has for many years back maintained friendly relations with them; it is therefore natural that in case a vessel of any of the countries of which Japan thus cultivates the friendship should be stranded by stress of weather or otherwise on the coasts of Corea, those on board shall be treated with kindness by Korean subjects, and should such persons ask to be sent back to their homes they shall be delivered over by the Korean Government to an Agent of the Japanese Government residing at one of the open ports of Corea, requesting him to send them back to their native countries, which request the Agent shall never fail to comply with.

Art. XI.—The foregoing ten articles, together with the Regulations for Trade annexed hereto, shall be of equal effect with the Treaty of Amity and Friendship, and therefore shall be faithfully observed by the Governments of the two countries. Should it however be found that any of the above articles actually causes embarrassment to the commercial intercourse of the two nations, and that it is necessary to modify them, then either government, submitting its propositions to the other, shall negotiate the modification of such articles on giving one year's previous notice of their intention.

Signed and sealed this twenty-fourth day of the eighth month of the ninth year Meiji, and two thousand five hundred and thirty sixth since the accession of H. M. Zimmu tenno; and of the Korean era, the sixth day of the seventh month of the year Heishi, and of the founding of Corea the four hundred and eighty-fifth.

[L.S.] (Signed) MIYAMOTO OKADZU,
*Commissioner and Daijō of the
Foreign Department.*

[L.S.] (Signed) CHO INKI,
Kōshoo Kwan, Gishieifudoshō.

CHINA AND ITS OPEN PORTS.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Kwang Shui, Emperor of China, is the son of Prince Ch'un, the seventh son of the Emperor Tao Kwang, hence he is cousin to the late Emperor Tung Chi, who died without issue on the 12th day of January, 1875, from small-pox.

The proclamation announcing the accession of the present sovereign was as follows:—"Whereas His Majesty the Emperor has ascended upon the Dragon to be a guest on high, without offspring born to his inheritance, no course has been open but that of causing Tsai-Tien, son of the Prince of Ch'un, to become adopted as the son of the Emperor Wên Tsung Hien (Hienfung), and to enter upon the inheritance of the great dynastic line as Emperor by succession. Therefore, let Tsai-Tien, son of Yih Hwan, the Prince of Ch'un, become adopted as the son of the Emperor Wên Tsung Hien, and enter upon the inheritance of the great dynastic line as Emperor by succession."

The present sovereign is the ninth Emperor of China of the Tartar dynasty of Ta-tsing, "The Sublimely Pure," which succeeded the native dynasty of Ming in the year 1644. There exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family. The late Emperor, dying suddenly, in the eighteenth year of his age, did not designate a successor, and it was in consequence of a palace intrigue, directed by the Empress Dowager, widow of the Emperor Hienfung, predecessor of T'oung-chê, in concert with Prince Ch'un, that the infant son of the latter was made the nominal occupant of the throne.

Government and Revenue.

The fundamental laws of the empire are laid down in the Ta-tsing-hwei-tien, or "Collected Regulations of the Great Pure dynasty," which prescribe the government of the State to be based upon the government of the family. The Emperor is spiritual as well as temporal sovereign, and, as high priest of the empire, can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian or State religion.

The administration of the empire is under the supreme direction of the "Interior Council Chamber," comprising four members, two of Tartar and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Han-lin, or Great College, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the empire, contained in the Ta-tsing-hwei-tien, and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated "Ta-hyo-si," or Ministers of State. Under their orders are the Li-poo, or six boards of government, each of which is presided over by a Tartar and a Chinese. 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-chah yuen, or board of public censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members, under two presidents, the one of Tartar and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor must be present at the meetings of each of the six government boards.

The estimates of the public revenue of China vary greatly, and while they are stated by some to exceed 100 millions sterling, are held by others not to come up to half that amount. Official returns of the Chinese Government, published in 1844, stated the annual revenue at that time at Tls. 191,804,139, or £63,934,713. 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 cover by extraordinary taxation.

The public revenue is mainly derived from three sources, namely, customs duties, licenses, and a tax upon land, but the receipts from customs alone are made known. According to the returns published by the government, the total receipts from customs were as follows in each of the five years from 1869 to 1873 :—

Years.	Customs Receipts.	
	Tals.	£
1869	9,880,189	3,293,399
1870	9,545,848	3,181,949
1871	11,216,146	3,738,382
1872	11,678,636	3,892,878
1873	10,977,082	3,659,027

The customs duties fall more upon exports than imports. To the customs revenue of the year 1873, the duties on imports contributed Tls. 3,804,855, or £1,268,285, and the duties on exports Tls. 6,137,117, or £2,045,706, the remainder being derived from minor customs charges.

China had no foreign debt till the end of 1874. It was announced on December 30th, 1874, that the government had contracted a loan of £627,675, bearing 8 per cent. interest. The loan was issued at 5 per cent. through the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, under Imperial authority and secured by the customs revenue. It is not known whether the Government has raised, or is responsible, for loans contracted at home.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

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, based upon Chinese official returns, the area of the empire and its dependencies, embraces 186,887 geographical, or 8,924,627 English square miles, with a population of 425 millions, distributed as follows :—

	AREA.	POPULATION.
	Engl. sq. miles.	
China proper	1,534,953	405,213,152
Dependencies :—		
Manchuria	362,313	3,000,000
Mongolia	1,288,085	2,000,000
Thibet	643,734	6,000,000
Corea	90,300	8,000,000
Lieukhien Islands	2,300	} 1,000,000
Liaotung	2,982	
Total	3,924,627	425,213,152

CHINA AND ITS OPEN PORTS.

The standing military force of China consists of two great divisions, the first formed by the more immediate subjects of the ruling dynasty, the Tartars, and the second by the Chinese and other subject races. The first, the main force upon which the Imperial government can rely, form the so-called troops of the Eight Banners, and garrison all the great cities, but so as to be separated by walls and forts from the population. According to the latest reports, the Imperial army comprises a total of 850,000 men, including 678 companies of Tartar troops, 211 companies of Mongols and native Chinese infantry, a kind of militia, numbering 120,000 men. The native soldiers do not live in barracks, but in their own houses, mostly pursuing some civil occupation.

China proper extending over 73,093 geographical, or 1,534,953 English square miles, is divided into eighteen provinces, the area and population of which are given as follows in the most recent estimates, partly based on official returns:—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Provincial Capital.</i>	<i>Area English square miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Chih-li.....	Pekin.....	58,949	28,114,023
Shan-tung.....	Tse-nan-foo.....	65,104	28,958,764
Shan-se.....	Tae-yuen-foo.....	55,268	27,260,281
Honan.....	Kae-fung-foo.....	65,104	23,037,171
Keang-soo.....	Nanking.....	92,661	37,843,501
Gan-hwuy.....	Gan-king-foo.....		
Kiang-si.....	Nan-chang-foo.....	72,176	30,426,999
Foo-Keen.....	Fuh-choo-foo.....	53,480	38,888,432
Che-Keang.....	Hang-choo-foo.....	39,150	26,256,784
Hoo-Pih.....	Woo-chang-foo.....	381,724	37,370,098
Hu-nan.....	Chang-cha-foo.....		
Shen-se.....	Se-gan-foo.....	154,008	10,207,256
Kan-suh.....	Lan-choo-foo.....		
Sze-Chuen.....	Ching-too-foo.....	166,800	21,435,678
Kwang-tung, or Canton.....	Kwang-choo-foo.....	79,456	19,147,030
Kwang-si.....	Kwe-lin-foo.....	78,250	7,313,895
Yun-Nan.....	Yun-nan-foo.....	107,869	5,561,320
Kwei-Choo.....	Kwei-yang-foo.....	64,554	5,288,219
Total.....		1,534,953	405,213,152

The above population, giving 263 souls per square mile throughout China proper, appears to be excessive, considering that some of the outlying portions of the immense territory are by no means densely inhabited. Nevertheless, other returns than those of the above tables, said to be official, give still higher figures. It is stated that in a census taken in 1842, the population of China was ascertained to number 414,686,994, or 320 per English square mile, and that in 1852 it had risen to 450,000,000, or 347 inhabitants per square mile. But there is, probably, less accuracy in the given results of the latter enumerations than in the preceding estimate, as the power and authority of the government have been on the decline for more than half a century, and disturbed by constant insurrections, mostly spreading over large portions of the empire.

According to a return of the Imperial customs authorities, the total number of foreigners in China was 3,661 at the end of 1872. Among them were 1,771 natives of Great Britain and Ireland, 541 of the United States; 481 of Germany; and 239 of France, all other nationalities being represented by very few members. More than one half of the total number of foreigners, namely 2,047 resided at Shanghai, and 308 at Canton, the remainder being scattered, in numbers not exceeding 200, over the ports open to foreign commerce.

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 five years

1870 to 1874, Great Britain contributed 52 per cent., the colony of Hongkong 25 per cent., and India 10 per cent., leaving only 13 per cent. for all other foreign nations, chief among which stand the United States.

Great Britain has, in virtue of various treaties with the Chinese government—the first and most important signed August 29th, 1842—the right of access to twenty-one ports of the Empire, in addition to the colony of Hongkong, geographically a part of China. The twenty-one ports, known as Treaty ports, are divided into eleven primary, or consular ports, and ten secondary ports, the first-class comprising Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin, Chefoo, Hankow, Kiukiang, and Newchwang. The import trade from Great Britain centres, exclusive of Hongkong, at Shanghai, Hankow, and Tientsin, while the bulk of the exports to Great Britain pass through the ports of Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Canton.

The 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 1865 to 1874:—

Years.	Exports from China to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home Produce in China.
	£	£
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
1869... ..	9,621,358	6,842,840
1870... ..	9,481,737	6,139,633
1871... ..	11,830,383	6,628,236
1872... ..	13,246,042	6,624,511
1873... ..	12,454,34	4,882,701
1874... ..	11,145,909	4,751,103

The exports from China to Great Britain and Ireland are made up, to the amount of more than two-thirds, of one article of merchandise, namely, tea. During the ten years from 1865 to 1875, the quantities and value of the exports of tea from China to the United Kingdom were as follows:—

Years.	Quantities.	Value.
	lbs.	£
1865... ..	109,805,885	9,081,486
1866... ..	127,486,120	10,178,070
1867... ..	114,513,88	8,951,954
1868... ..	137,042,375	10,945,530
1869... ..	123,299,185	9,075,598
1870... ..	122,197,167	8,556,761
1871... ..	148,118,667	9,763,276
1872... ..	152,283,847	10,290,365
1873... ..	130,493,426	8,806,786
1874... ..	127,315,285	8,678,488

Besides tea, the only other important article of export from China to Great Britain is raw silk, the value of which amounted to £49,807 in 1867; to £82,847 in 1868; to £296,292 in 1869; to £650,298 in 1870; to £1,713,286 in 1871; to £2,035,454 in 1872; to £3,088,624 in 1873; and to £1,939,748 in 1874. From 1863 to 1865, the export to Great Britain included large quantities of raw cotton, but the supply ceased in 1868, while subsequently the cotton exports were of the value of

£16 in 1869, of £97 in 1870, of £487 in 1871, of £4,119 in 1872, of £21,041, in 1873, and of the value of £9,791 in 1874.

Manufactured cotton and woollen goods, the former of the value of £3,402,952, and the latter of £597,583 in the year 1874, constitute the bulk of the imports of British produce into the Chinese empire, a part passing in transit through the colony of Hongkong.

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 China is singularly well adapted for the construction of a network of railways, and a first attempt to introduce them into the country was made at the end of 1875, when the rails and rolling stock for the construction of a line from Shanghai to Woosung, ten miles in length, were despatched from England.

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 Tls. 720. But payments in cash are usually weighed at Tls. 717 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 $\frac{1}{3}$ 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.—*Statesman's Year Book*.

HOIHOW (IN HAINAN.)

The port of Hoihow, officially known as K'iung-chow (the seat of the local government, and distant from its port about three and a half miles), was opened to foreign trade on the 1st April, 1876. A Vice-consul, who also acts for Germany, represents British interests, a branch of the Imperial Maritime Customs controlling the duties, &c., paid on foreign trade. The position of the port, though geographically favourable, is topographically unsuitable for the development of any extensive commercial transactions, vessels being compelled to anchor some two miles from the entrance of the creek, or branch of the main river, upon which Hoihow is situated. The tides are extremely irregular, and the anchorage is liable to the visitation of very severe typhoons, being moreover entirely unprotected from the North. As regards health, Hoihow compares favourably with the other ports of Hainan, though fever and ague are said to prevail to some extent. The port is badly supplied with water.

The approaches to the shore are extremely shallow, so that loading and unloading can only be carried on at certain states of the tide. Despite this disadvantage, however, the advent of foreign steamers has given a considerable impulse to trade,

and qualified judges believe that Hoihow will before long vie with the Formosan ports in importance. The town itself contains about 12,000 souls, and is governed by a Tsan-fu or Lieutenant-Colonel. The mercantile population though respectable is by no means rich. It numbers about 158 business houses (51 Cantonese, 39 Chao-chouese, 2 Fuhkienese, 10 Leichnoese, and 56 Hainanese) dealing chiefly in silk and cotton piece goods, medicines, opium, tobacco, sugar, oil cake, &c. The inhabitants are friendly to foreigners, and no disturbances have as yet interfered with amicable intercourse.

No foreign settlement has as yet been formed, nor does it appear that any steps will be taken to that end for a considerable time. Full reports upon the capabilities of the port have been made by H.B.M. Consul at Canton, and the Secretary of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

CANTON.

Canton is situated on the Chu-kiang, or Pearl River, in latitude 23 deg. 7 min. 10 sec. N., and longitude 113 deg. 14 min. 30 sec. E., and is the capital of the Province of Kwangtung. It is sometimes called the City of Rams and the City of Genii, both of which names are derived from ancient legends. It is one of the first cities in the Chinese Empire. It is the seat of government for the province, and is the residence of the Viceroy of "The Two Kwang" (Kwangtung and Kwangsi). The Governor of Kwangtung and the Tartar General are also resident here, besides a number of other government officials of more or less distinction. Mun-Tim, who performed the duties of Hoppo, or Superintendent of Customs, up to July, 1876, made himself particularly obnoxious to foreign merchants in these parts, by what has been aptly termed the "Blockade of Hongkong."

Canton, owing to its favoured situation, became at an early date the port to which the traffic of European countries was attracted. The Portuguese found their way thither in 1516, but it is recorded that their conduct in these days was not calculated to impress the Chinese favourably. The Arab navigators had, however, been making regular voyages between Canton and the ports of Western Asia as early as the tenth century. The Dutch appeared on the scene about a hundred years later than the Portuguese, and these in their turn were supplanted by the English. The latter, towards the close of the seventeenth century, founded the very profitable trade which was conducted for nearly one hundred and fifty years by the Agents of the East India Company, who established a Factory there in 1684, which was afterwards celebrated throughout the world. From 1684 the export of tea to England increased rapidly. The Company's monopoly terminated in 1834. In 1839, Britain was led to a declaration of war with China in consequence of the oppression to which foreigners were subjected by the native authorities, and Canton was menaced with capture in 1841. A pecuniary ransom was however received in lieu of the occupation of the city, and hostilities were for the time being suspended. The lesson, unfortunately, was without effect, and the arrogance of the Chinese continued unabated. The British campaign in Central China ensued, and the result was the signature of the Treaty of Nanking (August 29th, 1842), by which what was called the Co-Hong monopoly at Canton was abolished and four additional ports thrown open to foreign trade. Nevertheless, the provisions of the Treaty continued to be ignored in the City of Rams, and foreigners were still denied admittance within its walls. The result of protracted annoyances and insults was that in October, 1856, Sir Michael Seymour, with the fleet, again opened hostilities, and some two months later a mob in retaliation pillaged and burned all the foreign residences. In December, 1857, Sir Charles Straubenzee, in command of an expedition which had been specially despatched from England, attacked the city, and it was taken on the 29th of that month. The city was occupied by the English until October, 1861, a period of nearly four years. By this time the natives had learned that the subjects of other nations living amongst them could not be subjected to insult and injury with impunity, and from that day to this foreigners of every nationality have dwelt peaceably in the locality.

Canton proper extends to a breadth of about two miles, is about six miles in circumference, and is enclosed by walls about twenty feet thick and from twenty-five to forty feet high. The suburbs spread along the river for nearly five miles. The entire circuit including the suburbs is stated by Williams to be nearly ten miles, the walls enclosing about six miles. What is called the New City now was formerly known as the Southern Suburb. The Western Suburb stretches for miles along the river. The gates by which entrance is gained into the city are sixteen in number, and two water gates. Canton contains great attractions for foreign visitors in its numerous temples, pagodas, &c., and in the many curio shops to be found there.

When the foreign merchants went back to Canton to establish trade after the capture of the city by the English at the close of 1857, they found the Factory and the buildings along the river in ruins. Recourse for accommodation was consequently had to warehouses on the Hona'n side of the river. Considerable discussion subsequently took place as to the selection of a site for a permanent British settlement, and it was eventually determined that an extensive mudflat known as Shamien should be filled in and appropriated. In 1859 an artificial island was created there, a canal constructed between the northern side of the site and the city, and solid and extensive embankments of masonry built. It took about two years to complete this undertaking, and cost no less than \$325,000. Of this sum four-fifths were defrayed by the British, and one-fifth by the French government, to whom a portion of the reclaimed land was given, but they have never built on it.

In consequence, however, of the subsequent decline in the importance of Canton as a place of trade, caused principally by the opening of some of the northern ports, the Shamien site has been availed of but by few, and many of the merchants by whom lots were purchased there in 1861, at enormous prices, have withdrawn from Canton altogether. The trade now transacted there by foreigners is limited. Tea and Silk are the staple exports. The total export of Tea for the year ending 31st December, 1875, was 11,343,872 lbs.; and the quantity of Raw Silk exported during the same period was 18,191 piculs. The import of Opium in 1875 reached only 938 piculs. The purely native trade of Canton still enjoys a high degree of prosperity. The total annual revenue of the port for 1875 was Tls. 991,007, as compared with Tls. 914,552 in 1874. The population is estimated at 1,500,000.

Ample means of intercommunication exist between Canton and Hongkong, a distance of about ninety-five miles, in foreign steamers plying daily, and a large number of native craft. Steamers also run regularly between Shanghai, Hongkong, and Canton. There is a safe and commodious anchorage within 150 yards of the river wall of Shamien. Only steamers go to Canton; sailing vessels never ascend beyond Whampoa, owing to the difficulties of navigating a crowded river.

MACAO.

Macao is situated in 22 deg. 11 min. 30 sec. N. latitude, and 113 deg. 32 min. 30 sec. E. longitude, on a rocky peninsula, renowned, long before the Portuguese settled on it, for its safe harbour. The Portuguese, who had already settled on the island of Lampacao, first took up their residence at Macao in 1560. Soon after their arrival, adventurers from the neighbouring islands continually molested the settlers; in fact they were so troublesome that the Portuguese determined to exterminate them. A war ensued with the potentate of the island of Heang-shan, in which the Portuguese were the victors, and the town of Macao soon afterwards began to rise. The terms on which the Portuguese secured the place were never published, and historians are divided in opinion as to whether the possession of the island is due to Imperial bounty or conquest. There can be no doubt, however, that it was held at a rental from the Chinese until Governor Amaral refused to pay it any longer.

The settlement is separated from the large island of 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. The public and private buildings, a cathedral, and several churches, are raised on the declivities, skirts,

and heights of hillocks. On the lofty mount eastward, called Charil, is a fort, enclosing the hermitage of Na. Sra. de Guia; westward is Nillau, on the top of which stands the hermitage of Na. Sra. de Penba: 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. In the vicinity of the town are several places of interest, among which may be mentioned "Camoens' Grotto," which is said to have been the favourite resort of the Portuguese poet Camoens during his banishment here. To the east is a field, "Campo," which stretches itself out to the very boundary wall that encloses 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 Hot Springs of Yung Mak are situated in a valley about 20 miles N.N.W. from Macao. They can be reached by steam launch in about four or five hours.

During the eighteenth century trade flourished wonderfully at Macao. The East India Company had an establishment there, and the difficulties of foreign residence at Canton greatly increased its importance. In the early years of the present century it was a busy place, but the cession of Hongkong to the British proved fatal to commerce at Macao. Tea is still an article of export, but the quantity shipped annually is very small. Opium is imported to some extent, but as no trade returns are available it is impossible to give figures. In 1848 the coolie trade was established and continued to exist for about a quarter of a century. This traffic gave to the place an unenviable notoriety. The system on which it was carried on was pregnant with abuse and gross cruelty, and its evils were exposed and denounced by the Hongkong press in vigorous and unmistakable terms. The result was that early in 1874, the Portuguese government abolished the trade entirely.

The typhoon of September, 1874, which swept across Hongkong and the southern coast of China with such terrible violence, almost laid Macao in ruins. Its recovery from the effects of this dreadful storm has been but slow, and many shattered buildings still testify to the terrific force of the gale on that memorable night. With its trade gone, and the consequent departure of many of its residents, the activity of the place is entirely a thing of the past, and numberless beggars are what meet the visitor of to-day in the otherwise deserted streets of the Holy City.

HONGKONG.

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 deg. 9 min. and 22 deg. 1 min. N. lat., and 114 deg. 5 min. and 114 deg. 18 min. E. long. This island is an irregular ridge, stretching nearly east and west; its broken and abrupt peaks rising to a great height above the 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 was ceded to Great Britain by a Treaty entered into by Lord Elgin in 1861 with the Government of China; and now forms part of the colony. The general aspect of the island is extremely beautiful. It possesses one of the most magnificent harbours in the world, the picturesque hills which surround it rising between 3,000 and 4,000 feet high, the whole offering a *coup d'œil* which blends the wild scenery of Scotland with the classic beauty of Italy. 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 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 average rainfall is 71 inches, while the average range of the thermometer has been from 43° to 89° for the past five years.

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.

Hongkong is valuable to Great Britain mainly as a factory for her 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.

Hongkong is the centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Amongst the principal are opium, sugar, and flour produced in Tungkoon; salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton and cotton goods, sandalwood, ivory, betel, vegetables, live stock, granite, &c., &c.

As Hongkong is a free port, it is impossible to give a correct return of imports and exports, but the extent of the trade with which it is connected may be approximately estimated from 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 large fleets 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.

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.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of five officials besides the Governor. 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.

There is a Police force in the Colony, numbering 650 men, of whom 110 are Europeans, 176 Indians, and 340 Chinese.

Hongkong pays £20,000 a-year to the Imperial Government as military contribution.

GOVERNORS.		Revenue.	Expenditure.
1843. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.	1846	£27,046	£80,351
1844. Sir John F. Davis, Bart., K.C.B.	1856	35,500	42,428
1845. Sir George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.	1866	163,359	196,458
1852. Major-General Jervois (acting).	1867	179,143	152,780
1853. Sir George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.	1868	236,372	208,503
1854. Sir John Bowring, Knt.	1869	192,469	192,309
1854. Lieut.-Colonel Caine (Lieut.-Governor).	1870	160,620	182,735
1859. Sir Hercules (A. R. Robinson, Knt.	1871	175,962	186,675
1862. William T. Mercer (acting).	1872	192,714	174,681
1864. Sir Hercules Robinson, Knt.	1873	176,579	165,100
1865. W. T. Mercer (acting).	1874	178,107	192,398
1866. Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B.			
1869. Major-General Whitfield (Lieut.-Governor)			
1871. Sir Richard J. MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B.			
1872. Sir Arthur Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.			
1874. J. G. Austin, Administrator.			
1875. Sir Arthur Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.			

Population.			
European and American.	Chinese, &c.	Total.	
1862 1,004	121,907	123,511	
1872* 4,931	117,064	121,995	

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 value of the total exports

* Inclusive of naval, military, and shipping.

from Hongkong to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufacture into Hongkong, in each of the five years 1870 to 1874:—

Years.	Exports from Hongkong to Great Britain.	Imports of British Produce into Hongkong.
1870	£281,159	£3,407,930
1871	367,944	2,787,714
1872	833,764	2,872,673
1873	783,475	3,411,968
1874	747,291	3,650,963

The chief article of export from Hongkong to Great Britain in the year 1874 was tea, of the value of £392,912. 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 1865 to 1874, 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.
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	3,407,930	9,547,563
1871	6,628,236	2,787,714	9,415,950
1872	6,624,511	2,872,673	9,497,184
1873	4,882,701	3,411,968	8,294,669
1874	4,751,03	3,650,963	8,402,066

It will be seen that the British trade with Hongkong underwent great fluctuations in the ten years from 1865 to 1874, but which corresponded throughout with the general Chinese commerce, differing only in so far as showing but a slight increase 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.—*Office List, and Year Book.*

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 ordinance 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 tide.

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 Roads are 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 of Green Island, if the vessel be of heavy draught, keep the peak of Lamma Island (Mount Senhouse, 1,143 feet high) open westward of Green Island S. $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 roads.

The narrow channel between Green Island and Hongkong may be taken if a fresh, fair wind blows *right through*. 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.—*China Pilot*.

SWATOW.

Swatow, which was first thrown open to foreigners by Lord Elgin's Treaty, is situated at the mouth of the river Han, near the eastern border of the Kwangtung Province, in lat. 23 deg. 20 min. 43 sec. N., and long. 116 deg. 39 min. 3 sec. E. It is the shipping port for the city of Cha'o-chow-fu, the seat of the local government, 35 miles inland, and San-Ho-Pa forty miles farther up the river.

Swatow is built on the northern bank of the Han, which forms part of an alluvial plain through which the branches of the river flow. The shore on the opposite side is bold and striking, the hills stretching away to the coast and forming what is known to sea-going people as the "Cape of Good Hope." Pagoda Hill rises at the opposite side, and in a direct line from this lies the large island of Namoa.

The first foreign trading depôt in this locality was inaugurated at Namoa, where the opium vessels used to anchor, but it was subsequently removed to Double Island, which is situated just inside the river and is four miles from Swatow. Foreigners here made themselves notorious in the early years of the settlement by the kidnapping of coolies, and so strong was the feeling shown against them by the natives that no foreigners were safe far from Double Island, while they were strictly forbidden to enter Swatow, and it was not until 1861 that they could do so. In the country round Swatow the antipathy to foreigners was of much longer duration. The British Consul was held technically to reside at Cha'o-chow-fu, and subsequent to 1861 several ineffectual attempts were made to pass through its gates. In 1866 a visit was made under more favourable circumstances, but it was not until within the last few years that the population has refrained from annoyance and insult to foreigners within its walls. In 1862 the lease of a piece of land was applied for and granted to the British government on the north bank of the river about a mile from Swatow, but so strong were the demonstrations of the populace against it that the matter fell through. Foreign residences, however, commenced to spring up here and there, and many of them are consequently somewhat scattered, though the majority are in or near the town of Swatow.

The climate of Swatow is said to be salubrious. It occupies, however, an unenviable position as regards typhoons, on account of being opposite the lower mouth of the Formosa Channel, and it has on many occasions been subjected to all the violence of these terrible storms which almost every year sweep across the lower coast of China.

The foreign trade of Swatow has never been large, but of late years it has shown a slight increase. Its proximity to Hongkong, which can be reached in from 15 to 20 hours, no doubt tells against it, as it enables the Chinese to conduct their own import business. The quantity of Opium imported has increased very much of late years; the total in 1868 was only 4,272 piculs as compared with 10,185 piculs in 1875. The quantity of Tea exported is very small, and reached only 3,007 piculs in 1875. A considerable trade is done in Sugar, there being 1,164,576 piculs exported in 1875.

which shows an increase on previous years. The total revenue of the port for 1875 was Tls. 744,769, as compared with Tls. 664,113 in 1874. The population of Swatow is estimated at 20,000.

AMOY.

Amoy was one of the five ports open to foreign trade before the ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin. It is situated upon the island of Haimun, at the mouth of the Dragon River, in lat. 24 deg. 40 min. N., and long. 118 deg. E. It was the scene of trade with western nations at a very early date. The Portuguese went there in 1544, but in consequence of their cruelty towards the natives, the Chinese authorities forcibly expelled them and burned thirteen of their vessels. The English had commercial dealings there up to 1730, when the Chinese Government issued an edict prohibiting trade with foreigners at all ports except Canton. They made an exception as regards Spanish ships, which were allowed to trade at Amoy. The vessels of other nationalities, however, continued to visit the place, and did so till the city was captured in 1841. The Treaty of Nanking was signed soon afterwards, and foreigners have since been allowed to live there in peace and security.

In describing Amoy, Dr. Williams says:—"The island (upon which Amoy is built) is about forty miles in circumference, and contains scores of large villages beside the city. The scenery within the bay is picturesque, caused partly by the numerous islands which define it, surmounted by pagodas or temples, and partly by the high barren hills behind the city. There is an outer and an inner city, as one approaches it seaward, divided by a high ridge of rocky hills having a fortified wall running along the top. A paved road connects the two. The entire circuit of the city and suburbs is about eight miles, containing a population of 300,000, while that of the islands is estimated at 100,000 more. The harbour is one of the best on the coast; there is good holding ground in the outer harbour, and vessels can anchor in the inner, within a short distance of the beach, and be perfectly secure; the tide rises and falls from fourteen to sixteen feet. The western side of the harbour, here from six hundred and seventy-five to eight hundred and forty yards wide, is formed by the island of Kulangsu. It is a picturesque little spot and maintains a rural population of 3,500 people. Eastward of Amoy is the island of Quemoy or Kinnun (Golden Harbour), presenting a striking contrast in the low foreground on its south shore to the high land on Amoy."

There is little to be said about the city. It ranks as a third class city in China, but it bears no comparison to Canton. It is considered, even for China, to be very dirty, and its inhabitants are unusually squalid in their habits. There are several places of interest to foreigners in the vicinity, and excursions are made to Chang-chow-fu, the chief city of the department of that name, and situated about 35 miles from Amoy. The island of Kulangsu is about a third of a mile from Amoy, and the residences of nearly all the foreigners are to be found there, although most transact business on the Amoy side.

There has always been a comparatively good trade done at Amoy. In 1864 the rebels captured Chang-chow-fu, and the commerce of the port was greatly interfered with. There are a number of steamers from Hongkong which touch here regularly, and communication with the port is thus very frequent. The total export of Tea for 1875 was 118,451 piculs, and of Sugar for the same period 249,198 piculs. The net importation of Opium for that year was 3,892 piculs. The total revenue of the port for 1875 was Tls. 591,584, against Tls. 582,851 in 1874. The population is estimated at 350,000.

TAKOW, TAIWAN-FU, AND TAMSUI.

Takow is a port in Formosa, and is situated in lat. 22 deg. 38 min. 3 sec. N., and long. 120 deg. 16 min. 30 sec. E. It was thrown open to foreigners in 1864. It is only a small place, occupied chiefly by Chinese fishermen, and, excepting the beautiful scenery surrounding it, it possesses no features of interest. The appearance of the place and its vicinity from the sea is very pleasant. Ape's Hill is seen rising on the left and the Saracen's Head on the right. Between the two is the channel which

leads up to the inner harbour, which is about seven miles long and three miles across in its widest part. The soil of the country around Takow is extremely fertile; banyans and bamboos grow luxuriantly there, and sugar plantations are numerous.

Sugar is the principal article of export from Takow, and in 1875 it amounted to 481,943 piculs. The import of Opium in 1875 amounted to 2,600 piculs, as against 2,503 piculs in 1874. The total revenue of the port in 1875 was Tls. 124,021, in 1874 it was Tls. 139,110. The population of Takow is estimated at 6,000.

The city of Taiwan-fu lies about twenty miles from Takow in lat. 23 deg. 6 min. N., and long. 129 deg. 5 min. E. It is a place of considerable size and importance. It is situated about three miles from the coast, with which connection is kept up by means of canals. The walls of the city are some five miles in circumference, and enclose many buildings and places of interest. Among these is an Examination Hall for the Chinese literati, capable of accommodating several thousand students. There are a great many trees and open spaces in the city, which give it rather a pleasant appearance. In the locality are the ruins of Zealandia, a fort which was built in 1630, and which was for many years the stronghold of the Dutch in Formosa. The Customs give no returns of trade here. The port is an open shallow roadstead, and vessels have to anchor at some distance from the shore. The population of Taiwan-fu is estimated at 189,000.

The port of Tamsui is in lat. 25 deg. 10 min. N., and long. 101 deg. 26 min. E., on the northern side of Formosa. It is an uninteresting place. The trade at Tamsui is not extensive. Tea grows on the hills in the locality, but the quality is inferior. Camphor is manufactured here and elsewhere in Formosa, the tree from which it is made being very common on the island. The principal exports in 1875 were as follows:—Tea, 41,573 piculs; Camphor, 7,139 piculs (a decrease on former years); Coal, 27,665 tons. The import of Opium in 1875 was 1,559 piculs, and in 1874, 1,666 piculs. The total revenue of the port in 1875 was Tls. 152,909, and in 1874, Tls. 126,340. The population is estimated at 50,000.

FOOCHOW.

Foochow (or Fuh-chau-fu) is the capital of the Fohkien province. It is situated in lat. 26 deg. 02 min. 24 sec. N., and long 119 deg 20 min. E. The city is built on a plain on the northern side of the river Min, and is distant about thirty-four miles from the sea, and nine miles from Pagoda island, where foreign vessels anchor.

The attention of foreigners was early attracted to Foochow as a likely place where commercial intercourse could be profitably carried on in the shipment of Bohea Tea which is grown largely in the locality. Before the port was opened, this article used to be carried overland to Canton for shipment, a journey which was both long and difficult. The East India Company, as early as 1830, made representations in favour of the opening of the port, but nothing definite was done till the Treaty of Nanking in 1842. The early years of intercourse with the natives was anything but what was anticipated. The navigation of the river was difficult, there was no market for imports, and several attacks by the populace rendered the port an undesirable place of residence for some time. It was not until some ten years after the port had been opened that there was much done in the export of Tea from the interior, but since then the quantity shipped has been considerable.

The city is built around three hills, and the circuit of the walled portion is between six and seven miles in length. The walls are about thirty feet high, and twelve feet wide at the top. The streets are narrow and filthy, but the number of trees about the official quarters of the city, and the wooded hills enclosed by the walls, give a picturesque appearance to the general view. Near the east gate of the city are several hot springs, which, like those in Japan, are used by the natives for the cure of skin diseases, and are believed to be very efficacious. The Foochow dealers excel in the manufacture of miniature monuments, pagodas, dishes, &c., from what is called "soap stone," and in the construction of artificial flowers, curious figures of birds, &c. The foreign settlement is situated on the south side of the Min, on hilly

ground, opposite the island of Chung-chow. Communication is kept up between it and the city by means of a bridge.

The climate of Foochow is rather warmer in summer and cooler in winter than Hongkong. Frost and ice are occasionally—but very seldom—met with here; and it is recorded that in the month of February, 1864, some two inches of snow fell upon the surrounding hills. Such an occurrence had not been remembered for forty years before, and it certainly has not happened since.

The scenery surrounding Foochow is very beautiful. In sailing up the river from the sea, a distance of about seven or eight miles, vessels have to leave the wide stream and enter what is called the Kinpai Pass, which is barely half a mile across, and enclosed as it is by bold, rocky walls, it has a very striking appearance. The Pass of Min-ngan is still narrower, and with its towering cliffs, surmounted with fortifications and cultivated terraces, is very picturesque, and has been compared to some of the scenes on the Rhine.

Foreign vessels, with the exception of those of very light draught, are compelled to anchor at Pagoda Island, owing to the shallowness of the river, which has been increasing of late years, and the difficulties of navigation.

The trade of Foochow is mainly in Tea, the quantity exported in 1875, amounting to 1,118,261 piculs. Of Opium, 4,014 piculs net were imported in 1875 as against 3,176 piculs in 1874. The total revenue of the port for 1875 was Tls. 1,978,112; for 1874, it was Tls. 1,886,272. The population of Foochow is estimated at 600,000.

NINGPO.

Ningpo is situated on the river Yung, in the province of Chekiang, in lat. 29 d. g. 55 min. 12 sec. N., and long. 121 deg. 22 min. E. It was one of the five ports thrown open to foreigners in 1842.

Foreigners had, however, visited Ningpo at an early date. Portuguese traded there in 1522; a number of them settled in the place in that and succeeding years, and there was every prospect of a rising and successful colony soon being established. But the lawless acts of the Portuguese at this as well as at other ports in China soon attracted the attention of the government, and in 1542 the Governor of Chekiang ordered the settlement to be destroyed and the population to be exterminated. A large force of Chinese troops soon besieged the place, destroying it entirely, and out of a population of 1,200 Portuguese, 800 were massacred. No further attempt at trade with this port was made till towards the close of the 17th century, when the East India Company established a factory at the island of Chusan, some forty miles from Ningpo. The attempt to found a trade mart there, however, proved unsatisfactory, and the factory was abandoned after a very few years' trial. The port was deserted by foreigners for many years after that. When hostilities broke out between Great Britain and China in 1839, the fleet moved north from Canton, and on the 13th October, 1841, occupied Ningpo, and an English garrison was stationed there for some time. In March, 1842, an attempt was made by the Chinese to retake the city, but the British artillery repulsed them with great slaughter. Ningpo was evacuated on May 7th, and, on the proclamation of peace in the following August, the port was thrown open to foreign trade.

Ningpo is built on a plain, which stretches away to a considerable distance on either side. It is a walled city, the walls enclosing a space of some five miles in circumference. The walls are built of brick, and are about twenty-five feet high. They are fifteen feet wide at the summit, and twenty-two at the base. Access is obtained to the town by six gates. A large moat commences at the north gate and runs along the foot of the wall for about three miles on the landward side, until it stops at what is called the bridge gate. The main street runs from east to west. One of the peculiarities of the place is a number of walls built across various portions of the city, for the purpose of preventing the spread of fires. Several of the streets are spanned by arches erected in memory of distinguished natives. Ningpo has been celebrated as possessing the fourth library of Chinese works in point of numbers,

which existed in the empire. It was owned by a family who resided near the south gate. The site occupied by the foreign residences is on the north bank of the river.

The trade at Ningpo has never been large. This is owing to a considerable extent, doubtless, to the proximity of Shanghai. The net quantity of Opium imported in 1875, was 8,508 piculs, as against 7,469 piculs in 1874. Of Tea, there were 129,197 piculs exported in 1875, and 158,102 in 1874; Cotton, 54,728 piculs in 1874, 52,689 piculs in 1875. The quantity of Raw Silk exported in the latter year amounted to 717 bales, as compared with 517 bales for the previous twelve months. The total annual revenue of the port was Tls. 732,403 in 1875; and Tls. 769,923 in 1874. The population of Ningpo is estimated at 120,000.

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."

2nd. 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—

3rd. More recently, in 1865 and 1869, amended and enlarged by the foreign community, passed by the foreign local Consul, 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 an 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 "Local 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 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 the 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. They 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 a 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 holds 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 frs.; 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.

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.

CHINKIANG.

The port of Chinkiang (or Chên-kiang-fu), which was declared open to foreign trade by the Treaty of Tientsin, is situated about 150 miles from the Yangtze at the point where the Grand Canal enters the river.

The history of Chinkiang possesses but few features of interest. The position of the town, as a translation of its name implies ("River Guard"), was at one time of considerable importance from a military point of view, when all the rice-tribute from the south of China was transported to Peking by the interior route. The British forces captured the place in July, 1842, and as the cutting off of supplies always produces a powerful effect, the commanding situation thus secured was not long in producing the desired result upon the Central Government, for the Treaty of Nanking was signed a month afterwards. The Taiping rebels entered the town in April, 1853, and continued to occupy it till 1857, when they had to yield to the same cause which had made the government yield ten years before.

The city lies between one of the mouths of the Grand Canal, and the right bank of the Yangtze. Most of the houses are built on level ground, but the hills surrounding lend a pleasant appearance to the locality, which is enhanced considerably by the bluff scenery of the island of Ts'io-shan. When the city was abandoned by the rebel forces, its destruction was very nearly complete, and it still retains to a considerable extent its desolate aspect. The foreign settlement occupies a tract of land extending from the mouth of the Canal along the bank of the river.

Considerable commercial importance was attached to the port when it was first opened. The largest vessels can approach it, and hopes were high as to the position it would occupy in the development of inland trade with China. But like the hopes entertained respecting several of the other Chinese ports they have proved delusive, and the trade on the Yangtze seems to have centred at Hankow, farther up the river. The net importation of Opium into Chinkiang in 1875 was 11,758 piculs, against 10,964 piculs in 1874. The import of this drug has steadily increased during the past eight years. The total annual revenue of the port for 1875 amounted to Tls. 153,036, and in 1874 it was Tls. 153,481. The population of Chinkiang is estimated at 130,000

KIUKIANG.

Kiukiang is situated on the Yangtze, near the outlet of the Poyang Lake, and is a prefectural city of the Province of Kiang-si. It is about 137 geographical miles from Hankow, and 445 from Shanghai.

Kiukiang was at one time a busy and populous city. But it was occupied by the Taiping rebels in 1853, and before it was given up to the Imperial troops it was utterly destroyed, presenting one of those melancholy spectacles which these hordes of usurpers left so often behind them. A gentleman (Mr. Laurence Oliphant) who visited it in 1858 speaks of the desolation of the city in the following terms:—"We found it to the last degree deplorable. A single dilapidated street, composed only of a few mean shops, was all that existed of this once thriving and populous city; the remainder of the vast area comprised within its walls, five or six miles in circumference, contained nothing but ruins, weeds, and kitchen gardens." When the foreign settlement was established there, however, the population soon returned, and it has continued to increase rapidly. It is now estimated at 40,000.

The city is built close to the river, the walls running along the banks of it for some 500 yards. Their circumference is about five miles, but a considerable portion of the space enclosed is not occupied. The city contains no features of interest. There are several large lakes to the north and west of it, and beyond the principal suburb lies the foreign settlement. On the opening of the port considerable trouble was experienced in securing the land on which to build the foreign residences, the Chinese demanding extortionate prices for it. Indeed so bitter was the opposition

manifested that before the ground could be cleared some of the native houses had to be forcibly demolished.

The idea which led to the opening of Kiukiang was, no doubt, its situation as regards communication by water with the districts where the Green Tea is produced. But the hopes entertained respecting Kiukiang have never been realised. The total quantity of Tea exported in 1875 was 249,094 piculs, of which 65,322 piculs were Green. Opium was imported to the extent of 2,246 piculs in 1875, and 2,905 piculs in 1874. The total revenue of the port for 1875 was Tls. 663,982, and for 1874, Tls. 673,597.

HANKOW.

Hankow is situated on the river Han at the point where it enters the Yangtze, and is in lat. 30 deg. 32 min. 51 sec. N., and long. 114 deg. 19 min. 55 sec. E. The natives look upon Hankow as only a suburb of Hanyang, which it immediately adjoins, and which is a district city of the province of Hupeh. These two towns lie immediately facing the city of Wuchang-fu, the capital of the province, which is built upon the south bank of the Yangtze. Hankow is distant from Shanghai about 600 miles.

Lord Elgin visited Hankow in 1858, and must have been one of the first foreigners who ever entered this inland city. Attention was first drawn to it as a place of trade by Huc, a French missionary, whose writings on China are less popular now than they used to be, but it is generally believed that this reverend father had never been within many miles of the place, and had drawn largely on his fertile imagination for his details. Sir James Hope and Sir Harry Parkes were in Hankow in 1861 when the port was opened.

Captain Blakiston in his work "The Yangtze," gives the following description of the place and its surroundings:—"Hankow is situated just where an irregular range of semi-detached low hills crosses a particularly level country on both sides of the main river in an east and west direction. Stationed on Pagoda hill, a spectator looks down on almost as much water as land even when the rivers are low. At his feet sweeps the magnificent Yangtze, nearly a mile in width; from the west and skirting the northern edge of the range of hills already mentioned, comes the river Han, narrow and canal like, to add its quota, and serving as one of the highways of the country; and to the northwest and north is an extensive treeless flat, so little elevated above the river that the scattered hamlets which dot its surface are without exception raised on mounds, probably artificial works of a now distant age. A stream or two traverse its farther part and flow into the main river. Carrying his eye to the right bank of the Yangtze one sees enormous lakes and lagoons both to the northwest and southeast sides of the hills beyond the provincial city."

When the port was opened the natives, as at several other new ports, put many difficulties in the way of fixing a site for the British Settlement. They demanded excessive prices for the lots marked off for occupation, and it was not till the port had been open for some time, and many residents had temporarily taken up an abode on the Hanyang shore, that a satisfactory arrangement was arrived at. A French Settlement was subsequently fixed upon, but it has never been occupied.

Great expectations as regards trade were entertained respecting the opening of Hankow. Foreign commerce would be brought into immediate contact with the large internal populations of China, and a port established in the locality of the great tea producing districts. These expectations, however, have been but partially realised. Tea is, of course, the staple export, and it is at Hankow that the first steamers for home take in their cargoes. Of late, the business of commission merchants both at Hankow and Shanghai has begun to be superseded by men coming direct from home. The London merchants send out agents at the beginning of the season. They go right through to Hankow, purchase the new season's Teas, see them shipped on board the steamer, and leave again for home, thus doing their business without any assistance from the local merchant. This is but another instance of the facility of international communication in these progressive days. The total export of Tea from

Hankow (including re-exports from Kiukiang) amounted in 1875 to 486,908 piculs. In the same year Opium was imported to the extent of 2,325 piculs as against 2,861 in 1874. The revenue of the port in 1875, amounted to Tls. 1,605,486, and in 1874 to Tls. 1,459,076. The population of Hankow is estimated at 600,000.

CHEFOO.

Chefoo is situated on the northern side of the Shantung Promontory, in lat. 37 deg. 35 min. 56 sec. N., and long. 124 deg. 22 min. 33 sec. E. The designation by which it is generally known among foreigners is a misnomer, as the town of Yentai is really the port to which the name has come to be applied. Chefoo is a harbour in the locality of Yentai but has no connection with it.

When the town was first occupied by the merchants of other nations, it was in the possession of a number of French troops, and no definite foreign settlement was then marked out. The consequence is that no plan has ever been adopted in the arrangement of the houses, and many of them have been in time surrounded by native buildings. The Chinese town is squalid and uninteresting. It is built on the shore, and possesses a fine sandy beach. The surrounding country is gently undulated for some little distance from the town, and beyond that the hills rise to a considerable height and lend to the landscape an interesting and varied aspect.

Chefoo of late years has become the resort of many foreign residents in China in consequence of its very salubrious climate. It is said to be the most salubrious port in China. In winter, when the Peiho is frozen, merchandise and mails for Tientsin and some of the more northern cities are landed at this port and conveyed to their destinations overland. The harbour is commodious and possesses depth of water for vessels of considerable draught, but it is exposed to strong gales which prevail at certain seasons of the year. Chefoo will be henceforth noted as the place where Sir Thomas Wade and Li Hung-chang concluded the "Chefoo Convention" in September, 1876, and thus brought to a termination the negotiations which had been pending so long respecting the reparation demanded by the British Government for the murder of Mr. Margary in Yunnan.

The trade of Chefoo, like that of Newchwang, is principally carried on in Bean-cake and Beans, of which large quantities are annually exported to the southern ports of China. In 1875, the net export of the former amounted to 1,066,813 piculs. The quantity of Opium imported in the same year amounted to 2,960 piculs as compared with 4,153 piculs in 1874. The total revenue of the port for 1875 amounted to Tls. 304,036, and for 1874 to Tls. 313,039. The population of Chefoo is estimated at 30,000.

TIENTSIN.

Tientsin is situated at the junction of the Grand Canal with the Peiho river in lat. 39 deg. 3 min. 55 sec. N., and long. 117 deg. 3 min. 55 sec. E. It is distant from Peking by river about 80 miles. It was formerly only a military station, but towards the close of the 17th century it became a place of some importance. The walled portion is small compared with the suburbs, the circumference of the walls being only a little over three miles. The principal trade is carried on in the suburbs. The purely native city has the reputation of being exceptionally dirty, and the stench from open drains in and about the city is said to be the cause of a high rate of mortality there. There are a number of soap boiling works in the neighbourhood, and the smell that arises from them is most disagreeable.

A number of foreigners live in the suburbs of the native city, but the concession is situated about a mile and a half farther down on the south bank of the river.

There is a fair foreign trade done at Tientsin compared with the other open ports. When the port was first opened, it is said that money was picked up very quickly by the few merchants then on the scene. In course of time, however, the Chinese began to make headway, and they have the trade now pretty well in their own hands. A recent Customs' report speaks of one great advantage that natives here have over foreign competitors. The former "purchase their stocks in Shanghai when there is

a favourable market, rarely if ever insure their goods, and by selling in small quantities, and constituting themselves their own salesmen, at once procure ready buyers, and save the standing commission to which the compradores of foreigners are entitled." The export trade of Tientsin is very small compared with the import. Cotton is cultivated in the locality, and some years ago great expectations were entertained concerning it. Coal, it is believed, will eventually be exported in large quantities. The Tea exported goes principally to Russia and Siberia via Kiachta. In 1875, 197,795 piculs were exported in this way. Opium to the extent of 3,881 piculs was imported in 1875, as compared with 5,333 piculs in 1874. The total revenue of the port in 1875 was Tls. 318,074; in 1874, Tls. 371,301. The population of Tientsin is estimated at 950,000.

NEWCHWANG.

Newchwang is the most northerly port in China open to foreign trade. It is situated in the province of Shing-king, in Manchuria. It is known by the natives as Ying-tz, and lies about thirteen miles from the mouth of the river Liao, which falls into the Gulf of Liao-tung, a continuation of the Gulf of Pechili.

Before the port was opened, comparatively little was known of the place. Situated in a wild region, the greater part of which is little else but a wilderness, it was never visited by outsiders. The natives in the outer districts partake of the primitive character of their surroundings, and divided into tribes they mostly lead a wandering life. The word Ying-tz means military station, and that was the only use formerly made of the place. Between the years 1858 and 1860, the British fleet assembled in Ta-lien-wan Bay, and early in 1861 the foreign settlement was established. The town of Newchwang itself is distant from Ying-tz about thirty miles, and is a sparsely populated and unimportant place.

The country about Newchwang is bare and desolate, and in sailing up the river one encounters anything but a pleasant prospect. Ying-tz is surrounded by marshes, and the land under cultivation produces principally Beans. The river is closed by ice for more than three months every year, during which period the residents are cut off entirely from the outer world.

The chief articles of trade of the port are Beans and Bean-cake, 1,740,099 piculs of the former, and 1,007,401 piculs of the latter being exported in 1875, with 11,640 piculs of Bean Oil. The trade in Beans and Bean-cake shows a steady increase during the last ten years. The net quantity of Opium imported in 1875 was only 896 piculs as against 1,327 piculs in 1874, and 2,421 in 1873. The quantity of Opium imported has steadily decreased during the last eight years. The total revenue of the port for 1875 amounted to Tls. 239,466, as against Tls. 192,751, in 1874. The population of the place is estimated at 60,000.

JAPAN.

Constitution and Government.

The system of government of the Japanese empire is that of an absolute monarchy. It was adopted in the year 1869, when the now ruling sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the formerly independent Daimios, 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 appellation by which he is generally known in foreign countries is the ancient title of Mikado, or "The Venerable."

Mikado of Japan.—Mutsuhito, born at Yedo, September 22nd, 1852; succeeded his father, Komei Tenno, 1867; married December 28th, 1868, to Princess Haru-ko, born April 17th, 1850, 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 or abdication of the Mikado, 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 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, 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, and the flag carried on his ships. 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 the year 1874 was given in official returns at £9,750,000, and the total expenditure at £9,320,000, leaving a surplus of £430,000. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were as follows:—

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Land tax.....	£8,053,300
Ground rent, licences to trade, and other taxes in the three cities of Yedo, Kiôto, and Ozaka.....	62,000
Various license tickets.....	67,000
Ship tax.....	7,000
Servants', carriage, and horse tax.....	13,000
Stamps.....	260,000
Alcoholic liquors.....	155,000
Oil pressing.....	11,000
Sugar.....	57,000
Miscellaneous.....	204,000
Maritime and Customs' duties.....	364,000
Post Office.....	40,000
Railways and Telegraphs.....	40,000
Revenue of the Hokaido.....	71,000
Incidental Receipts.....	346,000
Total Revenue.....	9,750,000

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.

Redemption of public debt.....	£102,000
Public debt bearing interest.....	221,000
Internal debt to be repaid.....	50,000
Foreign debt interest.....	115,000
Pensions.....	2,523,000
Buildings.....	800,000
Foreign relations.....	20,000
Council of State.....	66,000
Government Departments, including War (£1,600,000) and Navy (£360,000).....	4,271,000
Police.....	170,000
Foreign Legations and Consulates.....	22,000
Incidental expenses.....	911,000
Total expenditure.....	9,320,000

The public debt of Japan was stated in 1875 to consist of £5,143,000 internal, about half of which bears no interest, and of £1,102,000 foreign liabilities, comprising a 9 per cent. loan of £1,000,000 issued in 1870, and a 7 per cent. loan of £2,400,000 contracted in London, at the price of 92½, in January, 1875.

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, namely, 16,733,698 males, and 16,061,199 females, according to official reports of the year 1875. 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 wherever they are wanted. In order to facilitate the acquirement of foreign languages, the government of the Mikado engaged many European professors, and also sent, at the public expense, a large number of students to America and Europe.

The total value of the foreign trade of Japan was, according to consular reports, as follows in each of the three years 1872 to 1874:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1872	\$26,188,441	\$24,294,532
1873	27,444,068	20,660,994
1874	24,223,629	20,001,637

The following ports of Japan divided between them the imports and exports of the year 1874:—

Ports.	1874.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Kanagawa	\$16,716,298	\$12,578,573
Hogo-Osaka	5,649,521	4,962,897
Nagasaki	1,840,019	2,179,154
Hakodate	17,791	281,013
Total	24,223,629	20,001,637

The two staple articles of import into Japan, in the year 1874, were cotton and woollen fabrics, the former of the value of \$9,793,488, and the latter of the value of \$4,879,140. The two staple articles of export in the year 1874 were raw silk, of the value of \$7,165,481, and tea, of the value of \$4,398,711.

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 1870 to 1874:—

Years.	Exports from Japan to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home Produce into Japan.
1870	£96,173	£1,609,367
1871... ..	109,224	1,584,517
1872	184,342	1,961,327
1873... ..	561,390	1,680,017
1874	537,136	1,282,899

The principal articles of export from Japan to Great Britain in the year 1874, were rice, of the value of £233,899; and tobacco, of the value of £79,620. The staple article of British imports into Japan consists of cotton goods, the value of which was £626,556 in 1874. Besides cotton manufactures, the British imports consisted chiefly of iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of £217,287, and of woollen fabrics of the value of £136,196 in the year 1874.

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 Japanese ports of Kanagawa, Nagasaki, Hiogo-Osaka, Hakodate, and the city of Yedo—containing a population of 780,621, according to an enumeration taken in 1875—were thrown open to foreign commerce.

The first line of railway, from Yokohama to Yedo, 17 miles long, was opened for traffic on the 12th of June, 1875, and other lines were in progress at that date.

The ports of Hiogo-Osaka, Nagasaki, and Hakodate, are connected with each other, and with Europe, by lines of telegraphs.

The post-office carried 17,095,842 letters in the year 1874. There were 3,244 post-offices in Japan at the end of 1874.

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. 4½d.
The <i>Yen</i> , or <i>Dollar</i>	4s. 0d.

The gold yen, the unit of account, differs, as to the quantity of gold contained in it, from the quantity of gold contained in the standard gold dollar of the United States by a reduction of only about three-tenths of one per cent. The yen contains of fine gold precisely one gramme and a half, and being of nine-tenths fineness, weight just one gramme and two-thirds. Consequently, a deca-gramme of gold of the ordinary standard of nine-tenths fineness is equivalent in value exactly to six yens.

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. According to a report of the Master of the Mint, addressed to the Minister of Finance, there were imported into Japan, during the year ending July 31st, 1872, for the use of the mint 858,226 ounces of gold for coinage, or about £3,000,000, and 4,767,175 ounces of silver, or about £1,192,000. The total number of gold pieces struck during the same year was 2,190,256, valued at \$14,488,981; and that of silver pieces 13,313,722, valued at \$5,689,685, being a total of 15,503,978 pieces, valued at \$20,178,666. There is also a paper currency, consisting of banknotes of one-quarter, one-half, and one *Riō*.

Weights and Measures.

The <i>Picul</i> , or <i>ton</i>	=133 lbs. avoirdupois.
The <i>Kin</i> = 160 <i>momme</i>	= 1½ lbs. avoirdupois.
The <i>Shaku</i> = 10 <i>sun</i>	= 11½ inches.
The <i>Ri</i> = 36 <i>chō</i>	= 2¼ miles.

It is stated to be the intention of the Government to introduce into Japan at an early period a new system of weights and measures based on the decimal system of France.

THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

Manila, the Capital of Luçon, the largest of the Philippine Islands, and the principal settlement of the Spaniards in the East, is in lat. 14 deg. 36 min. 8 sec. N., and long. 120 deg. 53½ min. E. It 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 arsenal is at 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. The islands are rich in mineral, vegetable, and animal productions.

The trade of the Philippines has increased 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. Manila has also an extensive trade with China, Singapore, Java, Australia, India, &c.

The Philippine Islands contain an area of 52,647 English square miles, with a population, in 1873, of 4,319,269 souls. The islands, more than 500 in number, are divided into 27 provinces, 13 of which are on the Isle of Luzon, 4 on the Isle of Negros, 3 on Panáy, and 3 on the Isle of Mindamao.

The chief articles of produce of the Philippine Islands are sugar, hemp, and tobacco. The total exports to Great Britain in 1873 were of the value of £1,420,000, and the imports of British produce of £428,145. The chief article of exports to Great Britain in 1873 was unrefined sugar, of the value of £653,583. Of the British imports in 1873 the value of £229,959, or considerably more than one-half, was represented by cotton manufactures. The commercial intercourse between the Philippine Islands, as well as the rest of the Colonial Possessions of Spain, and the United Kingdom, has been steadily declining for a number of years.

Port Dues.—English, American, North German, French and other vessels belonging to nations which allow the Spanish flag equal privileges to their own:—

Discharging and taking in cargo.....	6¼ cents per Spanish Ton.
Entering in ballast and taking in cargo.....	} 4¼ cents per Spanish Ton.
Entering with cargo and leaving in ballast, or entering and leaving without discharging cargo.....	
Entering and leaving in ballast.....	3½ cents per Spanish Ton.

The above charges include all dues—lights, anchorage, and river cleaning. Add 25 per cent. to Register to find Spanish tonnage.

Captain of Port's fees.....	\$3 each vessel.
Gratuities	\$10 to \$25.

IMPORT DUTIES.

The following Tariff was published in the *Madrid Government Gazette* of May 6th, 1874, and came into operation on the 6th November of that year:—

EXPOSICION.

Sr. Presidente,—La Intendencia general de Hacienda de las Islas Filipinas fué autorizada por el articulo transitorio del decreto de la Regencia de 16 de Octubre de 1870 para resolver las reclamaciones que en el Archipiélago se hicieran ántes de 1.º de Julio de 1871, respecto á los derechos fijados en los Aranceles de Aduanas aprobados por el referido decreto.

Haciendo uso de esa autorizacion rigen dichos Aranceles desde el referido 1.º de Julio con las modificaciones que se juzgaron oportunas, y estas han sido ahora sometidas á la aprobacion del Poder Ejecutivo.

Las variaciones introducidas por la Intendencia no afectan al pensamiento en que se inspiró la reforma, que con feliz éxito fué realizada por el citado decreto de 16 de Octubre de 1870 al eximir de derechos los objetos de reconocida influencia en el desarrollo de la cultura y riqueza del Archipiélago, y se limitan á la inclusion de ciertas partidas, disminucion de otras y variacion de algunos tipos de adeudo. Estudiado detenidamente tan importante asunto, el Ministro que suscribe cree que debe aprobarse lo acordado por las Autoridades de las Islas, y que las adjuntas tarifas, en las cuales están comprendidas las modificaciones que este Ministerio ha creído conveniente hacer, comiencen á regir á los seis meses de publicadas dichas tarifas en la *Gaceta de Madrid*; y entiende tambien que dispensadas ya del pago de derechos las mercancías conducidas directamente á Filipinas en bandera española desde los puertos de la Península, Islas adyacentes ó Antillas españolas, es de sancionar el acuerdo del Gobernador superior civil que dispensa igualmente de derechos á esas mercancías cuando vayan por el Canal de Suez, aunque trasborden á buque extranjero.

Fundado en estas consideraciones el Ministro que suscribe, oído el Consejo de Filipinas, el de Estado, y de acuerdo con el de Ministros, tiene el honor de someter á la aprobacion del Sr. Presidente del Poder Ejecutivo de la República el siguiente proyecto de decreto

Madrid 27 de Abril de 1874.

El Ministro de Ultramar,

VICTOR BALAGUER.

DECRETO.

Como Presidente del Poder Ejecutivo de la República, de acuerdo con el Consejo de Ministros, á propuesta del de Ultramar, oído el Consejo de Filipinas y el de Estado, Vengo en decretar lo siguiente:

Artículo 1.º Se aprueba el acuerdo del Gobernador superior civil de las Islas Filipinas, fecha 26 de Junio de 1871, en virtud del que, con sujecion al artículo adicional del decreto de 16 de Octubre de 1870, se plantearon desde 1.º de Julio del mismo año de 1871, con algunas modificaciones, los Aranceles de Aduanas acordados por dicho decreto.

Art. 2.º Se aprueba igualmente el acuerdo de la referida Autoridad dispensando del pago de derechos las mercancías españolas que se conduzcan á aquellas Islas por la via de Suez, aunque trasborden en el tránsito á bandera extranjera, siempre que

hubieren salido de los puertos españoles en bandera nacional, lleguen con la misma al puerto de trasbordo, y sus mercancías vayan conducidas en los propios envases y con las marcas que tenían al ser despachadas por la Aduana de salida; debiendo ir acompañadas de la correspondiente documentación justificante expedida por esta oficina.

Art. 3.º Los adjuntos Aranceles para las Aduanas de las Islas Filipinas comenzarán á regir á los seis meses de publicado el presente decreto en la *Gaceta de Madrid*.

Dado en San Martin de Abanto á veintinueve de Abril de mil ochocientos setenta y cuatro.

FRANCISCO SERRANO.

El Ministro de Ultramar,
VICTOR BALAGUER.

ARANCELES DE ADUANAS PARA LAS ISLAS FILIPINAS.

ARANCEL DE IMPORTACION.

<i>Número de la partida.</i>	<i>Artículos.</i>	<i>Unidad.</i>	<i>Derechos. Ps. Cs.</i>
1	Abanicos con varillaje de marfil, nácar, carey y demás materias finas análogas	Uno	0.25
2	— con varillajes de madera, hueso, caña, pasta, asta y demás materias comunes	Idem	0.04
3	Aceites minerales (b.)...	100 kilogramos	1.10
4	Acero en barras, planchas y piezas grandes, como muelles para carruajes ú otros análogos ... (a.)...	Idem id.	1.30
5	— en agujas, plumas y otros objetos análogos... (b.)...	Kilógramo	0.44
6	Aderezos y adornos compuestos de ámbar, azabache, venturina ó coral, excepto los que tengan oro ó plata... .. (b.)...	Idem	2.50
7	— dichos de otras materias (b.)...	Idem	1.50
8	Aguardiente comun y anisado de todas clases ... (b.)...	Litro	0.04
9	— compuesto y los licores (b.)...	Idem	0.08
10	Algodon para mechas, torcidas y otros usos ... (b.)...	Kilógramo	0.06
11	— hilado y torcido (Véase Hilos.)		
11	Aparatos para alumbrado, excepto los comprendidos en otras partidas por razon de su materia (l.) Avalúo...		10 por 100
	Armas blancas y las hojas para las mismas (Véase la partida 44.)		
12	— de fuego de todas clases, los cañones y demás piezas concluidas para las mismas (m.)...	Kilógramo	0.56
13	Barro labrado, vidriado ó sin vidriar, en objetos de cualquiera forma para uso doméstico ó de las artes	100 kilogramos	0.40
	— fino (Véase Loza.)		
14	Cacao de todas clases (b.)...	Kilógramo	0.06
15	Calzado de piel ó tela en botas, botitos, botines y borceguíes	Par	0.20
16	— en zapatos de todas clases	Idem	0.13
17	— en chinelas ó zapatillas, así como el calzado inferior, comunmente usado por los chinos	Idem	0.05
18	— para niños; adeudará respectivamente la mitad del derecho de las anteriores partidas.		
19	Cartuchos con carga ó sin ella y las cápsulas de todas clases (m.) (b.)...	Kilógramo	0.07
20	Cera	Idem	0.04
21	— labrada (b.)...	Idem	0.12

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Unidad.	Derechos. Fr. Cs.
22	Cerveza y cidra (b.)... Cintas. (Adeudarán como tejidos por las partidas respec- tivas.)	Litro	0.02
23	Cobre, latón y zinc en hojas, planchas, clavos y alam- bres (a.)...	Kilógramo	0.05
24	— en toda clase de objetos de quincalla comun, estén ó no barnizados ó dorados, los de zinc y los com- puestos de aleaciones de metales comunes en que énte el cobre (b.)...	Idem	0.15
25	Conservas alimenticias en latas ó frascos, los dulces y los embutidos (b.)...	Idem	0.07
26	— en salmuera, saladas y ahumadas (b.)...	Idem	0.03
27	Embarcaciones de madera, hasta la cabida de 100 tone- ladas de un metro cúbico... .. (c.)...	Tonelada métrica	6.50
28	— de 101 á 300 toneladas (c.)...	Idem id.	5.00
29	— de 301 en adelante (c.)...	Idem id.	2.50
30	— de casco de hierro de cualquiera cabida (c.)...	Idem id.	2.50
31	— reparadas en el Archipiélago (c.)... Espejos: la luna pagará por la partida de cristal plano azogado y el marco por la de muebles.		
32	Féculas alimenticias de todas clases (b.)...	Kilógramo	0.01
33	Fideos, pastas para sopa y sotanjos de todas clases (b.)...	Idem	0.02
34	Frutas	Idem	0.02
35	Fósforos de todas clases (b.)...	Idem	0.05
36	Goma elástica labrada	Idem	0.23
37	Harina de trigo (b.)...	100 kilógramos	1.08
38	— de otros cereales (b.)...	Idem id.	0.50
	Herramientas. (Véase Hierro.)		
39	Hierro fundido en manufacturas ordinarias... (a.) (d.)...	Idem id.	0.65
40	— Idem id. id. finas, ó sean las pulimentadas con baño de porcelana ó con adornos de otros metales.. (a.)...	Idem id.	1.40
41	— forjado en barras, en chapas, alambre, clavos, tor- nillos y tubos (a.) (d.)...	Idem id.	0.90
42	— en manufacturas ordinarias, aun cuando tengan baño, de plomo ó zinc ó estén pintadas ó barni- zadas (a.) (d.)...	Idem id.	2.00
43	— en manufacturas finas ó sean pulimentadas, las con baño de porcelana, las que tengan adornos de otros metales y las de acero no expresadas en otras par- tidas del Arancel (a.)...	Idem id.	4.00
44	Hierro y acero manufacturado en cuchillos, navajas, y tijeras para costura (b.)...	Kilógramo	0.20
45	Hilaza de cáñamo, lino ó yute... ..	100 kilógramos	11.00
46	Hilo torcido de id. id. id. de dos ó más cabos ... (b.)...	Kilógramo	0.15
47	— de algodón de todos números y cabos y la hilaza para tejer (b.)...	Idem	0.10
48	— de seda ó de borra de seda, torcida ó sin torcer de uno ó más cabos... .. (b.)...	Idem	1.50
49	— de lana ó estambre (b.)...	Idem	0.35
50	Hoja de lata (a.)...	100 kilógramos	1.60
51	— labrada (a.)...	Idem id.	5.00
52	Hortalizas	Kilógramo	0.01
53	Hules y encerados para suelos y para enfardar ...	Idem	0.04
54	— dichos de las demás clases	Idem	0.08
	Instrumentos músicos. Los de madera y los pianos pagarán como muebles, y los de metales por el metal manufacturado de que se compongan.		
55	Juegos de todas clases (b.)... Latón. (Véase Cobre.)	Idem	0.11
56	Loza de pedernal y el barro vidriado fino (a.)...	Idem	0.02
57	— fina ó porcelana (a.)...	Idem	0.05
58	Mantecas (b.)...	Idem	0.05
59	Muebles de todas clases, excepto los de hierro, que pa- garán por las respectivas partidas de este Aran- cel (l.) Avalúo...	Uno	10 por 100

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Unidad.	Derechos. Ps. Cs.
	Objetos manufacturados de aleaciones metálicas no expresadas en otras partidas, pagarán por la de cobre en quincalla comun. (Partida 24.)		
60	Oro en alhajas ó joyería, aunque tengan perlas ó piedras ... (b.) (e.)...	Hectógramo	5.00
61	— plata ó platino labrados en otros objetos, excepto en moneda, barras, planchas ó pastas ... (b.) (e.)...	Idem	0.40
62	Papel para imprimir, escribir, litografiar ó estampar...	Kilógramo	0.04
63	— dichos recortados en todas formas, la cartulina y los libros en blanco ...	Idem	0.06
64	— para vestir habitaciones, estampado sobre fondo natural, mate, lustroso, y los pintados y estampados para cajas, encuadernaciones y otros usos ...	Idem	0.04
65	— dichos con oro, plata, lana ó cristal ...	Idem	0.16
66	— de todas clases para empaquetar, la lija de papel ó tela y el carton ...	Idem	0.02
67	Paraguas y sombrillas cubiertos de tejidos de seda ...	Uno	0.30
68	— dichos de las demás telas ...	Idem	0.14
69	— dichos de papel ...	Idem	0.02
70	Pasamanería de seda ó de seda con mezclas de otras materias textiles, siempre que la parte de estas no pase del 50 por 100 del peso ... (f.)...	Kilógramo	1.40
71	— de lana ó de lana con mezcla de otras materias textiles, siempre que la parte de estas no pase del 50 por 100 del peso ... (f.)...	Idem	0.70
72	— de las demás clases... (f.)...	Idem	0.40
73	Perfumería de todas clases... (a.)...	Idem	0.10
74	Pescados secos, salados, ahumados ó escabechados y los mariscos ... (b.)...	100 kilógramos	1.60
75	Pieles curtidas ...	Kilógramo	0.12
76	— las mismas charoladas, y los tafilletes...	Idem	0.32
77	— en objetos manufacturados no comprendidos en otras partidas ... (l.) Avalúo...	Idem	10 por 100
78	Plata en alhajas ó joyería, aunque tengan piedras ó perlas ... (b.) (e.)...	Hectógramo	0.70
79	Portamonedas, carteras, petacas, libritos de memoria, tarjeteros y estuches... (l.) Avalúo...	Uno	10 por 100
80	Productos farmacéuticos no prohibidos por los reglamentos sanitarios, y los químicos (l.) (g.) Avalúo...	Kilógramo	8 por 100
81	Queso de todas clases... (b.)...	Idem	0.06
82	Relojes de todas clases ... (l.) Avalúo...	Uno	10 por 100
	Ropas hechas (i.) (Véase Tejidos.)		
83	Sacos de estera ...	Idem	0.00½
	— de tela: pagarán por las partidas de sus respectivos tejidos.		
84	Sombreros y gorras de todas clases, armados y sin armar ...	Idem	0.16
	Sombrillas. (Véase Paraguas.)		
85	Tabaco manufacturado ...	Kilógramo	2.40
86	— rama ...	Idem	0.20
87	Té de todas clases ... (b.)...	Idem	0.05
	Tejidos de algodón. (b.) (h.) (i.) (j.)		
88	Tejidos tupidos, llanos, cruzados, labrados al telar, crudos, teñidos ó estampados hasta 25 hilos inclusive contados en la trama, y en la urdimbre en el cuadrado de seis milímetros ...	Kilógramo	0.10
89	— dichos de 26 á 35 hilos inclusive ...	Idem	0.16
90	— dichos de 36 hilos en adelante ...	Idem	0.22
91	— diáfanos, hasta 30 hilos... ..	Idem	0.22
92	— dichos de 31 hilos inclusive en adelante ...	Idem	0.34
93	— acolchados y piqués ...	Idem	0.25
94	— panas, felpas y veludillos ...	Idem	0.26
95	Tules, puntillas y el punto de crochet ...	Idem	0.70
96	Tejidos de punto en piezas, y prendas de vestir ...	Idem	0.25

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Unidad.	Derechos. Pr. Cs.
<i>Tejido de abacá, cáñamo, lino ó yute.</i>			
	(b.) (h.) (i.) (j.)		
97	Llanos hasta 14 hilos inclusive (d.)...	Kilógramo	0.10
98	— de 15 á 36 inclusive	Idem	0.22
99	— de 37 en adelante	Idem	0.56
100	Cruzados, labrados ó adamascados	Idem	0.20
101	Encajes, puntillas y punto de crochet	Idem	2.40
102	Telas de punto	Idem	0.60
<i>Tejidos de lana y pelo.</i>			
	(b.) (h.) (i.) (j.)		
103	Llanos, cruzados ó labrados, tales como alpacas, merinos, muselinas, damascos y reps	Kilógramo	0.50
104	Cubiertos de pelo largo ó corto, como bayetas, franelas, mantas y otros semejantes... ..	Idem	0.20
105	Paños, pañetes, lanas dulces, casimires y demás del ramo de pañería	Idem	0.40
106	Tejidos de punto	Idem	0.24
107	— de cerda ó crin... ..	Idem	0.40
<i>Tejidos de seda.</i>			
	(b.) (h.) (i.) (j.)		
108	Tejidos de seda, filo-seda borra y seda cruda, llanos, cruzados y labrados, incluso los terciopelos y las felpas	Kilógramo	2.40
109	Tules, encajes y puntillas de seda y de borra de seda... ..	Idem	4.00
110	Tejidos de punto	Idem	2.20
111	— de goma elástica con mezclas de otras materias y la ropa impermeable hecha á máquina ... ..(b.)...	Idem	0.40
112	Velas de esperma, parafina y estearina... ..(b.)...	Idem	0.06
113	Vidrios y cristales planos, estén ó no azogados (a.)...	100 kilógramos	1.50
114	— hueco comun en toda clase de objetos ... ..(a.)...	Idem id.	0.60
115	— cristalizado y el cristal labrado en toda clase de piezas, incluso el abalorio, las cuentas y rocalla ... ..(a.)...	Idem id.	3.00
116	Vinos espumosos ... ..(b.)...	Litro	0.10
117	— los demás ... ..(b.)...	Idem	0.05

ARANCEL DE EXPORTACION.

Número de la partida.	Artículos.	Unidad.	Derechos. Pr. Cs.
1	Abacá en rama y el obrado	100 kilógramos	0.20
2	Añil	Idem id.	1.00
3	— tintarrón	Idem id.	0.10
4	Arroz	Idem id.	0.05
5	Azúcar	Idem id.	0.14
6	Café... ..	Idem id.	0.30
7	Maderas tintóreas	Idem id.	0.04

NOTAS.

(a.)

Del peso bruto de las mercancías que á continuacion se expresan, se descontará por tara el siguiente tanto por 100 :

Acero en cajas	10 por 100.
Hoja de lata en cajas	10 por 100.
Hierro, cobre y laton obrados en clavos, baterías de cocina y otros objetos análogos en barriles	20 por 100.
Loza en cajas y barricas	30 por 100.
— en canastas	16 por 100.
Perfumería, por todos los envases y empaques interiores	25 por 100.
Vidrio y cristal en cajas y barricas	40 por 100.
— en canastos	20 por 100.

(b.)

Las mantecas, los quesos, los pescados, el cacao, las féculas, las harinas, las conservas alimenticias, los dulces, el té, los fósforos, los aceites minerales y rectificadas, el petróleo y la bencina, pagarán con sus inmediatos envases.

La quincalla, cuchilería, cera y estearina labradas, los juegos y los aderezos adeudarán con inclusion del peso de los empaques, envueltas ó cajitas en que vayan colocados exceptuando los estuches de los aderezos que pagarán por la partida 79.

Las botellas que contengan aguardientes, licores, vinos ó cerveza, adeudarán por la partida 114, calculando el peso prudencialmente.

En los tejidos de todas clases y las puntillas, se incluirá para el adeudo el peso de las cintas y papel en que vayan colocados, excluyendo, sin embargo, las tablas y cartones en que aquellos artículos se presenten arrollados, y las cajas de carton ú otra materia que los contenga dentro del envase exterior. Por envase exterior se entiende el que está á la vista, cerrado el bulto.

(c.)

Están comprendidos en los derechos señalados á las partidas 27, 28, 29 y 30, y por lo tanto no adeudarán cantidad alguna, todos los objetos que prudencialmente se consideren necesarios para la maniobra, comodidad y uso particular de los buques, atendidas las clases y condiciones de estos últimos.

Servirán de base para el aforo de los buques que se importen del extranjero las certificaciones de arqueo libradas por los Maestros mayores de ribera, la Autoridad local de Marina y el Administrador de la Aduana ó un delegado suyo, con sujecion á lo prevenido en las órdenes del Almirantazgo de 21 de Diciembre de 1868 y 16 de Junio de 1869.

Las embarcaciones que sean reparadas en el Archipiélago para ponerse en perfecto estado de navegar y pretendan sus dueños nacionalizarlas, pagarán por medio de la siguiente proporcion: el valor del buque rehabilitado es á los derechos de Arancel que le corresponden segun su tonelaje, como el valor que tenia ántes de rehabilitarse es al cuarto término que expresará los derechos que deben exigirse.

Sin embargo, si la diferencia entre este término y los derechos íntegros del Arancel no llega al 10 por 100, se cobrarán íntegros los derechos; y si pasa del 75 por 100, se cobrará el 25 por 100 de los mismos.

(d.)

Los materiales de todas clases que se introduzcan para construir y reparar embarcaciones se admitirán con franquicia de derechos, previas las justificaciones que la Administracion de Aduanas juzgue precisas en cada caso.

(e.)

La calificacion de joyería ó alhajas comprende todos los objetos de lujo pequeños, preciosos por su trabajo ó por su materia, destinados generalmente al adorno de las personas de ámbos sexos.

La calificacion de vajilla comprende todos los utensilios de metales finos destinados al servicio de los templos ó á objetos de uso doméstico.

(f.)

Para calcular la mezcla de la pasamanería, se excluirá el peso de los armazones interiores.

Para el aforo se incluirán dichos armazones cuando sean de materias textiles; pero si fueren de madera, pasta ú otra materia análoga, se descontará por razon de tara el 10 por 100 del peso total de la pasamanería.

(g.)

El ópio está prohibido á la importacion, y solo se permitirá el que en cortas cantidades se destine á las oficinas de farmacia, y todo el que introduzcan los contratistas de esta droga en quienes la Hacienda ha subrogado su venta exclusiva en aquellas provincias, en cuyo caso adeudará por la partida 80.

Los productos químico-medicinales serán reconocidos á su importacion con arreglo á los reglamentos de Sanidad.

(h.)

Los tejidos con mezcla adeudarán con sujecion á las siguientes reglas:—

1.ª Los de hilo, lana y seda que contengan mezcla de algodón en una parte únicamente de la urdimbre ó de la trama, serán considerados para el adeudo como de hilo, lana ó seda sin mezcla.

2.ª Los tejidos de lana y seda ó borra de seda cuya urdimbre ó trama sea de una de estas materias, adeudarán un quinto del peso como seda y cuatro quintos como lana.

3.ª Los tejidos de hilo y seda cuya urdimbre ó trama sea de una de estas dos materias, y los de algodón y seda cuya urdimbre ó trama sea toda de algodón, adeudarán cuatro quintos del peso como tejidos de hilo ó de algodón, segun los casos, y un quinto como sedería. Se exceptúan las felpas y terciopelos que adeudarán tres quintos como algodones y dos quintos como sedería.

4.ª Los tejidos de hilo y lana cuya urdimbre ó trama sea de una de estas dos materias, adeudarán tres quintos del peso como lanería y dos quintos como lencería.

5.ª Los tejidos de hilo y algodón cuya urdimbre ó trama sea toda de algodón, adeudarán la mitad del peso como tejidos de algodón y la otra mitad por las partidas correspondientes de lencería.

6.ª Los tejidos que, teniendo toda la trama ó urdimbre de hilo, de lana, de seda ó algodón, contengan en la otra parte de la tela (urdimbre ó trama, segun los casos) dos ó mas de estas materias, adeudarán con sujecion á las reglas anteriores, considerándolos compuestos de hilo, de lana, de seda ó de algodón y de la materia que en la otra parte del tejido devengue menores derechos.

7.ª Los tejidos de punto, los encajes y las puntillas con mezcla, adeudarán por la materia que domine.

(i.)

Las ropas hechas, á excepcion de las de punto, adeudarán por su total peso el derecho señalado á la tela de que se compongan en su parte exterior, y además 50 por 100 del mismo derecho. Se considerarán como ropas hechas, no sólo las completamente concluidas, sino tambien las á medio coser, y las hilvanadas.

(j.)

Las telas bordadas á mano y á máquina y las que tengan mezcla de metales finos ó imitados, pagarán el derecho correspondiente á la clase de tejidos á que pertenezcan, y además un 50 por 100 del mismo derecho.

(l.)

En los adeudos al avalúo, los interesados consignarán en las declaraciones el valor de las mercancías. Si la Administracion no se conformase con estos valores por considerarlos muy bajos, oyendo á los Vistas y al Contador, fijará el avalúo que crea corresponde, y en el caso de no conformarse con este los interesados, podrán los empleados adquirir la propiedad de los efectos, mediante el pago á los dueños de la cantidad consignada en la declaracion, y un 10 por 100 más. En este caso será de cuenta de los empleados el pago de los derechos sobre el valor fijado por ellos y no aceptado por el introductor, asi como las pérdidas y ganancias que resulten de la venta de los efectos; para lo cual la Hacienda pública abonará la cantidad necesaria en concepto de anticipo reintegrable.

Por las diferencias en el valor de los géneros en los despachos al avalúo, pagará el dueño de ellos la mitad más del derecho sobre el exceso, cuando se conforme con el aumento hecho por la Administracion.

En los despachos por avalúo referentes á mercancías de las que una ó más especies tengan señalados derechos fijos en el Arancel, se cuidará de que las mercancías que se despachen en esta forma nunca paguen menor derecho que el establecido como cuota fija á la especie de la calidad inferior inmediata.

(m.)

Las armas de fuego de todas clases, los cartuchos y cápsulas, no podrán introducirse sin previa orden del Gobierno general civil de las Islas.

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 the first Rule of the Royal Order of the 1st July, 1859, a fine of twenty-five dollars will be demanded.

Rule II.—The master or supercargo of every vessel is enjoined to be present at all the visits which may be made on board by the preventive service of the port, on entering or leaving, and on loading or discharging, and he must sign the document or certificate of such visit as well as the commander of the carbineers who makes the visit and his accompanying witness. Should it not be possible for such master or supercargo to go through this formality, it will devolve on the officer next in rank to act in his stead.

Rule III.—Masters of vessels arriving from foreign ports with any cargo on board are allowed 30 hours at Manila, and 48 at Cavite, after the entrance visit, to send in to the collector of Customs a manifest in triplicate, written in Spanish on plain paper and of uniform size, containing the name of the master, that of the ship, the number of Spanish tons burthen, the place whence the ship comes, a description by marks and numbers both in writing and in figures of each package of goods on board, the names of the consignees, the weight, measurement, and kind of goods stowed in bulk, their names, with every distinctness, those of the goods to remain in transit on board, and those to be discharged; specifying if possible the articles to be left in bond and those for consumption, the provisions, spare stores, armament, and coals, in case the vessel be a steamer, and, finally a note stating that the vessel does not carry any other goods, and that none of those manifested are prohibited from fear of contagion. After which the master will affix his signature making himself answerable to the Custom-house for the correctness of the manifest.

Rule IV.—If from stress of weather or other extraordinary cause, the master of a vessel may have been obliged, during the voyage, to throw overboard part of the cargo, a declaration to that effect must be made, and a specification will be required of the marks, numbers, and quantities, as far as possible, of the cargo so jettisoned, and, if the Custom authorities demand it, the Log Book shall be presented to prove the facts.

Rule V.—Every master and supercargo subscribing a manifest is allowed four days after its delivery to augment or otherwise rectify the same, in case there be any omission or other error: this must also be done in triplicate. Should any omission be noticed in the manifest after this period and the one allowed, packages found to be omitted shall be seized, and the subscriber of the manifest fined an amount equal to the value of the goods omitted provided such value does not exceed four hundred dollars, and in case it does, and should the goods omitted belong or be consigned to the subscriber of the manifest, the fine will then be quadrupled. If on the contrary it should be found at the completion of the discharge that the number of packages noted in the manifest and in the subsequent corrections be in excess of the cargo actually on board, the master shall be fined one hundred dollars for each package found short, unless the same should be cargo in bulk, in which case the duties thereon will be quadrupled. Finally, if on visiting the vessel any package be found which is not declared and included in the manifest, it shall be confiscated, and the captain fined in a sum quadruple that of the duties which the said goods should pay to the Customs.

Rule VI.—The captains of vessels arriving from another Spanish port, and duly provided with a freight list from the Custom-house of that port, will deliver this

document to the collector here immediately on his arrival, and will only manifest such, the above freight list explaining the reasons that have caused its omission, and specifying, moreover, the provisions and stores existing on board, unless the ship should have called in at a foreign port and there received cargo, in which case manifests shall be presented and the same formalities observed as laid down in the preceding rules for all documents in proof from the Spanish Consul at the port touched at.

Rule VII.—Whatever may be the nationality of a vessel, and whencesoever she comes, either laden or in ballast, her captain, crew, and passengers are not allowed on coming ashore to take with them anything without a special permission from the Collector of 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 carbineer on board, and by the one at the Captain of the Port's office.

Rule VIII.—The masters of national or foreign vessels who neglect to obey the provision made by Rule II. of these Regulations, shall forfeit fifty dollars, unless they can prove to the satisfaction of the Collector the causes which prevented it; and the master who shall present a manifest with any of the afore-mentioned requisites wanting, shall remedy the same as soon as the Collector of Customs orders it, otherwise the person who presents such manifest shall forfeit twenty-five dollars.

Rule IX.—Should the master of a vessel omit to include in the manifest the quantity of gold and silver, in coin or bullion, that may be on board, whatever its origin may be, or to give private information of it and its amount to the Collector of 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 transshipment.

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.

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR THE BAY OF MANILA.

At the entrances to the Bay the prevailing winds are, during the greater part of the year, from N. to E.; moderate during the first months of the monsoon, but interrupted at times by strong Northerlies which last from one to three days: fresh when the monsoon is regularly established, particularly so from the outside of the entrances to the inside of Point Limay, from whence to the Bay they are more moderate, and it may be remarked that they are seldom light in the entrances and

fresh in the Bay at the same time; calm at the latter end of the monsoon, with squalls during the afternoon from S.E., S., and S.W., indicating the proximities of changeable weather, and winds from S. to W., which become established during the month of June; light N.E. and S.E. prevail now till 9 or 10 a.m., when the sea breeze sets in from S. and S.W. and W. during the intervals of the squalls, which are fresh from S.W., accompanied by thick, cloudy weather and rain. These squalls last six, eight, and ten days, and even as many as thirty, and from June to September; while they last, fine weather is seldom experienced.

At the beginning of the N.E. monsoon the land winds on the S.E. coast of the Bay are from the E.; from February they shift to S.E., and are generally fresh enough to raise a swell and oblige reefs to be taken in the sails, especially in Boca Chica (the northerly entrance), on account of the strong gusts which come down from the ravines on the Island of Corregidor; they commence about four or five p.m., extending from Point Fuego, on the southern coast outside the Bay, to Point Limay, on the northern coast inside the Bay, and cease before midnight; when these winds are unseasonably late they last longer, and sometimes till late on to the following morning; from April, they are generally very light. In the northern part of the Bay—entrance to Pampanga—the land wind shifts to the north about midnight, and when fresh at this spot it extends to all parts of the Bay; it ceases at sunrise, from which time the regular monsoon succeeds it according to the season.

Between the monsoons the winds are generally N.W. outside, but rarely extend inside the Bay, and during these times, especially from September to November, it is when the typhoons or hurricanes usually take place, and oftentimes without any previous warning, not even from the barometers.

During strong N. or N.W. winds there are no land winds, but otherwise they may always be counted upon inside the Bay.

The tides are very moderate, and high water may always be counted upon between eleven and twelve o'clock at the entrance to Manila during conjunction or opposition, and half an hour earlier at the Island of Corregidor; during the rest of the month they are very irregular as to time and duration. The rise and fall never exceeds six feet. At the entrances to the Bay when the ebb tide is backed by river currents and strong N.E. winds together, a delay of 12 or 14 hours takes place in the flow.

During strong S. Easterly weather, the tides are also longer in flowing than in ordinary times. To the S.E. of the Island of Corregidor the waters meet and pass through both entrances, forming currents in direction of the Island of Cabra. With an ebb tide and winds N.E. vessels should not hug the Island of Corregidor too closely, tacking when necessary between Points Fuego and Limbones—where the current is less, or to the West of Corregidor, if entering by Boca Chica, which is the better entrance on a N.E. wind.

The coast both N. and S. of the Corregidor is quite free from all dangers up to Point Luzon on the North and Point Fuego to the South. Vessels can tack well up to the land, avoiding, of course, too near an approach.

The Monja has deep water all around and close up to it.

The Lechones are clean with the exception of one rock, which has six feet of water on it, about a cable's length from shore, and bearing S. 8 deg. W. from the most Easterly rock.

Outside the Corregidor there are the ports of Maraveles and Hamilo. The first to the N.W. of the Island (a plan of it is to be found on the chart of the Bay) is generally used as a halting place for tide or wind-bound vessels, anchoring on the Eastern side, and a look-out must be kept for the strong gusts which are felt sometimes on entering; during S.W. winds it is necessary to anchor on the sheltered or Western side. The port of Hamilo is a safe port, with an easy entrance, at the beginning of a typhoon; it is on the Southern coast at the bottom of the first Bay, between Points Fuego and Limbones—about five miles south of the latter. To find the anchorage, steer South from the entrance to Manila Bay till two small barren islands are sighted—the one to the North, near to the land, having the appearance of

an old fort in ruins; proceed between these islands or to the South of them, and when near to the ridge of the small pointed islands that cover the entrance, leave these to starboard—steering East and keeping the centre of the passage, in which there are 18 to 20 fathoms of water, with sandy bottom, until you reach a suitable anchorage,—8 to 9 fathoms will be found inside with a mud bottom, and 4 fathoms close in to the shore. Caution is required in making this port from the sea, as two barren islands further to the South than those just described might be mistaken for them; these are close to Point Fuego, where the coast bends to the S.E.; they afford no shelter, and are surrounded by a rocky bottom.

The coast of Maraveles is free from danger until it diverges to the North, from whence towards Pampanga, and then only within 3 to 4 cables' length from the shore, some rocks have been touched by vessels venturing too near.

The Island of Corregidor may be approached fearlessly on all sides but the Eastern, where a small pointed rock exists with a ridge extending South about half-way between the Island and Pulo Caballo.

There is a passage between Pulo Caballo and Corregidor, but it is not recommended.

The Fraile has deep water all around and close up to it.

The Southern coast as far as the high land extends is clean, with the exception of some rocks about half a mile from the beach off the second point E. of the small island Sinalan, in a line with the Fraile. On leaving the high land the lead will show shallow water very often, and vessels should not approach too near the low land in this vicinity. During Easterly and South Easterly winds, it is safe to approach the coast between Point Fuego and Limbones, and in short tacks get past the small Island of Sinalan, from whence a clear course opens to weather Pulo Caballo.

Vessels beating up Manila Bay should endeavour to reach the northern coast before night, so as to avail of the land breeze, which becomes weaker in proportion to the distance from the land.

St. Nicola's Bank is situated in a line with, and about half way between the Corregidor and the steeples of the Cavite churches; it is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, and its least depth of water, one fathom, is on the N.E., increasing towards the N. and N.W. to 3, 6, 12, and 18 fathoms within a distance of one cable's length. The shoal is rock covered with sand, and its bearings (shoalest part) are as follows:—

From Telegraph Station on Corregidor.....	N. 72	35	E.
„ Pulo Caballo.....	N. 62	—	E.
„ Telegraph Station on Point Palibuyo (on S.E. coast)....	N. 24	—	W.
„ Mount Arayat.....	S. 1	47	E.

With a free wind vessels may pass on the Southern side of the shoal—keeping Corregidor at West till the Telegraph Station on Point Palibuyo bears S.S.E., when a N.E. course must be followed; but all the coast line between Marigondon and Salinas is shallow water and foul.

The North and Eastern coasts are shallow, and the lead will indicate that the land, which is low and marshy, must be kept at a distance. Fishing stakes will be found here at long distances from the beach, but as long as the lead does not announce danger, the stakes, which are of bamboo and harmless, need not be noticed.

On the west side of the Bay from Point Limay up to the parallel of Mount Orion, a good anchorage will be found and shelter from the tempest of the S.W. monsoon. Without going too near the land, 10 to 12 fathoms will be found with a sandy bottom.

Vessels arriving at Cavite anchorage during Westerly gales, and desiring to communicate with the shore without delay, should steer for Cañaco—which is the bay between Point Sangley (a low sandy beach) and the town of Cavite. To find the anchorage—steer for Point Sangley, giving it a moderate berth, and let go the anchor in 4 fathoms. This is a secure position, where vessels can be visited and

assisted if necessary by the authorities in weather that would render the Manila Bar impassable.

The only danger at Manila anchorage is at night, on nearing the Bar of the River Pasig. Eight fathoms will be found as long as the Lighthouse bears from N. to E., and continuing that course vessels may choose their own anchorage; but in thick weather it is advisable to anchor as soon as the lead marks under 8 fathoms. In the N.E. monsoon vessels can anchor nearer in shore, because land winds prevail; but during the S.W. monsoon and between the monsoons, when typhoons may be looked for, it is safer to anchor farther off, with two anchors N. and S., giving all vessels riding on one anchor only a wide berth.

Manila, 1st May, 1874.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED AT THE ANCHORAGES.

Captains must be careful when anchoring not to allow their anchors to become entangled with those of other vessels, and to leave these plenty of room for swinging; vessels infringing these rules will at once be required to change their berths.

Vessels occupying insecure or inconvenient berths must immediately change same on receiving notice to that effect from the Captain of the Port.

Vessels once at anchor must not change their berths without previous permission from the Captain of the Port, unless in case of urgent necessity, in which case notice of and reasons for same must be given to the Captain of the Port as soon afterwards as possible.

Boats proceeding from vessels at the anchorage to the shore should be provided with an anchor ready for use, in case it should be required.

No vessel is allowed to enter the River without previously obtaining permission from the Captain of the Port, who has to give the necessary instructions for the purpose and provide Pilots and any other assistance that may be required.

A fine of \$10 in each case will be imposed upon the Captain of any vessel leaving the River for Cavite without permission, and for not presenting himself at once on his arrival at, or before leaving, the anchorage of Cañacao.

Vessels at the anchorage or entering the Bay in want of assistance may make use of the following Signals, which will be attended to, if practicable, by the Consignees or by the Captain of the Port. The National flag should be used, and, in case of two being required, any other will answer the purpose. When guns are fired as signals a proper interval should be allowed to elapse between each discharge:—

SIGNALS.

<i>Assistance required.</i>	<i>Flags.</i>	<i>Number of Guns.</i>
A cable.....	1 on the bowsprit.....	1
An anchor.....	1 in the fore-rigging.....	1
An anchor and a cable.....	{ 1 in the bowsprit..... 1 in the fore-rigging..... }	1
A launch.....	2 at the foremast-head.....	1
Mutiny on board.....	1 in the main rigging.....	1
Fire on board.....	2 at the mainmast-head.....	2

Manila, 1st May, 1874.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY VESSELS ENTERING THE BAY OF MANILA AND ITS PORTS.

1st.—All vessels entering the Bay are to hoist their National flags at the Corregidor, and immediately heave to should a Government barge make for them. The Captain who, weather permitting, shall refuse to heave to on being signalized so to do by a gun or otherwise, shall pay a fine equal in amount to double the cost of the ammunition expended. (N.B.—Vessels are not visited here in ordinary times.)

All vessels sailing in sight of the Ports of Manila or Cavite shall display their National flags, under a penalty of \$8.

2nd.—Until a vessel shall have been visited by the Port and Health Authorities, the Captain will be held strictly responsible for all the consequences that may arise from allowing any one to board his vessel. Until admitted to free pratique he shall keep a quarantine or other flag at his foremast-head, and, for the mere act of allowing anyone on board before being so admitted, he shall pay a fine of \$250. Vessels already admitted to free pratique that may afford assistance to vessels arriving will be in the same category, must hoist the flag at the foremast-head, be re-admitted to free pratique, and be liable to the same fine and penalty for the infringement of this Rule.

3rd.—On the arrival of the Port Authorities the Captain shall present his Bill of Health from the last port he may have sailed from, and in case he should not have one, will have to extend a certificate in which he must declare if any contagious disease existed at that port on the date of sailing, as also the state of health of all on board.

Passengers with their baggage should be ready on arrival to be examined by the medical officer of the Port if considered necessary, and answer any questions that may be put to them.

The Captain will also be required to present his Register in order that the name, nationality, captain, tonnage, &c., may be noted, and he will also be required to state his port of sailing, ports of call, dates of sailing, destination, armament, cargo, consignees, and anything remarkable that may have occurred on the voyage. He will deliver a list of his crew and passengers, giving the professions and destinations of the latter, and whether or not they have passports, which must be given to the Police Officer who will be at hand to receive them, and any information the Captain can afford respecting them.

For all inaccuracies in the health certificate, number of crew and passengers, and for any false declaration as to the professions of the latter, the Captain shall pay a fine of \$250 for each offence, be held responsible for the result, and his vessel shall not be admitted to the free pratique until he shall have complied with this Regulation.

The Captain shall deliver any Letters he may have brought to the Post-office authorities.

4th.—All vessels not admitted to free pratique, or that may be put in quarantine, will abide by the laws which will be explained to the Captain, who will see that the yellow or other flag be kept at his fore-topmast-head, and any infraction of this Regulation will subject the Captain to an immediate fine of \$500, and to be tried judicially for the offence.

5th.—The first duty of the Captain on landing is, under a penalty of \$5, to present himself to the Captain of the Port, who will direct him and his passengers to the proper authorities. Passengers of distinction are exempted from accompanying the Captain, and will be advised of the custom of the Port on board.

6th.—At the anchorages no vessels are allowed to keep their guns loaded, and no firearms of any kind can be discharged without previous permission, except when done to ask for assistance as explained in the Anchorage Regulations. Captains will pay a fine of \$20 for each discharge, besides the expenses occasioned by sending of assistance, &c., in response from the shore.

7th.—All vessels must have a Consignee, who will guarantee the fulfilment of these Regulations to the extent of \$500, and the Captain must give in the name of such Agent within 30 hours of his arrival in Manila, or 48 hours if in Cavite or Cañacao, otherwise pay a fine of \$50 and be admonished.

8th.—To take in or discharge ballast, Captains must first obtain permission from the Captain of the Port, and will pay a fine as expressed in the annexed Tariff, No. 1; should said permission not be applied for and obtained before doing so, as also for discharging ballast in unauthorized places and throwing it or any kind of rubbish overboard.

9th.—Any individual found boarding a vessel before it shall have been admitted to free pratique shall pay a fine of \$25, and the Captain of any vessel who shall

allow his boats to be used for such a purpose shall be fined \$50, and be liable for any other penalty the act may subject him to.

10th.—From 11 p.m. till daybreak no boats or bancas are allowed to traffic at the anchorages unless with previously obtained permission, or in case of urgent necessity. The Captain of the vessel whose boat shall be so used, and passenger by, or owner of, banca so offending shall pay a fine of \$25.

Vessels at anchor are at liberty to stop and detain all suspicious looking boats or bancas that may be found infringing this Regulation.

Sailors found on shore loafing, between 10 o'clock at night and daybreak, will be detained and punished in accordance with the laws and be held responsible for any disturbances they may cause.

11th.—Vessels entering the river must deliver up for safe keeping any Gunpowder they may have on board, and for every pound of Powder they may retain on board in opposition to this regulation, a fine of \$1 will be imposed.

12th.—After 8 o'clock at night no fires or naked lights will be allowed on board vessels in the river, under a penalty of \$5.

It is absolutely prohibited to heat pitch, tar, tallow, or any other inflammable substance on board vessels, launches, or boats inside the river, and any person found infringing this Regulation will be fined \$25.

13th.—The armaments of vessels or any part of them, and cannons, when brought as ballast, cannot be landed, and he who shall attempt to infringe this Regulation will be fined and punished in proportion to the gravity of the offence.

14th.—The Captain of the Port being the proper authority for the chastisement of delinquents, any other person who shall inflict punishment on a native or other resident of the country for faults committed on board, shall be fined in favour of the sufferer in proportion to the amount of punishment inflicted.

15th.—No native can be detained on board against his will, and no contract entered into for the purpose of securing the services of a deserter or covering his retreat shall be considered binding.

16th.—A fine of \$100 in each case will be imposed upon any Captain who shall introduce or carry away a passenger without a passport.

No one is allowed to exchange from one vessel to another without authority from the Captain of the Port, and each person found infringing this regulation will be fined \$10, and be liable for the damages caused to the vessel he may have left.

The Consignees or Agents of vessels are responsible for any of the crew, who, on account of illness or any other cause, remain in the country without permission.

The Captains of vessels are bound, under a penalty of \$10 for each case, to notify the Captain of the Port of any desertions that may take place on board in order to their arrest, and should such notification be made on the eve of the departure of the vessel, the Consignees or Agents become responsible for all expenses incurred for their arrest and transportation from the country.

17th.—In case of the death of any individual on board a vessel, the Captain is bound to notify the Captain of the Port, state the cause of death, and ask permission for interment. A fine of \$24 will be imposed for the burial of a body without permission, and a like fine for throwing a body overboard, and the Captain will likewise be responsible for the consequences such an act may lead to.

18th.—The Captain of the Port will not despatch any vessel until he shall know that the Regulations of the Custom-house and Post-office have been attended to.

Any vessels leaving Port without being properly despatched shall pay a fine of \$2 per ton.

Vessels about to sail must indicate the intention with anticipation by hoisting a flag at the main-topmast-head, under a penalty of \$5.

19th.—Captains of vessels shall answer personally any summonses for their attendance that they may receive from the civil authorities.

20th.—All vessels are bound to keep their anchor lights burning from Sunset to Sunrise, and delinquents will be fined \$5 and held responsible for the damages their carelessness in this respect may cause.

21st.—After a vessel's departure, the general intent of these Regulations will remain in force as against the Consignees or Agents, who may have guaranteed their fulfilment; the amount guaranteed will be collected and distributed in proportion to the amount of claims arising, and claimants will retain their action against delinquents should they return to this country.

22nd.—The penalties imposed under these Regulations will be doubled in case of a repetition of the offence, and offenders will be liable for all expenses incurred and be subject to indictment should aggravating circumstances render such a course necessary.

23rd.—All former Regulations and Tariffs not in accordance with the present are hereby abrogated.

Manila, 1st May, 1874.

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, may safely proceed towards Iloilo by the Maricaban 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 Buladangan and Tagubanhan 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 Yogubanham, 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 Malazonoes. 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, 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 Tagubanhan 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 Guimarás, 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 Guimarás and Panay shore, called the Siete Pecados, are sighted. On opening the channel between the Guimarás 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 of which extends to a considerable distance.

The lead is a good guide through the Siete Pecados channel, giving $4\frac{1}{2}$, 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 Guimarás 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 Guimarás 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 Guimarás 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 Guimarás 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 Guimarás, 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 Guimarás 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 Guimarás 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 Bang is steep-to. After passing Point Bondulan, the fort should not be brought to the eastward of N.E. by E.

Guimarás 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 Bandulan will clear this danger.

Anchorage.—The island of Guimarás 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 depth exceeds 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; spring rise $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The stream runs at spring 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 deg. 15 min. 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 Guimarás. 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.

PORT DUES.—There are no port dues.

MANIFEST.—This document must be certified by the Spanish Consul at the port from which the vessel arrives, under penalty of a fine of \$200. This also applies to vessels in ballast, and must be delivered in Spanish in triplicate at the Custom-house within thirty-six hours after the official visit has been paid. Penalty for non-compliance, \$500. No one is allowed to come on board or leave the ship, except the Pilot, until after the Custom-house visit has been paid under a penalty of \$100.

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 $31\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 cents; Caulkers $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The picul of 100 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 islands 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 pine-apple 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; conveyance 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.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PASSAGE FROM MANILA AND PORTS
TO THE NORTHWARD,
FOR THE USE OF VESSELS BOUND TO CEBU, TAKING THEIR PASSAGE THROUGH
THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

North East Monsoon.

It is presumed that Captains have in their possession the Admiralty Charts No. 2,577, and sequence, which may be followed as the best yet published, although the positions are possibly not quite accurate.

On leaving Manila pass, if the wind will allow, to the north of Fortune Island, and, if with a leading wind, keep about three miles from the Luzon shore, thus giving Point Santiago (which is shallow and rocky with reefs extending about two miles off it) a sufficient berth; leaving Point Santiago the course for strangers is to the south of Maricaban Island, by which means the Minerva rock is avoided; coasting vessels often pass between Luzon and Maricaban Islands. The course to the north or south of Isla Verde may be taken according to the wind, north preferred. Off the E.N.E. point of the island are some low rocks 3 or 4 cables off shore with deep water close to, these require care at night as do the islands of Los Bacos and the rocks off Point Calapan.

From Point Malabrigo to the islands of the Tres Reyes, there is no danger, allowance of a point or more should be made for the leewardly set of the current; passing these islands, continue between Tablas and Romblow, to the south of Sibuyan, south of the crest of the Gallo and south of Jentololo. The passages to the East of Romblow and Sibuyan have not been surveyed, and many coral patches are known to exist the positions of which are not properly defined. Do not attempt to pass between Jentololo and Buncanaguay Point (in the English chart Pulanduta) for the same reason.

From Jentololo to Malapascua there are no dangers, but allowance must be made for the set of the current which varies according to the strength of the monsoon. In daylight pass either side of Malapascua, but at night to the Eastward giving a berth to the dangerous reef which extends about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile off the south point. Pass, if in the night, to the east of Capitancillo, and keep within 3 or 4 miles of the shore, do not run further during the night than Danao, no dependence can be placed upon the light at the entrance of Cebu, the fishermen's torches are much brighter and are easily mistaken for it. In daylight, the light-house is a good guide to the entrance of the port of Cebu, which the liberality of the foreign merchants has well buoyed, so that no possible difficulty exists to prevent a ship entering without assistance; the colour of the water is also a good guide.

Most vessels from Hongkong and Manila bound to Cebu take the passage to the west of Panay and south of Negros, and after passing to the south of Point Bombonon endeavour to beat between Siguigor and it, against the full force of the current; this is a mistake, the best way after passing point Bombonon is to stand well over to the island of Mindann beating up to point Sulatan on that island, and from thence shape a course for Bojol, passing to the south of the island of Balcasig then to the coast of Cebu where there is mostly a weather current.

Few sea-going Captains care to close with the land, yet a little watchfulness when taking the passage through the islands would save much time. The fact that all coasting vessels and coasting steamers use it should count for something.

Accept also the Admiralty Charts as worth something. We frequently hear that such and such a position in the Philippine Islands is incorrectly laid down on the chart, the reason possibly being that it differs from the longitude given by the chronometer of the ship, which chronometer often is not rated from the time it leaves England until the vessel returns. It is strange, but true, that few Captains have an artificial horizon and fewer use one. Rating a chronometer, although important, is not one of the problems of an ordinary master's examination.

ROBERT LONEY,
Agent for Lloyds.

Cebu, 21st April, 1876.

General Post-Office, Hongkong.

RATES OF POSTAGE, NOTICES, &c.

REVISED AND CORRECTED BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL ON THE
18TH DECEMBER, 1876.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

Colonial Postage Stamps of the following values may be purchased at the General Post-Office:—

2 Cents.....	1 Penny.	18 Cents.....	9 Pence.	2 Dollars...	Duty Stamps now used for the payment of postage.
4 „	2 Pence.	24 „	1 Shilling.	3 „ ...	
6 „	3 „	30 „	15 Pence.	10 „ ...	
8 „	4 „	48 „	2 Shillings.		
12 „	6 „	96 „	4 „		

The above Postage Labels are available only for correspondence posted at British Post-offices in China or Japan. Except for correspondence sent by Officers and Seamen serving on board Her Majesty's Ships, British Postage Stamps are not available.

No credit can be given to Stamps on correspondence addressed to places to which the postage cannot be prepaid.

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.

Hongkong money only (including Mexican dollars of full weight) can be received. Change will be given when possible, but cannot be demanded as of right.

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 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.

Correspondence intended to be forwarded to the United Kingdom in the mails by the French Packets may be posted at the *British* Post Offices at Shanghai and Yokohama, and 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 on the Correspondence forwarded in the mails by the British Contract Packets.

Many persons are in the habit of addressing Correspondence, for well-known Firms and Individuals, *London* only; but this practice not unfrequently occasions delay in the delivery of such Correspondence. In all cases, however well a Firm or Individual may be known, it is most essential, to ensure correct and prompt delivery, that the street and the number of the house should be stated on each letter, &c.

Rates of Postage at the British Post Offices in China and Japan.

D.P. signifies that Registered Letters are charged **DOUBLE POSTAGE**; **N.R.**, after the name of a place, that there is **No REGISTRATION** to that place; (*) Prepayment is compulsory; **British**, by British Packet; **French, United States, and Private**, mean by French or United States Packet, or by Private Steamer, respectively. Newspapers must be paid at so much *each*, and no single Newspaper must exceed four ounces in weight. Prices Current and Circulars may be paid as Newspapers or Books. Any packet of Newspapers or Printed Matter may be paid as a Book.

COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.	PACKET.	SUBSCRIPTION.	LETTERS PER ½ OZ.	REGIS- TRATION.	NEWS- PAPERS.	BOOKS AND PATTERNS. Per 4 oz.
		Via	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
						1 oz. 2 oz. Per 4 oz.
*United Kingdom.....	{ British	Brindisi.....	28	8	4	4 8 12
	{ French	Marseilles.....				
	{ British	Southampton.....	24	8	4	2 4 8
	{ Private	Per.....	12	8	2	2 4 8
	{ Private	Do., Via Brindisi.....	22	8	4	4 8 12
Austria, Germany, Hungary....	{ British	Brindisi.....	18	12	4	10
	{ French	Marseilles.....(a)	36	D.P.	Cannot be paid.	
	{ British	Trieste.....	22	12	4	10
Belgium, Denmark, Farøe Is- land*, Heligoland, Holland, Iceland, Roumania, Servia, Switzerland.....	{ British	Brindisi.....	18	12	4	10
	{ French	Marseilles.....(a)	36	D.P.	Cannot be paid.	
	{ British	Trieste.....	24	12	6	14
	{ British	Brindisi.....	18	12	4	10
Norway, Sweden, Russia.....	{ French	Marseilles.....(a)	36	D.P.	Cannot be paid.	
	{ British	Trieste.....	26	12	6	14
France and Algeria.....			24	D.P.	Cannot be paid.	
Italy.....	{ British		14	12	2	6
	{ French	.....(a)	36	D.P.	Cannot be paid.	
Spain.....	{ British	Gibraltar.....	24	None.	4	Letter Rate.
	{ British	Brindisi.....	36	D.P.	Cannot be paid.	
	{ French	Marseilles.....(a)	36	D.P.	Cannot be paid.	
	{ British	Southampton.....*	—	None.	8	14
Portugal, The Azores, Madeira	{ British	Gibraltar.....	24	None.	4	Letter Rate.
	{ British	Brindisi.....	36	D.P.	Cannot be paid.	
	{ French	Marseilles.....(a)	36	D.P.	Cannot be paid.	
	{ British	Southampton.....*	28	16	6	12
Gibraltar.....	{ British		24	8	4	8
	{ French	.....(a)	36	D.P.	Cannot be paid.	
Turkey.....	{ British	British Office.....*	24	8	2	4
	{ British	Austrian Office.....	22	12	4	10
	{ French	French Office.....(a)	36	D.P.	2	Cannot be paid.
*Greece.....		Alexandria.....	36	None.	Cannot be paid.	
Malta.....	British		8	8	4	8

(a) These rates do not apply to Shanghai and Yokohama, where there are French Post Offices.

D.P. signifies that Registered Letters are charged **DOUBLE POSTAGE**; **N.R.**, after the name of a place, that there is **No REGISTRATION** to that place; (*) Prepayment is compulsory; **British**, by British Packet; **French, United States, and Private**, mean by French or United States Packet, or by Private Steamer, respectively. Newspapers must be paid at so much *each*, and no single Newspaper must exceed four ounces in weight. Prices Current and Circulars may be paid as Newspapers or Books. Any packet of Newspapers or Printed Matter may be paid as a Book.

OTHER COUNTRIES, &c.	PACKET.	SUPERSCRPTION.	LETTERS. PER ½ OZ.	REGIS- TRATION.	NEWS- PAPERS.	BOOKS AND PATTERNS. Per 4 oz.
		Via	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
America, U.S. only, Via Hong- kong only.	United States	San Francisco.....	8	8	2	6
America: U.S., Canada, Van- couver and Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Canary Islands	British French British	Brindisi..... Marseilles..... Southampton.....	32 32 28	16 16 16	6 6 6	18 18 12
America, Central and South- America, New Zealand, Tas- mania, Fiji (N.R.), Zanzibar (N.R.), Mauritius, Natal, Cape, St. Helena Ascension.		See West Indies, or Peru.				
			24	12	2	1 oz. 2 oz. Per 4 oz. 2 4 8
Africa, W., Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Bermuda.....	British French British	Brindisi..... Marseilles..... Southampton.....	38 34 34	16 16 16	6 6 6	18 12 12
*Batavia.....	British French	..... .....(a)	12 12	12 12	2 2	6 6
*Brazil.....	British French	Brindisi..... Marseilles.....	46 42	16 16	6 6	18 12
Egypt.....	British French	Southampton..... .....(a)	12 24	12 D.P.	2 2	6 6
*Honolulu, Hawaii.....	British French British	Brindisi..... Marseilles..... Southampton.....	34 30 30	None. None. None.	8 8 8	18 12 12
*India, Ceylon, Aden, Bagdad, Gwadar, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Muscat,.....	British French	..... .....(a)	8 12	12	2	6
*Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador..	British French British	Brindisi..... Marseilles..... Southampton.....	62 58 58	None. None. None.	6 6 6	20 14 14
Saigon, Pondicherry.....	French	.....(a)	12	D.P.	2	6
*Straits Settlements.....			8		2	6
*Tangiers, Tunis, New Caledonia.	French	.....(a)	36	D.P.	2	Cannot be paid.
West Indies, Mexico, Buenos Ayres, Colombia, (U.S.) Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçoa, Guadaloupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Hon- duras, La Guayra, Monte Video, New Granada, Pana- ma, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, Vene- zuela.....	British French British	Brindisi..... Marseilles..... Southampton.....	50 46 46	British West Indies, Honduras and Curaçoa only. 16 cents.	6 6 6	18 12 12

(a) These rates do not apply to Shanghai and Yokohama, where there are French Post Offices.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE SHIP POSTAGE.

	LETTERS PER ½ OZ.	REGIS- TRATION.	NEWS- PAPERS.	BOOKS & PATTERNS. PER 2 OZ.
	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, } and Macao, in either direction.....	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (thro' gh a British Office) viz.: Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship.....	4	8	2	2
Between Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, in either direc- tion, by Contract Packet.....	8	8	2	4
Private Ship Postage.—To the United Kingdom, see above Table. } To other places to which the Ship is going.....	8	{ See above Table. }	2	4

Correspondence to India by Private Ship cannot be prepaid. By Indian Mail Packet prepayment is optional.

† i.e. The British, French, and American Mail Steamers.

ENGLISH MAIL.

Previous Day :—

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.

6 P.M., Post-office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Day of Departure :—

7 A.M., Post-office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Post-office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage, until

11 A.M., when the Post-office closes entirely.

11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *via Brindisi* or to Singapore may be posted on board the Packet. Late Fee, 48 cents extra postage.

11.50 A.M., Mail is finally closed.

Previous Day :—

FRENCH MAIL.

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post-office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Day of Departure :—

7 A.M., Post-office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 A.M., Post-office closes, except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom, Saigon, Singapore, or the Continent of Europe may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30. A.M., when the Post-office closes entirely.

Day of Departure :—

AMERICAN MAIL.

2 P.M., Registry of Letters ceases (Registration fee, 8 cents.)

2.30 P.M., Post-office closes.

2.30 P.M., Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage, until

2.50 P.M., when the mail is finally closed.

Prepayment is compulsory, and correspondence must be specially directed either *Via San Francisco*, or *Per U. S. Packet*, or with the steamer's name.Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient *American* stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps, to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered *through*, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on Correspondence thus sent :—

	PER HALF OUNCE. Hongkong Stamps cents.	U.S. Stamps cents.
<i>Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia,</i>		
<i>Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas,</i>		
<i>Nassau, New Providence</i>	8	3
<i>Aspinwall, Bermuda, Bogota, Carthagen, Costa Rica,</i>		
<i>Cuba, Curaçao, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica, New Granada,</i>		
<i>Nicaragua, Panama, West Indies</i>	8	5
<i>Hawaii, Newfoundland</i>	8	6
<i>Guatemala, Mexico, Salvador, Venezuela</i>	8	10
<i>Belize, Greytown, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, Santa</i>		
<i>Martha, Turk's Island</i>	8	13

	PER HALF OUNCE.	
	Hongkong Stamps cents.	U.S. Stamp cents.
<i>Brasil</i>	8	15
<i>Bolivia, Ecuador, Chili, Peru</i>	8	17
Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay. }	8	23
Uruguay		
Newspapers (not over 4 oz.).....	2	4
Books, &c., per 4 oz.	6	10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained.

Correspondence can now be forwarded in closed Mails to the United Kingdom via San Francisco at the following rates:—

Letters.....	12 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Registration	8 cents.
Newspapers.....	4 cents.
Books and Patterns, 1 oz....	2 cents.
2 oz....	4 cents.
" every 4 oz....	8 cents.

The Mails close at 2.30 P.M., usually on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Registry cannot be effected after 2 P.M.

The average time of transit to London by this route is 50 days. The correspondence must be specially addressed *Via San Francisco*. If insufficiently paid it will be sent via Suez.

Bankers and the Mercantile community are requested 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. It is particularly requested that correspondence for Manila, Bangkok, the Coast, the U.S. Packet, &c., be not sent mixed up with that for the British or French Packet.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post-office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a seal.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post-office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

It is not generally possible to count the letters sent in sealed boxes (except where there are only three or four) and therefore the Post-office receipt to such an entry as, "47 for London, 15 for Calcutta, 3 for Penang, 5 for Singapore," must be taken to mean no more than what is stated, viz., that *one box* was duly received.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1.—No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2.—This regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3.—The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

<i>Books and Papers.</i>		<i>Patterns.</i>
To British Offices.....	5 lb.	5 lb. if without intrinsic value.
To the Continent, &c....	2 lb.	8 oz.

4.—The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all:—Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a *Pattern*. It is a *bona fide* sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers,* Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses, may now, under the usual Regulations, send half-ounce Letters to the United Kingdom via Brindisi or Marseilles for *Threepence* (6 cents) each instead of *Fourpence* as before, or for one penny (2 cents) via Southampton. But if these letters exceed half an ounce in weight, they will be charged as ordinary Correspondence.

Hongkong Postage Stamps will prepay this class of Correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Officers and men of H.M. Fleet alone have the privilege of using British Postage Stamps, whether of the value of one penny, or of higher values.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual local charge of 8 cents.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office are allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

Mails for India by French Packet.

It has been customary not to close Mails for India by each French Mail Packet, but only by those which meet a branch Packet at Galle to carry the correspondence on, that is to say, by each alternate French Mail.

To provide, however, for the transmission of letters to India by the intermediate Packets, by which hitherto no Indian Mails have been made up, it has been arranged

* But not warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatwain, or Carpenter.

that such letters may be sent, but they can be paid only as far as Ceylon, and should be marked *Paid to Galle only*. The Postage to Ceylon must be prepaid, but they will go on from Galle as unpaid.

As compared with waiting for the next P. & O. steamer, it is stated that a letter thus sent to Calcutta would gain from 3 to 5 days, to Madras, from 6 to 8 days, according to the season; but that letters for Bombay and Western India would gain no time by the above arrangement.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for *Manila, Bangkok, Saigon, and Singapore*, are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for New Zealand may now be forwarded via Torres Straits *when specially directed for that route*, otherwise it will be sent by way of Galle.

MONEY ORDERS.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and *vice versa*.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications *in time*, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day† and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to	£2	18 cents.
"	£5	36 "
"	£7	54 "
"	£10	72 "

Local Money Orders.

Up to	\$25	15 cents.
"	50	30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 5 per cent. premium in all cases.

THE STAMP ORDINANCES.

ORDER,

9th June, 1868.

1.—The Stamps used under Ordinance No. 12 of 1866, and Ordinance No. 5 of 1868, shall be :—

2.—First, Adhesive Stamps of the respective values of 2 cents, 3 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents, 50 cents, \$1, and \$1.50; and, secondly, impressed or embossed Stamps of the respective values of 2 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$6.50, \$8.50, \$10, \$10.50, \$20, \$25, \$40, \$50, and a Stamp bearing the words *Adjudication Fee Paid*.

3.—All impressed Stamps shall be made and impressed in the Stamp-office in the city of Victoria, on either paper or parchment, and shall be of the form and size of the specimen Stamps enclosed in a case for public inspection under the seal of the Colony, which case shall be kept at the Stamp-Office.

4.—Each of the seven kinds of Adhesive Stamps afore-mentioned shall be of the form, size, and material of the specimen Stamps enclosed in a case for public inspection under the seal of the Colony, which case shall be kept at the Stamp-Office.

5.—The Stamps for Bank Cheques under Section III. of the Schedule to *The Stamp Amendment Ordinance*, 1868, may be adhesive Stamps.

6.—Adhesive Stamps may be used for Bills of Exchange, when drawn out of the Colony, as specified in section 3 of the said Schedule, and under authority of the 11th clause of *The Stamp Ordinance*, 1866, provided always that the Stamp on Bills of Exchange not exceeding \$100 drawn out of the Colony shall be 30 cents until further notice:—and provided also that Adhesive Stamps may be used for receipts and discharges under section 11 of the Schedule to *The Stamp Amendment Ordinance*, 1868. Nothing, however, herein contained shall prevent its being lawful to use impressed Stamps for any of the foregoing purposes.

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.

The Stamp Duty payable on an instrument in writing under seal, ordinarily termed a Servant's Security Bond, is 50 cents.

STAMP OFFICE RULES.

1.—Office hours are from 10 to 3.

2.—Applications for Impressed Stamps must be made on a requisition supplied gratis.

3.—Payment must be made on requisition.

4.—Requisitions will be executed as received. When they cannot be completed at once, a time will be named for completion, and a receipt given for the goods, which will be delivered on its presentation.

5.—All goods and change should be examined before being removed. No question as to wrong counting or of weight or goodness of money will be entertained afterwards.

6.—*Spoiled Stamps on unexecuted Instruments.*

a.—Allowance will be made for Stamps upon Instruments spoiled by error in the writing :

b.—Or defaced by accident :

c.—Or rendered useless by unforeseen circumstances before completion.

7.—The claim for such Stamps must be made by Affidavit within Six Months after spoiling.

8.—*Spoiled Stamps on executed Instruments.*

a.—Allowance will be made for Stamps on Instruments found unfitted for the purpose originally intended by error therein :

b.—Or which cannot be completed in the form proposed because of the death of any person :

c.—Or because of refusal of signature.

9.—Claims for Stamps on executed Instruments must be made within Six Months after signature, the substituted Deeds, if any, being produced duly stamped.

10.—Stamps on Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes when signed by the drawer or maker will be allowed if they have not been out of his hands, and have not been accepted or tendered for acceptance.

11.—Bills, &c., wherein any error has been made will be allowed though accepted or tendered for acceptance, provided the claimant produces the Bills substituted within Six Months after the date of the spoiled ones.

12.—Applications for allowances may be made on Tuesday or Thursday, from 11 to 3.

13.—Documents spoiled in stamping will be destroyed, the applicants providing the additional paper, &c.

14.—Stamps will be impressed upon any part of the Documents where practicable with security to the Revenue, a point to be decided by the Collector.

15.—Forms may be left at the Office to supply deficiencies in counting, or to replace those spoiled in stamping.

16.—All Impressed Stamps will be dated.

DIGEST OF PENALTIES.

UNDER

THE HONGKONG STAMP ORDINANCES

(12 OF 1866 AMENDED BY 5 OF 1868).

X.—For not obliterating Adhesive Stamps.....	} Not exceeding \$50.
XII.—Bills drawn out of, but payable in the Colony; for not affixing and obliterating Adhesive Stamp.....	
XXIII. (and A. 1. 3)—For not stamping receipt for any sum above \$10.....	
XIV.—For not drawing the whole number of which a set of Bills purports to consist.....	} \$500.
XXVII.—For untrue statement under <i>ad valorem</i> stamp.....	
VII.—For neglect to stamp sufficiently, and for negotiating, &c., insufficiently stamped documents, \$50, or ten times the value of the omitted stamp.	
XVI.— <i>Penalties on stamping after execution</i> , where there was no fraudulent intention :—	
Within six weeks, double.....	} the deficient duty.
Within four months, treble.....	
After four months, 20 times.....	

THE STAMP AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1868.

I.—The amendments hereinafter stated shall be made in The Stamp Ordinance 1868.

(1.) There shall be inserted in clause 6 of section XVI. after the word *satisfied*, the words *by affidavit*, and the word *shall* shall be substituted for *may* in the same clause.

(2.) In section XX. there shall be substituted for the words *ten dollars* the words *one dollar*.

(3.) From section XXIII. there shall be omitted the words *if required*, and for the words *case of refusal* there shall be substituted the words *default thereof*.

II.—It shall be lawful for all Courts and Magistrates, and for the Collector of Stamp Revenue, and all persons employed for the sale or distribution of Stamps, and they are hereby required to take possession of any deed, instrument, or writing as to which any offence or breach of the provisions of the laws relating to Stamps may appear to have been committed, and to deliver the same to be used in any prosecution or proceeding in any Court.

III.—Section VI. of The Stamp Ordinance, 1866, shall be repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any proceeding pending or any right that has arisen or may arise, or any penalty incurred or that may be incurred, in respect of any transaction, act, matter, or thing done or existing prior to, or at the commencement of this Ordinance, under or by virtue of the said section.

IV.—For every deed, instrument, or writing, which shall be executed from the time when this ordinance shall come into force, and which shall be of any of the kinds specified as requiring Stamps by the Schedule annexed to this Ordinance, except as provided hereafter in section V. of this Ordinance, there shall be payable to Government a Stamp Duty of the amount indicated in the said Schedule to be proper for such deed, instrument, or writing. Whenever the word *Schedule* occurs in any part of The Stamp Ordinance, 1866, except section VI. thereof, it shall be read as having reference to the Schedule annexed to this Ordinance.

V.—Has had its effect.

VI.—This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as *The Stamp Amendment Ordinance*, 1868, and shall commence and take effect on such day as shall hereafter be fixed by proclamation under the hand of the Governor.

ADDITIONAL ORDER.

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

SCHEDULE.

LIST OF STAMP DUTIES

Under Ordinance No. 5 of 1868.

1.—Agreement, or any minute or Memorandum of an Agreement not being under seal or of the nature of an obligation for the payment of money, and not specially charged with duty under this Schedule, whether the same be only evidence of a contract or obligatory upon the parties, and Brokers' notes or any Document having reference to the sale or purchase of any Merchandise given by any broker.....	50 cents.
<p>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.</p>	
<p>EXEMPTION.</p> <p>Label, slip, or memorandum containing the heads of any Fire or Marine Insurance to be effected.</p> <p>Memorandum, Letter, or Agreement made for or relating to the sale of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, or to the sale of any Shares in any Public Company, not being a Broker's Note or Document given by a Broker.</p> <p>Seaman's advance Note, or Memorandum or Agreement made between the Master and Mariners of any Ship for Wages.</p> <p>Emigration Contract. Passage Ticket.</p>	
2.—Bank Notes, or other obligations for the payment of money, issued by any Banker or Banking Company in the colony for local circulation and payable to bearer on demand.....	<p>A Stamp Duty of two-thirds per cent. per annum on the average value of such Notes in Circulation. To be collected monthly on a Statement thereof to be furnished by each Banker or Banking Company to the Collector of Stamp Revenue at the end of each month.</p>
3.—Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, or other obligations for the payment of money not included in the last preceding article, and not being Cheques or Orders for the payment of money at sight or on demand.....	<p>Not exceeding \$100, if drawn singly.....\$0.20 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</p>
Bank Cheques payable on demand to any person, to Bearer, or Order, 2 cents each.	
<p>NOTE.—Cheques drawn out of, but payable in the colony, to be treated as Bills of Exchange.</p>	
4.—Bill of Lading, or Ship's Receipts where Bills of Lading are not used, for each part of every set.....	10 cents.
<p>EXEMPTION.</p> <p>Bills of Lading for any Goods or effects shipped by any Government Officer on account of Government.</p>	
5.—Bond or other obligation concerning Responsibility and Bottomry, and Average Statement or Bond where no Statement is drawn up.....	50 cents for every \$1,000 or part of \$1,000.

LIST OF STAMP DUTIES.

6.—Charter Party or any Agreement or Contract for the charter or hiring of any sea-going ship or vessel.....	Vessel not exceeding.....200 Tons, \$3.00 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 " \$3.00 " Duty to be calculated on Registered Tonnage. 50 cents for every \$500 or fraction of \$500.
7.—Transfer of Shares or Stocks in any Public Company. (Scrip Certificates to be exempt.).....	\$2.
8.—Power of Attorney.....	\$2.
9.—Note of Protest by any Commander or Master of a vessel.....	25 cents.
10.—Any Notarial Act whatsoever not otherwise charged in this Schedule.....	\$1.
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.....	3 cents.
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)	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.
13.—Conveyance, Assignment, or Instrument of any kind or description whatsoever not specially charged with duty under this Schedule. executed for the transfer for valuable consideration of any property, moveable or immovable, or of any right, title, claim, or interest in, to, or upon the same.....	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.
Deed or other Instrument of gift, or of exchange or settlement, where no money consideration or a merely nominal money consideration passes.....	\$25.
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	\$1 on first \$1,000 or part of \$1,000, and 50 cents on every other \$1,000 or part thereof.
Where in a Mortgage the sum secured is unlimited.....	\$25.
15.—Re-assignment of any Mortgaged Property.....	25 cents on every \$5,000 or part of \$5,000.
16.—Letter or other Instrument of Hypothecation accompanying deposit of Documents of title to any property.....	\$1.
17.—Duplicate or counterpart of any Deed, Instrument, or Writing of any description whatever chargeable with duty under this Ordinance.....	The same duty as the Original when such Duty does not exceed \$1.
If the duty chargeable on the original exceeds \$1, but does not exceed \$10.....	\$1.
If the duty chargeable on the original exceeds \$10, but does not exceed \$20.....	\$2.
If the duty on the original exceeds \$20.....	\$3.

Provided that such duplicate or counterpart Stamp shall be affixed upon the production of the original Deed, Instrument, or Writing bearing its proper Stamp, and not otherwise.

18.—Lease, or Agreement for a Lease, made for a term of years, or for a Period determinable with one or more life or lives, or otherwise contingent, in consideration of a sum of money paid in the way of premium, fine, or the like, if without rent.....

The same *ad valorem* Stamp as on a Conveyance. See Article 18.

19.—Lease, or Agreement for a Lease, of any Land, House, Building, or Tenement at a Rent, without any payment of any sum of money by way of fine or premium:—

When the Rent for the year shall not exceed \$250
Above \$ 250 and under \$ 500.....
" \$ 500 " \$1,000.....
" \$1,000 " \$2,500.....
" \$2,500 " \$5,000.....

for every additional \$1,000 or part

Exempt, all Rentals under \$50.

1 Year & under.	3 Years & under.	Over 3 Years.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
0.25	0.50	1.00
0.50	1.00	2.00
1.00	2.00	4.00
2.00	4.00	8.00
5.00	10.00	20.00
1.25	2.50	5.00

20.—Lease, or Agreement for a Lease, of any Land, House, Building, or Tenement, stipulating for a Rent, granted in consideration of a fine or premium.....

A Stamp of value equal to the joint value of the Stamps for a conveyance in consideration of the fine and a Lease for the Rent.

NOTE.—A Lease, executed in pursuance of a duly Stamped Agreement for the same, shall require a Stamp of One Dollar only, to be affixed on production of such Agreement.

21.—Every Instrument in writing under seal not otherwise specially charged with duty under this Schedule..... \$10.

22.—Policies of Marine Insurance and every copy..... 10 cents each.

23.—Articles of Clerkship or Contract, whereby any person shall first become bound to serve as a Clerk, in order to his admission as an Attorney or Solicitor..... \$50.

24.—Warrant of Attorney..... \$5.

25.—Co-partnership, Deed, or other Instrument of..... \$5.

26.—Cognovit and Arbitration award..... \$1.

GENERAL EXEMPTIONS.

Any Deed, Instrument, or Writing of any kind whatsoever, made or executed by or on behalf of Her Majesty or of any Department of Her Majesty's Service, or whereby any Property or Interest is transferred to, or any Contract of any kind whatsoever is made, with Her Majesty, or any person for or on behalf of Her Majesty, or any such Department as aforesaid.

NOTE.—The foregoing exemption does not extend to any Deed, Instrument, or Writing executed by the Registrar of the Supreme Court as Official Administrator, or by a Receiver appointed by any Court; or to any Deed, Instrument, or Writing rendered necessary by any Ordinance or by the order of any Court; neither does it extend to a sale made for the recovery of an arrear of Revenue or Rent, or in satisfaction of a Decree or Order of Court, in any of which cases the purchaser shall be required to pay, in addition to the purchase money, the amount of the requisite Stamp.

SECOND SCHEDULE OF ORDINANCE No. 1 of 1873.

Scale of Stamp Duties under Section XI.

For Service of every Summons, Subpcena, Citation, or Order.....	\$1.00
For every Arrest on Civil Process.....	2.50
For discharging every Defendant by Desire of Plaintiff.....	0.50
For releasing Property taken in Execution at the Desire of Plaintiff....	2.50
For drawing and taking Bail Bond, each Defendant.....	1.00
For filing Bail Bond.....	1.00
For Assignment on Bail or other Bond.....	1.00
For receiving money upon Deposit and paying into Court.....	2.00
For Return to any Writ of Habeas Corpus, if one Action.....	3.00
For each Action after the first.....	1.00
For Searching Office for Detainers.....	1.00
For every Arrest or Seizure in Execution, 2 per cent. on the first \$500; and 1 per cent. on every \$100 or fractional part thereof above \$500 (computed on sum recovered only).	

On Writs of Inquiry.

On Lodging Writ for entering Cause and Warrant for summoning Jury...	\$1.00
Sheriff, for presiding.....	5.00
Bailiff Summoning Jury and Attendance in Court.....	1.00
Drawing and Engrossing Inquisition, per folio of 72 words.....	0.50
Returning Inquisition.....	1.00
Summons for Attendance of Witness.....	0.50

In Replevin.

For every Replevin Bond, where the Value of the Property replevined shall not exceed \$100.....	\$2.00
For every \$100 or fractional part thereof above the first \$100.....	0.25
Precept to Bailiff.....	1.00
Notice for Service on Defendant.....	0.50
Bailiff summoning Parties and delivering Goods to Tenant.....	2.00

Jury Process.

For Return to Precept for Common Jury.....	\$1.00
For Return to Precept for Special Jury.....	2.00
The like on Distringas or <i>Habeas Corpus</i>	3.00
The like with a View.....	5.00
For each Warrant to Bailiff to summon Common Juror and Service....	0.50
For each Warrant to Bailiff to summon Special Juror and Service.....	1.00

Section XI. of Ordinance No. 5 of 1874, Schedule E. :—

Upon every application for a certificate under article II. of the regulations contained in schedule B of the said Ordinance, a stamp duty of....	\$1.00
Upon every certificate granted under article I. of the said regulations, a stamp duty of.....	\$1.00

POLYMETRICAL TABLE OF DISTANCES PER PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

	London									
	Southampton.					Paris.				
	Lisbon.					71 Southampton				
	Gibraltar.					974 Lisbon				
	Marseilles.	...	...	...	...	321	1151	1459	1222	Gibraltar
	Malta.	659	981	1202	2132	...	431	697	2303	Malta
	Constantinople.	855	1514	1836	2157	2987	1945	3058	3058	Constantinople
	Alexandria.	...	...	...	...	2121	2951	1909	3922	Alexandria
	Cairo.	164	...	...	...	2940	3870	4178	3941	Cairo
	Suez.	82	246	...	...	3026	3856	4204	3227	Suez
	Aden.	1308	1390	1554	...	4434	5164	5472	5035	Aden
	Galle.	2134	3442	3525	3688	...	...	...	...	Galle
	Bombay.	1456	545	2679	3987	6568	7398	7706	7469	Bombay
	Madras.	1456	545	2679	3987	5998	6828	7136	6899	Madras
	Calcutta.	1286	...	...	...	7013	7843	8151	7914	Calcutta
	Penang.	1286	...	...	...	7776	8606	8914	8677	Penang
	Singapore.	1437	1818	3104	...	7681	8511	8819	8581	Singapore
	Hongkong.	1437	1818	3104	...	8062	8892	9200	8963	Hongkong
	Amoy.	280	1717	2098	3384	9499	10429	10617	10400	Amoy
	Shanghai.	520	800	2237	2618	9777	10607	10915	10678	Shanghai
						10299	11129	11437	11200	Shanghai

DISTANCES IN NAUTICAL MILES, BY THE SHORTEST ROUTE, FROM HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI.

BY GEO. E. LANE, MASTER, AMERICAN STEAMSHIP "ORIFLAMME."

HONGKONG TO	
Nine Pins	14 Nine Pins bearing North
Single Island	34 20 Single Island N.N.W.
Chelang Point	87 73 53 Chelang Point N.N.W.
Cupchi Do.	116 102 82 29 Cupchi Point N.N.W.
Breaker Do.	139 125 105 52 23 Breaker Point N.N.W.
Boat Rocks	184 170 150 97 68 45 Boat Rocks W. by N.
North Lamock	192 178 158 105 76 53 8 North Lamock S.E.
Brothers Islands	218 204 184 131 102 79 34 26 S. E Brother S.E.
Chapel Do.	266 252 232 179 150 127 82 74 48 Chapel Island N.W.
Dodd Do.	288 274 254 201 172 149 104 96 70 22 Dodd Island N.W.
Pyramid Point	326 312 292 239 210 187 142 134 108 60 38 Pyramid Point N.W.
Ock-sew Island	352 338 318 265 236 213 168 160 134 86 64 26 Ock-sew Island S.E.
Turnabout Do.	392 378 358 305 276 253 208 200 174 126 104 66 40 Turnabout Island W.N.W.
Alligator Do.	442 428 408 355 326 303 258 250 224 176 154 116 90 50 Alligator Island E.S.E.
Tung-Ying Do.	457 443 423 370 341 318 273 265 239 191 169 131 105 65 15 Tung-Ying Island E.S.E.
Seven Stars Do.	503 489 469 416 387 364 319 311 285 237 215 177 151 111 61 46 Seven Stars Island W.N.W. (North Rocks)
Namki Do.	529 515 495 442 413 390 345 337 311 263 241 203 177 137 87 72 26 Namki Island W.N.W.
Pih-ki-shan Do.	542 528 508 455 426 403 358 350 324 276 254 216 190 150 100 85 39 13 Pih-ki-shan Island W.N.W.
Peehan Do.	574 560 540 487 458 435 390 382 356 308 286 548 222 182 132 117 71 45 32 Peehan Island W.N.W.
Hea-chu Do.	602 588 568 515 586 463 418 410 384 336 314 276 250 210 160 145 99 73 60 28 Hea-chu Island W.N.W.
Tung-chuh Do.	622 608 588 535 506 483 438 430 404 356 334 296 270 230 180 165 119 93 80 48 20 Tung-chuh Island W. by N.
Patahecock Do.	664 650 630 577 548 525 480 472 446 398 376 338 312 272 222 207 161 135 122 90 62 42 Patahecock Island W.N.W.
Tong-ting Do.	699 685 665 612 583 560 515 507 481 433 411 373 347 307 257 242 196 170 157 125 97 77 35 Tong-ting Island W.N.W.
Tripod Do.	720 706 686 633 604 581 536 528 502 454 432 394 368 328 278 263 217 191 178 146 118 98 66 21 Tripod Island West
Bonham Do.	746 732 712 659 630 607 562 554 528 480 458 420 394 345 304 289 243 217 204 172 144 124 82 47 26 Bonham Island N.E.
Gutzlaff Do.	763 749 729 676 647 624 579 571 545 497 475 437 411 371 331 306 260 234 221 189 161 141 99 64 43 17 Gutzlaff Island W.S.W.
Light-Ship	786 772 752 689 670 617 602 594 568 520 498 460 434 394 344 329 283 257 244 212 184 164 122 87 66 40 23 Light Ship N.E.
Shanghai.	828 814 794 741 712 689 644 636 610 562 540 502 476 436 386 371 325 299 286 254 226 206 164 129 108 82 65 42 Shanghai

DISTANCES IN NAUTICAL MILES FROM SHANGHAI TO TOWNS, &c., ON THE YANG-TSE-KIANG.

SHANGHAI		Woosung		Blonde Shoal		Plover Point		Commence't of Langshan C'g.		End of Langshan C'g.		Cooper Bk.		Kiang Yin		CHINKIANG		NANKING		Taiping		Woo-hoo		Kienkion		Nganking		Tungliu		Hukau		KIUKIANG		Wuhutsien		Keechau		Hwangchow		HANKOW		Kingkau		Paichau		Y' HANA.		
12	23	11	34	23	31	8	7	15	24	16	9	20	20	20	20	60	60	39	39	39	39	56	16	24	81	105	121	130	106	25	50	15	15	27	42	61	46	19	64	45	110	91	46	65	19	38	99	137
23	11	34	23	31	8	7	15	24	16	9	20	20	20	20	20	60	60	39	39	39	39	56	16	24	81	105	121	130	106	25	50	15	15	27	42	61	46	19	64	45	110	91	46	65	19	38	99	137
46	34	42	31	38	15	7	24	16	9	20	20	20	20	20	20	60	60	39	39	39	39	56	16	24	81	105	121	130	106	25	50	15	15	27	42	61	46	19	64	45	110	91	46	65	19	38	99	137
54	42	49	38	45	15	7	24	16	9	20	20	20	20	20	20	60	60	39	39	39	39	56	16	24	81	105	121	130	106	25	50	15	15	27	42	61	46	19	64	45	110	91	46	65	19	38	99	137
61	49	56	45	52	15	7	24	16	9	20	20	20	20	20	20	60	60	39	39	39	39	56	16	24	81	105	121	130	106	25	50	15	15	27	42	61	46	19	64	45	110	91	46	65	19	38	99	137
70	58	65	54	61	15	7	24	16	9	20	20	20	20	20	20	60	60	39	39	39	39	56	16	24	81	105	121	130	106	25	50	15	15	27	42	61	46	19	64	45	110	91	46	65	19	38	99	137
90	78	85	74	81	15	7	24	16	9	20	20	20	20	20	20	60	60	39	39	39	39	56	16	24	81	105	121	130	106	25	50	15	15	27	42	61	46	19	64	45	110	91	46	65	19	38	99	137
150	138	145	127	134	15	7	24	16	9	20	20	20	20	20	20	60	60	39	39	39	39	56	16	24	81	105	121	130	106	25	50	15	15	27	42	61	46	19	64	45	110	91	46	65	19	38	99	137
194	182	171	148	140	133	124	103	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	60	60	39	39	39	39	56	16	24	81	105	121	130	106	25	50	15	15	27	42	61	46	19	64	45	110	91	46	65	19	38	99	137
233	221	210	187	179	172	163	143	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	60	60	39	39	39	39	56	16	24	81	105	121	130	106	25	50	15	15	27	42	61	46	19	64	45	110	91	46	65	19	38	99	137
250	238	227	204	196	189	180	159	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	60	60	39	39	39	39	56	16	24	81	105	121	130	106	25	50	15	15	27	42	61	46	19	64	45	110	91	46	65	19	38	99	137
247	262	251	228	220	213	204	183	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	60	60	39	39	39	39	56	16	24	81	105	121	130	106	25	50	15	15	27	42	61	46	19	64	45	110	91	46	65	19	38	99	137
355	343	332	309	301	294	285	264	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	60	60	39	39	39	39	56	16	24	81	105	121	130	106	25	50	15	15	27	42	61	46	19	64	45	110	91	46	65	19	38	99	137
380	368	357	334	326	319	310	289	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	60	60	39	39	39	39	56	16	24	81	105	121	130	106	25	50	15	15	27	42	61	46	19	64	45	110	91	46	65	19	38	99	137
430	418	407	384	376	369	360	339	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	60	60	39	39	39	39	56	16	24	81	105	121	130	106	25	50	15	15	27	42	61	46	19	64	45	110	91	46	65	19	38	99	137
445	433	422	399	391	384	375	354	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	294	60	60	39	39	39	39	56	16	24	81	105	121	130	106	25	50	15	15	27	42	61	46	19	64	45	110	91	46	65	19	38	99	137
472	460	449	426	418	411	402	381	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	60	60	39	39	39	39	56	16	24	81	105	121	130	106	25	50	15	15	27	42	61	46	19	64	45	110	91	46	65	19	38	99	137
491	479	468	445	437	430	421	400	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	60	60	39	39	39	39	56	16	24	81	105	121	130	106	25	50	15	15	27	42	61	46	19	64	45	110	91	46	65	19	38	99	137
536	524	513	490	482	475	466	445	385	385	385	385	385	385	385	385	60	60	39	39	39	39	56	16	24	81	105	121	130	106	25	50	15	15	27	42	61	46	19	64	45	110	91	46	65	19	38	99	137
582	570	559	536	528	521	512	491	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	60	60	39	39	39	39	56	16	24	81	105	121	130	106	25	50	15	15	27	42	61	46	19	64	45	110	91	46	65	19	38	99	137
601	589	578	555	547	540	531	511	451	451	451	451	451	451	451	451	60	60	39	39	39	39	56	16	24	81	105	121	130	106	25	50	15	15	27	42	61	46	19	64	45	110	91	46	65	19	38	99	137
630	617	606	583	575	568	560	540	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	60	60	39	39	39	39	56	16	24	81	105	121	130	106	25	50	15	15	27	42	61	46	19	64	45	110	91	46	65	19	38	99	137
738	726	715	692	684	677	669	649	589	589	589	589	589	589	589	589	60	60	39	39	39	39	56	16	24	81	105	121	130	106	25	50	15	15	27	42	61	46	19	64	45	110	91	46	65	19	38	99	137

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONG

[illegible]

LONG TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES.

[illegible]

An Almanac for the Year 1877.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Feb.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Aug.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	1	2	3	4		29	30	31	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Mar.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Sept.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	1		26	27	28	29	30	31	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Apr.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Oct.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	1	2	3	4	5	6		30	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
May	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Nov.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	1	2	3	4		28	29	30	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
June	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Dec.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	1		26	27	28	29	30	31	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	1	2	3	4	5		30	31	1	2	3	4	5

The Australian Mails, 1877.

Table shewing the dates of departure of the Australian Mails from Hongkong, of their arrivals in Melbourne, and of the arrival of return despatches here. Those marked * are by Torres Straits Packet, and are approximate only. Fr. means French Packet:—

Leaves Hongkong.	Arrives in Melbourne.	Answer Leaves Melbourne.	Answer due here.
Fr. Jan. 25	Mar.	Mar.	Fr. May 1
*Jan. 26	*Mar.	*Mar.	*Apr. 26
Fr. Feb. 22	Apr.	Apr.	Fr. May 19
*Feb. 24	*Apr.	*Apr.	*May 19
Fr. Mar. 22	May	May	Fr. June 26
*Mar. 23	*May	*May	*June 17
Fr. Apr. 19	May	June	Fr. July 24
*Apr. 20	*May	*June	*July 14
Fr. May 12	June	July	Fr. Aug. 21
*May 18	*June	*July	*Aug. 12
Fr. June 9	July	Aug.	Fr. Sept. 18
*June 15	*July	*Aug.	*Sept. 7
Fr. July 7	Aug.	Sept.	Fr. Oct. 19
*July 13	*Aug.	*Sept.	*Oct. 6
Fr. Aug. 4	Sept.	Oct.	Fr. Nov. 16
*Aug. 10	*Sept.	*Oct.	*Nov. 7
Fr. Sept. 1	Oct.	Nov.	Fr. Dec. 14
*Sept. 7	*Oct.	*Nov.	*Dec. 6
Fr. Sept. 29	Nov.	Nov.	1878.
*Oct. 5	*Nov.	*Nov.	Fr. Jan. 11
Fr. Nov. 1	Dec.	Dec.	*Jan. 3
*Nov. 3	*Dec.	*Dec.	Fr. Feb. 8
Fr. Nov. 29	Jan.	1878.	*Jan. 31
*Dec. 1	*Jan.	Jan.	.....
Fr. Dec. 27	Feb.	Jan.	Fr. Mar. 28
*Dec. 29	*Feb.	*Feb.	*Feb. 28
			Fr. Apr. 5
			*Mar. 28

The English Mails, 1877.

Table shewing the dates of departure of the English Mails from Hongkong, of their anticipated arrivals in London, and dates of return despatches:—

Leaves Hongkong.	Arrives in London via Brindisi.	Answer Leaves London via Brindisi.	Answer due here.
Jan. 4	Feb. 12	Feb. 16	Mar. 29
" 18	" 26	March 2	April 9
Feb. 1	March 12	" 16	" 23
" 15	" 26	" 30	May 7
March 1	April 9	April 13	" 21
" 15	" 23	" 27	June 4
" 29	May 7	May 11	June 18
April 12	" 21	" 25	July 2
" 26	June 4	" 8	" 16
May 5	" 18	" 22	" 30
" 19	July 2	July 6	Aug. 13
June 2	" 16	" 20	" 27
" 16	" 30	Aug. 3	Sept. 10
" 30	Aug. 13	" 17	" 24
July 14	" 27	" 31	Oct. 8
" 28	Sept. 10	" 14	" 22
Aug. 11	" 24	" 28	Nov. 8
" 25	Oct. 8	" 12	" 22
Sept. 8	" 22	" 26	Dec. 6
" 22	Nov. 5	Nov. 9	" 20
" 11	" 19	" 23	" 1878
" 25	Dec. 3	Nov. 23	Jan. 3
Nov. 8	" 17	Dec. 7	" 17
" 22	" 31	" 21	" 31
Dec. 6	1873	1878	"
" 20	Jan. 14	Jan. 4	Feb. 14
" 28	" 22	Jan. 18	"
" 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 14

The French Mails, 1877.

Table shewing the dates of departure of the French Mails from Hongkong, of their anticipated arrivals in London, and dates of return despatches:—

Leaves Hongkong.	Arrives in London (via Marseilles.)	Answer Leaves London (via Marseilles.)	Answer due Here.
Jan. 11	Feb. 19	Feb. 23	April 6
" 25	March 5	March 9	" 17
Feb. 8	" 19	" 23	May 1
" 22	April 2	April 6	" 15
March 8	" 16	" 20	" 29
" 22	" 30	" 4	June 12
April 5	May 14	May 18	" 26
" 19	" 28	June 1	July 10
" 28	June 11	" 15	" 24
May 12	" 25	" 29	Aug. 7
" 26	July 9	July 13	" 21
June 9	" 23	" 27	Sept. 4
" 23	Aug. 6	" 10	" 18
July 7	" 20	Aug. 24	Oct. 19
" 21	Sept. 3	Sept. 7	" 2
Aug. 4	" 17	" 21	Nov. 16
" 18	Oct. 1	" 5	" 30
Sept. 1	" 15	" 19	Dec. 14
" 15	" 29	Nov. 2	" 28
" 29	Nov. 12	" 16	" 1878
" 18	" 26	" 30	Jan. 11
Nov. 1	Dec. 10	Dec. 14	" 25
" 15	" 24	" 28	Feb. 9
" 29	1878	1878	"
Dec. 13	Jan. 7	Jan. 11	Feb. 22
" 27	Feb. 4	Feb. 8	Mar. 8

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED 1865.

WM. CRUICKSHANK,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
IMPORTER of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PATENT MEDICINES, and TOILET
REQUISITES.

Physicians' Prescriptions prepared in strict
accordance with the Formula of the British
Pharmacopœia.

Ship and Family Medicine Chests supplied
and refitted.

CHARTERED BANK

OF

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, & CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1875-76.

WILLIAM PATERSON, Esq., CHAIRMAN.	
FREDERICK W. HEILGERS, Esq.	EMILE LEVITA, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq.	WILLIAM MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
THOMAS LANCASTER, Esq.	WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, Esq.

LUDWIG WIESE, Esq.

MANAGER—JOHN HOWARD GWYTHYR.

SUB-MANAGER—JAMES MACDONALD.

BANKERS.

LONDON.....	{	THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
		THE CITY BANK.
SCOTLAND.....		THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

BOMBAY.	RANGOON.	MANILA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	HONGKONG.
AKYAB.	PENANG.	SHANGHAI.
	BATAVIA.	

CORRESPONDENTS.

Amoy.....Messrs. TAIT & Co.	Australia.....THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
Swatow.....Messrs. BRADLEY & Co.	New Zealand.....THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
Foochow.....Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.	California.....
Hankow.....Messrs. DRYSDALE, RINGER & Co.	and British.....
Saigon.....Messrs. BEHRE & Co.	Columbia.....
Bangkok.....Messrs. A. MARKWALD & Co.	New York.....THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.
Samarang.....Messrs. McNEILL & Co.	Holland—
Sourabaya.....Messrs. FRASER, EATON & Co.	Amsterdam { Messrs. HOPE & Co.
Colombo.....Messrs. ALSTONS, SCOTT & Co.	Rotterdam.....THE BANK OF ROTTERDAM.
Australia.....THE COMMERCIAL BANKING CO OF SYDNEY.	Paris.....THE CAISSE COMMERCIALE DE PARIS.
THE LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.	

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.

HENRY THORBURN,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....	5,000,000 OF DOLLARS.
RESERVE FUND.....	200,000 OF DOLLARS.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

CHAIRMAN—E. R. BELILIOS, ESQ.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—AD. ANDRÉ, ESQ.

J. F. CORDES, Esq.

A. McIVER, Esq.

H. HOPPIUS, Esq.

S. W. POMEROY, Esq.

F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

HONGKONG.....	THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., ACTING CHIEF MANAGER.
SHANGHAI.....	EWEN CAMERON, Esq., MANAGER.
YOKOHAMA.....	JOHN WALTER Esq., ACTING MANAGER.
BOMBAY.....	G. E. NOBLE, Esq., AGENT.
CALCUTTA.....	E. MORRIS, Esq., AGENT.
FOOCHOW.....	A. LEITH, Esq., AGENT.
HIOGO.....	A. M. TOWNSEND, Esq., AGENT.
SAIGON.....	F. W. MITCHELL, JR., Esq., ACTING AGENT.
HANKOW.....	ALF. L. TURNER, Esq., AGENT.
AMOY.....	JOHN MORRISON, Esq., AGENT.
MANILA.....	C. J. BARNES, Esq., AGENT.
SAN FRANCISCO.....	W. H. HARRIES, Esq., AGENT.

LONDON OFFICE—32, LOMBARD STREET.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum
on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits :—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

6	"	4	"	"
12	"	5	"	"

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in
Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Acting Chief Manager.

OFFICES OF THE CORPORATION, No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK

OF

INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL Paid-up £750,000, with power to Increase to £1,500,000.

RESERVE FUND, £100,713.15.11; undivided profits 30th June, 1876, £78,790.11.7.

Head Office—No. 65, Old Broad Street, London.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, ESQ.—CHAIRMAN.

CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, Esq.

J. N. BULLEN, Esq.

EDMUND JAMES DANIELL, Esq.

DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq.,

JAMES MURRAY ROBERTSON, Esq.

ex-officio.

DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq.—Chief Manager.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Esq.—Assistant Manager.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND; LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. CLARKE, SON, AND RAWLINS.

AUDITORS:

GEO. CHRISTIAN, Esq. CHARLES H. PICKFORD, Esq.

BRANCHES.

**BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
CEYLON.
SINGAPORE.**

**PENANG.
BATAVIA.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.**

**HANKOW.
YOKOHAMA.
FOOCHOW.
MAURITIUS.
SOURABAYA.**

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY, 128, GEORGE STREET.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Current Deposits.—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed, and no charge made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.

Fixed Deposits.—Are received, viz :—

Repayable at 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum.

Repayable at 6 months.....4 per cent. per annum.

The Bank discounts Local Bills and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank issues drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at 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.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours :—10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

H. H. NELSON,

Manager, Hongkong.

2, QUEEN'S ROAD.

The National Bank of India, LIMITED.

REGISTERED IN LONDON UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT OF 1862, ON THE 23RD MARCH, 1866.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA

29TH SEPTEMBER, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	465,250
RESERVE FUND	15,000

HEAD OFFICE:

80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KURRACHEE, MADRAS, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG,
SHANGHAI, AND FOOCHOW.

DIRECTORS:

R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., *Chairman.*

SETH A. APCAR, Esq.	W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq.
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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.

THE Bank receives money on deposit, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal, and allows interest thereon at 5 per cent. per annum.

Deposits will also be received for shorter periods, the rate of interest allowed being subject to special arrangement.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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SHANGHAI BRANCH.

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F. H. BELL, Esq.....	„ ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
DOUGLAS JONES, Esq.....	Agent.

LONDON BRANCH.

82, Old Broad Street, E.C.

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Colombo..... „ DURHAM, GRINDROD & Co.	Foochow..... „ GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Penang..... „ A. A. ANTHONY & Co.	Tamsui..... „ ELLES & Co.
Singapore..... „ A. L. JOHNSTON & Co.	Ningpo..... „ DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Saigon..... „ WM. G. HALE & Co.	Chetoo..... „ HATCH & Co.
Bangkok..... „ WINDSOR, REDLICH & Co.	Tientsin..... „ DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Manila..... „ PEELE, HUBBELL & Co.	Newchwang..... „ KNIGHT & Co.
Melbourne..... „ FANNING, NANKIVELL & Co.	Yokohama... „ ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Sydney..... „ GRIFFITHS & Co.	Kobe..... „ BROWNE & Co.
Hankow..... „ GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	Nagasaki..... „ HOLME, RINGER & Co.

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SOURABAYA—Messrs. BULTZINGSLÖWEN & Co. SAN FRANCISCO, Messrs. FALKNER,
BELL, & Co. NEW YORK—JAMES W. HAYWARD, Esq., 47, William Street.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. H. NELSON, Esq. (Chairman), { Manager, Chartered Mer-
cantile Bank of India,
London and China.
A. MACG. HEATON, Esq. Merchant.
H. NICAISE, Esq. (Manager, The Borneo Company, Limited).
L. MENDEL, Esq. (Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.).

W. H. RAY—*Secretary.*

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

J. E. REDING, Esq.—*Agent.*

LONDON BRANCH,

3, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL,

WALDEMAR SCHMIDT, Esq.—*Agent.*

SUB-AGENCY, MANCHESTER,

C. J. ROBINSON, Esq.—*Agent.*

AGENTS.

Amoy.....Messrs. BOYD & Co.	Marseilles....Messrs. RABAUD FRERES & CIE.
Amsterdam.....J. HERMANN SCHRODER, Esq.	Nagasaki.....H. M. FLEISCHER, Esq.
Bangkok.....Messrs. PICKENPACK, THIES & Co.	New York.....JAMES W. HAYWARD, Esq.
Batavia.....Messrs. TIDMAN, BALFOUR & Co.	Newchwang.....Messrs. BUSH BROTHERS.
Bombay.....Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.	Ningpo.....Messrs. WM. REES & Co.
Calcutta.....Messrs. APCAR & Co.	Penang.....Messrs. BOUSTEAD & Co.
Callao.....Messrs. GAUTREAU & Co., Lima.	Rangoon.....Messrs. TODD, FINDLAY & Co.
Canton.....Messrs. DEACON & Co.	Rotterdam....Messrs. R. & S. & C. ST. MARTIN & Co.
Chefoo.....Messrs. HATCH & Co.	Suigon.....Messrs. WM. G. HALE & Co.
Chinkiang.....Messrs. J. M. CANNY & Co.	Samarang.....Messrs. McNEIL & Co.
Colombo.....Messrs. DURHAM, GRINDROD & Co.	San Francisco Messrs. WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & Co.
Foochow.....Messrs. WESTALL, GALTON & Co.	Singapore.....Messrs. BOUSTEAD & Co.
Hamburg.....Messrs. W. A. LEPPER & Co.	Sourabaya.....Messrs. FRASER, EATON & Co.
Hankow.....Messrs. DRYSDALE, RINGER & Co.	Swatow.....Messrs. BRADLEY & Co.
Hioogo.....Messrs. PAUL HEINEMANN & Co.	Tamsui.....Messrs. BOYD & Co.
Kiukiang.....Messrs. ROBERT ANDERSON & Co.	Takao.....Messrs. BOYD & Co.
Lima.....Messrs. GAUTREAU & Co.	Tientsin.....WM. FORBES, Esq.
Lyons.....Messrs. ULYSSE PILA & Co.	Valparaiso....Messrs. GAUTREAU & Co.
Madras.....Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.	Yokohama....Messrs. PAUL HEINEMANN & Co.
Manila.....Messrs. MARTIN, DYCE & Co.	

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS
FOR THE ABOVE COMPANY, ARE PREPARED TO GRANT
INSURANCES AS FOLLOWS:—

MARINE RISKS.

Polices at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the
principal Ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER
CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Polices granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of \$20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local
rates will be allowed on all premium charged for Insurance; such discount
being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.

RUSSELL & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

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.	Lyons.....	{ COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSU-
Bangkok.....	" PICKENPACK, THIES & Co.		RANCE MARITIMES.
Batavia.....	" DUMMLER & Co.	Macao.....	B. A. PEREIRA, Esq.
Bombay.....	" FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.	Manila.....	Messrs. PEELE, HUBBELL & Co.
Boston.....	" J. M. FORBES & Co.	Marseilles.....	" ROBAUD FRERES & Co.
Calcutta.....	" GIBBORNE & Co.	Mauritius.....	" RICHARDSON & Co.
Callao.....	" ALSOP & Co.	Melbourne.....	" STUART, COUCHE & Co.
Canton.....	" RUSSELL & Co.	Nagasaki.....	" HENRY, GRIBBLE & Co.
Chefoo.....	" CORNABE & Co.	Newchwang....	" KNIGHT & Co.
Chinkiang.....	A. E. SALTER, Esq.	Ningpo.....	" RUSSELL & Co.
Colombo.....	Messrs. AITKEN, SPENCE & Co.	Padang.....	" DUMMLER & Co.
Foochow.....	" RUSSELL & Co.	Penang.....	" SANDILANDS, BUTTER-
Galle.....	" CLARK, SPENCE & Co.		& Co.
Gibraltar.....	" THOS. MOSLEY & Co.	Saigon.....	" SPEIDEL & Co.
Hakodate.....	" HOWELL & Co.	San Francisco..	" MACONDRAY & Co.
Hankow.....	" RUSSELL & Co.	Shanghai.....	" RUSSELL & Co., Secre-
Hiogo.....	" WALSH, HALL & Co.		taries.
Hoihow.....	{ EDWARD HERTON, Esq.	Singapore.....	" GILFILLAN, WOOD & Co.
(Hainan).....		Swatow.....	EDWARD HERTON, Esq.
Hongkong.....	Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.	Sydney.....	Messrs. R. TOWNS & Co.
Keelung.....	" DODD & Co.	Taiwan.....	{
Kiukiang.....	" RUSSELL & Co.	Takao.....	
Kurrachee.....	" FINLAY & Co.	Tamsui.....	" BROWN & Co.
Liverpool.....	" BARING BROTHERS & Co.	Tientsin.....	" RUSSELL & Co.
London.....	" BARING BROTHERS & Co.	Valparaiso.....	" ALSOP & Co.
		Yokohama.....	" WALSH, HALL & Co.

RUSSELL & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

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., Chairman
ADOLF ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
O. HOFFMAN BURROWS, Esq. (Messrs. S. E. Burrows & Sons.)
C. MORLAND KERR, Esq. (Acting Manager, Oriental Bank Corporation.)
TOBIAS PIM, Esq. (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
LEE TUCK CHEONG (Messrs. Lai Hing & Co.)
FUNG TANG (Hee Cheong Ching Hong.)

Bankers.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

General Agents.

MESSRS. OLYPHANT & Co.

Solicitor.

W. H. BRERETON.

London Agents.

MESSRS. FORBES, FORBES & Co.

HEAD-OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Agents.

<i>Amoy</i> , Messrs. H. A. Petersen & Co.	<i>Kiukiang</i> , Messrs. Anderson & Co.
<i>Bangkok</i> , „ Windsor, Redlich & Co.	<i>London</i> , „ Forbes, Forbes & Co.
<i>Batavia</i> , „ The Borneo Co., Limited.	<i>Manila</i> , „ Smith, Bell & Co.
<i>Bombay</i> , „ Sir Charles Forbes & Co.	<i>Nagasaki</i> , „ Holme, Ringer & Co.
<i>Brisbane</i> , „ Robt. Armour & Co.	<i>Newchwang</i> , „ Knight & Co.
<i>Calcutta</i> , „ Ernsthausen & Oesterley	<i>New York</i> , „ Olyphant & Co. (of China)
<i>Canton</i> , „ Olyphant & Co.	<i>Ningpo</i> , F. Coit, Esq. (acting)
<i>Cebu</i> , „ Smith, Bell & Co.	<i>Penang</i> , Messrs. Sandilands, Buttery & Co.
<i>Chefoo</i> , „ Fergusson & Co.	<i>Saigon</i> , „ Kaltenbach, Engler, & Co.
<i>Chinkiang</i> , „ J. M. Canny & Co.	<i>San Francisco</i> , „ Rich. B. Irwin & Co.
<i>Colombo</i> , „ Delmege, Reid & Co.	<i>Shanghai</i> , „ Olyphant & Co.
<i>Foochow</i> , „ Olyphant & Co.	<i>Singapore</i> , „ The Borneo Co., Limited.
<i>Galle</i> , „ Delmege, Reid & Co.	<i>Sourabaya</i> , „ Fraser, Eaton & Co.
<i>Hakodate</i> , „ Howell & Co.	<i>Swatow</i> , „ Direcks & Co.
<i>Hankow</i> , „ Evans, Pugh & Co.	<i>Tamsui</i> , „ Dodd & Co.
<i>Hiogo</i> , „ Smith, Baker & Co.	<i>Tientsin</i> , „ Hatch & Co.
<i>Iloilo</i> , „ Smith, Bell & Co.	<i>Yokohama</i> , „ Smith, Baker & Co.
<i>Keelung</i> , „ Dodd & 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 SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO., WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital.....	\$1,000,000
Reserve Fund.....	115,000
And Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, Capital.....	1,400,000
And with French Company, Paris, Ca- pital.....	1,000,000
Aggregate Capital.....	\$ 3,515,000

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,

AGENTS, HONGKONG AND CHINA,

Will grant policies at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the
World, allowing a Brokerage of:—
40 per cent. on risks East of Singapore,
and 20 per cent. on risks to Europe and America.

AGENCIES:

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Batavia.....	Messrs. NIEDERER & Co.	Moulmain.....	„ FRANCOIS BUROT & Co.
Bombay.....	„ VOLKART BROTHERS.	New York.....	HUGO MENZEL, Esq.
Bremen.....	ED. VON HEYMAN, Esq.	Padang.....	Messrs. VAN HOUTEN, STEFFAN & Co.
Calcutta.....	Messrs. HUBER & Co.	Penang.....	„ FRIEDERICH & Co.
Canton.....	„ VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.	Rangoon.....	„ TODD, FINDLAY & Co.
Hamburg.....	WILLIAM LAZARUS, Esq.	Saigon.....	„ KALTENBACH, ENGLER & Co.
Havre.....	Messrs. A. FOL AND V. LICHT- ENSTEIN.	San Francisco.....	„ MORRIS, SPETER & Co.
Hongkong.....	„ VOGEL HAGEDORN & Co.	Shanghai.....	„ VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
London.....	SEPTIMUS MERRIMAN, Esq.	Singapore.....	„ STAHELIN AND STAHLK- NECHT.
Macassar.....	Messrs. J. F. VAN LEEUWEN & Co.	Sourabaya.....	„ E. MOORMANN & Co.
Madras.....	„ ARBUTHNOT & Co.	Yokohama.....	„ ZIEGLER & Co.
Manila.....	CHAS. GERMAN, Esq.		
Marseilles.....	CAMILLE ROUSSLER, Esq.		

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, 1876....294,472 DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. HENRY LOWCOCK,.....of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. (*Chairman.*)
A. MACGLASHAN HEATON, Esq.
THE HON. P. RYRIE.....of Messrs. TURNER & Co.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq.....of Messrs. SIEMSEN & Co.
A. McIVER, Esq.....of The P. & O. Company.
S. W. POMEROY, Esq.....of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

AUDITORS.

C. MORLAND KERR, Esq., Hongkong.
E. GEORGE, Esq., Hongkong.

BANKERS.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

AGENTS.

CANTON	Messrs. DEACON & Co.
SWATOW	Messrs. BRADLEY & Co.
AMOY	Messrs. ELLES & Co.
FOOCHOW	Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.
NINGPO	Messrs. DAVIDSON & Co.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
KIUKIANG	Messrs. R. ANDERSON & Co.
HANKOW	Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
CHEFOO	Messrs. FERGUSON & Co.
NAGASAKI	Messrs. ALT & Co.
YOKOHAMA	Messrs. MOURILLYAN HEIMANN & Co.
KOBE	Messrs. BROWNE & Co.
SAIGON	Messrs. WM. G. HALE & Co.
SINGAPORE...	Messrs. GILFILLAN, WOOD & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. A. A. ANTHONY & Co.
MANILA...	Messrs. PEELE, HUBBELL & Co.

Risks accepted and Policies of Insurance granted at established rates. A portion of the net profits of the Company will be divided annually among Contributing Shareholders, as Bonus, in proportion to the amount of premia paid by them.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

39, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

Subscribed Capital.....	£2,000,000	:	0	:	0
Paid-up Capital.....	250,000	:	0	:	0
Fire Reserve Fund.....	£463,295	:	0	:	0
Fire Premium Reserve.....	254,213	:	0	:	0
	717,508	:	0	:	0
Income of the Fire Department, Premiums, and Interest.....	804,320	:	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.

CHARLES MORRISON, Esq.

RICHARD BARING, Esq.—James Cook & Co.

RICHARD BRANDT, Esq., Merchant.

EDWARD COHEN, Esq.—Kleinwort, Cohen & Co.

JOHN FLEMING, Esq.—Smith, Fleming & Co.

P. DUPRE GRENFELL, Esq.—Morton, Rose & Co.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.—Finlay, Campbell & Co.

Manager of Fire Department.—G. H. BURNETT.

Right Hon. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B. & G.C.S.I.
Hon. HUGH M'CULLOCH—Jay Cook, M'Culloch
& Co.JUNIUS S. MORGAN, Esq.—J. S. Morgan & Co.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chartered Mer-
cantile Bank of India, London, and China.BARON J. H. W. SCHRÖDER—J. H. Schröder
& Co.

GEORGE YOUNG, Esq.—Bogie, Young & Bogie.

Foreign Sub-Manager.—PHILIP WINSOR.

Secretary.—F. W. LANCE.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against 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.....	} ½ 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..... ½ of the Annual rate.

Above 10 days and not exceeding 1 month, ¾ do.

Do. 1 Month do. 3 months ½ do.

Do. 3 Months do. 6 do. ¾ do.

Do. 6 do. the full Annual rate.

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.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	do. do.
Above 6 months.....	the full annual rate.	

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%), upon current local rates of Premia will be returned on Insurances against Fire effected with this Office.

NORTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

HAMBURG, BREMEN, FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....6,000,000 REICHSMARK.

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual Rate.
 Not exceeding.....1 month do. do.
 Above 1 month, and not exceeding.....3 months do. do.
 Above 3 months, and not exceeding.....6 „ $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do.
 Above 6 months.....the full Annual Rate.

A Bonus of 20 per cent. on amount of Premia will be allowed to all Contributors, such Bonus to be deducted at once, whenever payment of Premia is to be made.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

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, 1877.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies of Assurance against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on first-class risks 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..... $\frac{1}{8}$ of the Annual Rates.

Above 10 days and not ex-
ceeding 1 month..... } $\frac{1}{4}$ do. do.

Above 1 month and not ex-
ceeding 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.

T. G. LINSTEAD,

Agent.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS.

A. ANDRE, Esq.,—*Chairman.*

E. R. BELILIOS, Esq.

A. McIVER, Esq.

Hon. W. KESWICK.

S. W. POMEROY, Esq.

SECRETARY.

P. A. DA COSTA, Esq.

AGENTS.

MESSRS. DE MELLO & Co., Macao. | Messrs. DEACON & Co., Canton.

Bankers—HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

STEAMERS.

White Cloud leaves Macao for Hongkong every morning, at 8 A.M.; Returning, leaves Hongkong at 2 P.M.

Kiukiang and *Kinshan* leave every alternate day for Canton at 8 A.M.;

Returning, leave Canton at 9 A.M.

Spark leaves Macao for Canton, and *vice versa*, on alternate days, starting from Macao at 7.30 and Canton at 8 A.M.

Powan and *Fei Wan* spare steamers.

THE
MEDICAL HALL,
"GERMAN DISPENSARY,"
37, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.

Proprietor—TH. KOFFER,
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

**Ships' Medicine Chests fitted up and refitted in the neatest manner and
on the shortest notice at reasonable rates.**

The Purity of Chemicals and Drugs guaranteed.

**PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMES,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, &c.**

MANUFACTORY
OF
**PURE CARBONATED SODA WATER,
LEMONADE, TONIC WATER, GINGERADE,**
&c., &c., &c.
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Packed in quantities to suit Purchasers on the Shortest notice.

The Manufactory is under direct European Supervision.

SAYLE & CO.,

Civil, Naval, and Military Tailors and Outfitters.

SILK MERCERS.

GENERAL DRAPERS.

UPHOLSTERS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

OUTFITTERS.

DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS.

&c., &c., &c.

AGENTS BY APPOINTMENT FOR

THE "LITTLE WANZER" LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE,

AND

ROWLAND AND SONS' PERFUMERY.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET, HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

AGENTS.

At Swatow—Messrs. CAMPBELL & Co.

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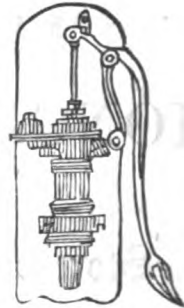


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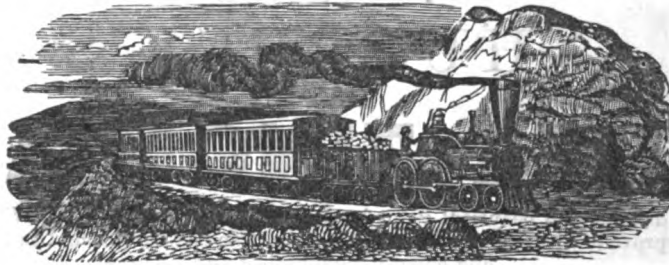
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11 Jan	23 Feb	26 Feb	4 Mar	6 Mar	15 Mar	16 Mar	21 Mar	16 Mar	24 Mar
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25 Jan	13 Mar	18 Mar	20 Mar	29 Mar	30 Mar	4 Apr	30 Mar	30 Mar	7 Apr
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8 Feb	27 Mar	31 Mar	2 Apr	9 Apr	10 Apr	14 Apr	10 Apr	17 Apr	1 May
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29 Nov	26 Oct	31 Oct	7 Nov	14 Nov	15 Nov	19 Nov	15 Nov	22 Nov	29 Nov
6 Dec	2 Nov	19 Nov	25 Nov	27 Nov	6 Dec	7 Dec	12 Dec	7 Dec	15 Dec
13 Dec	26 Oct	31 Oct	7 Nov	14 Nov	15 Nov	19 Nov	15 Nov	22 Nov	29 Nov
20 Dec	2 Nov	19 Nov	25 Nov	27 Nov	6 Dec	7 Dec	12 Dec	7 Dec	15 Dec
27 Dec	26 Oct	31 Oct	7 Nov	14 Nov	15 Nov	19 Nov	15 Nov	22 Nov	29 Nov

SOON ALLOWANCES—OUTWARDS.

are allowed Four Days extra for the passage to Shanghai, which are extra is allowed from Hong Kong to Yokohama, and this allowance is

L STEAM NAVIGATION CO. for the Year ending DECEMBER, 1877.

1 E.

Day to Suez.		Alexandria and Brindisi to Venice.						Port Said to Southampton.			
Arrive at		Leave	Arrive at	Leave	Arrive at	Leave	Arrive at	Leave	Arrive at		
Aden	Suez	Alexan- dria	Brindisi	Mails arrive at London	Brindisi	Ancona	Venice	Port Said	Malta	Gibraltar	South- ampton
		Tuesday 8 a.m.	Friday 11 a.m.	Monday 2 a.m.	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Friday	Wednesday	Monday 1 p.m.
9 Jan	15 Jan	16 Jan	19 Jan	23 Jan	20 Jan	21 Jan	23 Jan	16 Jan	19 Jan	24 Jan	29 Jan
16 Jan	22 Jan	23 Jan	26 Jan	29 Jan	27 Jan	28 Jan	29 Jan	23 Jan	26 Jan	31 Jan	5 Feb
23 Jan	29 Jan	30 Jan	2 Feb	5 Feb	3 Feb	4 Feb	5 Feb	30 Jan	2 Feb	7 Feb	12 Feb
30 Jan	5 Feb	6 Feb	9 Feb	12 Feb	10 Feb	11 Feb	12 Feb	6 Feb	9 Feb	14 Feb	19 Feb
6 Feb	12 Feb	13 Feb	16 Feb	19 Feb	17 Feb	18 Feb	19 Feb	13 Feb	16 Feb	21 Feb	26 Feb
13 Feb	19 Feb	20 Feb	23 Feb	26 Feb	24 Feb	25 Feb	26 Feb	20 Feb	23 Feb	28 Feb	5 Mar
20 Feb	26 Feb	27 Feb	2 Mar	5 Mar	3 Mar	4 Mar	5 Mar	27 Feb	2 Mar	7 Mar	12 Mar
27 Feb	5 Mar	6 Mar	9 Mar	12 Mar	10 Mar	11 Mar	12 Mar	6 Mar	9 Mar	14 Mar	19 Mar
6 Mar	12 Mar	13 Mar	16 Mar	19 Mar	17 Mar	18 Mar	19 Mar	13 Mar	16 Mar	21 Mar	26 Mar
13 Mar	19 Mar	20 Mar	23 Mar	26 Mar	24 Mar	25 Mar	26 Mar	20 Mar	23 Mar	28 Mar	2 Apr
20 Mar	26 Mar	27 Mar	30 Mar	2 Apr	31 Mar	1 Apr	2 Apr	27 Mar	30 Mar	4 Apr	9 Apr
27 Mar	2 Apr	3 Apr	6 Apr	9 Apr	7 Apr	8 Apr	9 Apr	3 Apr	6 Apr	11 Apr	16 Apr
3 Apr	9 Apr	10 Apr	13 Apr	16 Apr	14 Apr	15 Apr	16 Apr	10 Apr	13 Apr	18 Apr	23 Apr
10 Apr	16 Apr	17 Apr	20 Apr	23 Apr	21 Apr	22 Apr	23 Apr	17 Apr	20 Apr	25 Apr	30 Apr
17 Apr	23 Apr	24 Apr	27 Apr	30 Apr	28 Apr	29 Apr	30 Apr	24 Apr	27 Apr	2 May	7 May
24 Apr	30 Apr	1 May	4 May	7 May	5 May	6 May	7 May	1 May	4 May	9 May	14 May
1 May	7 May	8 May	11 May	14 May	12 May	13 May	14 May	8 May	11 May	16 May	21 May
8 May	14 May	15 May	18 May	21 May	19 May	20 May	21 May	15 May	18 May	23 May	28 May
15 May	21 May	22 May	25 May	28 May	26 May	27 May	28 May	22 May	25 May	30 May	4 June
22 May	28 May	29 May	1 June	4 June	2 June	3 June	4 June	29 May	1 June	6 June	11 June
29 May	4 June	5 June	8 June	11 June	9 June	10 June	11 June	5 June	8 June	13 June	18 June
5 June	11 June	12 June	15 June	18 June	16 June	17 June	18 June	12 June	15 June	20 June	25 June
12 June	18 June	19 June	22 June	25 June	23 June	24 June	25 June	19 June	22 June	27 June	2 July
19 June	25 June	26 June	29 June	2 July	30 June	1 July	2 July	26 June	29 June	4 July	9 July
26 June	2 July	3 July	6 July	9 July	7 July	8 July	9 July	3 July	6 July	11 July	16 July
3 July	9 July	10 July	13 July	16 July	14 July	15 July	16 July	10 July	13 July	18 July	23 July
10 July	16 July	17 July	20 July	23 July	21 July	22 July	23 July	17 July	20 July	25 July	30 July
17 July	23 July	24 July	27 July	30 July	28 July	29 July	30 July	24 July	27 July	1 Aug	6 Aug
24 July	30 July	31 July	3 Aug	6 Aug	4 Aug	5 Aug	6 Aug	31 July	3 Aug	8 Aug	13 Aug
31 July	6 Aug	7 Aug	10 Aug	13 Aug	11 Aug	12 Aug	13 Aug	7 Aug	10 Aug	15 Aug	20 Aug
7 Aug	13 Aug	14 Aug	17 Aug	20 Aug	18 Aug	19 Aug	20 Aug	14 Aug	17 Aug	22 Aug	27 Aug
14 Aug	20 Aug	21 Aug	24 Aug	27 Aug	25 Aug	26 Aug	27 Aug	21 Aug	24 Aug	29 Aug	3 Sept
21 Aug	27 Aug	28 Aug	31 Aug	3 Sept	1 Sept	2 Sept	3 Sept	28 Aug	31 Aug	5 Sept	10 Sept
28 Aug	3 Sept	4 Sept	7 Sept	10 Sept	8 Sept	9 Sept	10 Sept	4 Sept	7 Sept	12 Sept	17 Sept
4 Sept	10 Sept	11 Sept	14 Sept	17 Sept	15 Sept	16 Sept	17 Sept	11 Sept	14 Sept	19 Sept	24 Sept
11 Sept	17 Sept	18 Sept	21 Sept	24 Sept	22 Sept	23 Sept	24 Sept	18 Sept	21 Sept	26 Sept	1 Oct
18 Sept	24 Sept	25 Sept	28 Sept	1 Oct	29 Sept	30 Sept	1 Oct	25 Sept	28 Sept	3 Oct	8 Oct
25 Sept	1 Oct	2 Oct	5 Oct	8 Oct	6 Oct	7 Oct	8 Oct	2 Oct	5 Oct	10 Oct	15 Oct
2 Oct	8 Oct	9 Oct	12 Oct	15 Oct	13 Oct	14 Oct	15 Oct	9 Oct	12 Oct	17 Oct	22 Oct
9 Oct	15 Oct	16 Oct	19 Oct	22 Oct	20 Oct	21 Oct	22 Oct	16 Oct	19 Oct	24 Oct	29 Oct
16 Oct	22 Oct	23 Oct	26 Oct	29 Oct	27 Oct	28 Oct	29 Oct	23 Oct	26 Oct	31 Oct	5 Nov
23 Oct	29 Oct	30 Oct	2 Nov	5 Nov	3 Nov	4 Nov	5 Nov	30 Oct	2 Nov	7 Nov	12 Nov
30 Oct	5 Nov	6 Nov	9 Nov	12 Nov	10 Nov	11 Nov	12 Nov	6 Nov	9 Nov	14 Nov	19 Nov
6 Nov	12 Nov	13 Nov	16 Nov	19 Nov	17 Nov	18 Nov	19 Nov	13 Nov	16 Nov	21 Nov	26 Nov
13 Nov	19 Nov	20 Nov	23 Nov	26 Nov	24 Nov	25 Nov	26 Nov	20 Nov	23 Nov	28 Nov	3 Dec
20 Nov	26 Nov	27 Nov	30 Nov	3 Dec	1 Dec	2 Dec	3 Dec	27 Nov	30 Nov	5 Dec	10 Dec
27 Nov	3 Dec	4 Dec	7 Dec	10 Dec	8 Dec	9 Dec	10 Dec	4 Dec	7 Dec	12 Dec	17 Dec
4 Dec	10 Dec	11 Dec	14 Dec	17 Dec	15 Dec	16 Dec	17 Dec	11 Dec	14 Dec	19 Dec	24 Dec
11 Dec	17 Dec	18 Dec	21 Dec	24 Dec	22 Dec	23 Dec	24 Dec	18 Dec	21 Dec	26 Dec	31 Dec
18 Dec	24 Dec	25 Dec	28 Dec	31 Dec	29 Dec	30 Dec	31 Dec	25 Dec	28 Dec	2 Jan	7 Jan
25 Dec	31 Dec	1 Jan	4 Jan	7 Jan	5 Jan	6 Jan	7 Jan	1 Jan	4 Jan	9 Jan	14 Jan
1 Jan	7 Jan	8 Jan	11 Jan	14 Jan	12 Jan	13 Jan	14 Jan	8 Jan	11 Jan	16 Jan	21 Jan

MONSOON ALLOWANCES—HOMEWARDS.

allowed for the Packets from Bombay, but only Three are taken in the Table. Eight Days extra are allowed for the Packets from Yokohama to Hong Kong, which is taken in the Table.

**THE LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION EMBRACED BY THE
COMPANY'S OPERATIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS, Viz. :—**

PORTS.	DATE AND HOUR OF DEPARTURE.		
	FROM SOUTHAMPTON.	FROM VENICE.	FROM BRINDISI.
GIBRALTAR	Every Thursday, at 2 P.M.		
MALTA	" "		
PORT SAID	" "		
SUEZ (Via Suez Canal)	" "		
ADEN "	" "	Every Friday Morning.	Every Monday, at 4 A.M.
BOMBAY ... "	" "	" "	" "
ALEXANDRIA.....	.....	" "	" "
GALLE for } (Via COLOMBO } Suez Canal)			
MADRAS ... "	Thursday, Oct. 5	Friday, Oct. 13,	Monday, Oct. 16,
CALCUTTA .. "	at 2 P.M.,	Morning,	at 4 A.M.,
PENANG ... "	and every	and every	and every
SINGAPORE .. "	alternate	alternate	alternate
HONG KONG .. "	Thursday	Friday	Monday
SHANGHAI .. "	thereafter,	thereafter.	thereafter.
YOKOHAMA .. "			
KING GEO.'S } (Via SOUND..... } Suez Canal)			
ADELAIDE ... "	Thursday, Oct. 19	Friday, Oct. 27,	Monday, Oct. 30,
MELBOURNE .. "	at 2 P.M.,	Morning,	at 4 A.M.,
SYDNEY "	and every Fourth	and every Fourth	and every Fourth
	Thursday	Friday	Monday
	thereafter.	thereafter.	thereafter.

For Times at intermediate Ports, see Table pages 3 & 4.

ADEN AND BOMBAY.

Passengers for Aden and Bombay are conveyed by the Company's Steamers leaving Southampton every Thursday, at 2 p.m., Venice every Friday morning, and Brindisi every Monday, at 4 a.m.

The Passengers from Southampton proceed through the Suez Canal, and those from Venice and Brindisi are conveyed from Alexandria to Suez by Railway.

On alternate weeks Passengers from Southampton for Bombay change Steamers at Suez.—See Time Table, page 3.

Railway Tickets from Bombay to the principal towns in India, can be obtained at the Company's Offices in London, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur Street, S.W., see page 9.

BOMBAY, *viâ* MARSEILLES.

Under arrangement with the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de France, this Company is now prepared to issue Tickets from Marseilles to Bombay at the following Fares :—

First Class	£62
Second Class	31

exclusive of transit through Egypt.

These Tickets are available by the Steamers of the Messageries, from Marseilles to Alexandria, leaving the former port every Thursday at noon, and by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers from Suez to Bombay.

Passengers are requested to take notice, that neither Company is responsible for any failure of the Steamers of the one to connect with those of the other; and that neither is responsible for the consequences of any act or default of the other.

Similar Tickets from Bombay to Marseilles can be obtained from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Agent, in the former city.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Passengers for Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Batavia, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, are conveyed by the Company's Steamers leaving Southampton every alternate Thursday, Venice every alternate Friday morning, and Brindisi every alternate Monday, at 4 a.m.

The Passengers from Southampton proceed through the Suez Canal, and those from Venice and Brindisi are conveyed from Alexandria to Suez by Railway.

Passengers for Penang, Singapore, Batavia, China and Japan are, on arrival at Point de Galle (Ceylon), transferred into another of the Company's Steamers.

From Hong Kong, Passengers for Shanghai go on by the same Steamer, but those for Yokohama are transferred into another Vessel proceeding direct to that port.

Arrangements having been made with the British India Steam Navigation Company, Passengers are now booked through to any of the Ports touched at by that Company's Steamers, at proportionate rates (see page 21).

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Passengers for Australia and New Zealand leave Southampton every fourth Thursday, Venice every fourth Friday, and Brindisi every fourth Monday.

The Passengers from Southampton proceed through the Suez Canal, and those from Venice and Brindisi are conveyed from Alexandria to Suez by Railway.

At Point de Galle they are transferred to a Steamer which proceeds to Melbourne, calling at King George's Sound and Adelaide (Glenelg). Glenelg is about twenty minutes by rail from Adelaide, and during the stay of the Steamers trains will run at frequent intervals.

One of the Company's Steamers leaves Melbourne for Sydney immediately on arrival of the Packet from Galle.

Passengers for New Zealand are transferred at Melbourne to the Local Steamers carrying the Mails under contract with the Colonies.

The length of passage by the Company's Steamers will, under ordinary circumstances, be as follows :—

Between Southampton and Sydney 56 days.

Between Brindisi and Sydney 45 „

Arrangements having been made with the Contractors for the Mail Service between Melbourne and New Zealand, the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY are now prepared to issue Through Tickets to Passengers, and to receive CARGO and PARCELS for the following Ports in NEW ZEALAND, viz. :—
HOKITIKA, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, TARANAKI, WANGANUI, LYTTELTON (Canterbury), THE BLUFF, DUNEDIN (Otago), NELSON, WESTPORT, GREYMOUTH, TIMARU, and OAMARU.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW ZEALAND.

Port Chalmers (for Dunedin), Greymouth, Hokitika, Bluff.

Harbour (for Invercargill), Lyttelton (for Christchurch), Nelson, Picton, or Wellington £98 10

Auckland, Napier, Taranaki, Wanganui 102 0

From Venice, Ancona or Brindisi, £5 less.

Rates of Freight can be ascertained upon application at the Offices of the Company, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and at 25, Cockspur Street, S.W.

COLOMBO.

Passengers are now booked from Europe to Colombo at the same rates as to Galle. They will be conveyed from Galle to Colombo by the Coach which runs daily between those two places.

BATAVIA & PORTS IN THE DUTCH ARCHIPELAGO.

Arrangements having been made for the conveyance of Passengers from Singapore by the Steamers of the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, *Through Tickets* are issued from Southampton and Brindisi (see page 21).

RAILWAY TICKET ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON TO VENICE AND BRINDISI.

Passengers proceeding to the East, *via* Italy, are respectfully informed that *Through Tickets* from London to Venice and Brindisi, *via* Paris and the Mont Cenis Tunnel, are now issued at the Company's Office at the following Fares :—

Via DOVER and CALAIS, or FOLKESTONE and BOULOGNE.

By South Eastern Railway, from Charing Cross and Cannon Street Stations.

	First Class.	Second Class.
Venice.....	£9 1 6	£6 14 0
Brindisi	11 17 3	8 12 6

Passengers can break the journey at Dover, Calais, Folkestone, Boulogne, Amiens and Paris.

Trains leave London as follows :—

Via DOVER AND CALAIS.

	First & Second Class.	First Class only.
Charing Cross	7.40 a.m.	8.25 p.m.
Cannon Street.....	7.45 „	8.30 „

Via FOLKESTONE AND BOULOGNE.

Daily, at varying hours, to be found in South Eastern Company's Time Tables.

Via DOVER and CALAIS.

By London, Chatham and Dover Railway, from Victoria and Ludgate Hill.

	First Class.	Second Class.
Venice.....	£9 1 6	£6 14 0
Brindisi	11 17 3	8 12 6

By this route the Ordinary Railway Tickets are issued by the P. & O. Co. Passengers can break the journey at Dover, Calais, Amiens and Paris.

Trains leave London as follows :—

Via DOVER AND CALAIS.

	First & Second Class.	First Class only.
Victoria	} ... 7.40 a.m.	8.20 p.m.
Ludgate Hill		8.18 „

Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE and ROUEN.

By Brighton Railway, from London Bridge and Victoria Stations.

	First Class.	Second Class.
Venice.....	£7 16 6	£5 14 6
Brindisi	10 12 6	7 13 0

These Tickets, which must be stamped at the Railway Booking Office before starting, entitle the holder to break the journey at Newhaven, Dieppe, Rouen and Paris, and at Brighton on payment of the fare from Brighton to Newhaven.

During the summer months there is an improved Daily Tidal Service, by which Passengers reach Paris in about twelve hours. Times of Starting, &c., will be found in the Brighton Company's Time Table.

Trains also leave London daily (except Sunday) as follows :—

	First & Second Class
London Bridge (Brighton Station).....	8.0 p.m.
Victoria (Brighton Station).....	7.50 „

Reaching Paris at hours varying from 11.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. next day. Full particulars of this service will be found in the Brighton Railway Company's Time Tables, pages 3, 4, and 5.

Passengers are not conveyed through to Brindisi by the Mail Train leaving London every Friday evening, and those proceeding *via* Brindisi are therefore recommended to leave London not later than 7.40 a.m. on Thursday, and those *via* Venice same hour on Monday previous.

Time Table—PARIS & VENICE, and PARIS & BRINDISI.

OUTWARD.				HOMEWARD.			
Class..	1st	1st & 2nd	1st	Class..	1st & 2nd	1st, 2nd & 3rd	
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		p.m.	a.m.	
Paris .....leave	11.0	3.5	8.40	Brindisi ...leave	3.15	9.20	...
	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.				
Mâcon .....arr.	8.35	3.57	5.43	Bologna ...arr.	12.0	12.10	...
Do. ....leave	8.55	5.0	6.0	Do. ....leave	12.25	12.55	...
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.				
Turin .....arr.	9.0	9.43	6.40	Turin .....arr.	7.50	8.25	...
Class..	1st & 2nd			Class..	1st & 2nd		
	a.m.				a.m.		
Turin .....leave	9.15	...	...	Venice ...leave	8.35	...	...
	p.m.				p.m.		
Milan .....arr.	12.55	...	...	Milan .....arr.	3.55	...	...
Do. ....leave	1.10	...	...	Do. ....leave	4.10	...	...
Venice .....arr.	7.45	...	...	Turin .....arr.	8.5	...	...
Class..	1st & 2nd	1st	1st & 2nd	Class..	1st	1st	
	a.m.		p.m.		p.m.	a.m.	
Turin .....leave	9.40	...	7.20	Turin .....leave	8.50	9.0	...
	p.m.	Sundays only	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	
Bologna ...arr.	4.52		2.50	Mâcon ...arr.	7.54	8.15	...
Do. ....leave	...	noon.	3.15	Do. ....leave	8.34	9.24	...
	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.		p.m.	a.m.	
Brindisi ...arr.	6.10	2.55	10.30	Paris .....arr.	6.0	6.55	...

Upon the arrival of the Indian Mail, a Special Train leaves Brindisi for Turin, where Passengers can await the Morning or Evening International Train for Paris.

After leaving Paris Passengers can break their journey at any three principal Stations between Paris and Venice, or Paris and Bologna, and at Ancona and Foggia, between Bologna and Brindisi.

Passengers are allowed 66 lbs. of Baggage free between London and Paris, *via* *Newhaven and Dieppe*, and 56 lbs. *via* *Dover or Folkestone*. Between Paris and Modane (where Baggage is examined), the junction between the French and Italian Railways, the free allowance is 66 lbs.

On the Italian Railways there is no free allowance of Baggage, and the charge from Modane to Bologna is Fc. 1.7½ per 22 lbs.; and from Bologna to Brindisi Fcs. 2.51 per 22 lbs.

The information given above is obtained from the published Time Tables of the Railways, and the Company cannot guarantee its accuracy.

In order to prevent detention of their Baggage, Passengers proceeding *via* Italy must be present and ready to open their Packages (whether registered or not) for Customs Examination at Modane or Ala.

THROUGH BOOKING OVER INDIAN RAILWAYS.

For the convenience of Passengers proceeding *via* Bombay to other parts of India, the Company are prepared to issue Tickets from that City to the principal Stations on the Great Indian Peninsula, East Indian, Madras, and Scinde Railways.

These Tickets include the free conveyance of the Passengers' Baggage from the Steamer to the Bombay Railway Stations.

From SOUTHAMPTON. **RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.**

Exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Beer, which can be purchased on board the Steamers.

From SOUTHAMPTON to	Aden	Bombay	Ceylon	Madras	Calcutta	Penang	Singapore	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Yokohama	King Geo.'s Sound	Adelaide and Melbourne	Sydney
GENTLEMEN or LADIES TRAVELLING singly for one Berth in a General Cabin	£48	£68	£68	£68	£68	£83	£83	£93	£103	£103	£83	£88	£92
MARRIED COUPLES, occupying a Reserved Cabin	125	180	180	180	180	215	215	245	275	275	215	230	240
CHILDREN WITH THE PARENT—3 years and under 10	24	34	34	34	34	42	42	47	52	52	42	44	46
ONE CHILD under 3 years (no Berth provided)	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
<small>Should more than one Child under 3 years be conveyed, one-quarter fare each will be charged, exclusive of the one taken free.</small>													
2ND CLASS PASSENGERS AND EUROPEAN SERVANTS—In Fore Cabin	32	37	37	37	37	47	47	57	62	62	47	52	54
CHILDREN WITH THE PARENT—3 years and under 10	16	19	19	19	19	24	24	29	31	31	24	26	27
ONE CHILD under 3 years (no Berth provided)	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
<small>Should more than one Child under 3 years be conveyed, one-quarter fare each will be charged, exclusive of the one taken free.</small>													
NATIVE SERVANTS	17	20	20	20	20	25	25	30	32	32	—	—	—

An allowance of twenty per cent. on the charge for the return voyage is made to Passengers who paid the full fare from Europe to India, China, and Australia (or vice versa), re-embarking within six months from the date of landing, and an abatement of ten per cent. to those returning within twelve months. Such allowances to be claimed at the time of securing the return passage.

The Fares from the several ports abroad touched at by the Company's Steamers are payable in the currency of the place, and particulars of them can be obtained from the respective Agents.

From VENICE, ANCONA, or BRINDISI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

Exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Beer, which can be purchased on board the Steamers, and of the charge for Transit through Egypt, viz. :—£3 First, and £2 Second Class. Children between 3 and 10 years Half rate.

From VENICE, ANCONA, or BRINDISI to	Aden	Bombay	Ceylon	Madras	Cal- cutta	Penang	Singa- pore	Hong Kong	Shang- hai	Yoko- hama	King Geo.'s Sound	Adelaide and Mel- bourne	Sydney
GENTLEMEN OF LADIES TRAVELLING SINGLY for one Berth in a General Cabin	£40	£60	£60	£60	£60	£75	£75	£85	£95	£95	£75	£80	£84
MARRIED COUPLES, occupying a Reserved Cabin	110	160	160	160	160	200	200	225	250	250	200	210	220
CHILDREN WITH THE PARENT—3 years and under 10	20	30	30	30	30	38	38	43	48	48	38	40	42
ONE CHILD under 3 years (no Berth provided)	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Should more than one Child under 3 years be con- veyed, one-quarter fare each will be charged, exclu- sive of the one taken free.													
2ND CLASS PASSENGERS AND EURO- PEAN SERVANTS—In Fore Cabin ..	25	30	30	30	30	40	40	50	55	55	40	45	47
CHILDREN WITH THE PARENT—3 years and under 10	13	15	15	15	15	20	20	25	28	28	20	23	24
ONE CHILD under 3 years (no Berth provided)	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Should more than one Child under 3 years be con- veyed, one-quarter fare each will be charged, exclu- sive of the one taken free.													
NATIVE SERVANTS ..	13	15	15	15	15	20	20	25	28	28	—	—	—

An allowance of twenty per cent. on the charge for the return voyage is made to Passengers who paid the full fare from Europe to India, China, and Australia (or vice versa), re-embarking within six months from the date of landing, and an abatement of ten per cent. to those returning within twelve months. Such allowances to be claimed at the time of securing the return passage.

The Fares from the several ports abroad touched at by the Company's Steamers are payable in the currency of the place, and particulars of them can be obtained from the respective Agents.

From SUEZ.

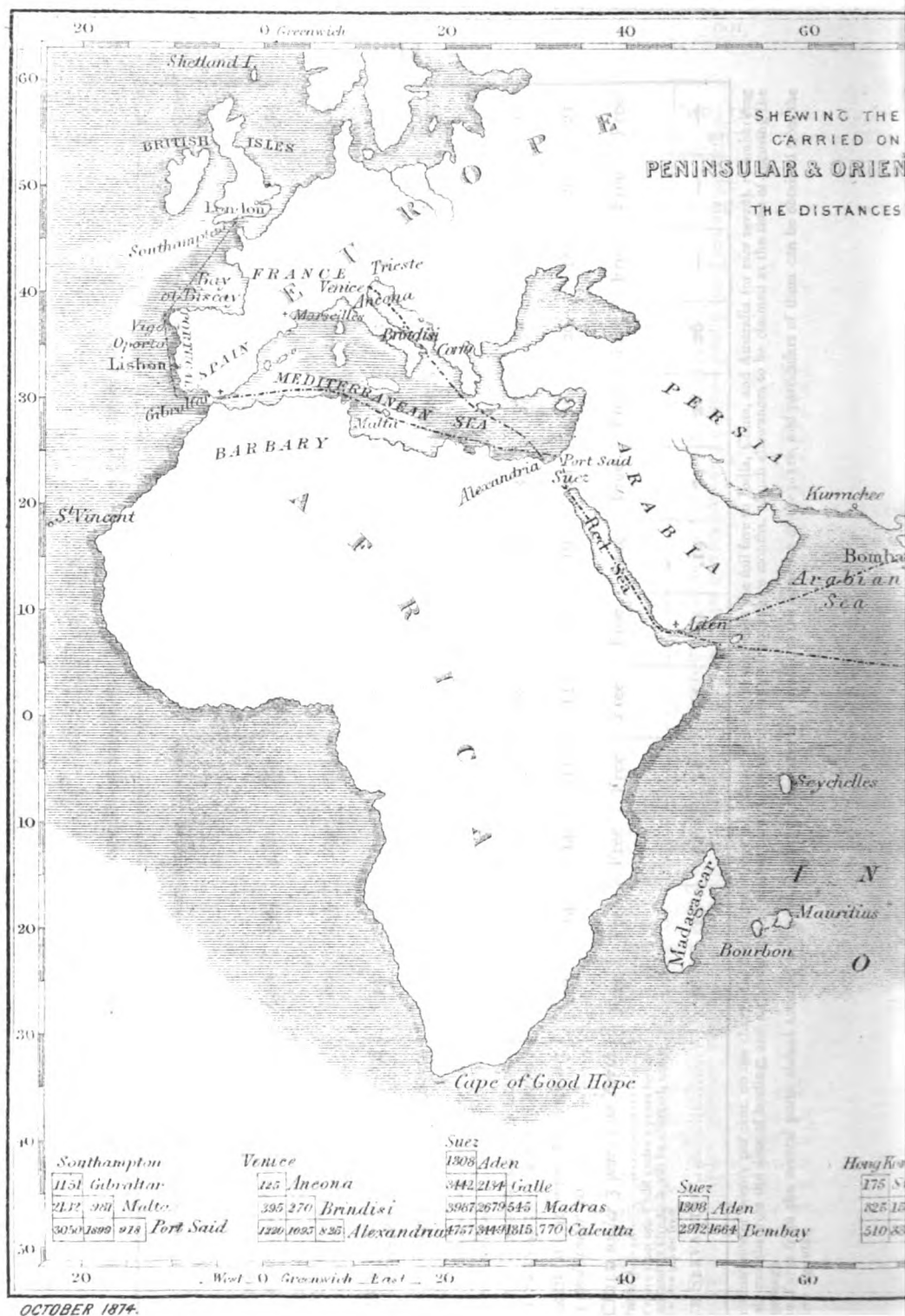
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

Exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Beer, which can be purchased on board the Steamers.

From SUEZ to	Aden	Bombay	Ceylon	Madras	Calcutta	Penang	Singapore	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Yokohama	King Geo.'s Sound	Adelaide and Melbourne	Sydney
GENTLEMEN OF LADIES TRAVELLING SINGLY for one Berth in a General Cabin	£30	£50	£50	£50	£50	£65	£65	£75	£85	£85	£65	£70	£74
MARRIED COUPLES, occupying a Reserved Cabin	80	135	135	135	135	175	175	200	225	225	175	190	200
CHILDREN WITH THE PARENT—3 years and under 10	15	25	25	25	25	33	33	38	43	43	33	35	37
ONE CHILD under 3 years (no Berth provided)	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Should more than one Child under 3 years be conveyed, one-quarter fare each will be charged, exclusive of the one taken free.													
2ND CLASS PASSENGERS AND EUROPEAN SERVANTS—In Fore Cabin ..	20	27	28	28	28	37	37	47	52	52	35	40	42
CHILDREN WITH THE PARENT—3 years and under 10	10	14	14	14	14	19	19	24	26	26	18	20	21
ONE CHILD under 3 years (no Berth provided)	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Should more than one Child under 3 years be conveyed, one-quarter fare each will be charged, exclusive of the one taken free.													
NATIVE SERVANTS	10	14	14	14	14	19	19	24	26	26	—	—	—

An allowance of twenty per cent. on the charge for the return voyage is made to Passengers who paid the full fare to India, China, and Australia (or *vice versa*), re-embarking within six months from the date of landing, and an abatement of ten per cent. to those returning within twelve months. Such allowances to be claimed at the time of securing the return passage.

The Fares from the several ports abroad touched at by the Company's Steamers are payable in the currency of the place, and particulars of them can be obtained from the respective Agents.



C H I N E S E E M P I R E



MEDITERRANEAN LINES.

GIBRALTAR, MALTA, PORT SAID AND SUEZ.

From SOUTHAMPTON every THURSDAY, at 2 p.m.

Passengers arrive at Gibraltar in about five; Malta, nine; Port Said, thirteen and Suez, fourteen days, from Southampton.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To	First Class, Single Passage	Children, 3 years and under 10.	Second Class, and Passengers' Servants.
Gibraltar.....	£9	£4 10s.	£5 10s.
Malta	15	7 10s.	9 0s.
Port Said	20	10 0s.	12 0s.
Suez	22	11 0s.	14 0s.

One Child under 3 years of age, if with the Parent, free (no Berth provided). Should more than one Child under 3 years be conveyed, one-quarter fare each will be charged, exclusive of the one taken free. The above rates are exclusive of Wines, Spirits and Beer, which can be purchased on board the Steamers.

For Rates of Freight, and directions for Shipping, see pages 18, 19.

VENICE, ANCONA, BRINDISI AND ALEXANDRIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Venice every Friday morning for Brindisi, calling at Ancona, and leave Brindisi for Alexandria with Her Majesty's Mails every Monday, at 4 A.M.

RATES OF PASSAGE

From Venice, Ancona, or Brindisi to Alexandria.

First Class.	Second Class, and Passengers' Servants.
£12	£9

Children under 10 years of age, half the above rates. One Child under 3 years of age, if with the Parent, free (no Berth provided). Should more than one Child under 3 years be conveyed, one-quarter fare each will be charged, exclusive of the one taken free.

The above rates are exclusive of Wines, Spirits and Beer, which can be purchased on board the Steamers.

Through Tickets to Venice and Brindisi are now issued at the Company's Office, see p. 8. Passengers proceeding via Brindisi are recommended to leave London not later than 7.40 a.m. on Thursday, and via Venice same hour on Monday.

In future Letters for Passengers on board the Packets sailing from Brindisi, provided they be directed to the care of the Commanders, and be registered, may be posted in any part of the United Kingdom up to the time at which registered letters for the East Indies, &c., intended for transmission by the same Packets are received, and they will be delivered on board the Packets at Brindisi.

The Letters should be directed thus:—

“ [Here name of Addressee] ”

“ On board the Mail Packet ”

“ Care of the Commander,

“ Brindisi.”

See Notice on page 9 relative to Examination of Baggage at the Italian Frontier.

“ **The Egyptian Government have notified that Passengers intending to remain or travel in Egypt must have Passports viséd by the Turkish Consul at the Port where they embark. —Vice-Consul at Southampton, THOMAS HILL, Oriental Place.** ”

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR PASSENGERS.

For the convenience of Passengers to the East, arrangements have been made by which Outward Passengers can telegraph their safe arrival to their friends at home at the following charges :—

Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Ceylon.....	£0 15 0
The Straits, China, or Japan.....	1 0 0
Australia	1 10 0

Notice must be given at the Company's London Office when booking passage, and the charge prepaid.

The Company's Rates of Passage Money include Stewards' Fees and Table, but not Wines, Spirits, or Beer, which can be purchased on board at moderate prices. Bedding, Linen, and all requisite Cabin Furniture are provided in the Steamers at the Company's expense, together with the attendance of experienced male and female Servants.

Passengers are not allowed to take on board Wines, Spirits, or other Liquors for use during the Voyage.

Tickets for Passengers to or from Venice, &c., who make the journey through Egypt by the Railway, are issued by the Agents of the Company on behalf of the Egyptian Government at the following rates, viz. :—

For First-Class Passengers, £3; for Second-Class Passengers, £2;
Children above 3 and under 10 years, half fare.

Servants soliciting gratuities will be dismissed from the Company's Service.

Each of the Company's Steamers carries a qualified Surgeon.

Half the Passage Money, when the amount exceeds £20, is required to be paid on securing passage, and the balance a fortnight before embarkation.

Passengers not embarking after engaging passage, forfeit the deposit of half the amount of Passage Money.

In case, however, of a Passenger being unavoidably prevented from availing himself of a passage at the period for which it was taken, a transfer of the passage to a subsequent Steamer can be effected, on sufficient notice being given, without forfeiture of any portion of the deposit paid, and accommodation will be allotted as similar as circumstances will permit.

Passengers purchasing their Tickets from the Purser on board the Steamer will be charged ten per cent. additional.

Cheques, Letters of Credit, &c., remitted by post, should be in favour of the "*Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, or Order,*" and should be crossed with their Bankers' names, viz., "*Williams, Deacon & Co.*" when forwarded to Leadenhall Street, and "*Ransom, Bouverie & Co.*" when sent to Cockspur Street.

Cheques or Drafts on England cannot be accepted in Payment of Passage Money by the Company's Agents at foreign ports.

Passengers to or from Australia, the Straits, China, or Japan, have the privilege of proceeding *via* Bombay, staying a week or fortnight there, at their own expense, or they can proceed *via* Madras or Calcutta and Bombay, paying their own expenses across India.

No Berth or Cabin is to be occupied by a Passenger without application to the Agent on shore, or to the Purser on board. It is to be understood that a Passenger occupying a Cabin of two or more Berths, on the departure of the Vessel (unless he shall have paid an additional sum for its exclusive occupation), is not to object to the vacant Berth or Berths being filled up at the intermediate Ports, if required.

Passengers will have to defray their own expenses for Hotels, in the event of any detention, and in all cases in which the Company's Ships may be placed in Quarantine, First-Class Passengers will be charged 10s, and Second-Class Passengers 5s per day for their maintenance on board during the detention of the Ship.

Passengers must comply with the Regulations established on board the Steamers for the general comfort and safety.

For Particulars of the Railway Trains to and from Southampton, see page 20.

BAGGAGE.

The attention of Passengers by the Company's Steamers is respectfully requested to the undermentioned Regulations in reference to Baggage: much trouble and loss are occasionally caused by their neglect or non-observance. These Regulations are equally important to Passengers performing the land journey between Alexandria and Suez, for the Egyptian Transit Administration will not accept any responsibility unless they be strictly complied with.

The Baggage of Passengers booked by the Company's Steamers will be received at their West End Branch, 25, Cockspur Street, S.W., if delivered not later than 3 p.m., on the Monday previous to the Steamer's sailing from Southampton. Such Baggage will be received, forwarded, and shipped at the Passenger's risk and expense, (unless insured) at the rate of 7s per cwt.

All Baggage should be packed in Leather Portmanteaux or Trunks, marked with the Owner's name and Port of destination in Paint, in full, and fastened securely with case locks, padlocks and leather straps being liable to damage or removal. The Transit Administration will not be responsible for the safe conveyance of insecure Packages. Canvas Covers to Packages of Baggage are not recommended, as they are frequently removed, and lead to the loss of the Packages.

The Baggage of Passengers must contain only their personal effects; Packages containing Jewellery, Plate, and other valuables, must be specially declared and registered prior to shipment, and Freight paid thereon. Any infringement of these Regulations will subject the Packages to detention for Freight by the Company's Agents, and to confiscation by the Egyptian Government.

First-Class Passengers are allowed on board 336 lb of *personal Baggage* free of Freight; Children of First-Class Passengers (over three and under ten years), Second-Class Passengers and Servants, 168 lb each.

A Passenger taking a reserved Cabin is entitled to take in the Steamers, free of Freight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.; and a married couple, paying for reserved accommodation, are entitled to take 9 cwt.

The charge for the conveyance of Extra Baggage is—

From any Port on this side to any Port East of Suez, or *vice versa*, 20s per cwt.

Between any two Ports on this side of Suez, 10s per cwt.

Between any two Ports East of Suez, 10s per cwt.

All Baggage must be shipped not later than noon on the day previous to sailing, except one Portmanteau for Cabin use, Bags or Hat Boxes.

The Portmanteau for Cabin use should not exceed 3 ft. in length, 1 ft. 3 in. in width, and 1 ft. 3 in. in depth.

Insurances on Baggage and Personal Effects can be effected through the Company's Offices in London and Southampton, at the following rates, viz.:—From *Southampton* to the Mediterranean, 14s 6d per cent.; Suez, 17s per cent.; India, 29s per cent.; Hong Kong or New Zealand, 36s per cent.; Shanghai or Japan, 43s per cent.; Straits or Australia, 31s per cent. *Insurances with risk to commence from the Company's Office, 25, Cockspur Street, 2s per cent. extra.*

Passengers proceeding to or from India, China, Japan, or Australia, *via* Venice or Brindisi, can have their heavy Baggage conveyed by the corresponding Steamer to or from Southampton free of charge up to the regulated quantity.

Passengers joining the Company's Steamers at Suez can ship their Baggage from Southampton, subject to a charge of 10s per cwt.

Passengers making their own arrangements for transit through Egypt must *claim* their Baggage on the Outward Route at Alexandria, on the Homeward Route at Suez, as it will not be conveyed through Egypt under the terms of the Company's Contract with the Transit Administration.

Passengers requiring information respecting their Baggage during the Voyage can obtain it by application to the Officer in Charge.

Passengers who may miss any package of Baggage on arrival at their destination are recommended to apply, *without delay*, to the Company's Agent, giving full

particulars, *in writing*, when application will at once be made to the Missing Baggage Depôts at Bombay or Southampton.

Baggage can be occasionally had up from the Baggage-room during the passage by application to the Officer in charge.

No Trunks or Boxes allowed in the Saloon or Cabins, but only small Portmantaux or Carpet Bags.

Deck Chairs received on Board at Passengers' risk.

The freight of a Dog to India, China, Japan, or Australia, at Owner's risk, is £5, exclusive of food. The Dog must be placed in charge of the butcher on board.

CAUTION TO PASSENGERS.—GOODS OF A DANGEROUS NATURE.

The Company will not receive on board of their vessels any Goods of a dangerous or damaging nature. If any such Goods be shipped without notice, the Shippers will not only be liable to the penalties imposed by Statute, but also for all damages sustained in consequence of such shipment.—(See Extract from the Merchant Shipping Act, at p. 19 of this Handbook.)

NOTICE.—*The Company will not be responsible for and shall be exempt from all liability in respect of any detention or delay of Passengers arising from any circumstances whatever, and the Company will not be responsible for and shall be exempt from all liability in respect of any detention, loss, damage or injury whatsoever of or to any luggage, property, goods, effects, articles, matters or things belonging to or carried by or with any Passenger, whether the same shall arise from or be occasioned by the act of God, or of the Queen's enemies, dangers of the seas, rivers or navigation, collision, fire, accident to or by machinery, boilers or steam, unskilful, improper or careless navigation, or any act, default or negligence of the Company's servants, or from the restrictions of quarantine wheresoever imposed, or from circumstances arising out of or connected with the employment of the Company's Vessels in the Mail Service of Her Majesty or of the Government of any foreign power.*

Passengers' Personal Baggage (except plate, jewellery, precious stones, gold or silver of any kind, watches, specie or bullion, trinkets, bank-notes, deeds, papers or other valuables) can be insured against all the above risks on declaration of the value and payment of insurance at the rate stated above, and such insurance may be effected at the Company's Offices or through the Purser on Board.

A. M. BETIUNE SECRETARY.

NAMES OF THE COMPANY'S AGENTS.

AT HOME.

WEST END OFFICE, 25, Cockspur Street, S.W., *F. H. Firth.*

SOUTHAMPTON, *W. M. Gillson.*

LIVERPOOL, *Fred. Leyland & Co.**

FALMOUTH, *W. & E. C. Carne.*

ABROAD.

ADELAIDE	<i>Elder, Smith & Co.</i>	HONG KONG	<i>A. McIver.</i>
ADEN	<i>H. W. Geiger.</i>	KING G.'S SOUND.	<i>W. C. Clifton.</i>
ALEXANDRIA	<i>J. C. Chapman.</i>	LAUNCESTON	<i>Dalgely, Moore & Co.</i>
AMOY	<i>Tait & Co.</i>	LEGHORN ...	<i>A. Macbean & Co.</i>
ANCONA	<i>A. Elia.</i>	LISBON	<i>R. Knowles & Co.</i>
ANTWERP	<i>J. P. Best & Co.</i>	LYONS	<i>Arles-Dufour & Co.</i>
BASLE	<i>De Speyr & Co.</i>	MADRAS ...	<i>J. H. De Salis.</i>
BATAVIA	<i>Maclaine, Watson & Co.</i>	MALAGA	<i>G. Hodgson.</i>
BOMBAY	<i>G. F. Henry.</i>	MALTA	<i>C. Kirton.</i>
BORDEAUX	<i>Faure Bros.</i>	MARSEILLES	<i>Estrine & Co.</i>
BOULOGNE	<i>Nollen, Henry & Co.</i>	MELBOURNE	<i>F. R. Kendall.</i>
BREMEN ..	<i>August Block.</i>	MILAN	<i>Cassa di Risparmio.</i>
BRINDISI	<i>K. Du Gué.</i>	NAGASAKI ...	<i>H. Gribble & Co.</i>
BRISBANE.....	<i>J. & G. Harris.</i>	NAPLES	<i>Fratelli Questa.</i>
CALCUTTA	<i>C. J. Wilkinson.</i>	NELSON	<i>N. Edwards & Co.</i>
CEYLON (GALLE)...	<i>F. Bayley.</i>	NEW YORK .	<i>Cook, Son & Jenkins,</i> <i>261, Broadway.</i> <i>(For Passage only.)</i>
CHEFOO	<i>Fergusson & Co.</i>	"	<i>Grinnell, Minturn & Co.</i> <i>(For Cargo.)</i>
CHRISTCHURCH, } N.Z. }	<i>Dalgely, Nichols & Co.</i>	PARIS	<i>R. J. Dyke.</i>
DUNEDIN, N.Z. ...	<i>Dalgely, Nichols & Co.</i>	PENANG ...	<i>Brown & Co.</i>
FOO-CHOW	<i>Turner & Co.</i>	PORT SAID...	<i>G. Royle.</i>
GENOA.....	<i>G. Millo.</i>	ROME.....	<i>A. Scibona.</i>
GIBRALTAR	<i>W. H. Smith.</i>	ROTTERDAM	<i>Ittmann & Son.</i>
HAMBURG	<i>Hermann Binder.</i>	SHANGHAI ...	<i>A. Lind.</i>
HAVRE.....	<i>Marcel & Co.</i>	SINGAPORE .	<i>J. R. Kellock.</i>
HANKOW	<i>Evans, Pugh & Co.</i>	SMYRNA.....	<i>O. Marinitsch.</i>
HIOGO (KOBÉ) ..	<i>Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.</i>	SUEZ	<i>W. H. Roberts.</i>
HOBART TOWN ..	<i>Justin, Browne & Co.</i>	SWATOW.....	<i>Bradley & Co.</i>
		SYDNEY	<i>H. Moore.</i>
		VENICE	<i>J. W. Cremer.</i>
		WELLINGTON }	<i>Johnston & Co.</i>
		N.Z. }	
		YOKOHAMA .	<i>J. Rickett.</i>

* For Overland Cargo.

*Terms and Conditions for the Conveyance of***PACKAGES AND PARCELS.**

Parcels must be delivered at the Company's Offices before two o'clock, three days prior to the departure of each Steamer; if sent later, an extra charge will be made.

Contents and Value must be declared at the time of Booking. A wrong description of contents or false declaration of value shall release the Company from all responsibility in case of loss, seizure, or detention, and the Goods shall be charged double freight on the real value, which freight shall be paid previous to delivery. (*See Caution, following page.*)

The Company reserve to themselves the right of charging by weight or value; and will not be accountable for any damage arising through insufficiency of address or packing.

All charges must be paid in England, for which Parcel Tickets will be given specifying particulars of risk. Parcels are to be applied for to the Company's Agents at the Port of Delivery.

JEWELLERY, WATCHES, AND OTHER VALUABLES must be sealed over tape, in countersunk holes, and above £20 value are charged at the following rates, which include risk in transit:—Gibraltar, 1½ per cent.; Malta, 1½ per cent.; Aden, 2½ per cent.; Bombay, 2½ per cent.; Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, 2½ per cent.; Hong Kong, 3 per cent.; Australia, 3½ per cent.; Shanghai, 3½ per cent.; and Yokohama, 3½ per cent.

PARCEL RATES

Parcels not taken on value will be charged as follows:—

To Suez, Aden, Bombay, Galle, Madras or Calcutta	1s. per lb. or fraction of a lb.
To Straits, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, or Australia	1s. 3d. ditto ditto
To Gibraltar and Malta	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</div> <div> 2s. to 4s. under 24 lbs. Above that weight 2d. per lb. </div> </div>

And a further charge, when the Company take risks upon themselves, viz.:—Gibraltar, 7s. 6d. per cent.; Malta and Suez, 12s. 6d. per cent.; Aden, 17s. 6d. per cent.; Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, 22s. 6d. per cent.; Penang and Singapore, 25s. per cent.; Hong Kong and Australia, 30s. per cent.; Shanghai, 32s. 6d. per cent.; and Yokohama, 40s. per cent. Minimum charge, 2s. 6d.

Cargo and Parcels conveyed at Through Rates to all Ports in India, &c., touched at by the Steamers of the British India and Netherlands India Steam Navigation Companies; also to Ports in New Zealand, under arrangement with the Contractors for the Local Mail Service between Melbourne and New Zealand, at a proportionate increase of Freight.

Packages measuring one cubic foot and upwards must be packed in wooden cases, iron-hooped at each end.

Packages exceeding three cubic feet, or 50 lbs. weight, are charged at cargo rates, if sent direct to the Victoria Docks (Town Receiving Office, Goodman's Yard, Minorities), but advices of contents and value must be sent to the Company's Offices.

The Port of Delivery must be distinctly marked on every Package.

Parcels will not be received after 2 o'clock on Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

PARCEL POST—INDIA. (WEEKLY SERVICE.)

THE Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. are authorised by the Director-General of the Post Office of India to receive Parcels for delivery at any post town or district throughout India at a uniform rate of 1s. per pound, or fraction of a pound weight.

This charge covers the conveyance from London to the address in India (but does not include Duty), and may either be prepaid or paid on delivery.

Parcels intended for this conveyance must be sent either to the *Company's Office*, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., or to their *Branch Office*, 25, Cockspur Street, S.W., London, by Monday in each week, legibly addressed to their destination in India, marked "*To be forwarded by Indian Parcel Post.*" If sent to the Company's Office by post or other conveyance, the Indian address must be put on an inner cover. In all cases they must be accompanied by a letter of advice to the Company, stating name and address of package, and value and contents, for Custom House clearance; and also distinctly stating whether carriage is to be prepaid or not. If for prepayment, a Cheque or Post Office Order for the amount must be enclosed in the letter, payable to Mr. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE BETHUNE, Secretary, or when sent to Cockspur Street, to Mr. FRANCIS HELME FIRTH, Agent. *Particular attention is requested to these regulations in order to save any delay in the despatch of Parcels.*

Parcels conveyed under these regulations must not exceed 50 pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in measurement, nor be more than £20 value, nor contain Jewellery, Watches, or Precious Stones. They should be entirely closed, and if measuring one cubic foot and upwards must be in a wooden case not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick (tin lining optional).

Senders of Parcels from the Country will receive a receipt for them from the Company in due course, and, if required, the Company will effect Insurance against Sea and Land risks. The charge for Insurance, *which must in all cases be prepaid*, will be 1s. up to £3, 2s. 6d. up to £10, and 5s. up to £20 value.

Packages of a fragile nature, or containing liquids or articles of a dangerous or damaging nature, will not be received.

No letter must, under any circumstances, be enclosed in these parcels.

The Parcel Post arrangements are now extended to Ceylon, at a rate of 1s. 4d. per pound. The service to that island is, however, fortnightly only, and no Package must exceed 25 pounds weight, in other respects the Conditions are the same as for India.

CAUTION TO SHIPPERS.—GOODS OF A DANGEROUS NATURE.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company hereby give notice that they will not receive on board their vessels any Goods of a dangerous or damaging nature. Shippers will be required to sign a Declaration for Parcels, Merchandise, Specie, &c., (form of which can be obtained at the Company's Offices) that the packages they may offer for shipment do not contain liquids, oils, spirits, or any articles of a dangerous or damaging character; and the attention of Shippers and Passengers is specially directed to the following clauses in the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1873," relative to articles of this description:—

"If any person sends or attempts to send by, or not being the master or owner of the vessel carries or attempts to carry in any vessel, British or foreign, any dangerous goods; (that is to say,) aquafortis, vitriol, naphtha, benzine, gunpowder, lucifer matches, nitro-glycerine, petroleum, or any other goods of a dangerous nature, without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the same, and giving written notice of the nature of such goods and of the name and address of the sender or carrier thereof to the master or owner of the vessel at or before the time of sending the same to be shipped or taking the same on board the vessel, he shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds."

"If any person knowingly sends or attempts to send by, or carries or attempts to carry in any vessel, British or foreign, any dangerous goods or goods of a dangerous nature, under a false description, or falsely describes the sender or carrier thereof, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred pounds."

"The master or owner of any vessel, British or foreign, may refuse to take on board any package or parcel which he suspects to contain goods of a dangerous nature, and may require it to be opened to ascertain the fact."

A. M. BETHUNE, Secretary.

TRAINS FROM & TO WATERLOO STATION AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON from WATERLOO, 78 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Fares, 15/6a, 11/0b, 6/6c. Return Ticket available for seven days, 26/6a, 18/6b, 11/6c. Return Ticket Saturday or Sunday to Monday, 20/6a, 15/6b.

Leave London.	Arrive Southampton.	Leave Southampton.	Arrive London.
A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
7.20*	10.28	1.0*	3.43
8.5	10.47	6.55*	9.49
11.15	1.42 P.M.	8.45	11.14
		11.30	2.21 P.M.
P.M.		P.M.	
12.45*	3.29	12.5	2.27
3.15*	5.36	1.30*	4.30
4.20*	7.50	3.0	5.50
5.20*	7.50	5.15*	7.53
9.0*	11.38	7.35*	10.25
SUNDAYS.			
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
9.45*	}	1.0*	3.43
10.15		9.30*	12.37 P.M.
P.M.		P.M.	P.M.
5.0*	8.18	6.0*	8.49
8.30*	11.30		

* These Trains have Third Class Carriages attached.

Passengers are recommended to leave London not later than the 8.5 a.m. Train on the morning of sailing.

Note.—The LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY have agreed, that when a Steamer arrives at Southampton on Sunday too late for the Passengers to leave for London by the 9.30 a.m. Train, they will put on a SPECIAL TRAIN for the convenience of such Passengers, provided they are not less than 30 in number, and that the train can start not later than 4 p.m.

Arrangements having been made with the BRITISH INDIA AND NETHERLANDS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES, Passengers are now booked through to any of the Ports touched at by those Companies' Steamers, at the following rates :—

	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Rate from Southampton.	Indian Companies' Rates for 1874.	Through Rate.
ADEN—			
Zanzibar	£70
BOMBAY	£68		
Kurrachee	£10	78
Muscat	16	84
Guadur	13	81
B. Abbas	20	88
Linga	22	90
Bushire	26	94
Bussorah	29	97
Carwar	7	75
Mangalore	8	76
Cannanore	9	77
Calicut and Beypore	10	78
Cochin and Narrakal	12	80
Tuticorin	16	84
Colombo	12	80
MADRAS	£68		
Negapatam	4	72
Masulipatam	6	74
Coconada	7	75
Bimlipatam	8	76
Vizagapatam	8	76
CALCUTTA	£68		
Chittagong	6	74
Akyab	7 10/-	75 10/-
Rangoon	10	78
Moulmein	12	80
SINGAPORE	£83		
Malacca	3	86
Samarang	14	97
Sourabaya	18	101
Padang	20	103
Macassar	23	106
Batavia	10	93
Do. 2nd Class	£47	6	53

The Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company leave Bombay for Kurrachee every Wednesday and Saturday, Bombay for the Persian Gulf Ports every alternate Monday, Bombay to the Malabar Coast Ports every alternate Tuesday, Madras to the Coromandel Coast Ports every alternate week, Calcutta to Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein every Friday, and Calcutta to Chittagong every alternate Friday. Aden for Zanzibar every fourth Friday, commencing 17th July, 1874.

The Steamers of the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company leave Singapore for Batavia every week, Batavia for Samarang and Sourabaya every week, Batavia for Penang every alternate week, Sourabaya for Macassar every alternate week.

COLOMBO.

Passengers are now booked to Colombo without extra charge.
(See page 7.)

LETTERS FOR PASSENGERS

Via Venice and Brindisi, can now be posted in London until Friday evening, if Registered. (See page 13.)

INDIAN PARCEL POST.

REDUCED RATE OF ONE SHILLING.

(See page 19.)

WEST END OFFICE.

A Branch Office is now open at 25, Cockspur St., Pall Mall, S.W., for the transaction of Passenger and Parcel Business.

Passengers' Baggage received at this Office. (See page 15.)

TOUR ROUND THE WORLD.

Tickets for a Tour Round the World, by way of America, Japan, China and India, can be obtained from the Union and Central Pacific Rail Roads, 22, Moorgate Street, or Messrs. Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus.

THROUGH BOOKING OVER INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Tickets from Bombay to the principal Railway Stations in India can now be obtained at the Company's Office. For particulars, see page 9.

THROUGH BOOKING TO NEW ZEALAND

(See page 7.)

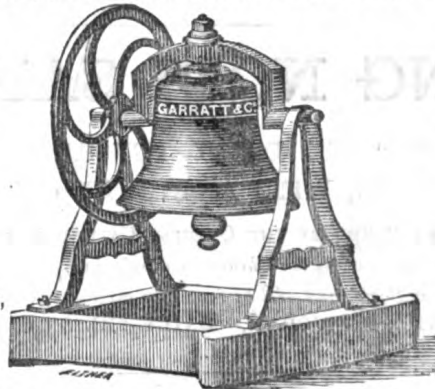
ADELAIDE and SYDNEY.

The Company's Steamers now call at Adelaide (Glenelg) and continue to run to Sydney.

W. T. GARRATT, BRASS & BELL FOUNDRY,

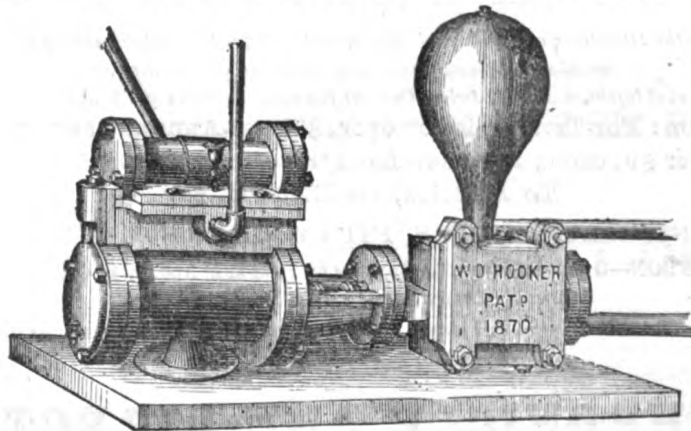
CORNER FREMONT AND NATOMA STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Manufacturer of
Church and Steamboat
Bells and Gongs,
Brass Castings of all
Kinds,
Fire Engines,
Force and Lift Pumps,
Hose Couplings,
Leather and Rubber Hose,
General Steam Engine
Fittings.



Babbit Metal,
Water Gauges and Glass
Tubes for Steam Boilers,
Steam Gauges,
Magnetic Gauges,
Steam Cocks and Valves
of all descriptions,
Steam Whistles.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN IRON PIPE FOR GAS AND WATER.
MALLEABLE IRON FITTINGS, SHEET AND BAR COPPER, AND OTHER METALS.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MINING AND ENGINEERS' FINDINGS.



MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED HOOKER'S

STEAM PUMP,

THE BEST AND MOST DURABLE IN USE FOR SUPPLYING TOWNS OR VILLAGES WITH
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